QUICK REVIEW - HTML


```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>About Me</title>
        <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="css/simple.css"/>
        <meta charset="utf-8"/>
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    </head>
    <body>
        <ul class="menu">
            <li class="selected">About me</li>
            <li><a href="family.html">My family</a></li>
            <li><a href="hobbies.html">My hobbies</a></li>
        </ul>
        <article>
            <h1>About Me</h1>
            <p>My name is Ling ling.</p>
            <p>I am teaching children to code at <strong>Frome Coder Dojo</strong></p>
            <p>I live in Frome, UK.</p>
            <p>I am 33 years old and I love coding.</p>
        </article>
        <aside>
            <img src="images/ling-ling.png" alt="Picture of Ling Ling" width="240"/>
        </aside>
    </body>
</html>
```

What do we have here?

- Stylesheet linked to our website.
- Meta data like viewport which will help our website being responsive on mobile devices.
- Our markup of the menu already linked to the three pages.
- An <article> tag with the information and an image inside an <aside> tag.

TIPS

- Remember that almost every html tag closes with the same name but with a backlash / after the < but some of them are self closing like <img />
- The <strong> tag or <b> stands for bold.

HTML - Tables


```html
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3       <head>
4           <title>Family</title>
5           <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="css/simple.css"/>
6           <meta charset="utf-8"/>
7           <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
8       </head>
9       <body>
10          <ul class="menu">
11              <li><a href="index.html">About me</a></li>
12              <li class="selected">My family</li>
13              <li><a href="hobbies.html">My hobbies</a></li>
14          </ul>
15          <article>
16              <h1>My family</h1>
17              <table>
18                  <tr>
19                      <th>Relationship</th>
20                      <th>Name</th>
21                      <th>Age</th>
22                      <th>Photo</th>
23                  </tr>
24                  <tr>
25                      <td>Dad</td>
26                      <td>Ling ling</td>
27                      <td>33</td>
28                      <td><img class="table-img" src="images/ling-ling.png"></td>
29                  </tr>
30              </table>
31          </article>
32      </body>
33  </html>
```

Tables are used to organize information. The html tag is <table> and it has nested elements:
<tr> stands for table row which also has nested elements.
<th> stands for table header.
<td> stands for table data.

TIPS

- When you have nested elements it is very usefull to use tabulation to help us locate vusially where we are inside the nest.
- We need to have the same amount of <td> on every single <tr> or we can use some trick to join <td>, try using:
<td colspan="2"> with one <td> less in the <tr>

QUICK REVIEW - CSS

CoderDojo FROME

```
1   body {
2   font-family: sans-serif;
3   }
4
5   h1{
6       color: green;
7   }
8
9   ul.menu{
10      border-radius: 10px;
11      background-color: black;
12      padding: 10px;
13  }
14
15  ul.menu li {
16      list-style: none;
17      display: inline;
18      margin-right: 10px;
19      margin-left: 10px;
20  }
21
22  ul.menu li a{
23      color: white;
24      text-decoration: none;
25  }
26
27  ul.menu li.selected{
28      color: yellow;
29  }
30
31  ul.menu li a:hover {
32      color: #99DDFF;
33      text-decoration: underline;
```

What do we have here?

This is our css (style sheet) file.
Here is where we define the look and feel of our website.

TIPS

- Standard html tags are defined just using the name of the tag.
- Classes (class="my-class-name") are defined using a dot at the begining of the name. Here ul.menu means the ul with the class menu.
- If we leave a space in between a class or a tag and another class or another tag means the tag/class inside the tag/class. For example here we are telling the browser to style the li inside the ul with the class menu.

```
40  aside{
41      float: left;
42      background-color: #FFFFC0;
43      margin-left: 20px;
44  //  box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px gray;
45  //  transition: all;
46  }
```

Comments in the code are are usefull to write an explanation of are we doing in here and also to try code.

- This are line comments.
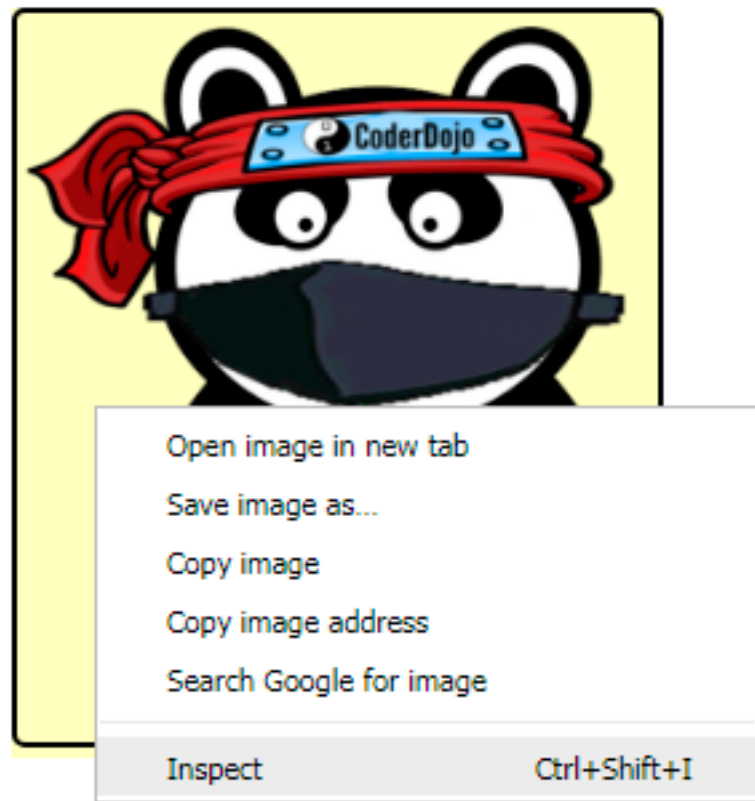- This are block comments.

```
50      border-style: solid;
51  }
52  /*
53  aside:hover {
54      transition: 1s ease-in-out;
55      opacity: 0.5;
56  }
57
58  table, th, td {
59      border: 1px solid white;
60      border-collapse: collapse;
61  }
62  */
63  tr{
64      background-color: silver;
65  }
```

CODE INSPECTOR

The code inspector is our best friend for previewing changes.

We can easily change styles and markup with the code inspector. It gives us a live preview of our changes. **You will have to do those changes on you files**, because as soon as we refresh or close the browser we will loose all of what we have done.

Right click over the image and select Inspect to open the code inspector.

It will open something like this on the side of your browser.