1. **Welcome**

This is the second session of the Build Your Own Website: Intro to HTML and CSS

To participate in these classes you need several prerequisites:

* A laptop with either Windows or OS X operating system.
* Either [Chrome](https://www.google.com/intl/en/chrome/browser/) and [Web Developer Extension](https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/chrome-apps-extensions-de/ohmmkhmmmpcnpikjeljgnaoabkaalbgc?hl=en-US) or [Firefox](https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/) and [Firebug](https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/firebug/).
* A text editor - We recommend [Sublime Text 2](http://www.sublimetext.com/) (It's free and available for both Mac and PC).

Erin Brown is the instructor for this class; Courtenay Rojas will be the assistant,

In this class you will learn CSS from the ground up. In doing so, you will fill in the blanks you may have missed by going it alone. We are emphasizing the features that designers and developers most frequently use in their daily work.

The slides for this course are at <http://gdi-tri-cities.github.io/gdi-core-html-css/>. Click on the title for this class for the slides for this class.

1. **Components of a Web Page**

Last class we develop the bare bones of a web page using HTML. Today we are adding the “skin” using CSS to present the web page in a way that looks good and functions well.

CSS tells the browser how to display the HTML tags in your web page.

Originally, HTML designers started adding display information as new tags or attributes in the tags. But not all browsers executed the tags and especially attributes in the same way. Not all browsers recognized all the same tags and attributes. More importantly, the web developers had to add the same information to each tag.

Imagine the difficulty in getting all the attributes to be the same in every instance of the same tag?

What would happen if the designer decided to change one little aspect of the appearance for a tag that was used multiple times on multiple pages?

In the last session we learned that most attributes of a tag have a limited set of values. What could you do if the value you wanted for the tag wasn’t in the list?

What would you do to solve these problems?

### Review of First Session

Here is a list of all the tags we learned in the first class.

The initial element that tells the browser this is an html document.

The html element whose tags surround all the html structure

The head element that has information about the page invisible to the user

The body element that has all the visible content

Container Elements and Empty elements

Attributes

Nesting elements

1. **Review of the First Session (Continued)**

The paragraph element with the beginning and end tags

The header tags h1 – h6

The emphasis element – rendered as italics by default

The important element – rendered as bold by default

The image tag – a stand-alone tag with no end tag

Relative URL

Absolute URL

Line Break

1. **Review of the First Session (Continued)**

Link and Anchor

Ordered and Unordered lists

Comments

Tables

Text and character codes

1. **CSS: What is it?**

CSS adds rich style to the structure of the HTML document.

CSS is a separate language from HTML. It has its own syntax.

CSS is a list of rules that apply to HTML tags that tell the browser how to display the content of the HTML elements the tags indicate.

You can add CSS in the HTML file, either in the <head> element or in the style attribute.

But the best practice is to put it in it’s own file and reference it in the HTML file.

It’s called Cascading because CSS make provisions for conflicting rules.

The most important rule is the style sheet is applied from the top to the bottom of the document.

So the last rule in the file for a tag is the one that gets applied.

1. **CSS: What can it do?**

**Rich, precise styling.** You can achieve exactly the layout and exactly the graphics and character typescript you want.

**Ease in updating appearance.** You can change the appearance of an entire site by editing onestyle sheet.

**Format Flexibility.** Using CSS, you can set up your website to work well with a variety of devices.

**Provide Consistency.** While there are still some inconsistencies between browsers, CSS gives you more tools to overcome these variations.

**Compact Pages.** With structure in one spot and style in another, you don’t have to repeat styling text.

1. **Web Page Technologies**

Review HTML and CSS relationship

1. **CSS: What does it look like?**

CSS is a list of rules. Here is a fragment of a CSS document.

There are two examples of typescript definition and three rules for tags you know.

1. **The CSS Rule**

Selector – here we have a tag. We will see other kinds of selectors later

Parentheses – contains the list of declarations for this selector

Each declaration is a property- value pair