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CROSS
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About your instructor

Suzette Franck

- WordPress Designer and Developer Freelancer
- Teacher at Girl Develop It, Los Angeles
- WordPress.org Training Lesson Plan Contributor
- **WPwatercooler.com**: Weekly Podcast about WordPress
- Website: **Suzette.Pro**
- Twitter: **@suzette_franck**
- E-mail: **hello@suzettefranck.com**

How I got Started on the Web

- 1996: Taught myself HTML after becoming fascinated with the Internet, built first personal site on geocities
- 2005: Became a full-time web freelancer, opened Websmith Solutions
- 2008: Got a job doing WordPress websites at a small agency, made over 300 sites
- 2012: Became a WordPress Evangelist at a hosting company, spoke at 25 WordCamps in 10 states
- 2014: Worked as a front-end Developer at a large WordPress Agency
- 2015: Web Design, Development, Training and Consulting as **Suzette.Pro**

Follow me on Twitter:
@suzette_franck
http://suzettefranck.com

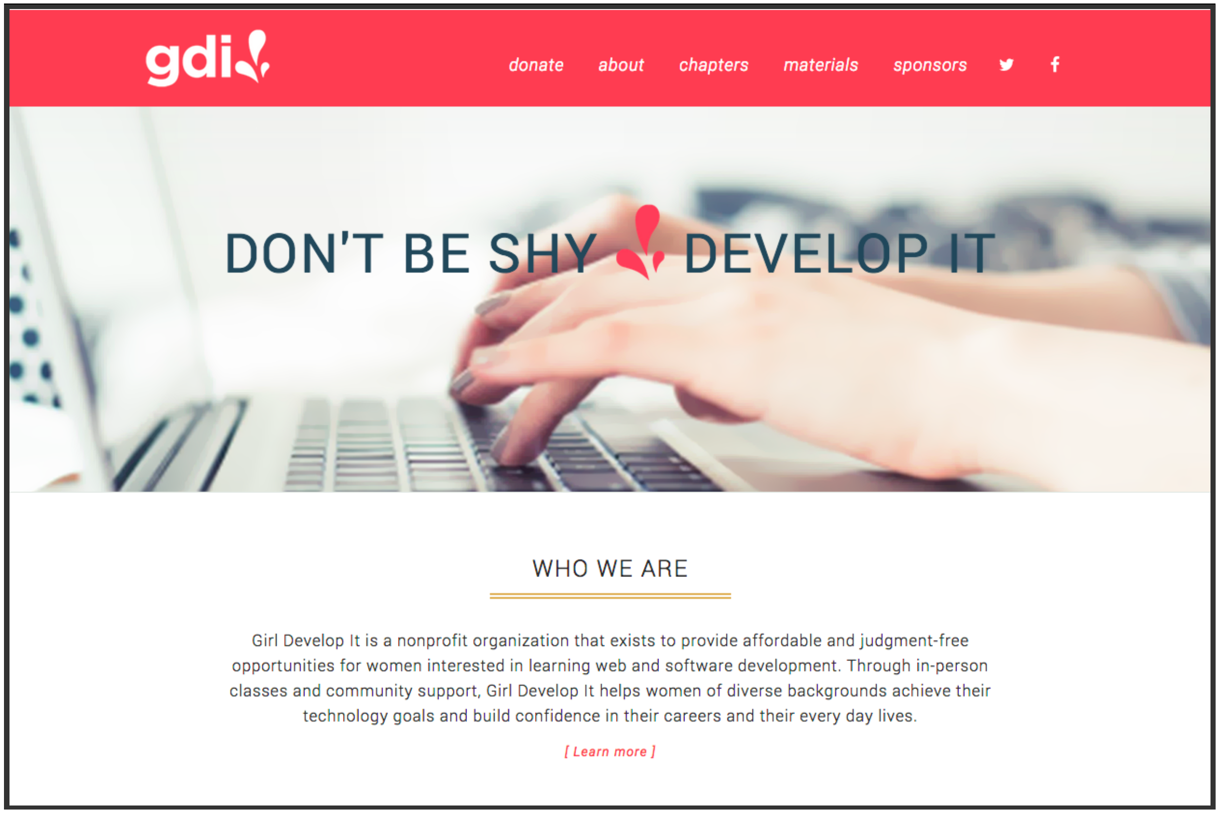
Welcome!

Tell us about yourself.

- Who are you?
- What do you hope to get out of the class?
- What's your favorite thing about California?

What is HTML?

HTML is the code that allows us to build websites



DON'T BE SHY DEVELOP IT

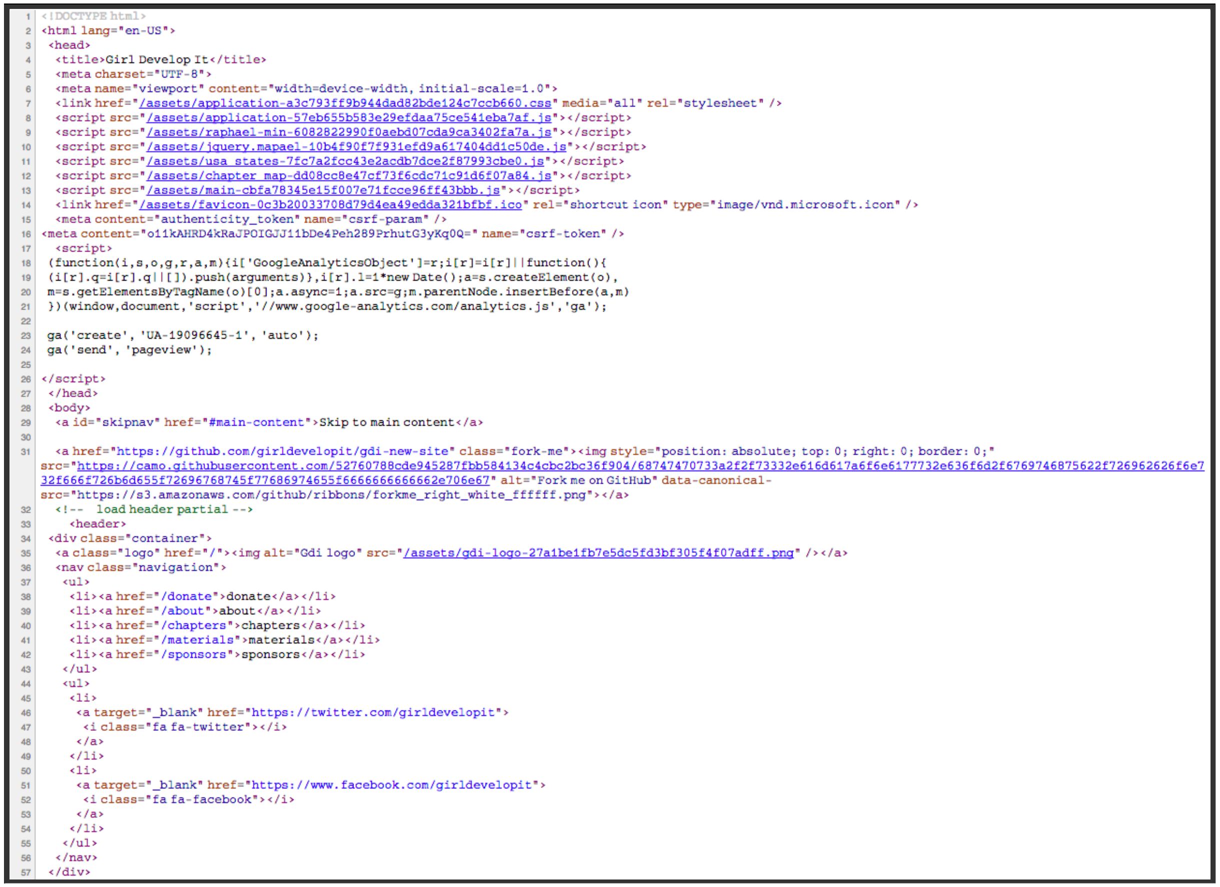
WHO WE ARE

Girl Develop It is a nonprofit organization that exists to provide affordable and judgment-free opportunities for women interested in learning web and software development. Through in-person classes and community support, Girl Develop It helps women of diverse backgrounds achieve their technology goals and build confidence in their careers and their every day lives.

[Learn more]

What is HTML?

If you 'view the source', you see this



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
 <head>
  <title>Girl Develop It</title>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <link href="/assets/application-a3c793ff9b944dad82bde124c7ccb660.css" media="all" rel="stylesheet" />
  <script src="/assets/application-57eb655b583e29efdaa75ce541eba7af.js"></script>
  <script src="/assets/raphael-min-6082822990f0aebd07cda9ca3402fa7a.js"></script>
  <script src="/assets/jquery.mapael-10b4f90f7f931efd9a617404dd1c50de.js"></script>
  <script src="/assets/usa_states-7fc7a2fcc43e2acdb7dce2f87993cbe0.js"></script>
  <script src="/assets/chapter_map-dd08cc8e47cf73f6cdc71c91d6f07a84.js"></script>
  <script src="/assets/main-cbfa78345e15f007e71fcce96ff43bbb.js"></script>
  <link href="/assets/favicon-0c3b20033708d79d4ea49edda321bfbf.ico" rel="shortcut icon" type="image/vnd.microsoft.icon" />
  <meta content="authenticity_token" name="csrf-param" />
<meta content="o11kAHRD4kRaJPOIGJJ11bDe4Peh289PrhutG3yKq0Q=" name="csrf-token" />
  <script>
 (function(i,s,o,g,r,a,m){i['GoogleAnalyticsObject']=r;i[r]=i[r]||function(){
 (i[r].q=i[r].q||[]).push(arguments)},i[r].l=1*new Date();a=s.createElement(o),
 m=s.getElementsByTagName(o)[0];a.async=1;a.src=g;m.parentNode.insertBefore(a,m)
 })(window,document,'script','//www.google-analytics.com/analytics.js','ga');

 ga('create', 'UA-19096645-1', 'auto');
 ga('send', 'pageview');

</script>
 </head>
 <body>
  <a id="skipnav" href="#main-content">Skip to main content</a>

  <a href="https://github.com/girldevelopit/gdi-new-site" class="fork-me"><img style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; border: 0;"
src="https://camo.githubusercontent.com/52760788cde945287fbb584134c4cbc2bc36f904/68747470733a2f2f73332e616d617a6f6e6177732e636f6d2f6769746875622f726962626f6e7
32f666f726b6d655f72696768745f77686974655f6666666666662e706e67" alt="Fork me on GitHub" data-canonical-
src="https://s3.amazonaws.com/github/ribbons/forkme_right_white_ffffff.png"></a>
  <!--  load header partial -->
    <header>
 <div class="container">
  <a class="logo" href="/"><img alt="Gdi logo" src="/assets/gdi-logo-27a1be1fb7e5dc5fd3bf305f4f07adff.png" /></a>
  <nav class="navigation">
   <ul>
    <li><a href="/donate">donate</a></li>
    <li><a href="/about">about</a></li>
    <li><a href="/chapters">chapters</a></li>
    <li><a href="/materials">materials</a></li>
    <li><a href="/sponsors">sponsors</a></li>
   </ul>
   <ul>
    <li>
     <a target="_blank" href="https://twitter.com/girldevelopit">
      <i class="fa fa-twitter"></i>
     </a>
    </li>
    <li>
     <a target="_blank" href="https://www.facebook.com/girldevelopit">
      <i class="fa fa-facebook"></i>
     </a>
    </li>
   </ul>
  </nav>
 </div>
```

History of HTML

- Invented by Tim Berners-Lee
- Created "hypertext" to share scientific papers
- First web page August 6, 1991
- Standardized by w3 Consortium (pack of super nerds)

History of HTML

- HyperText Markup Language
- Early 90s
- HTML 4 in 1997
- XHTML in 2000
- HTML 5 in 2008

Terms

- Web design
  The process of planning, structuring and creating a website
- Web development
  The process of programming dynamic web applications
- Front-end
  The outwardly visible elements of a website or application
- Back-end
  The inner workings and functionality of a website or application.

Tools

- Browser
  Chrome
  Firefox
- Development Toolkit
  Chrome - Inspector
  Firefox - Firebug
- Text Editor
  TextWrangler - Mac
  Notepad ++ - Windows
  Sublime Text - Linux, Mac or Windows
  gedit - Linux

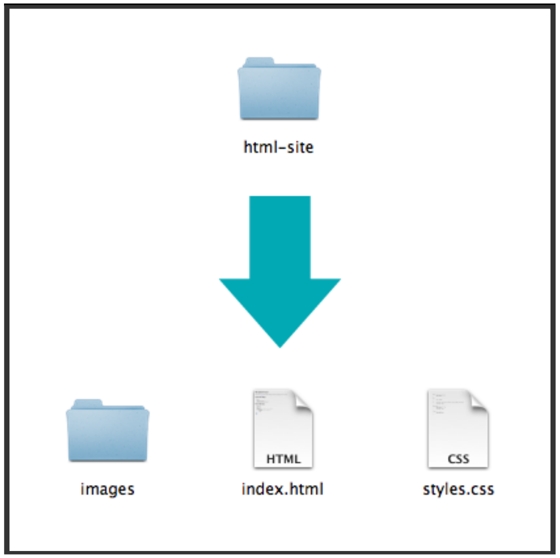
Get Started: Folder Structure

All the files for your site should be stored within the same folder.

This includes:

- HTML Files
- CSS Files
- Images
- Script files
- Anything else that will appear on your site

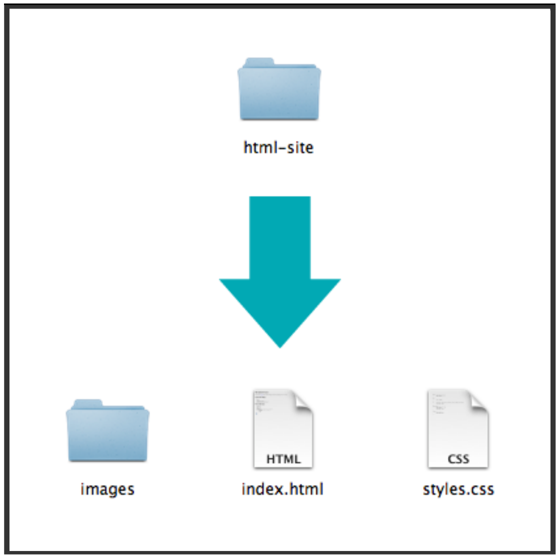
Note: File names should not include spaces or special characters. File names ARE case sensitive.



Let's Develop it!

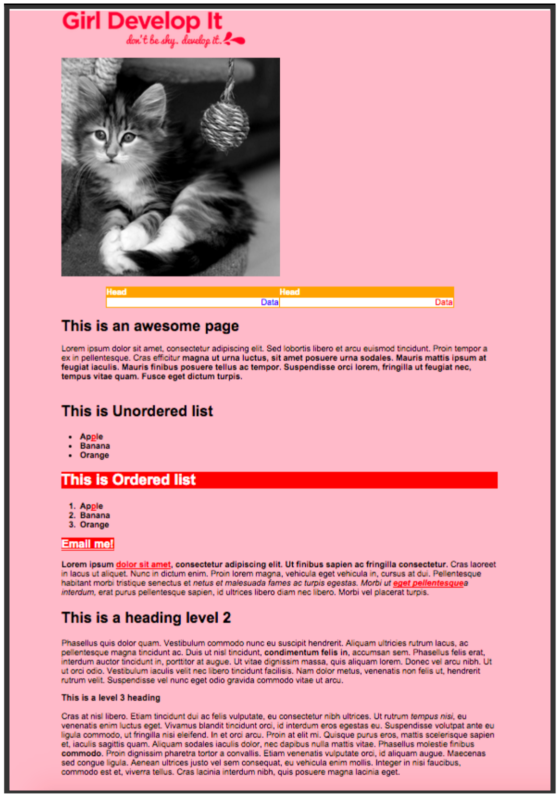
Let's get our development environment set up

1. Open Sublime Text 2
2. Create a folder on your desktop with an images folder and empty text files named index.html and style.css
3. Drag folder from desktop onto Sublime Window
4. Open index.html in your browser



What we'll be building today

Today we will be learning how to code a site from scratch using paragraphs, headings, links, images, and lists.



Girl Develop It

don't be shy. develop it.

Head	Head
Data	Data

This is an awesome page

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed lobortis libero et arcu euismod tincidunt. Proin tempor a ex in pellentesque. Cras efficitur **magna ut urna luctus, sit amet posuere urna sodales. Mauris mattis ipsum at feugiat iaculis. Mauris finibus posuere tellus ac tempor. Suspendisse orci lorem, fringilla ut feugiat nec, tempus vitae quam. Fusce eget dictum turpis.**

This is Unordered list

- **Apple**
- **Banana**
- **Orange**

This is Ordered list

1. **Apple**
2. **Banana**
3. **Orange**

Email me!

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut finibus sapien ac fringilla consectetur. Cras laoreet in lacus ut aliquet. Nunc in dictum enim. Proin lorem magna, vehicula eget vehicula in, cursus at dui. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et *netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Morbi ut **eget pellentesque**a interdum,* erat purus pellentesque sapien, id ultrices libero diam nec libero. Morbi vel placerat turpis.

This is a heading level 2

Phasellus quis dolor quam. Vestibulum commodo nunc eu suscipit hendrerit. Aliquam ultricies rutrum lacus, ac pellentesque magna tincidunt ac. Duis ut nisl tincidunt, **condimentum felis in**, accumsan sem. Phasellus felis erat, interdum auctor tincidunt in, porttitor at augue. Ut vitae dignissim massa, quis aliquam lorem. Donec vel arcu nibh. Ut ut orci odio. Vestibulum iaculis velit nec libero tincidunt facilisis. Nam dolor metus, venenatis non felis ut, hendrerit rutrum velit. Suspendisse vel nunc eget odio gravida commodo vitae ut arcu.

This is a level 3 heading

Cras at nisl libero. Etiam tincidunt dui ac felis vulputate, eu consectetur nibh ultrices. Ut rutrum *tempus nisi*, eu venenatis enim luctus eget. Vivamus blandit tincidunt orci, id interdum eros egestas eu. Suspendisse volutpat ante eu ligula commodo, ut fringilla nisi eleifend. In et orci arcu. Proin at elit mi. Quisque purus eros, mattis scelerisque sapien et, iaculis sagittis quam. Aliquam sodales iaculis dolor, nec dapibus nulla mattis vitae. Phasellus molestie finibus **commodo**. Proin dignissim pharetra tortor a convallis. Etiam venenatis vulputate orci, id aliquam augue. Maecenas sed congue ligula. Aenean ultrices justo vel sem consequat, eu vehicula enim mollis. Integer in nisi faucibus, commodo est et, viverra tellus. Cras lacinia interdum nibh, quis posuere magna lacinia eget.

Anatomy of a website

Your Content

+ HTML: Structure

+ CSS: Presentation

= Your Website

A website is a way to present your content to the world, using HTML and CSS to present that content & make it look good.

Anatomy of a website

Concrete example

- A paragraph is your content
- Putting your content into an HTML tag to make it look like a paragraph is Structure

```
<p>A paragraph is your content</p>
```

- Make the font of your paragraph blue and 18pt is presentation

  A paragraph is your content

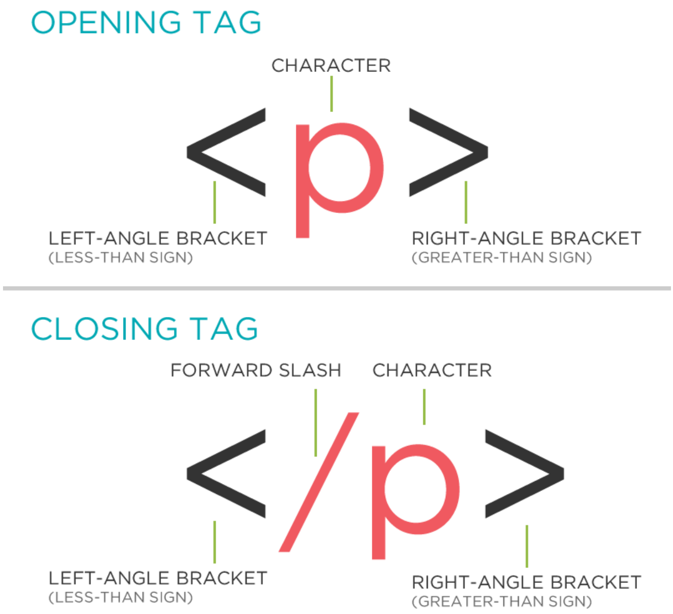
Anatomy of an HTML element

- **Element**
  - An individual component of HTML
  - Paragraph, heading, table, list, div, link, image, etc.
- **Tag**
  - Marks the beginning & end of an element
  - Opening Tag and Closing Tag
  - Tags contain characters that indicate the tag's purpose

```
<tagname>Stuff in the middle</tagname>
```

```
<p> This is a sample paragraph.</p>
```

Tag Breakdown



OPENING TAG

CHARACTER

<p>

LEFT-ANGLE BRACKET
(LESS-THAN SIGN)

RIGHT-ANGLE BRACKET
(GREATER-THAN SIGN)

CLOSING TAG

FORWARD SLASH

CHARACTER

</p>

LEFT-ANGLE BRACKET
(LESS-THAN SIGN)

RIGHT-ANGLE BRACKET
(GREATER-THAN SIGN)

Anatomy of an HTML element

- **Container Element**
  - An element that can contain other elements or content
  - A paragraph (<p>) contains text
- **Stand Alone Element**
  - An element that cannot contain anything else

```
<br/>
<img/>
```

Anatomy of an HTML element

- **Attribute**
  - Provides additional information about the HTML element
  - Class, ID, language, style, identity, source
  - Placed inside an opening tag, before the right angle bracket.
- **Value**
  - Value is the value assigned to a given attribute.
  - Values must be contained inside quotation marks.

```
<div id="copyright">© GDI 2015</div>

<img src="my_picture.jpg" />
<a href="http://girldevelopit.com">GDI</a>
```

Doctype

The first thing on an HTML page is the doctype, which tells the browser which version of the markup language the page is using.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML
4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://
www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

* The doctype is case-insensitive.
DOCtype, doctype, DocType and DoCtYpe are all valid.

HTML Tag

After <doctype>, the page content must be contained between <html> tags.

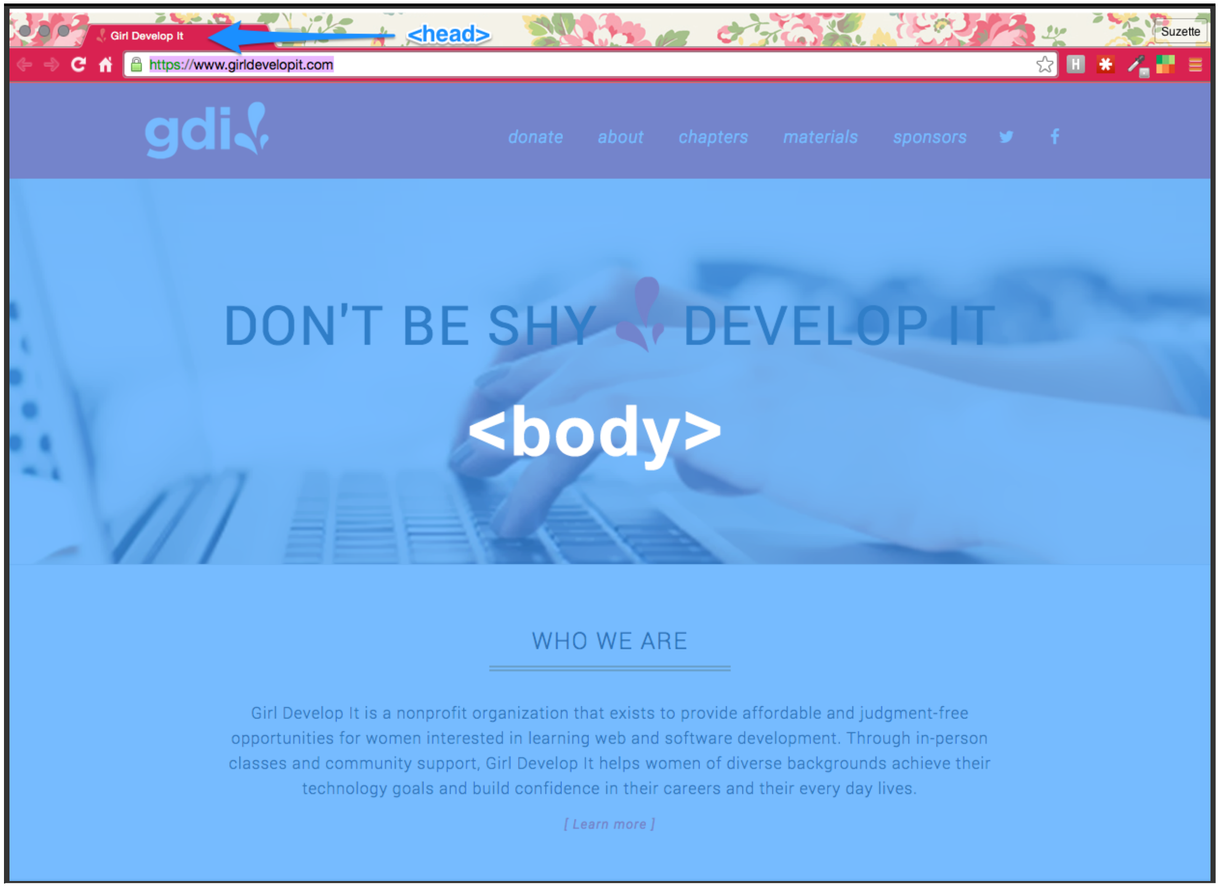
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

</html>
```

Head and Body Tags

Head: The head contains the title of the page & meta information about the page. Meta information is not visible to the user, but has many purposes. One of which is to tell search engines about your page, who created it, and a description.

Body: The body contains the actual content of the page. Everything that is contained in the body is visible to the user.

Head and Body Tags: Example



WHO WE ARE

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[Learn more]

Head and Body Tags

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Title of the page </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  The page content here.
 </body>
</html>
```

Let's develop it!

Let's get our web page set up with a doctype, head, title and body.

1. In your index.html, add the doctype.
2. Add the html opening and closing tags.
3. Add a head tag with a nested title tag.
4. Add the body tag with some space between for content which we will add later.

Nesting

All elements "nest" inside one another

Nesting is what happens when you put other containing tags inside other containing tags. For example, you would put the <p> inside of the <body> tags. The <p> is now nested inside the <body>

Whichever element OPENS first CLOSES last

Nesting: Example

Elements are 'nested' inside the <body> tag.

```
<body>
  <p>A paragraph inside the body tag</p>
</body>
```

Paragraphs 'nested' inside list items.

```
<ul>
  <li>
    <p>A paragraph inside a list item</p>
  </li>
</ul>
```

Element: Paragraph

```
<p>Paragraph 1</p>
<p>Paragraph 2</p>
<p>Paragraph 3</p>


<p>Paragraph 1</p> <p>Paragraph 2</p>  <p>Paragraph 3</p>


<p>Paragraph 1</p>


<p>Paragraph 2</p>
<p>Paragraph 3</p>
```

Paragraph 1

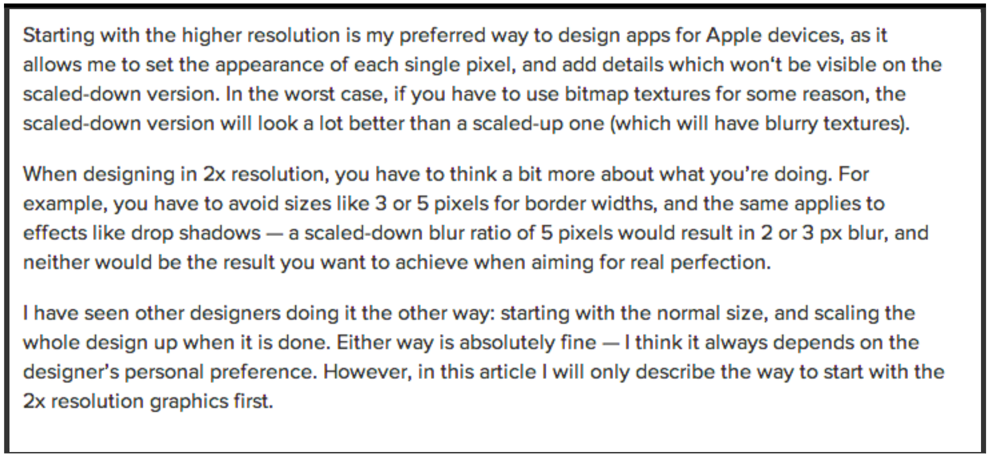
Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

* White space is only for humans!

Example: Paragraphs

Paragraphs allow you to format your content in a readable fashion.



Starting with the higher resolution is my preferred way to design apps for Apple devices, as it allows me to set the appearance of each single pixel, and add details which won't be visible on the scaled-down version. In the worst case, if you have to use bitmap textures for some reason, the scaled-down version will look a lot better than a scaled-up one (which will have blurry textures).

When designing in 2x resolution, you have to think a bit more about what you're doing. For example, you have to avoid sizes like 3 or 5 pixels for border widths, and the same applies to effects like drop shadows — a scaled-down blur ratio of 5 pixels would result in 2 or 3 px blur, and neither would be the result you want to achieve when aiming for real perfection.

I have seen other designers doing it the other way: starting with the normal size, and scaling the whole design up when it is done. Either way is absolutely fine — I think it always depends on the designer's personal preference. However, in this article I will only describe the way to start with the 2x resolution graphics first.

* You can edit how paragraphs are displayed with CSS

Element: Heading

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

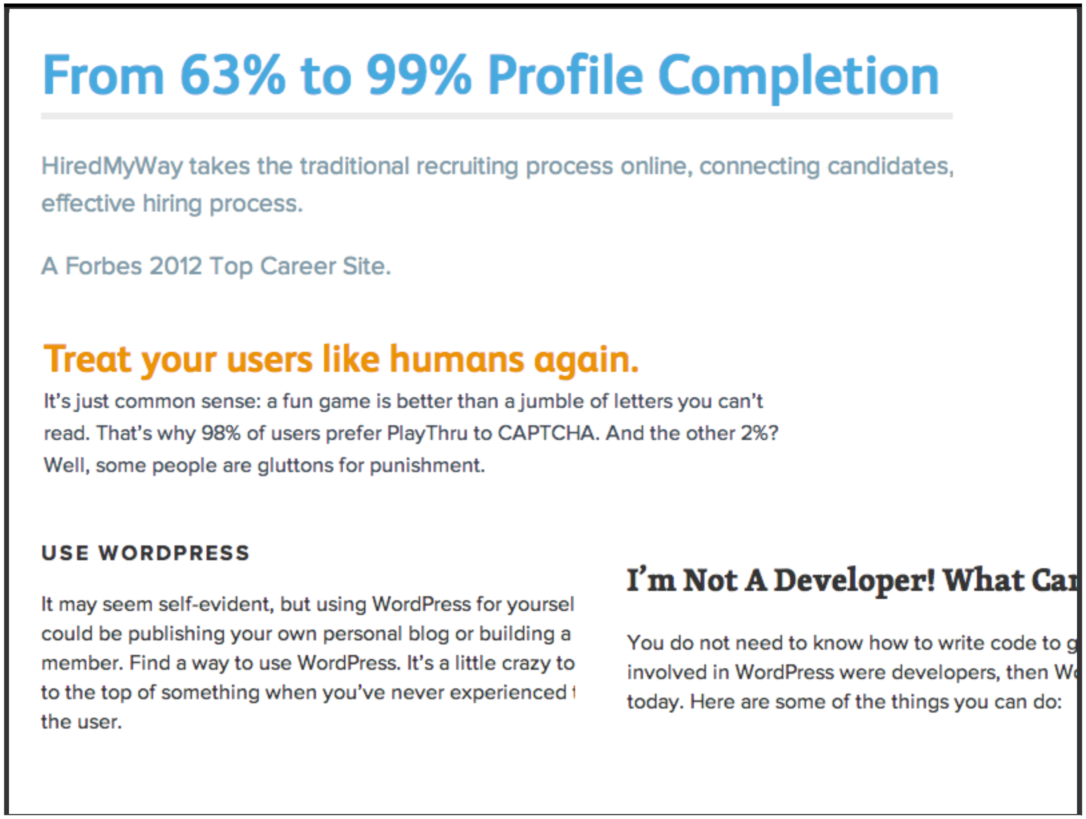
Heading 5

Heading 6

* Heading number indicates hierarchy, not size. Think: Outlines from high school papers

(**semantic** markup, rather than presentational)

Example: Headings



From 63% to 99% Profile Completion

HiredMyWay takes the traditional recruiting process online, connecting candidates, effective hiring process.

A Forbes 2012 Top Career Site.

Treat your users like humans again.

It's just common sense: a fun game is better than a jumble of letters you can't read. That's why 98% of users prefer PlayThru to CAPTCHA. And the other 2%? Well, some people are gluttons for punishment.

USE WORDPRESS

It may seem self-evident, but using WordPress for yoursel could be publishing your own personal blog or building a member. Find a way to use WordPress. It's a little crazy to to the top of something when you've never experienced t the user.

I'm Not A Developer! What Ca

You do not need to know how to write code to g involved in WordPress were developers, then W today. Here are some of the things you can do:

Formatted text

```
<p>
 Here is a paragraph with <em>Emphasized</em> text and <strong>Impo
rtant</strong> text.
</p>
```

Here is a paragraph with *Emphasized* text and **Important** text.

* Notice: em and strong are meant to indicate meaning rather than style. (**Semantic**) If you want to have italicized for appearance and not to communicate meaning, you should use CSS.

Let's Develop it!

Let's add some content to our site!

1. Add one of each level of heading with 1-2 short paragraphs of text below each heading.
2. Use **CupcakeIpsum.com** for text
3. Mark some text as emphasized and important

Element: Link

Links have three components

- Tag: <a></a>
- Href attribute: "http://www.girldevelopit.com"
- Title attribute: "Girl Develop It"

```
<a href="http://www.girldevelopit.com" title="Girl Develop It Homepage">GDI</a>
```

GDI

The <a> tag surrounds text or images to turn them into links

Link Attributes

Links can have attributes that tell the link to do different actions like open in a new tab, or launch your e-mail program.

```
<a href="home.html" target="_blank">Link Text</a>
```

Link opens in a new window/tab with **target="_blank"**

```
<a href="mailto:info@girldevelopit.com">E-mail us!</a>
```

Link opens mail program by inserting **mailto:** directly before the email address.

Relative vs. Absolute paths for links & images

- **Relative**
  - Relative paths change depending upon the page the link is on.
    - Links within the same directory need no path information. `"filename.jpg"`
    - Subdirectories are listed without preceding slashes. `"images/filename.jpg"`
- **Absolute**
  - Absolute paths refer to a specific location of a file, including the domain. `"http://www.girldevelopit.com/chapters/los-angeles"`
  - Typically used when pointing to a link that is not within your own domain.

Let's Develop It

Let's add links to our site!

1. Create an empty contact.html file in the same folder as your index.html
2. On your index.html, create a relative (internal) link to open in the same window for Contact page
3. Create an abosolute (external) link to a new window
4. Email link to an e-mail address

Element: Image

Images have three components

- Tag: <img/>
- Src attribute: "http://wilt.xyz/pink-logo.png"
- Alt attribute: "Girl Develop It logo"

```
<img src ="http://wilt.xyz/pink-logo.png" alt = "Girl Develop It Logo"/>
```

* Notice: This tag is our first example of a stand-alone or "self-closing" element.

Element: Line Break

```
<p>
 Imagine there's no Heaven <br/>
 It's easy if you try <br/>
 No hell below us <br/>
 Above us only sky
</p>
```

Imagine there's no Heaven
It's easy if you try
No hell below us
Above us only sky

Let's Develop It!

Let's add some images and line breaks to our page.

We can even turn our images into links!

1. Add some line breaks
2. Add an image from your computer using a relative path
3. Add an image from the internet using the absolute path (**http://lorempixel.com/**)
4. Add hyperlinks around the image

Element: Unordered and ordered lists

```
<ul>
 <li>List Item</li>
 <li>AnotherList Item</li>
</ul>
```

```
<ol>
 <li>List Item</li>
 <li>AnotherList Item</li>
</ol>
```

Unordered list (bullets)

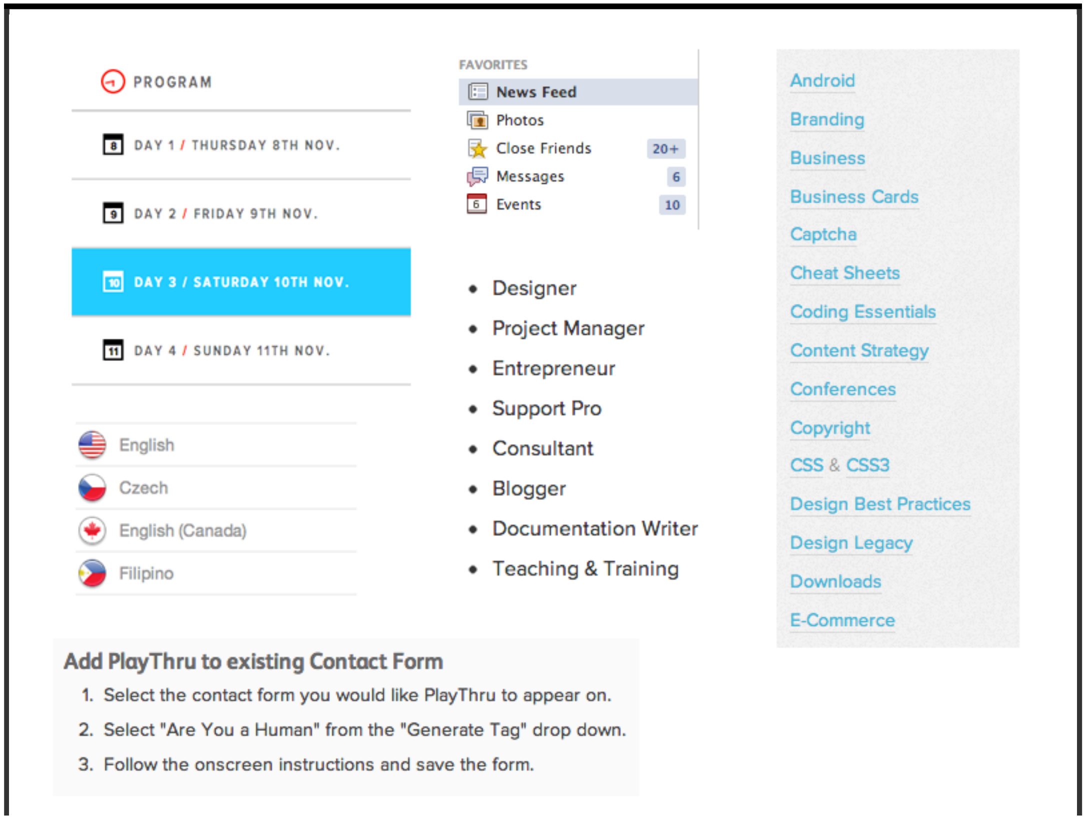
- List Item
- AnotherList Item

Ordered list (sequence)

1. List Item
2. AnotherList Item

Lists: Examples

Lists can be used to organize any list of items.



PROGRAM

- DAY 1 / THURSDAY 8TH NOV.
- DAY 2 / FRIDAY 9TH NOV.
- DAY 3 / SATURDAY 10TH NOV.
- DAY 4 / SUNDAY 11TH NOV.

- English
- Czech
- English (Canada)
- Filipino

FAVORITES

- News Feed
- Photos
- Close Friends 20+
- Messages 6
- Events 10

- Designer
- Project Manager
- Entrepreneur
- Support Pro
- Consultant
- Blogger
- Documentation Writer
- Teaching & Training

- Android
- Branding
- Business
- Business Cards
- Captcha
- Cheat Sheets
- Coding Essentials
- Content Strategy
- Conferences
- Copyright
- CSS & CSS3
- Design Best Practices
- Design Legacy
- Downloads
- E-Commerce

Add PlayThru to existing Contact Form

1. Select the contact form you would like PlayThru to appear on.
2. Select "Are You a Human" from the "Generate Tag" drop down.
3. Follow the onscreen instructions and save the form.

You'd be surprised how often lists are used in web design.

Let's Develop it!

Let's add some ordered and unordered lists to our page.

We can make a list of links or even a list of images!

1. Make an unordered list of your top 5 favorite foods using the UL tag
2. Make an ordered list of your top 5 favorite songs using OL tag
3. Add hyperlinks to each list item, remember to close each tag in the same order you opened them

Comments

You can add comments to your code that will not be seen by the browser, but only visible when viewing the code.

```
<!-- Comment goes here -->
```

Comments can be used to organize your code into sections so you (or someone else) can easily understand your code. It can also be used to 'comment out' large chunks of code to hide it from the browser.

```
<!-- Beginning of header -->
 <div id="header">Header Content </div>
<!-- End of header -->

<!--
 <ol>
  <li>List Item</li>
  <li>Another List Item</li>
 </ol>
-->
```

Let's Develop it!

Let's add some comments to our page.

1. Add a comment before your unordered list describing what the content is.
2. Comment out fist the ordered list on your page

Tables

Tables are a way to represent complex information in a grid format.

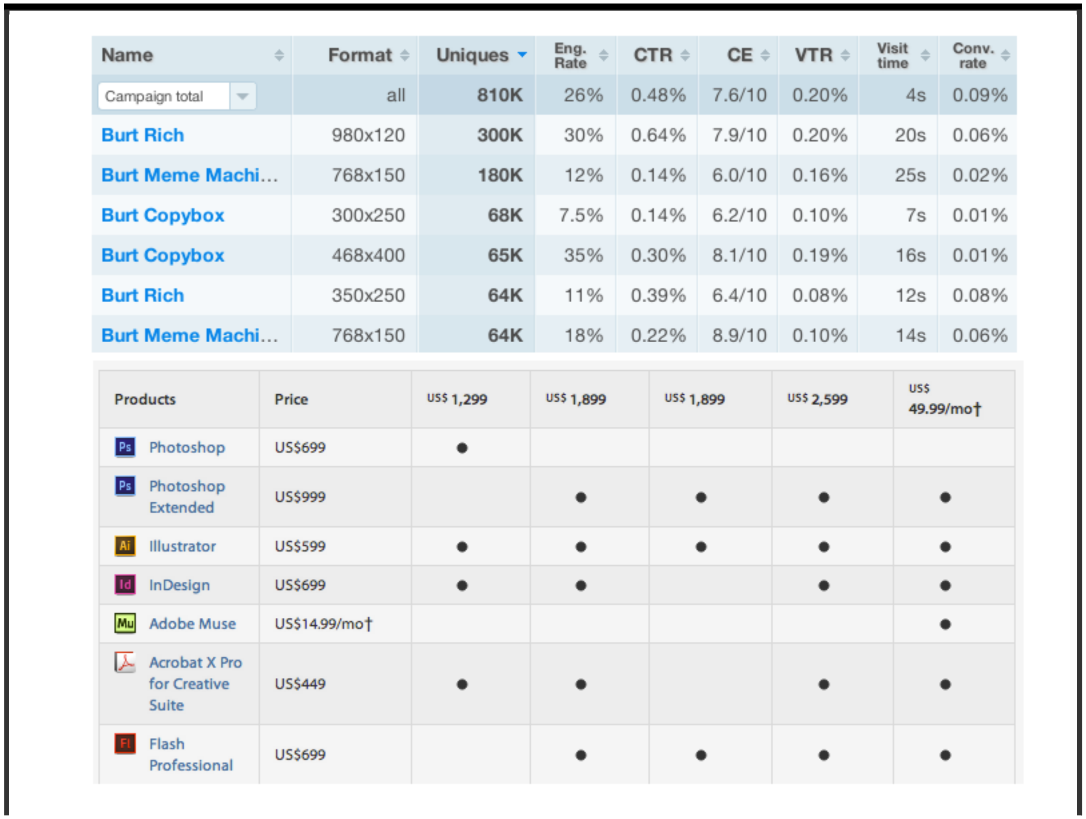
Tables are made up of rows and columns.

```
<table>
 <tr>
  <th>Head</th>
  <th>Head</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>Data</td>
  <td>Data</td>
 </tr>
</table>
```

Head	Head
Data	Data

Tables: Examples

Tables can be styled with CSS to add zebra striping or to highlight important rows/columns.



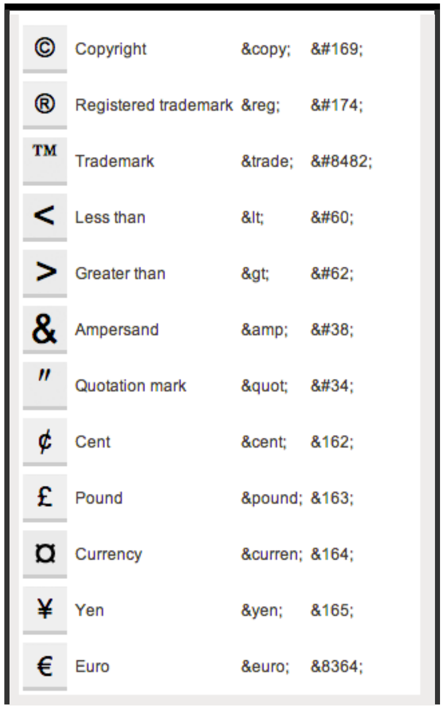
Name	Format	Uniques	Eng. Rate	CTR	CE	VTR	Visit time	Conv. rate
Campaign total	all	810K	26%	0.48%	7.6/10	0.20%	4s	0.09%
Burt Rich	980x120	300K	30%	0.64%	7.9/10	0.20%	20s	0.06%
Burt Meme Machi…	768x150	180K	12%	0.14%	6.0/10	0.16%	25s	0.02%
Burt Copybox	300x250	68K	7.5%	0.14%	6.2/10	0.10%	7s	0.01%
Burt Copybox	468x400	65K	35%	0.30%	8.1/10	0.19%	16s	0.01%
Burt Rich	350x250	64K	11%	0.39%	6.4/10	0.08%	12s	0.08%
Burt Meme Machi…	768x150	64K	18%	0.22%	8.9/10	0.10%	14s	0.06%

Products	Price	US$ 1,299	US$ 1,899	US$ 1,899	US$ 2,599	US$ 49.99/mo†
Ps Photoshop	US$699	●				
Ps Photoshop Extended	US$999		●	●	●	●
Ai Illustrator	US$599	●	●	●	●	●
Id InDesign	US$699	●	●		●	●
Mu Adobe Muse	US$14.99/mo†					●
Acrobat X Pro for Creative Suite	US$449	●	●		●	●
Fl Flash Professional	US$699		●	●	●	●

Character codes

There are character codes for many different characters in many different languages

- Delta: &delta; δ
- Copyright symbol: &copy; ©
- Grave: &grave; `
- An grave a: &agrave; à
- A full list is available at **htmlandcssbook.com**



©	Copyright	&copy;	&#169;
®	Registered trademark	&reg;	&#174;
™	Trademark	&trade;	&#8482;
<	Less than	&lt;	&#60;
>	Greater than	&gt;	&#62;
&	Ampersand	&amp;	&#38;
"	Quotation mark	&quot;	&#34;
¢	Cent	&cent;	&162;
£	Pound	&pound;	&163;
¤	Currency	&curren;	&164;
¥	Yen	&yen;	&165;
€	Euro	&euro;	&8364;

Let's Develop it!

Let's add some special characters to our page.

1. Add a copyright statement with a hyperlink to your email address

Copyright ©2015 by **Suzette Franck**.

Break Time

Anatomy of a website

Presentation
+ HTML: Structure
+ CSS: Presentation
= Your Website

A website is a way to present your content to the world, using HTML and CSS to present that content & make it look good.

CSS: What is it?

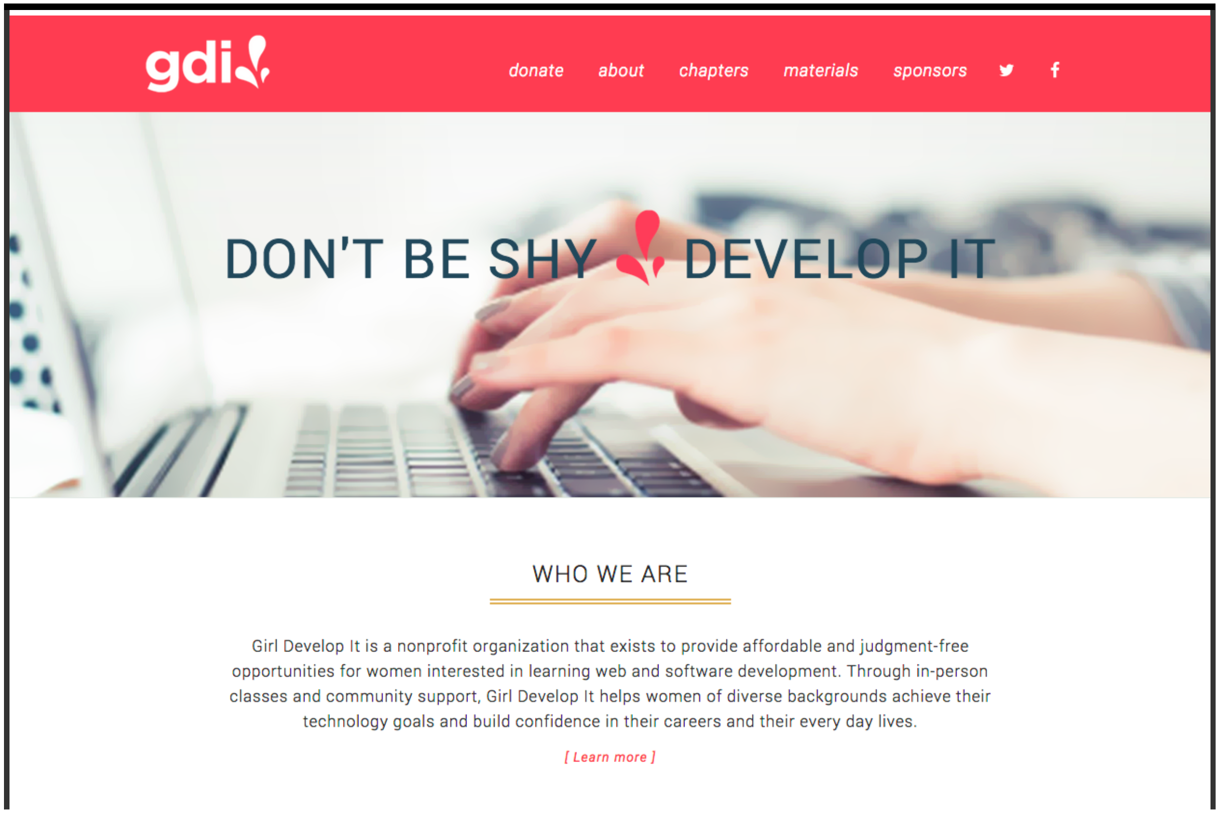
CSS = Cascading Style Sheets

CSS is a "style sheet language" that lets you style the elements on your page.

CSS is works in conjunction with HTML, but is not HTML itself.

CSS: What can it do?

All colored text, position, and size



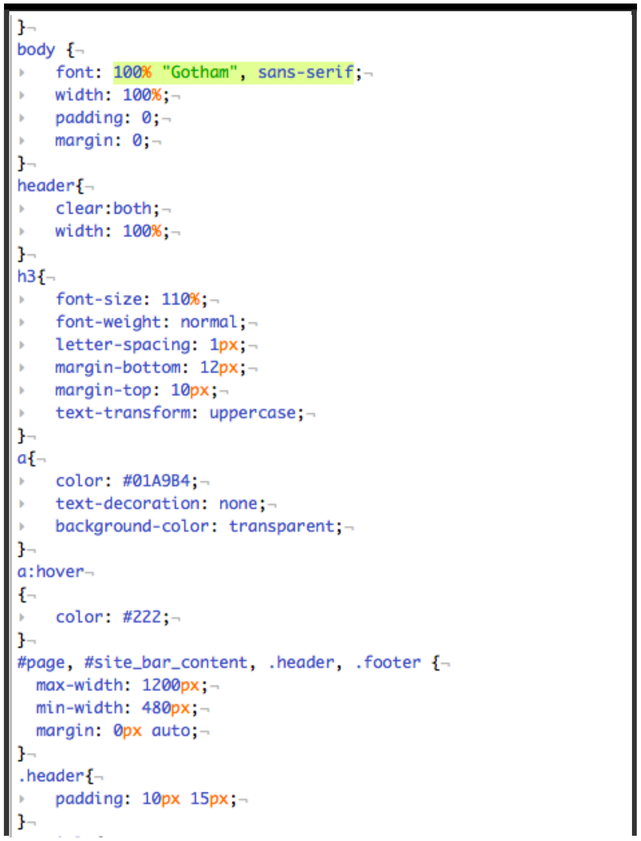
DON'T BE SHY DEVELOP IT

WHO WE ARE

Girl Develop It is a nonprofit organization that exists to provide affordable and judgment-free opportunities for women interested in learning web and software development. Through in-person classes and community support, Girl Develop It helps women of diverse backgrounds achieve their technology goals and build confidence in their careers and their every day lives.

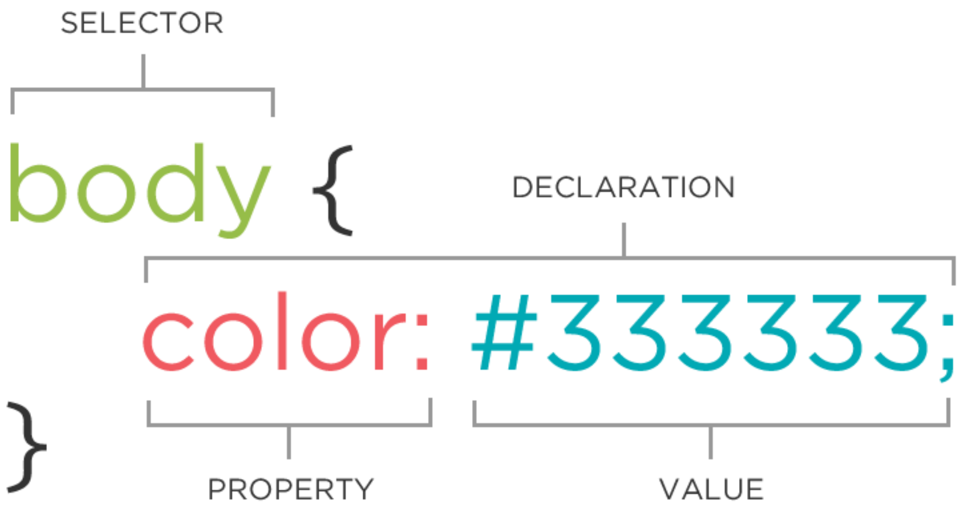
[Learn more]

CSS: What does it look like?



```
}
body {
    font: 100% "Gotham", sans-serif;
    width: 100%;
    padding: 0;
    margin: 0;
}
header{
    clear:both;
    width: 100%;
}
h3{
    font-size: 110%;
    font-weight: normal;
    letter-spacing: 1px;
    margin-bottom: 12px;
    margin-top: 10px;
    text-transform: uppercase;
}
a{
    color: #01A9B4;
    text-decoration: none;
    background-color: transparent;
}
a:hover
{
    color: #222;
}
#page, #site_bar_content, .header, .footer {
  max-width: 1200px;
  min-width: 480px;
  margin: 0px auto;
}
.header{
    padding: 10px 15px;
}
```

The CSS Rule



SELECTOR

```
body {
    color: #333333;
}
```

DECLARATION

PROPERTY

VALUE

The CSS Rule

```
selector {
 property: value;
}
```

A block of CSS code is a rule.

The rule starts with a selector.

It has sets of properties and values.

A property-value pair is a declaration.

CSS Syntax

Declarations: Property and value of style you plan use on HTML element.

Declarations end with a semicolon

Declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets.

```
selector {
 property: value;
 property: value;
 property: value;
}
```

Selector: Element

```
p {
 property: value;
}
```

Selects all paragraph elements.

```
img {
 property: value;
}
```

Selects all image elements.

Selector: ID

```
#footer {
 property: value;
}
```

Selects all elements with an id of "footer".

```
<p id="footer">Copyright 2015</p>
```

The associated HTML.

Selector: Class

```
.warning {
 color: red;
}
```

Selects all elements with a class of "warning".

```
<p class="warning">Run away!</p>
```

The associated HTML.

IDs vs. Classes

ID -- Should only apply to one element on a webpage. I.E. A webpage only has one footer.
The "#" is how you tell CSS "this is an id."

Class -- Lots of elements can have the same class. I.E. There can be many .warning declarations on one webpage.
The "." is how you tell CSS "this is a class name."

Selector: Position

```
p em {
 color: yellow;
}
```

Selects all em elements that are within a paragraph

```
<p>This is <em>important.</em></p>
```

The associated HTML.

Property Values

Each property can have one or more comma separated values.

```
p{
 color: white;
 background-color: red;
 font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

Property: Color

The color property changes the color of the text.

```
p {
 color: red;
 color: #ff0000;
 color: rgb(255, 0, 0);
}
```

- Color name
- Hexadecimal value
- RGB value

The 17 standard colors from the HTML specification are: aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, , and yellow.

Property: Background-color

The background-color property changes the color of the background.

```
p{
 background-color: black;
 background-color: #000000;
 background-color: rgb(0,0,0);
}
```

Property: Background Image

The background-image property allows you to apply an image to the background of elements.

```
body {
  background-image: url(images/image.jpg);
}
```

Property: Background-position

To position your background image properly use the background-position property.

Use top, left, bottom & right, values.

You can also use numerical values. Calculated from the top & left.

```
body {
 background-position: top left;
}
body {
 background-position: 50px 10px;
}
```

Property: Background-repeat

To set how and if the background will repeat, use the background-repeat property.

Don't repeat

```
body {
 background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
```

Repeat Horizontally

```
body {
 background-repeat: repeat-x;
}
```

Repeat Vertically

```
body {
 background-repeat: repeat-y;
}
```

Property: Background (shorthand)

```
body {
 background: url(images/image.jpg) no-repeat top left red;
}
```

Property: Font-family

The font-family property defines which font is used.

```
p {
 font-family: "Times New Roman";
 font-family: serif;
 font-family: "Arial", sans-serif;
}
```

Specific font name

Generic name

Comma-separated list

Property: Font-size

The font-size property specifies the size of the font.

```
p {
 font-size: 12px;
 font-size: 1.5em;
 font-size: 100%;
}
```

Pixels

"em"

Percentage

Property: Fonts (shorthand)

```
p {
 font-style: italic;
 font-weight: bold;
 font-size: 10px;
 font-family: sans-serif;
}
```

OR

```
p {
 font: italic bold 10px sans-serif;
}
```

Connecting CSS to HTML

3 ways

"Inline"

"Embedded"

"External"

Connecting CSS to HTML: Inline

```
<p style="color:red">Some text.</p>
```

Uses the HTML attribute style.

Difficult to use in large projects

Not preferred.

Connecting CSS to HTML: Embedded

```
<head>
 <style type="text/css">
  p {
   color: blue;
   font-size: 12px;
  }
 </style>
</head>
```

Inside <head> element.

Uses <style> tag.

Can only be used in one html file

Connecting CSS to HTML: Linked

```
<head>
 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
```

Shared resource for several pages.

Reduced file size & bandwidth

Easy to maintain in larger projects.

Preferred by nerds everywhere!

Let's Develop It

Let's link our style sheet to our web page and add some styles

1. Open style.css in Sublime.
2. Add a link to this file in head of your index.html.
3. Add some ids and classes to change specific elements to index.html.
4. In style.css, add styles to elements, classes, and ids to change the colors and background colors

Cascading

Styles "cascade" down until changed

```
p{
 color:blue;
 font-family: 'Helvetica';
}
.red{
 color:red;
}
#special{
 font-family: Arial;
}
```

```
 <p>Paragraph</p>
 <p class ="green">Paragraph</p>
 <p class ="red">Paragraph</p>
 <p class = "red" id ="special">Paragraph</p>
```

CSS Properties

Many CSS properties have self-explanatory names:

- background-color
- font-family
- font-size
- font-style
- font-weight
- text-align
- text-decoration
- text-size
- text-transform

Comprehensive list of all CSS properties