

# CALL ME Markie

- Web developer for 5 Years
- Been a project coordinator
- Works at WEBTERACTIVE
- I do street photography and portraits
- I love life
- Striving to be kind, humble and loving person
- Jesus Christ is my saviour! ❤️



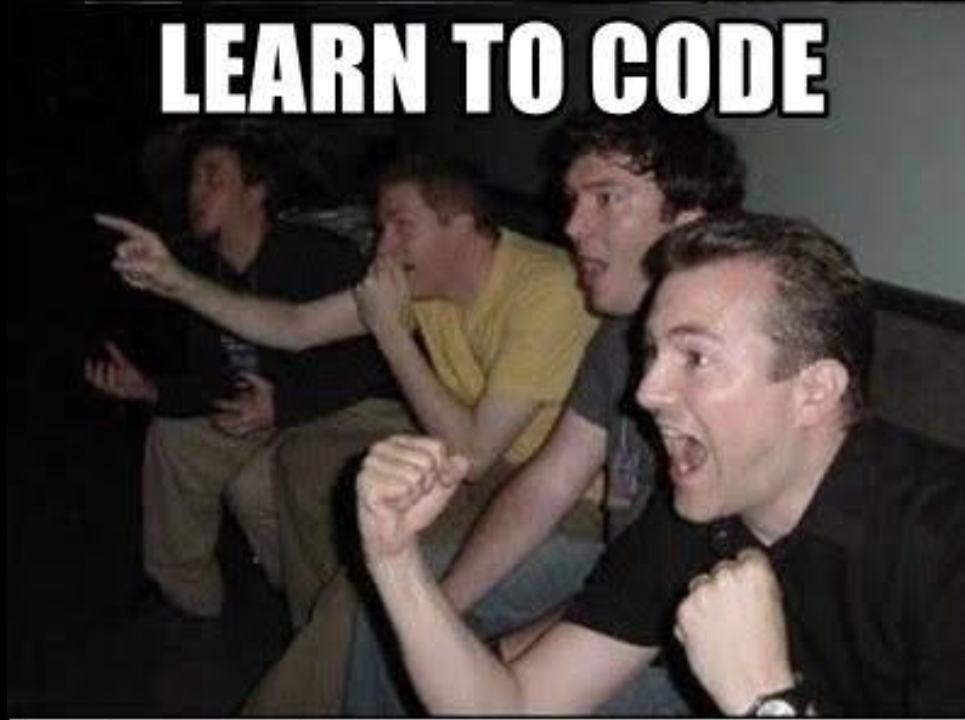
# HTML X CSS

The anatomy of a  
webpage

# OBJECTIVE

- To be able to understand the anatomy of a webpage.
- Learn to create a webpage

**LEARN TO CODE**



**HTML CSS AND JAVASCRIPT**

# HTML TOPICS

- And The Rest Is History
- What is HTML
- HTML editing software
- Structure of HTML Document
- HTML Tags

# AND THE REST IS HISTORY

- 1989: **Tim Berners-Lee** invents the Web with HTML as its publishing language
- Tim Berners-Lee, a scientist and academic, was the primary author of HTML, with the assistance of his colleagues at CERN, an international scientific organization based in Geneva.

# WHAT IS HTML?

- It stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- NOT A PROGRAMING Language
- This is use in presenting content in a structured and logical way to a user using HTML Tags.
- The structure of a webpage.

# Types of Headaches

**Migraine**



**Hypertension**



**Stress**



*"HTML is my favourite programming language"*



"HTML is my favourite programming language"



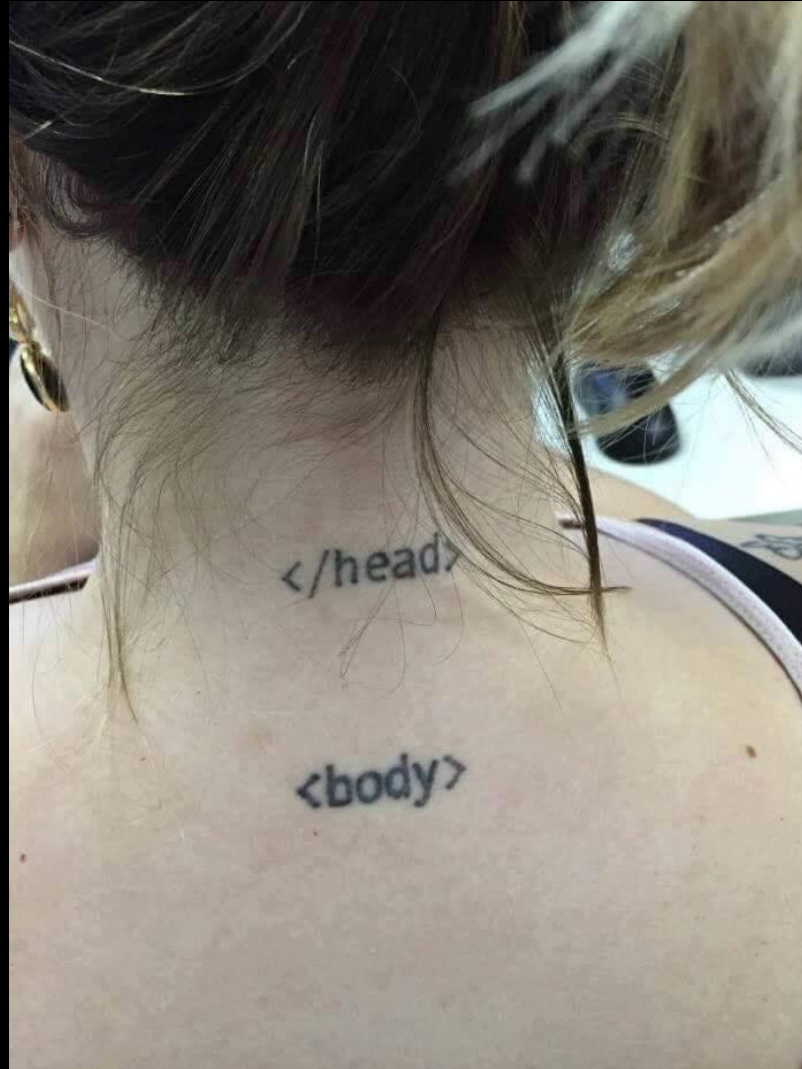
# HTML EDITING SOFTWARE

- Notepad or Notepad++.
- Visual Studio Code
- Atom
- Net Beans
- Sublime
- Dreamweaver

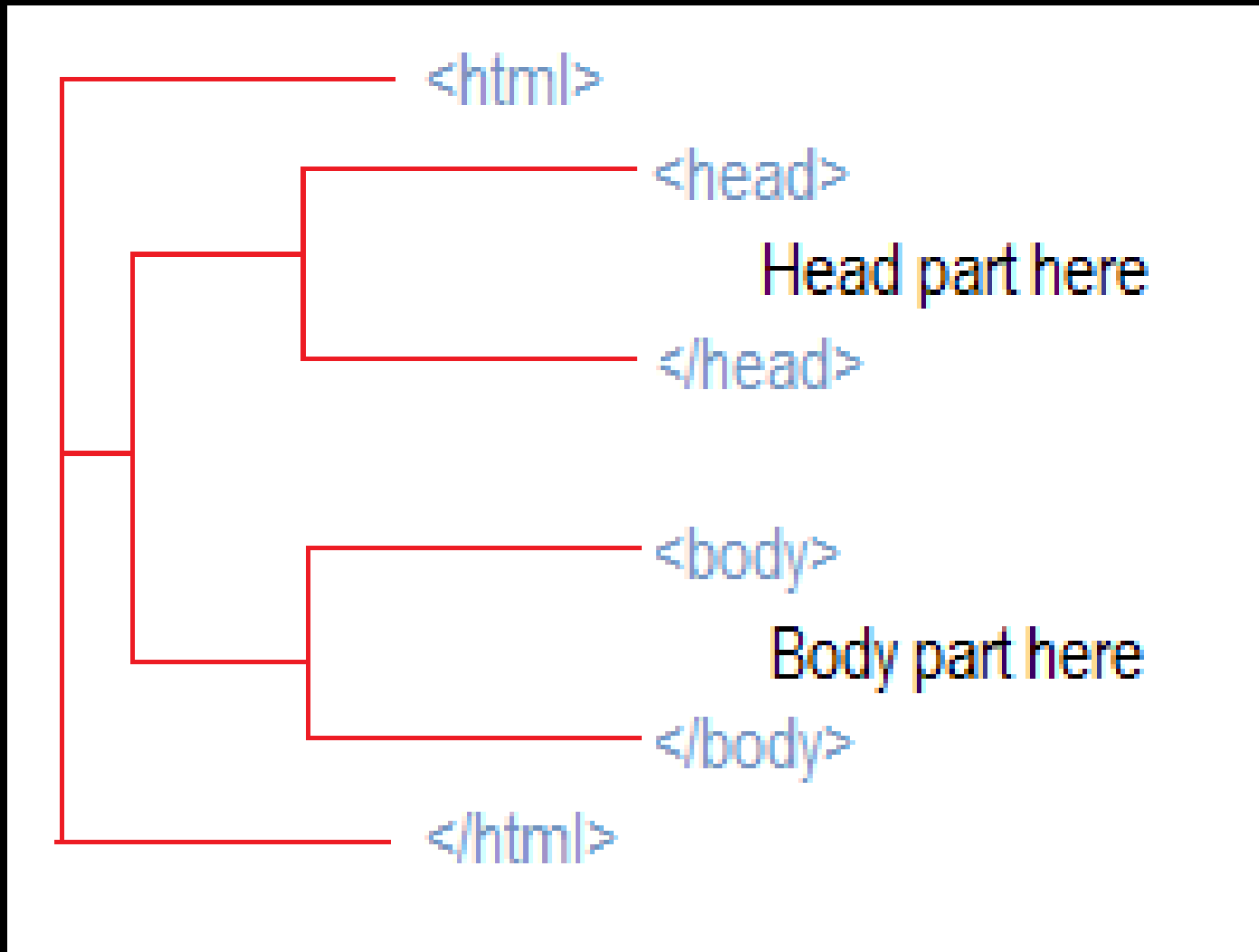
# STRUCTURE OF HTML DOCUMENT

- HEAD
  - Contains all extra information of a webpage like meta data , css and javascript references
  - These are the data you want to tell the browser but don't want to show to the user.
- BODY
  - Contains all the visual content like images, texts, headings, paragraphs, lists etc.

# STRUCTURE OF HTML DOCUMENT



# STRUCTURE OF HTML DOCUMENT



# STRUCTURE OF HTML DOCUMENT



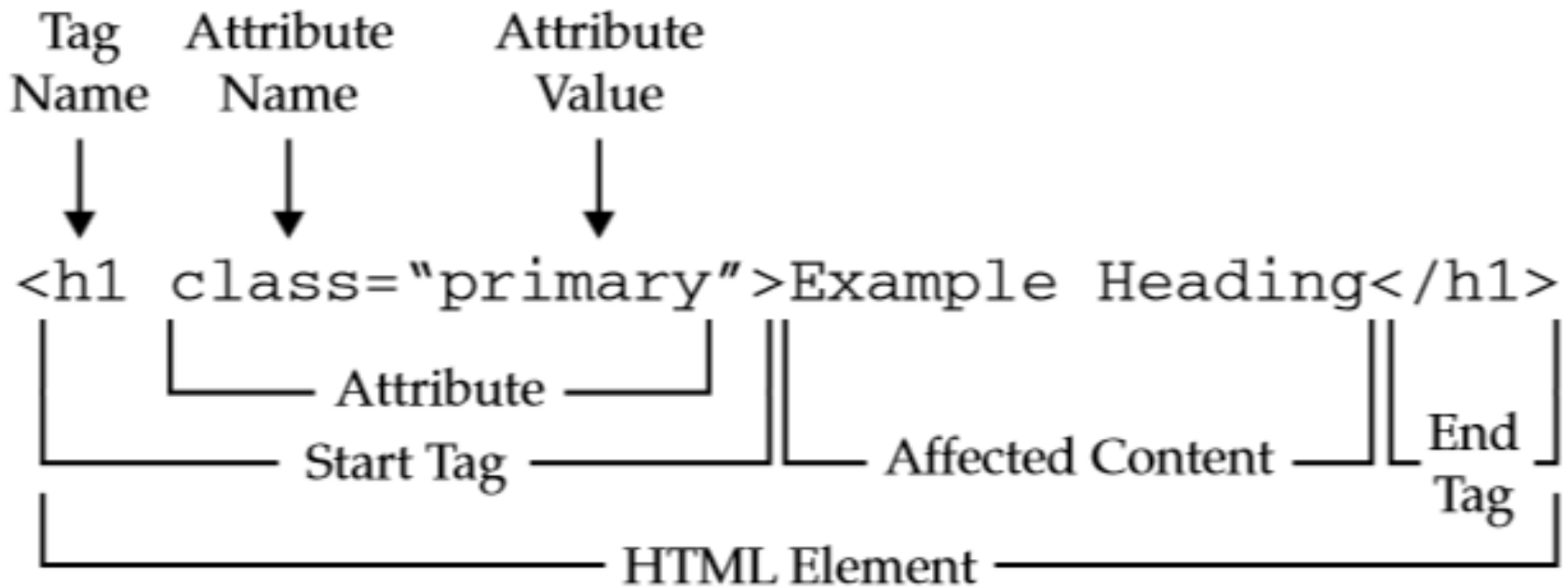
# INSIDE THE BODY



# HTML TAGS

- Use to present content
- Starts with `<>` and ends with `</>`
- 2 types
  - Paired tags - has closing and ending like `<p></p>`
  - Unpaired tags - stand-alone or single like `<br>` or `<hr>`
- Contains attributes like ID and CLASS
- Can be nested and are normally indented when nested for readability

# HTML TAGS





# HTML TAGS

Tag	Description
<code>&lt;html&gt; ... &lt;/html&gt;</code>	Declares the Web page to be written in HTML
<code>&lt;head&gt; ... &lt;/head&gt;</code>	Delimits the page's head
<code>&lt;title&gt; ... &lt;/title&gt;</code>	Defines the title (not displayed on the page)
<code>&lt;body&gt; ... &lt;/body&gt;</code>	Delimits the page's body
<code>&lt;h <i>n</i>&gt; ... &lt;/h<i>n</i>&gt;</code>	Delimits a level <i>n</i> heading
<code>&lt;b&gt; ... &lt;/b&gt;</code>	Set ... in boldface
<code>&lt;i&gt; ... &lt;/i&gt;</code>	Set ... in italics
<code>&lt;center&gt; ... &lt;/center&gt;</code>	Center ... on the page horizontally
<code>&lt;ul&gt; ... &lt;/ul&gt;</code>	Brackets an unordered (bulleted) list
<code>&lt;ol&gt; ... &lt;/ol&gt;</code>	Brackets a numbered list
<code>&lt;li&gt; ... &lt;/li&gt;</code>	Brackets an item in an ordered or numbered list
<code>&lt;br&gt;</code>	Forces a line break here
<code>&lt;p&gt;</code>	Starts a paragraph
<code>&lt;hr&gt;</code>	Inserts a horizontal rule
<code>&lt;img src="..."&gt;</code>	Displays an image here
<code>&lt;a href="..."&gt; ... &lt;/a&gt;</code>	Defines a hyperlink

# WRAP UP

- It stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML editing softwares like notepad++, vs studio, atom, sublime etc.
- There are two main parts of HTML DOCS the head and body
- Body is where you put the visual contents
- HTML tags syntax

**BRACE YOURSELF**



**CSS IS COMING**

[makeameme.org](http://makeameme.org)

# CSS TOPICS

- And The Rest Is History
- What is CSS? Why is CSS important?
- CSS Syntax
- CSS Selectors
- CSS in Your HTML Doc

# AND THE REST IS HISTORY

- Hakon Wium Lie proposed the concept of CSS while working with Tim-Berner Lee(Inventor of World wide web) in 1994. The first CSS released as a official W3C(World Wide Web Consortium) on December 17, 1996 by Hakon Wium Lie and Bert Bos.

# WHAT IS CSS?

- It stands for **Cascading Style Sheet**
- Controls the presentation of your HTML
- Varying support across browsers especially older ones
- CSS and CSS3 are the same – just standards that are constantly changing.

STYLE: because your  
personality isn't the first  
thing people see.



**HTML**



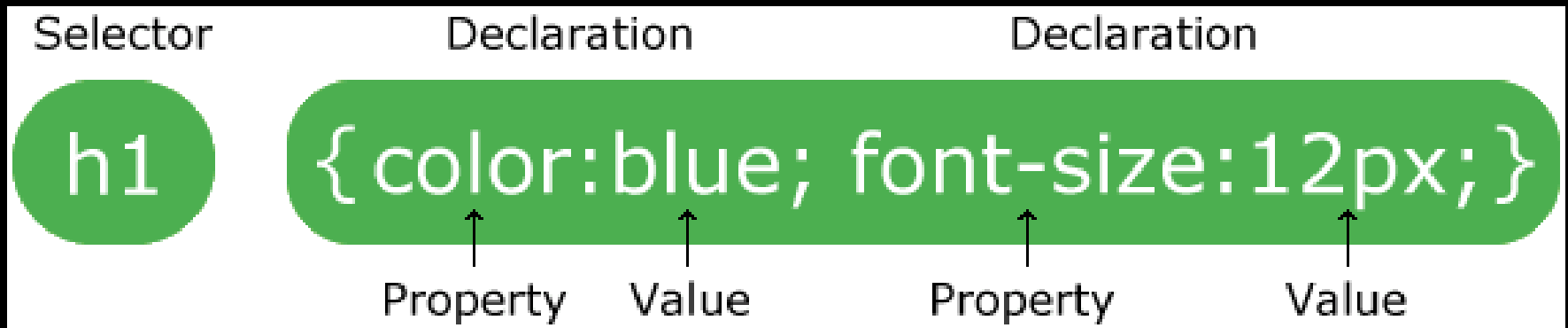
**HTML+CSS**



# CSS Syntax

- Use to apply styles.
- It uses selectors as a target of style.
- Selectors can be an html tag, tag ID or class or combination of the three.
- Can be nested and are normally indented when nested for readability

# CSS Syntax



# CSS Selector

- ID Selector – uses the value of ID attribute of an element, indicator is #
- Class Selector – uses the value of CLASS attribute of an element, indicator is a period (.)

```
#colored {  
    color: red;  
}
```

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

# CSS Selectors

- Tag Selector – uses the html tag, indicator is a tag like p, span, div among others.
- Contextual Selector – uses the combination of tag, id and/or class selectors. Can be called Combinator Selector too.

```
p {  
    margin: 0;  
}
```

```
p#colored span {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

# Combinator Selectors

- Descendant Selector – matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

```
div p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

# Combinator Selectors

- Child Selector – selects all the elements that are the immediate children of a specified element.

```
div > p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

# Nested CSS

```
.menu.logo {  
    padding-top: 10px;  
    padding-right: 20px;  
}
```

```
.menu.logo img {  
    width: 250px;  
}
```

# CSS In Your HTML

- You need to insert your css style to you HTML document to be applied. Thus, there are 3 ways to do it. You can do them all together at once but there are specific situation that it's best to choose the other one over the other or combine of the two of them. These are the 3 types of CSS.



# CSS In Your HTML

- Inline CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Inline CSS</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p style="color: #009900;
      font-size:50px;
      font-style:italic;
      text-align:center;">
      GeeksForGeeks</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

# CSS In Your HTML

- Internal CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Internal CSS</title>
    <style>
      .main {
        text-align:center;
      }
      .GFG {
        color:█#009900;
        font-size:50px;
        font-weight:bold;
      }
      .geeks {
        font-style:bold;
        font-size:20px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body> |
  </body>
</html>
```

# CSS In Your HTML

- External CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="geeks.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

# WRAP UP

- CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheet**
- And it's for styling/presentation of your webpage.
- You can use tags, id, class or combination as selector for styling.
- You can add it inline, internally or externally in your webpage.

BONUS

# RESPONSIVENESS

- Responsive Web Design is about using HTML and CSS to automatically resize, hide, shrink, or enlarge, a website, to make it look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones)

# RESPONSIVENESS



# HOW TO MAKE YOUR WEBSITE RESPONSIVE?

- Setting the viewport inside <head> using a <meta> tag

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

To understand this example, you should open this page on a phone or a tablet.



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To understand this example, you should open this page on a phone or a tablet.



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# HOW TO MAKE YOUR WEBSITE RESPONSIVE?

- Using grid layout - made up of a series rows and columns to provide a structure to website and to place it's content in the intersected areas easily. Popular front-end web framework that uses this kind of system is Bootstrap. Maximum columns in a row is 12.

# HOW TO MAKE YOUR WEBSITE RESPONSIVE?

span1	span1	span1	span1	span1	span1	span1	span1	span1	span1	span1	span1
span4				span4				span4			
span8				span4							
span6						span6					
span12											




# HOW TO MAKE YOUR WEBSITE RESPONSIVE?

- Using flexbox layout - short for “flexible box,” it has an ability to expand and shrink elements inside the flex box to best fill the available space. Bulma is a css framework based on flex.

# WEBSITE RESPONSIVENESS WITH THE HELP OF CSS

- Using media queries and breakpoints - It uses the `@media` rule to include a block of CSS properties only if a certain condition is true.

```
@media only screen and (max-width: 600px) {  
  body {  
    background-color:  lightblue;  
  }  
}
```

# WEBSITE RESPONSIVENESS WITH THE HELP OF CSS

- Media Types

- all - Default. Used for all media type devices
- print - Used for printers
- screen - Used for computer screens, tablets, smart-phones etc.
- speech - Used for screen readers that "reads" the page out loud

# WEBSITE RESPONSIVENESS WITH THE HELP OF CSS

- Breakpoints - There are tons of screens and devices with different heights and widths, so it is hard to create an exact breakpoint for each device. To keep things simple you could target five groups:

# WEBSITE RESPONSIVENESS WITH THE HELP OF CSS

```
/* Extra small devices (phones, 600px and down) */  
@media only screen and (max-width: 600px) {...}  
  
/* Small devices (portrait tablets and large phones, 600px and up) */  
@media only screen and (min-width: 600px) {...}  
  
/* Medium devices (landscape tablets, 768px and up) */  
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {...}  
  
/* Large devices (laptops/desktops, 992px and up) */  
@media only screen and (min-width: 992px) {...}  
  
/* Extra large devices (large laptops and desktops, 1200px and up) */  
@media only screen and (min-width: 1200px) {...}
```



MEMES FOR  
YOU!

**WHEN DID YOU BECOME AN  
EXPERT IN HTML AND CSS?**

**</LAST NIGHT>**

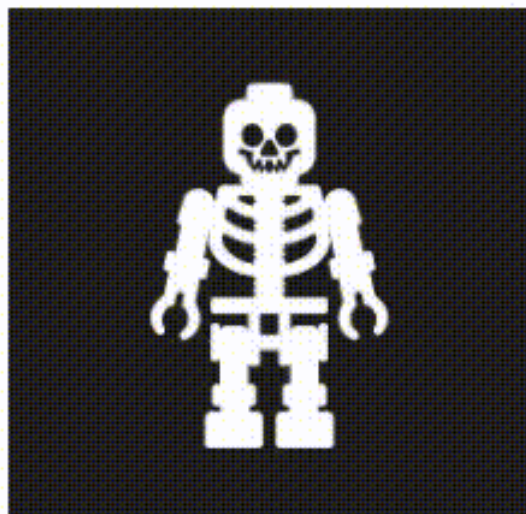


**HTML+CSS**

**PROGRAMMER**

**HTML**

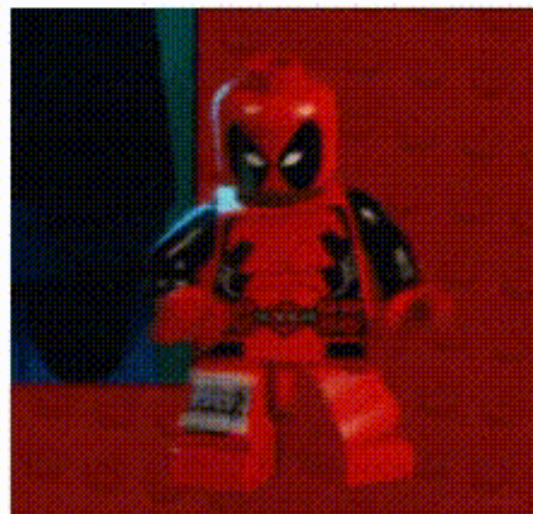
**HTML**  
structure



**CSS**  
presentation/appearance



**JavaScript**  
dynamism/action



THE END

DANKE