

SHAW ACADEMY

NOTES

DIPLOMA IN WEB DESIGN PART 1
INTRODUCTION TO WEB DESIGN
LESSON 2



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LESSON 2 SUMMARY NOTES

HTML & CSS



SOME MORE NOTES ON HTML

HTML was **never** intended to style a webpage, now this is very important. Because modern web design weighs heavily on this principal.

So that “heading one” `<h1>` tag that makes the text large and bold, its primary function is not to style some text, it is to define a heading. And in HTML5, tags more than ever carry semantic value, and the way you use tags will affect your SEO (search engine optimisation).

To be a successful web designer in today's world we must write our code for both our users and other computers.



THE SEMANTIC WEB

The proper use of markup tags are also important for users with disabilities. For example when the blind use a screen reader to speak out text on a page, the readers voice can change its tone on words wrapped in strong or emphasis tags, just like it adds an inflection to words followed by a question mark.

The semantic web can be hard to grasp at any level, and misusing these kind of tags will not make or break your website, its just something that you should keep in mind when designing for netizens. And remember, W3C are in charge of defining the proper use of this language, and they should be your first port of call should you wish to know about a particular tag.

Use the links below to see how W3C define these tags	
<u></u>	<u></u>
<u></u>	<u><i></u>

CSS, CASCADING STYLE SHEETS.

CSS or Cascading Style Sheets are used to define the style of a website. That's changing font sizes, colours, positions, alignments, animations, transitions, the list goes on. This is all done through the power of CSS.

CSS was created after HTML in 1994 by Hawkon Wi-um Lie and Bert Bos. Before CSS HTML styling was hardcoded into the browser and additional HTML tags were introduced to give designers more control over the presentation of their sites in browsers. But this led to HTML becoming more complex and the language started to sway from its primary function of structure and semantics.

Separating the style from the structure was a logical progression and it meant that designers could have more control of how their pages were presented and allowed for different styling to be applied for operations like printing a webpage.



BELOW WE HAVE THE SYNTAX OF CSS, THAT'S THE STRUCTURE OF A CSS RULE

Syntax Of CSS



Each CSS rule is made up of a Selector followed by a Declaration block wrapped in curly brackets.

So you first decide what element you want to style, this can be a single element, a group of elements, or the whole document.

Then in your declaration block you define one or more declarations to apply to the chosen selector(s).

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are wrapped in curly braces.

In the given example all `<h1>` elements will be given a red text colour.

ONLINE RESOURCES

W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) –
www.w3.org

W3C HTML & CSS Validator –
validator.w3.org

StackOverflow –
www.stackoverflow.com

CodePen –
www.codepen.io

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