

HTML/CSS 1

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What are HTML/CSS?

- *HTML*, HyperText Markup Language
 - gives content structure and meaning by defining that content as...
 - headings, paragraphs, images, videos, etc.
 - *CSS*, Cascading Style Sheets
 - presentation language created to style the appearance of content
 - fonts, colors, etc.
 - HTML: elements, CSS: style of a web page
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Common HTML terms

- Element: each component that defines the content and structure of a web page
 - h1, h2, ... h6: headings
 - p : paragraphs
 - img : images
- Tags: define the scope of each element
 - Opening tag: <h1>, Closing tag: </h1>
 - Some elements do not have a closing tag.
- Attributes: additional info about the element (in the opening tag)

`Google`

``

Basic HTML structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
  <head>  
    <meta charset="utf-8">  
    <title>Hello World</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <h1>Hello World</h1>  
    <p>This is a web page.</p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

*Note the indentations to visualize the nested structure

Try HTML on your own!

- Change the content of the `<title>` tag
 - Inside the `<body>` section, change the content of `h1` and `p`
 - Add new `<h2>` and `<p>` elements below the existing content
 - Within the second `<p>`, create a new `<a>` element that links to a website of your choice
 - (you need to add the “href” attribute in the opening tag)
 - Below the existing content, add an ``
 - (you need to add the “src” attribute in the opening tag)
-

Common CSS terms

- **Selectors**: selects which HTML element to apply a certain style
- **Properties**: defines which style property to edit
- **Values**: defines how to change the style property

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  font-size: 13px;  
}
```

Working with selectors

- Type, Class, ID selectors
- Help choose the right HTML elements to apply a style
- Class selectors: if you want to apply a style to multiple elements
- ID selectors: if you want to apply a style to a single element (rarely used)

```
<p>Hello World!</p>  
p {  
    color: black;  
}
```

```
<p class="main">Hello World!</p>  
.main {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

```
<p id="highlight">Hello World!</p>  
#highlight {  
    color: red;  
}
```

Connecting HTML and CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Hello World</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css">    -> add this tag!
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello World</h1>
    <p>This is a web page.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Try CSS on your own!

- Create a .css file called “main.css” in the folder where your .html file is.
 - Try setting the color of h1 to blue
 - Try setting the font-size of h2 to 20px
 - Try setting the entire body section’s background-color to yellow
 - Set the letter-spacing property of h1, h2, p to 2px
-

“Cascading” Style Sheet

- If the same HTML element is applied the same style twice, the style located on the lower section of .css file takes precedence

```
h1 {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  color: red;  
}
```

The color of <p> would be red
(Try adding the second bracket at
the bottom of your .css)

```
body {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

```
p {  
  background-color: red;  
}
```

On top of the yellow background
The <p> elements would have red backgrounds
(Try this too)

Breaking the cascade

- ID selectors > Class selectors > Type selectors

```
<h1 class="main" id="highlight">Hello</h1>
```

```
#highlight {  
  color: black;  
}
```

```
.main {  
  color: green;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  color: red;  
}
```

Although the color of `<h1>` should be red according to the cascade, it is colored in black

In your `<h1>` tag, insert the two attributes, class and id.

Try adding `.main {...}` at the beginning of your `.css` file, and then add `#highlight {...}` above that.

You'll see the class and id selectors breaking the cascade and updating `h1`'s color.

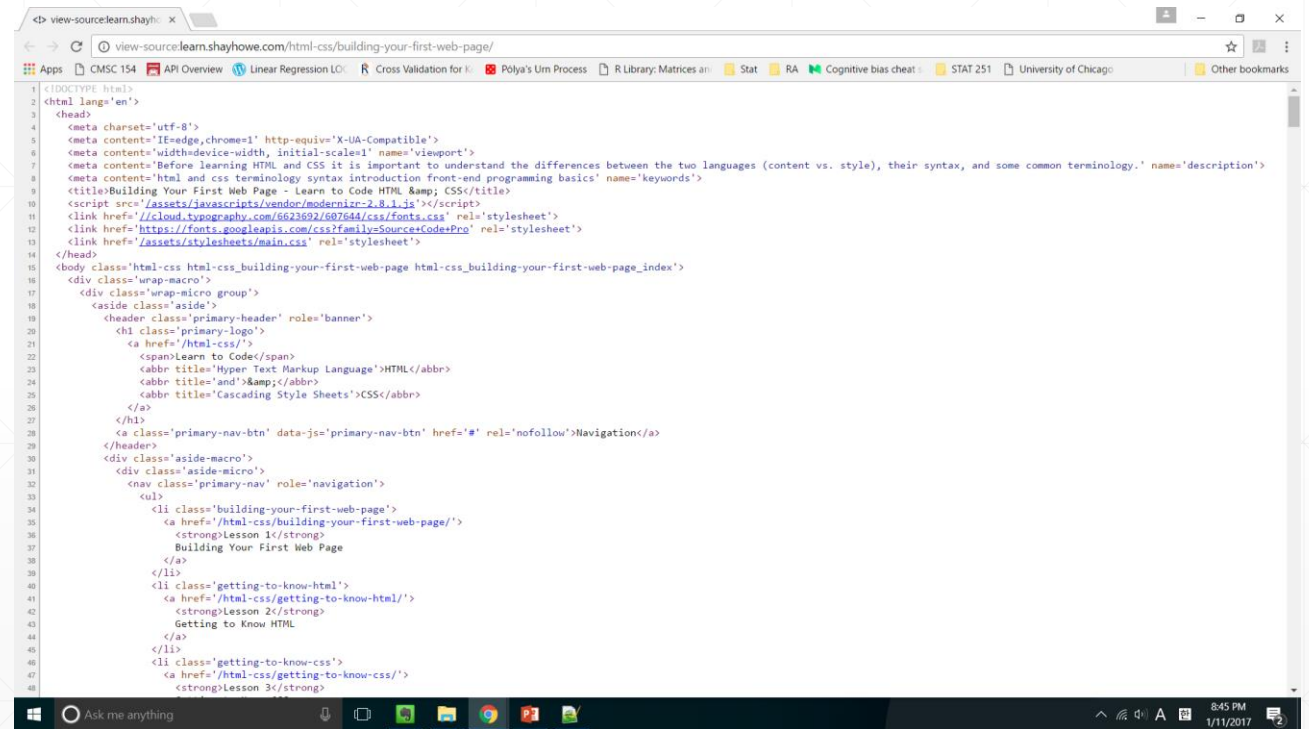
CSS Resets

- The default style of each element may differ across browsers (Chrome, Safari, Internet Explorer, Firefox, etc)
- A CSS Reset explicitly sets the default styles, so that every browser shows the same style (even if we do not set our own style for some elements)
- You can either 1) copy&paste or 2) add another <link> element that links your HTML file with a .css file from outside source

```
/*  
http://meyerweb.com/eric/tools/css/reset/  
v2.0 | 20110126  
License: none (public domain)  
*/  
  
html, body, div, span, applet, object,  
iframe,  
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p, blockquote, pre,  
a, abbr, acronym, address, big, cite, code,  
del, dfn, em, img, ins, kbd, q, s, samp,  
small, strike, strong, sub, sup, tt, var,  
b, u, i, center,  
dl, dt, dd, ol, ul, li,  
fieldset, form, label, legend,  
table, caption, tbody, tfoot, thead, tr, th, td,  
article, aside, canvas, details, embed,  
figure, figcaption, footer, header, hgroup,  
menu, nav, output, ruby, section,  
summary,  
time, mark, audio, video {  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
    border: 0;  
    font-size: 100%;  
    font: inherit;  
    vertical-align: baseline;  
}  
  
/* HTML5 display-role reset for older  
browsers */  
article, aside, details, figcaption, figure,  
footer, header, hgroup, menu, nav, section  
{  
    display: block;  
}  
body {  
    line-height: 1;  
}  
ol, ul {  
    list-style: none;  
}  
blockquote, q {  
    quotes: none;  
    blockquote:before, blockquote:after,  
    q:before, q:after {  
        content: " ";  
        content: none;  
    }  
}  
table {  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
    border-spacing: 0;  
}
```

Want more?

- Using Chrome, on any web page, right-click and select “view page source”
- You could also click on the links on the <head> section to view the .css files that were used.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta content="If=edge,chrome=1" http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible">
    <meta content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" name="viewport">
    <meta content="Before learning HTML and CSS it is important to understand the differences between the two languages (content vs. style), their syntax, and some common terminology." name="description">
    <meta content="html and css terminology syntax introduction front-end programming basics" name="keywords">
    <title>Building Your First Web Page - Learn to Code HTML & CSS</title>
    <script src="/assets/javascripts/vendor/modernizr-2.8.1.js"></script>
    <link href="//cloud.typography.com/8623692/807644/css/fonts.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=SourceCodePro" rel="stylesheet">
    <link href="/assets/stylesheets/main.css" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body class="html-css html-css_building-your-first-web-page html-css_building-your-first-web-page_index">
    <div class="wrap-macro">
      <div class="wrap-micro group">
        <aside class="aside">
          <header class="primary-header" role="banner">
            <h1 class="primary-logo">
              <a href="/html-css/">
                <span>Learn to Code</span>
                <abbr title="Hyper Text Markup Language">HTML</abbr>
                <abbr title="and">&amp;</abbr>
                <abbr title="Cascading Style Sheets">CSS</abbr>
              </a>
            </h1>
            <a class="primary-nav-btn" data-js="primary-nav-btn" href="#" rel="nofollow">Navigation</a>
          </header>
          <div class="aside-macro">
            <div class="aside-micro">
              <nav class="primary-nav" role="navigation">
                <ul>
                  <li class="building-your-first-web-page">
                    <a href="/html-css/building-your-first-web-page/">
                      <strong>Lesson 1</strong>
                      Building Your First Web Page
                    </a>
                  </li>
                  <li class="getting-to-know-html">
                    <a href="/html-css/getting-to-know-html/">
                      <strong>Lesson 2</strong>
                      Getting to Know HTML
                    </a>
                  </li>
                  <li class="getting-to-know-css">
                    <a href="/html-css/getting-to-know-css/">
                      <strong>Lesson 3</strong>
                      Getting to Know CSS
                    </a>
                  </li>
                </ul>
              </nav>
            </div>
          </div>
        </aside>
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Thanks!

You can review the materials at <http://learn.shayhowe.com/html-css/building-your-first-web-page/>