**HTML Crash Course**

1. What is HTML?
   1. Hyper Text Markup Language
   2. It is NOT a programming language
      1. It’s a “markup” language. Used for displaying things.
      2. It’s a language for creating webpages/documents
      3. Building blocks of the Web
   3. Necessities to Start Building
      1. Web Browser
         1. Google Chrome, Safari, etc.
      2. Text Editor
         1. Sublime Text, Visual Studio Code, Notepad++
   4. You want to use CSS for most of your website layout, not HTML
2. Creating an HTML File
   1. Does NOT need a server
   2. Must end with .html extension
   3. Runs in a web browser
   4. Index.html is the root/home page of a website
      1. So, we create an index.html file
      2. We then open the file with Sublime Text
   5. Tag Syntax
      1. Element names surrounded by angle brackets
         1. <tagname> content </tagname>
         2. <h1> About Us </h1>
         3. Begin and end document with <html> and </html>
      2. Normally come in pairs (start tag and end tag)
      3. End tag is usually the same, but with a forward slash
      4. Some tags close themselves (remnant of XHTML)
      5. You can make comments with <!—comment -->
      6. Common Tags:
         1. <html>
         2. <head>
         3. <body>
         4. <DOCTYPE>
         5. <title>
         6. <a href=””> is used to create a hyperlink
            1. target = “\_blank” inside of the hyperlink will open that link in a new tab instead of changing the tab you are in.
   6. Tag Attributes
      1. All tags can have attributes
      2. Provide information about an element
      3. Placed within the start tag
      4. Key/value pairs (id = “someID”)
         1. <h1 title = “My Company”>About Us</h1>
3. Inline vs. Block Level Elements
   1. Inline Elements
      1. Do not start on a new line
      2. Take only the necessary width
      3. <span>, <img>, <a>
   2. Block Elements
      1. Start on a new line
      2. Take full width available
      3. <div>, <h1>, <p>, <form>
4. HTML5 Semantic Tags
   1. A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer
   2. Semantic Tags
      1. <header>
      2. <footer>
      3. <aside>
      4. <main>
      5. <article>
      6. <nav>
      7. <section>
      8. <details>
5. CSS
   1. Mainly used for design and layout. Much more “artistic”
   2. CSS = Cascading Stylesheets
   3. NOT a programming language
      1. It’s a stylesheet/styling language
      2. Used for website layout and design
      3. Can be extended with Sass/Less
   4. Just like with HTML you just need a web browser and a text editor
6. Main Methods for Adding CSS
   1. Inline CSS
      1. Directly in the HTML element. NOT recommended
   2. Internal CSS
      1. Using <style> tags within a single document
      2. <style type="text/css">

h1{color: blue;}

* 1. External CSS
     1. Linking an external .css file

1. CSS Selectors
   1. Selector -> Property -> Value
      1. Declaration Start = {
      2. Property/Value Separator = :
      3. Declaration Separator = ;
      4. Declaration End = }
2. Colors in CSS
   1. Color names (red, blue, etc)
   2. HTML5 Color Names
   3. Hexadecimal
   4. RGB
3. Box Model in CSS
   1. Content in the middle
   2. Padding right outside Content
   3. Border outside Padding
   4. Margin outside Border
      1. margin-top, margin-bottom, margin-right, margin-left
      2. margin: T,R,B,L if you want to do it all at once
4. Positioning in CSS
   1. Static
   2. Relative
   3. Absolute
   4. Fixed
   5. Initial
   6. Inherit