Hipster
HACKERS

where beginners come to learn

HTML & CSS Recapitulation

(oh yeah!)

Hyper Text Markup Language

Not a programming language.
Describes blocks of information.

Websites are blocks

Websites are blocks
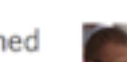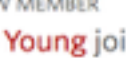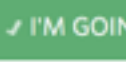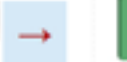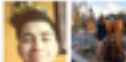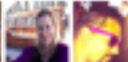
HTML Tags

A tag has a name and is surrounded by angle brackets.

<   Left Angle Bracket
>   Right Angle Bracket

<div>   The div tag

HTML Tags

Some tags are wrapper tags and need a closing tag.

<div>Stuff goes in between these two</div>

Some tags are self-closing tags, and only need one.

 self-closing tag.

There's a set number of predefined tags for you to choose from!

TAGS TAGS AND MORE TAGS

a	data	h1-6	object	strong
abbr	datalist		ol	style
address	dd	i	optgroup	sub
area	del	iframe	option	summary
article	details	img	output	sup
aside	dfn	input		
audio	dialog	ins	p	table
	div		param	tbody
b	dl	kbd	picture	td
base	dt	keygen	pre	template
bdi			progress	textarea
bdo	element	label		tfoot
blockquote	em	legend	q	th
body	embed	li		thead
br		link	rp	title
button	fieldset		rt	tr
	figcaption	main	ruby	track
canvas	figure	map		
caption	font	mark	s	u
cite	footer	menu	samp	ul
code	form	menuitem	script	
col		meta	section	var
colgroup	head	meter	select	video
command	header		shadow	
content	hgroup	nav	small	wbr
	hr	noframes	source	
	html	noscript	span	

Don't worry, you don't need to memorize all of them, just the important ones!

The Important ones

a
abbr
address
area
article
aside
audio

blockquote
body
br
button

canvas
caption
cite
code
col
colgroup
command
content

data
datalist
dd
del
details
dfn
dialog
div
dl
dt

element
em
embed

fieldset
figcaption
figure
font
footer
form

head
header
hgroup
hr
html

h1-6

i
iframe
img
input
ins

kbd
keygen

label
legend
li
link

main
map
mark
menu
menuitem
meta
meter

nav
noframes
noscript

object
ol
optgroup
option
output

p
param
picture
pre
progress

q

rp
rt
ruby

s
samp
script
section
select
shadow

small
source
span

strong
style
sub
summary
sup

table
tbody
td
template
textarea
tfoot
th
thead
title
tr
track

u

ul

var
video

wbr

Let's break down some code

```html
<DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A Cool Site</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" type="text/css"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <section id="wrap">
      <h1 class="page-title">Welcome!</h1>
      <p>This is a webpage.</p>
      <a href="about.html">About Page</a>
    </section>
    <footer>
      <small>Copyright 2015</small>
    </footer>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
<DOCTYPE html>                                          HTML 5 Doctype
<html>                          All HTML starts with this
  <head>                                                    Attribute
    <title>A Cool Site</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" type="text/css"/>
  </head>                                        self-closing tag
  <body>
    <section id="wrap">
      <h1 class="page-title">Welcome!</h1>
      <p>This is a webpage.</p>
      <a href="about.html">About Page</a>
Indentation for readability
    </section>
    <footer>                                         closing tag
      <small>Copyright 2015</small>
    </footer>
  </body>
</html>                         All HTML ends with this
```

Looks awesome!
How about some CSS?

Cascading Stylesheets

Not a programming language.
Describes how html elements look.
Uses a top-down approach to styling.

CSS just makes things look pretty!

```css
div#wrap {
    background-color: red;
    color: white;
    padding: 10px;
    border: 3px outset black;
}
.product {
    margin-left: 10px;
    font-size: 20px !important;
}
a:hover {
    text-decoration: none;
}
ul { list-style: none; margin: 0; }
```

```css
div#wrap {                    ← left curly brace
    background-color: red;
    color: white;
                              colon separates attribute from value
    padding: 0px;
    border: 3px outset black; ← semi-colon ends a style
}                             ← right curly brace
.product {                    ← CSS Selector
    margin-left: 10px;
    font-size: 20px !important;
}                             Important overrides previous declaration of this
a:hover {
    text-decoration: none;
}                             styles can be on a single line
ul { list-style: none; margin: 0; }
```

```css
div#wrap {          ←——————— matches only <div id="wrap">

    background-color: red;

    color: white;

    padding: 10px;

    border: 3px outset black;

}

.product {          ←——————— matches any element with a class="product"

    margin-left: 10px;

    font-size: 20px !important;

}

a:hover {          ←——————— matches <a> when a mouse cursor hovers over it

    text-decoration: none;

}
                   ←——————— matches all <ul> regardless of attributes
ul { list-style: none; margin: 0; }
```

CSS uses selectors to
match HTML elements

CSS Selectors

#id	#wrap	<div id="wrap"></div>
.class	.product	<p class="product"></p>
element	body	<body></body>
:pseudo-class	:hover	mouse over
* all the things	*	*
[attribute]	[data-method]	

Things to remember

- HTML 5 references the latest doctype
- CSS 3 is the latest version of CSS
- id and class are HTML attributes
- each #id can only be used once per page
- each .class can be used many times
- HTML and CSS are markup languages
- A code text editor is your best friend. If you're using notepad, you're gonna have a bad time.

Questions?

⁉️ ❓