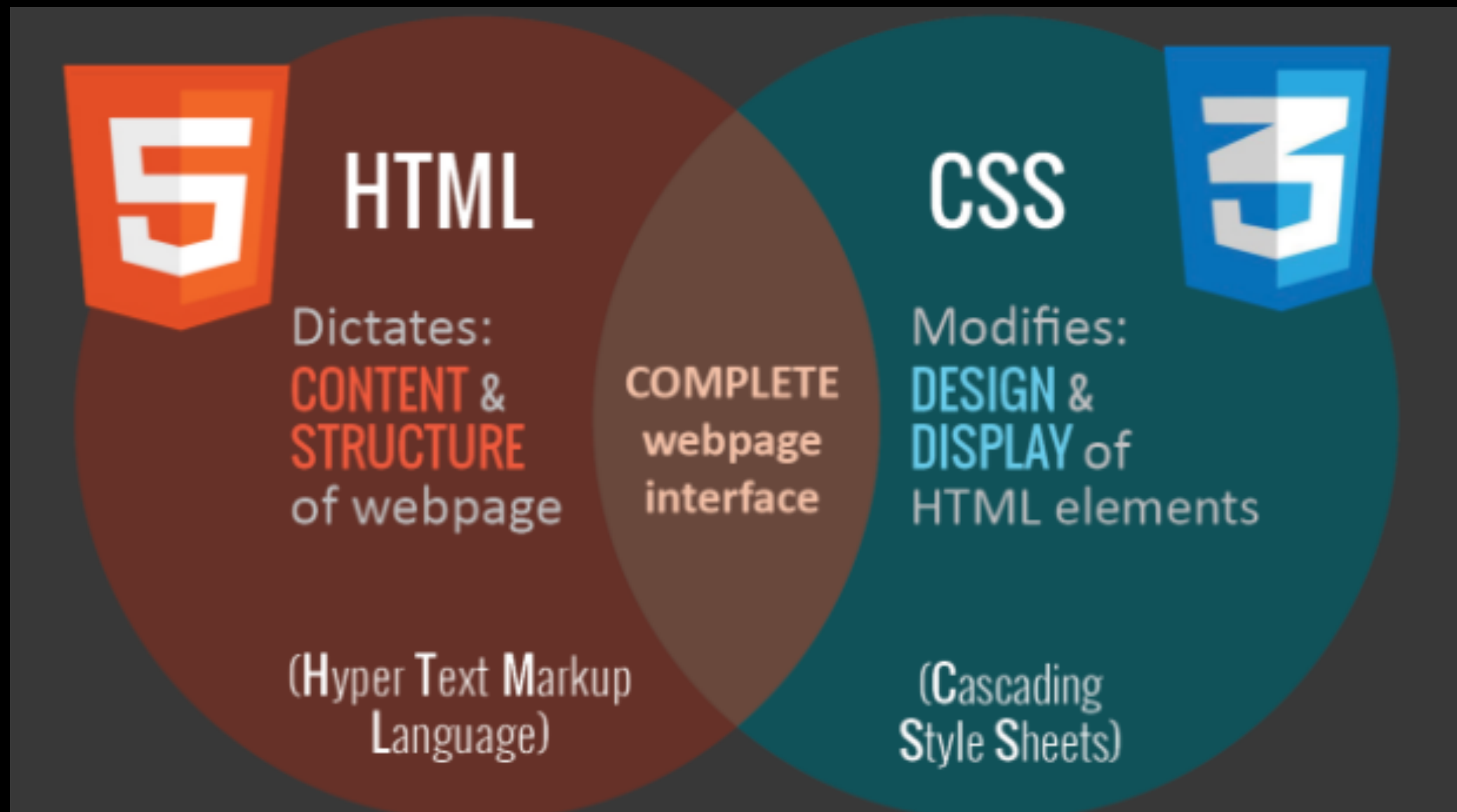


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HTML vs CSS

HTML & CSS

Hypertext Markup Language | Cascading style sheet

HTML

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page.
- HTML consists of a series of elements.
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.
- HTML elements are represented by tags.
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as.
"heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on.
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use
them to render the content of the page.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>My First Website</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
```

```
<p>paragraph</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Explication

```
<!DOCTYPE html> //helps browsers to display web pages correctly, It must only  
appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags), is not case sensitive.  
<html> open tag  
<head> open tag  
<title>My First Website</title>  
</head> closed tag  
<body> open tag  
visible part begin  
<h1>This is a Heading 1</h1>  
<h2>This is a heading 2</h2>  
<h3>This is a heading 3</h3>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<a href="https://www.google.com">This is a link</a>  
visible part end  
</body> closed tag  
</html> closed tag
```

Attribute

Attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements

```
<a href="https://www.youtube.com">click to go to youtube</a>
```

```

```

HTML Buttons

```
<button>My Button</button>
```

Unordered Lists

HTML lists are defined with the `` (unordered/bullet list) followed by `` tags (list items):

```
<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>
```


Ordered Lists

`` (ordered/numbered list) tag, followed by `` tags (list items):

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Tea</li>
```

```
<li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

HTML Elements

An HTML element usually consists of a **start** tag and an **end** tag, with the content inserted in between:

```
<tagname>Content</tagname>
```

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag, such as the
 element (which indicates a line break)

The style Attribute

The `style` attribute is used to specify the styling of an element, like color, font, size etc.

```
<p style="color:red">This is a red paragraph.</p>
```

The lang Attribute

The language of the document can be declared in the `<html>` tag.

The language is declared with the `lang` attribute.

Declaring a language is important for accessibility applications (screen readers) and search engines:

```
<html lang="en-US">
```

The first two letters specify the language (en). If there is a dialect, add two more letters (US).

The title Attribute

Here, a `title` attribute is added to the `<p>` element. The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the paragraph:

```
<p title="I'm a tooltip">
```

```
This is a paragraph.
```

```
</p>
```

The HTML `<head>` Element

The HTML `<head>` element is a container for metadata. HTML metadata is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed.

The `<head>` element is placed between the `<html>` tag and the `<body>` tag:

```
    <head>  
  <title>My First HTML</title>  
    <meta charset="UTF-8">  
  </head>
```

HTML Styles

Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the `style` attribute.

The HTML `style` attribute has the following **syntax**:

```
<tagname style="property:value;">
```

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
```

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```



Fonts & Size

The CSS `font-family` property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

```
<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

The CSS `font-size` property defines the text size for an HTML element:

```
<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

The CSS `text-align` property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

```
<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>  
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>
```


HTML Text Formatting

HTML also defines special **elements** for defining text with a special **meaning**.

HTML uses elements like `` and `<i>` for formatting output, like **bold** or *italic* text.

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Small text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text
-

Example of HTML Text Formatting

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p><b>This text is bold.</b></p>
<p><strong>This text is strong.</strong></p>
<p><i>This text is italic</i></p>
<p><em>This text is emphasized</em></p>
<h2>HTML <small>Small</small> Formatting</h2>
The HTML <mark> element defines marked/highlighted text:
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>
<p>My favorite <ins>color</ins> is red.</p>
<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>
<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This text is normal.

This text is bold.

This text is strong.

This text is italic

This text is emphasized

HTML Small Formatting

The HTML **element defines marked/highlighted text:**

My favorite color is ~~blue~~ red.

My favorite color is red.

This is _{subscripted} text.

Styling HTML with CSS

CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**.

CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media**.

CSS **saves a lot of work**. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a `<style>` element in the `<head>` section
- **External** - by using an external CSS file

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>
```

Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

This example sets the text color of the `<h1>` element to blue:

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>
```

Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the `<head>` section of an HTML page, within a `<style>` element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1   {color: blue;}
p    {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

External CSS

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the `<head>` section of the HTML page:

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

  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

```
body {  
    background-color: powderblue;  
}  
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
}  
p {  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
font-family: verdana;  
font-size: 300%;  
border: 1px solid powderblue;
```

```
padding: 30px;  
margin: 50px;
```


The id Attribute

To define a specific style for one special element, add an `id` attribute to the element:

```
<p id="p01">I am different</p>  
#p01 {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

The class Attribute

To define a style for special types of elements, add a `class` attribute to the element:

```
<p class="error">I am different</p>
```

then define a style for the elements with the specific class:

Example

```
p.error {  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://  
www.w3schools.com/html/styles.css">
```