



# San Diego Global Knowledge University

## HTML Structure, Text basics, Text

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# Introduction

- We will focus on HTML5.
- Be patient.
- We will start from scratch.





# What is HTML?

- Stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- Is NOT a programming language.
- Markup language for creating web pages/documents.
- Building block of the web.



# What do we need to start?

- A web Browser
  - **Google Chrome**
  - Mozilla Firefox
  - Safari
  - Edge
  - IE (please don't)



## A Text Editor

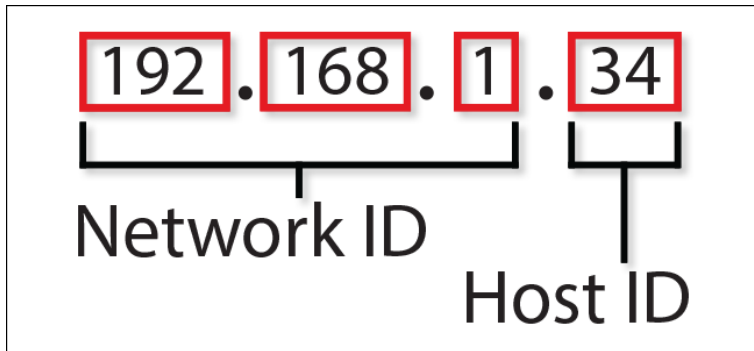
- **Visual Studio Code**
- Sublime Text
- Notepad++
- Brackets
- Atom.io





# Creating an HTML file

- We don't need a server or hosting.



localhost



# In-class exercise 1 – part 1

- Create a folder 
- Open it in VSC 
- Open it up with the Browser 



## In-class exercise1 – part 2

- Files must end with the .html extension.

**Create a html file, write: “Hello world”.**

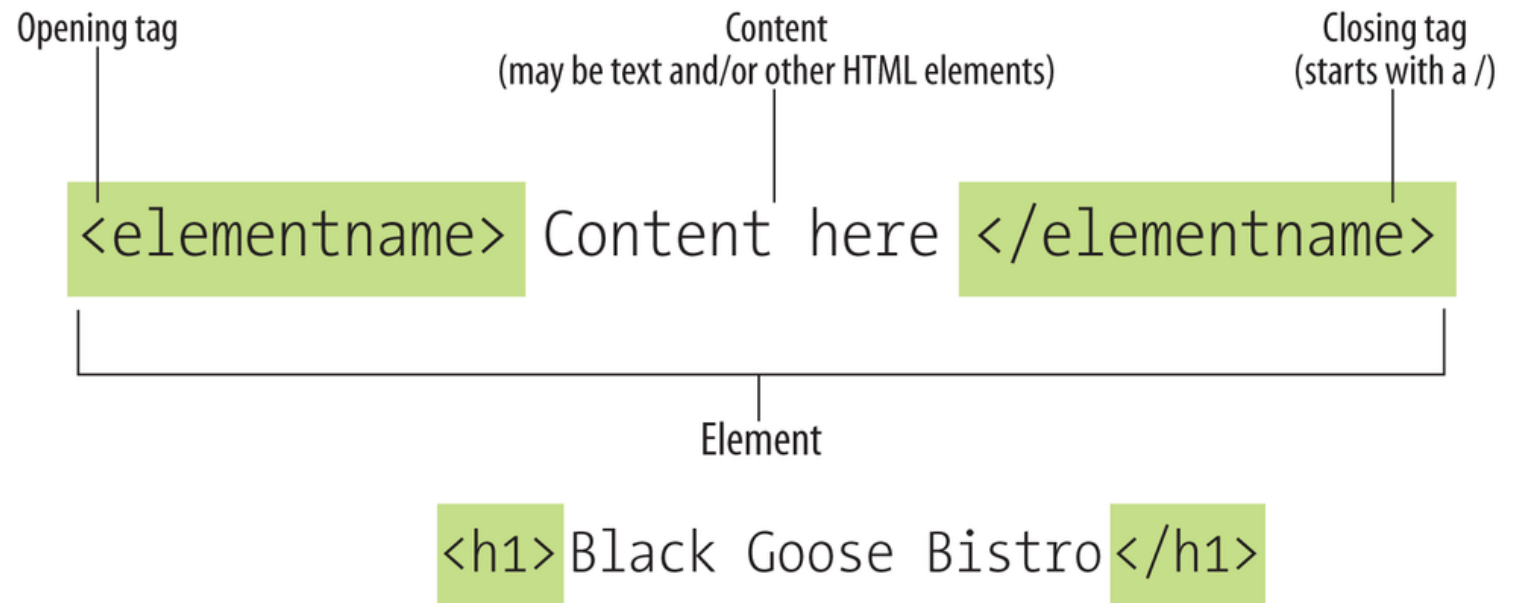
**Run in a web browser (Chrome, FireFox,etc).**

- index.html is the root/home page of a website.
-



# Tag Syntax

- Element names surrounded by angle brackets.
- Normally come in pairs (start tag and end tag)
- End tag is usually the same but with a forward slash.
- Some tags close themselves







# HTML Structure





# Page Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Page Title </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> My First Heading </h1>
    <p> My first paragraph </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

---



## In-class exercise 2

Write the following elements into the HTML:

- `<h1> About us </h1>` (use the six headings h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6)
  - `<p> This is a paragraph </p>`
  - `<br>`
-



## In-class exercise 3

Write four paragraph and apply the following elements inline with the text.

`<b>` - Bold text `</b>`

`<strong>` - Important text `</strong>`

`<i>` - Italic text `</i>`

`<em>` - Emphasized text `</em>`

`<mark>` - Marked text `</mark>`

`<small>` - Small text `</small>`

`<del>` - Deleted text `</del>`

`<ins>` - Inserted text `</ins>`

`<sub>` - Subscript text `</sub>`

`<sup>` - Superscript text `</sup>`

---



# Attributes

Attribute names and values are separated by an equals sign (=)

Attribute name      Value      Attribute name      Value

``

Attribute      Attribute

Multiple attributes are separated by a space



# Tag attributes

- All tags can have attributes.
- Provide information about an element
- Placed within the start tag
- Key/value pairs (id="someId")

**Examples: Id, title, width,**

Attribute	Value
<u>align</u>	left center right
<u>noshade</u>	noshade
<u>size</u>	<i>pixels</i>
<u>width</u>	<i>pixels</i> %



# File path

The “**..**” goes *up* one directory.

The “**/img**” goes *down* into the img directory.

The “**/cupcake.jpg**” gets the image.

Name ▲	
▼	css
	style.css
▼	img
	cupcake.jpg
	index.html



# In-line CSS

Cascading Style Sheet or CSS is a style sheet language, which defines how an HTML page should be presented.

```
<h1 style="font-weight: bold; font-size: 42px;">  
  I will be bold and 42 pixels!  
</h1>  
  
<p style="color: blue;">I will be blue!</p>
```





# In-class exercise 4

Create the following in a HTML document using inline CSS

**This is Test for Inline CSS**

**This is Test for Inline CSS**

**This is Test for Inline CSS**

**This is Test for Inline CSS**

**This is Test for Inline CSS**





# Inline CSS

In-line CSS Style write in element line using style attribute. All most every HTML element support style attribute.

In-line stylesheet priority high more than other three.

In-line CSS style consists set of rules in 4 part:

1. Selector (Element)
  2. Style (Attribute)
  3. Property and
  4. Value
-



Selector (Element)    Property    Property

↓                      ↓                      ↓

h2 style="font-size:18px; font-color:Orange;"

↑                      ↑                      ↑

Attribute            Value                    Value

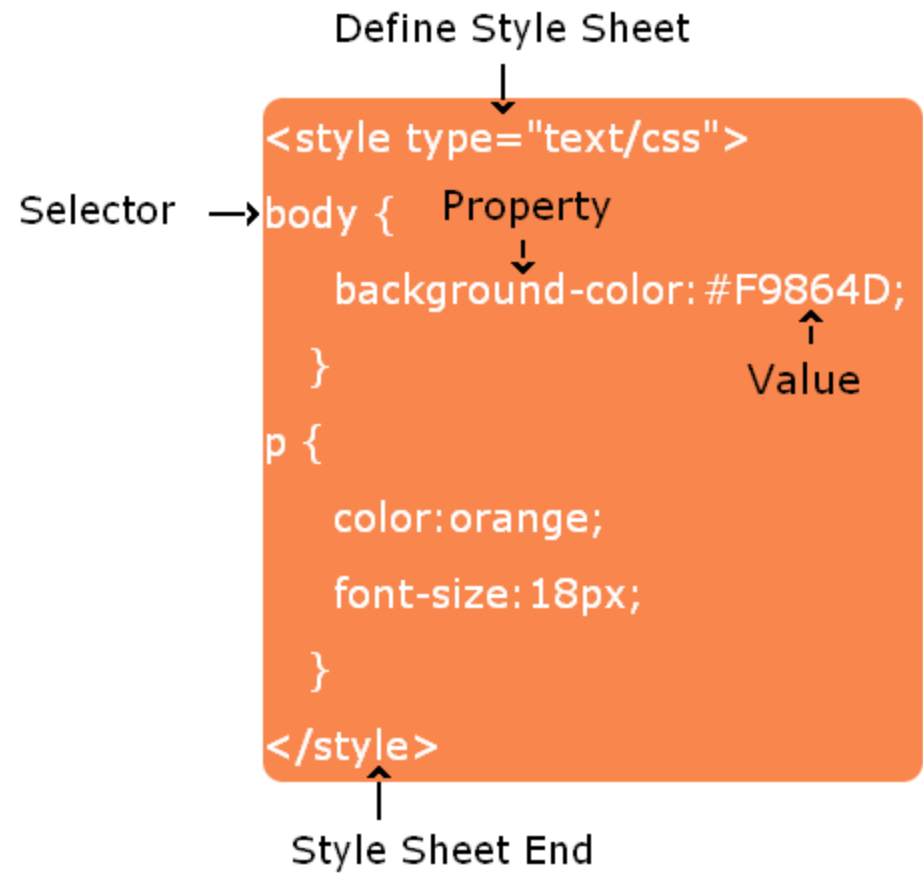


# Internal CSS

Internal CSS Style includes within web page using **<style type="text/css">.....</style>** element and between this element CSS style properties are listed. Internal CSS style normally written within **<head>.....</head>** element of the web page.

Internal CSS style consists set of rules in 3 part:

1. Selector (element, class, id)
  2. Property and
  3. Value
-





External Style Sheet define in separate .css extension file. and used to make global change also manage all web page from a single CSS document.

External style sheet consists set of rules in 4 part:

1. External Source link
  2. Selector (element, class, id)
  3. Property and
  4. Value
-



## External Style Sheet Source Link

Save File Name: jnj\_css.css

Selector → body { Property  
background-color: #F9864D;  
}  
p {  
color: orange;  
font-size: 18px;  
}

↑  
Value



# CSS color

CSS color property use to set the Text color. The color value can be specified following three types:

1. Color Name: Orange
2. Color Hexadecimal Code: #FFA500
3. Color RGB: rgb(255, 165, 0)

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4    <title>CSS Text Color</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7    <p style="color: orange;">CSS text color name orange</p>
8    <p style="color: #FFA500;">CSS text hexadecimal code #FFA500</p>
9    <p style="color: rgb(255,156,0);">CSS text RGB color code rgb(255,156,0)</p>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```





# CSS text

- text-align
- text-transform
- text-decoration
- letter-spacing
- word-spacing
- text-shadow



# CSS font

- font-family
- font-weight



# CSS background

- background-color
- background-image





# CSS links

`a:link` Normal unvisited link

`a:visited` Link already user has been visited

`a:hover` When user mouse hover over the link

`a:active` Clicked the link at that moment

Here some rules apply when you set the style for hyperlink.

`a:hover` always come after `a:link` or `a:visited`

`a:active` always come after `a:hover`





- css list
- display

