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HTM & CSS HOMEWORK

EXERCISES

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Exercise 1

HTML and CSS Introduced

HTML Elements

- **<html>** : Tells the browser that this is an HTML document.
- **<head>** : Declares special instructions for the browser.
Note: The **<head>** element includes information (metadata) about the document, such as **<title>** and **<style>** .
- **<title>** : Use this to add the document's title in a browser's title bar or a page's tab.
- **<body>** : All page content goes here (e.g., text, hyperlinks, images).
- **<p>** : Adds contents for a paragraph using this element.
- **
** : Inserts a blank line on the page. Usually used for spacing.
- **<style>** : Use this to add style information for web page elements within the page.

CSS Styles

- **background-color**: Changes the background color of an HTML element to the specified color (e.g., purple).
- **color**: Changes the text color of an HTML element to the specified color (e.g., white).

Vocabulary

- **World Wide Web**: A network of computers that share documents with each other.
- **Web pages**: Digital documents shared on the web.
- **Website**: A group of web pages that link to each other.
- **Web browser**: A software application (e.g., Chrome, Firefox, Safari) where you can open and interact with web pages.
- **HTML**: Short for **Hyper Text Markup Language**. It is used to create web pages using regular text.
- **CSS**: Short for **Cascading Style Sheets**. It is used with HTML to change the appearance of web pages.

- **JavaScript:** A scripting language that can be used to create presentations, games, animations, and more.
- **Elements:** HTML markup that is used to format a web page. It usually consists of start and end tags along with any attributes.
- **Tags:** These indicate the start and end of an HTML element.

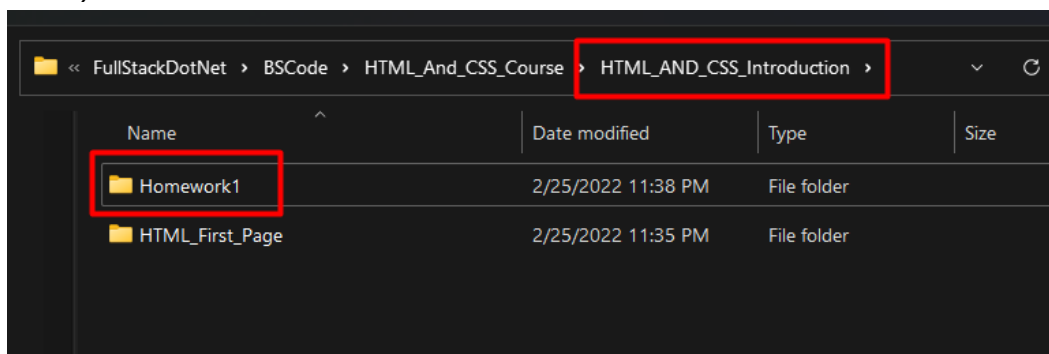
1. What is the World Wide Web? (Document)

Three concepts:

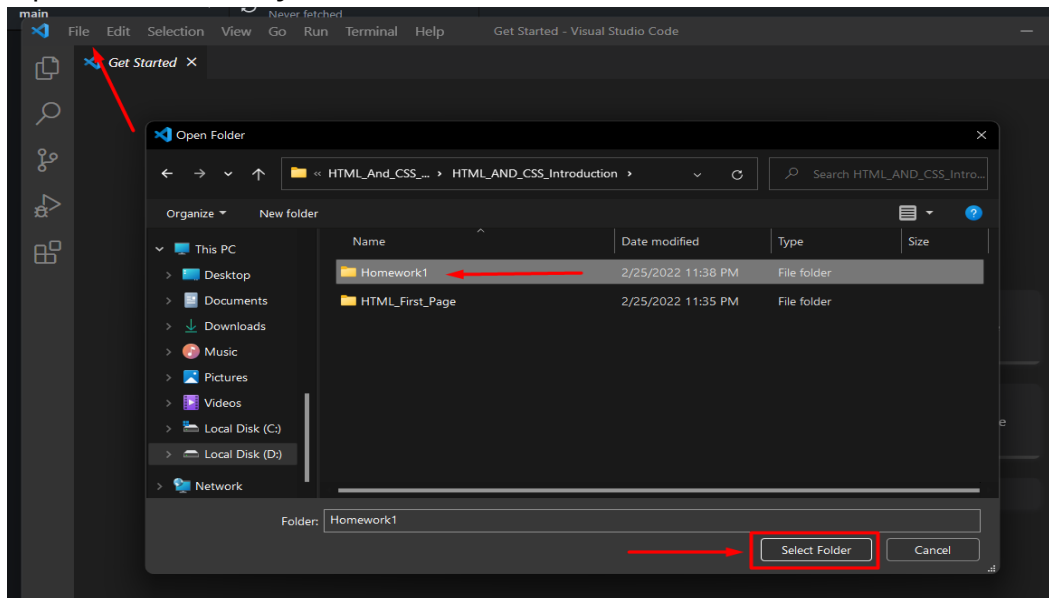
- **Web Browser-** Web browsers (e.g., Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Safari) understand the same “computer languages” for displaying web pages.
- **Computer Languages for Web Pages-** Some of the most commonly used computer languages for building web pages are HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.
- **Web Publishing-** Using the web, you can publish web pages and websites.

2. Create a directory(Folder) named “Homework1”

Inside the HTML_AND_CSS_Introduction. (In my case the path is D:\FullStackDotNet\BSCode\HTML_And_CSS_Course\HTML_AND_CSS_Introduction)

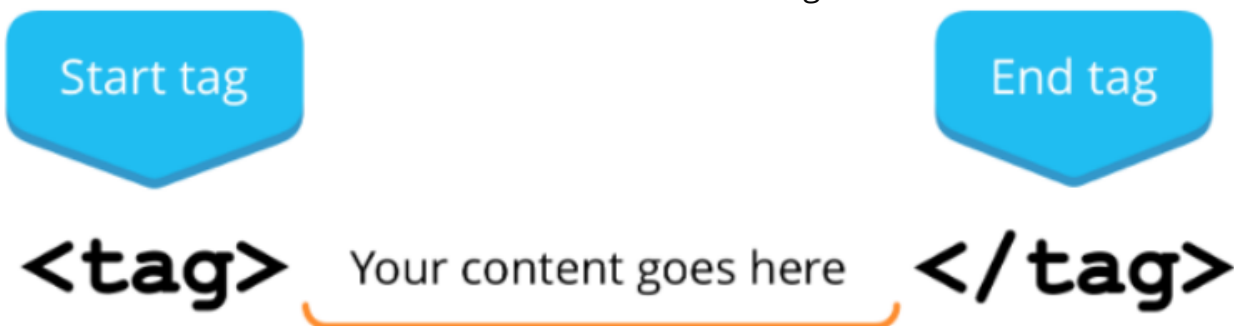


3. Open this directory with VSCode.



4. What is HTML? (Document)

- HTML is short for Hypertext Markup Language.
- HTML helps organize text and format the appearance of content on the web.
- First concept:
 - **HTML Elements-** An HTML page is made up of HTML elements, which contain a start (or opening) tag and an end (or closing) tag.
 - **Tags-** These indicate the start and end of an HTML element. Here's what the structure of a tag looks like:



- "How can we distinguish between start and end tags?" (answer: A closing tag contains a "/" symbol, and an opening tag does not.)

- Here is an HTML example that includes start and end tags:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 </html>
```

5. HTML Document (Document)

Next four concepts:

- **Document Type-** This first line of an HTML document must specify the document type using this declaration:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
```

- **Document Start and End-** HTML pages must start with an **html** tag and end with an **/html** tag. Here's an example of an empty HTML document:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 </html>
```

- **Document Head-** The head of an HTML document is where special instructions for the browser are declared. It is enclosed within the **head** tags:

```
<head>
</head>
```

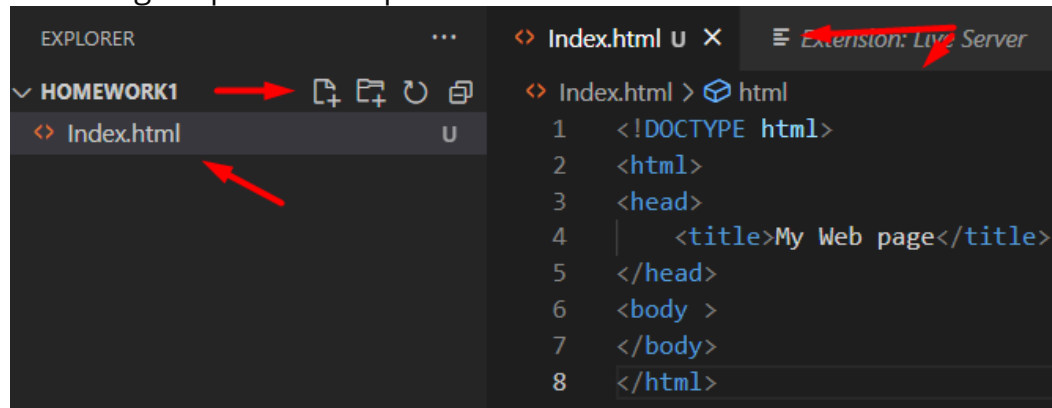
(The head tags must contain at least **<title></title>** tag)

- **Document Body-** The visible part of the HTML page is called the body, which starts with a **body** tag, and ends with a **/body** tag:

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

6. Create a "Index.html"

create the file inside the Homework1 folder with VSCode. And add basic HTML tags explained in step 5



7. Paragraphs (Document)

- **Paragraph Element-** A **p** (paragraph) element breaks up text into paragraphs, and must contain a start tag and an ending tag. Here is an example:

```
<p>This is the first paragraph.</p>
```

- Add paragraphs to the "Index.html". Your code might look like this:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>My Web Page</title>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     <p>This is the first paragraph.</p>
8     <p>This is the second paragraph.</p>
9     <p>And here's the third!</p>
10  </body>
11 </html>
```

8. Line Breaks (Document)

- **Line Break Element-** A **br** (line break) element contains one tag, and breaks up text and adds a new line wherever it is placed:

```
<br/>
```

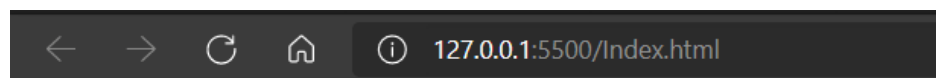
- **Paragraphs vs Line Breaks-** A line break is similar to a paragraph, but does not include any additional spacing.

Create a paragraph with line break

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  |   <title>My Web page</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7  |   <p>This is the first paragraph</p>
8  |   <p>This is the second paragraph</p>
9  |   <p>And here's the third!</p>
10 |   <p>
11 |       This is a paragraph with line break.
12 |       <br>
13 |       This is the text after the line break
14 |   </p>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

9. Check what have you done so far

by opening the Index.html file into the browser (click the index.html two times with the mouse left button to open it) here is an example how should it look.



This is the first paragraph

This is the second paragraph

And here's the third!

This is a paragraph with line break.

This is the text after the line break

10. What is CSS? (Document)

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
CSS goes hand in hand with HTML in web development. For example, CSS can define the background color, font size, and font color of a web page.

Internal Style Element- To add CSS inside an HTML document, **style** tags must be placed inside the document head. Here is an example:

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>My First Page with Styles</title>
5     <style>
6
7     </style>
8   </head>
9   <body>
10  </body>
11 </html>

```

11. Background and Text Color (Document)

Background Color- You can set the background color of the page using CSS. Experiment with changing the background color in the next example. For the example, the code below changes the background color of the page to purple:

```

body {
  background-color: purple;
}

```


Text Color- You can set the text color of the page using CSS. Experiment with changing the paragraph text color in the next example. For the example, the code below sets the paragraph text color to white:

```
p {  
  color: white;  
}
```

The full example code should look like this

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>  
2  <html>  
3  <head>  
4    <title>My Web page</title>  
5  </head>  
6  <style>  
7    body {  
8      background-color: purple;  
9    }  
10   p {  
11     color: white;  
12   }  
13 </style>  
14 <body>  
15   <p>This is the first paragraph</p>  
16   <p>This is the second paragraph</p>  
17   <p>And here's the third!</p>  
18   <p>  
19     This is a paragraph with line break.  
20     <br>  
21     This is the text after the line break  
22   </p>  
23 </body>  
24 </html>
```

12. Project: My First Web Page (DIY)

In this DIY (do-it-yourself) project, you will apply concepts from this lesson to create a web page that includes paragraphs, HTML elements, and CSS styles. **Note:** you are provided step-by-step directions in the steps before, which will guide you through the project.

So use the code in the provided example as a reference.

If you are struggling to find something to write about? Write about something that you enjoy! What is your favorite songs, foods, sports, or hobbies?

For this example create a new file in "Homework1" named "project.html"
Here's a screen image sample of what your project might look like:

What I like to do...

I love to swim in the pool during summer with my friends.

During winter, I like to ski and snowboard in the mountains with my family.

Fall is a great time to hike and run outside.

I love spring the best! Rainy days!!

I'm a foodie!!

I love chocolate.

Pizza is a favorite.

Exercise 2



You'll be using the following new basic tags described below. Your final exercise should look like the picture.

<!--comment -->

This tag allows you to make comments in **HTML** code that the browser won't display. It's also used for **JavaScript**-related applications.

<body bgcolor="#?"></body>

This changes the color of your background. Replace the ? with a color based on the RGB hexadecimal system, two numbers or letters for each color. Try a random set of six numbers to see what happens. Or choose from the color picker at [this WWW tutorial website](#).

This specifies the body text font. Fonts designed specifically for the web include Arial for sans serif and Georgia for serif. Because the font won't render unless it's resident on a user's machine, include alternatives, such as `` Size in HTML may be numbers 1 through 6 or maybe indicated as relative sizes. This means you accept the default size set up by a user's browser, and indicate sizes relative to that choice, using plus or minus, such as "-1." Some webmasters recommend using relative sizes.

<h3></h3>

A smaller headline. h1 is largest; h6 is the smallest. H3 is about the size of the text.

<center></center>

Centers the text between the tag pair.

<hr size="?">

Horizontal rule across the page, size in pixels.

Note: strict HTML (XHTML) requires all tags including closing tag. So in the above tag add </hr> to close. Note there's a space after "r" and before the closing bracket.

**<p></p> or
</br>**

The first starts a new paragraph with space; the second breaks the line but includes no space. By the way, if you want to space out text, the space bar won't work. you need to include the code ** ** for EACH extra space.

**<i></i> or **

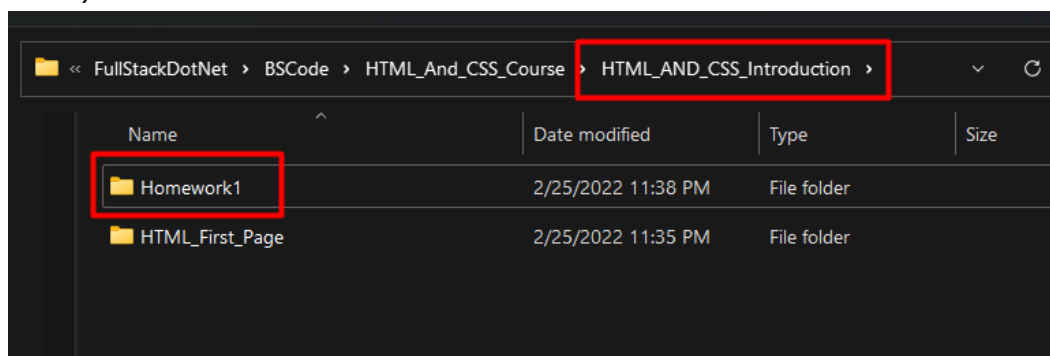
Italic type between tag pair.

** or **

Boldface type between tag pair.

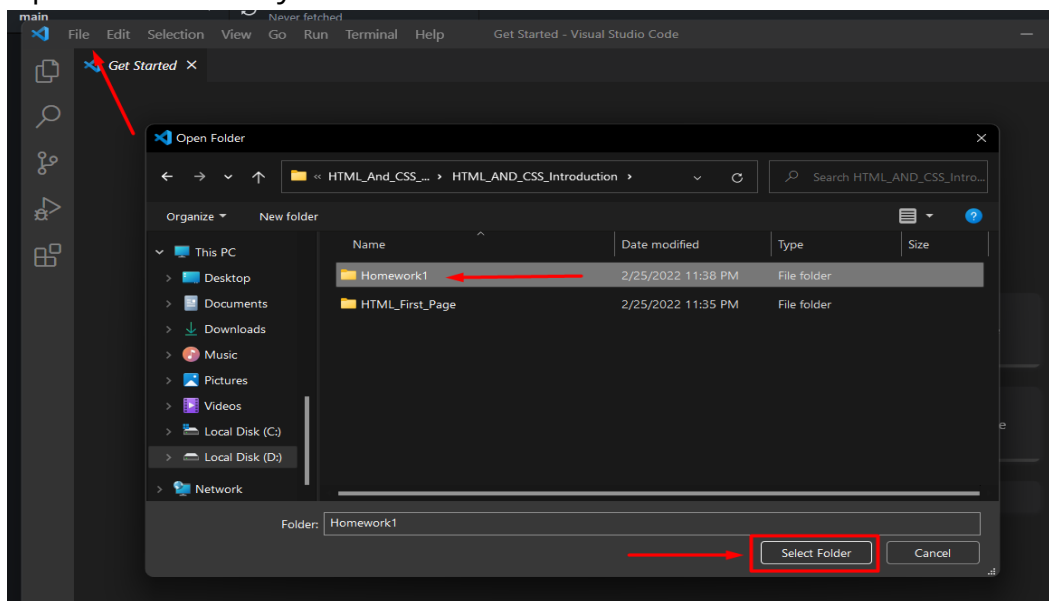
Okay, time to begin coding.

1. Create a directory(Folder) named "Homework2" Inside the HTML_AND_CSS_Introduction. (In my case the path is D:\FullStackDotNet\BSCode\HTML_And_CSS_Course\HTML_AND_CSS_Introduction)



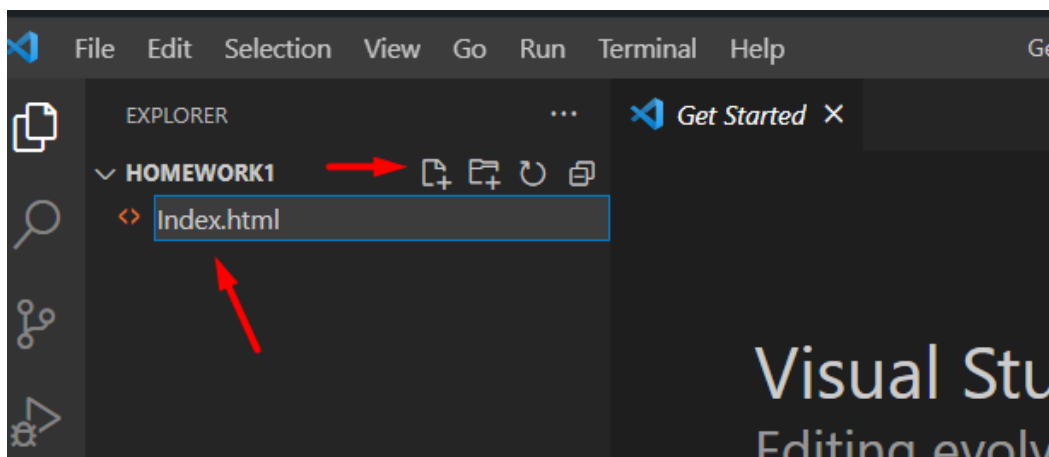
(The name should be Homework2)

- Open this directory with VSCode.

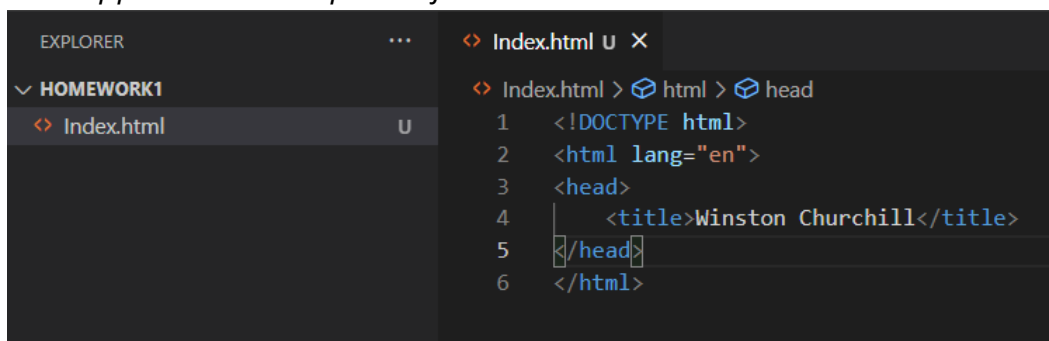


(The name should be Homework2)

- Create the "Index.html" file inside



- Begin with **html** tag, **head** tag, and **title** tag. Title: "Winston Churchill". *The title appears on the top bar of the web browser window.*



- Within the comment tag write something like My wonderful basic HTML coding. *Comments do not appear in the browser window.*

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <!-- My wonderful basic HTML coding -->
5   <title>Winston Churchill</title>
6 </head>
7 </html>

```

- Open and close body tag, including the background color.

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <!-- My wonderful basic HTML coding -->
5   <title>Winston Churchill</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="">
8
9 </body>
10 </html>

```

- Body background color: #FFCCFF. Or your own choice. *Note: color attribute must be within quote marks. Remember that you can choose a hexadecimal color from the [W3 Consortium color index](https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_names.asp).*

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <!-- My wonderful basic HTML coding -->
5   <title>Winston Churchill</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#FFCCFF">
8
9 </body>
10 </html>

```

8. Choose a header size h3, and center header.

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <!-- My wonderful basic HTML coding -->
5   <title>Winston Churchill</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#FFCCFF">
8   <h1><center></center></h1>
9 </body>
10 </html>
  
```

9. Choose a font, arial, verdana, or another sans serif. You may choose a generic sans serif, but HTML requires a hyphen in color attributes, so "sans-serif."

```

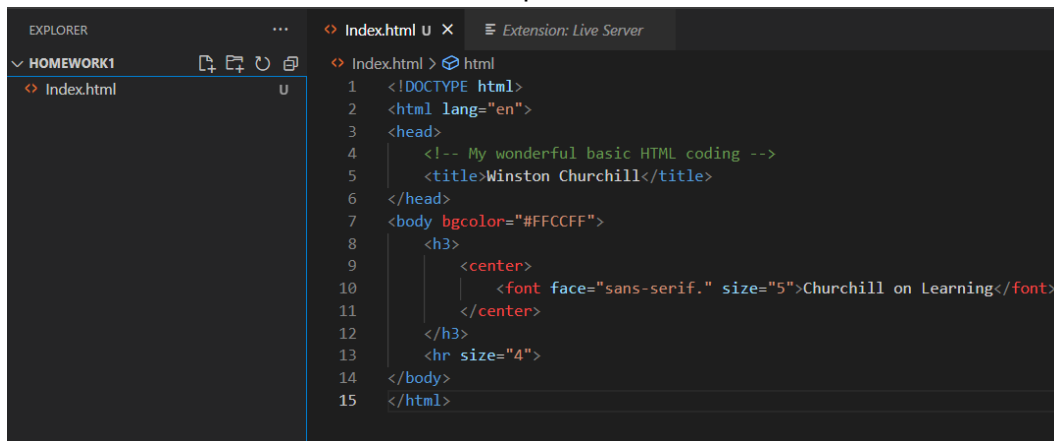
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <!-- My wonderful basic HTML coding -->
5   <title>Winston Churchill</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#FFCCFF">
8   <h3>
9     <center>
10      <font face="sans-serif." size="5"></font>
11    </center>
12  </h3>
13 </body>
14 </html>
  
```

10. Write header: "Churchill on Learning".

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <!-- My wonderful basic HTML coding -->
5   <title>Winston Churchill</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#FFCCFF">
8   <h3>
9     <center>
10      <font face="sans-serif." size="5">Churchill on Learning</font>
11    </center>
12  </h3>
13 </body>
14 </html>
  
```

11. Add a horizontal rule, size about 4 pixels (<hr size="4">)

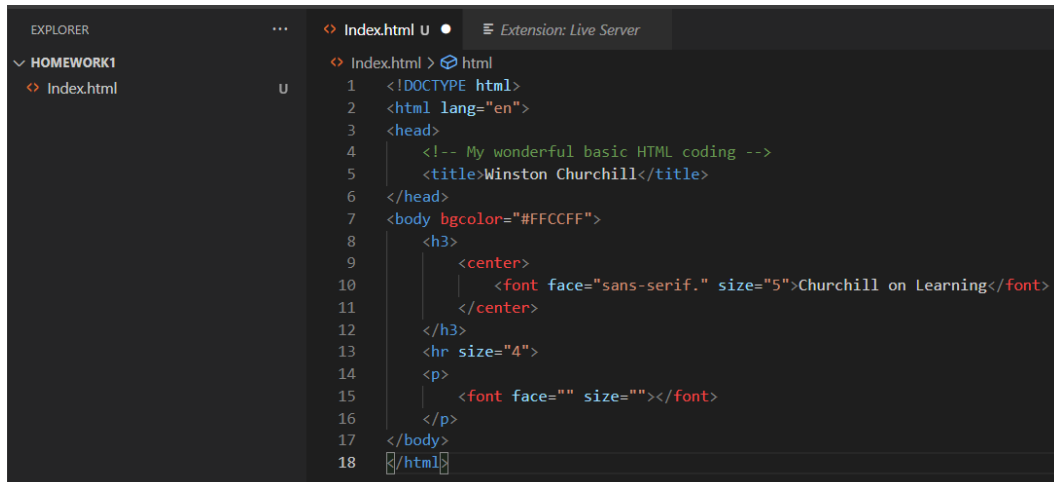


```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <!-- My wonderful basic HTML coding -->
5   <title>Winston Churchill</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#FFCCFF">
8   <h3>
9     <center>
10      <font face="sans-serif." size="5">Churchill on Learning</font>
11    </center>
12  </h3>
13  <hr size="4">
14 </body>
15 </html>

```

12. Start a new paragraph (<p>) *Note that each time you start a new paragraph, you must repeat the font attributes.*



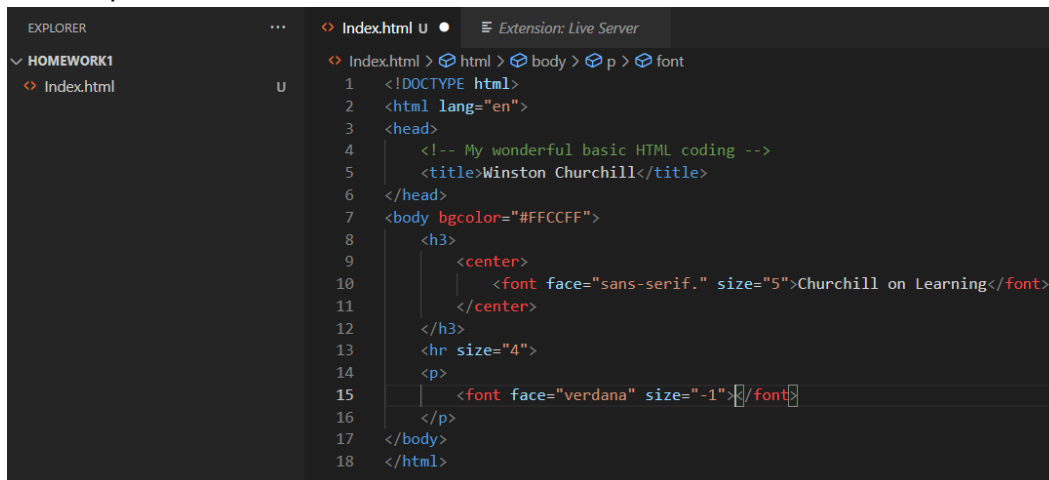
```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <!-- My wonderful basic HTML coding -->
5   <title>Winston Churchill</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#FFCCFF">
8   <h3>
9     <center>
10      <font face="sans-serif." size="5">Churchill on Learning</font>
11    </center>
12  </h3>
13  <hr size="4">
14  <p>
15    <font face="" size=""></font>
16  </p>
17 </body>
18 </html>

```

13. Designate the font: arial, verdana, or another, sans serif. size: -1. *The minus or plus sign next to a number indicates a relative font, that is, relative to the text attribute of the entire document. In this case, no body text size was indicated, so it will be relative to the browser defaults of the user. Note: size attribute must be*

within quote marks.

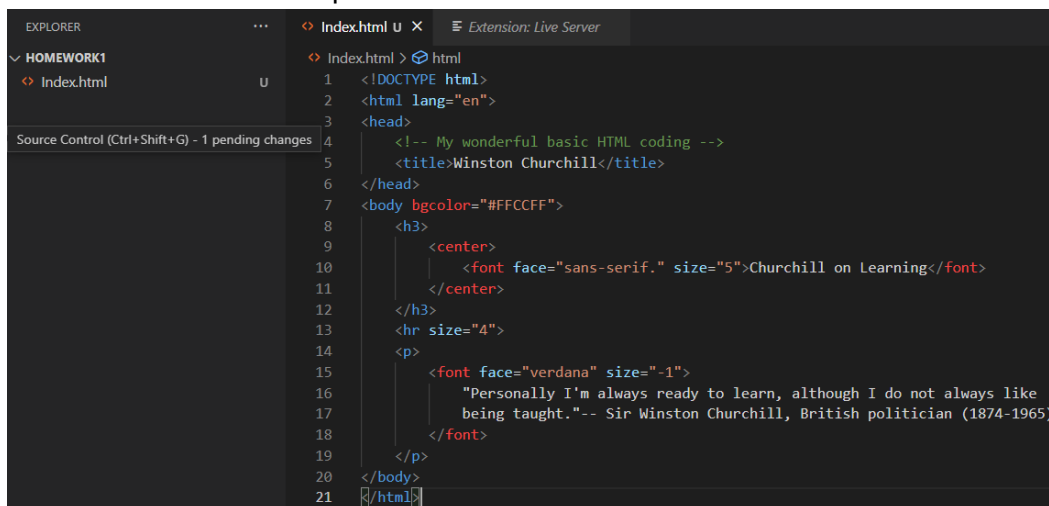


```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <!-- My wonderful basic HTML coding -->
5   <title>Winston Churchill</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#FFCCFF">
8   <h3>
9     <center>
10      <font face="sans-serif." size="5">Churchill on Learning</font>
11    </center>
12  </h3>
13  <hr size="4">
14  <p>
15    <font face="verdana" size="-1"></font>
16  </p>
17 </body>
18 </html>

```

14. Drag over and Copy the Winston Churchill quote at bottom of page. Return to HTML code. Paste quote.

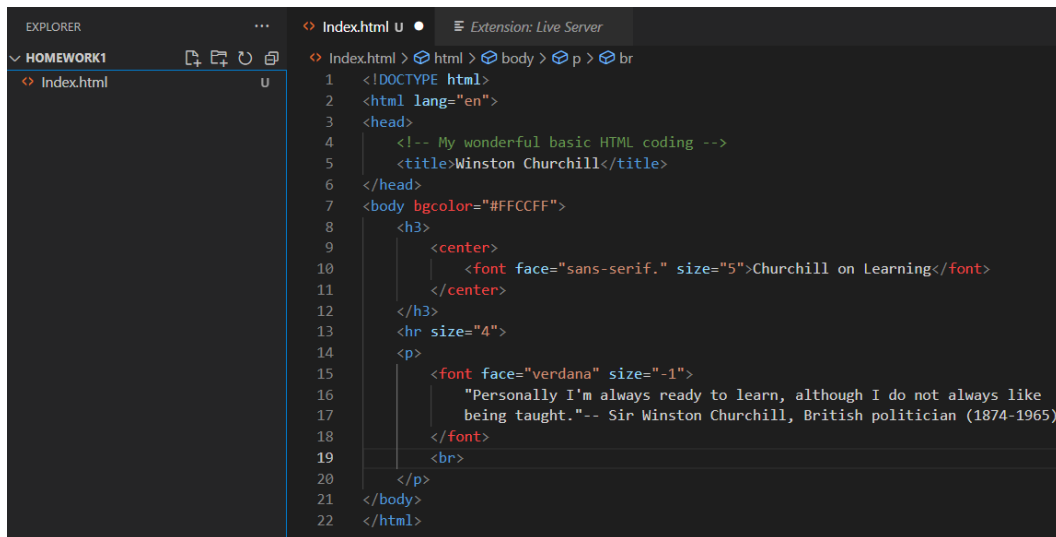


```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <!-- My wonderful basic HTML coding -->
5   <title>Winston Churchill</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#FFCCFF">
8   <h3>
9     <center>
10      <font face="sans-serif." size="5">Churchill on Learning</font>
11    </center>
12  </h3>
13  <hr size="4">
14  <p>
15    <font face="verdana" size="-1">
16      "Personally I'm always ready to learn, although I do not always like
17      being taught."-- Sir Winston Churchill, British politician (1874-1965)
18    </font>
19  </p>
20 </body>
21 </html>

```

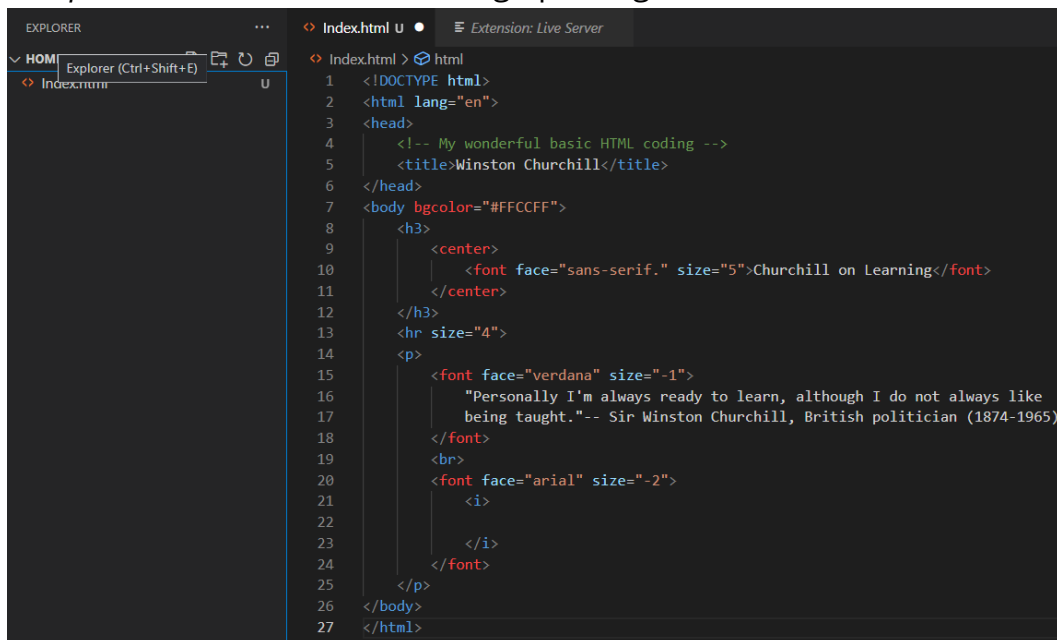
15. Use page break tag (
) to start a new line without leaving space in between.



```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <!-- My wonderful basic HTML coding -->
5   <title>Winston Churchill</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#FFCCFF">
8   <h3>
9     <center>
10      <font face="sans-serif" size="5">Churchill on Learning</font>
11    </center>
12  </h3>
13  <hr size="4">
14  <p>
15    <font face="verdana" size="-1">
16      "Personally I'm always ready to learn, although I do not always like
17      being taught."-- Sir Winston Churchill, British politician (1874-1965)
18    </font>
19    <br>
20  </p>
21 </body>
22 </html>
  
```

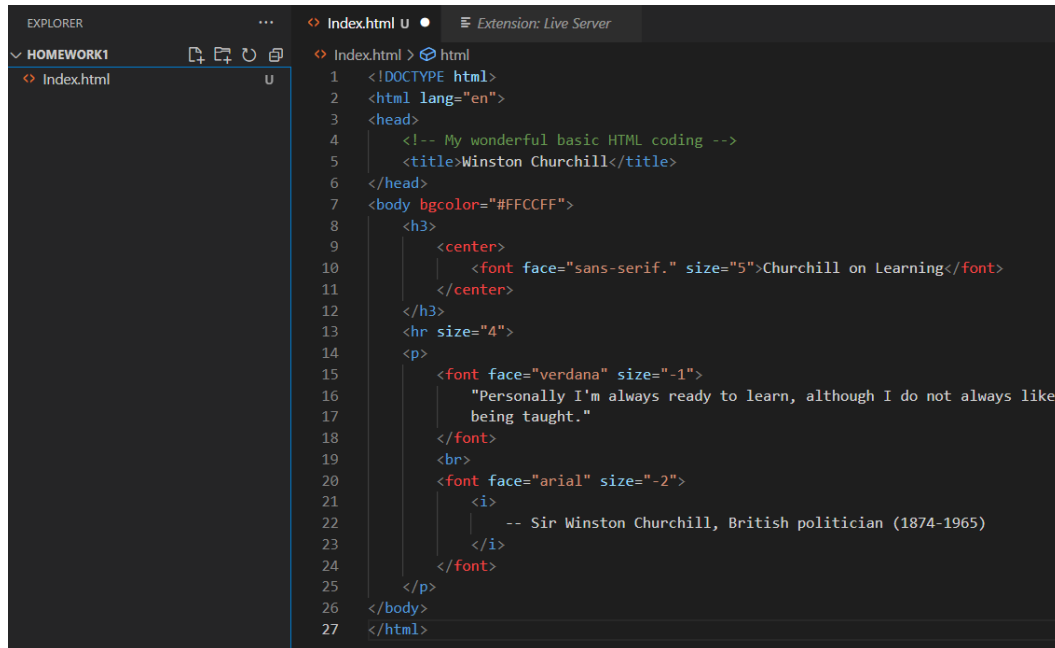
16. Open new font tag, arial, size: -2. This makes the byline (signature) smaller than the quote. Then inside the font tag open tag for italic text (<i></i>)



```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <!-- My wonderful basic HTML coding -->
5   <title>Winston Churchill</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#FFCCFF">
8   <h3>
9     <center>
10      <font face="sans-serif" size="5">Churchill on Learning</font>
11    </center>
12  </h3>
13  <hr size="4">
14  <p>
15    <font face="verdana" size="-1">
16      "Personally I'm always ready to learn, although I do not always like
17      being taught."-- Sir Winston Churchill, British politician (1874-1965)
18    </font>
19    <br>
20    <font face="arial" size="-2">
21      <i>
22      </i>
23    </font>
24  </p>
25 </body>
26 </html>
  
```

17. Drag and Cut the byline beginning *--Sir Winston Churchill...*, Paste inside these tags.



```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <!-- My wonderful basic HTML coding -->
5   <title>Winston Churchill</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#FFCCFF">
8   <h3>
9     <center>
10      <font face="sans-serif" size="5">Churchill on Learning</font>
11    </center>
12  </h3>
13  <hr size="4">
14  <p>
15    <font face="verdana" size="-1">
16      "Personally I'm always ready to learn, although I do not always like
17      being taught."
18    </font>
19    <br>
20    <font face="arial" size="-2">
21      <i>
22        -- Sir Winston Churchill, British politician (1874-1965)
23      </i>
24    </font>
25  </p>
26 </body>
27 </html>
  
```

18. Save as index.html.

19. Open browser Now wasn't that easy-peasy!

"Personally I'm always ready to learn, although I do not always like being taught."-- Sir Winston Churchill, British politician (1874-1965)