Beginning HTML/CSS

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Outline

Before we begin...

Sublime

File Directory Structure

HTML: Basics

blah

blah

CSS: Basics

blah

blah

Next time...

Before we begin...

Download Sublime

File Directory Structure

HTML Basics

1. The Skeleton

2. Tags

- Open <body>; close </body>
 - O Everything inside <body> goes between these open/close tags
 - O Think of them as (opening and closing) parentheses
- Nesting and indentation

3. Elements

- In <head>...
 - O <title>Your Website Title</title>
 - O Link to CSS file... see CSS section below
 - O Links to JS files
 - O Other information such as favicon, meta tags, etc.
- In <body>...
 - O Text

```
Paragraph
<h1>Header 1</h1>
```

• There are 6 of these! h1 ... h6

O Links

- Attribute: href
- Note: absolute vs. relative paths (see below #4)

```
<a href = "http://www.google.com">Google</a>
```

- O Images
 - Attributes: src, alt
 - Note: absolute vs. relative paths (see below #4)
 - Note: self-closing tags (see below #6)

O Lists

Ordered (numbered)

Output:

- 1. List item
- 2. List item
- 3. List item
- Unordered (not numbered)

Output:

List item List item List item

■ You can have lists inside lists (nesting)!

```
<h1>Info. Sci. Requirements</h1>
    <l
        Core
            INF01300
                MATH1110
                CS2800
            Track
            Classes...
            Output:
    Info. Sci. Requirements
    Core
        1. INFO1300
        2. MATH1110
        3. CS2800
    Track
        1. Classes...
```

- O Elements that will help with CSS styling
 - Divisions: <div> things </div>
 - Use these to "section" off your website content into reasonable chunks. This is mainly for ease in CSS styling.
 - Span: text
 - Use these to style small, specific portions inside textual (paragraph, header, etc.) tags
- 4. Absolute vs. Relative paths (<a> and)
 - Absolute: using URLs to link things

```
<a href = "google.com"> Google </a>
<img src = "google.com/img.jpg" alt = "google image" />
```

Relative: using your file path to link things

```
<a href = "page2.html"> Page 2 </a>
<img src = "img/image.jpg" alt = "image" />
```

5. Wrapping

Make your images clickable/hyperlinked!

```
<a href = "google.com"><img src = "img/image.jpg" alt =
"image" /></a>
```

Clicking on that image will take you to Google.com

6. Self closing tags

 and <link> elements don't need closing tags because nothing goes "inside" or "between" them. Instead, just close with /> of the main tag

```
<img ... /> instead of <img ... > </img>
<link ... /> instead of <link ... > </link>
```

7. Comments

 You can write notes, skeleton code, anything inside comments that won't get processed and displayed on the page

```
<!-- This is an HTML comment -->
```

8. Formatting

- Escape characters
 - O Certain characters are special and need escaping inside HTML text

$$\blacksquare$$
 "&" \rightarrow &:

- Text formatting
 - O bold letters
 - O italicized letters <u> underlined letters </u>

CSS Basics

- 1. Types
 - Inline
 - Internal
 - External
- 2. External stylesheets

```
<link type = "text/css" rel = "stylesheet" href = "stylesheet.css" />
```

3. Syntax

```
selector {
    property: value ;
}

//
p {
    color: red;
}
```

Output: all element text will be red

Comments

```
/* This is a CSS comment */
```

Universal selector: asterisk, will format ALL html elements on the page

```
* { styling...; }
```

Nested selectors

```
HTML:
```

4. Styling

- Color: color, background-color
 - O Can be defined with standard names: red, blue, green, etc.
 - O Can be defined with hex codes: #0000ff
 - O Can be defined with rgb and rgba coordinates: rgb(255, 255, 255) or $rgba(0, 0, 0, .5) \leftarrow a$ (alpha coordinate) = transparency
- Font
 - O Size: font-size
 - рх
 - em
 - O Family: font-family
 - backup font families in case one isn't currently available

0

- Align: align
 - O Left, center, right
- Height / Width

height: 500px; width: 200px;

Text decoration

text-decoration: none;

<a> links are by default blue and underlined. This will get rid of that.

- Display
 - O Block: makes the element a block box, won't let anything sit next to it, takes up the full width

```
display: block;
```

O Inline-block: makes the element a block box, will allow other elements to sit next to it on the same line

```
display: inline-block;
```

O Inline: not a block box, makes element sit on same line as another element, does not take up the full width -- only as much as it needs to take up

```
display: inline;
```

O None: renders that element invisible

```
display: none;
```

- Float / Clear
 - O Left, right
 - O Clear: both;

- Positioning
 - O Default = static
 - O Absolute

position: absolute;

O Relative

position: relative;

O Fixed: anchors that element to the browser window... if you scroll up/down, the fixed element stays put even as other elements scroll past it

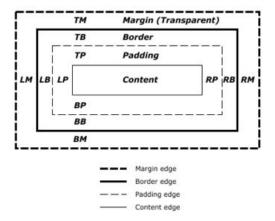
position: fixed;

5. ID vs. Class

- ID: only once
- Class: style multiple items at the same time
 - O can have multiple, whichever class is further down the CSS page will override the rest
- Single element can have both an ID and a class(es)

6. Box Model

- Margin → Border → Padding → Content
- Top Right Bottom Left



7. Chrome Inspector

Resources

CodePen

Codecademy

W3Schools

Next time...

Responsive design

Javascript / JQuery (scrolling, buttons change colors, size, event handling)

PHP (forms, basic name email text send)

User testing / design

Make it live!