Kimberley Computer Club – HTML Reference Page

HTML is a markup language (HTML stands for: Hypertext Markup Language). You use it to describe the structure of a web page. HTML was invented in 1989 by a man named Tim Berners-Lee. He created it so that scientists had an easy way of putting documents on the Internet, and an easy way of linking them to each other. When you're a scientist, it's very important to share information with other scientists, so everyone can benefit from the knowledge you have learned.

Before long, other people had used HTML to create websites for all kinds of purposes, not just science. Two of the most popular websites in the world were created at this time in the early 1990s: yahoo.com and amazon.com.

About HTML Tags

HTML documents are made out of tags. Tags usually come in pairs, the first one is the opening tag, and the second one is the closing tag. We write tags using angle brackets (greater than/less than signs), and a forward-slash in the closing tag. Each set of tags tells us something about the information that is inside them.

Examples:
```
<h1>This is a big heading, called an H1, it starts and ends with an "H1" tag.</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph. Paragraphs use "P" tags.  See how the closing tags have a / and the starting tags don't?</p>
```

Code	Description
`<!DOCTYPE html>`	The **DOCTYPE** tag tells us that this is an HTML document
`<html>`	The **HTML** tag is used to start and end the document
`  <head>`	The **HEAD** tag starts and ends the header of the document, which is where we put things that don't appear in the main part of the screen
`    <title>All about Mac & Cheese</title>`	The **TITLE** tag is used for the text in the web browser's title bar
`  </head>`	
`  <body>`	The **BODY** tag is used to start and end the main body of the document, which is the part that shows up on the screen
`    <h1>All about Mac & Cheese</h1>`	The **H1** tag is used for the main headings on a page. H1 is the largest size of heading. There are other smaller sizes like H2, H3 and so on.
`    <p>Here is a picture of creamy macaroni and cheese:</p>`	The **P** tag is used to start and end paragraphs
`    <img src="mac_and_cheese.jpg" alt="Creamy Mac & Cheese"></img>`	The **IMG** tag is used to include images. The IMG tag uses two extra bits of information: one is the SRC (source) which is the name and location of the image file, the other is the ALT text, which is used if the image can't be found.
`    <h2>Kinds of macaroni and cheese:</h2>`	The **H2** tag is another kind of heading, smaller than an H1
`    <p>You can use different types of pasta and cheese:</p>`	
`    <ul>`	The **UL** tag is used to start and end an Unordered List, also called a bulleted list.
`      <li>Elbow macaroni and cheddar</li>`	The **LI** tag is used to start and end List Items. Each list item will be one row in the list.
`      <li>Fusilli and cheddar and mozzarella</li>`	
`      <li>Rigatoni and marble</li>`	
`      <li>Ditali and monterey jack</li>`	
`    </ul>`	
`    <h2>What I like most about macaroni and cheese:</h2>`	
`    <ol>`	The **OL** tag is used to start and end an Ordered List, also called a numbered list.
`      <li>It tastes <i>really</i> good!</li>`	
`      <li>It's yellow</li>`	The **A** tag, also called the Anchor tag, is used to link to other pages. The text between the opening and closing A tags will be clickable. When you click it, you will go to the destination given by the HREF (Hypertext Reference).
`      <li>It's <a href="http://allrecipes.com/recipes/pasta/macaroni-and-cheese/">easy to make</a></li>`	
`    </ol>`	
`  </body>`	
`</html>`	

Kimberley Computer Club - CSS Reference Page

CSS stands for Cascading Stylesheets. It is a way of controlling the appearance of the items in an HTML web page. CSS was invented by a group of website programmers during the early days of the World Wide Web, and became an official standard in 1996. CSS has many more commands than HTML. You can get a complete list with examples here:

```
http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp
```

How to Include CSS Commands in Your Page

CSS commands can be placed inside `<style></style>` tags on your HTML page. They can also be put in a separate file. If you do that, then you must add a reference to that file in your HTML page like this: `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />`   Put `<link>` tags and `<style></style>` tags in the `<head></head>` part of your page.

About CSS Commands – Using IDs and Classes

CSS commands are always associated with an HTML tag in your page. There are three ways you can associate a CSS command with a tag. One way is to use the name of the tag, such as `H2`. If you do that, then the command will apply to every `H2` element in your page.

If you want to associate a CSS command with only one particular tag, then you can add an `ID` to the tag like this: `<h2 id="links-heading">Here is my list of links</h2>` Once you have an `ID` in a tag, you can associate a CSS command with just that one tag, even if you have other tags of the same kind in your page.

You can also associate a CSS command with just some of the tags in your page, and not all of them. You can do this by adding a `class` to the tag like this: `<p class="small-text">This is a paragraph that will be smaller than other text</p>` You can use the same class in multiple tags, so that your CSS commands for that class will apply to all those tags at once.

CSS Examples, including IDs and Classes

```
<style>
  h2 {
    font-size: 14pt;
    color: red;
  }


  #links-heading {
    color: blue;
  }


  .small-text {
    font-size: 8pt;
  }
</style>
```

Code	Description
`h2 { font-size: 14pt; color: red; }`	This **H2** command will make all H2 headings in our page be 14 points in size, and the colour red. (Notice that we have to use the United States spelling for 'color')
`#links-heading { color: blue; }`	Use the **#** to refer to tags with a certain **ID**. This command will make the one tag with the ID "links-heading" be blue.
`.small-text { font-size: 8pt; }`	Use the **. (period)** to refer to tags with a certain **class**. This command will make all tags with the "small-text" class be 8 points in size.

Controlling Position With Div Tags

HTML pages are usually divided into sections with the `<div></div>` tag. These tags are important for controlling where the different parts of the page show up on the screen. By default, all the parts of your page will show up on screen one below the other, from top to bottom. If you add an `ID` to your `div` tags, then you can use CSS commands to change where that particular `div` will appear.

You can even include `div` tags inside other `div` tags! Your page layouts can become quite complicated. This is how professional websites make their pages look the way they do.

```
<head>
  <style>
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div id="heading">
    <h2>Welcome to my page</h2>
  </div>
  <div id="page-contents">
    <div class="indented-box">
      <p>This text will be indented.</p>
      <p>And so will this paragraph, because it
is inside the save div.</p>
    </div>
    <div class="indented-box">
      <p>This text will be intended too, because
its div has the same class as the other one.</p>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
```

CSS Examples of position controls for divs

```
<style>
  #heading {
    float: right;
    margin: 10px;
  }


  #page-contents {
    position: absolute;
    top: 100px;
    left: 250px;
  }


  .indented-box {
    position: relative;
    left: 30px;
  }
</style>
```

Code	Description
`#heading { float: right; margin: 10px; }`	The **float** command will move a div to the left or right, and the divs below it will move up so they are beside it instead.
	The **margin** command will put a margin all around this element on your page.
`#page-contents { position: absolute; top: 100px; left: 250px; }`	The **position** command has many possible values. The **absolute** value means the div will appear exactly where you say it should. Use **top** and **left** to change how far from the top side and left side of the window it appears.
`.indented-box { position: relative; left: 30px; }`	When the **position** is **relative**, the **top** and **left** commands will change how far away the div is from the other divs around it.