HTML, CSS (sec 0)
Thursday, 23 September 2021 12:07 AM

HTML

<!DOCTYPE html> <!-- comment -->
↳ declares html version

★ HTML is a series of nested tags

parent: <html lang="en"> </html>

children: tag indicate nesting span-50 into
<title> is an text on the tab
<body> 50 visible webpage
↳ is a division

★ HTML is a Document Obj Model
↳ tree-like nested structure

Headings:

<h#> → <h1>, largest → smallest
↳ usually organizes text

Lists:

ordered & unordered
(numbered) (bullet pts)

ordered:
<ol>
<li> 1st </li>
<li> 2nd </li>
<li> 3rd </li>
</ol>

unordered:
<ul>
<li></li>
<li></li>
</ul>

Media:

image: tag has 2 required attributes:
<img src="path or link" alt="description of image">

src = source
alt = alternative text

★ No closing </img> tag, doesn't make sense

other attributes:
width="300"
height="300"

link: tag has 3 important attrib
<a href="hypertext">text to display</a>

can link to other domains or
other pages on the site

table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th> heading1 </th>
<th> heading 2 </th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td> </td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

thead tag = column headers
↳ tr. starts table row
↳ th for head
tbody = the main data area
tr = start/end row
↳ td for table data

★ all in table tag

Forms:

★ also called "form" in HTML

<form>
<input type="text" placeholder="" name="fn">
<input type="submit">
</form>

also "input" & "text", types
↳ ↳
label text list of input index
↳ <input type="radio" name="sex" value="m">
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="f">
and
<select id="id">
<option value="">text</option>

CSS

Cascading Style Sheet
↳ adds detail & style to webpage
↳ alignment, color, etc.

CSS can be put into the style attrib of an element
↳ ex: <h1 style="color: blue; text-align: center;">Heading</h1>

★ the elements that take the style attrib are called "properties"

Tip: styling is being repeated, don't use the style attrib ★
↳ use the space in <head> (where title goes)

<style>
h1 {
color: blue;
text-align: center;
}
</style>

↳ OR create styles in
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

↳ this allows styling across webpages

Common CSS Properties:

size (of div or otherwise):

div {
width: 100px;
height: 400px;
margin-top: 20px;
padding-top: 50px;
margin-left: 50px;
}

Color:

div { bg color text color
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
font-size: 20px;
font-weight: bold;
border: 3px solid black;
}

★ CSS selectors can be consolidated
↳ ex. h1, h2 {
border: 1px solid black;
}

border-collapse: collapse; (in tables)

Selectors:

#foo { <h1 id="foo">
style
}

.bar { <h1 class="bar">
style
}

a, b multiple element
a b descendant
a>b child
a+b adjacent sibling
[a=b]attrib
a:b pseudoclass
a::b pseudoelement

CSS Specificity

- when multiple selectors apply to same element

Order of precedence:

1. inline overrides all
2. id
3. class
4. type | overrides none

Responsive Design

Consider:

viewport - the user's visible space
↳ <meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

media queries:

@media (min-width: 600px) {
style
}

flexbox
.create container div

.container {
display: flex;
flex-wrap: wrap;
}

or

.grid {
display: grid;
grid-column-gap: 20px
grid-row-gap: 10px
grid-template-columns: 200px 200px auto
}

Bootstrap is a popular prebuilt stylesheet
↳ 12 column based responsive design

SASS

ex. scss extension
↳ styles.scss

$color: red;

ul {
color: color
}
ol {
color: color
}

compile scss into css w/
sass --watch file.scss:file.css

&

sass --watch file.scss:file.css

SASS also allows nested CSS & inheritance
↳ interface:

%message {
common props
}

.success {
@extend %message
}