



# HTML-CSS

March 29th, 2018

# Who we are



**Aristeidis Bampakos (Aris)**

Front End Web Developer @ Plexscape



@aris



[@abampakos](https://github.com/bampakoa)



<https://github.com/bampakoa>



**George Sisko (Jkr)**

.NET Software Engineer @ INTRASOFT International



@George Sisko(Jkr)



[@GeorgeJkrr](https://github.com/jkrgS)

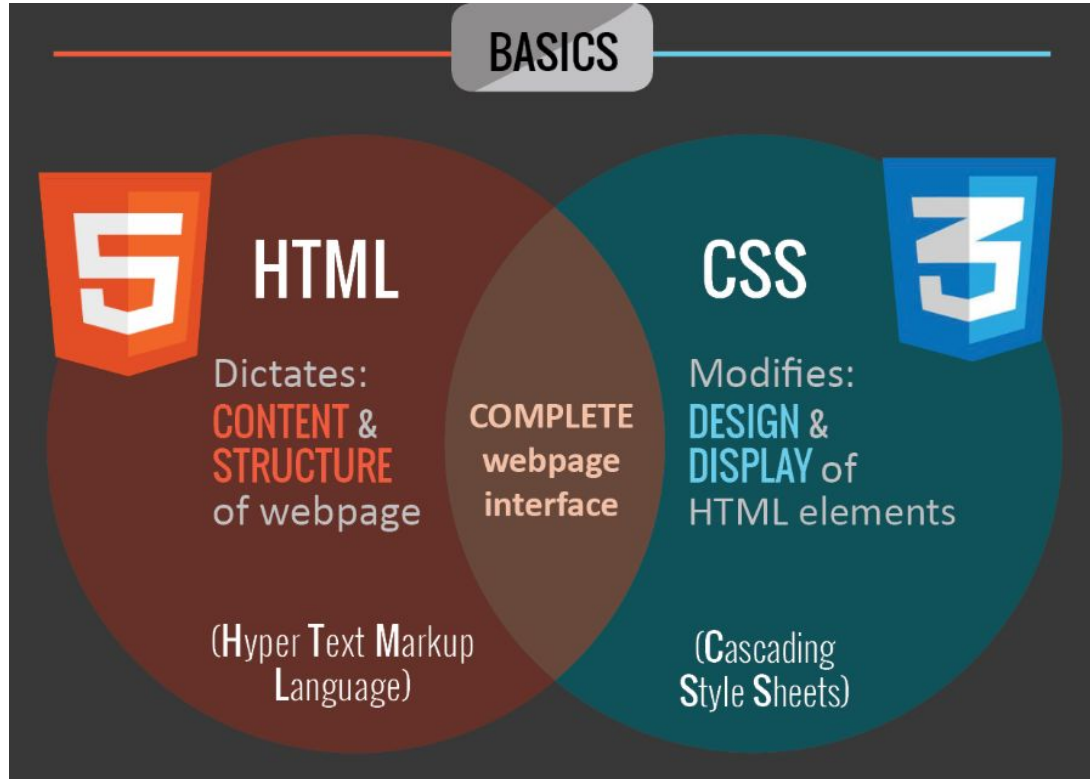


<https://github.com/jkrgS>

# Agenda

- HTML vs CSS
- Introduction to HTML
- Introduction to CSS
- Introduction to ARIA

# HTML vs CSS



# Introduction to HTML

HTML CONSISTS OF TAGS  
SURROUNDING **CONTENT**

`<tag> content </tag>`

START TAG

END TAG

`<h1> This is a heading. </h1>`

HTML  
ELEMENT

CONTENT

# index.html

- Starting point of a web site
- `<html>` tag

The main tag of the web page. Defines the whole document.

- `<head>` tag

Defines metadata to configure the page.

- `<body>` tag

Contains the actual content of the page.

# Semantic elements

- Exist inside the **body** tag
- Elements with a meaning that clearly define their content

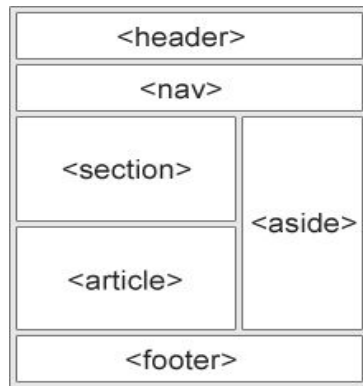
`<table></table>`

`<form></form>`

- Define page layout

`<header></header>`

`<footer></footer>`



# Non-semantic elements

- Exist inside the **body** tag
- Frequently used with semantic layout elements (nested elements)

- **Headers**

6 types (h1 to h6)

```
<h2>This is a header</h2>
```

- **Paragraphs**

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```



# Attributes

- **Anchors**

```
<a href="https://www.socialhackersacademy.org">Social Hackers Academy</a>
```

- **Images**

```

```

# Introduction to CSS

**Cascading Style Sheets** is used to style and lay out web pages — for example, to alter the font, colour, size and spacing of your content, split it into multiple columns, or add animations and other decorative features.

```
<body>  
  <h1 style="color: ■ aqua">This is a header.</h1>  
</body>
```

# Where can we write CSS & differences

## 1. **Linking to a separate .css file [*\*Most common method*]**

- a. If you need to make a style change across your whole website/application, then you only need to make the change once in your single .css file.
- b. Performance is the best reason to use this method, when the user/person visits your website/application the browser downloads the .html code included the .css file who's linked inside, so when the user/person visit another page of your website/application downloaded only the .html file[when the linked .css file is loaded once], cause the .css file is cached, this can significantly increase browsing speeds.

## 2. **Embedding CSS into the HTML**

- a. The big disadvantage is about slow browsing speed, cause download the <style> code every time someone visits the page.
- b. The only advantage is that helps your demonstration, if you make a live coding presentation.

## 3. **Adding inline CSS to HTML tags**

- a. This method is not recommended, it will "bloat" your HTML and make the website/application maintenance a headache.

## 4. **Importing a CSS file from within CSS**

- a. Another interesting way to add CSS to a HTML page is with the import rule. This method lets us attach a new CSS file from within CSS itself. It's very useful when our website/application have a lot of pages(.html files), so we can link inside an existing CSS file another one.

# Main structure of CSS

- Selectors (id, class, element type), properties

***Id:***

```
#headers{  
  color: aqua;  
}
```

***Class:***

```
.headers{  
  color: aqua;  
}
```

***Element Type:***

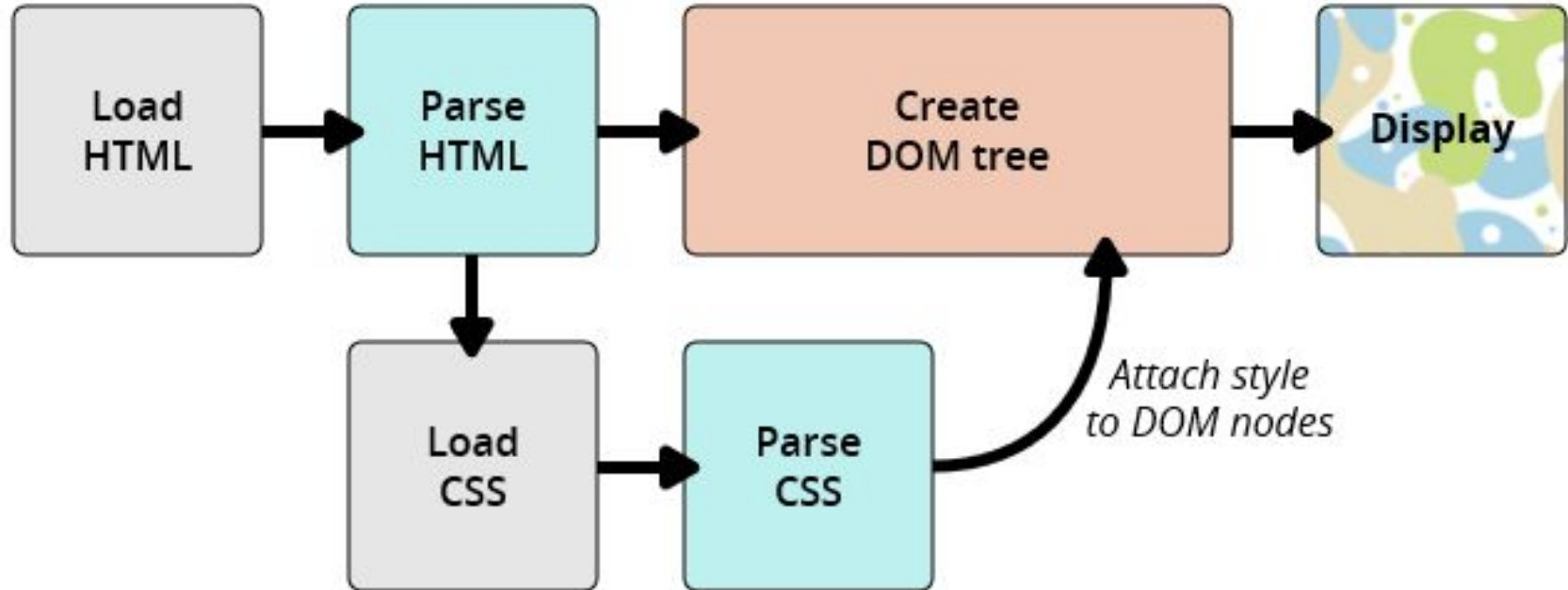
```
h1{  
  color: aqua;  
}
```

- How to structure a CSS file

\*Important: Don't use irrelevant names around the id's, classes(Name things)

# How does CSS actually work [Graphic]

\*DOM = Document Object Model



# Introduction to ARIA

- What is ARIA (A11y)
- What are screen readers

# Questions?



# Thank you!



**Aristeidis Bampakos**

**@abampakos**



**George Sisko**

**@GeorgeJkrr**