

HTML/CSS 201



Here are a few HTML tags that we haven't seen yet, but are very important!



<title></title>

- <title> belongs in the <head> of your document
- It tells the browser what title to display in the tab

```
<head>
```

```
  <title>Adam's Website</title>
```

```
</head>
```



<table>, <tr>, <td>, <th>

- <table> represents a table
- <tr> represents a row
- <td> represents a cell
- <th> represents a header cell
- Tables used to be *the way* to code html

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Email</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Adam</td>
    <td>adam@gmail.com</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```



<iframe></iframe>

- <iframe /> lets you load other webpages as an element in your document
- Be careful! Your website can be susceptible to XSS (cross-site scripting)

```
<iframe  
  src="https://w3schools.com"></iframe>
```



<header>, <footer>, <main>

- <header>, <footer>, and <main> behave just like <div>
- They provide semantic information to search engines to make your website easy to search

```
<header>
```

This is the header.

```
</header>
```

```
<main>
```

This is the main content.

```
</main>
```

```
<footer>
```

This is the footer.

```
</footer>
```



`<form>`, `<input>`, `<textarea>`, `<select>`, `<button>`

- These tags are meant for user input
- Become familiar with these! Most websites require user input, and each tag has its own quirks

```
<form>  
  <input type="text" placeholder="email" />  
  <input type="radio" />  
  <input type="checkbox" />  
  <input type="password" />  
  
  <select>  
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
  </select>  
  
  <textarea rows="4" cols="50"></textarea>  
  
  <button type="submit">Done</button>  
</form>
```



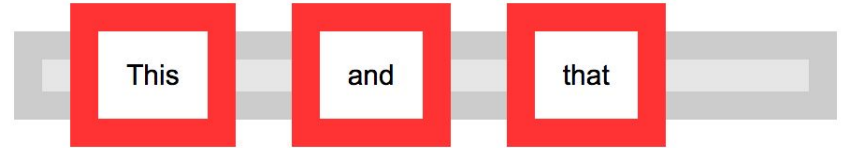
And here are some CSS properties you should familiarize yourselves with



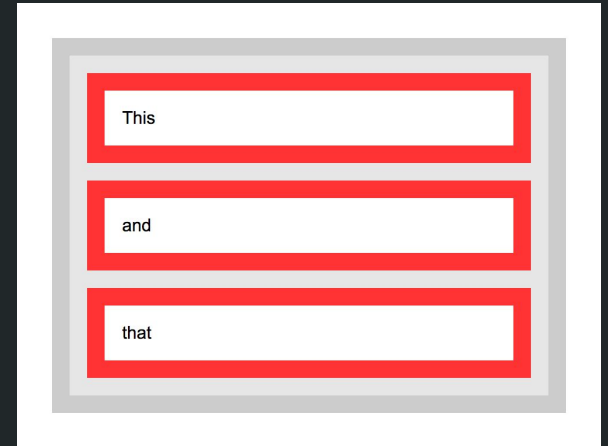
display

- The display property can be set to: none, inline, block, and many more
- Some elements are inline by default (<p>, <a>)
- Others are block by default (<div>,)

Inline:



Block:



display

- The display property can be set to: none, inline, block, and many more
- Some elements are inline by default (<p>, <a>)
- Others are block by default (<div>,)

```
a {  
  display: none;  
}
```

```
div > li {  
  display: inline;  
}
```

```
* {  
  display: block;  
}
```



position

- Default position is “static”
- “Relative” elements allow the top, left, right, bottom properties
- “Absolute” also allows top, left, right, and bottom, but relative to its first “relative” ancestor
- “Fixed” positions relative to the screen

```
a {  
  position: static;  
}
```

```
div > li {  
  position: relative;  
}
```

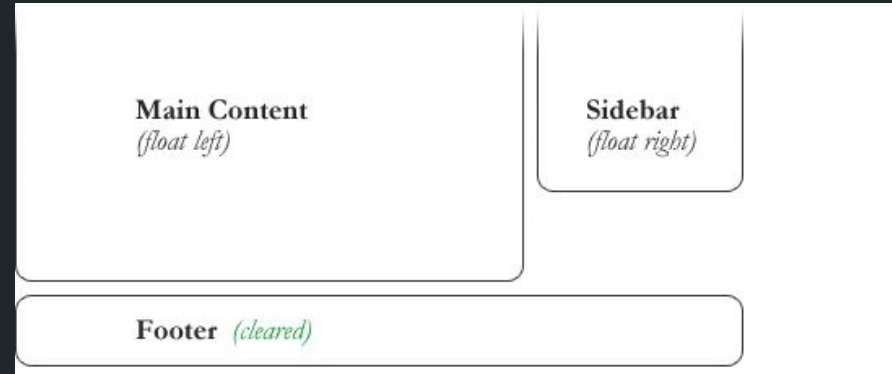
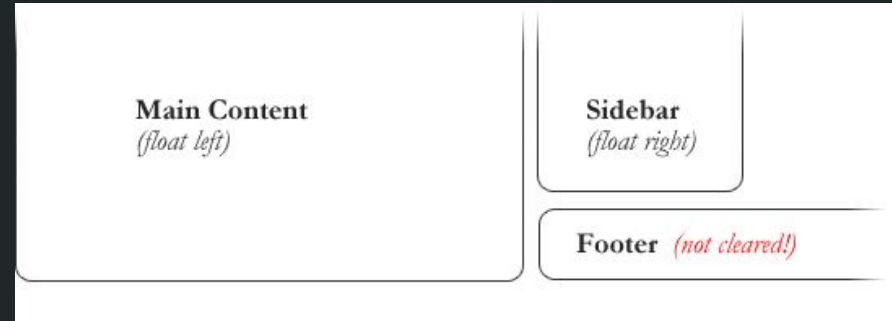
```
* {  
  position: absolute;  
}
```

```
.myClass {  
  position: fixed;  
}
```



float, clear

- The float property determines how the element floats around other content
- Clear is float's sister property - prevents floating



float, clear

- The float property determines how the element floats around other content
- Clear is float's sister property - prevents floating

```
a {  
  float: right;  
}
```

```
div > li {  
  float: left;  
}
```

```
* {  
  float: none;  
}
```

```
.myClass {  
  float: right;  
  clear: both;  
}
```



Color transparency

- Colors are usually defined with hex code (#ff2599)
- However, rgba should be used for transparent colors
- The “a” stands for alpha, which is a value between 0.0 and 1.0

```
a {  
  color: #FF88AA;  
}
```

```
div > li {  
  color: rgba(255, 136, 170, 0.8);  
}
```



:hover

- The :hover selector selects elements that the mouse is currently hovered over
- Makes for a subtle but powerful effect!

```
a {  
  color: red;  
}  
  
a:hover {  
  color: purple;  
}
```



CSS transitions

- The transition property allows for animation of *almost* any css style
- This also makes for a subtle but powerful effect (especially when combined with :hover)

```
a {  
  color: red;  
  transition: color 0.3s;  
}
```

```
a:hover {  
  color: purple;  
}
```

