

Intro to HTML & CSS

Lead Instructor: Kathryn Barrett
@kathryn_barrett

HTML

- ▶ HTML is our way of communicating with our browsers!
- ▶ HTML stands for: **Hyper Text Markup Language**
- ▶ When we use HTML, our browser understands what it is and displays it for us to see

Okay... How do we read and
write HTML?

Using tags!

We use tags to start and stop a dialogue with our browser

`<something>` content goes here `</something>`

Setting up a basic HTML file

<code><html></code>	We're going to start communicating with you using HTML!
<code><head></code>	Information <u>about</u> our webpage starts here
<code></head></code>	Information <u>about</u> our webpage stops here
<code><body></code>	Our <u>content</u> starts here, browser. Pay attention!
<code></body></code>	Our <u>content</u> stops here
<code></html></code>	Our HTML communication with you is over

```
<head> ? </head>
```

In between the `<head>` `</head>` tags, we can make a **title** appear at the top of our web page

```
<title> Welcome to Kathryn's awesome website! </title>
```

<body> ? </body>

- ▶ Our <body> </body> tags hold everything we want to display on our webpage
- ▶ What kinds of things do you see on a webpage?

<p>This is a paragraph. We can write all kinds of stuff in here!</p>

Opening tag: tells the browser what type of content is about to follow. In this case, <p> stands for paragraph.

Content

Closing tag: tells the browser we are done, and our paragraph is finished.

- ▶ Remember: computers are picky!
- ▶ Always open "<>" and close "</>" each tag or your computer will not understand you
- ▶ What's wrong with this? `p> this is my paragraph </p`

Tags with attributes

The `<a>` tag tells the browser to link to another webpage. But what are we linking to?!

► We need to tell the browser more information - to do this, we use attributes

`` Click me ``

► `href` is an attribute

► `"http://www.google.ca"` is the value of that attribute

Images

Images use the `` tag, and also use attributes

► The `src` attribute tells the browser where to find our image

```

```

Can we combine these two to
create an image link?

Image link

- Put the **image** tag and its attribute inside the **link** tag and its attribute

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

Ready for some CSS?

CSS

- ▶ CSS is our way of making our HTML look pretty!
- ▶ CSS stands for: **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
- ▶ Remember: HTML handles the **content**. CSS handles the **design**

Where do we put CSS?

- ▶ Remember the `<body> </body>` tags we created in HTML? CSS must go somewhere in between those two tags (normally we see it near the top)
- ▶ To tell the browser that we are going to start using CSS we use the `<style>` tag
- ▶ To tell the browser we are going to stop using CSS we use the `</style>` tag

Background color

- ▶ CSS uses “{” to make something look pretty and “}” to end it
- ▶ Within { } is our content. Remember to always end content with “;”

```
body {
```

```
background-color: #FFFFFF;
```

```
}
```

* note: CSS uses American spelling. Be sure to spell c-o-l-o-r and not c-o-l-o-u-r

Hex Codes

► A hex code is a 6 digit number that translates into a color. Try adding your own hex code to background-color

<http://www.colorpicker.com>

Fonts

- ▶ There are a number of fonts that are considered "web safe."
- ▶ Arial
- ▶ Times New Roman
- ▶ Georgia
- ▶ Courier

Fonts

- Let's give the body a font, a font size and a font color

```
body {  
font-family: helvetica;  
font-size: 18px;  
color: #000000;  
}
```

What else can we style?

- ▶ Okay, we've styled the body. But what if we want a paragraph to be a different color, while still keeping everything that is not a paragraph styled as the body?
- ▶ Recall the `<p>` `</p>` HTML tags we used earlier

Styling a paragraph

- ▶ To change the font color of a paragraph, we use the following CSS:

```
p {  
  color: #00ccc;  
}
```

Now... back to HTML

divs

HTML has a neat little tag called the `<div>`

- ▶ On it's own, this tag does nothing. But if we make the div unique, we can better organize our code
- ▶ Adding an **ID** makes a `<div>` unique
- ▶ Adding a **class** makes a `<div>` unique

ID

- ▶ An ID makes reference to a thing that can only be seen once on a webpage
- ▶ For example, we will only ever see a footer once on a webpage
- ▶ This is what the HTML would look like:
`<div id="footer"> </div>`

Let's style the footer

- ▶ To style an ID in CSS, we always put “#” before the name
- ▶ This is what the CSS would look like:

```
#footer{  
  
text-align: center;  
margin-bottom: 10px;  
}
```

Class

- ▶ A class makes reference to things that occur more than once on a web page
- ▶ For example, if we want to make 20 photos all the same size, we can use one css style to apply to all 20
- ▶ This is what the HTML would look like:
`<div class="thumbnail"> </div>`

Let's style the thumbnail

- ▶ To style a class in CSS, we always put "." before the name
- ▶ This is what the CSS would look like:

```
.thumbnail{  
width: 100px;  
height: 100px;  
}
```

Extra CSS things

- ▶ `img{ }`
- ▶ `a:link { }`
- ▶ `border: 5px solid #000000;`
- ▶ `padding: 10 px 10px 10px 10px;`
- ▶ `margin: 10px 10px 10px 10px;`
- ▶ `overflow: scroll;`

Learning From Home

► If you have any questions, feel free to email me!

kathryn@girlslearningcode.com