Tutorial 10

Outline

- 1. Review: HTML Basics
 - a. Elements
 - i. Image element
 - b. Syntax
- 2. Review: CSS Basics
 - a. Selectors and Properties
 - i. Class selectors
 - b. Syntax
- 3. Individual activities
 - a. Create a webpage for an art gallery

Review: HTML elements

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) uses elements (or tags) to describe the structure (i.e. the sections) of a webpage.

Some elements or tags include:

Default elements	Custom elements
<html> </html> <body> </body>	<h1> </h1> <a> new!

HTML image element

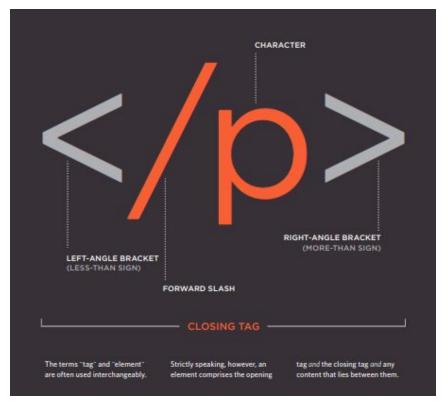
```
Ex 1.
<img src="images/dog.png" alt="a brown dog running">

Ex 2.
<img src="images/dog.png" alt="a brown dog running" width="42" height="42">
```

Additional resource: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_img.asp

Review: HTML syntax





Resource: Duckett, J. (2011). HTML & CSS: design and build websites, p. 23-24. Wiley.

Review: CSS selectors and properties

 CSS is used to modify the presentation (or style) and the layout of a webpage through selectors and properties.

Element type selectors	Properties
body {} h1 {} p {} ul {}	background-color color font-family font-size text-align border <i>new!</i>

Review: CSS syntax

```
font-family: Arial;}
                                               DECLARATION
This rule indicates that all )
                                   Selectors indicate which
                                                                       Declarations indicate how
elements should be shown in the
                                   element the rule applies to.
                                                                       the elements referred to in
Arial typeface.
                                   The same rule can apply to
                                                                       the selector should be styled.
                                                                       Declarations are split into two
                                   more than one element if you
                                   separate the element names
                                                                       parts (a property and a value),
                                                                       and are separated by a colon.
                                   with commas.
```

Resource: Duckett, J. (2011). HTML & CSS: design and build websites, p. 23-24. Wiley.

CSS class selectors

- There exist another type of selectors called **class selectors**. These change the style of the HTML elements that match their **class** name rather than their **type** name.
- Class selectors are useful when:
 - 1) We want to independently style two or more HTML elements that share the same tag. Ex. .
 - 2) We want more meaningful reference names in our HTML and CSS code.

Ex:

HTML	CSS
<pre> some text </pre>	.about {font-color: blue;}

Activity: Create a website for an art gallery

General Instructions:

- 1) Imagine you are creating a simple webpage for an art gallery.
- 2) Follow the steps in the <u>following slides</u> to add a heading, a menu, an about page, a footer, and images to the webpage. You will also need to modify the style of the webpage.
- 3) Submit your final webpage to A2L.

^{*}note: This activity has 4 parts (go to the next slides to see detailed instructions).

Part 1: Open an html file in TextEdit and on the web browser.

- Objectives:
 - Configure TextEdit for html code
 - Familiarize with opening html files in the browser

- Start by setting up TextEdit preferences. Do the following:
 - + In the TextEdit app on your Mac, choose TextEdit > Preferences.
 - + Select "Plain text"
 - Now, click "Open and Save", and select "Display
 HTML files as HTML code instead of formatted text."
- Download the "GalleryWebsite-activity" folder from A2L -> tutorial 10.
- 3. Open the "index.html" file in TextEdit (at this point TextEdit should only display the code, if it isn't, go back to step #1).
- 4. Open the "index.html" file in the Chrome browser (if you see a bunch of empty boxes continue to the part 2).
 - + In Chrome, click "Open File" from File menu, or use the \mathcal{H} + O keyboard shortcut.

Part 2: Create a heading, a menu, and an about section using HTML elements.

- Objective:
 - Familiarize with basic HTML elements (h1..h6, p, ul, li, a).

- 1. Imagine you are creating a webpage for an Art Gallery.
- 2. Replace the comments inside the "index.html" file using TextEdit. Replace with the following:
 - + <h1> A heading related to the art gallery you're making the website for</h1>
 - +
 A menu displaying a list of the gallery's subpages
 E.g. "Home", "Art Work", "Contact".
 - + Remember how to create lists here:

 https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_lists.

 asp
 - A paragraph describing what's the gallery about
- 3. Save the changes done to the "index.html" file in TextEdit.
- Open the index.html file in the Chrome browser to see your changes.

Part 3: Add images.

- Objective:
 - Familiarize with HTML image element.

- 1. Find 3 images related to your topic.
 - Download and Save them inside of "webpage-project2" > "images"
- 2. Insert the images in the index.html file (Insert them below the comment "insert your images here" in index.html).
 - Explore how to insert HTML images here:https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_img.asp
- 3. Add a footer with information such as your name, date, and location. (Create the footer below the comment "insert your footer here" in index.html).
 - Use
- 4. Save your changes and visualize them on the browser.

Part 4: CSS fonts, colors, and borders

- Objective:
 - Familiarize with CSS fonts, colors, and borders

- 1. Open the "theme.css" in TextEdit (This file is inside the "webpage-project#2" folder).
- 2. Modify the **fonts** and the **colors** inside "theme.css".
 - Remember how to modify CSS colors here:
 https://www.w3schools.com/colors/default.asp
 - Remember how to modify CSS fonts here:
 https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_websafe_
 _fonts.asp
- 3. Modify the borders inside "theme.css".
 - Explore how to modify CSS borders here:
 https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp
- 4. Save the changes done to the "index.html" file and visualize them on the browser.
- Submit a compressed folder with your "index.html" file, "theme.css" file, and your "images" folder to A2L.

Additional resources

Learn HTML: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/

Learn CSS: https://www.w3schools.com/css

Editors: textEdit, NotePad, Gedit, Atom, Adobe Dreamweaver.