

Introduction to HTML and CSS

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HTML Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

```
 .myButtonClass:hover {  
    background-color: red;  
}  
  
 .myButtonClass:focus {  
    border: 1px solid green;  
}  
  
 .myButtonClass:disabled {  
    background-color: gray;  
}
```

:visited {}

:hover {}

:link {}

:active {}

The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.
- It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).
- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.
- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration for HTML5 is: <!DOCTYPE html>

HTML Headings

- HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.

Example

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```

```
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
```

HTML Paragraphs

- HTML paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag:

Example

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

```
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

HTML Links

- HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag:

Example

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
```

The link's destination is specified in the href attribute.

Attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.

You will learn more about attributes in a later chapter.

HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

HTML Formatting Elements

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

Purpose of CSS



Cascading Style
Sheet

HTML - Markup, structure



CSS - Beauty



```
body {  
  background-color:  red;  
}  
  
p {  
  color:  blue;  
}
```

```
.home-page {  
  width: 500px;  
}
```




```
#news-section {  
  background-color:  grey;  
}
```

```
.home-page .page-title {  
  width: 30px;  
}
```

```
#news-section .news-card {  
  background-color: ■ black;  
}
```

Pseudo classes

Specifying element
state


```
 .myButtonClass:hover {  
    background-color: red;  
}  
  
 .myButtonClass:focus {  
    border: 1px solid green;  
}  
  
 .myButtonClass:disabled {  
    background-color: gray;  
}
```

:visited {}

:hover {}

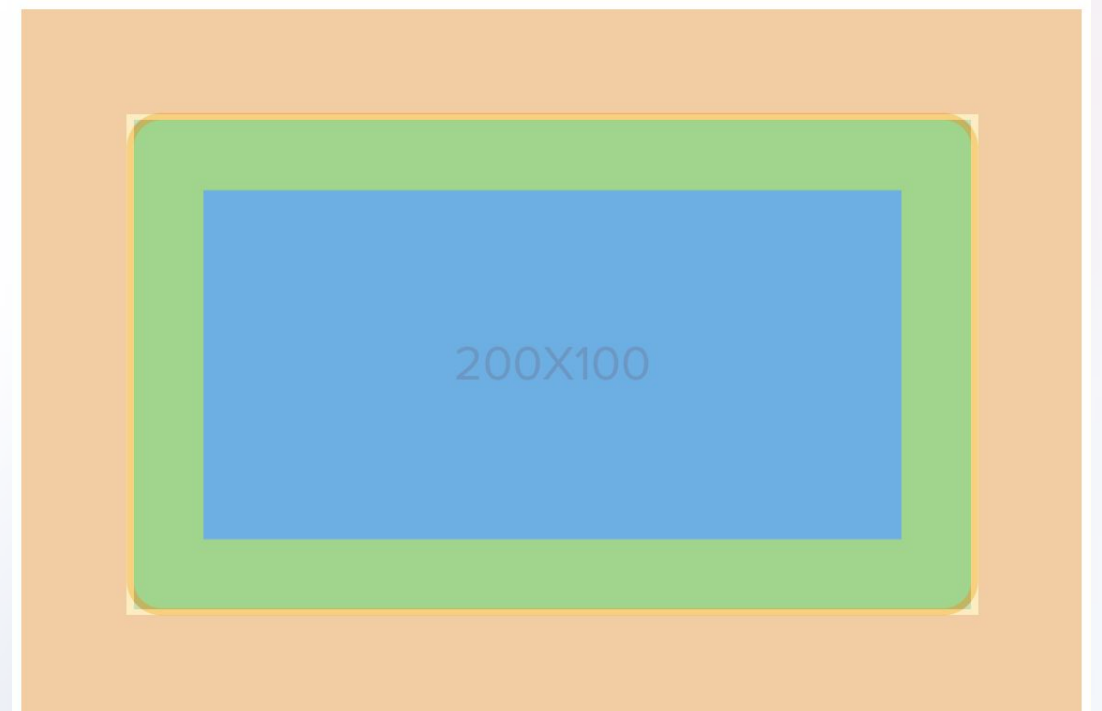
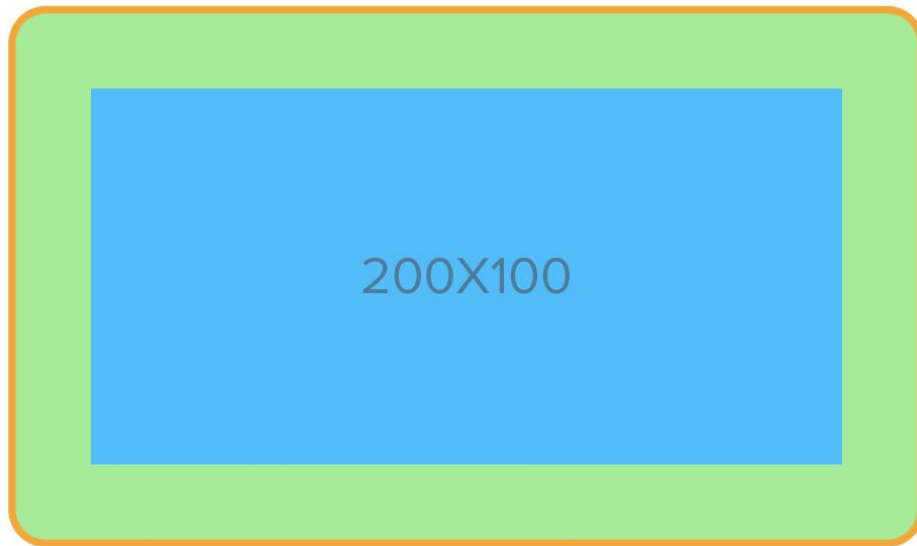
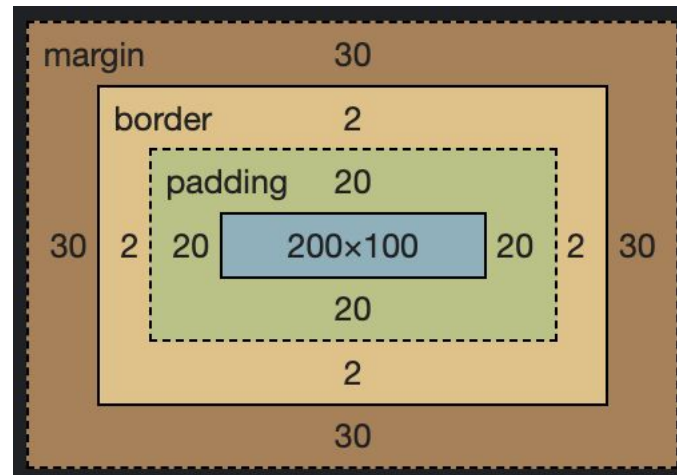
:link {}

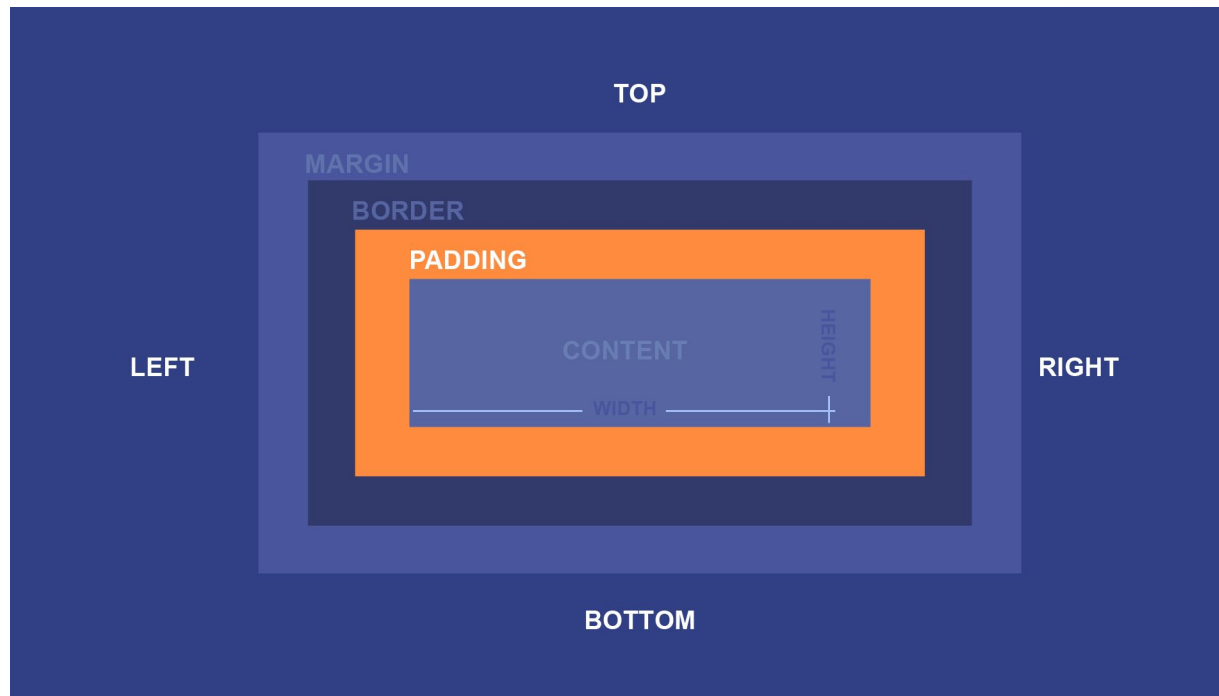
:active {}

Variables

```
:root {  
  --clr-primary:  rgb(55, 193, 218);  
  --clr-text-primary:  rgb(54, 55, 55);  
}
```

```
div {  
  color: var(--clr-text-primary);  
  background-color: var(--clr-primary);  
}
```





```
border: ► 2px solid ■ orange;  
padding: ► 20px 20px 20px 20px;  
background: ■ lightgreen;  
margin: ► 30px;
```