# Software Development for Web and Mobile

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2020-04-20

# Plan for today

Today we will:

- Learn some other HTML tags

- Learn how CSS selectors work

- learn some CSS rules

- Learn about CSS box model

# The new organization

Do not create repositories there directly, create them in your own profile ;)

# HTML tables

Tables are created with the <table> element

```
<table>
</table>
```

# HTML tables

Content in HTML tables is added by creating rows and cells.

Rows are created with the <tr> element:

```
<table>
  <tr></tr>
  <tr></tr>
  <tr></tr>
</table>
```

This table will have three rows

# HTML tables

Finally, cells in tables re created with the $<td>$ element

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>row 1, cell 1</td>
    <td>row 1, cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>row 2, cell 1</td>
    <td>row 2, cell 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

# HTML images

We add images to an HTML document with the HTML tag:

```
<img src="path to the image"/>
```

# HTML images

So, what can we put in the src **attibute**?

- an **absolute** path

- a **relative** path

- a full **url** pointing to the image in the internet

# HTML images

Other important **attribute** of the **img** tab is the **alt attribute:**

```
<img src="dog.jpg" alt="a very beautiful dog"/>
```

the **alt** attribute is used when the browser cannot display the element, such as in browsers for people with visual impairments

# HTML images

https://github.com/mcsbt-2019-web-and-mobile/session2-exercises

**Let's do exercise 1!**

# CSS

- What is CSS
- how to add CSS to a webpage
- cascading, precendence

# CSS

CSS is a language to give style to webpages.

# CSS

```
p {
  color: 000;
  blackground: orange;
  padding: 15px;
}
```

# Adding CSS to a webpage

There are several ways to add css to a webpage:

- using the **style=""** attribute

- using the <**style**> html tag

- loading the CSS from an external resource

# Adding CSS to a webpage

one can use the **style** attribute to add style to an HTML element directly

```
<p style="border:2px;">
this paragraph will have a two pixels border
</p>
```

# Adding CSS to a webpage

Let's add a border to all dog images in the table!

# Adding CSS to a webpage

Using the <**style**> tag:

```
<style>
  p {
    border: 2px;
  }
</style>
```

# Adding CSS to a webpage

Let's add a border to all dog images in the table!

# Adding CSS to a webpage

Loading an external CSS file:

```
<link rel="sylesheet" href="file.css">
```

# Adding CSS to a webpage

Let's add a border to all dog images in the table!

# CSS rules

CSS rules are formed by keys and values, separated by a colon, and finished by a semicolon:

```
key: value;
```

# CSS rules. Styling text

How can we give style to text

```
color: #000;
font-family: arial;
font-size: 22px;
font-style: italic;
font-weight: bold;
text-decoration: underline;
text-align: justify;
```

# CSS rules. Styling text

How can we give style to text

# The box model

All tags in HTML will behave as boxes. These boxes have some common properties that we need to be aware of.

# The box model

# The box model

- **width** and **height** apply to the content of the box

- The **padding** is the distance from the content to the border

- The **border** sits between the margin and padding

- The **margin** is the distance from the border to the other elements

# The box model

```
background: #000;
width: 100px;
padding: 20px;
margin: 20px;
border: 5px solid orange;
```

some CSS rules that we can apply to boxes:

# CSS rules

https://github.com/mcsbt-2019-web-and-mobile/session2-exercises

**Let's do exercise 2!**

# CSS selectors

Selectors define the elements to which a CSS rule apply.

For example, if we want to apply a CSS rule to all images, we can use the **img** selector.

# element selectors

In element selectors we use the element name to select it:

```
h1 {
  color: #EEE;
}


p {
  text-align: justify;
}
```

# class selectors

We can give a class to HTML elements so we can refer to it from CSS later on:

```
<p class="red-text">this text will be red</p>

.red-text {
  color: red;
}
```

**HTML:**

**CSS:**

# class selectors

classes can be used to create reusable sets of styles

# id selectors

We use the id attribute to give a unique identifier to a tag in the document. We can refer to it from the CSS later:

```
<h1 id="title">title</h1>

#title {
  font-size: 50px;
  color: #000;
}
```

**HTML:**

**CSS:**

# CSS dinner!

https://flukeout.github.io/

# HTML divs

the **div** tag is used in HTML to structure the content of an HTML web page.

We normally use them together with **classes** and **ids** for a better styling.

# HTML divs

```
<div id="tweetstream">
  <div class="tweets">
    <div class="tweet">
      <img src="profile.jpg">
      <p>this is the #content of the tweet</p>
    </div>
    <div class="tweet">
      <img src="profile.jpg">
      <p>this is the #content of the tweet</p>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

# Exercises

# Exercises

Add styles to your Wikipedia page!

# Exercises

Investigate about CSS **display** property.

Create a web page simulating a blog, in which you have a **header**, content with **articles**, a **sidebar**, and a **footer**

# Exercises

Investigate about grid layouts with CSS.

Create a proof of concept page simulating **pinterest**.