Session 2: HTML, Basic CSS & Path Structures

"As We May Think"

TBL + Internet History

HTML Review

- Skeleton for webpages
- Document Object Model (DOM)
 - Tree-structure Convention
 - Developer Tools
- Basic tags
 - <html>, <head>, <body>
 - , , <a>



More HTML

Ordered & Unordered Lists

Ordered Lists

```
    Cats
    Dogs
    Birds
```

Unordered Lists

```
    Cats
    Dogs
    Birds
```

<!-- COMMENTS -->

Inline Styles, Bold + Italic

Inline Styles

This will be red!

The background
color of this will be red.

The
background color of this will be red, and the text will be
white.

The <div> element

- Structure Tag
- Short for "division"
- Useful for CSS

The element

- Smaller structural parts
- Good for styling small elements
- Useful for CSS

CSS Intro

<link>, ids, classes

What is CSS?

- Cascading Style Sheets
- Describes the look & feel of an HTML file
- Cascading
 - Can build on top of styles

The <link> element

- Link to your CSS file using <link>
- Mhhs
 - Write once, style many
 - Similar appearance across HTML files
- link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="stylesheet.css"/>

CSS Syntax

```
selector {
    property: value;
}
```

- selector should be an HTML element
- property is an aspect, and value is setting
- REMEMBER THE SEMICOLON!

/* CSS Comments */

Classes & IDs

Class Selectors

```
.callout {
    color: #FF0000;
   font-style: italic;
<div class="callout">This will be a callout</div>
<div class="callout">This will be another callout</div>
• style many elements at once
```

• use the same selector

ID Selectors

```
#callout {
   color: #FF0000;
   font-style: italic;
<div id="callout">This will be a callout. Only once./div>

    style only ONE element a specific way
```

Assignments

http://usc.raphaelarar.com/assignments.html

Next Week

Workshop: More on CSS (Styling & Positioning)

Lecture: UX Foundations & Overarching Design