HTML CSS

* CSS can control layout of multiple web pages all at once
* Cascading Style Sheet format of layout of webpasge
* Control color, font, size text, spacingbtween elemtnts, positioning, layout
* Inline
  + Style attribute
  + Single HTML element
  + <h1 style = “color: blue;”> A Blue Heading</h1>
* Internal
  + Style element in the <head> sectin
  + Sets text color of all h1 elemtns
  + <head> h1 {color:blue;} <head>
* External
  + <link> element
  + Define style for many HTML pages
  + Add link to it in head section
  + <head>  
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">  
    </head>
* Color – text color
* Font-family font to be used
* Font-size – text size
* Css border
  + p {  
      border: 2px solid powderblue;  
    }
* padding – space btwn text and border
* margin – space outside border
* link to external css
  + <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/styles.css">
  + <link rel="stylesheet" href="/html/styles.css">
  + <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

HTML Links

* Html links – hyperlinks
* A tag : hyperlink, href indicated desticnation
* <a href="*url*">*link text*</a>
* Target attribute:
* \_self - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
* \_blank - Opens the document in a new window or tab
* \_parent - Opens the document in the parent frame
* \_top - Opens the document in the full body of the window
* <h2>Absolute URLs</h2>  
  <p><a href="https://www.w3.org/">W3C</a></p>  
  <p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>  
    
  <h2>Relative URLs</h2>  
  <p><a href="html\_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>  
  <p><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></p>
* Image:

<a href="default.asp">  
<img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" style="width:42px;height:42px;">  
</a>

* <a href="mailto:someone@example.com">Send email</a>
* <button onclick="document.location='default.asp'">HTML Tutorial</button>
* <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/" title="Go to W3Schools HTML section">Visit our HTML Tutorial</a> -- title for when you move over elemtn
* Full url to link to webpage
* Same folder html = “/html/default.asp”
* Same folder asa current page : <default.asp”

Colors

* an unvisited link will be green with no underline. A visited link will be pink with no underline. An active link will be yellow and underlined.

Images

* images linked to web pages
* img tag contains attributes
* required: src: specified path to image, alt: specified alternte text for img
* if cannot display alt image shown
* style to specfy width and height
* style="width:500px;height:600px;"> beter than just width= “128” height = “128”
* to point to an image on another server, you must specify an absolute (full) URL in th
* image as link put <img> tag inside <a>: <a href="default.asp">  
    <img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" style="width:42px;height:42px;">  
  </a>
* float to right or left
* style="float:right;width:42px;height:42px;">

Favicon

* small image so should be simple img w hig contrst
* displayed to left of page title
* <head>  
    <title>My Page Title</title>  
    <link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="/images/favicon.ico">  
  </head>

HTML Tables

* Td table data
* <table>  
    <tr>  
      <td>Emil</td>  
      <td>Tobias</td>  
      <td>Linus</td>  
    </tr>  
    <tr>  
      <td>16</td>  
      <td>14</td>  
      <td>10</td>  
    </tr>  
  </table>
* Tr: table row
* Headers:  <th>Person 1</th>  
      <th>Person 2</th>  
      <th>Person 3</th>
* <th >Phone</th>

LISTS

* Unordered lists <ul>
* Each list item starts with <li> tag
* Ordered <ol>
* Decription lists <dl>
* <dt> term name
* <dd> descrbines each term
* A list tags with text

  Description automatically generated

Block and Inline Elements

Block -level elements

* The <p> element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.
* The <div> element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

In-line elements

* Does not start on new line

HTML class attribute

* Class: city
  + <style>  
    .city {  
      background-color: tomato;  
      color: white;  
      border: 2px solid black;  
      margin: 20px;  
      padding: 20px;  
    }

ID Attribute

* id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet.
* A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page
* Link bookmark:
* <h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>
* <a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
* From another page: <a href="html\_demo.html#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
* document.getElementById("myHeader").innerHTML = "Have a nice day!";
* The id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element
* The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document
* The id attribute is used by CSS and JavaScript to style/select a specific element
* The value of the id attribute is case sensitive
* The id attribute is also used to create HTML bookmarks
* JavaScript can access an element with a specific id with the getElementById() method