

WEB DESIGN DECAL

LECTURE 2

HTML Basics II & Intro to CSS

Finishing up HTML and starting CSS today.

A refresher from last week:

`<h1></h1>` - heading tags, for big text

`` - bolds the text

`` - *italicizes* the text

`<a>` - for making links

`` - to embed images

`<p>` - for sectioning off text

Things to note

While many tags come in pairs, not all do. See ``

Your resources (images, audio, video) can be linked to a URL or to a local file

Anything written between tags is said to be 'contained by' those tags. Including 'comments'

Starting from scratch? Here's how every HTML page begins:



1. Set up developer environment



2. New file in Sublime, call it index.html (convention)

3. Write the setup HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head></head>
```

```
  <body></body>
```

```
</html>
```

... and get started!

The comment: <!-- -->

```
<!-- <title>Invisible Title</title> -->
```

These elements won't show up on the page. Why would you want them?

Back to other HTML tags

What does these HTML tags look like they could be?

``

``

``

``

``

``

``

``

``

HTML Lists

What could lists be use for? (Try to guess the site this comes from)

```
<ul>  
  <li>Home</li>  
  <li>About Me</li>  
  <li>Write a Review</li>  
  <li>Find Friends</li>  
  <li>Messages</li>  
  <li>Talk</li>  
  <li>Events</li>  
</ul>
```



Find tacos, cheap dinner, Max's

Near 2055 Center Street Berkeley, CA

[Home](#) [About Me](#) [Write a Review](#) [Find Friends](#) [Messages](#) [Talk](#) [Events](#)

Yelp Berkeley

[Sierra Madre](#) [Arcadia](#) [Hawthorne](#) [Bainbridge Island](#) [S](#)

Your Next Review Awaits



Triptych ✕



Select your rating.

Start your review...



You've checked in here. What did you think of the place?

Recent Activity

[Near You](#)

[Friends](#) **100**

[Following](#) **100**

[Your Activity](#) **2**



You and **Sunny C.** are now friends

2 days ago



16 u

11 f

Notific

12
4 c

7
3 v

Who's that Pokémon?

It's Yelp!

WEB DESIGN DECAL

Developer Tools - http://www.yelp.com/berkeley

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

3

```

<div class="content-container clearfix">
  ::before
  <div class="arrange arrange--18 main-header_arrange">
    <div class="arrange_unit main-header--full_arrange_unit">...</div>
    <div class="arrange_unit arrange_unit--fill align-middle main-
      header--full_arrange_unit">
      <div class="main-header_search responsive-hidden-medium-only">
        ...</div>
        <div class="main-header nav nowrap responsive-hidden-medium">
          <ul class="header-nav" id="header-nav">
            <li id="home-link" class="header-nav_item">...</li>
            <li id="about-me" class="header-nav_item">...</li>
            <li id="write-review" class="header-nav_item">...</li>
            <li id="find-friends" class="header-nav_item">...</li>
            <li id="messaging" class="header-nav_item">...</li>
            <li id="talk" class="header-nav_item">...</li>
            <li id="events" class="header-nav_item">...</li>
          </ul>
        </div>
      </div>
    <div class="arrange_unit main-header--full_arrange_unit">...</div>
  </div>
  ::after
</div>
</div>
<script>...</script>
<div id="print-masthead">...</div>
<span id="page-content" class="offline">&nbsp;</span>

```

Styles Computed »

Filter +

element.style { }

media="all" [berkeley](#)
 .header-nav_link [www-pkg.css:1](#)
 {
 border-radius: 3px;
 }

media="all" [berkeley](#)
 .header-
 nav_link, .header-nav_text {
 color: #f5f5f1;
 color:
 rgba(255,255,255,0.9...
 display: block;
 padding: 0 8px;
 font-size: 13px;
 line-height: 1.38462em;
 font-weight: bold;
 line-height: 21px;
 text-shadow: 0 -1px 0
 #760400;
 }

media="all" [berkeley](#)
 a {
 color: #2b65e7;

Who's that Pokémon?

It's Yelp!

The Unordered List:

The first thing

The second

And the last

- The first thing
- The second
- And the last

The Ordered List: ``

``

`The first thing`

`The second`

`And the last`

``

1. The first thing
2. The second
3. And the last

What could lists be used for?

Any time you have many elements that are quite similar and repeated *could* be appropriate. They show up on:

- Reddit
- YouTube
- Basically Everywhere

How do we build a form?

Welcome to Twitter.

Connect with your friends — and other fascinating people. Get in-the-moment updates on the things that interest you. And watch events unfold, in real time, from every angle.

[Log in](#)☒ Remember me · [Forgot password?](#)

New to Twitter? [Sign up](#)

[Sign up for Twitter](#)

Form Tags - used to collect information

`<input>` has a ton of different attributes

`<input type="text">`

`<input type="password">`

`<input type="checkbox">`

`<input type="radio">`

`<input type="file">`

Try them out in JSBin with me!

Form Tags - used to collect information

`<input></input>`

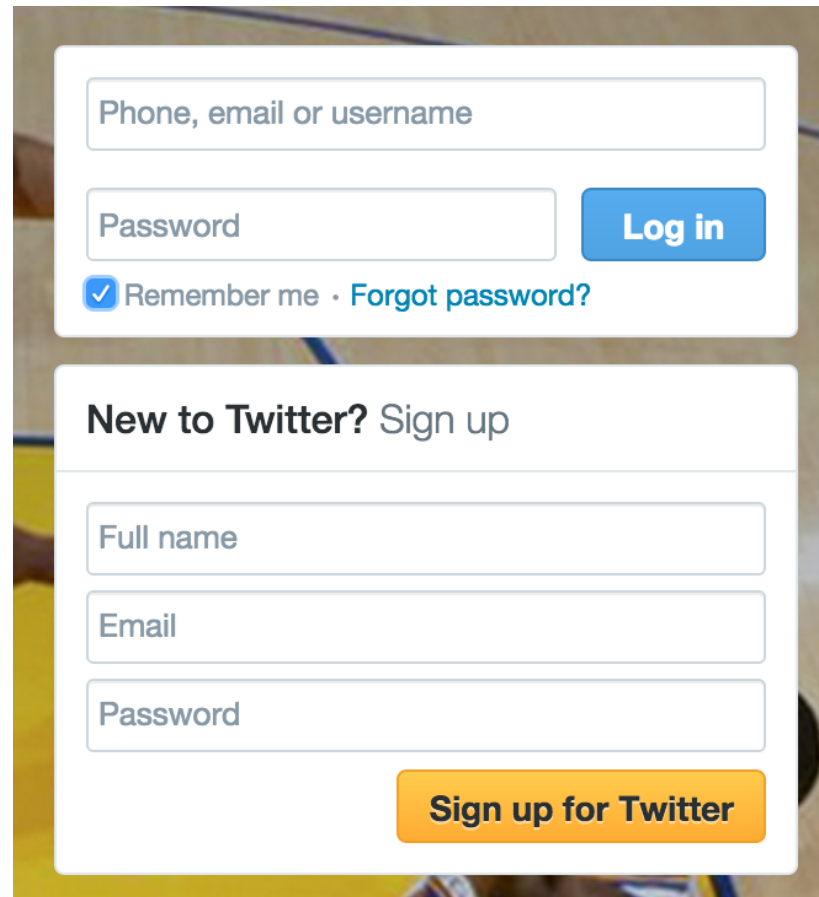
`<button></button>` - self-explanatory

`<select></select>` - used to create dropdowns

`<option></option>` - options for dropdowns

`<textarea></textarea>` - big text field

Challenge: Build the Twitter Sign Up Form in JSBin



The image shows a screenshot of the Twitter login and sign-up interface. The top section is the login form, which includes a text input for 'Phone, email or username', a text input for 'Password', a blue 'Log in' button, a checked checkbox for 'Remember me', and a link for 'Forgot password?'. The bottom section is the sign-up form, titled 'New to Twitter? Sign up', which includes text inputs for 'Full name', 'Email', and 'Password', and an orange 'Sign up for Twitter' button.

Phone, email or username

Password

Log in

☒ Remember me · [Forgot password?](#)

New to Twitter? Sign up

Full name

Email

Password

Sign up for Twitter

HTML Attributes

We've seen them before!

The **src**=**"bla/bla"** in **** or

The **href**=**"bla/bla"** in **<a>**.

They're here to supply more information; in this case, what kind of **<input>** do you want?

HTML Attributes

Two attributes you can use for any tag:

The **class** and the **id**.

We'll come back to this. Stay tuned.

Block vs. Inline

Very important concept: all HTML elements are either **block** or **inline** elements

block - has line breaks before and after

inline - has no formatting

The Div: <div>

- Defines a 'division' in a document
- Has no special properties by itself
- Stacks vertically, but can be stacked horizontally using CSS
- A block element

The Span: ``

- Similar to `<div>` in that it's used for layout
- Stacks horizontally
- Also doesn't make any visual changes alone
- An inline element

HTML5 and beyond

- Comes with specialized tags: `<section>`, `<article>`, `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<nav>`
- More specific than `<div>`, which people like
- Will talk about in later lecture

That's essentially all the important tags in HTML!
Remember that all things HTML are very easily Google-able.

Intro to CSS

- Should be kept in their own “.css” file (we use “style.css”)
- Encouraged to apply same CSS to multiple HTML pages
- Link style.css to HTML page with the `<link>` tag

Intro to CSS

To link CSS in your HTML page, simply add:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
```

Intro to CSS

```
body {  
  font-size: 25px;  
  color: white;  
  background-color: #DE6868;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

Intro to CSS

Selector → `body {`

Property → `font-size: 25px;`

`color: white;`

`background-color: #DE6868;`

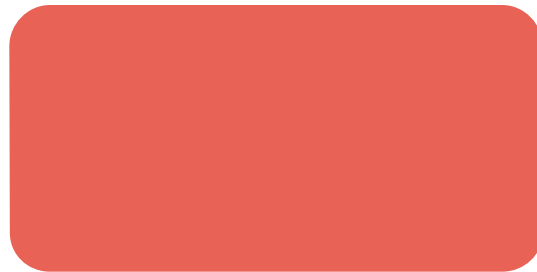
`text-align: center;`

`}`

Value ↑

A diagram illustrating the components of a CSS rule. The text 'body {' is shown in green, 'font-size: 25px;' in orange, 'color: white;' in blue, 'background-color: #DE6868;' in red, 'text-align: center;' in green, and '}' in grey. A blue arrow points from the label 'Selector' to 'body {'. Another blue arrow points from 'Property' to 'color:'. A third blue arrow points from 'Value' to the value 'center' in the 'text-align' property.

Demo: Make a Rounded Rectangle with HTML & CSS



What counts as a selector?

- Any HTML tag name (ex. `<body>`, `<a>`, ``)
- Any class
- Any id

Before styling, we distinguish div's into id and class attributes!

ID's & Classes

Use an id:

- Single ID element per page
- Use a '#' in the CSS

```
<div id="footer"></div>
```

Use a class:

- Multiple classes per page
- Use a '.' in the CSS
- Used most often

```
<div class="center"></div>
```

ID's & Classes

ID's use "#":

```
#id_example {  
  font-size: 25px;  
}
```

Classes use ".":

```
.class_example {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```


Both id's and classes exist because they allow you to style certain elements specifically.

Q: What happens when a class and an id clash properties?

- a. The class comes out victorious.
- b. We divide by zero.
- c. The id comes out victorious.
- d. Hamza does the smoulder.



Answer:

C. The id comes takes priority. Makes sense right?

We'll talk about particular CSS properties in detail next week!