CODING COURSE

HTML BASICS

HTML documents use <tags> to tell the browser how to format our content

<h1> Anna Dowlin</h1>

<h1> is the Opening tag, everything after this becomes a first-level heading

</h1> is the closing tag, the slash makes it a closing tag, it ends the heading

To make a normal paragraph the tag is <p> content </p>

EMAIL FORM

When collecting information from users, you get it from them using the <input> tag

There are many types of inputs, but “email” and “submit” are very common

<input type=”email”>

<input type=”submit”>

the “type” part is called an attribute, whilst the “email” is the attribute’s value

EXAMPLE: if there were an HTML tag for pizza, its attributes might look like:

<pizza size=”large” crust=”thin” type=”pepperoni”>

You can think of *attributes* as options for each tag.

To label the input types there is an attribute called placeholder that lets us add default text to our input, so users know what to type.

<input type=”email” placeholder=”Your email”>

CSS Basics

What is HTML?

HTML is the structure of the content that goes inside the tags. Browsers provide default style, but it’s pretty ugly by itself.

What is CSS?

CSS controls the style of the HTML content. It lets you change colours, fonts, layout, and more.

For small projects, the easiest way to add CSS to your HTML file is by using a <style> tag

To position text:

<style>

h1 {

text-align: center;

}

</style>

* h1: this is the selector, it chooses which HTML elements you want to add style to. In this example, we select all the <h1> elements.
* Curly brackets {}: All styles inside these will apply to the HTML elements chosen by the selector.
* Text-align: this is a property, it controls one aspect of an HTML element’s style, such as text-align, colour, width, background, etc.
* Center: this is the value; it goes with the property. In this case, text-align’s value could be left, right, center, or justify.

You can have multiple styles in the same <style> tag. For example:

<style>

h1 {

text-align: center;

}

p {

text-align: center;

}

</style>

If you want to make everything centred do you need a new style for each individual element?

DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

The best way to select all elements at once is to have a parent element that contains all the other elements. Luckily, HTML gives us a tag called <body> that’s explicitly designed for that purpose.

The <body> tag wraps around all the content that’s displayed on the page:

<body>

<h1>Anna Dowlin</h1>

<p>Hi! I'm Anna, a NYC-based marketer. Say hello!</p>

<input type="email" placeholder="Your email">

<input type="submit">

</body>

To make *one* body style that will affect *all* the elements inside the <body> tags:

<style>

body {

text-align: center;

}

</style>

Before body, we always start with another tag called <head>. It wraps around the <style> tag and other elements that are not content on the page itself, such as the <title> tag.

The <title> tag controls what shows up in the browser tab. For example, <title>Anna Dowlin</title> would show up as such on the tab.

<head> <title>Anna Dowlin</title> <style>

body {

text-align: center;

}

</style> </head>

To have a valid HTML document, we need to tell the browser we’re using HTML5.

To do this, write <!DOCTYPE html> on the first line, before everything else. This tells the browser we’re using the newest version, HTML5.

The current coding should look as such:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<head> <title>Anna Dowlin</title> <style>

body {

text-align: center;

}

</style> </head>

<body>

<h1>Anna Dowlin</h1>

<p>Hi! I'm Anna, a NYC-based marketer. Say hello!</p>

<input type="email" placeholder="Your email">

<input type="submit">

</body>

Together, the doctype, head, and body make up the basic foundation / structure that every website starts from. Sometimes this is called “boilerplate”.

COMMON STYLES

You can change the background’s colour and text colour using the background property. For example:

<style>

body {

text-align: center;

background: black;

color: white;

font-family: helvetica;

}

</style>

IMAGES AND FORM STYLING

1. LOGO IMAGE

Add an image using the <img> tag

<body>

<img src="/assets/anna.png">

<p>Hi! I'm Anna Dowlin, a NYC-based marketer. Say hello!</p>

<input type="email" placeholder="Your email">

<input type="submit">

</body>

The <img> tag uses the image located at the URL in the src attribute.

“/assets/anna.png” doesn’t look like a URL as it doesn’t have a domain. However, there are two types of URLs: *absolute* and *relative*.

ABSOLUTE URL: these are the type of links you’re used to. They include http:// and the full domain name before the directory (/assets/logo.png)

RELATIVE URL: these are shortcuts that allow you to skip the domain name. It only works if you’re linking to a file on the same domain as the current page.

1. BACKGROUND IMAGE

The background property from earlier can be used to change the colour but also to change the background to an image. For example:

Background: url(“url”);

The URL should be set to an actual path to an image file. For example:

<style>

body {

text-align: center;

background: url("http://dash.ga.co/assets/anna-bg.png");

color: white;

font-family: helvetica;

}

</style>

To prevent the background from appearing “tiled”, input: background-size: cover;

To center the background image on the page: background-position: center;

1. FORM STYLES

Previously we’ve only applied styles to the <body> tag, but you can apply them to other elements.

To make the paragraph’s font a little bigger:

p {

Font-size: 22px;

}

By setting border to 0, we can get rid of some of the default styling on our inputs:

Input {

Border: 0;

}

Padding is the amount of space between the edge of an element and the stuff inside it. Let’s even it out for both input elements and set it to 10 pixels, as such:

Input {

Border: 0;

Padding: 10px;

Font-size: 18px;

}

This has made the edges of the email and submit inputs further apart and made the font-size proportionate to the rest of the text.

Making the call-to-action button stand out.

You can select an element by one of its attributes using square brackets like this:

Input[type=”submit”]

Or input[type=”email”] or input[placeholder=”Your email”].

Input[type=”submit”] {

Color: white;

Background: red;

}

BUILD YOUR OWN PERSONAL WEBSITE

<!DOCTYPE html>

<head> <title> Bethan Robinson</title> <style>

body {

text-align: center;

background: url("https://www.theinvisibletourist.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/featured\_76.jpg");

background-size: cover;

background-position: center;

color: black;

font-family: didot;

}

Input{

Border: 0;

Padding: 15px;

font-size: 18px;

}

Input[type=email] {

color: white;

background: pink;

}

Input[type=submit] {

Color: pink;

background: white;

}

</style> </head>

<body>

<h1> Bethan Robinson</h1>

<p> Hi! I'm Beth, a recent graduate with a passion for digital marketing, currently undertaking a coding course.</p>

<input type="email" placeholder="email address">

<input type="submit">

</body>

<!--- comment -->

<ol>…</ol> this appears on the page as numbered bullet points

<ul>…</ul> this appears on the page as bullet points

<img src=”./duck.jpg” alt=”a local image” 🡪 research alt tag

<table class=”table”>…</table>