Website 101

The time has come ,, to have FUN!!
EZ-PZ soon u will have your own place on the world wide web!! But
before you start, I HIGHLY recommend drawing out what you want your
site 2 look like on a piece of paper (any pages, pictures, info
etc..)

Once you have an idea of what you want to make, you can get started
>:)

Step 1: Organization (IMPORTANT)

SET UP YOUR PROJECT FILE STRUCTURE!!! This will be hard to change later..

Example Project Structure Layout:

```
project-name/
   ├── index.html
   │
   ├── pages/
   │    ├── about.html
   │    ├── contact.html
   │    └── services.html
   │
   ├── css/
   │    └── styles.css (this is where the art is)
   ├── js/
   │    └── script.js (4 JavaScript)
   │
   ├── images/
   │    └── (for all ur pictures!)
   ├── fonts/
   │    └── (custom fonts)
   ├── assets/
   │    └── (miscellaneous)
   │
   └── README.md
```

Labels:
    - Folders (Directories)
    - Files

File/Folder	Description
project-name/ (root directory)	This is the main folder containing all the files and subfolders for your website.
index.html	The main HTML file. Usually the homepage or entry point.
pages/	Folder for HTML files
- any-other.html	Can also have other HTML files in root directory
css/	Folder for your style sheets
- styles.css	Main stylesheet where you define the design and layout of your website
js/ (optional)	Folder for JavaScript files (add interactivity)
images/	A folder to store all image assets (can include logos/icons/pictures)
assets/	General-purpose folder for other resources like videos, PDFs, or audio files.
fonts/ (optional)	Folder for any custom fonts (careful with which are supported and where)
README.md (optional)	Text file to document the project. Can explain structure or dependencies.

HTML vs CSS

'Form Follows Function'

In terms of their functionality, you can think of HTML as the main
structure of your program and CSS as the decoration to it.

CSS is just the **yassification** of HTML – HTML can function on its own,
but doesn't have star power ! >_< snooze

Or if HTML is the cake and CSS is the icing. The structural integrity
of the cake depends on how the tiers (HTML) are set up but we can
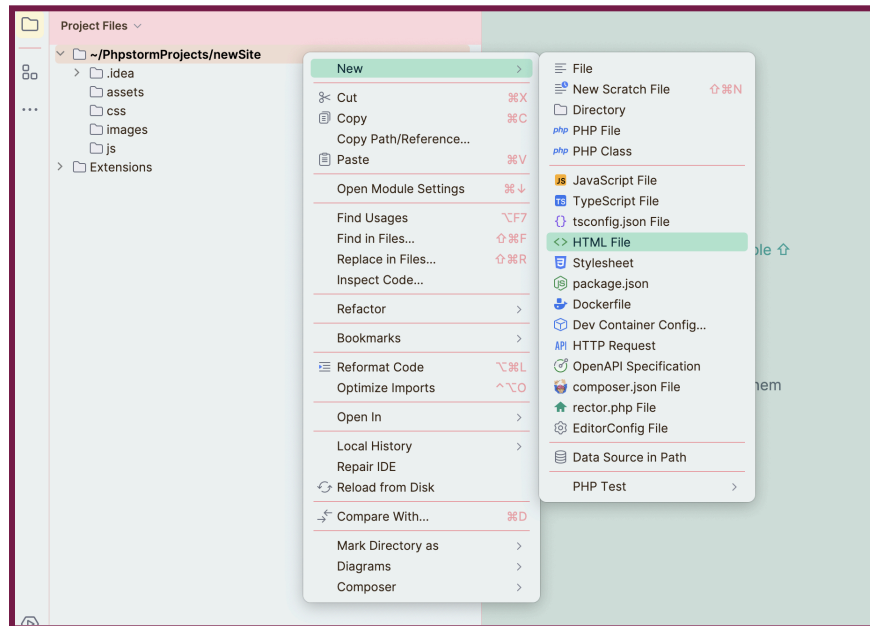decorate it however we'd like (CSS).
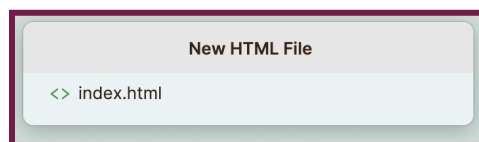
HTML   ☆CSS☆

OKOK I'm a visual learner so lets CODE!

OK Let's Get Started!

Make your first HTML File!
(this is in PhpStorm but it could be anywhere)

Call it index.html

WHAT'S ALL THIS??
(PhpStorm gives you a default structure but don't fret if u dont have it)

Reading HTML C*de

How should we interpret this ? ? Don't worry, it's act. supes easy.

If you notice, almost every 'word' appears twice. This is bc HTML is nicely set up in building blocks, making everything nice and compartmentalized (ˊˆ∪ˆˋ) !!

Think of each section like a little box that holds something u want to use.

BUT! Don't be greedy: each time u open a box, u have to close it.

<box> : open box

~ take something out ~

</box> : close box (with backslash)

Like Bento Box:

- Purpose is the same between boxes
- You can customize what the food goes where and what it looks like!
- If sections are different, you want them closed off from the rest!

Breaking down the default (base) code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html> - Defines document as HTML (idrk what else..)

<html lang="en">    - starts the HTML document + specifies language (english here)

        <head> - contains metadata (info about file. titles/styles/etc.)

                <meta charset="UTF-8"> - idk lol

                <title>
                        [Title] - Name of site (shown in browser)
                </title>

        </head> - close

        <body> - container for all visible contents on ur page

                [everything you want to see should b here]

        </body> - close up !

</html>
```
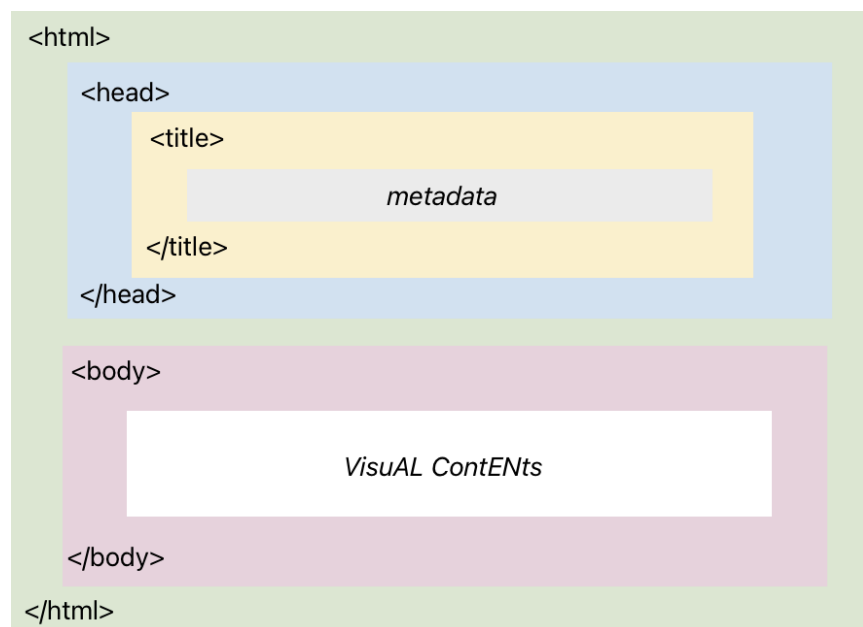
Can be visualized as:

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title>
                    metadata
        </title>
    </head>

    <body>

            VisuAL ContENts

    </body>
</html>
```

HTML Elements

Compartmentalizing everything!!

`<tag> content </tag>`

The tail (/) ends whatever section you were in.

Tag	Description	Note
<h1>	Main heading	h1 through h6
<p>	Paragraph	breaks up body text
  or <hr>	Break / Line break	no tail needed!
<a>	Link (pressable)	can be used w buttons
<img>	Image	
<header>	Header section	
<footer>	Footer section	
<div>	Content block	can be modified

Crash Course on HTML Attributes!

OK time for your first program ^_^
Go to your html code and start coding!

Comments

Like little arrows
Everything between <!-- and --> is not read by program you can say anything.

```
        <!--Leave a like in the comment section!-->
```

HTML Headings:

```
    <h1> (most important)
     … to …
    <h6> (least important)
```

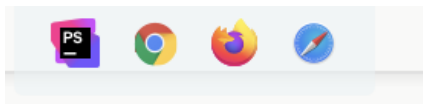Try writing this code:

```html
<body>
 <h1>(h1) AAAAAAAAA</h1>
 <h2>(h2) AAAAAAaaa</h2>
 <h3>(h3) AAAAAaaa</h3>
 <h4>(h4) AAAaaaa</h4>
 <h5>(h5) Aaoooo</h5>
 <h6>(h6) ooooo</h6>
</body>
```

Open your .html file in a browser and you should see this ->

(You can usually do this by right-clicking on code and have option to see on web)

In PhpStorm you should be able to pick from this menu, right of the code:

HTML Paragraphs

- `<p>` tag
- Always starts on a new line. Margin before and after paragraph.

HTML Links:

- `<a href="https://insta.com">` selfie moment `</a>`
- `href`: specifies destination (url)

HTML Images:

- `<img>`
- `<img src="path/to/img" alt="what_image" width="100" height="200">`

    Src can also be a link to an image.

    - src: source file
    - alt: alternative text
    - width/height in pixels orrr % of screen

Nesting

Elements can contain other elements.
Like a russian nesting doll!

HTML Attributes

- Additional info
- Specifies at head, like a nametag
- name="value"

`<div>` Element

Default block element
- Takes up all available width
- Often used to group sections of a web page together
- For centering: `margin:auto;`

HTML Style / CSS Properties

☆🗌🗌 Elements can have a style ☆🗌🗌

Style attribute:
- Color
- FONT
- Size
- Etc.

Usage:

`<tagname style="property:value;">`

Property can be smth like:
- background-color
- color
- font-family
- font-size
- text-align

Ex: `style="color:red;"`

See ex in: html_styles.txt

Styling Dressing Room ^_^

(style="text-align:center;")

style="background-color:pink;"

Pink Background!

style="background-color:pink;"

Pink Text!

color:#f15b5b

Custom Colour!

style="border:2px solid Blue;"

Blue Border!

style="text-align:center;"

Center of attention much?

style="font-family:courier;"

`or like a typewriter`

style="font-size:300%;"

This is .. sparta..?

style="font-size:20px;

20 pixels for me

Colour Schemes

- Word (e.g., Blue)
- Hex (e.g., #386B77)
- rgba (e.g., rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5))

You can set opacity with rgba() colour scheme:

Try it urself :p

```html
<body>
 <h1 style="background-color:rgba(51, 99, 71, 0);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 0)</h1>
 <h1 style="background-color:rgba(51, 99, 71, 0.2);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.2)</h1>
 <h1 style="background-color:rgba(51, 99, 71, 0.4);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.4)</h1>
 <h1 style="background-color:rgba(51, 99, 71, 0.6);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.6)</h1>
 <h1 style="background-color:rgba(51, 99, 71, 0.8);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.8)</h1>
 <h1 style="background-color:rgba(51, 99, 71, 1);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 1)</h1>
</body>
```

See: rgba_colours.html

rgba(255, 99, 71, 0)

rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.2)

rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.4)

rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.6)

This is technically CSS (inline CSS)

BUT! Wowee thats a lot of copy and pasting.. but can still be useful
for styling a single element.
Lets consolidate

Onto CSS stylesheets!!! The beauty of it all

Onto CSS!!!