**HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is a language used to create documents on the web**

HTML is meant for meaning and structure of a web page’s content

HTML contains tags that organize and structure text, include images, create forms & tables, and link to other documents or web pages across the internet

**CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a language used to create documents on the web. CSS is meant for the presentation of web page’s content, or rather, how a web page is meant to look.**

**Tags**

usually come in pairs

first tag is opening tag and second tag is closing tag

<body> </body>

**Attributes**

provides extra information about an element and always specified in the opening tag

should be enclosed in quotations

<strong attribute=”value”>

**Elements**

is a tag and the content it wraps around

<p>content</p>

**File & Folder Naming Conventions**

The name of any file or folder you create as part of your website structure will eventually become part of a URL

URLs have some restrictions as far of the characters that can be used within them so its important to be aware of them

**Not allowed in URLs**

TAB SPACE “ < > { } [ ]

\ ^ ~ | `

**Special Characters used in in URLs**

@ = & % # / ? : ;

**Spaces are NOT allowed in URLs**

**URLs are *mostly* case-sensitive**

**It is widely accepted among professionals to use *only* lower-case *alphanumeric characters and the underscore* when naming files & folders**

**Managing Your Production Files**

Keep your documents organized during development and later maintained

Keep original source images

Keep a style guide

Keep your HTML tidy

**Text Editors**

These are powerful tools that focus on any text related work you need to hammer out

**Code Editors**

If you are serious about web design and coding your own websites going to the dedicated code editor route is the best way

**Quiz 1: Getting Started**

What does HTML stand for? **Hypertext Markup Language**

HTML is reserved for how the website looks. **false**

Top of Form

HTML contains \_\_\_\_\_ that organize and structure text. **Tags**

What does CSS stand for? **Cascading Style Sheets**

What does an HTML tag look like? **<body>**

HTML tags always come in pairs. **false**

In HTML, the first tag is called the \_\_\_\_ tag... **Opening**

What's the point of an attribute in HTML? **They provide extra information about HTML element**

What is an HTML element? **The opening tag, the closing tag, the content within the opening & closing tags**

**Doctype**

The very first line of all HTML files:

<!Doctype html>

This is document type declaration that lets the browser know which version of HTML to use

**Parent/Child Structure**

HTML tags are like nested containers

It is also called *parent/child relationships* where the containing element is referred to as the *parent* of the element contained within it.

For example:

body

h1 h2 p p

em strong

**Quiz 2: HTML Foundations Part 1**

How do you write the HTML5 Doctype? **<!doctype html>**

How many headings are there in HTML? **6**

How do you write a paragraph tag in HTML? **<p>**

There are 3 types of emphasis in HTML? **false**

**Quiz 3 HTML Foundations Part 2**

What do hyperlinks look like? **<a href =” webpage.html”>**

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Is this be the correct way to code a descriptive list in html?

**<dl>**

**<dt>Apples</dt>**

**<dd>Tasty fruits. Good in salads!</dd>**

**<dt>Kale</dt>**

**<dd>Funky vegetables. Kale chips are tasty!</dd>**

**</dl>**

**true**

What tag starts an unordered list? **<ul>**

This is how you add an image in HTML:

<image src="happyface.jpg" alt="A Smiling Face"></image>

**false**

Which tag is the most semantic choice when displaying a physical address on a web page? <**address></address>**

**HTML Special Characters**

In HTML there are few characters which shouldn’t be directly typed into a document.

There is also a bunch of characters that can’t be typed on the keyboard at all. However, all these can still be reproduced in the browser by typing *character entities* into the code.

Character Entities look like this

&Amp; creates the & character

&Copy; creates the copy character

&Lt; creates the < character

Etc.

**Quiz 3 HTML Foundations Part 3**

What are HTML Tables used for? **Tabular data**

What is the primary purpose for an HTML Form? **Submitting information to a database, Sending an email, Signing into an account**

How do you write the HTML special character for the copyright (©) symbol? **&Copy**

How do you write the HTML special character for the ampersand (&) symbol? **&Amp**

**Quiz 3 HTML Foundations Part 4**

You can use an **ID** on multiple elements on the same web page**. false**

How many times can you use a **class? As many times as you want**

A Div. Tag or <div> is a block level element. **True**

Choose the correct combination for a HTML5 **header** tag: **<header></header>**

Choose the correct combination for a HTML5 **footer** tag**. <footer></footer>**

Choose the correct combination for a HTML5 **nav**tag: **<nav></nav>**

Choose the correct combination for a HTML5 **section** tag: **<section></section>**

Choose the correct combination for a HTML5 **article**tag: **<article></article>**

Choose the correct combination for a HTML5 **aside** tag: **<aside></aside>**

Choose the correct combination for a HTML5 **time** tag: **<time></time>**

**CSS Style Rule**

In simple terms, CSS makes your HTML look less ugly

CSS allows the author to specify formatting and presentation of HTML elements using CSS Style rules

They look like this

H1 {

Font-size: 24px;

Font-family: Helvetica;

Color: blue;

}

**Selectors, Properties, Values**

HTML has *tags*: CSS has *selectors*.

CSS selectors look like this:

H1 {

Font-size: 24px;

}

**Properties**

Properties are located *within* the curly braces of a CSS selector.

**Values**

A value is assigned to a *property*.

**Inheritance of Styles**

Assign a style to an element.

**Pixels, Percentages, Points & Ems**

In CSS you use measurements a lot. Margin, padding, font-size, width, height, etc., all use measurements to determine size of a specific value.

px pixels

% percentage

em A single em (1em) is the equivalent of the *current* font size.

**Quiz 4 CSS Foundations Part 1Top of Form**

When you add CSS directly within your HTML, that's called **Inline Styles**. **True**

When you write CSS directly in the **head** of your HTML, that's called internal styles. **True**

What kind of CSS is it when you add a separate CSS stylesheet to your web page? **External**

Take a look at this CSS. What is this entire block called?

A picture containing text, device, meter, gauge

Description automatically generated

**Rule**

What is the highlighted section of this CSS rule called?

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

**Selector**

What is the highlighted section of this CSS rule called?

A picture containing diagram

Description automatically generated

**Declaration**

What is the highlighted section of this CSS rule called?

Diagram

Description automatically generated

**Property**

What is the highlighted section of this CSS rule called?

Diagram

Description automatically generated with low confidence

**Value**

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Look at this HTML & CSS:

#### HTML

This is some text

#### CSS

1. p {
2. background-color: blue;
3. }
4. p span {
5. background-color: green;
6. }

Will the span tag inherit the background-color of the p tag?

**No, it will override it's parent's background-color**

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What does this **px** mean? **Pixels**

**Quiz 5 CSS Foundations Part 2Top of Form**

What's this selector?

1.monkey { color: red; } **Class Selector**

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What's this selector?

1. #beer .craft { background-color: brown; } **Descendant Selector**

What's this selector?

1. h1, h2, h3, strong, em { font-weight: bold; } **Grouping Selector**

What's this selector?

1. #primary-box { border: solid 4px #353535; } **ID Selector**

**CSS Box Model**

Think of all elements in HTML as appearing within a box in the layout of a page. CSS treats all the elements this way.

Both blocks & inline-level elements occupy a box.

All boxes have margin, padding, and borders. Block-level elements have a *width* property, whereas inline-level elements don’t.

**Margins & Stuff**

Margins live *outside* the box. *In the example the margin has a dashed line around it just to show the area it resides in.* In the browser, margins are invisible.

**Inline Elements & Margins**

Inline elements do not display vertical margins. However, they do display left and right margins.

**Paddings & Things**

Padding resides *within* the box. So you can see that the background color in the example is the same in the content area *and* the padding area.

**Borders**

Borders don’t only have a *border-width*, they also have a *border-style* property, and a *border-color* property. Only the *border-style* property is required. Here’s how you declare them:

border-style: solid;

border-width: 4px;

border-color: #333;

**Quiz 6 CSS Foundations Part 3Top of Form**

What is this section of the Box Model called?

Shape

Description automatically generated

**Padding**

What is this section of the Box Model called?

Shape, square

Description automatically generated

**Border**

What is this section of the Box Model called?

Shape

Description automatically generated

**Margin**

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**Padding** adds to the width of an element, for example:

*If an element has the*width: 300px *and has*padding: 30px; *then the element is*360px *wide.* **True**

What is the hex code for white? **#ffffff**

What is the hex code for black? **#000000**

If I wanted to *underline* my text, I would use: **text-decoration: underline;**

f I wanted to make my text *italic* I would use: **font-style: italic;**

If I wanted to make my text ALL CAPS, which style would I use? **text-transform: uppercase;**

**I**f **I** **W**anted **T**o **U**ppercase **T**he **F**irst **L**etter **O**f **E**very **W**ord **I**n **C**ss **I** **W**ould **U**se **W**hich **S**tyle? **text-transform: capitalize;**

If I wanted to tile my background image horizontally, I would use: **background-repeat: repeat-x;**

What element is this selector selecting?

**input[type="submit"] { /\* css code here \*/ } Submit Button**

**Block & Inline Elements**

The majority of HTML elements are defined as *block level elements* or as *inline elements*.

Block level elements take up a whole line in the browser, from edge to edge.

Here are some examples of block level elements:

<h1>

<p>

<ul>

<table>

Inline elements don’t take up a whole line by default.

Here are some examples of inline elements:

<a>

<img>

<span>

**CSS Specificity**

As you get deeper into coding a website, your CSS files become large. Sometimes very large! The larger they become, the higher the chance you will have running into problems.

**The Specificity Rule**

The more specific

=

Highest priority

**Quiz 7 CSS Foundations Part 4Top of Form**

What is the proper order of pseudo classeswhen you style hyperlinks?

**link, visited, hover, active**

**Inline Elements** start a new line and therefore take up the full width of it's container.

**False**

**Block Elements** are normally displayed without starting a new line.

**False**

**CSS floats** are used to create web layouts, like sidebars, image positioning, etc.

**True**

The position that moves within the regular flow of the HTML is called \_\_\_\_ position.

**Relative**

The position that is taken out of the normal flow of the HTML is called \_\_\_\_ position.

**Absolute**

Bottom of Form

Bottom of Form

Bottom of Form