



Introduction to HTML and CSS

Arts and Humanities in the Digital Age
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CHASE DTP
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Session Outline

- Introduction
- How do the web, and web browsers work?
- Getting started with HTML
- Getting Started with CSS
- Hands-on with HTML and CSS.

The Building Blocks of the Web

- Digital media is, at its most basic level, information reduced to a machine readable language:
 - The machine processes this information and then returns it to you in a specified form (video, text, image, interactive content).
 - It also provides an interface between you and the information.
 - Web technologies are designed to facilitate the transfer of these files between machines on a network.

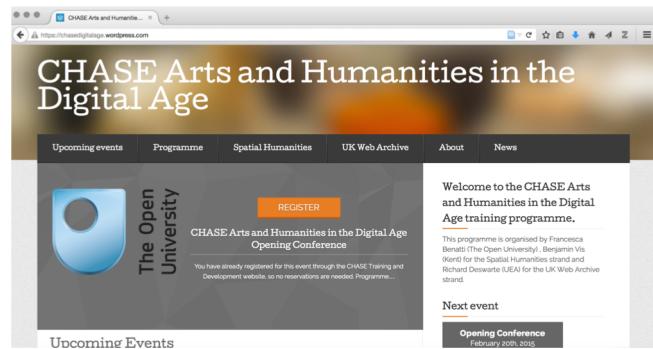
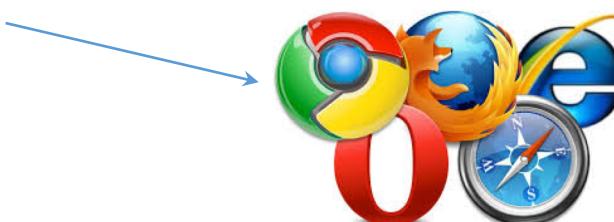


What is the WWW?

- The **INTERNET** is a **network of networks**, the global system of interconnected computer networks that links billions of devices worldwide.
- The **World Wide Web** is an **application**, a service that uses the Internet infrastructure to deliver web pages, file sharing and email services.



How do web browsers work?



!DOCTYPE html>

Getting started with HTML

- HTML = HyperText Markup Language.
- HTML's primary function is to define the structure of a document using a tagging system; allows web browsers to present web pages using a standardised language.
- Originally used to create content and apply style information to web pages: defines which parts of a document are headings, paragraphs, tables etc; and can be used to define how each section is presented.
- Latest iteration is HTML5, which introduced tags for multimedia content to be displayed natively in HTML.

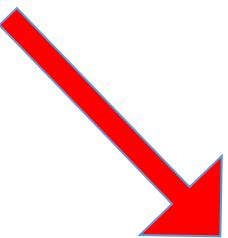


Using tags properly

- HTML is made up of a series of pre-defined "Tags", which are indicated by triangular brackets: eg
 - <p>This text is tagged as a paragraph</p>
- Tags need to be opened and closed:
 - An opening tag looks like this: <p>
 - A closing tag looks like this: </p>
- Tags must be “nested”: i.e. opened and closed in the correct order:
 - In practice, this means that when you open a tag which “nests” in another set of tags, it must be closed before the surrounding tag is closed:
 - <p>**The nested tag must be closed before the surrounding tag</p>**

Introducing Attributes

NAME



```
<a href="contact.html">Contact Details</a>
```

Value



Practical – Building Your First Webpage

- Start with Exercise 2: see if you can recognise the elements that we were just discussing.
 - What else is there that you don't recognise?!
 - How could you go about identifying these elements?
- Look at the workbook and follow the instructions in Exercise 3 – Matthew, Francesca and I will circulate and give help as required!

Introduction to Web Layout with CSS

css



Getting started with CSS

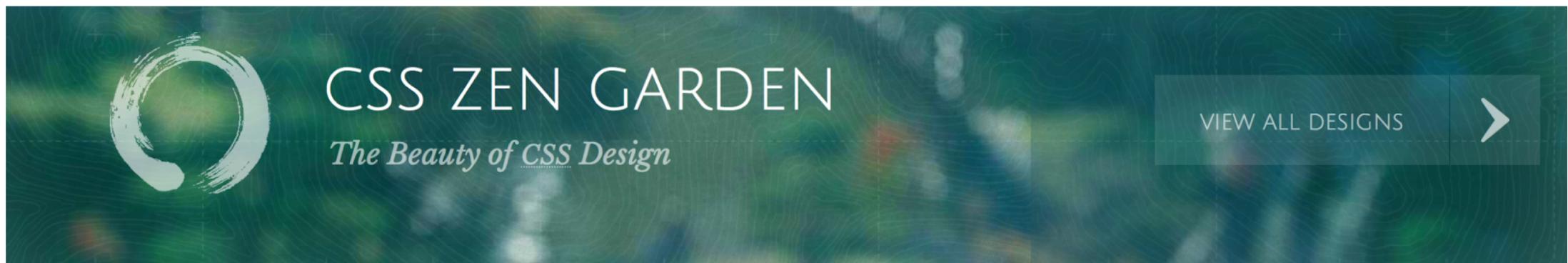
- Cascading Style Sheets – define the look and formatting of web documents.
- Designed to separate document content from presentation.
- Cornerstone of the web, helps to create visually engaging web pages, improves accessibility and allows for adaptive webpages for mobile platforms.
- HTML is for defining structural elements of a webpage – CSS is for defining the style – good practice to separate the two.

Benefits of CSS

- Style rules can be applied to multiple pages.
- Changes can be made to one CSS file rather than multiple HTML files.
- Browsers retain a copy of CSS, speeding up load times.
- CSS can allow for responsive web design on different platforms (desktop, mobile, tablets etc.).
- Separating HTML and style elements improves accessibility, particularly for readers using page reader applications.

Introduction to Web Layout with CSS

- First, we're going to look at CSSZenGarden:
 - Look at a few of the different layouts and also use the developer function that I showed you last week to view the HTML code
 - What do you notice about the HTML for the different layouts?



Selectors and Declarations

- CSS rules consist of a selector and declaration:



Selectors and Declarations

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: arial, helvetica, sans-serif;  
    font-weight: bold;  
    color: red;}
```

- This rule applies to headings, and defines the font type, weight, and colour.

The Box Model



Writing comments in HTML/CSS

- It's good practice to leave comments when creating complex code.
- In HTML:

```
<!--[comment]-->
```

- In CSS:
 - Single line comment:
`// [comment]`
 - **Multi-line comment:**

```
/*
[comment]
*/
```

Want to get hands—on with CSS?

- Try the CSS Tutorial on [W3Schools](#).
- There's also a great HTML & CSS tutorial on [Codecademy](#).