**W01**

TCP/IP – Transmission control protocol/internet protocol

HTTP – Hypertext Transfer Protocol

Web user = client (front end)

Web server = Host (back end)

URL (web address) – Uniform resource locator

DNS - domain name system

Html and CSS are front end languages – the code runs on the client’s computer – files are stored on the server until requested – files sent to client and client browser will run the files for the client – this is called front end processing

PHP and Python are back end languages – the code runs on the server

Developers should keep in mind accessibility issues

**HTML – Hypertext Markup Language**

HTML handles the structure of the page

There are multiple HTML languages, you need to specify which one you’re using

Semantic tags describe the content you’re adding to the page

<h1> main heading

<a> link

<img> image

<element>

<start element>

<start element attribute> attributes have a name followed by = followed by a value in quotes

</close element>

<parent element>

<child element>

<html> open language tag

<head> tells about the page rather than what’s on the page

<title> text that shows up in the title bar or tab at the top of the browser window

<body> open body tag

<header> shows at top of web page, will show on every page within website – logo, site menu belongs here

<nav> holds the menu

<a href=”hyperlink”> name </a>

</nav>

<main> unique page information

<img src=”image.jpg” alt=”name”> no closing tag

<footer> shows at bottom of every page of website – copyright, contact information, links, etc.

<h1> open main heading tag

<h2> open sub heading tag

<p> open paragraph tag

</h1> close main heading tag

</h2> close sub heading tag

</p> close paragraph tag

</body> close the body tag

</html> close language tag

<link> no closing tag, uses attributes

**CSS – Cascading Style Sheets**

Handles how the page looks, it’s style

Inline CSS adds style attributes to HTML lines – not preferred

Can also to embed <style> into <head>

Best to have separate CSS file

**W02**

<!-- tags used for commenting in html code -->

/\* tags for commenting in css code \*/

CSS syntax, precedence and inheritance

body {

background-color: lightblue;

}

Body is the selector – the element or portion of the page selected to have the rule applied to

Between the curly braces are the declarations (or property value pairs) that will apply the rules to the body

Background color is the property name, light blue is the value that is being assigned

Each declaration has a colon between the property name and the value and ends in a semicolon

­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_

Every element essentially is a box on the page. CSS allows us to create rules that will control how the boxes and their content are presented

\_\_\_\_\_

Precedence – inline overrides embedded, embedded overrides external. Inline>embedded>external

If the same property is given two different values in the code, the second declaration will take precedence

Children tags inherit the values of the parent tags

Fonts

Web safe fonts are recognized by any browser

You can import or download fonts

Google fonts or font squirrel

Imported fonts need their download path put in CSS

To use a Google font, use ADT import rule to specify pathway. Ex. (@import url(‘https://….)

Make sure you have permissions to use the font on a website

Google and Squirrel allow you to download the files yourself

@import and @font-face rules should always be at the top of your CSS

body {

font-family: Arial;

}

You can add more fonts in the value portion of the declaration. If one is not available, the next will be used. You can just specify sans-serif and a common sans-serif font will be used

If a font name has a space in it, you’ll need to put ‘ ‘ around them

Font-size: 24px;

Font-family: ;

Letter-spacing: ;

Line-height: ;

Color

Color names, hexadecimal value, and RGB values are three color value types

Color names – blue, medium blue, navy

Hexadecimal - 6 digit code that represents the amount of red, green and blue in the color. Always precede the code with a #. First two digits represent red, the next two green, the last two blue. FF is the highest value, 00 is the lowest. #FF0000 = pure red, #FFFFFF = white, #000000 = black, #00FF00 = Green, #0000FF = Blue, #FFFF00 = yellow

RGB – rgb(0,0,0) = black, rgb(255,255,255) = white. You can add an alpha value which will specify the opacity of the element as well. Rgba(0,0,0,0.0) = black at 0% opacity (clear), rgba(0,0,0,1.0) = black at 100% opacity (solid)

Make sure to have high contrast between background and text colors

Colors.adobe.com

Colors.com