</C{}DE>
SOURCE

Building User Interfaces

WHAT WE WILL COVER

1. Intro To HTML
2. Intro To CSS
3. CSS Box Model
4. Using the browser's inspector

Intro To HTML

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language and gives a website the content and structures to display. Think of HTML elements like a container that can hold text, images, and other visual components. While HTML provides the contents, CSS styles and JS logic can be attached to HTML elements with HTML attributes. See more about attributes below…

```
<!Doctype html> --informs the browser what type of HTML it needs to interpret
  <html>

    <head> --holds info about site [not visible to the user]
      <title>Centriq Training</title> --used in search engines and browser tab
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="filepath"/> --loads in CSS files and other resources
    </head>

    <body> --The user interface (or what the user sees)

      <nav> --Semantic tag  => tells the browser the contents include site navigation
        <ul>
        --Non-semantic tag but is an unordered, bulleted list
          <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
        --Above is an anchor tag – href points the anchor tag to another file
        </ul>
      </nav>

      <section class="banner">
      --Above class is an attribute with the value of banner. This can be used to style the element
        <h1 id="name">First Heading</h1>
        --Much like a class, but ids are used to single out ONE element in a webpage.
        <img src="filepath alt="description" />
        --img is a self-closing tag as there is no closing tag. Every images needs an src attribute to point to the specific image file's location AND an alt attribute to provide a description for screen readers
      </section>
    </body>
</html>
```

CSS (Cascading Stylesheets)

Precedence = specificity + proximity

In other words, styles can override one another, so it is important to remember that the one which will take uses the most specific css selector AND is closest to the HTML (from closest proximity: inline, internal, and external).

CSS Selectors & Precedence

The lesser-specific, more generic ways to select elements in the HTML document:

By tag: ***h1*** *{ color: blue;}*
By class: ***.className*** *{ color: blue;}*
By id: ***#id*** *{color: blue;}*

You can increase specificity by combining these selectors:

Adjacent:

h1.color *{color: blue;}*
--Above selects h1s with the class of color
h1#color *{color: blue;}*
--Above selects h1s with the id of color

Descendant:

section h1 *{color: blue;}*
--Above selects h1s inside sections

Compound:

h1, h2, h3*{color: blue;}*
--Above selects h1s and h2s and h3s

PRECENDENCE = SPECIFICITY + PROXIMITY

HTML

```
<head>
        <link rel="stylesheet"
                href="custom.css"/>
        <style>
                /* internal stylesheet*/
                h1{ color: blue;}
        </style>
</head>
<body>
        <!– Inline styling -->
        <h1 class="color" style="color: red;">
        Text here
        </h1>
</body>
```

CSS – custom.css *[external stylesheet]*

```
h1.color { color: green;}
```

In the code above, the h1 is being styled 3 different ways. In this case, the text color would be red because inline styling is most proximate, or closest to the HTML tag.

CSS (Cascading Stylesheets)

The CSS Box Model is what developers utilize to layout web pages in a specific way.

CSS Box Model

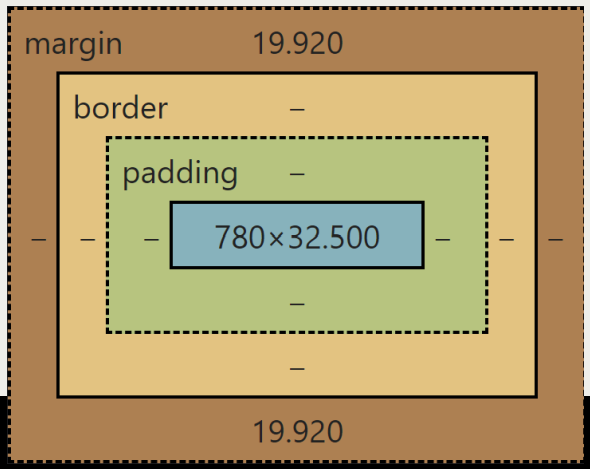
The CSS Box Model is a visual representation of how to layout a user interface.

***Width/Height** of the content*

***Padding** – space between content and border*

***Border** – outside of element*

***Margin** – space between element and other elements*



Padding and margin work together to create blank-space in the UI.

Meet Our Team

Wizard ipsum dolor amet dolore enim consectetur dolore ad

Take the First Step Today

Wizard ipsum dolor amet dolore enim consectetur dolore ad excepteur commodo aliqua lorem non Wizard Ipsum is how wizards working with non-magical folk and slip a little magic into their workday—without breaching any secrecy laws. It's the original text of Lorum Ipsum. Many know lorum ipsum as the kind of Latin-looking filler copy used on website and print material mock ups. What isn't widely known is that Lorum Ipsum isn't the jumbled Latin created by Cicero. Well, it was created by Cicero, but Cicero was a wizard. It's only now, thanks to wizarding authors like JK Rowling and JRR Tolkien, who have hidden the wizarding work in plain sight. We hope you enjoy using and sharing Wizard Ipsum for all your creative projects, the magical and non-magical.

Good user interfaces strategically use blank-space to keep the look and feel simple for a webpage.

Using the Browser's Inspector

The browser interprets the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. The browser's inspector is one tool that helps front-end developers understand what the browser is interpreting in their code.

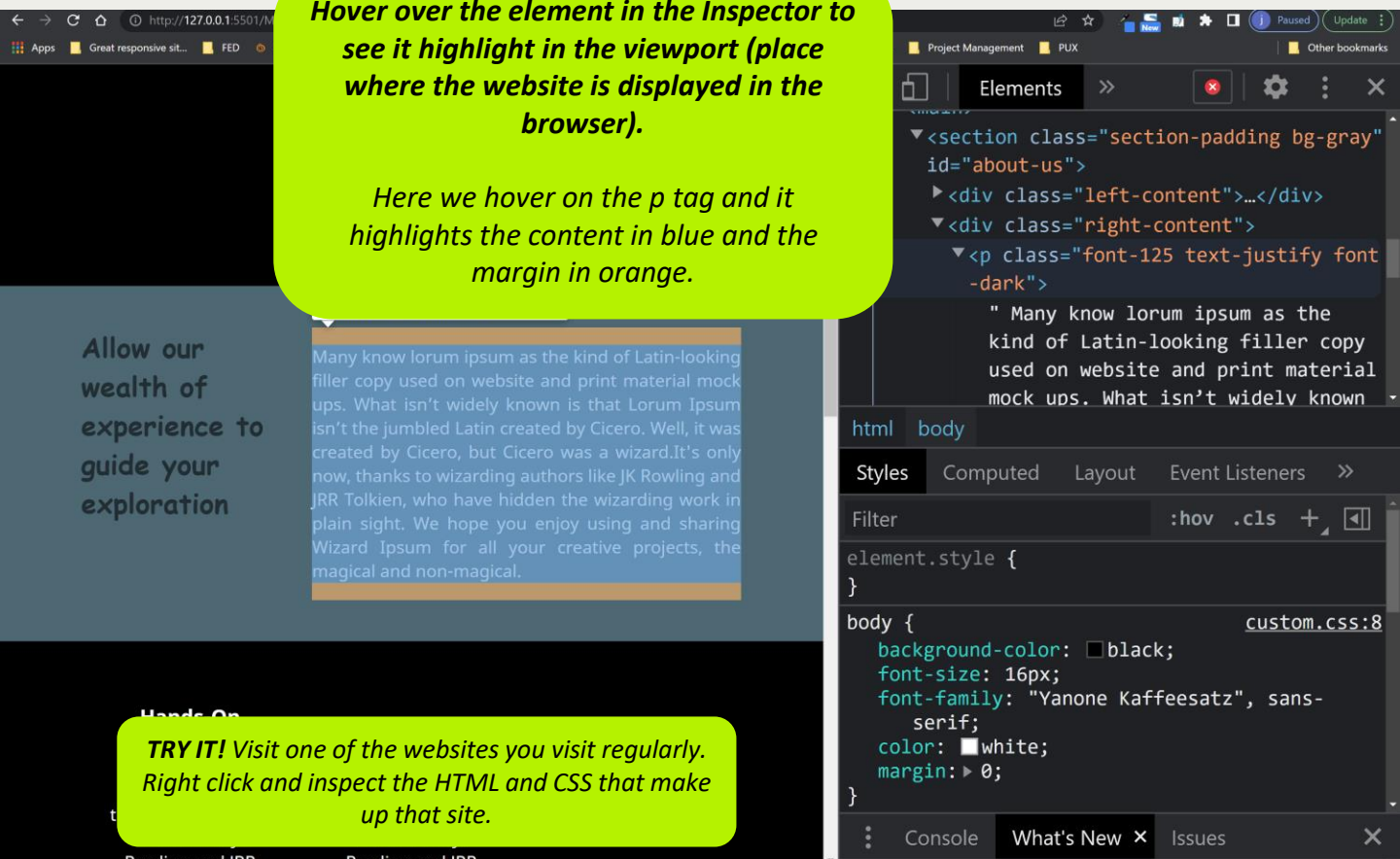
Chrome Inspector

You can open the inspector tool in Google Chrome by right clicking the item on the webpage you want to see the code for, and clicking 'Inspect'.

On the right side of the image below is the inspector UI. On the top of the inspector is the HTML that makes up the website, and the bottom contains the Styles tab which allows you to see the CSS being applied to the inspected element.

Hover over the element in the Inspector to see it highlight in the viewport (place where the website is displayed in the browser).

Here we hover on the p tag and it highlights the content in blue and the margin in orange.



TRY IT! *Visit one of the websites you visit regularly. Right click and inspect the HTML and CSS that make up that site.*