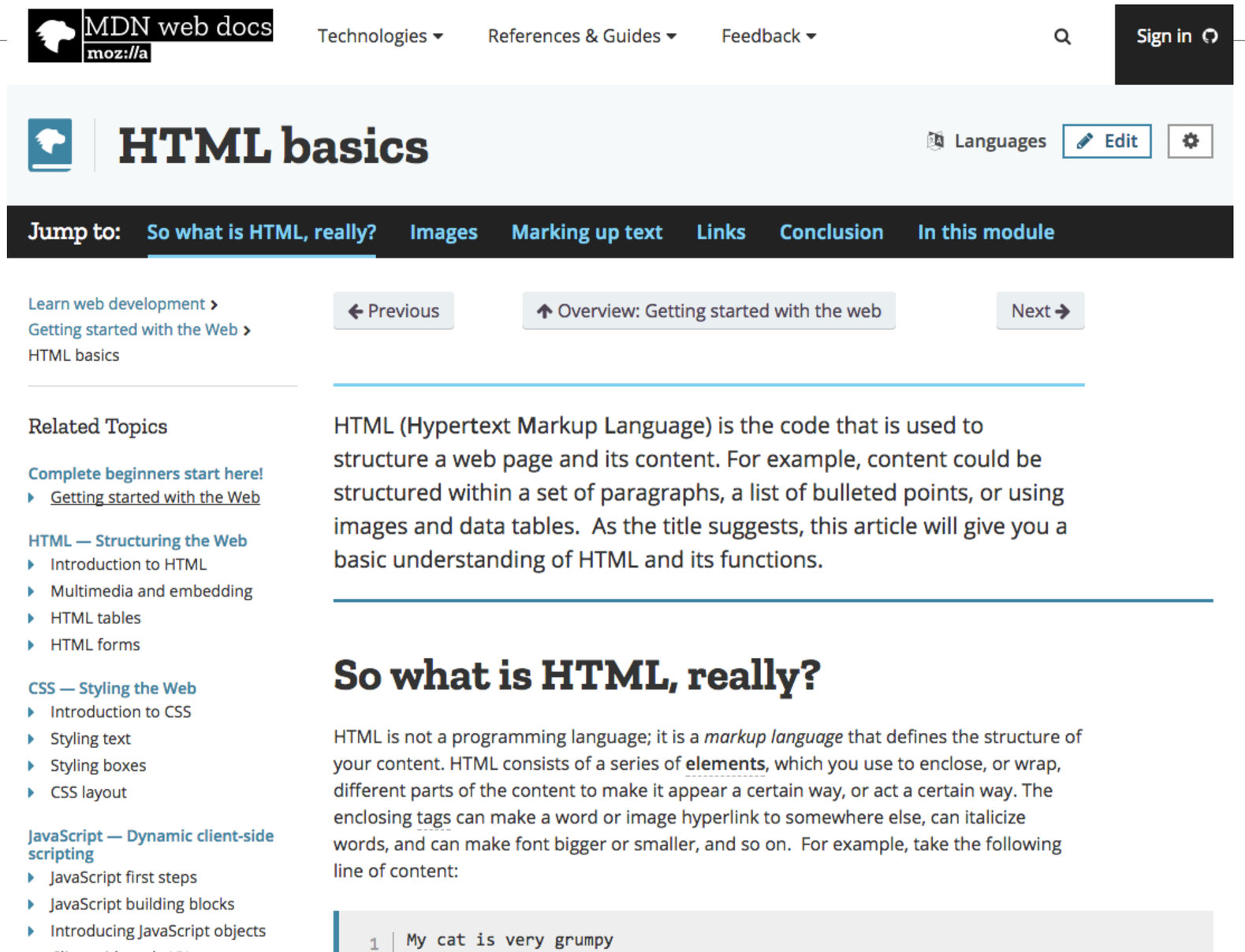
# Learning Resources

Useful web and text book resources

# Useful Web Resource: MDN Web Docs

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Getting_started_with_the_web/HTML_basics



HTML basics


# HTML: Structuring the Web

- Introduction to HTML
  - Introduction to HTML overview
  - Getting started with HTML
  - What's in the head? Metadata in HTML
  - HTML text fundamentals
  - Creating hyperlinks
  - Advanced text formatting
  - Document and website structure
  - Debugging HTML
  - Assessment: Marking up a letter
  - Assessment: Structuring a page of content
- Multimedia and embedding
  - Multimedia and embedding overview
  - Images in HTML
  - Video and audio content
  - From object to iframe — other embedding technologies
  - Adding vector graphics to the Web
  - Responsive images
  - Assessment: Mozilla splash page

# HTML basics

MDN web docs
moz://a

## HTML: Structuring the Web

- HTML tables
  - HTML tables overview
  - HTML table basics
  - HTML Table advanced features and accessibility
  - Assessment: Structuring planet data
- HTML forms
  - HTML forms overview
  - Your first HTML form
  - How to structure an HTML form
  - The native form widgets
  - Sending form data
  - Form validation
  - How to build custom form widgets
  - Sending forms through JavaScript
  - HTML forms in legacy browsers
  - Styling HTML forms
  - Advanced styling for HTML forms
  - Property compatibility table for form widgets

HTML basics


# CSS: Styling the Web

- Introduction to CSS
  - Introduction to CSS overview
  - How CSS works
  - CSS syntax
  - Selectors introduction
  - Simple selectors
  - Attribute selectors
  - Pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements
  - Combinators and multiple selectors
  - CSS values and units
  - Cascade and inheritance
  - The box model
  - Debugging CSS
  - Assessment: Fundamental CSS comprehension
- Styling text
  - Styling text overview
  - Fundamental text and font styling
  - Styling lists
  - Styling links
  - Web fonts
  - Assessment: Typesetting a community school homepage

# HTML basics

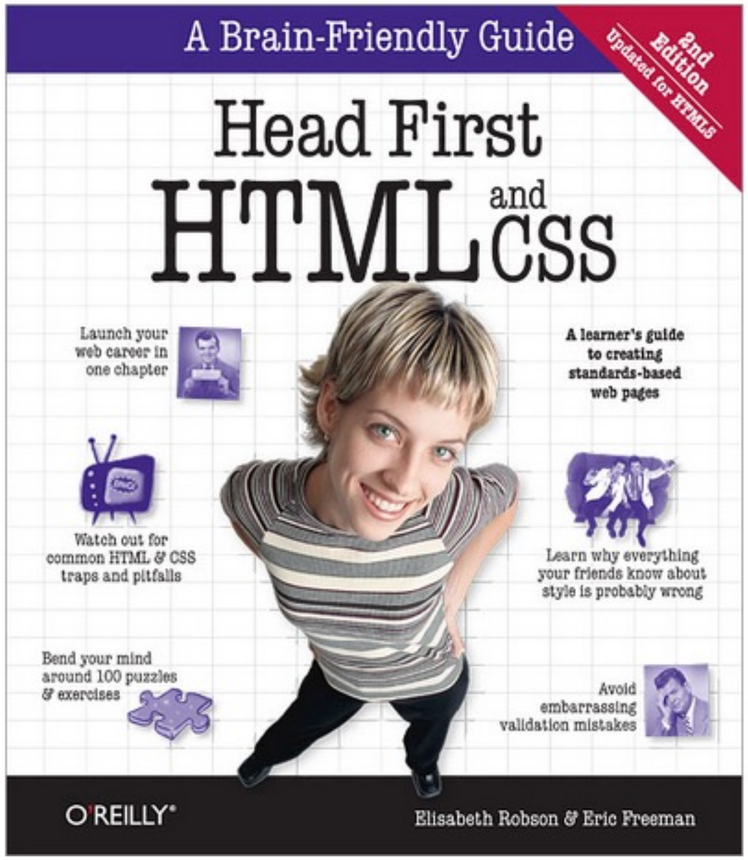
MDN web docs
moz://a

## CSS: Styling the Web

- Styling boxes
  - Styling boxes overview
  - Box model recap
  - Backgrounds
  - Borders
  - Styling tables
  - Advanced box effects
  - Assessment: Creating fancy letterheaded paper
  - Assessment: A cool-looking box
- CSS layout
  - CSS layout overview
  - Introduction
  - Floats
  - Positioning
  - Practical positioning examples
  - Flexbox
  - Grids

# Useful Text

- Head First HTML and CSS, 2nd Edition. By Freeman, Elisabeth and Eric Freeman. 2012. Head First HTML with CSS & XHTML . O'Reilly & Associates. 658 p. ISBN 978-0-596-15990-0



**Head First Programming**
By David Griffiths, Paul Barry
November 2009
Print: $49.99
Ebook: $39.99
Bundle: $54.99

If you have little or no programming experienc
started with the core concepts of writing computer programs --
functions, and objects --... Read more.

**Head First 2D Geometry**
By Lindsey Fallow, Dawn Griffiths
November 2009
Print: $19.99
Ebook: $15.99
Bundle: $21.99

Having trouble with geometry? Do Pi, the Pytha
calculations just make your head spin? Relax. With Head First 2
everything from triangles, quads, and... Read more.

**Head First iPhone Development**
By Dan Pilone, Tracey Pilone
October 2009
Print: $44.99
Ebook: $35.99
Bundle: $49.49

Let's say you have an idea for a killer iPhone a
Head First iPhone Development will help you get your first applic
Read more.

**Head First PMP, Second Edition**
By Jennifer Greene, Andrew Stellman
July 2009
Print: $69.99
Ebook: $55.99
Bundle: $76.99

Learn the latest principles and certification obje
Fourth Edition, in a unique and inspiring way with Head First PMP
book helps... Read more.

**Head First Data Analysis**
By Michael Milton
July 2009
Print: $49.99
Ebook: $39.99
Bundle: $54.99

How can you learn to manage and analyze all k
First Data Analysis, where you'll learn how to collect and organiz
more.

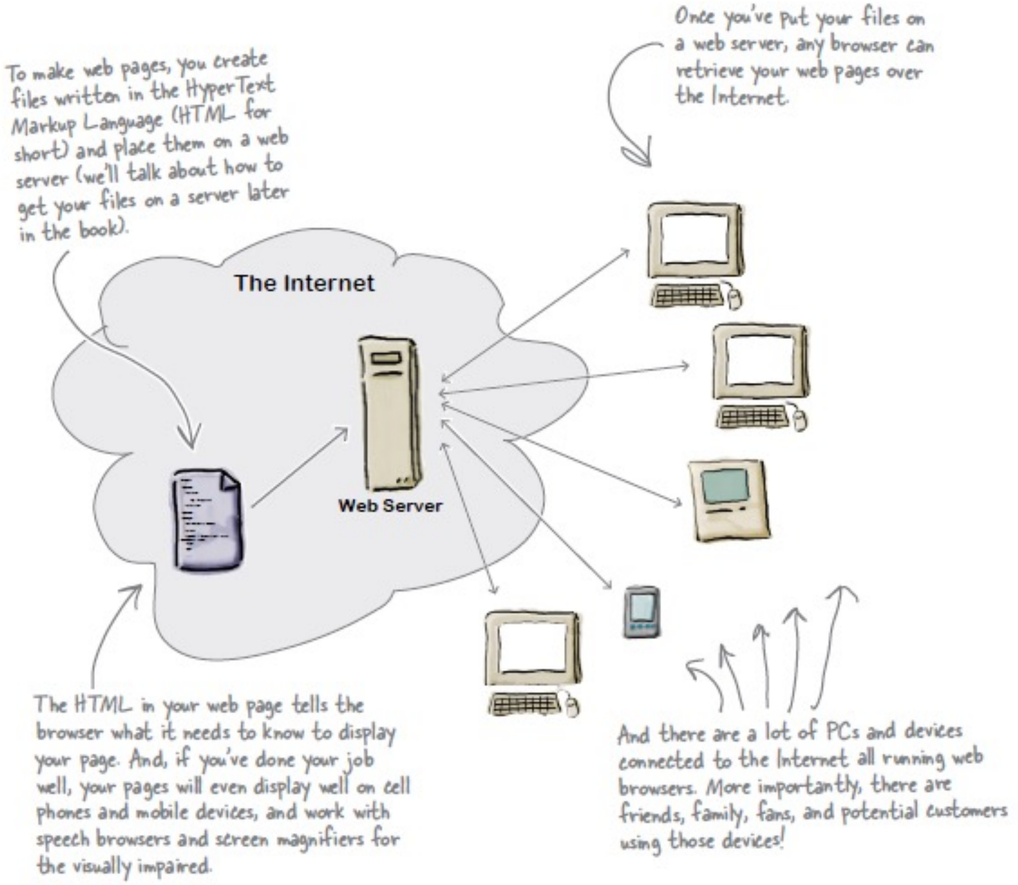
**Head First Networking**
By Al Anderson, Ryan Benedetti
May 2009
Print: $54.99
Ebook: $43.99
Bundle: $60.49

Frustrated with networking books so chock full of acronyms that your brain goes into sleep mode? Head First Networking's unique, visually rich format provides a task-based approach to computer networking... Read more.

# The Web
## ~~Video~~ killed the radio star

Want to get an idea out there? Sell something? Just need a creative outlet? Turn to the Web—we don't need to tell you it has become the universal form of communication. Even better, it's a form of communication **YOU** can participate in.

But if you really want to use the Web effectively, you've got to know a few things about **HTML**—not to mention, a few things about how the Web works too. Let's take a look from 30,000 feet:




A flavour of the book…

## What you write (the HTML)

So, you know HTML is the key to getting a browser to display your pages, but what exactly does HTML look like? And what does it do?

Let's have a look at a little HTML…imagine you're going to create a web page to advertise the *Head First Lounge*, a local hangout with some good tunes, refreshing elixirs, and wireless access. Here's what you'd write in HTML:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Head First Lounge</title>  A
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome to the Head First Lounge</h1>  B
    <img src="drinks.gif">  C
    <p>
  D   Join us any evening for refreshing elixirs,
      conversation and maybe a game or
      two of <em>Dance Dance Revolution</em>.  E
      Wireless access is always provided;
      BYOWS (Bring your own web server).
    </p>
    <h2>Directions</h2>  F
    <p>
  G   You'll find us right in the center of
      downtown Webville. Come join us!
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```


**We don't expect you to know HTML yet.**

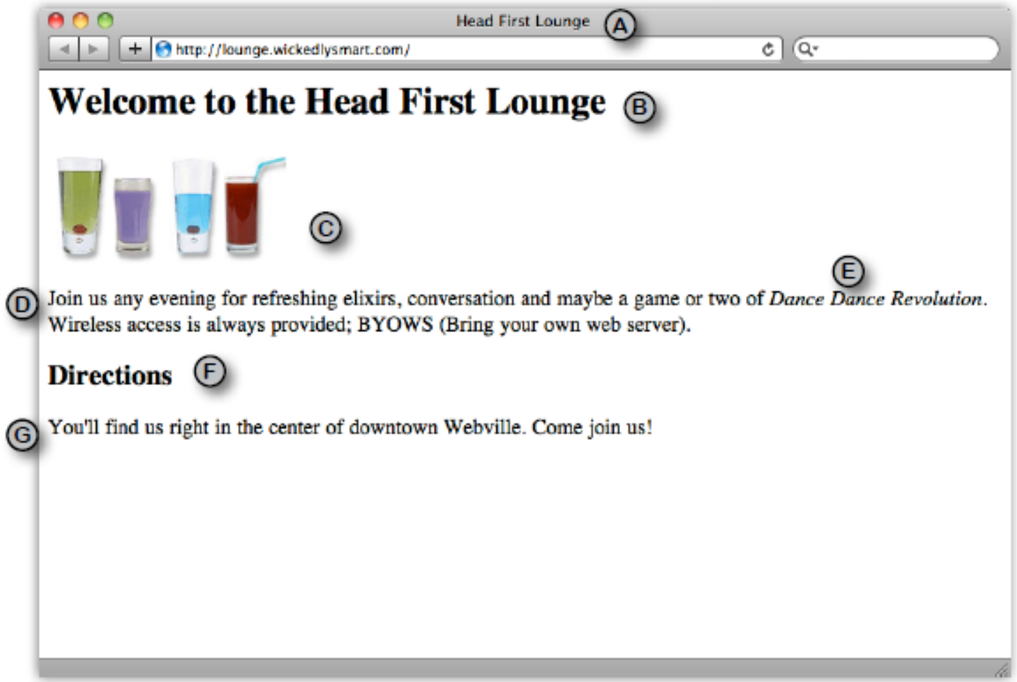
At this point you should just be getting a feel for what HTML looks like; we're going to cover everything in detail in a bit. For now, study the HTML and see how it gets represented in the browser on the next page. Be sure to pay careful attention to each letter annotation and how and where it is displayed in the browser.

## What the browser creates

When the browser reads your HTML, it interprets all the *tags* that surround your text. Tags are just words or characters in angle brackets, like `<head>`, `<p>`, `<h1>`, and so on. The tags tell the browser about the *structure and meaning* of your text. So rather than just giving the browser a bunch of text, with HTML you can use tags to tell the browser what text is in a heading, what text is a paragraph, what text needs to be emphasized, or even where images need to be placed.

Let's check out how the browser interprets the tags in the Head First Lounge:

Notice how each tag in the HTML maps to what the browser displays.



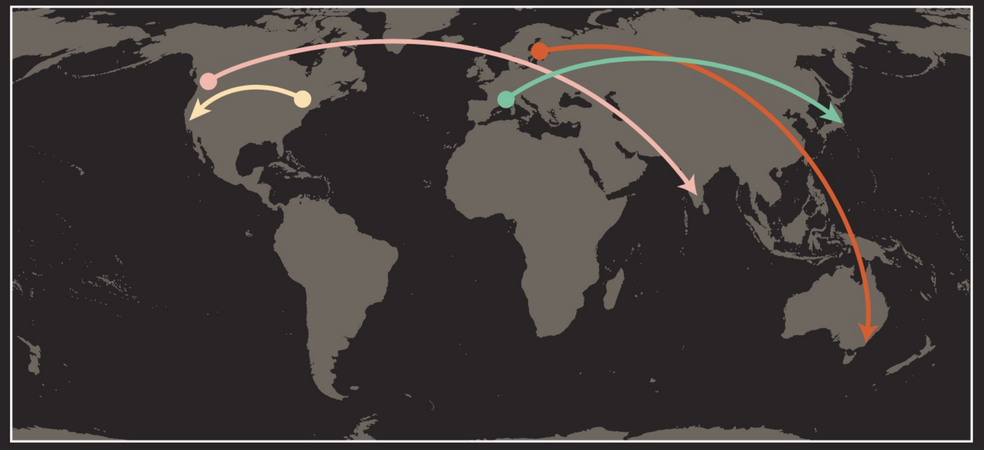

A flavour of the book…

# Another Useful Text

- HTML and CSS: Design and Build Websites. By Jon Duckett. 2011. John Wiley & Sons; 01 edition (18 Nov. 2011), 512 pages, ISBN-10: 1118008189

# HOW THE WEB WORKS

When you visit a website, the web server hosting that site could be anywhere in the world. In order for you to find the location of the web server, your browser will first connect to a Domain Name System (DNS) server.



On this page you can see examples that demonstrate how the web server that hosts the website you are visiting can be anywhere in the world. It is the DNS servers that tell your browser how to find the website.

- A user in Barcelona visits `sony.jp` in Tokyo
- A user in New York visits `google.com` in San Francisco
- A user in Stockholm visits `qantas.com.au` in Sydney
- A user in Vancouver visits `airindia.in` in Bangalore

On the right you can see what happens when a web user in England wants to view the website of the Louvre art gallery in France which is located at `www.louvre.fr`. Firstly, the browser in Cambridge contacts a DNS server in London. The DNS server then tells the browser the location of the web server hosting the site in Paris.

A flavour of the book…


1

When you connect to the web, you do so via an Internet Service Provider (ISP). You type a domain name or web address into your browser to visit a site; for example: `google.com`, `bbc.co.uk`, `microsoft.com`.

2

Your computer contacts a network of servers called Domain Name System (DNS) servers. These act like phone books; they tell your computer the IP address associated with the requested domain name. An IP address is a number of up to 12 digits separated by periods / full stops. Every device connected to the web has a unique IP address; it is like the phone number for that computer.

3

The unique number that the DNS server returns to your computer allows your browser to contact the web server that hosts the website you requested. A web server is a computer that is constantly connected to the web, and is set up especially to send web pages to users.

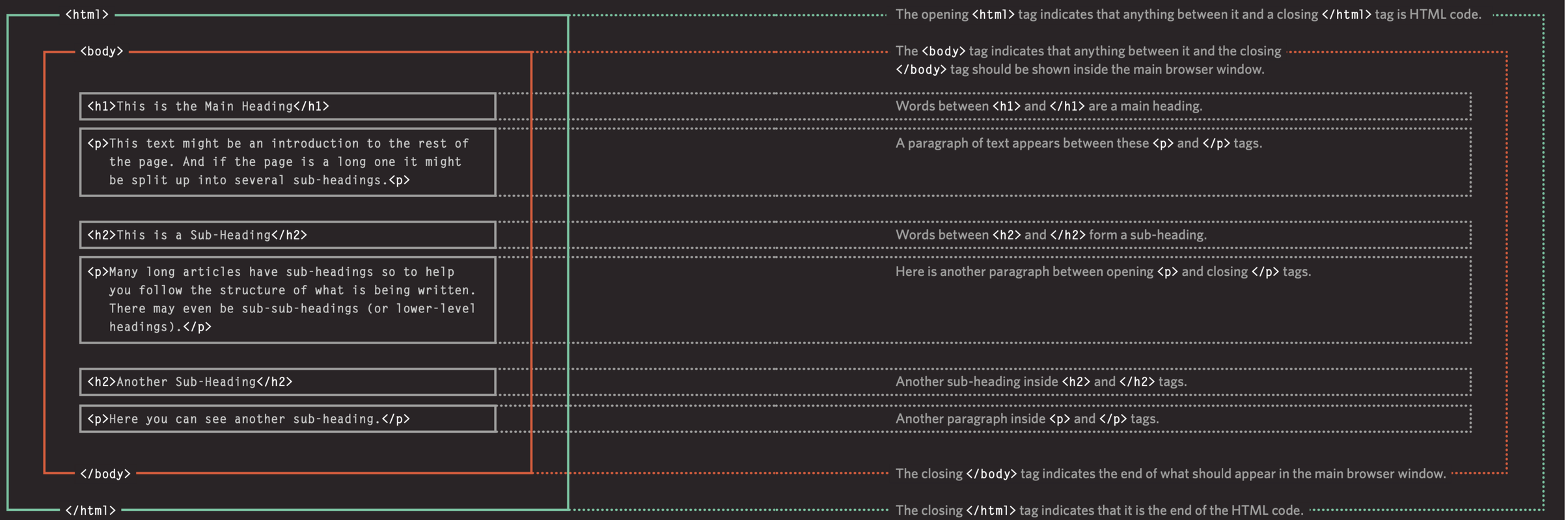
4

The web server then sends the page you requested back to your web browser.

# HTML USES ELEMENTS TO DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE OF PAGES

Let's look closer at the code from the last page. There are several different elements. Each element has an opening tag and a closing tag.

Tags act like containers. They tell you something about the information that lies between their opening and closing tags.



# Free Code Camp

https://www.freecodecamp.org

## Sing with your GitHub account

**freeCodeCamp.org**

**Join a community of millions of people learning to code together for free.**

Continue with Google

Continue with GitHub

Continue with Facebook

Continue with Email

By continuing, you indicate that you have read and agree to freeCodeCamp.org's Terms of Service and Privacy Policy.

Success! You have signed in to your account. Happy Coding! ✖

## Basic HTML and HTML5: Headline with the h2 Element

Over the next few lessons, we'll build an HTML5 cat photo web app piece-by-piece.

The `h2` element you will be adding in this step will add a level two heading to the web page.

This element tells the browser about the structure of your website. `h1` elements are often used for main headings, while `h2` elements are generally used for subheadings. There are also `h3`, `h4`, `h5` and `h6` elements to indicate different levels of subheadings.

---

Add an `h2` tag that says "CatPhotoApp" to create a second HTML element below your "Hello World" `h1` element.

---

Run the Tests

Reset All Code

Get Help ▲

- You should create an `h2` element.
- Your `h2` element should have a closing tag.

```
1  <h1>Hello World</h1>
```

```
/**
* Your test output will go here.
*/
```

# Hello World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design and build websites
JON DUCKETT
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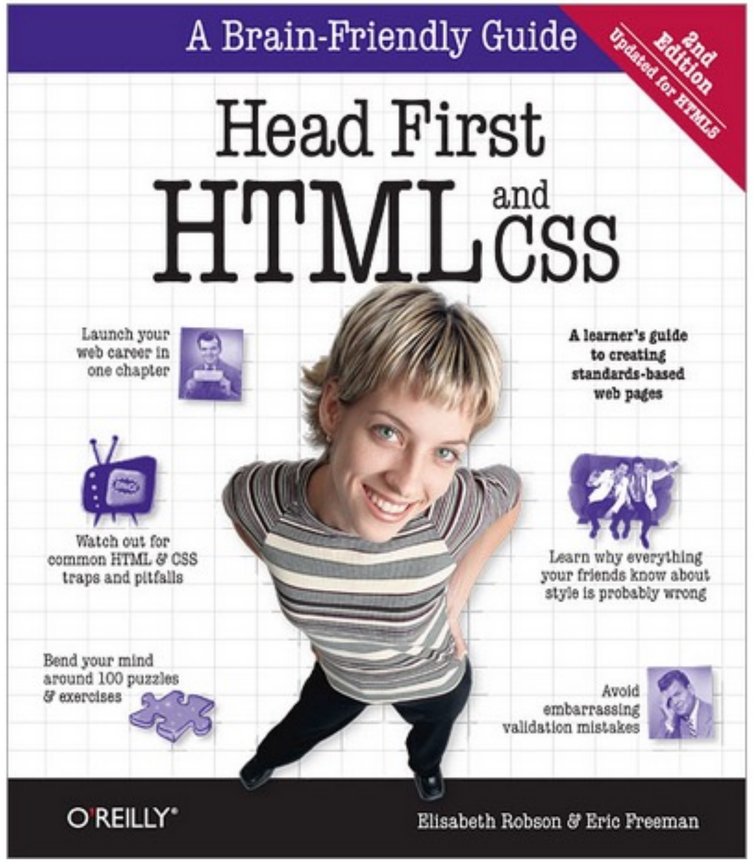
A Brain-Friendly Guide
2nd Edition
Updated for HTML5
Head First
HTML and CSS
Launch your web career in one chapter
A learner's guide to creating standards-based web pages
Watch out for common HTML & CSS traps and pitfalls
Learn why everything your friends know about style is probably wrong
Bend your mind around 100 puzzles & exercises
Avoid embarrassing validation mistakes
O'REILLY
Elisabeth Robson & Eric Freeman


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Menu
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"Creativity is intelligence having fun."
– Albert Einstein
Responsive Web Design Certification (300 hours)
Basic HTML and HTML5
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Introduction to Basic HTML and HTML5
Say Hello to HTML Elements
Headline with the h2 Element
Inform with the Paragraph Element
Fill in the Blank with Placeholder Text
Uncomment HTML
Comment out HTML
Delete HTML Elements
Introduction to HTML5 Elements
Add Images to Your Website
Link to External Pages with Anchor Elements
Link to Internal Sections of a Page with Anchor Elements
Nest an Anchor Element within a Paragraph
Make Dead Links Using the Hash Symbol
Turn an Image into a Link
Create a Bulleted Unordered List
Create an Ordered List
Create a Text Field
Add Placeholder Text to a Text Field
Create a Form Element
Add a Submit Button to a Form
Use HTML5 to Require a Field
Create a Set of Radio Buttons

# Learning Resources

Useful web and text book resources