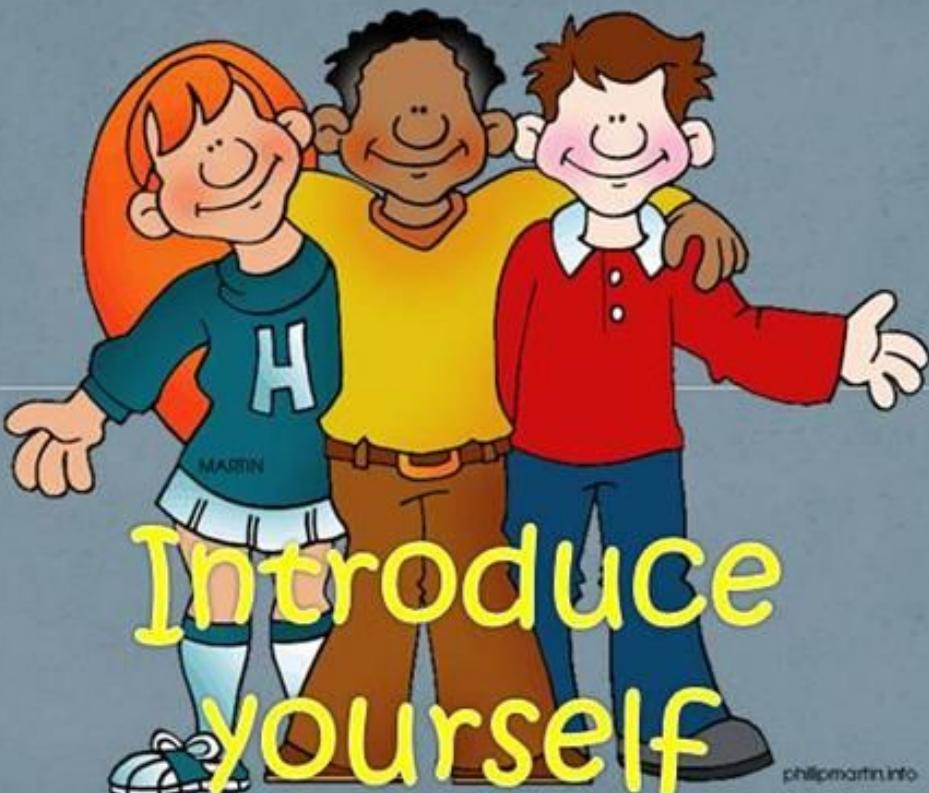




Asia Developer Academy



Introduction to HTML and CSS



Class Structure

Sunday: Masterclass / Lecture

Monday - Friday: WOD

Friday: Mini Project

Continuous online tutorial .

*Subject to change based on topic's length and difficulty

Masterclass

- Lecture...!!!!
- New topic will be introduced.
- You may follow and test the code together during the lecture using Text Editor, online or offline, for those slides marked with “Try It”
- Surprise quiz or exam might be there



WOD

WORK OUT OF THE DAY

WOD

- Workout of the DAY
- Daily exercise to be submit via Github (Codepen for the first week of ADA)
- A mix of all the topics that have been seen during Masterclass.
- It will **only** take 30 minutes to 1 hour per exercise.

Tutorial - Mini Project

- Friday 7-10 pm
- 1st period: Randomly selected person will present solution of randomly selected WOD.
- 2nd period: Mini-project / resolving a problem using notion learned in course.
- Mix of all topics that have been seen during Masterclass as well as topics that have introduced in previous module/week.

Module and Final Project

- Project creation based on the theme given for each module, to be submitted by the end of course.
- Work at your own pace, with the objective to implement the newly seen topic into the project.
- Pass with merit will be given to those who manage to create projects following shared guidelines and those come out with extra features.



Module 1 Project

The theme of a the project is “Informative + Booking” website.

You will be creating a booking website (hotel, restaurant, vacation ...) that will have information on the service provided.

The website will be integrated with forms where it will take store the booking information in Google Documents.

Continuous Online Learning - Mandatory

freeCodeCamp(🔥)

[Return to freeCodeCamp.org](#)

Statistics

- Established: **1,033** days ago
- Completed: **36,897,317** challenges
- Donated: **30** projects for nonprofits

Employed Campers

- **More than 6,000** campers have gotten their first developer jobs.
- **More than 8,000** experienced developers have gotten even better developer jobs.

Certificates

Continuous Online Learning - Optional

The screenshot shows the homepage of SoloLearn, a mobile learning platform. At the top, the logo "SOLOLEARN" with the tagline "EVERYONE CAN CODE" is displayed, along with navigation links for COURSES, CODE PLAYGROUND, DISCUSS, TOP LEARNERS, BLOG, and a green "SIGN IN" button. Below the header is a large, blurred background image of a woman looking at her phone. Overlaid on this image is the text "Join the largest community of mobile code learners today" and "Free, fun, effective learning - what can be better?". A green "Start Learning Now" button is positioned below the text. At the bottom of the page, there are three cards featuring programming language logos and titles: "C++ Tutorial" (blue circle), "Java Tutorial" (orange circle), and "Python 3 Tutorial" (dark blue circle). Each card includes a brief description of the course content and a "Take This Course" button.

SoloLearn
EVERYONE CAN CODE

COURSES CODE PLAYGROUND DISCUSS TOP LEARNERS BLOG SIGN IN

Join the largest community of mobile code learners today

Free, fun, effective learning - what can be better?

Start Learning Now

GET IT ON Google play Download on the App Store Learn on the Web

C++

C++ Tutorial

Our C++ tutorial covers basic concepts, data types, arrays, pointers, conditional statements, loops, functions, classes, objects, inheritance, and polymorphism.

Take This Course

Java

Java Tutorial

With our interactive Java course, you'll learn object-oriented Java programming and have the ability to write clear and valid code in almost no time at all.

Take This Course

Python 3

Python 3 Tutorial

Learn Python, one of today's most in-demand programming languages on-the-go! Practice writing Python code, collect points, & show off your skills now!

Take This Course

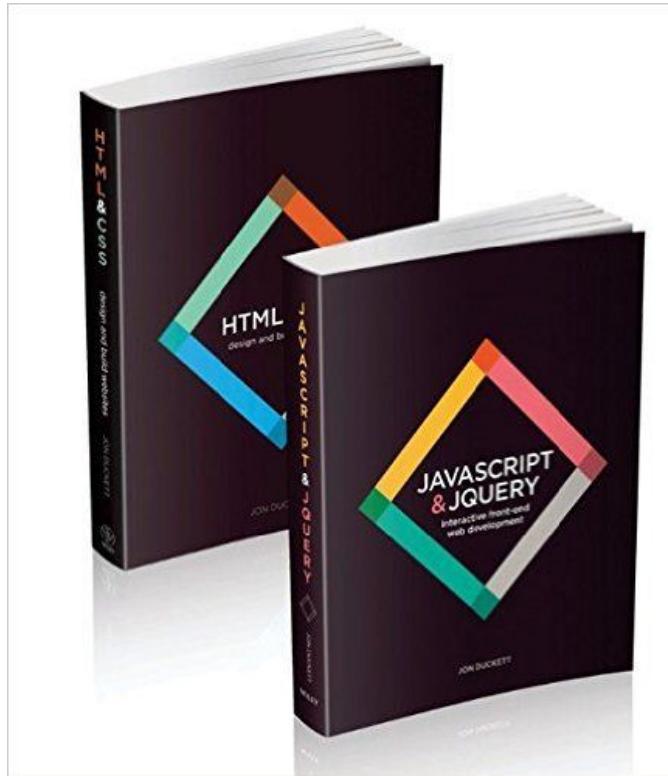
Continuous Online Learning - Optional

The screenshot shows the Codecademy homepage with a teal banner at the top. The banner features a network of interconnected nodes representing different programming languages: HTML, CSS, JS, PHP, and SQL. A callout bubble on the left side of the banner asks, "Not sure where to start? Let us set you up for success with one of Codecademy Pro's learning paths... or make your own!" It includes "Upgrade to Pro" and "Upgrade Now" buttons. The main content area displays four course cards:

- Learn HTML & CSS**
Learn the fundamentals of HTML & CSS.
Estimated 3 hours
Progress: 35%
- Learn Responsive Design**
Learn responsive design techniques, like relative sizing units and media queries, to create websites viewable on devices of all sizes.
Estimated 3 hours
- Learn JavaScript**
Learn JavaScript will teach you the fundamental concepts in programming JavaScript.
Progress: 0%
- Learn Sass**
Expand your CSS knowledge by learning SCSS syntax, nesting, functions, and more in this course on the Sass styling language.
Estimated 3 hours

Navigation and search tools are visible at the bottom of the page.

Your Reference - Module 1



Your Reference - Module 1

[HTML](#)[CSS](#)[JAVASCRIPT](#)[SQL](#)[PHP](#)[BOOTSTRAP](#)[JQUERY](#)[ANGULAR](#)[W3.CSS](#)[MORE ▾](#)[EXAMPLES ▾](#)

HTML5 Tutorial

[HTML HOME](#)[HTML Introduction](#)[HTML Editors](#)[HTML Basic](#)[HTML Elements](#)[HTML Attributes](#)[HTML Headings](#)[HTML Paragraphs](#)[HTML Styles](#)[HTML Formatting](#)[HTML Quotations](#)[HTML Comments](#)[HTML Colors](#)[HTML CSS](#)[HTML Links](#)[HTML Images](#)[HTML Tables](#)[HTML Lists](#)[HTML Blocks](#)[HTML Classes](#)[HTML Iframes](#)[HTML JavaScript](#)[HTML File Paths](#)

HTML5 Tutorial

[◀ Home](#)[Next ▶](#)

With HTML you can create your own Web site.

This tutorial teaches you everything about HTML.

HTML is easy to learn - You will enjoy it.

Examples in Every Chapter

This HTML tutorial contains hundreds of HTML examples.

With our online HTML editor, you can edit the HTML, and click on a button to view the result.

[Example](#)

Your Reference - Module 1

MDN web docs  Technologies ▾ References & Guides ▾ Feedback ▾  Sign in 

Learn web development

  Languages  Edit 

See also

Complete beginners start here!

- ▶ Getting started with the Web

HTML — Structuring the Web

- ▶ Introduction to HTML
- ▶ Multimedia and embedding
- ▶ HTML tables

CSS — Styling the Web

- ▶ Introduction to CSS
- ▶ Styling text
- ▶ Styling boxes
- ▶ CSS layout

Welcome to the MDN Learning Area. This set of articles aims to provide complete beginners to web development with all they need to start coding simple websites.

The aim of this area of MDN is not to take you from "beginner" to "expert" but to take you from "beginner" to "comfortable". From there you should be able to start making your own way, learning from the rest of MDN and other intermediate to advanced resources that assume a lot of previous knowledge.

If you are a complete beginner, web development can be challenging — we will hold your hand and provide enough detail for you to feel comfortable and learn the topics properly. You should feel at home whether you are a student learning web development (on your own or as part of a class), a teacher looking for class materials, a hobbyist, or someone who just wants to understand more about how web technologies work.

Important: The content in the Learning Area is being added to regularly. If you have questions regarding topics you'd like to see

Module 1 Topics

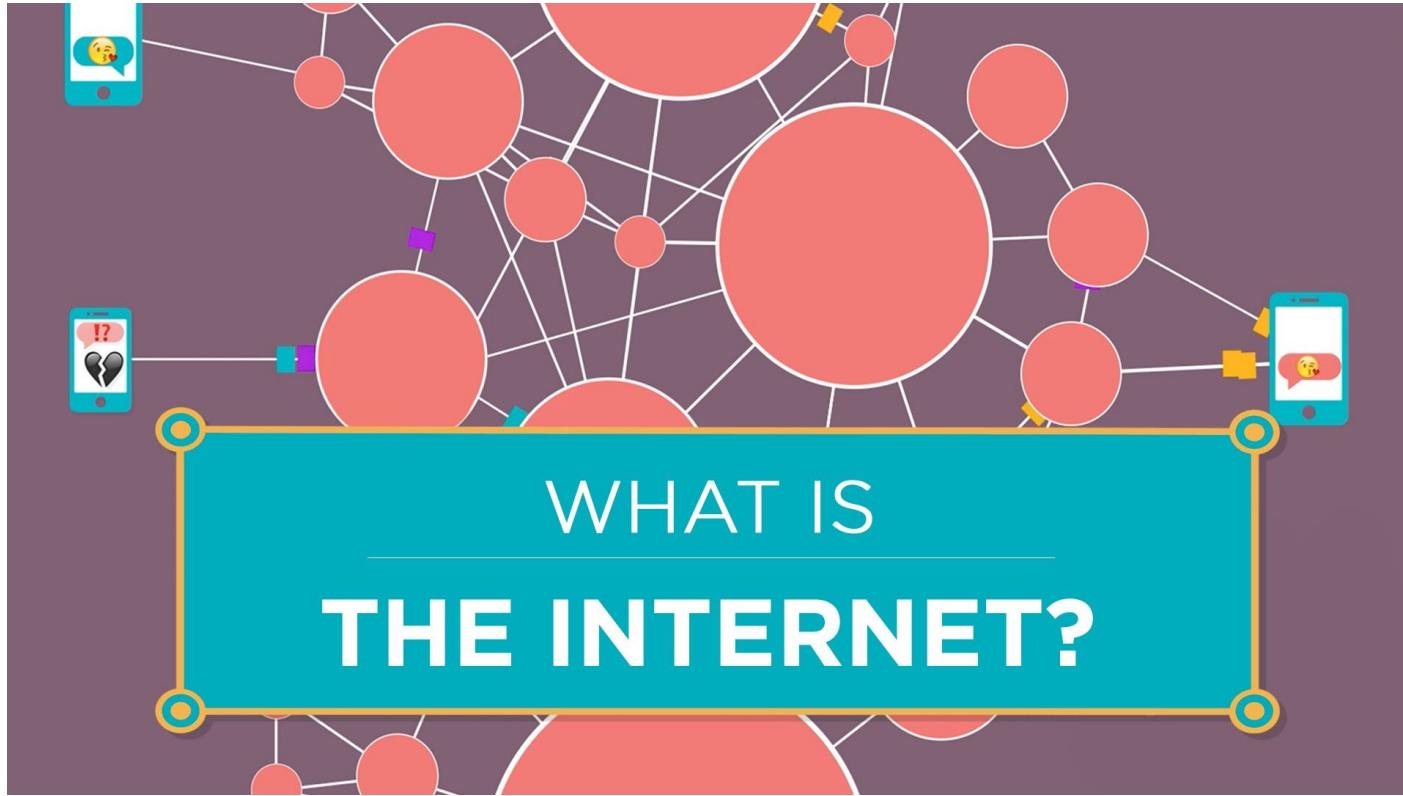
- Introduction to HTML and CSS
- HTML5 and CSS3
- Javascript - Basic
- Object Oriented Programming with Javascript
- DOM
- JQuery and AJAX
- HTML5 API
- Connecting to remote server
- Best Practice, Source Code and Deployment



**EVERY
DAY
JUST
DO
IT**



Let's
Get
Started!



What is the WWW?

- A giant collection of documents, or pages, stored on computers around the globe.
- It represents a wealth of text, images, audio, and video available to anyone with a computer and an Internet connection.



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What is HTTP?

- A set of rules that determine how browsers should request Web pages and how server computers should deliver them. Having agreed-upon protocols allows seamless communication among the many different types of computers that connect to the Internet.



What is Web Servers?

A computer that stores and sends
(serves) requested Web pages and other
files.

Any computer that has Web server
software installed and is connected to the
Internet can act as a Web server.



Browsers

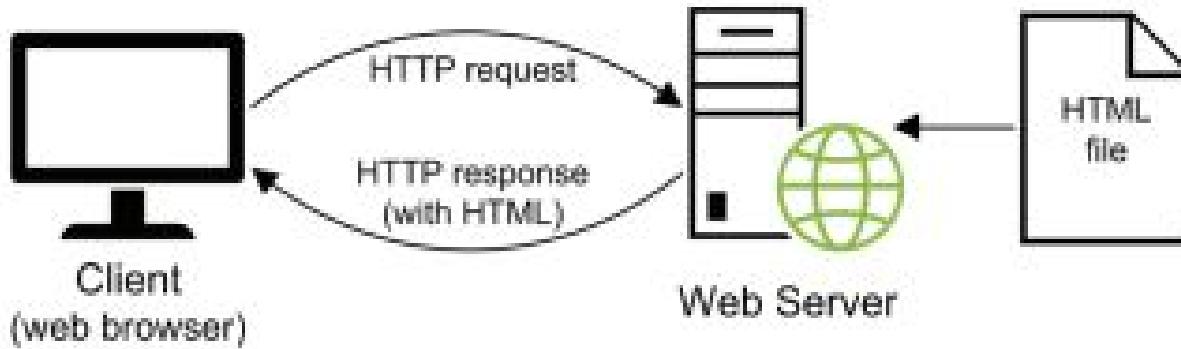
Software that can retrieve HTML documents from the Web, parse the HTML instructions, and display the resulting Web pages. You can also use a browser to display HTML documents you save locally on your computer.



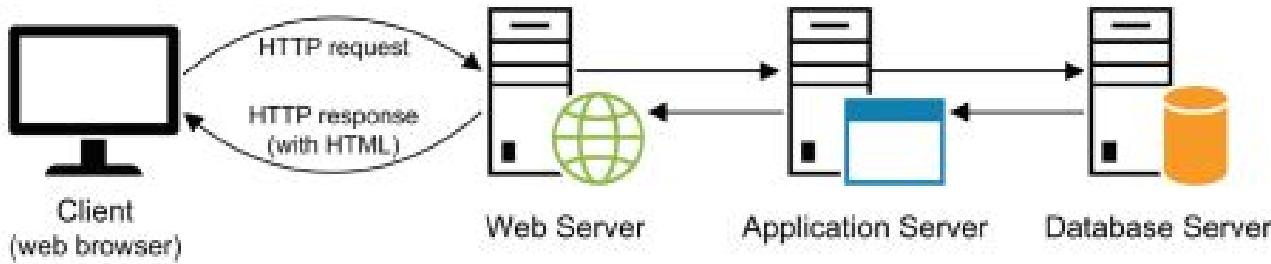
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How static page is loaded



How dynamic site is loaded



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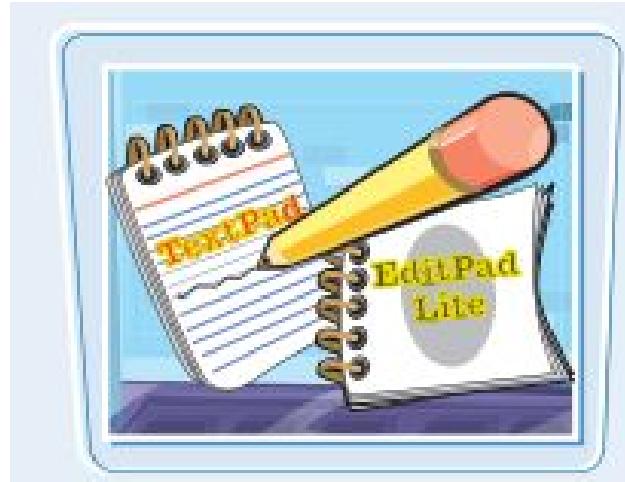
Browser

It is important that you test your website in all of the most popular ones in order to make sure that your website looks and behaves as you want it to.



Simple Text Editors

- Simple text editors, also called plain-text editors, are easy to find. Microsoft Windows Vista comes with Notepad, while Apple Mac computers come withTextEdit.
- Simple text editors offer no-frills word processing and are often the best choice when you are learning to write HTML.



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HTML Editors

- HTML editors, are dedicated programs for writing HTML code and managing Web pages.
- These programs can shield you from having to write HTML code by offering a graphical environment for building Web pages as well as a text-based environment.



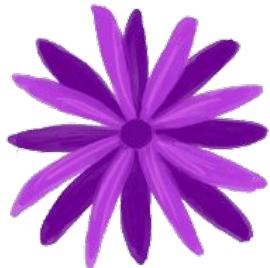
Word Processing

You can also use word processing programs to write HTML, by selecting HTML as the file type when you save a document, and the program automatically adds the appropriate HTML tags.

It tends to store lots of extra information with your HTML, which can make it a challenge to edit the files in



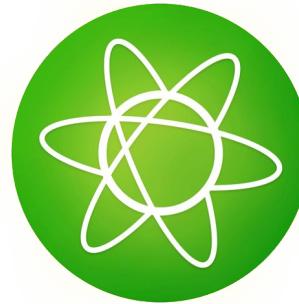
HTML Editors



textmate
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Sublime Text 3

Download

Sublime Text 3 is currently in beta. The latest build is 3126.

- [OS X](#) (10.7 or later is required)
- [Windows](#) - also available as a [portable version](#)
- [Windows 64 bit](#) - also available as a [portable version](#)
- [Ubuntu 64 bit](#) - also available as a [tarball](#) for other Linux distributions.
- [Ubuntu 32 bit](#) - also available as a [tarball](#) for other Linux distributions.

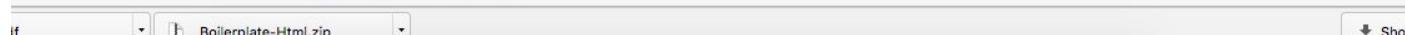
Sublime Text may be downloaded and evaluated for free, however a license must be [purchased](#) for continued use. There is currently no enforced time limit for the evaluation.

For notification about new versions, follow [sublimehg](#) on twitter.

Even more bleeding-edge versions are available in the [dev builds](#).

[Sublime Text 2](#) is also still available.

Build 3126



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The screenshot shows the official TextMate website. At the top, there's a purple header with a white pen icon on the left and the text "textmate the missing editor" followed by "code and markup brought to the 21st century". Below the header is a navigation bar with links for "Intro", "Blog", "Manual", "Wiki", and "Support".

The main content area has two columns. The left column contains a paragraph about TextMate's approach to bringing UNIX-like features to Mac OS X, followed by a large block of code from a file named "OakFindManager.mm". Below the code is another snippet of code from "TextMate.plist".

The right column is divided into several sections: "Download" (with a "Download" button and links for "TextMate 2.0 beta" or "1.5 for OS X 10.4-6"), "Purchase" (with a "Buy Now" button and links for "Policy & Group Discount" and "Lost Your License Key?"), "Documentation" (with a "PDF" icon and links for "Visit the Printable Version" and "...or read it online"), "TextMate in Action" (with a "Q" icon and a link to "Watch screencasts featuring TextMate."), and a "Buy the Book!" button at the bottom.



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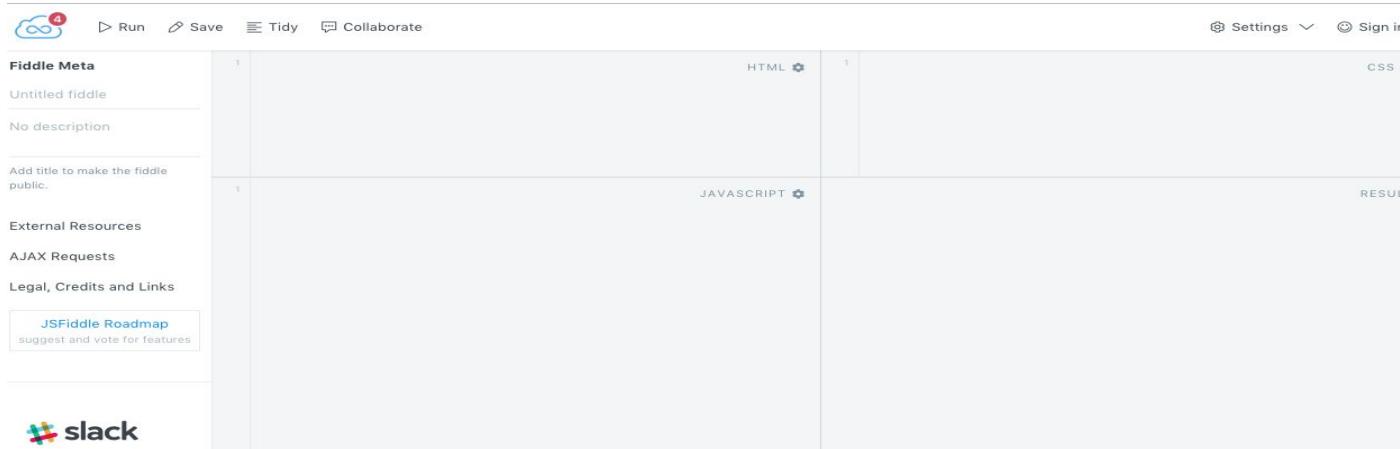
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Online IDE (Codepen)

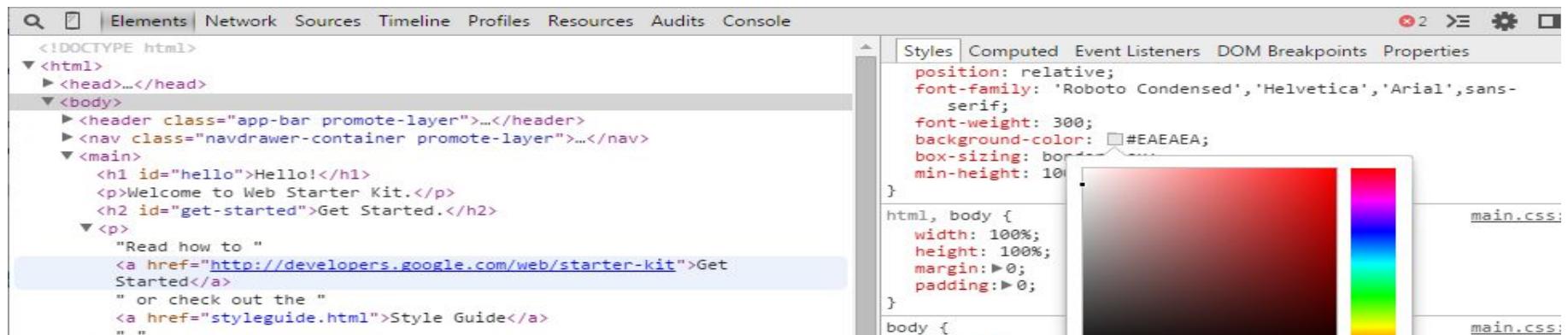
The screenshot shows the CodePen homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Pens, Posts, Collections, Spark, Jobs, Blog, Store, Go PRO, and a search bar. Below the navigation is a section titled "Picked Pens" featuring two preview cards. The first card is for a "Vue timepicker" by Irko Palenius, showing a purple interface with a keyboard navigation message and a timestamp of 13:20. The second card is for "3December[04] - Torus of cubes" by Louis Hoebregts, showing a black interface. To the right, there's a "The Latest" news feed with three items: "A Round of Preprocessor Upgrades" (December 14), "New PRO Perk: Simple Invoices" (December 13), and "CodePen Radio #113: We talk about our new newsletter." (December 12). At the bottom, there's a "My Recent Pens" section with two preview cards for "VmV0Ve" (December 15, 2016) and "jVQoAY" (December 15, 2016).



Online IDE (JSFiddle)



Developer Tools

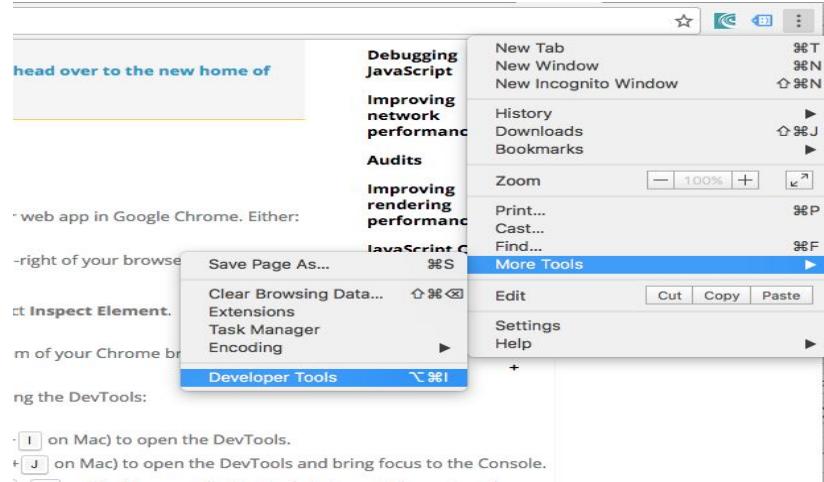


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Chrome Developer Tool

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Chrome Developer Tool



To access the DevTools, open a web page or web app in Google Chrome. Either:

Select the Chrome menu Chrome Menu at the top-right of your browser window, then select Tools > Developer Tools.



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Right-click on any page element and select Inspect Element.

Inspecting the DOM and styles

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the 'Elements' tab selected. The left panel displays the DOM tree, and the right panel shows the 'Styles' tab of the CSS panel.

DOM Tree (Elements Tab):

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  <body>
    <header class="app-bar promote-layer">...</header>
    <nav class="navdrawer-container promote-layer">...</nav>
    <main>
      <h1 id="hello">Hello!</h1>
      <p>Welcome to Web Starter Kit.</p>
      <h2 id="get-started">Get Started.</h2>
      <p>"Read how to "<br/>
        <a href="http://developers.google.com/web/starter-kit">Get Started</a>
        " or check out the "<br/>
        <a href="styleguide.html">Style Guide</a>
    </main>
```

Styles Tab:

Element style:

```
element.style { }
```

At media only screen and (min-width: 800px) main.css:1

```
.xxlarge, h1 {
  font-family: "Roboto Condensed", Helvetica, sans-serif;
  font-size: 68px;
  font-weight: 300;
  line-height: 1.1471em;
  padding-top: .3824em;
  padding-bottom: 0;
}
```

At media only screen and (min-width: 800px) main.css:1

```
.xxlarge, h1 {
  font-family: "Roboto Condensed", Helvetica, sans-serif;
  font-size: 42px;
}
```

Find in Styles



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Installation Activity

- Go to Sublime website.
- Download the latest Sublime Text.
- Open and verified everything is installed properly.

Discover Codepen

- Go to <https://codepen.io/>
- Register codepen.
- Look for my Account : wanmuz86
- Follow me and I will follow you back.



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[Edit Profile](#)

Wan Muzaffar

@wanmuz86

[Wanna use a Pen as your header?](#)

6 Followers 4 Following

[Pens](#) [Projects](#) [Posts](#) [Collections](#)[Showcase](#) [Popular](#) [Public](#) [Private](#) [Templates](#) [Forked](#) [Loved](#) [Tags](#)[Organize Showcase](#)

Get a chick

[I like it](#)[Mehh](#)

Fork and Saving Activity

Open the following link: <https://codepen.io/wanmuz86/pen/Evvdr>

Look for Fork button.

Under HTML section, change my name to your name.

Save it and ensure that it is saved in your Codepen account.



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HTML

```
1<!--  
2 Instruction:  
3  
4 1)  
5 -->  
6  
7<h1>Hello everyone</h1>  
8  
9<p>Welcome to ADA!!! I am Wan Muzaffar. Nice  
to meet you :)</p>
```

CSS

```
1
```

JS

```
1
```

Hello everyone

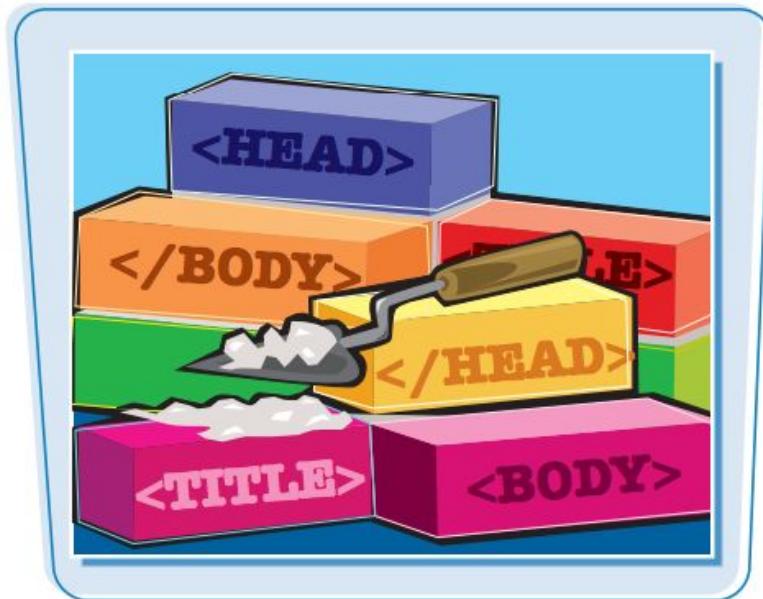
Welcome to ADA!!! I am Wan Muzaffar. Nice to meet you :)



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Introducing HTML



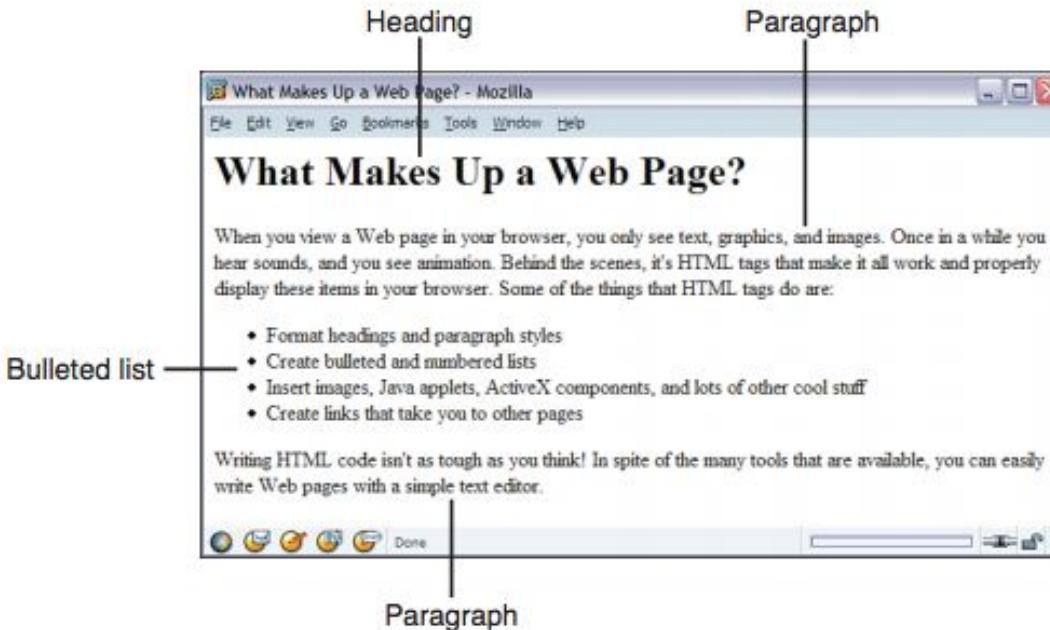
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What is HTML?

- *Hyper Text Markup Language*, or HTML, is the basic code that makes up the foundation of every website on the World Wide Web.
- It is used for marking up text and other page content, and for defining how a web page is structured.
- It is however not responsible for how the element is styled. This will be done by CSS





What is CSS?

- CSS, stands for *Cascading Style Sheet* is a document to describe how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.
- It is used to define the style for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.
- With the introduction of CSS, the style definitions are normally saved in external .css files. The look of an entire website by changing just one file!



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HTML (no CSS)



HTML + CSS



HTML History

Version	Description
HTML 1.0	A draft specification released in January 1993 that was never adopted as a standard.
HTML 2.0	Adopted in November 1995.
HTML 4.0	Adopted in December 1997. It formalized new features that were used by web browsers and deprecated older features.
HTML 4.01	Adopted in December 1999 and updated through May 2001.
XHTML 1.0	Adopted in January 2000 and revised in August 2002. It reformulates HTML 4 using the syntax of XML, which makes it easier to parse the web page. This allows automated tools to find errors in a web page.
XHTML 1.1	Adopted in May 2001. The control of the presentation of content is now done through CSS.
HTML 5	Released as a working draft in January 2008. Originally, it defined an HTML version called HTML 5 and an XHTML version called XHTML 5. Today, the draft has been enhanced into a new HTML specification that replaces both HTML 4 and XHTML 1.
HTML 5.1	Released as the first minor revision of HTML 5 in April of 2013. It added the main element and removed the hgroup element.



CSS History

Version	Description
1.0	Adopted in December 1996.
2.0	Adopted in May 1998.
2.1	First released as a candidate standard in February 2004, it returned to working draft status in June 2005. It became a candidate standard again in July 2007.
3.0	A modularized version of CSS with the earliest drafts in June 1999.



W3C Consortium

Views: desktop mobile print

W3C By Region ▾ Go

STANDARDS PARTICIPATE MEMBERSHIP ABOUT W3C

TECHNICAL REPORTS ▾

By date
By group

WEB AND INDUSTRY ▾

Automotive
Publishing
Entertainment (TV and Broadcasting)
Web and Telecommunications
Web of Data
Web of Things
Web Payments

▼ Ivan Herman and Bill McCoy to address the Publishing and EPUB road-map at EPUB Summit
3 March 2017 | Archive

 Publishing@W3C champion Bill McCoy and W3C Fellow from CWI Dr. Ivan Herman will join an impressive line-up of speakers next week at the EPUB Summit, 9-10 March 2017 in Brussels, Belgium, hosted by W3C member EDRLab. The second such event, EPUB Summit will focus on the future direction of EPUB 3, now under W3C oversight following the combination with IDPF. Registration for the EPUB Summit is still open.

A technical expert in the field, Herman is part of the leadership team of Publishing@W3C as well as the overall Strategy team of W3C. Herman was recently appointed a W3C Fellow by CWI, Amsterdam, where he is a member of the Distributed and Interactive Systems research group. He played a seminal role in the combination of W3C and IDPF and has served as primary technical staff driver for the Digital Publishing at the W3C since inception in 2013. At the EPUB Summit Herman will talk about the IDPF/W3C combination, and the roadmap for upcoming technical work for the development of new standards in Publishing.

McCoy, former Executive Director for IDPF, will lead the closing session at the EPUB Summit.

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community that develops open standards to ensure the long-term growth of the Web.
W3C operates under our [Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct](#).
Become a Friend of W3C to support the [W3C mission](#) and free developer tools.

W3C BLOG ▾

WWW2017 and W3Cx Webdev contests at Perth's Festival of the Web
8 March 2017 by Marie-Claire Forgue

W3C announces antitrust guidance document
6 March 2017 by Wendy Seltzer

What's new in the W3C Process 2017?
1 March 2017 by Philippe le Hegaret



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<https://www.w3.org/>

WHATWG



HTML

Living Standard — Last Updated 9 March 2017

[Multipage Version](http://whatwg.org/html)
whatwg.org/html

[One-Page Version](http://html.spec.whatwg.org/)
html.spec.whatwg.org

[PDF Version](http://whatwg.org/pdf)
whatwg.org/pdf

[Translations](#)
日本語・简体中文

[FAQ](http://whatwg.org/faq)
whatwg.org/faq

[Join us on IRC](#)
#whatwg on Freenode

[Contribute on GitHub](#)
whatwg/html repository

[Commits](#)
on GitHub

[Twitter Updates](#)
@htmlstandard

[Legacy Open Bugs](#)
filed in Bugzilla

[Open Issues](#)
filed on GitHub

[Open an Issue](#)
whatwg.org/newbug

Table of contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Common infrastructure
- 3 Semantics, structure, and APIs of HTML documents
- 4 The elements of HTML
- 5 Microdata
- 6 User interaction
- 7 Loading Web pages
- 8 Web application APIs
- 9 Communication
- 10 Web workers

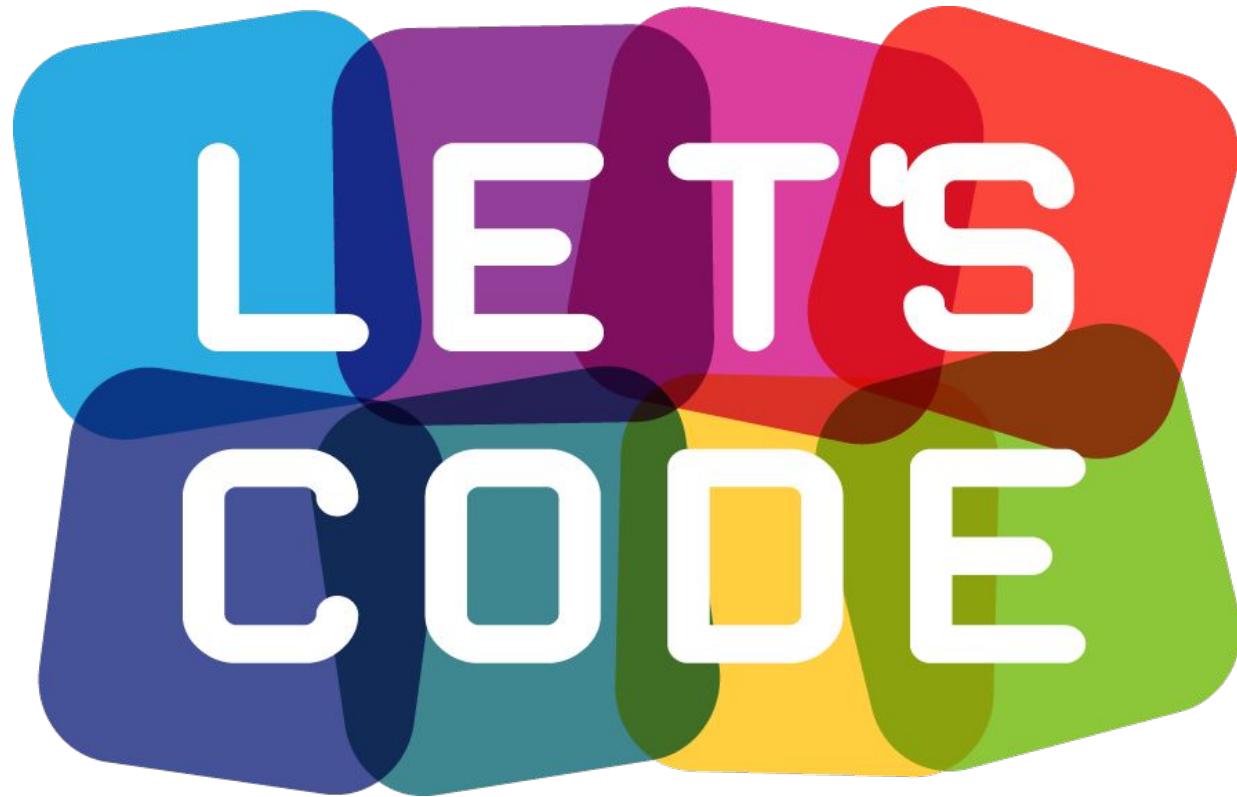
[File an issue about the selected text](#)



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<https://html.spec.whatwg.org>

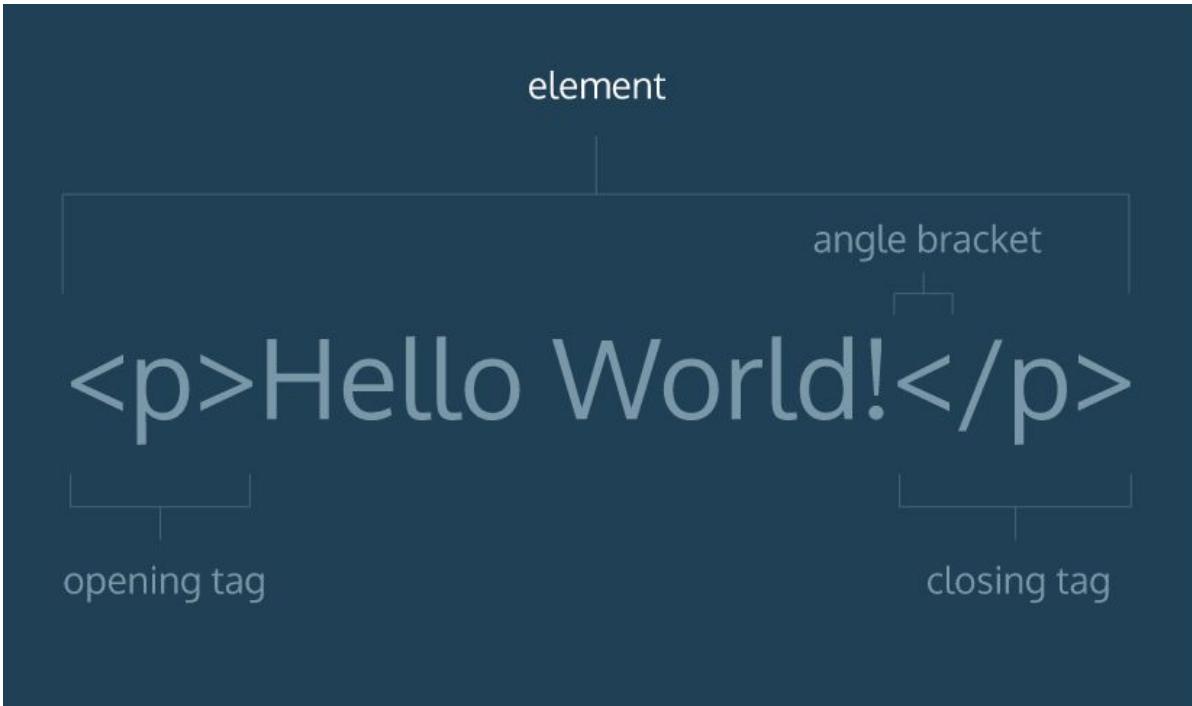


LET'S
CODE



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HTML Tag Structure

- HTML tags determine how page content is organized and formatted.
- It consists of words or abbreviations surrounded by angle brackets, < >.
- Normally come **in pairs** like <p> and </p>
- The first tag in a pair is the **start tag**, the second tag is the **end tag**

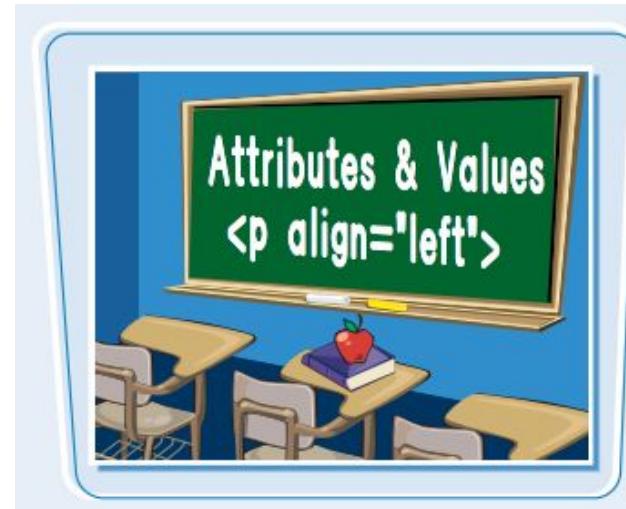


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Attributes and Values

You can assign specific attributes to each HTML tag to customize its behavior. Most attributes work by setting a numeric or descriptive value.



Entities

Entities represent characters not readily available on the keyboard. All entities are preceded by an ampersand (&) and followed by a semicolon (;). Eg: copyright symbol.



Avoiding syntax error

Important to proofread your code!

Make sure your tags have brackets, your closing tags include a slash, and your attribute values are surrounded by quotation marks.

Multiple HTML tags should be properly nested, meaning your closing tags should be in the reverse order of the opening tags.

To help make your HTML readable, consider using new lines to type code instead of running everything together on one long line. Doing so will not affect how your page is displayed, because Web browsers ignore extra white space.





Markup Validation Service

Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents

Validate by URI

Validate by File Upload

Validate by Direct Input

Validate by URI

Validate a document online:

Address:

[More Options](#)

Check

This validator checks the [markup validity](#) of Web documents in HTML, XHTML, SMIL, MathML, etc. If you wish to validate specific content such as [RSS/Atom feeds](#) or [CSS stylesheets](#), [MobileOK content](#), or to [find broken links](#), there are [other validators and tools](#) available. As an alternative you can also try our [non-DTD-based validator](#).



The W3C validators are hosted on server technology donated by HP, and supported by community donations.
[Donate](#) and help us build better tools for a better web.

<https://validator.w3.org/>



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Try It: Your first code!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8"/>
<title>Hello, world</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello, World</h1>
</body>
<html>
```

You may use any Text Editor of your choice for this exercise



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Structure Tags

Tags	Function
<!DOCTYPE>	Indicates the version and type of HTML used; may include a URL reference to a DTD
<html> </html>	Indicates the start and end of an HTML document
<head> </head>	Indicates the start and end of a section of the document used for the title and other document header information
<meta />	Indicates hidden information about the Web page



Structure Tags (2)

Tags	Function
<title></title>	Specifies a title for the document. You may see the title on your browser.
<body></body>	Specifies the visible page content. Between these elements are where you will start to code your website.



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Basic HTML Tags

Tags	Function
<h?></h?>	Indicates the start and end of the text section called a heading; sizes range from through.
<p></p>	Indicates the start and end of a new paragraph; inserts a blank line above the new paragraph
<hr />	Inserts a horizontal rule
 	Inserts a line break at the point where the tag appears



Heading

- We use headings to help clarify information on a page, organize text, and create visual structure.
- You can choose from six heading levels for a document, ranging from heading level 1 `<h1></h1>`, the largest, to heading level 6 `<h6></h6>`
- Headings appear as bold text on a Web page.



Try it: Heading

```
<h1>This is a Main Heading</h1>
<h2>This is a Level 2 Heading</h2>
<h3>This is a Level 3 Heading</h3>
<h4>This is a Level 4 Heading</h4>
<h5>This is a Level 5 Heading</h5>
<h6>This is a Level 6 Heading</h6>
```



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Paragraph

- We may use paragraph tags to start new paragraphs in an HTML document.
- In a word processing program, you press Enter or Return to separate blocks of text.
- Web browsers do not read these line breaks. Instead, you must insert a <p> tag in your HTML any time you want to start a new paragraph in your Web page.



Try it: Paragraph

```
<body>
<p>Hello and welcome to my site!
This is my first test so please make allowances; I'm gradually learning
how it works.</p>

<p>For the time being it's a bit empty, but come back in 2 or 3 days once
I've learned a few more things and I can assure you that you'll be
surprised!</p>
</body>
```



Line Break

- You use link break element, `
` to modify the spacing in the browser.
- It is a self-closing tag that can be used anywhere within your HTML code and a line break will be shown in the browser.



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Strong and em

- To emphasize your text, you have to use the ` ` tag.
- It is very simple to use: all you need to do is enclose the words to be emphasized between these tags!
- The `` tag does not mean "bold" but "important." You can decide later, in CSS, to display the "important" words in a way other than bold if you want.



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Try It :Strong and em

```
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8" />
<title>Strong and emphasize!</title>
</head>

<body>
<p>Hello and welcome to my website!<br />
This is my first test so please <strong>make allowances</strong>, I'm gradually
learning how it works.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



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Creating List

Lists often allow us to better organize our text and order our information.

Here are some

- unordered lists or bullet lists;
- ordered lists or numbered lists.

Unordered List

- You can add a bulleted list to your document to set a list of items apart from the rest of the page of text when you do not need to show the items in a particular order.
- To create a unordered list using HTML, you can use the `` element. The `` element, however, cannot hold raw text and cannot automatically format raw text with bullet points. Individual list items must be added to the unordered list using the `` element.



Try it: Unordered list

```
<ul>
  <li>Limes</li>
  <li>Tortillas</li>
  <li>Chicken</li>
</ul>
```



Numbered List

- An ordered list, also known as numbered list, formats information in a series using numbers or letters.
- An ordered list works well to organize items where order must be emphasized, such as a series of steps.
- Ordered lists are like unordered lists, except that each list item is numbered. You can create the ordered list with the `` element and then add individual list items to the list using `` elements.



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Try it: Numbered List

```
<ol>
  <li>Sarawak</li>
  <li>Sabah</li>
  <li>Pahang</li>
  <li>Johor</li>
</ol>
```



Link

- We use anchor tag `<a>` to create a link in HTML.
- We will need two things:
 - The name of the file (or the URL) to which you want to link
 - The text that will serve as the clickable link

Try it : Link

```
<a href="http://www.asiadev.academy">Visit our website</a>
```

Link target attribute

- `target` attribute when being specified to a link will open the link in new window.
- You specify the `target` attribute to be `_blank`, this will be useful if you provide links to an entirely different website.



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Web page image

Tags	Function
Graphics Interchange Format (GIF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use for images with few colors (<256)• Allows for transparent backgrounds
Portable Network Graphics (PNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Newest format for images• Use for all types of images• Allows for variation in transparency
Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use for images with many colors (>256), such as photographs



Adding Image

- You can add images to your Web page to lend visual interest or illustrate a topic.
- Img element is special because it does not have a closing tag, it only has an opening tag. This is because the `` element is a *self-closing* element.

```

```



Image attributes

Attribute	Function
alt	<p>Alternative text to display when an image is being loaded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Useful for screen readers to translate information on a computer screen into audio output• Should be a brief representation of the purpose of the image
height	Defines the height of the image, measured in pixels
src	Defines the URL of the image to be loaded
width	Defines the width of the image, measured in pixels •



Comments

- Comments begin with `<!--` and end with `-->`. Any characters in between will be treated as a comment.
- You should add comments :
 1. To you (and others) understand your code if you decide to come back and review it at a much later date.
 2. allow you to experiment with new code, without having to delete old code.



Try It: HTML Exercise

France

Lille



Lille known as *Rijssel* is a city in northern France, in French Flanders. On the Deûle River, near France's border with Belgium, it is the capital of the **Hauts-de-France region** and the prefecture of the Nord department.

As of 2009, Lille had a population of 226,827 within its administrative limits and an urban population of 1,015,744, making it the fourth largest urban area in France after Paris, Lyon and Marseille.

[More Info](#)



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Styling with CSS

```
color: #696969;
font-weight: 500;
font-family: Arial;

h2 {
    color: #696969;
    font-weight: 500;
    font-family: Arial;

}

h3 {
    color: #4F4F4F;
    font-weight: 400;
    font-family: Arial;
```



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Integrating CSS file

- There are 3 ways to include CSS inside your HTML file:
 - In a file with .CSS extension.
 - Inside the HTML header directly.
 - Directly in the tag of the HTML file via style attribute.



Embedding CSS files

- You may create a separate file CSS file that contains all your stylesheet declaration.
- You use link element to create a link between the HTML file and CSS file, this should be declared in between <head> elements.

```
<link href="style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">
```



<style> element

- <style> element allows you to write CSS code between its opening and closing tags.
- To use the <style> element, it must be placed inside of the head.

```
<head>
  <style>
    h2 {
      font-family: Arial;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```



<style> element

- You can also integrate the style directly in the tag in question.
- In the example below, the tag p will be in blue color.

```
<p style="color: blue;">Hello and welcome to my website!</p>
```



Downside of style element

- Creating a large HTML file that is difficult to read and maintain.
- Unable to maintain a clear distinction between web page structure (HTML) and web page styling (CSS).



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CSS Rule



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Declaring CSS Rule

- We specify the following on our CSS rules:
- Property - the property you'd like to style of that element (i.e., size, color, etc.).
- Value - the value of the property (i.e., `18px` for size, Blue for color, etc.).
- The definition needs to be terminated with a semi-colon.



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Multiple Element Selectors

If you want to have same styles to multiple elements, you can group and select multiple elements at once so that you can save time styling a shared property

```
h1, h2, p {  
    color: Green;  
}
```



Universal Selectors

You may use special selector * that can instantly select every single element on the web page. This is called the *universal selector*.

```
* {  
    font-family: Arial;  
}
```



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CSS Best practice

1. One space between the selector and the opening curly brace ({}).
2. No extra spaces should exist between opening and closing curly braces ({ and }) and CSS declarations
3. Two spaces of indentation should be used for CSS declarations.
4. One line of spacing should exist between CSS rules.



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Comments in CSS

You can also leave *comments* in your CSS file. CSS comments begin with `/*` and end with `*/`.

```
/*
h1 {
  color: Red;
}
*/
```

```
/* Paragraph Styling */
p {
  color: Blue;
}
```



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Color in CSS

In CSS, there are two aspects of color style that can be customized:

1. `color` - this property styles an element's foreground color.
2. `background-color` - this property styles an element's background color.

```
h1 {  
    color: Red;  
    background-color: Blue;  
}
```



Defining color value

There are a few ways for you to define color value in CSS:

- 1) Named Color
- 2) RGB Color
- 3) Hex Color
- 4) HSL

Named Color

- You can define a color by using it's name, eg: Red, Blue, Cyan.
- There are currently 147 colors declaration, you can retrieve it :

<http://www.colors.commutercreative.com/grid/>



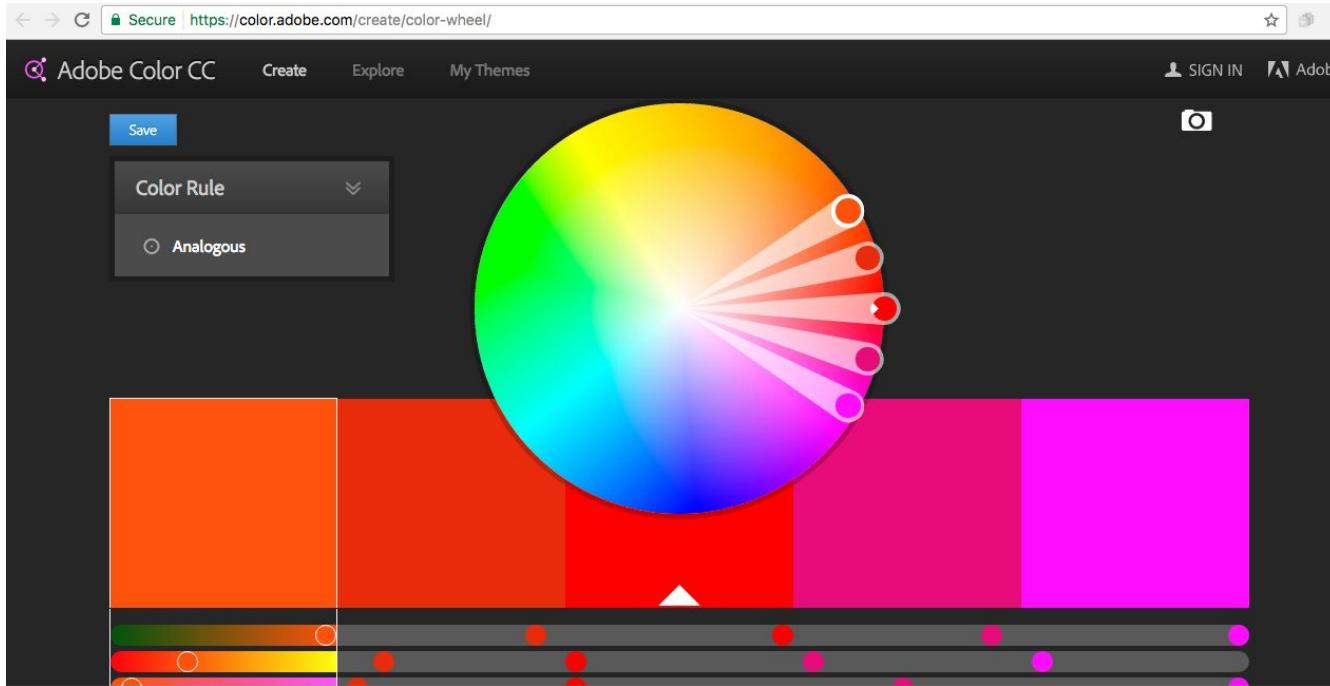
RGB Color

- RGB colors work by mixing together different amounts of red (R), green (G), and blue (B).
- Each color (R, G, or B) can take on 1 of a possible 256 values (between 0 and 255).
- You use the `rgb()` value when styling a color.
- You can use color picker tool by Adobe to get the RGB for color of your choice.

```
h1 {  
    color: rgb(123, 20, 233);  
    background-color: rgb(99, 21, 127);
```



Adobe Color Picker



Hexadecimal color

You may also specify the color code using hexadecimal color code.

When specifying an RGB color mixture, the values are in **base 10**. Hex color codes, however, use **base 16**, or hexadecimal base (hence the name), to specify color mixtures.

```
h1 {  
    color: #09AA34;  
}  
h2 {  
    color: #AA33BB;  
    color: #A3B; /* This is the same color as above */  
}
```



HSL color

In CSS3, new way of defining color has been introduced, known as HSL (Hue, Saturation and Lightness)

1. Hue - the technical term to define the "color." In HSL, hue is represented on a color wheel. It can take on values between 0 and 360.
2. Saturation - the amount of gray in a given color. In HSL, saturation is specified using a percentage between 0% and 100%. The percentage 0% represents a shade of gray, whereas 100% represents full saturation.
3. Lightness - the amount of white in a given color. Similar to saturation, lightness is specified using a percentage between 0% and 100%. The percentage 0% represents black, whereas 100% represents white. 50% is normal.



HSL Color picker



```
h1 {  
    color: hsl(182, 20%, 50%);  
}
```



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Opacity

1. Opacity is a measure of how transparent a color is. To modify opacity in RGB colors, CSS offers the `rgba()` value.
2. In CSS3, you may add the opacity value to hsl and rgb color, using `rgba()` or `hsla`.

```
h1 {  
    color: rgba(123, 88, 9, 0.5);  
}
```



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Try It: Play with color

Using the file created during HTML revision, change:

- The background color of your website.
- The color of the heading
- The color of the subheading



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Text Formatting

We are going to say all the different configurations that can be done on a text. These are some of the properties can be configured:

- Text Size
- Font
- Alignment
- Floating Effects

Text Size

- You may specify the size of text using font-size. There are several ways to specify the font-size including:
 - Absolute size: in pixels, inches or millimeters. The size will be the same regardless of user's settings.
 - Relative size: Specify a **relative size**: as a percentage, "em" or "ex", this technique has the advantage of being more flexible. It can be adapted more easily to the size preferences of visitors.



Try It: Fixed Text Size

```
p
{
    font-size: 14px; /* 14-pixel paragraphs */
}

h1
{
    font-size: 40px; /* 40-pixel titles */
}
```



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Relative Text Size

- It is the recommended method as the text can adapt easily to the visitor's preference.
- These are ways to implement relative text size:
- Using keywords:xx-small ,x-small, small,medium ,large ,x-large ,xx-large
- Specifying in “em”: 1em being normal size, value lesser than 1 if it is smaller and bigger than 1 if it is bigger. (by relative)

Try It: Relative Text Size

```
p  
{  
    font-size: 0.8em;  
}  
h1  
{  
    font-size: 1.3em;  
}
```



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Font (font-family)

- You can use the font-family property to change the font of your Web page text, you can use the font-family property. You can specify a font by name.
- Since not all font will be available, you should designate a second and even third font choice. This way, if the computer does not have the first choice installed, the browser tries to display the next choice instead.



Try It : font-family

```
p  
{  
    font-family: Impact, "Arial Black", Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;  
}
```



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Italic and bold

- CSS has a series of standard text formatting properties such as bold, italic, underline, etc.
- We will use font-style attribute that can take **normal**, **italic** or **oblique** value.
- To set an element to be bold, you use **font-weight** attribute, set it to **bold** or **normal**.



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Underlining and other decorations

Another property, **text-decoration** allows us to underline text, and some other things, which are:

- underline: underlined.
- line-through: struck through.
- overline: line above.
- blink: blinking. Doesn't work in most browsers.
- none: normal (as default).



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Text Alignment

- CSS language lets you set all known text alignments: left, centered, right and justified.
- You will use ***text-align*** property and the property can be set to:
 - left
 - center
 - right
 - justify:



Try it : Text alignment

Using the file created during day HTML revision, change:

- The alignment of the header to center.
- Justify the paragraph.
- Image to be in center.



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Standard Borders

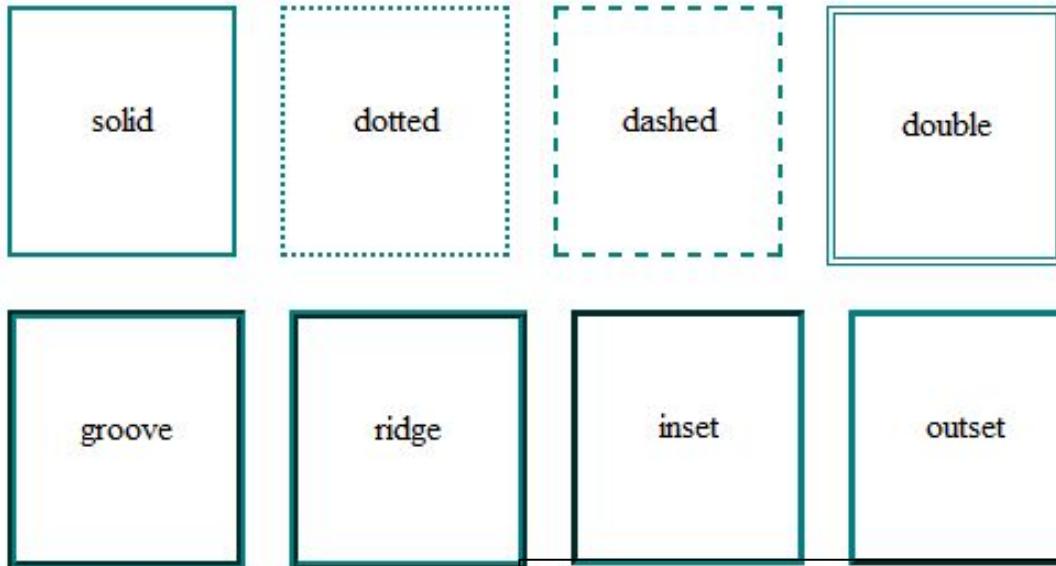
- CSS provides you with a wide selection of borders to decorate your page.
- You may change the appearance of your borders using different properties such as: border-width, border-color, border-style
 - **The width:** specify the width of your border. Enter a value in pixels (such as 2px).
 - **The color:** this is your border's color. As we learned, use either a color name (black, red, etc.) or a hexadecimal value (#FF0000) or an RGB value (rgb(198, 212, 37)).
 - **The border type:** several options are available. Your border can be a single solid line, a dotted line or a dashed line, etc.



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Try it: Different Border Type



Rounded Borders

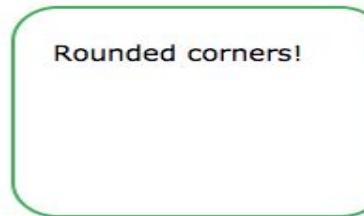
- We use **border-radius** property to create corner radius of any item. Simply specify the size ("importance") of the radius in pixels as follows:

```
p  
{  
    border-radius: 10px;  
}
```

CSS3 Rounded Corner.



Rounded corners!



Rounded corners!

```
#rcorners1 {  
    border-radius: 25px;  
    background: #73AD21;  
    padding: 20px;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;  
}
```

```
#rcorners2 {  
    border-radius: 25px;  
    border: 2px solid #73AD21;  
    padding: 20px;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;  
}
```



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Table

A table represents information in a grid format. Example of table implementation includes financial reports, TV Schedules, sport results etc



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Basic Table structure

`<table>`: Element to create a table.

`<tr>` : Indicating the start of each row.

`<td>` : Represent cell of the table .



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Try It: Table

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Carmen</td>
    <td>33 years old</td>
    <td>Spain</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Michelle</td>
    <td>26 years old</td>
    <td>United States</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Add a border to the td element!!
Table

Use border-collapse attribute to stick the table together.



Table heading

- Just like <td>, you use <th> function to represent the header of the table.
- Even if there will be no element, you should use the th element to define the header.



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Try It: Table header

- 1) Try and add the table header to the table.
- 2) Create a different styling for the header and content using CSS



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Spanning Columns and Rows

- You can merge columns or rows using colspan attribute or rowspan attribute.
 - **Merging of columns:** The cells are merged horizontally using colspan attribute.
 - **Merging of rows:** in this case, two rows are merged into one using rowspan attribute.



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Going Home Challenge

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Berglunds snabbköp	Christina Berglund	Sweden
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico
Ernst Handel	Roland Mendel	Austria
Island Trading	Helen Bennett	UK
Königlich Essen	Philip Cramer	Germany
Laughing Bacchus Winecellars	Yoshi Tannamuri	Canada
Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti	Giovanni Rovelli	Italy
North/South	Simon Crowther	UK
Paris spécialités	Marie Bertrand	France

Have a look at nth-child(even) CSS attribute to set the background color differently.

