Class Practice – Introduction to HTML and CSS

Practices

HTML document setup

You can use any text editor. However, using specific editors designed for writing code helps in to improve efficiency in coding. There are a large number of desktop and online editors, among which Visual Studio Code, Atom, Repl.it, and CodePen.

HTML document setup

Let's start from a minimal webpage:

```html
<!-- HTML Page Structure -->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>My Webpage</title>
    </head>

    <body>
        Welcome to my webpage!
    </body>
</html>
```

Note: Adding a skeleton in VSC (type "!")

<!DOCTYPE html> — The first line of every HTML document should be the doctype. It tells the browser that you're writing modern HTML.
<html> — Wraps the whole HTML file, everything goes inside it.
<head> — Stuff that doesn't necessarily show on the screen, but controls and defines the HTML document.
<meta> — Used to tell the browser what kind of characters are used in your document. utf-8 allows many languages in the world.
<title> — The piece of text that's shown in the tab of your browser. Also shown in search results as the link.
<body> — Not the body of the website, but the body of the HTML document. Everything rendered on the screen in a website goes in here.
All the HTML elements listed below go inside the <body>.

A typical basic HTML Setup

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width">
    <title>replit</title>
    <link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    Hello world
    <script src="script.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML elements
Each HTML elements as a very specific purpose, here's a bunch of them.
 <p> — paragraph, for defining a chunck of text.

Headings
<h1> — heading level 1, the most important piece of content on the page, every HTML file must have one
<h2> — heading level 2, a sub-heading of <h1>
<h3> — heading level 3, a sub-heading of <h2>
<h4> — heading level 4, a sub-heading of <h3>
<h5> — heading level 5, a sub-heading of <h4>
<h6> — heading level 6, a sub-heading of <h5>

```html
<h1> Header </h1>
<h2> Sub-Header </h2>
<h3> smaller Header </h3>
```

Tags automatically cause a new paragraph start.

If in a paragraph you want to go to a new line you can use <p> for each paragraph or use <br> tag.
```html
<p>Let's learn someting. <br> Like what? </p>
```
Or
```html
<p>Let's learn someting. </p>
<p>Like what?</p>
```
Or
```html
<p>Let's learn someting. </p>
<p>Like what?</p>
<p>A course from <a href="https://douglascollege.ca">Douglas College</a>!</p>
```

Lists

 — unordered list, are items inside the list that don't have an order, or the order isn't important.
 — ordered list, for when the items inside the list have an order, or the order is important. Alphabetical, chronological, best to worst.
<dl> — description list, when the content of the list has a "term" and a "definition", like a dictionary. When writing lists, we have to specifically tell the browser how many items are in the list.

 — list item, the tag used to specify a single item in the list

Try

```html
<ul>
    <li>T-Rex</li>
    <li>Stegosaurus</li>
    <li>Apatosaurus</li>
</ul>
```

The description list is a little different because it needs a tag for the "term" and the "definition".
<dt> — description term
<dd> — description… description

Try

```html
<dl>
    <dt>Length</dt>
    <dd>12 metres</dd>
    <dd>13 metres</dd>


    <dt>Mass</dt>
    <dd>5.4 metric tons</dd>
</dl>
```

Quotes, citations, sources

<q> — quote, for marking up quotes embedded in other things like paragraphs. Often just using quote marks is good enough.
<blockquote> — for large, stand alone quotes
<cite> — for marking the source of the quote, when marking up blockquotes, the recommended syntax is shown below:

Try:

```html
<blockquote>
    <p>Dinosaurs may be extinct from the face of the planet, but they are alive and well in our imaginations.</p>
    <footer>— <cite>Steve Miller</cite></footer>
</blockquote>
```