

The logo features a stylized profile of a human head in grey, with a yellow brain inside. The brain is depicted with simple white lines representing neural connections.

FrontEnd Development basic

Module 3: HTML & CSS

What Are HTML & CSS

- W3C Standards:
<http://www.w3.org/TR/tr-date-stds.html>
- HTML – Hypertext Markup Language – a markup language used to describe objects on a web
- CSS - Cascading Style Sheets – is text instructions telling the browser how it can format the document that is being loaded
- Choose fully functional editor

HTML Document Structure

HTML tags:

- `<!DOCTYPE HTML5>`
- `<html> ... </html>`
- `<head> ... </head>`
- `<body> ... </body>`
- `<!-- comments -->`

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML >
```

```
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
```

```
    This is a sample web page .
```

```
  </body>
</html>
```

The HEAD Section Tags

- `<title>My First Web Page</title>`
- `<meta/>`
 - `http-equiv = "Content-Type"`
 - `content = "text/html"`
 - `charset = "UTF-8"`
- `<script>...</script>`
 - `type`
 - `src`
 - `async`
 - `defer`
 - `language`
- `<style> ...</style>`
- `<link/>`
 - `rel = "stylesheet"`
 - `type = "text/css"`
 - `href`

What are HTML tags 1/2

- HTML tags are used to mark-up HTML elements
- HTML tags are surrounded by the two characters < and >
- The surrounding characters are called angle brackets
- HTML tags normally come in pairs like and
- The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag
- The text between the start and end tags is the element content
- HTML tags are not case sensitive, means the same as

Tag Attributes 2/2

- The <tag> tells the browser to do something
- The attribute tells the browser how to do it
- Attributes always come in name/value pairs like this:
name="value" or name='value'

```
<body bgcolor="green"> ... </body>
```



Lab work #1

- Get practice to create a simple web-page



BRAIN
ACADEMY



Module contents

- Fundamentals of HTML & CSS
 - What Are HTML & CSS?
 - What are HTML tags and Tag Attributes
 - HTML Document Structure
 - The HEAD Section Tags
 - The base BODY Section Tags

The BODY Section Tags 1/9

- Headings:

`<h1>This is a heading</h1>`

`<h2>This is a heading</h2>`

`<h3>This is a heading</h3>`

`<h4>This is a heading</h4>`

`<h5>This is a heading</h5>`

`<h6> This is a heading</h6>`

- `<p> ... </p>`
- `
` - line breaks
- `<hr/>` - horizontal rule
- `` - HTML Fonts tag in HTML5 is deprecated
- `<div> ... </div>`

Nested Tags 2/9

- It doesn't matter which tag is first, but they must be closed in the proper order



BRAIN

```
<p><b><em>This is NOT the proper way to close nested tags.</p></em></b>
```

```
<p><b><em>This is the proper way to close nested tags.</em></b></p>
```

HTML Lists 3/9

- ` ... ` - delimits list
- ` ... ` - numbered list
- ` ... ` - indicates list items

This Code	Would Display
<pre> Coffee Milk </pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Coffee▪ Milk

This Code	Would Display
<pre> Coffee Milk </pre>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Coffee2. Milk

HTML Images 4/9

- The `` tag or `` are empty
- The value of the `src` attribute is the URL of the image
- The `alt` attribute is used to define an alternate text for an image

```
<p></p>
```

- Image Dimensions set by attributes `width` and `height`
- Attributes that not supported in HTML5: `align`, `border`, `vspace` and etc.

HTML Links 5/9

- The syntax of creating an anchor:

`Text to be displayed`

- Attributes: href, target, type, rel
- 'url' may be:
 - Relative links - refer to a page in relation to the current document
 - Absolute links — reference files based on the absolute location on the local file system or WWW
 - `mailto:name@domen.com`

HTML <iframe> tag 7/9

- An inline frame is marked up as follows:

```
<iframe src="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z-pJV20yD-w"></iframe>
```

- Dimensions set by attributes **width** and **height**
- Attribute **name** specifies the name of an <iframe>