

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Example</title>
5     <link href="screen.css" rel="sty
6   </head>
7   <body>
8     <h1>
9       <a href="/">Header</a>
10    </h1>
11    <ul id="nav">
12      <li>
13        <a href="one/">One</a>
14      </li>
15      <li>
16        <a href="two/">Two</a>
17      </li>
```

<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3d/Html-source-code3.png>

INTRODUCTORY HTML AND CSS

Getting you started with web coding

Overview

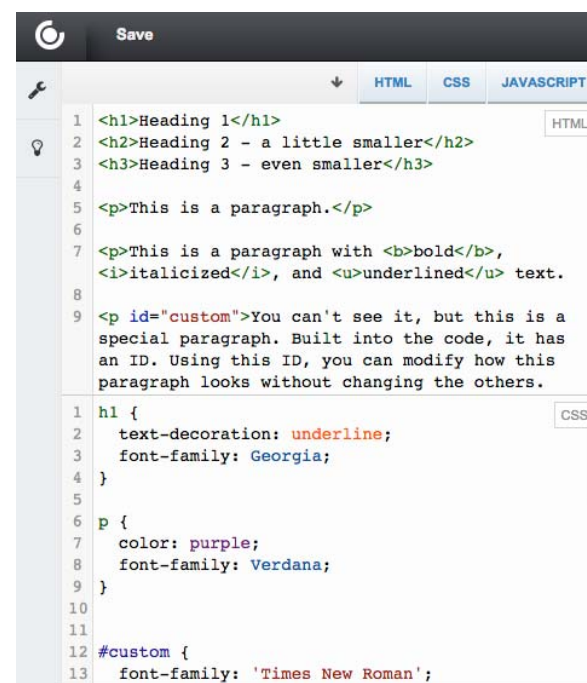
- What is HTML and CSS?
- CSSDeck.com
- Content
- Extras
- Styling

HTML and CSS

- ▣ HTML = Hyper Text Markup Language
- ▣ CSS = Cascading Style Sheets
- ▣ HTML5 and CSS3?

CSSDeck.com

- A free resource for coding HTML, CSS and Javascript
- Can see changes live on your screen
- Great for experimenting
- Runs right in your browser! (works best in Chrome and Firefox)



The screenshot shows the CSSDeck.com web editor interface. At the top, there is a 'Save' button and a dropdown menu with options for 'HTML', 'CSS', and 'JAVASCRIPT'. The main area is divided into two sections: HTML and CSS. The HTML section contains the following code:

```
1 <h1>Heading 1</h1>
2 <h2>Heading 2 - a little smaller</h2>
3 <h3>Heading 3 - even smaller</h3>
4
5 <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
6
7 <p>This is a paragraph with <b>bold</b>,
8 <i>italicized</i>, and <u>underlined</u> text.
9
10 <p id="custom">You can't see it, but this is a
11 special paragraph. Built into the code, it has
12 an ID. Using this ID, you can modify how this
13 paragraph looks without changing the others.
```

The CSS section contains the following code:

```
1 h1 {
2   text-decoration: underline;
3   font-family: Georgia;
4 }
5
6 p {
7   color: purple;
8   font-family: Verdana;
9 }
10
11
12 #custom {
13   font-family: 'Times New Roman';
```

The Basic Webpage Template

This template is housed in a .html file. It can be coded in a text editor program like Notepad. Once you have this template, you can do anything!

<html>

<head> Between the head tags is invisible to the viewer

<title> This appears in the bar at the top of the screen **</title>**

</head>

<body>

Your site content goes here!

</body>

</html>

Let's try it!

Open up Notepad and follow the template.

Give your site a *Title* and add some content to the *Body*.

Save as “.html” and open in a web browser!

The Basic Content Tags

- ❑ `<h1><h2><h3>`
- ❑ `<p>`
- ❑ `<i><u>`
- ❑ `text`
- ❑ `<hr>`
- ❑ `
`
- ❑ `<table><tr><td>`
- ❑ ``
- ❑ ``
- ❑ ``

Heading 1

Heading 2 - a little smaller

Heading 3 - even smaller

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph with **bold**, *italicized*, and underlined text.

This paragraph has a [hyperlink](#).

Above is a dividing line.

Below is an extra line of empty space.

This is a table! But it has no borders or anything fancy.
You can "style" this table with CSS. We'll get into that later

You can't see it, but this is a special paragraph. Built into the code, it has an ID. Using this ID, you can modify how this paragraph looks without changing the others.

Let's try it!

Go to [CSSDeck.com](https://cssdeck.com).

Try out some of these codes in the HTML box and see how it looks in the live preview!

Some suggestions:

Webpage title using “h1”

Introduction paragraph using “p”

List of your favorite books using “ul”

Link to your favorite website using “a”

Tables

- Each row `<tr>` can contain columns `<td>`
- But columns `<td>` cannot contain rows `<tr>`

Correct:

```
<table>  
<tr>  
<td>Content 1</td>  
<td>Content 2</td>  
</tr>  
</table>
```

Incorrect:

```
<table>  
<td>  
<tr>Content 1</tr>  
<tr>Content 2</tr>  
</td>  
</table>
```

Content 1	Content 2
-----------	-----------

Content 1Content 2

Let's try it!

On CSSDeck, build a simple 2-4 cell table in the HTML box.

IDs and Classes

- ▣ **ID** = unique, only used once
- ▣ **Class** = can be used multiple times

```
<ul id="main-nav"><li>Home</li><li>About</li></ul>
```

```
<p class="item-desc">This is about a dog.</p>
```

```
<p class="item-desc">This is about a cat.</p>
```

IDs and Classes can be COMBINED

```
<p id="first-paragraph" class="item-desc">
```

Text goes here.

```
</p>
```

- Uniquely identified
- Styled the same as other elements

Let's try it!

On CSSDeck, add an ID or class to one of your existing codes. Name it whatever you want – don't worry about using it. We will get to that!

CSS

- Use tags to customize your site using CSS
- Reference parts of your page with CSS properties
- <http://www.w3schools.com/cssref>

```
1 h1 {  
2   text-decoration: underline;  
3   font-family: Georgia;  
4 }  
5  
6 p {  
7   color: purple;  
8   font-family: Verdana;  
9 }  
10
```



Heading 1

Heading 2 - a little smaller

Heading 3 - even smaller

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph with **bold**, *italicized*, and underlined text.

CSS Breakdown

```
HTML tag  
h1 {  
  property  
  value  
  background-color: black;  
  color: white;  
}
```

CSS Overrides

- CSS reads from top to bottom

```
h1 { style; }
```

```
p { style; }
```

```
h1 { style; } – this will override the first h1 style
```


Let's try it!

On CSSDeck, try to style one of your HTML elements.

See the cheat sheet for common CSS...

Some suggestions:

Change your h1 page title "color" to **purple**

Make your introduction paragraph's "weight" **bold**

CSS with IDs

- Remember that “main-nav” list?
- Use **#ID-name** to refer to these labeled tags

```
1 #main-nav {  
2   font-weight: bold;  
3   list-style-type: square;  
4 }  
5 #main-nav a:link {  
6   color: black;  
7   text-decoration: none;  
8 }  
9 #main-nav a:hover {  
10  color:red;  
11  font-weight: normal;  
12 }  
13
```



- **Home**
- **About**

CSS with Classes

- Remember that “item-desc” paragraph?
- Use **.class-name** to refer to these labeled tags

```
--  
14 .item-desc {  
15   font-family: verdana;  
16   color: blue;  
17 }
```



This is about a dog.
This is about a cat.

Let's try it!

On CSSDeck, try to style one of your HTML elements using the custom ID or class you created.

See the cheat sheet for a reminder...

Some suggestions:

Add a background color

Change the font family to Calibri or Arial Black

CSS Tables

- By default, a table looks almost no different than paragraph text on your page
- You can use CSS to add borders and color!

```
11 table {  
12     border: 5px solid black;  
13     width: 90%;  
14 }  
15  
16 td {  
17     border: 2px solid blue;  
18     font-size: 14px;  
19     text-align: center;  
20 }  
21
```



This is a table! It looks pretty plain.
There is no style. :(

This is a table!	It has fancy borders!
This was done using CSS!	Yay!

Note: The border property used here contains the width in PIXELS, whether it's SOLID or DOTTED, and the color in one line.

Pseudo CSS Classes

- Going beyond the basic tags and IDs
- Primary use for beginners: hyperlinks
- **a:link** { color: purple; } links
- **a:hover** { color: red; } links with mouse-over
- **a:active** { color: white; } links being clicked
- **a:visited** { color: green; } links that have been clicked on

Pseudo CSS Classes

This can also be used to style the first and last items in lists or groups of items...

- `tag:first-child { style; }`
- `tag:last-child { style; }`

For example:

```
ul:first-child { font-weight: bold; }
```

This will set the *first item* in all *unordered lists* to bold.

Using CSS

- Like HTML, CSS can be written in a standard text editor (i.e. Notepad)
- Saved as a .css filetype
- But how does the HTML file know to use the CSS style?

```
<head>
```

```
<title> This is my awesome website </title>
```

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

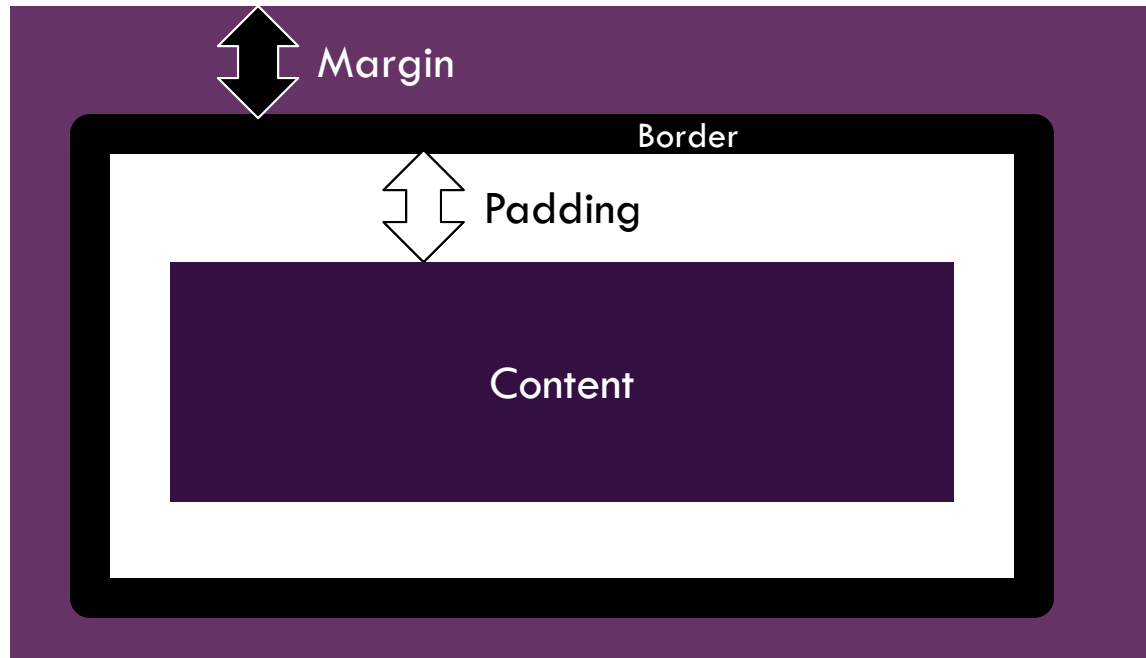
```
</head>
```


The Box Model

Note: Margin will overlap.
Padding will not.

```
<p style="margin-top=10px;"></p>  
<p style="margin-bottom=10px;"></p>
```

Total space between paragraphs = **10px** NOT 20px



Questions?



HTML & CSS

<http://www.tjkelly.com/wp-content/uploads/tjkelly-web-design-services-html-css.jpg>