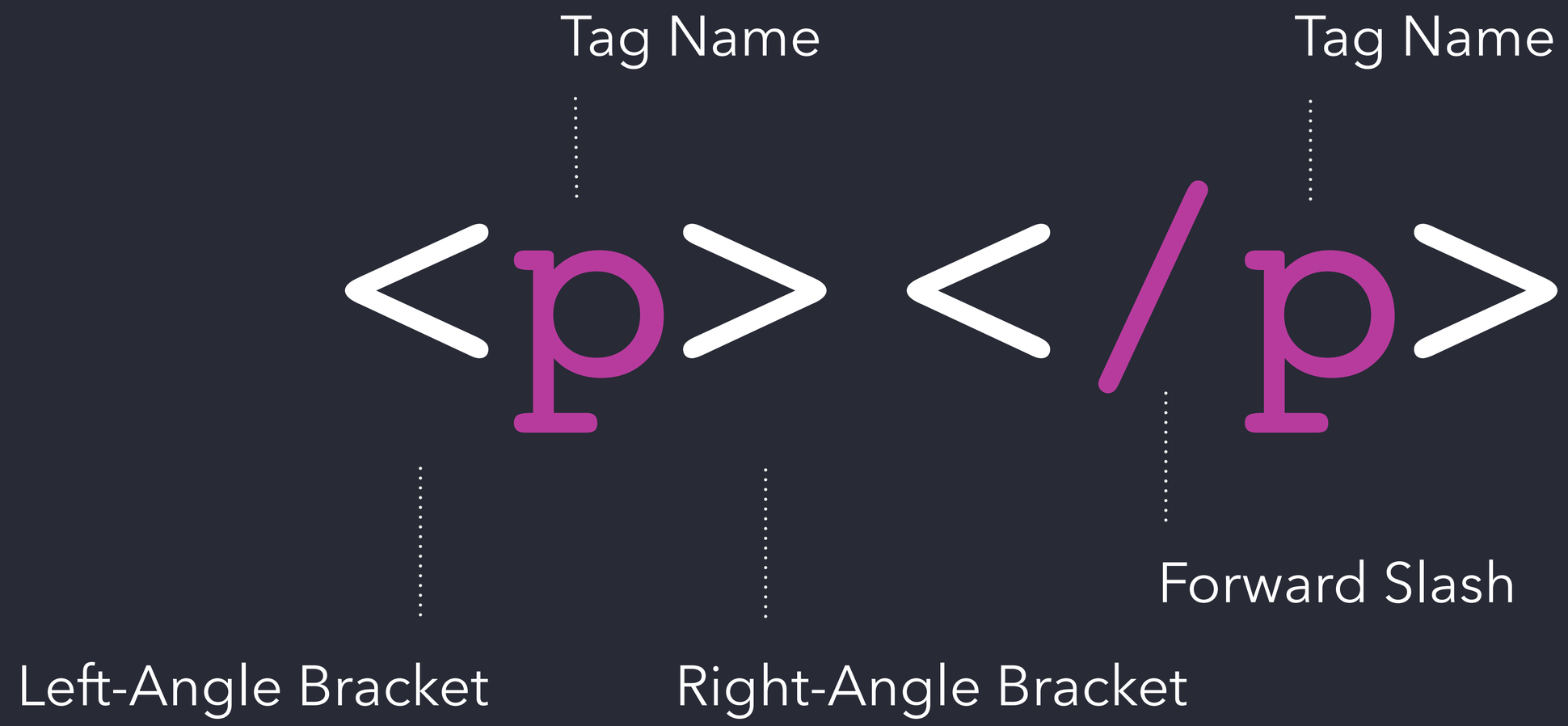
HTML & CSS REVIEW

HTML

HTML TAGS (ELEMENTS)



CONTENT GOES BETWEEN TAGS

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor.</p>
```

ATTRIBUTES TELL US MORE ABOUT AN HTML ELEMENT

Attribute Name

```
<a href="http://google.com">Google</a>
```

Attribute Value

HTML: PAGE STRUCTURE

CODE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Document Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is the Main Heading</h1>
    <p>This text might be an introduction to the rest of the page.</p>
    <h2>This is a Sub-Heading</h2>
    <p>Many long articles have sub-headings to help you follow the structure.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

LINKS

ADDING LINKS

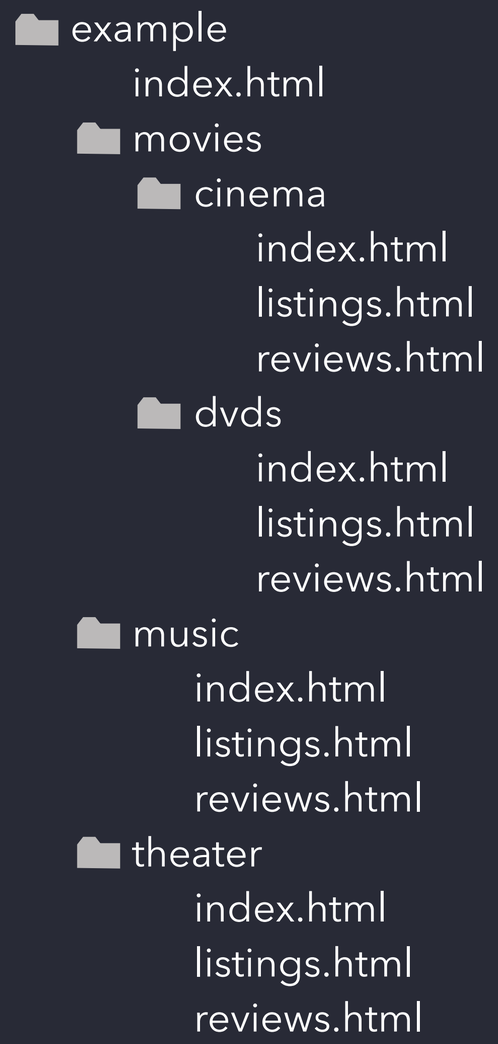
THE PAGE THE LINK
TAKES YOU TO

```
<a href="http://www.imdb.com">IMDB</a>
```

THE TEXT THE
USER CLICKS ON

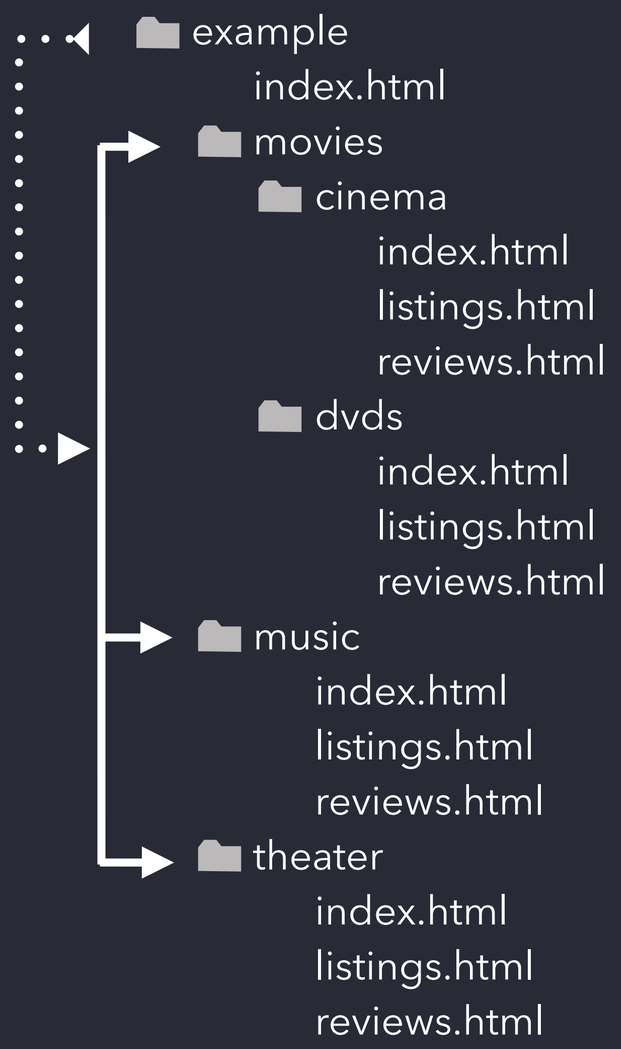
DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

Root Folder



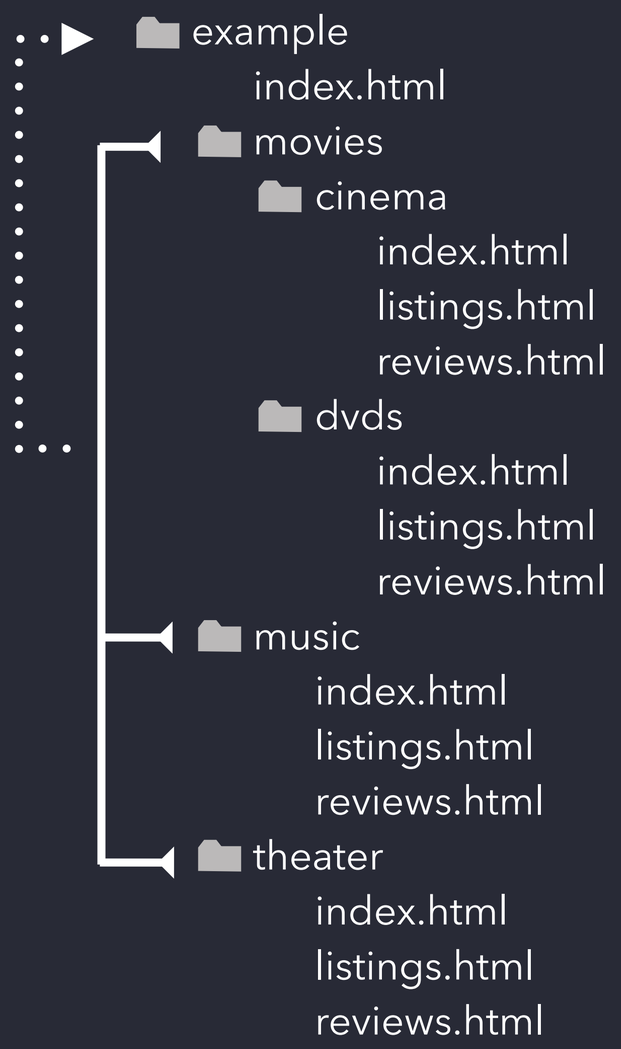
DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

Child



DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

Parent



DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

Grandchild

DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

Grandparent

RELATIVE URLS

Same folder

`reviews.html`

RELATIVE URLS

Child

`music/index.html`

RELATIVE URLS

Parent

```
../index.html
```

RELATIVE URLS

Grandchild

`movies/dvds/index.html`

RELATIVE URLS

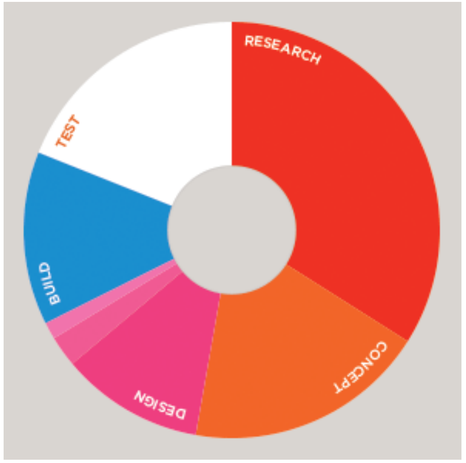
Grandparent

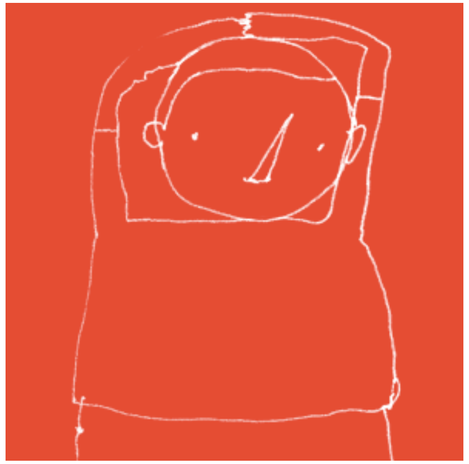
```
../../index.html
```

IMAGES

IMAGE FORMATS: JPEG

IMAGE FORMATS: GIF OR SVG





ANIMATED GIF

ANIMATED GIF

TRANSPARENCY: GIF OR PNG

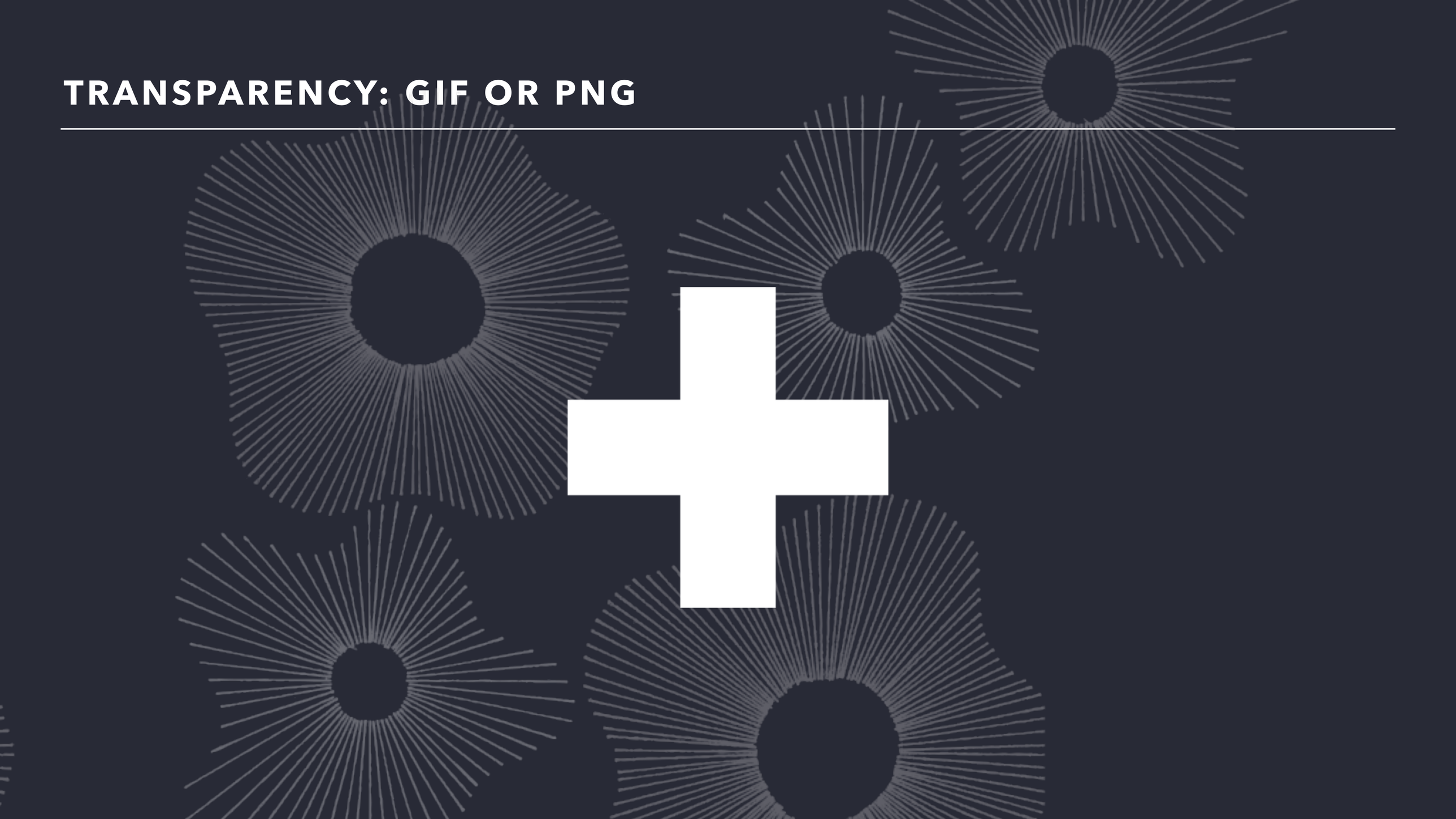


IMAGE DIMENSIONS

Create each image the same width and height as you would like it to appear on your website.

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If an image has the wrong dimensions, it can look squished.

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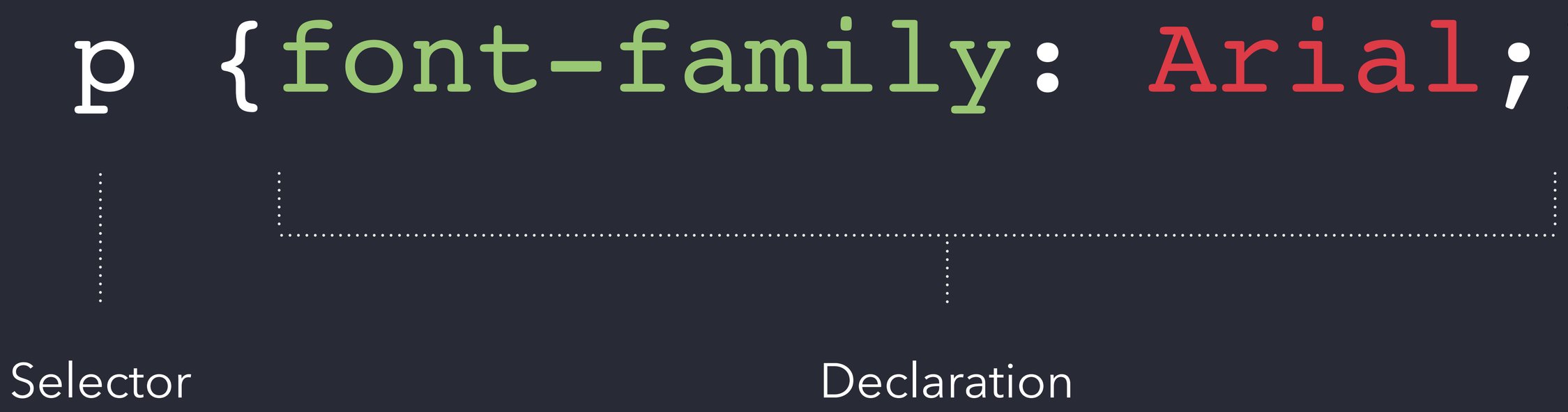
Create each image the same width and height as you would like it to appear on your website.

If an image has the wrong dimensions, it can look squished.

If an image is too small, it can look blurry when shown bigger.

CSS

CSS ASSOCIATES STYLE RULES WITH HTML ELEMENTS



CSS PROPERTIES AFFECT HOW ELEMENTS ARE DISPLAYED

```
h1 {color: yellow;}
```

Property

Value

CSS PROPERTIES AFFECT HOW ELEMENTS ARE DISPLAYED

```
h1 {
    color: yellow;
    font-family: Arial;
    font-size: 18px;
}
```

Properties

Values

USING EXTERNAL CSS

CODE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Using External CSS</title>
    <link href="css/styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
    </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Potatoes</h1>
    <p>There are dozens of...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

USING EXTERNAL CSS

CODE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
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  <head>
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  </body>
</html>
```

CSS SELECTORS

Universal	`* {}`
Type	`h1, h2, h3 {}`
Class	`.note {}` `p.note {}`
Descendent	`p a {}`
ID	`#introduction {}`

CASCADE & INHERITANCE

CASCADE

Selectors **further down** a style sheet **override** the same selectors **higher** in the style sheet

CASCADE

CODE

```
h1 {
  color: green;
}

h1 {
  color: red;
}
```

CASCADE

CODE

```
h1 {
  color: green;
}

h1 {
  color: red; /* All h1 will be red, overriding green set above */
}
```

INHERITANCE

Some properties **inherit** styles from **parent elements**

INHERITANCE

CODE

```
body {
  font-family: Arial;
  color: #333;
  padding: 10px;
}

h1 { ... }

.page { ... }
```

INHERITANCE

CODE

```
body {
  font-family: Arial; /* Inherited by children */
  color: #333; /* Inherited by children */
  padding: 10px;
}

h1 { ... }

.page { ... }
```

INHERITANCE

CODE

```
body {
  font-family: Arial;
  color: #333;
  padding: 10px;
}

h1 {
  color: #acd123; /* Override color set on parent (body) */
}

.page { ... }
```

INHERITANCE

CODE

```
body {
  font-family: Arial;
  color: #333;
  padding: 10px; /* Not inherited by children */
}

h1 {
  color: #acd123; /* Override color set on parent (body) */
}

.page {
  padding: inherit; /* Force inheritance from parent (body) */
}
```

SPECIFICITY

SPECIFICITY

Selectors that are **more specific** will **override** selectors that are **less specific**

(regardless of placement in stylesheet)

CALCULATING SPECIFICITY

A weight is applied to a CSS selector

Weight is determined by the number of
each selector types in the selector:

0. Type selectors (e.g. h1)
1. Class selectors (e.g. .example)
2. ID selectors (e.g. #example)

https://specificity.keegan.st

CALCULATING SPECIFICITY

CODE

```
h1 { ... }
0 IDs      0 classes      1 element        =   1

body header h1 { ... }
0 IDs      0 classes      3 elements       =   3

.primary { ... }
0 IDs      1 class        0 elements       =  10

h1.primary { ... }
0 IDs      1 class        1 element        =  11

.hero h1.primary { ... }
0 IDs      2 classes      1 element        =  21

#primary-header { ... }
1 ID       0 classes      0 elements       = 100
```

CSS BOX MODEL

BUILDING BLOCKS

BLOCK LEVEL

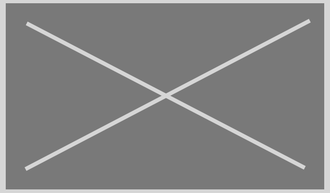
LOREM IPSUM

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc. Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien.

- Duis in erat neque.
- Pellentesque habitant morbi
- Praesent ac condimentum neque

INLINE

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales **pretium ipsum**. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc. Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing.



Suspendisse potenti. Duis in erat neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.

THINKING INSIDE THE BOX

The Cottage Garden

The *cottage garden* is a distinct style of garden that uses an informal design, dense planting and a mixture of ornamental and edible plants.

The Cottage Garden originated in England and its history can be traced back for centuries, although they were re-invented in 1870's England, when stylized versions were formed as a reaction to the more structured and rigorously maintained English estate gardens.

The earliest cottage gardens were more practical than their modern descendants, with an emphasis on vegetables and herbs, along with some fruit trees.

WIDTH & HEIGHT

BORDER, MARGIN AND PADDING

PADDING BORDER MARGIN

QUESTIONS?