

HTML & CSS Review

Chapters 2,3,4

We have discussed 2 file types

- **HTML**

- The container for web site content and structure

- **CSS**

- The container for styles and formatting

Basic HTML – 2 sections

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>This is The Basic HTML File</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
</head>
<!-- This is the basic html page. You can use it as a basic template. Rev 1 9/04/13 jpivovar --
>
<body>
<p>    Basic HTML File Content goes here  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Head Elements

- [link](#)
defines the relationship between the current document and other documents or resources
- [meta](#)
provides general information about a document for indexing and other purposes
- [style](#)
contains CSS style information that's embedded into a page
- [title](#)
defines the title of the web page or document

Structural Elements – Body section

- **blockquote**
used to indicate a block of quoted text, with an attribution that identifies who said or wrote it
- **br**
creates a single line break in a block of text
- **div**
divides a page into separate sections
- **h1**
defines a level 1 heading
- **h2**
defines a level 2 heading
- **h3**
defines a level 3 heading
- **h4**
defines a level 4 heading
- **h5**
defines a level 5 heading
- **h6**
defines a level 6 heading
- **hr**
creates a horizontal rule that might be used to delineate areas of content in a document
- **p**
indicates a paragraph of text

List Elements – Body section

- dd
describes a term in a definition list
- dir
used to define a multicolumn directory listing
- dl
creates a definition list for lists comprising item: description pairings
- dt
defines a definition term used in a definition list
- li
indicates an individual item in a list
- ol
an ordered list of items/text
- ul
an unordered list of items or text

Media Elements – Body section

- [img](#)
specifies an inline image element
- [map](#)
defines a client-side image map
- [area](#)
defines a hotspot within a client-side image map

CSS – The Presentation Layer

- A Stylesheet is a set of rules that describe the styling to be applied. It is a file named _____ .css and referenced in a link element in the head of your html file
- A Rule or Rule Set consists of a [selector](#) (the text before the left curly brace, {) and a [declaration block](#) (delimited with the curly braces, { ... }).

```
h2 {  
  color: #0000FF;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```


CSS Selectors – we've covered 3

- **1. Element Selector**

The element type selector matches elements with the corresponding element type name

```
ul {  
  : declarations  
}
```

A type selector like the above **ul** matches all the elements within an HTML or XML document that are marked up as follows:

```
<ul> ... </ul>
```

CSS Selectors – we've covered 3

- **2. Class Selector**

- Selecting elements on the basis of their class names is a very common technique in CSS

This example selects all elements with a `class` attribute that contains the value "warning":

```
.warning {  
  : declarations  
}
```

Then it is used in the HTML as:

```
<p class="warning">paragraph text </p>
```

CSS Selectors – we've covered 3

- 3. ID Selector

- An ID selector matches an element that has a specific id attribute value. Since id attributes must have unique values, an ID selector can never match more than one element in a document.

```
#navigation {  
  : declarations  
}
```

CSS Properties – So far, we've covered 3

- **1. Box Properties**

- Dimensions
- Margins
- Padding
- Borders

Box Properties – Dimensions

- [height](#)
sets the content height of a block or a replaced element
- [min-height](#)
sets the minimum content height of a block or a replaced element
- [max-height](#)
sets the maximum content height of a block or a replaced element
- [width](#)
sets the content width of a block or a replaced element
- [min-width](#)
sets the minimum content width of a block or a replaced element
- [max-width](#)
sets the maximum content width of a block or a replaced element

Box Properties - Margins

- [margin-top](#)
sets the top margin on of an element
- [margin-right](#)
sets the right margin of an element
- [margin-bottom](#)
sets the bottom margin on of an element
- [margin-left](#)
sets the left margin on of an element
- [margin](#)
a shorthand property that sets the margin on all four sides of an element

Box Properties - Padding

- [padding-top](#)
this property that sets the padding for the top side of an element
- [padding-right](#)
sets the padding for the right side of an element
- [padding-bottom](#)
this property that sets the padding for the bottom side of an element
- [padding-left](#)
sets the padding for the left side of an element
- [padding](#)
sets the padding for all four sides of an element

Box Properties - Borders

- [border-top-color](#)
sets the color for the top border of an element
- [border-top-style](#)
sets the style for the top border of an element
- [border-top-width](#)
sets the width for the top border of an element
- [border-top](#)
sets the width, color, and style for the top border of an element
- [border-right-color](#)
sets the color for the right-hand border of an element
- [border-right-style](#)
sets the style for the right-hand border of an element
- [border-right-width](#)
sets the width for the right-hand border of an element
- [border-right](#)
sets the width, color, and style of the right-hand border of an element
- [border-bottom-color](#)
sets the color for the bottom border of an element
- [border-bottom-style](#)
sets the style for the bottom border of an element
- [border-bottom-width](#)
sets the width for the bottom border of an element
- [border-bottom](#)
sets the width, color, and style on the bottom border of an element
- [border-left-color](#)
sets the color for the left-hand border of an element
- [border-left-style](#)
sets the style for the left-hand border of an element
- [border-left-width](#)
sets the width for the left-hand border of an element
- [border-left](#)
sets the width, color, and style to the left-hand border of an element
- [border-color](#)
sets the border color for all four borders of an element
- [border-style](#)
sets the style for all four borders of an element
- [border-width](#)
sets the width for all four borders of an element
- [border](#)
sets the width, color, and style for all four borders on an element

2. Color And Background Properties

- [background-color](#)
sets the background's color
- [background-image](#)
sets the background image for an element
- [background-repeat](#)
sets the tiling (and tiling direction) of a background-image
- [background-position](#)
sets the position of a background image
- [background-attachment](#)
defines whether the background image scrolls with the containing block or remains fixed to the viewport
- [background](#)
sets the background's appearance
- [color](#)
defines the foreground color for text content

3. Typographical Properties

- **font-family**
sets the font family for text content
- **font-size**
sets the font size for text content
- **font-weight**
sets the font weight for text content
- **font-style**
sets the font style for text content
- **font-variant**
sets the font variant for text content
- **font**
specifies font properties

text-align

sets the horizontal text alignment

text-decoration

specifies the decorations added to the text content of an element

text-indent

sets the indentation of the first line of text in a block

text-transform

controls the capitalization of text

text-shadow

specifies a text shadow effect added to the text content of an element