

html & css basics

class two

HTML tables and lists, outline elements, intro to CSS, backgrounds & font formatting



table <table> <th> <tr> <td>

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Hours</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Monday</td>
    <td>5 PM - 9 PM</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Tuesday</td>
    <td>6 AM - 9 PM</td>
  </tr>
  ...etc....
</table>
```

NOTE: You can add the **border** attribute to see the lines of the table.

table colspan & rowspan

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th colspan="2">Hours</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Monday</td>
    <td>5 PM - 9 PM</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Ordered & unordered lists

Home

About Us

Menu

Directions

ordered & unordered lists

There are three ways to make reservations:

Call us at (000) 123-4567

Reserve online through
Opentable

Send a messenger pigeon

definition list `<dl><dt></dt><dd></dd></dl>`

The definitions of these terms are:

`<dl>`

`<dt>Astronaut:</dt>`

`<dd>someone who goes to space.</dd>`

`<dt>Ice Cream:</dt>`

`<dd>a delicious food made of cream and sugar.`

`</dd>`

`<dt>Puppies:</dt>`

`<dd>tiny dogs.</dd>`

`</dl>`

navigation `<nav>` `</nav>`

`<nav>`

`<ul>`

`<li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>`

`<li><a href="about.html">About Us</a></li>`

`<li><a href="menu.html">Menu</a></li>`

`
>Directions`

`</ul>`

`</nav>`

```
header <header> </header>
```

```
<header>
```

```
  <h1>Sam & Sally's Cafe</h1>
```

```
</header>
```

```
footer <footer> </footer>
```

```
<footer>
```

```
  <p>&copy;2012 Sam & Sally's Cafe  
  | <a href="index.html">Home</a> | <a  
  href="about.html">About Us</a> | <a  
  href="menu.html">Menu</a> | <a  
  href="directions.html"  
  >Directions</a> </p>
```

```
</footer>
```

section <section> </section>

```
<section id="cafe_description">
```

```
<h2>Great food & great times</h2>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph welcoming the  
visitor to come check out the cafe.  
Lorem ipsum .... felis pulvinar ligula  
gravida sodales.</p>
```

```
</section>
```

id <section id="intro"> </section>

- An **id** can be added to any html element to specify it.
- This allows us to call out and style a specific element in CSS.
- IDs are unique and can only be used once.
 - Each element can only have one id.
 - Each page can have only one element with that id.

section & id cont. `<section>` `</section>`

```
<section id="hours">
```

```
<section id="reservations">
```

```
<section id="events">
```

```
<section id="mailing_list">
```

class <section class="intro"> </section>

- Like `id`, a `class` can be added to any html element to specify it.
- This also allows us to call out and style specific elements in CSS.
- Classes are *not* unique.
 - You can use the same class on multiple elements.
 - You can use multiple classes on the same element.

article <article> </article>

Used when content could stand alone – like in a blog.

```
<section id="main_content">
  <h2>The Latest News</h2>
    <article>
      <h1>Our Summer menu is in full swing</h1>
      <p>Sam & was started in 2012 with one purpose... In sodales felis pulvinar ligula...</p>
    </article>
    <article>
      <h1>Sam & Sally's named Best of Denver!</h1>
      <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, ...eu quando pertinax reprimique est.</p>
    </article>
    <article>
      <h1>Try out our new patio</h1>
      <p>Et accumsan constituam eos, sea albucius percipit.</p>
    </article>
</section>
```

```
title <title> </title>
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <title>Welcome to Sam & Sally's  
  Cafe!</title>
```

```
</head>
```

what is CSS?

- Cascading Style Sheets
- Deals with formatting only – content is HTML
 - Writing HTML becomes simpler
 - Updating multiple pages becomes much easier

CSS syntax

- Each statement is called a rule.
- A rule consists of a selector and a declaration.
- A declaration consists of a property and a value.

So you get:

```
selector {property: value;}
```

using the selector

- A specific element: make CSS selector same as HTML element name (`p`, `body`, etc.)
- One item: use HTML attribute `id` and CSS `#selector`
- A group of elements: use HTML attribute `class` and CSS `.selector`
- Can list more than one selector for a rule, separated by commas (`h1, h2, h3`)
- A nested element (`nav ul li a`)

how to attach CSS to HTML

INLINE

Use `style` attribute in an element, within HTML document:

```
<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px">  
This is a paragraph.  
</p>
```

how to attach CSS to HTML

INTERNAL STYLE SHEET

Use `<style>` element in `<head>` element of HTML document:

```
<head>
```

```
  <style type="text/css">
```

```
    hr {color:sienna;}
```

```
    p {margin-left:20px;}
```

```
    body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
```

```
  </style>
```

```
</head>
```

how to attach CSS to HTML

EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET

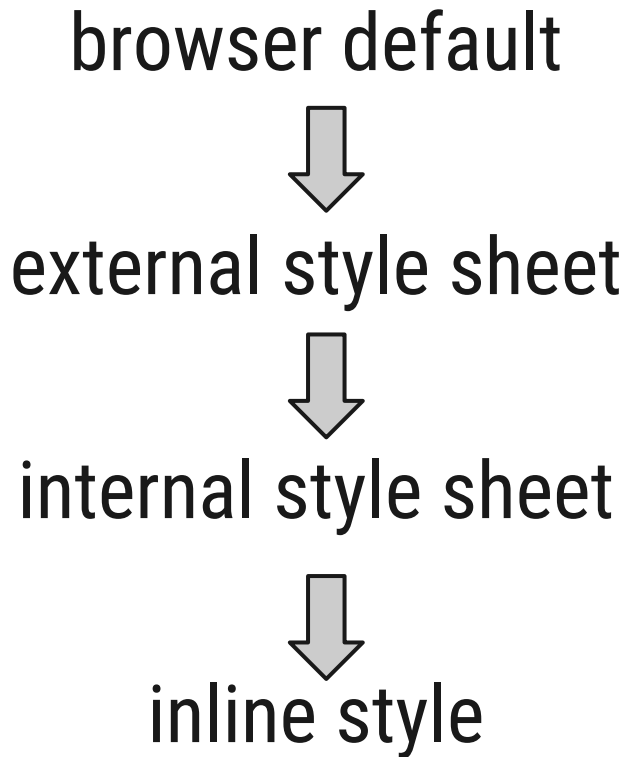
Attach CSS file using `<link>` element in `<head>` element of HTML document

```
<head>
```

```
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="
    mystyle.css" />
```

```
</head>
```

the “cascading” in CSS



Whatever is
more
specific
wins.

...so let's attach our CSS

```
<head>
```

```
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="
  cafe.css" />
```

```
</head>
```

background

background-color

- Name (red)
- RGB (rgb(255,0,0))
- Hex (#ff0000)

TRY IT:

```
body {  
    background-color: #F1F2E4;  
}
```