HTML/CSS

A short review and introduction of basic concepts and syntax

HTML Syntax

Opening tag → `<p>This is my first paragraph of text. As an example.</p>` ← Closing Tag

Block vs. Inline HTML, Introducing Div and Span

Block elements tend to make up the structure of a document

- Paragraphs
- Headings
- Tables
- Lists
- Divs

Inline elements are usually contained within block elements and only surround a small part of its content.

- Links
- Bold/italic
- Spans

A is a block element generic container or division of content.

A is an inline element generic container; it spans a selection of content.

Introduction to CSS

The CSS Syntax is made up of three parts: a selector, a property, and a value.

```
selector {property:value;}

h1 {color:black;}
```

Other Resources

CodeAcademy
http://www.codeacademy.com

Learn HTML and CSS with interactive lessons online for free.

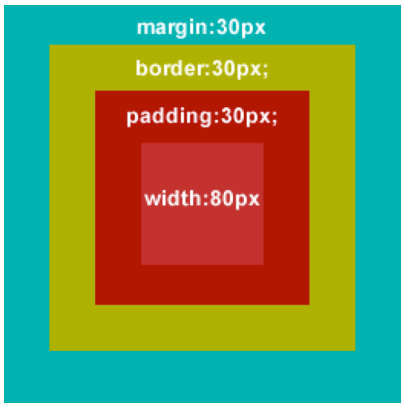
AdobeTV
http://tv.adobe.com/show/learn-dreamweaver-cs5/

Video tutorials for Dreamweaver covering basic to advanced topics.

Pixlr
http://pixlr.com/

Online image editor

CSS Box Model



Extending your style rules with Class and ID

In addition to this simple type of style rule, you can also use CSS to identify HTML elements that you want to appear unique from other elements of the same type on your page, or identify groups of HTML elements that you wish to share the same characteristics. This gives you added flexibility when using CSS to define the layout and presentation of your page; you are not limited to simply one style rule per HTML element.

ID

An ID selector allows you to uniquely identify a particular element. For example you may have many paragraphs on your page but you would like the first paragraph text to appear in red because it contains special directions. Assigning that paragraph an ID of “intro” or “instructions” allows you to specify a special style rule that will only apply to that unique element.

```
#intro {
  font-weight: bold;
  font-family: Georgia, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
  color: red;
}
```

CLASS

A Class selector is useful when you want to mark elements as members of a group allowing them to use a set of style rules. For example if you wanted to have all internal links on your site appear green and all external links on your site appear blue you could create a class called “internal” and a class called “external” with style rules that would apply to each group.

```
.internal {color: blue;}

.external {color: green;}
```

You have to use the class and id attributes in your HTML document

```
<a class=”internal” href=”links.html”>See our list of links</a>

<a class=”external” href=”http://www.umich.edu”>University of Michigan</a>

<p id=”intro”>All submissions must be received by January 1, 2013</p>
```