

Essential HTML & CSS

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Dongyue Studio
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Essential HTML

What is HTML?

- HyperText Markup Language
- A language to describe text, image, video, ...
- Composed of various types of **tags**
 - `html`, `head`, `body`, `meta`, `title`
 - `p`, `h1`, `h2`, `h3`, `h4`, `h5`, `h6`
 - `img`, `a`, `video`, `canvas`
 - `script`, `style`
- Latest Standard: **HTML 5**

HTML



Three Pieces in Web Development

HTML



Structure

CSS



Style

JS



Behavior

View HTML Everywhere

- Open your Chrome browser
- Land on any web page
- Right Click -> View Source Code (Ctrl + U)



View HTML Everywhere (Cont.)

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <title>2018 Spring Web Develop General & Environment Setup by boar</title>
6     <meta name="description" content="2018 Spring Web Develop General & Environment Setup by boar">
7     <meta name="author" content="boar">
8 </head>
9 <body>
10 <h1>Web Develop General & Environment</h1>
11 <ul>
12     <li>Author: <a href="https://github.com/hebingchang" target="_blank">boar</a></li>
13     <li>Time: 2018/03/28 20:45 - 21:30 </li>
14     <li>Location: SJTU, Rotunda</li>
15     <li><a href="web-develop-general&environment.pdf">Slide</a></li>
16 </ul>
17 </body>
18 </html>
19
```

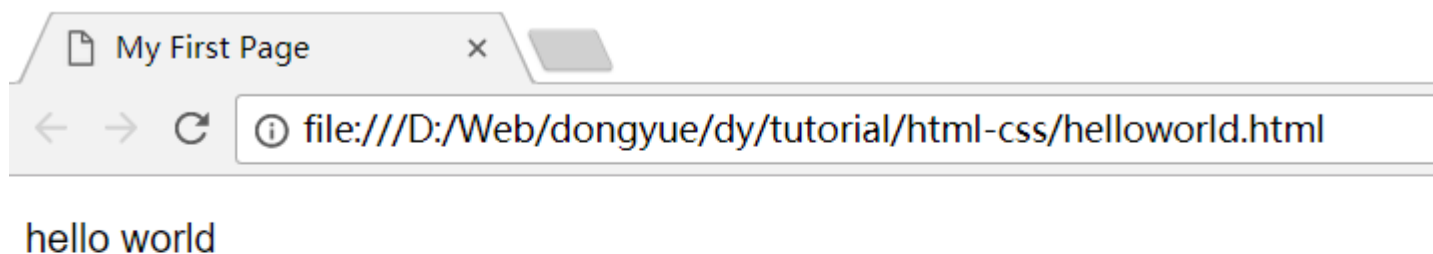
Basic HTML Structure

helloworld.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8" />
5     <title>My First Page</title>
6 </head>
7 <body>
8     <p>hello world</p>
9 </body>
10 </html>
```


Basic HTML Structure

- Open a text editor (Notepad, Sublime Text, ...) and try!
- Save as "helloworld.html"
- <https://jsfiddle.net/rue487ry>



Basic HTML Structure (Cont.)

helloworld.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html> → HTML 5 Declaration
2 <html> → HTML Tag Enclosing the whole content
3   <head> → Head Section
4     <meta charset="utf-8"> → UTF-8 Encoding
5     <title>My First Page</title> → Page Title
6   </head>
7   <body> → Content Section
8     <p>hello world</p> → A Paragraph
9   </body>
10 </html> → Closing Tag
```

Element

tagname must be same

• `<tagname>content</tagname>`

opening tag

closing tag

• `<tagname attr="value">content</tagname>`

attribute

• `<tagname></tagname>`

• `<tagname />`

empty tag (no content)

• `<tagname>`

Element (Cont.)

- Wrapped Tags
- `<a>text`
- `<a>text`

Correct

Wrong

Element (Cont.)

- Whitespace Coalesce
- <https://jsfiddle.net/ccfef2hx/>

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8" />
5     <title>My First Page</title>
6 </head>
7 <body>
8     <p>white    hello world    space</p>
9 </body>
10 </html>
```

whitespace.html

HTML Entities

- Format to display specific characters in HTML
- Only available in “content” part and attribute values of a tag

- ` `; Whitespace
- `&`; & (ampersand)
- `<`; < (less than)
- `>`; > (greater than)
- ...

Element Types

- Block Elements

- `<h1>` ~ `<h6>` Heading 1 ~ 6
- `<p>` Paragraph
- `<hr>` Horizontal Line
- `<div>` Division

- HTML5 Only

- `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<nav>`, `<section>`, `<article>`, `<aside>`, ...

- <https://jsfiddle.net/ca06fxbz/>

Element Types (Cont.)

- Inline Elements (Available in block elements)
 - `` Strong Importance
 - `` Emphasis
 - `` Span
 - `
` Line Break

 - `` Anchor (usually used as hyperlinks)
 - `` Image

 - ...

Lists


- `` or ``
 - `Item 1`
 - `Item 2`
 - ...
- `` or ``
- <https://jsfiddle.net/whg64cw4/>

Form

- `<form>`
 - `<input type="text">`
 - `<label>Label</label>`
 - `<button>Click</button>`
 - ...
- `</form>`
- <https://jsfiddle.net/nL4nnsdu/>

Document Tree

- An HTML document can be viewed as a tree
- You may view the tree in developer panel (F12 in Chrome)



```
Elements Memory Security Network Audits Sources Performance Application Console Adblock Plus
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  #shadow-root (open)
  <head>...</head>
  ... <body cz-shortcut-listen="true"> == $0
    <h1>Dongyue Studio Course and Lecture</h1>
    <!--TODO: fancy style -->
    <div>
      <h2>2016 Spring</h2>
      <ul>
        <li>
          <a href="web/2016_Spring/environment/index.html">
            "Web develop environment setup "
            <i>by @at15</i>
          </a>
        </li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

html body

More Reading

- Tutorial
 - W3Schools HTML Tutorial
 - <http://www.w3school.com.cn/html/>
 - HTML Dog Tutorial
 - <http://www.htmldog.com/guides/html/>
 - Codecademy HTML Tutorial
 - <https://www.codecademy.com/learn/learn-html>
 - freeCodeCamp HTML Tutorial
 - <https://www.freecodecamp.cn/challenges/say-hello-to-html-element>
 - 《Head First HTML and CSS》
- Reference
 - MDN HTML Documentation
 - <https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/HTML>

CSS Intro

What is CSS?

- Cascading Style Sheets
- A **stylesheet** for HTML

CSS Example

- <https://jsfiddle.net/dfa38o50/>

```
1 h1 {  
2     color: red;  
3     font-size: 48px;  
4 }  
5  
6 p {  
7     line-height: 24px;  
8 }
```


Where to put CSS?

- Three methods
 - Add a `<style>` element anywhere in HTML

```
1 <style>
2     h1 { /* ... */ }
3 </style>
```

- Apply styles to a specific element by adding attribute `style="..."`

```
1 <h1 style="color: red;">Heading</h1>
```

- Include an external `.css` file by `<link>` tag

```
1 <head>
2     <meta charset="utf-8">
3     <title>My Page</title>
4     <link rel="stylesheet" href="mypage.css">
5 </head>
```

CSS Ruleset

```
selector1 {  
  property1: value1;  
  property2: value2;  
  /* ... */  
}
```

```
selector2 {  
  /* ... */  
}
```



h1, .class-name, #id, ...



color, font-size, line-height, ...

Selector

- Determine which element to apply one style block
- Three basic selectors
 - `typename` Apply to all the "typename" elements
 - `.classname` Apply to elements with `class="classname"`
 - `#idname` Apply to elements with `id="idname"`
- Advanced selectors
 - `[attr=value]` Apply to elements with `attr="value"`
 - `:pseudo` Pseudo classes/elements

Selector Combinator

- Child combinator (A > B)
 - <https://jsfiddle.net/edr4rbuf/>

```
1 <style>
2   p > span {
3     color: red;
4   }
5 </style>
6 <p>
7   <span>Style Applied!</span>
8   <strong><span>Style Not Applied!</span></strong>
9 </p>
```

Selector Combinator (Cont.)

- Descendant combinator (A B)
 - <https://jsfiddle.net/bkL8orsy/>

```
1 <style>
2   p span {
3     color: red;
4   }
5 </style>
6 <p>
7   <span>Style Applied!</span>
8   <strong><span>Style Applied!</span></strong>
9 </p>
```

Selector Combinator (Cont.)

- Adjacent sibling combinator (A + B)
 - <https://jsfiddle.net/bwao19fb/>

```
1 <style>
2     h1 + p {
3         color: red;
4     }
5 </style>
6 <h1>Heading</h1>
7 <p>Applied!</p>
8 <p>Not Applied!</p>
```

Selector Combinator (Cont.)

- General sibling combinator (A ~ B)
 - <https://jsfiddle.net/ze2Lguch/>

```
1 <style>
2     h1 ~ p {
3         color: red;
4     }
5 </style>
6 <h1>Heading</h1>
7 <p>Applied!</p>
8 <p>Applied!</p>
```

Selector List

- Apply the same style to multiple selectors using comma ,
 - <https://jsfiddle.net/v034417g/>

```
1 <style>
2   .red-text, .focused-text {
3     color: red;
4   }
5 </style>
6 <p class="red-text">I'm red!</p>
7 <p class="focused-text">I'm also red!</p>
```


Specificity

- What if two blocks both apply the same property to one element?
 - Determine the final style by selector specificity
- The easy way to explain
 - `#id` > `.class` > `type`
 - Inline style (`style="..."`) > `<style>` element > external stylesheet

Specificity (Cont.)

- What if two blocks both apply the same property to one element?
 - Determine the final style by selector specificity
- The hard way to calculate
 - Compare the tuple (A,B,C) of selectors from left to right
 - A = number of ID selectors (`#id`)
 - B = number of class selectors (`.class`), attributes selectors (`[attr=value]`), and pseudo-classes (`:pseudo-class`)
 - C = number of type selectors (`typename`) and pseudo-elements (`:pseudo-element`)
 - Ignore universal (*) selector
 - Inline styles always have the highest specificity

Color

- Different Color Formats
 - Name
 - red, green, blue, aqua, ...
 - Hex RGB
 - #ff0000, #f00
 - RGB/RGBA Value
 - rgb(255, 0, 0)
 - rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.6)
opacity (alpha)

Font

- Font Family

```
1 font-family: font1, 'font name2', ...;
```

- Fonts can be:

- Specified Font

- Arial
 - 'Microsoft YaHei' (微软雅黑)
 - 'Times New Roman'
 - 'Source San Hans CN' (思源黑体)
 - ...

- Generic Family (differ by OS and browser)

- serif, sans-serif, monospace, ...

- Example

- <https://jsfiddle.net/j973jd2k/>

Font (Cont.)

- Font Size
 - <https://jsfiddle.net/ct0bqbb7/>

```
1 .fixed-size {  
2     font-size: 12px;  
3 }  
4  
5 .parent-based-size {  
6     font-size: 1.2em; /* 1.2 * parent font size */  
7 }
```

Font (Cont.)

- Font Weight (font-weight)
 - <https://jsfiddle.net/857s7xgg/>
 - 100
 - 200
 - 300
 - 400 (normal)
 - **500**
 - **600**
 - **700** (bold)
 - **800**
 - **900**

Emmet

- <https://www.emmet.io/>
- A plugin for quick HTML code writing
 - Preinstalled in most modern code editors
- Type selectors and follow with <Tab> key
 - `h1+p.red*2+p#paragraph>span.highlight`



<Tab> Key

```
1 <h1></h1>
2 <p class="red"></p>
3 <p class="red"></p>
4 <p id="paragraph"><span class="highlight"></span></p>
```

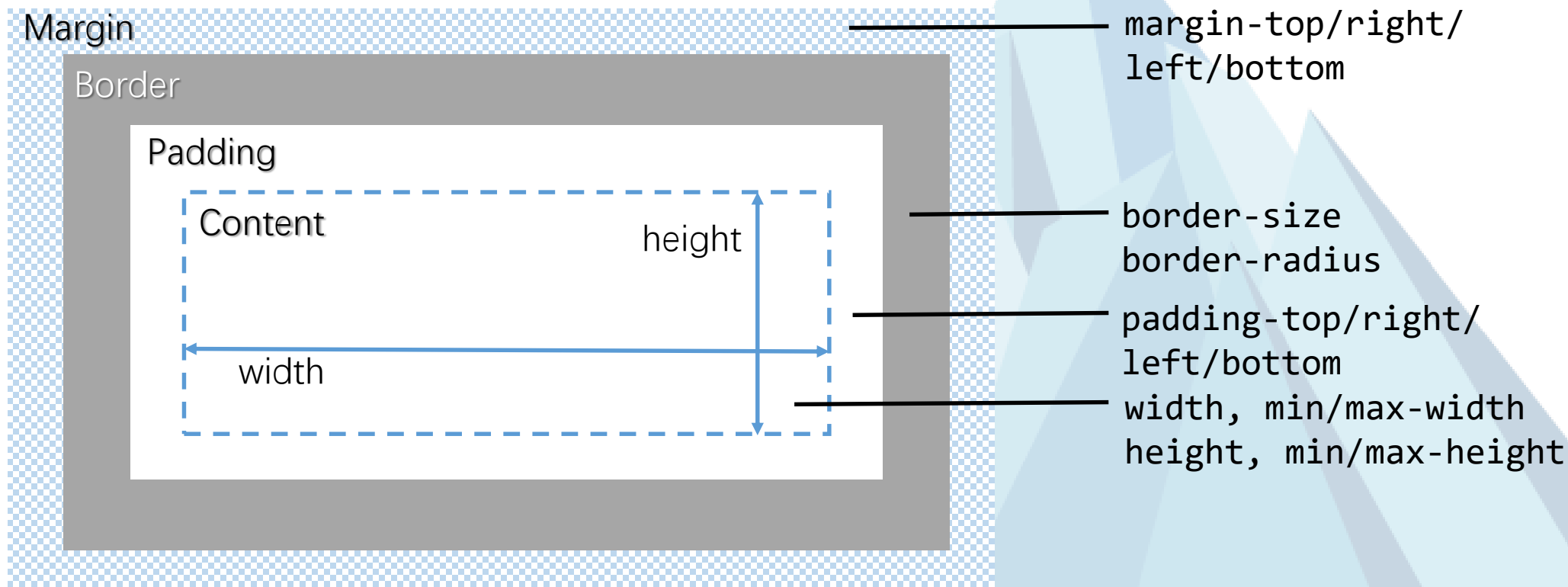
CSS Layout

Box Model

- Core concept of CSS layout system
- Two versions available (controlled by **box-sizing** property)

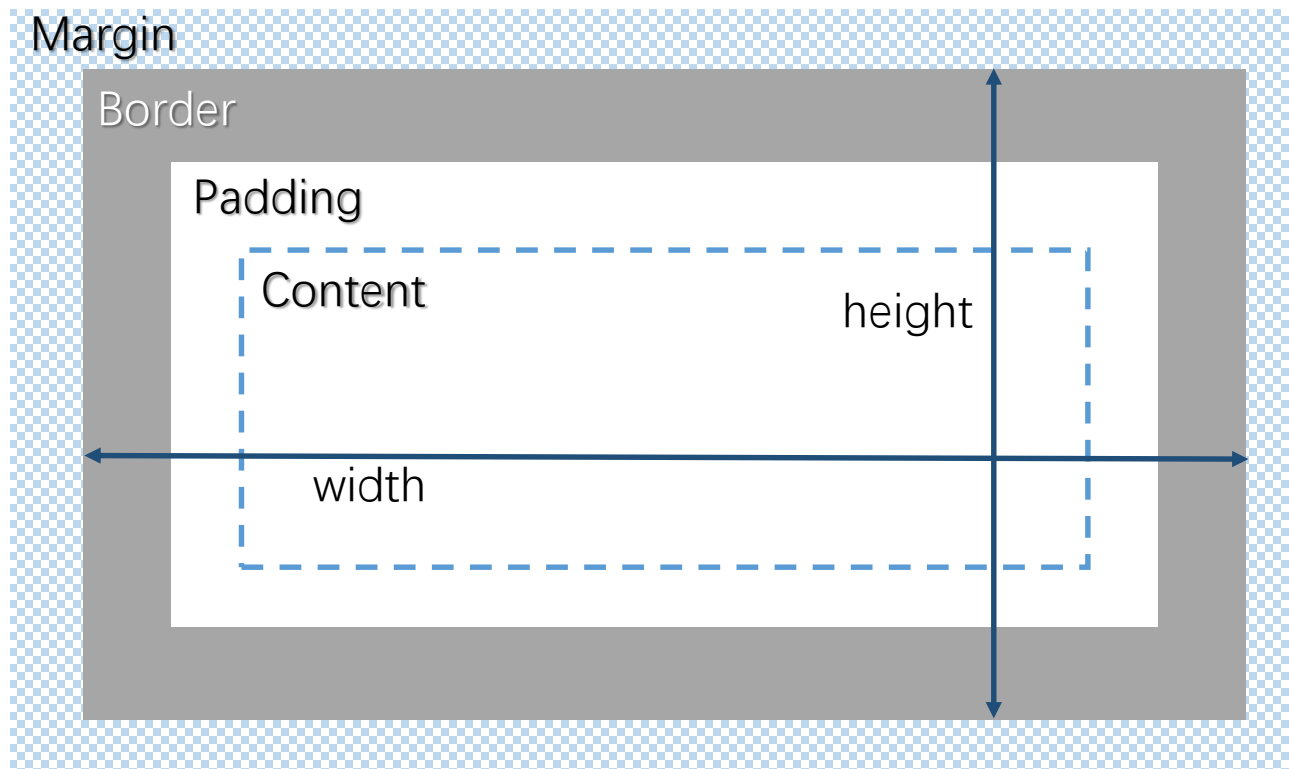
Box Model (Cont.)

- Default Model (`box-sizing: content-box`)



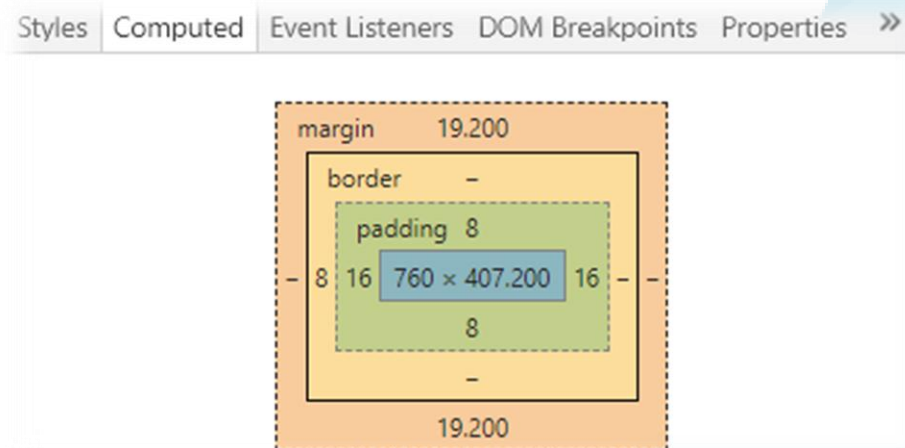
Box Model (Cont.)

- Another Model (`box-sizing: border-box`)



Box Model (Cont.)

- Investigate box models in your browser
 - Open your developer panel (F12 in Chrome)
 - Select “Elements” Tab
 - Select any HTML element in the element tree
 - Inspect the box model of the specified element NOW



Margin Collapsing

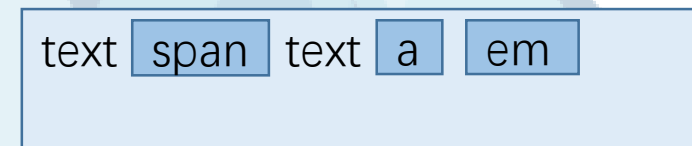
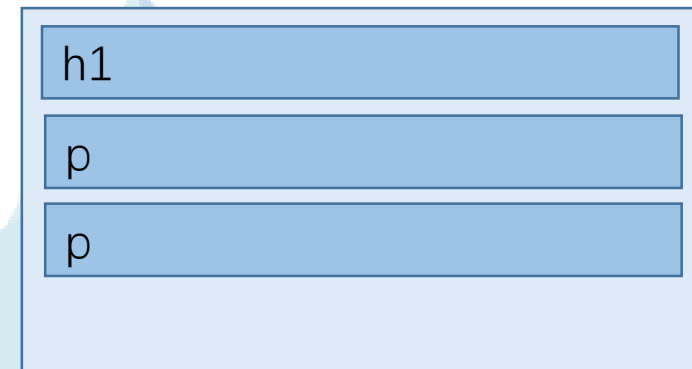
- In specific cases, top and bottom margins are combined into single margin
- The combined margin size is the largest of the individual margins
- The behavior is called Margin Collapsing
- Conditions of margin collapsing
 - Adjacent siblings
 - Parent element and its first/last child
 - Empty blocks
- Example
 - <https://jsfiddle.net/rq8esLcw/>

Negative Margin

- Margin size can be negative (both vertically and horizontally)
- Margin collapse also applies to negative margins
 - Combine margin size is the sum of the largest positive margin and the smallest negative margin
- Example
 - <https://jsfiddle.net/3bq4529y/>

Block and Inline Elements

- Block Elements (div, p, h1~h6, ul, ol, table, ...)
 - Can contain block/inline elements
 - Vertically aligned by default (normal flow)
- Inline Elements (span, em, a, img, ...)
 - Cannot contain block elements
 - Horizontally aligned by default (normal flow)
 - No vertical margin/padding available



Block and Inline Elements (Cont.)

- How to change the behavior of block and inline elements?
 - The `display` property
- `display: block` view as block element
- `display: inline` view as inline element
- `display: inline-block` view as both block and inline element

Float

- Break the default alignment rule!
 - <https://jsfiddle.net/uy3mmtuf/>

```
1 <style>
2   .right {
3     float: right;
4   }
5 </style>
6 <div class="right">I'm on the right in the same line!</div>
7 <p>Normal Text</p>
```

Float (Cont.)

- The Float Disaster
 - <https://jsfiddle.net/dpLouqus/>
- Cause
 - The “float” property will rearrange elements and not calculated in the normal webflow
 - The parent element’s height is “zero”
- Solution
 - Use `clear` property (Clearfix)
 - Create a separate **Block Formatting Context (BFC)**

Clearfix

- `clear: left/right/both;`
- Move the border edge of the element down to the margin edge of all floating elements
- Margin collapse still applies
- Example
 - <https://jsfiddle.net/k0dqkt8r/>
 - A better way: <https://jsfiddle.net/g7L7L373/>

Block Formatting Context

- A separate context to format elements
 - Contrary to Inline Formatting Context (IFC)
 - Elements formatted inside BFC will not affect outside elements
 - The root element has already created a BFC
- BFC can
 - Solve the float disaster
 - Margin collapse won't happen between different BFCs
 - Create a separate context for globally positioned elements

Block Formatting Context (Cont.)

- Ways to create BFC
 - float: left/right
 - position: absolute/fixed
 - overflow: hidden/auto/scroll
 - display: inline-block/table-cell/flex/grid/...
 - ...
- More information
 - https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/CSS/Block_formatting_context

Overlay

- Position elements over other elements
- Using `position` and offset properties (`top/right/bottom/left`) to achieve the goal
- **`position: static`**
 - default mode, offset won't apply
- **`position: relative`**
 - the element will move by offset; the original space is reserved
- **`position: absolute`**
 - the element will move by offset; the original space is not reserved
- **`position: fixed`**
 - the element will be moved to the viewport and not affected by window scroll
- Example
 - <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/position>

Overlap

- Use z-index to adjust rendering order
- Elements with a higher z-index will hide ones with a lower z-index
- z-indexes are compared within one stacking context
- View more detail on MDN
 - https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/CSS_Positioning/Understanding_z_index/The_stacking_context

Topics not covered

- Modern layout systems
 - Flexbox
 - Grid Layout
- Modern CSS features
 - Transitions
 - Animations
 - Media Query
 - Webfont
 - ...

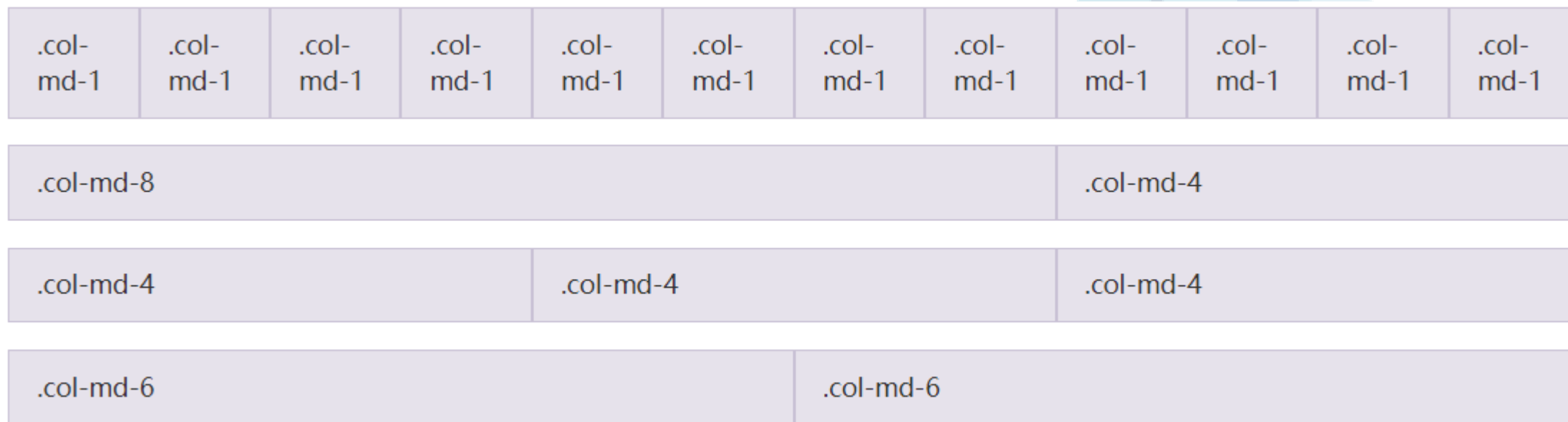
More Reading

- Tutorial
 - W3Schools CSS Tutorial
 - <http://www.w3school.com.cn/css/index.asp>
 - Learn CSS Layout
 - <http://zh.learnlayout.com/>
- Reference
 - MDN
 - <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS>
 - Can I Use ...?
 - <https://caniuse.com/>

Modern CSS

Grid-based Design

- Proposed as a widely-used standard
- The 12-grid layout



Responsive Design

- One layout for all devices and all screens
 - Mobiles, Tablets, PCs
- Methods to achieve this goal
 - Use SVG and high-resolution images
 - Use rem instead of em and px
 - Control the content layout by media queries

CSS Framework

- Frameworks provides a lot of predefined styles and a default theme
- Popular frameworks include
 - Bootstrap 3 & 4
 - Foundation
 - Bulma
 - ...

Sass

- Syntactically Awesome Style Sheets
- A CSS extension language which can be compiled into pure CSS
- Support variables, modules, nesting, etc.

```
1 $nav-color: red;
2
3 nav {
4   ul {
5     margin: 0;
6     padding: 0;
7     list-style: none;
8     color: $nav-color;
9   }
10 }
```

Asset Pipeline

- Autoprefixer
 - Add prefixed CSS properties automatically to solve compatibility problems
- Webpack
 - Bundle front-end assets in a modularized manner
 - A must-to-have tool for front-end assets building at the present

Thank You