< 6.1040 R5>

HTML + CSS

</6.1040 R5>

Roadmap

Intro to HTML

DOM

• Intro to CSS + Layouts

Exercise

Prep Solutions

What is HTML?

- HyperText Markup Language
- Standard markup language for web pages
- Tells browser how to display content
- Made up of nested elements (DOM)

```
Class="ewsit-eur"

'wont class="sfeur"

'y > Snpscuiption

'y Class="sfeur"

'or class="col-s"

'or class="contsium"

'or class="nseu-pelon"

'or clas
```

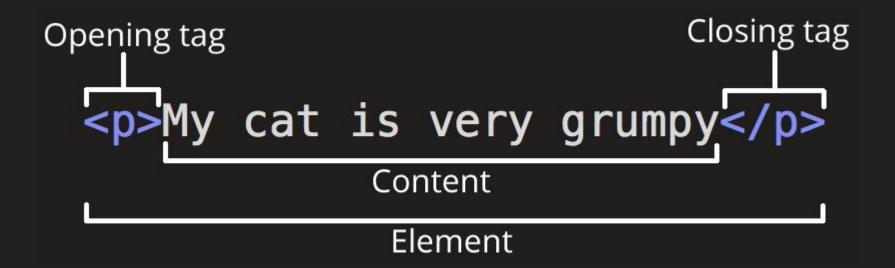
Motivation

• Structural glue that holds web pages together

Dictates which elements and functionalities will appear on your webpage

- In practice, HTML needs to be paired with CSS for aesthetics/layout and JavaScript for functionality/reactivity
 - Example: Log In button
 - But HTML is the central component that makes frontends work!

A Single HTML Element



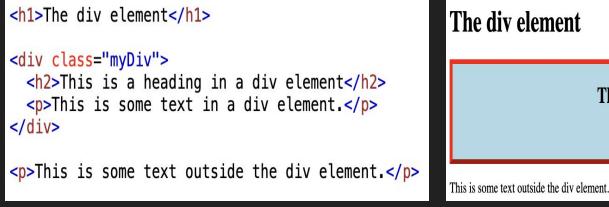
Common Semantic HTML Elements

Element Tag	Description	Example
<h1></h1>	Heading	<pre><h1>Hello World!</h1></pre>
<h2></h2>	Subheading	<h2>Hello World!</h2> Hello World!
	Line Break	Hello World! <hello p="" world!<=""> Hello World! Hello World!</hello>
	Link	MIT Home Page MIT Home Page

Demo!!!!!

Div

- Container that holds other elements
- Keeps elements organized in a nested format
- Allows CSS to be applied to all nested elements in Div
- Not semantic div in itself doesn't say anything about the content





You Can Nest Other HTML Elements Too!

```
<l
 I ike design
 Iike coding
 I like 6.1040!
```

- I like design
- I like coding
- I like 6.1040!

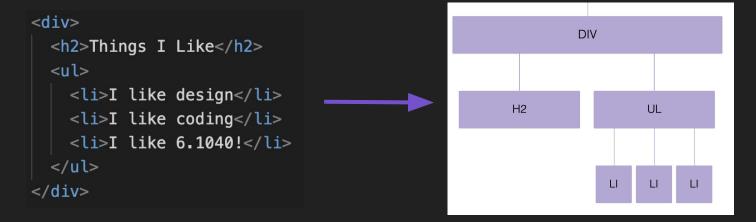
Structure of an HTML Document

- 3 main components: <html>, <head>, <body>
- <html> tag is the root of our document, container for all other elements
- <head> contains information about our document
 - Title of the page (shown in page's tab)
 - Version of HTML
 - Metadata
- <body> contains all of the elements you want to display on your web page
 - Headers
 - ∘ Text
 - Images
 - Etc.

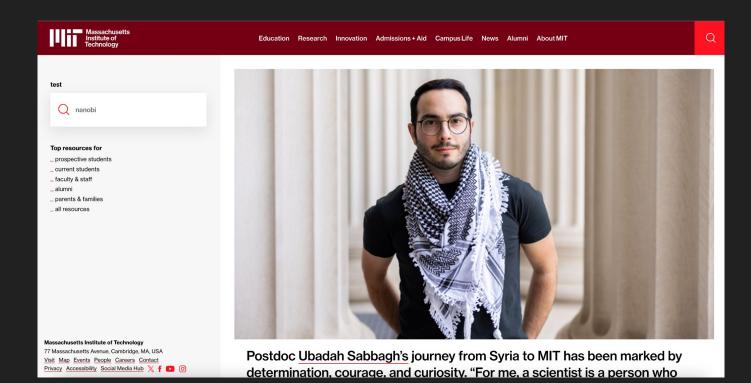
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>Heading Content</h2>
    Paragraph Content
</body>
</html>
```

What is the DOM?

- Document Object Model
- Structure for the documents in a web page
- Think of DOM HTML file as a tree with (potentially lots of) child nodes
 rather than a stack of elements



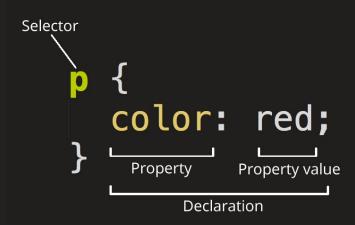
Demo



Intro to CSS + Layouts

Intro to CSS

- Cascading Style Sheets
- How we make HTML pretty!
- Set of rules that dictates either a particular element or set of elements



What can CSS rules apply to?

• 3 main things: tag name, class, id

Tag Name

```
<style>
h1, h2, p {
   text-align: center;
   color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<h2>Smaller heading!</h2>
This is a paragraph.
```

Hello World!

Smaller heading!

This is a paragraph.

Class

```
<style>
.center {
   text-align: center;
   color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned heading</h1>
Red and center-aligned paragraph.
```

Red and center-aligned heading

Red and center-aligned paragraph.

```
#para1 {
   text-align: center;
   color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

cp id="para1">Hello World!
This paragraph is not affected by the style.
```

Hello World!

This paragraph is not affected by the style.

Some more things about rules!

- Some basics to get you started:
 - o color: red; color: #5203fc;
 - o height/width/font-size: 20px;
 - border: 1px solid black;
- Units can be confusing! Stick to the simplest ones:
 - px is pixels
 - em is the font size (so you can define other things relative to the font)
 - % is the percent of the parent element's size

Keep your CSS MODULAR! Separation of Concerns!

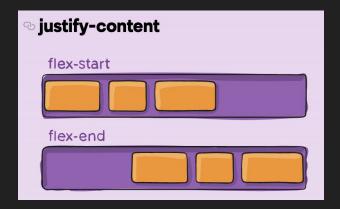
- When possible, keep your CSS stylizations in a separate file,
 e.g. style.css or main.css (this is how we do it in starter code)
 - More modular, separation of concerns
- You can include CSS in-line with HTML elements, or include it in the file after the HTML elements. We do not recommend this!!!

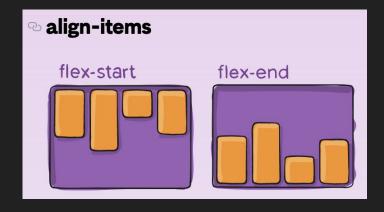
Layout

- So far you have just learned how to change element appearance!
- CSS also lets you determine how to align your elements within a web page

Flexbox

- Web layout model that is intuitive and user friendly
- Allows you to do things like center items, left justify, have space in between items, etc.

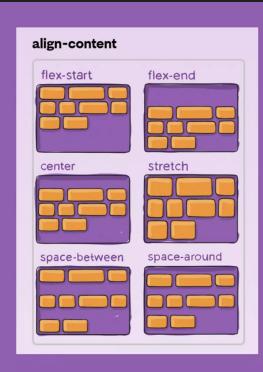


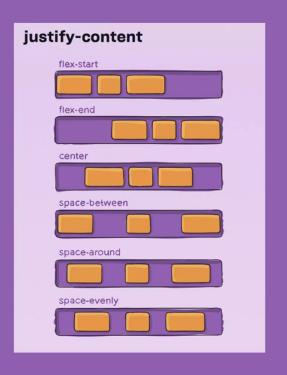


Flexbox

- Make sure parent element has CSS property display: flex;
- Align items horizontally using property justify-content:
 flex-start | flex-end | space-between |
 space-around;
- Align items vertically using property align-items: flex-start
 | flex-end | stretch | center;
- And many more!

Flexbox





Exercise

Exercise

Add a FAQ and Contact Me link to the About Me page of your portfolio!

Requirements:

- 1) FAQ must begin with a header reading FAQ
- 2) FAQ questions must be bolded, answers must appear below it italicized.
- 3) Header and question/answers need to be centered (can we do this in one command?)
- 4) Wrap contact link in a <footer> element container
- 5) Contact link should have text: "Questions? E-mail me at <your email>"
 - a) You can use a fake address if you do not want to disclose your real email
- 6)

Note that in-line styling for this exercise is okay.

FAQ

Question 1

Answer

Question 2

Answer

Questions? Contact me at zjohnson@mit.edu

References

HTML Elements: https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp

CSS Tutorial: https://www.w3schools.com/css/

Flexbox Guide: https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/a-guide-to-flexbox/

```
<div style = 'text-align: center;'>
<h1>FAQ</h1>
Question 1
Answer
Question 2
Answer
</div>
</div>

<footer>
Questions? Contact me at <a href="mailto:zjohnson@mit.edu">zjohnson@mit.edu</a>
</footer>
```