ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Instructor: Nelson Padua-Perez (nelson@cs.umd.edu).
- Class Web Site:
- No posting of code in the forum.
- Check class announcements daily.
- Quiz #1 (Friday at 2:00 pm)
Comparison

- Block elements begin on new lines whereas inline elements don’t.
- Block elements create larger structures (allow you to define the large structure of your document) whereas inline elements don’t.

Block Elements Examples

- Paragraphs (<p>), Headings, Lists, Tables, Division (<div>), Block Quotations, Preformatted Text (<pre>)

Inline Element Examples

- Anchors (<a>), Images (<img>), Line Breaks (<br />)

Block elements may contain other block elements, inline elements, and data. Some block elements may not contain other block elements.

Inline elements may contain inline elements and data.
Why the following example does not validate?

Example: ValidationProblem.html
SUGGESTIONS FOR WRITING HTML CODE

- Add the corresponding end tag immediately.
- Use indentation.
- Have a consistent style.
- Use comments to separate sections of your code.
- Validate your code as you develop it (not at the end).
DEFINING YOUR WAM WEB PAGE

- As a student of the university you have a directory (folder) where you can place your html documents.
- Location of your folder:
  - Machine: wam.umd.edu
  - Login by using your directoryID/Password combination
  - Folder location: /pub/YOURDIRECTORYID
- Main html document should be named index.html
- Web Page Address: http://www.wam.umd.edu/~YOURDIRECTORYID/
  - Notice there is a ~ before your directory id
- **Windows Users** - Use F-Secure to transfer your document to wam
- **Mac Users** – Use Fugu to transfer your documents to wam
  - [http://rsug.itd.umich.edu/software/fugu/](http://rsug.itd.umich.edu/software/fugu/)
- Demo
- You will need you wam location for Project #1 so make sure you access the repository ASAP (before the project is posted).
CSS (CASCADING STYLE SHEETS)

- Official W3C standard for controlling presentation
- Specification: [http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/](http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/)
- Style Sheets
  - Text file with rules. It includes no html.
  - Style sheets files use a .css extension.
  - Allows you to apply typographic styles (font size, line spacing, etc.)
  - Allows you to apply spacing instructions.
  - Allows you to have page layout control.
  - Smaller html files by avoiding redundancy in style specification.
  - Easy update a collection of pages by updating only a single file.
  - Example: ExternalFile.css
RULES

- Rule - Basic element of a style sheet.
- Rule - describes the formatting associated with a page element.
- Rule format

    selector declaration

    selector – identifies what should be styled in a web document (e.g., h1, p).
    declaration – what and how that portion of the web document should be modified.

- declaration - consists of property: value pair(s) enclosed in { }
- Examples:

    h1 {color: green}
    p {
        font-size: 10px,
        color: red;
    }

- Notice there is a space after the colon (;)
- Example: ExternalFile.css
- Popular properties – color, font-family, font-size, text-decoration
- HTML Dog CSS Properties –
TYPES OF STYLE SHEETS

- **Inline**
  - Style information applied to specific tag (e.g., `<p style=...`).
  - Avoid if possible.

- **Internal**
  - Using the `<style>` tag in the header of the html document.
  - Convenient to provide own style to a specific page.
  - Example: `InternalStyle.html`

- **External**
  - External style sheet which web pages link to (see `<link>` tag).
  - Preferred approach.
  - Example: `ExternalFile.html` and `ExternalFile.css`
Why cascading?

- Rules can come from different sources (inline, external file, etc.). The final set of rules that apply to a document comes from cascading all the sources.

Rule Conflict Resolution

- To resolve conflicts, styles defined at a specific level override those set at a higher level.
- Example: you can set the color of body text to be blue but you can override to red the text in a list.
- When multiple style files are linked or imported the last will take precedence.
- A child element inherits the same properties of its parent element (unless otherwise specified).
CSS VALIDATOR

- [http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/](http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/)
- Notice you have three choices
  - by URI
  - by File Upload
  - by direct input
You can specify colors using one of the following predefined colors:

- yellow
- white
- teal
- silver
- red
- purple
- orange
- olive
- navy
- maroon
- lime
- green
- gray
- fuchsia
- blue
- black
- aqua

Source for colors

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_colors.asp

You can specify a color by indicating the red, green and blue components. For example, all the following are equivalent:

- red
- rgb(255,0,0)
- #ff0000