

Review HTML and CSS

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- See
 - <http://archive.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimer.html>
 - <http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/learning>

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Terms

- *SGML*
 - Standard Generalized Markup Language--a standard for describing markup languages
- *DTD*
 - Document Type Definition--this is the formal specification of a markup language, written using SGML
- *HTML*
 - HyperText Markup Language--HTML is an SGML DTD (see: <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/sgml/dtd.html>)

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The Minimal HTML Document

```
<html>
  <head>
    <TITLE>A Simple HTML Example</TITLE>
  </head>
  <body>
    <H1>HTML is Easy To Learn</H1>
    <P>Welcome to the world of HTML. This is the first
      paragraph. While short it is still a paragraph!</P>
    <P>And this is the second paragraph.</P>
    <!-- your comments here -->
  </body>
</html>
```

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Logical Versus Physical Styles

- HTML has two types of styles for individual words or sentences:
 - *Logical styles* tag text according to its meaning
 - *Physical styles* indicate the specific appearance of a section
- Why division of content and presentation?
 - Division of work
 - Several forms of presentation (print, Web,...)
 - Changes in the presentation

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Physical Styles

-
 - **bold text**
- <I>
 - *italic text*
- <TT>
 - typewriter text, e.g. fixed-width font.

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Logical Styles

- ``
 - for emphasis. *Typically displayed in italics.* (
- `<CITE>`
 - for titles of books, films, etc. *Typically displayed in italics.*
- ``
 - for strong emphasis. **Typically displayed in bold.**

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Linking

- **Relative**
`Maine`
- **Absolute**
`Webster
Home`

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Fill-out Forms

```
<FORM METHOD="POST" ACTION="http://hoohoo.ncsa.uiuc.edu/cgi-bin/post-query">
```

The text entry field, with default value "foo", goes here:

```
<INPUT NAME="entry1" VALUE="foo"> <P>
```

Now, here's two checkboxes right in a row: <P>

```
<OL>
```

```
<LI> <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="box1" VALUE="activated" CHECKED>
```

The first

checkbox, on by default.

```
<LI> <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="box2" VALUE="primed"> The second
```

checkbox, off by default.

```
</OL>
```

To submit the query, press this button: <INPUT TYPE="submit"

```
VALUE="Submit Query">. <P>
```

To reset the various form elements to their default states, press this

button: <INPUT TYPE="reset" VALUE="Reset To Default Values">. <P>

```
</FORM>
```

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CSS - Cascading Style Sheets

- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a simple mechanism for adding style (e.g. fonts, colors, spacing) to Web documents.
- It separates CONTENT and DESIGN
- You can set: Fonts, Colors, Borders, Backgrounds, margins,...

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CSS Elements

```
H1 { color: green;
      text-align: center;
    }
```

```
A:link, A:visited {
  text-decoration: none }
A:hover {
  background: cyan }
```

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CSS Example

```
<HTML><HEAD>
  <TITLE>Bach's home page</TITLE>
  <STYLE>
    H1, H2 { color: green }
  </STYLE>
</HEAD><BODY>
  <H1>Bach's home page</H1>
  <P>Johann Sebastian Bach was a prolific
    composer. Among his works are:
  <UL>
    <LI>the Goldberg Variations
    <LI>the Brandenburg Concertos
    <LI>the Christmas Oratorio
  </UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

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CSS Example II

```
<HTML><HEAD>
  <TITLE>Bach's home page</TITLE>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</HEAD><BODY>
  <H1>Bach's home page</H1>
  <P>Johann Sebastian Bach was a prolific
    composer. Among his works are:
  <UL>
    <LI>the Goldberg Variations
    <LI>the Brandenburg Concertos
    <LI>the Christmas Oratorio
  </UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

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Class Attributes

- HTML:

```
<h2 class="subsection">Getting
  started</h2>
```
- CSS:

```
h2.subsection {
  margin-top: 8em;
  margin-bottom: 3em;
}
```

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