# HTML & CSS

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#### What are HTML and CSS?

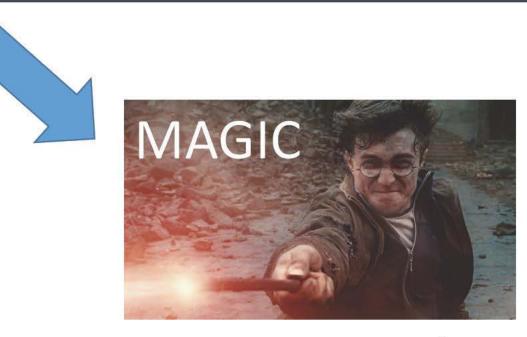
- HyperText Mark-up Language and Cascading Style Sheets are two languages that are used to encode Web pages.
- They are probably the most common mark-up languages in use today.
- HTML describes a web-page and its content
- CSS provides rules for laying out content and styling it

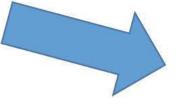
## Why should you care about HTML & CSS?

- Most Web-based digital editions will be produced using HTML
- Digital editions often communicate visually, so CSS is used to style the HTML
- Knowing how to reverse-engineer HTML and CSS will help you if you are ever involved in any sort of web publishing
- Basic Web literacy is empowering!

#### What happens when you visit a web page?

#### • 🛈 www.digitalmanuscripts.eu





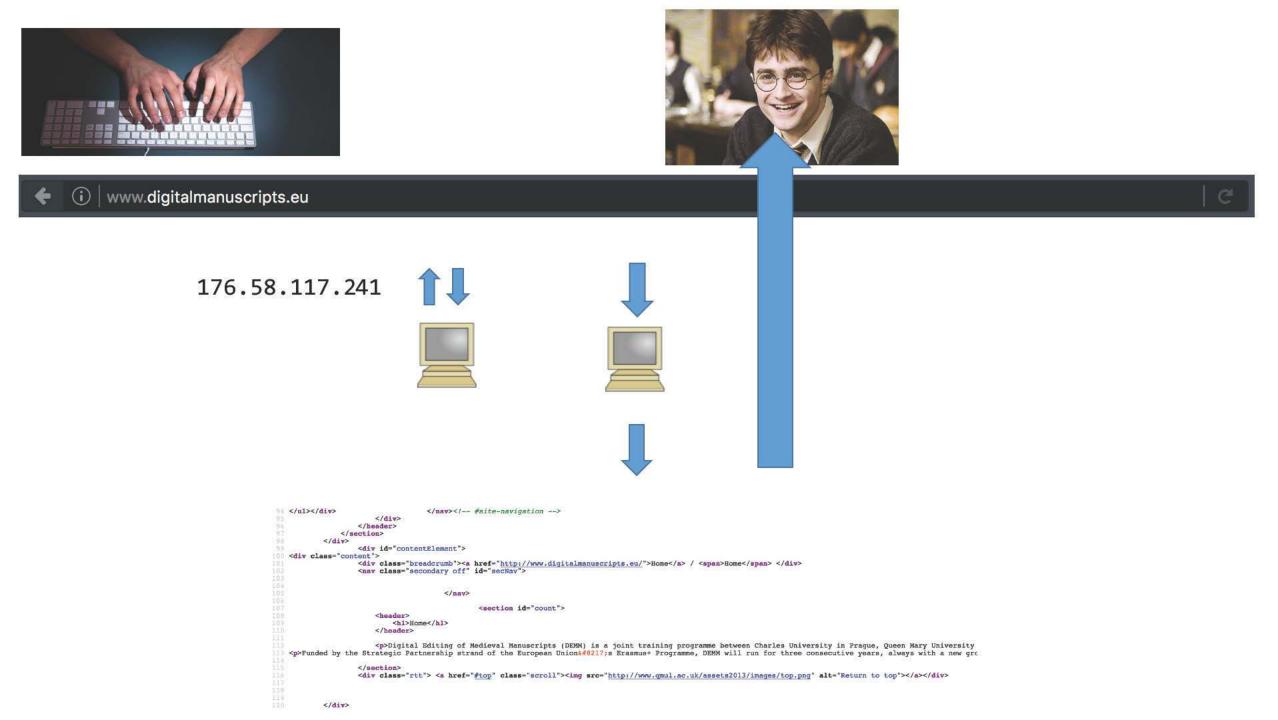
Queen Mary						
Digital Editing of Medieval Manuscripts						
HOME	PARTNERS	PEOPLE	TRAINING PROGRAMME	EDITIONS SANDBOX		
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#### Home

Digital Editing of Medieval Manuscripts (DEMM) is a joint training programme between Charles University in Prague, Queen Mary University of London, the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, the University of Siena, and the library of the Klosterneuburg Monastery. It equips advanced MA and PhD students in medieval

studies with the necessary skills to edit medieval texts and work in a digital environment. This is done through a year-long programme on editing medieval manuscripts and their online publication: a rigorous introduction to medieval





#### A basic HTML5 document

html				
<html></html>				
<head></head>				
<title>HTML Basics</title>				
<body></body>				
<header></header>				
<h1>HTML &amp; CSS The Languages of the Web</h1>				
<h2>Part 1 of 2: HTML</h2>				
<abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr> is the language of the Web. It's what every web page you visit is written in.				
HTML might look complicated, but it is actually very simple.				
This file, for instance, is made up of fewer than twenty lines of code. You can have a look at the source of any web page by right clicking and choosing ' <code>View Source</code> ', or pressing <code>Ctrl+U</code> in your web browser (or <code>Cmd+U</code> if you're using a Mac).				
some stuff removed here				
HTML (unlike TEI XML) is a very <strong>forgiving</strong> standard. You can get it almost entirely wrong, and the page will still work!				
some stuff removed here				
Next, we'll look at the layout language of the web: <a href="css.html">CSS</a> .				

#### HTML

- Defines *content*
- Can (but shouldn't) describe appearance, because separation of mark-up and appearance makes updating things *much easier*
- Can (but doesn't have to) be semantically meaningful
- Made up of <elements></elements> and attribute="value" pairs
- Evolved, de facto standard, and as such
- Much more forgiving than TEI
- Some overlaps with TEI, but these are **mostly coincidental**

## A few HTML Elements

- Documenttype: <!DOCTYPE html> and root element: <html>
- <head></head> defines some document metadata:
- <title></title> defines the document title.
- <body></body> defines the main part of the document (the stuff you actually see)
- <h1></h1>, <h2></h2>, <h3></h3> etc mark up different levels of headings, you might find them inside a <header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></header></he
- tags mark up paragraphs (like in TEI)
- <section></section> tags mark up semantically-meaningful sections of a document
- <!-- comments (notes for programmers) look like this -->
- HTML has ordered lists and unordered lists , both of which contain list items:
- Words in HTML can be <em></em> emphasised or marked as important with <strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></strong>
- HTML often contains <a></a> link elements with href="http://website.com" attributes

# Simple HTML Magic http://jsfiddle.net/sparkyc84/wd288kcu/

#### Basic features of CSS

- Defines the *appearance* of a document
- Relatively simple to read
- selectors { } target HTML elements by name and/or other properties
- Selectors can be very broad, for example <a href="html">html</a> targets the whole document
- Selectors contain rules comprising property: value; pairs
- Rules define appearance, or layout, e.g.:
- color: red;
- Or position, e.g.:
- margin: 20px;
- Or more esoteric things like backgrounds e.g.:
- background: url('http://www.themesltd.com/backgrounds/tv-andmovie/harry\_potter.jpg');

## A basic (and ugly) CSS stylesheet

```
<style type="text/css">
html{
     background: pink;
 }
p{
     width: 98%;
     padding: 1%;
     background: white;
     color: DarkSalmon;
}
```

</style>

Making our HTML beautiful http://bit.ly/1oo1dBP http://jsfiddle.net/sparkyc84/wd288kcu/