

# HTML & CSS

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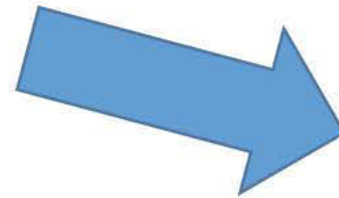
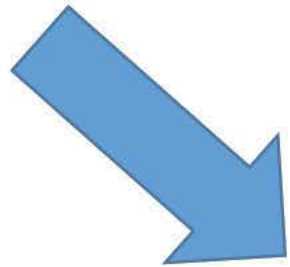
# What are HTML and CSS?

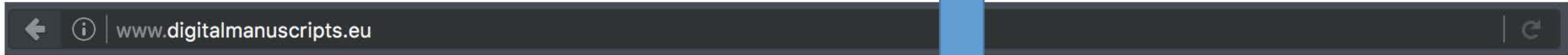
- HyperText Mark-up Language and Cascading Style Sheets are two languages that are used to encode Web pages.
- They are probably the most common mark-up languages in use today.
- HTML describes a web-page and its content
- CSS provides rules for laying out content and styling it

# Why should you care about HTML & CSS?

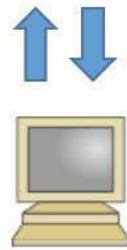
- Most Web-based digital editions will be produced using HTML
- Digital editions often communicate visually, so CSS is used to style the HTML
- Knowing how to reverse-engineer HTML and CSS will help you if you are ever involved in any sort of web publishing
- Basic Web literacy is empowering!

# What happens when you visit a web page?





176.58.117.241



```
94 </ul></div> </nav><!-- #site-navigation -->
95 </div>
96 </header>
97 </section>
98 </div>
99 <div id="contentElement">
100 <div class="content">
101 <div class="breadcrumb"><a href="http://www.digitalmanuscripts.eu/">Home</a> / <span>Home</span> </div>
102 <nav class="secondary off" id="secNav">
103
104 </nav>
105
106 <section id="count">
107 <header>
108 <h1>Home</h1>
109 </header>
110
111 <p>Digital Editing of Medieval Manuscripts (DEMM) is a joint training programme between Charles University in Prague, Queen Mary University
112 <p>Funded by the Strategic Partnership strand of the European Union's Erasmus+ Programme, DEMM will run for three consecutive years, always with a new gr
113 </section>
114 <div class="rtt"> <a href="#top" class="scroll"></a></div>
115
116
117
118
119
120 </div>
```



# 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

- Document type: `<!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>`
- `<p></p>` 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 `<ol></ol>` and unordered lists `<ul></ul>`, both of which contain list items: `<li></li>`
- Words in HTML can be `<em></em>` emphasised or marked as important with `<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 `html{ }` 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-and-movie/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/>