

CONTAINERS-BUILDING BLOCKS of HTML

- Elements with both Open and Closing Tags can contain text, images and other HTML elements
- Elements without a closing tag do not contain content!

PHRASE ELEMENTS

- Phrase elements apply text effects to parts of text content contained within an element.
 - Examples are bold ``, italics ``
- `<h1>Recording Academy Grammy Awards 2020</h1>`

Recording Academy **Grammy Awards** 2020

- When formatting the entire text content within an element, CSS style is a better choice.

ID→FRAGMENT SELECTOR or ID SELECTOR

- id selector uniquely identifies a single element within an HTML document.
- id selector is an element attribute.
- id selector is a unique identified without spaces, case-sensitive and cannot start with a number.
- id selector can be referenced by CSS, Javascript and HTML hyperlinks.
- Syntax to reference or select an element by id:
 - hashtag, #, then its value.

EXAMPLES

1. `<h1 id="courses"> My Courses</h1>`
2. `Go to My Courses`
3. `link to My Courses in Lab 2A`

IMG → IMAGE ELEMENT

- Filepath Absolute and Relative
- Copyright laws and Use of Images
 - [copyright flowchart](#)
 - [Another link](#)
 - [US copyright laws](#)
- IMG stand alone element with no closing tag.
- SRC and ALT attributes are required.

```

```

Image filename
with or without
path name

If the image file cannot be
found, this value will be
displayed as a message

Displays the image
in pixel size

CSS-Cascading Style Sheet

WEEK 3

- CSS. How the user visualizes content?
- Cascading Style Hierarchy
 1. Browser Defaults
 2. External CSS (<link> element and .css file)
 3. Embedded CSS (<style> element)
 4. Inline or Local CSS (style attribute)
- Inline or Local CSS has the highest rank for CSS selection
- Browser Defaults have the lowest rank for CSS selection
- One exception to ranking. If link element is after style element in html document, then External CSS and Embedded CSS swap priority.

CSS-Cascading Style Sheet cont'd

1. Inline or Local Styles

- **Style attribute** within a specific element's opening tag
- A semi-colon separates multiple **CSS properties**
- CSS only applies to this tag
- `<h1 style="text-decoration:underline; color:green;"> CSCE 102</h1>`

CSS comments are located within the STYLE element.

```
/* this is a css comment */
```

CSS-Cascading Style Sheet cont'd

2.Embedded STYLE sheet

- <style> element contained within <head> element
- CSS only applies to HTML elements within this HTML document
- **CSS declarations** contained with STYLE element

3.External STYLE sheet

- A separate document with .CSS extension
- <link> element in <head> element of HTML document
- Contains only the **CSS declarations**

CSS Properties Syntax

WEEK 3

- Syntax==>CSS property colon property values
- **Examples:**

```
font-size: 20px      width: 50px      transform: rotate(30deg)      background-image: url('UofSc_logo.jpg')
```

CSS Declarations Syntax

- Syntax==> selector open Curly Bracket CSS Properties closing Curly Bracket
- **Examples:**

```
h1, h2 {font-size: 20px;
        color:purple;}

body {background-image: url('UofSc_logo.jpg');
      background-repeat: repeat-x;}

div {text-align:center}
```

CSS Selectors

- Possible selectors:
 - Element selector selects **all elements** of this type
 - Id selector selects **only one element** with this unique id
 - Class selector selects **multiple elements** with this class
 - Group selector(,) selects **all elements** like these types
 - Descendant Selector() selects **all elements that are children of a parent**. This means the child element is contained within the parent element.
 - Universal Selector(*) selects **all elements** in HTML document.