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# Html in css

This course is part of W3C's "Front-End Web Developer" Professional Certificate. Have you just begun your journey into Web development? This course introduces you to the basics of Web design and teach you how to style your Web site for a professional look and feel. In this course, we guide you step-by-step in using the latest Web standards to structure your content and presentation like a professional. You will explore numerous CSS features to help you control the look and feel of your site such as colors, fonts and layout. By the end of the course, you should understand all the fundamental elements of CSS and how to use them effectively. It is recommended that you are at least a little familiar with HTML before taking this course, but we are providing you with the HTML code when necessary. Basic selection of CSS properties Fundamental CSS selectors Designing page layout through relative positioning with CSS Best practices in Web design Module 1: Getting started with CSS What is CSS? Why is CSS important? Module 2: Building CSS rules HTML review Building a CSS rule Attaching CSS to HTML using selectors Applying styles using CSS properties Module 3: Specific HTML targeting with CSS selectors Using HTML classes and IDs CSS pseudo-classes Combining selectors Module 4: Layout and positioning The basics of layout Floating elements Relative positioning Module 5: Designing your Web site for your audience The basics of design Designing for your audience Why accessibility is important Why internationalization is important Historical Web design trends Current Web design trends The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)Receive an instructor-signed certificate with the institution's logo to verify your achievement and increase your job prospectsAdd the certificate to your CV or resume, or post it directly on LinkedInGive yourself an additional incentive to complete the courseedX, a non-profit, relies on verified certificates to help fund free education for everyone globally Mentor at MicroverseThis post will help beginners who are just starting up with programming to solve problem with understanding HTML & CSS. By the end of this article you should be able to understand some key concepts of both HTML & CSS.Firstly, I will like to share with you my experience with these two technologies. Building a website with HTML & CSS at the beginning to me felt really overwhelming. You first think you are better at it, then realise you still suck at applying simple basic concepts. The way out of situations like this is revisiting the basics and also code by yourself and not having to read too much of resources without practicing them. To me, my mistakes have really built me in an amazing manner. In addition to this, don't be scared of making mistakes. As much as you need to know HTML & CSS, you don't need to master everything or be an expert at this at all. So with that in mind, Let's get started.Here are some basic commonly used HTML/CSS Tags. Tags and elementsAn HTML tag is a special word or letter surrounded by angle brackets, < and >. You use tags to create HTML elements, such as paragraphs or links.here is a few tags that are commonly use.The declaration describes this document to be HTML5The element is the root element of an HTML pageThe element contains meta information about the documentThe element specifies a title for the document The element contains the visible page contentThe element defines a large headingThe element defines a paragraph.We also have ,,,,,, etc.. to find out more visit the following website using the links below.Frameworks and librariesFirst thing, what are the key differences between Frameworks and Libraries?Frameworks are pieces of codes that define the architecture of your projects and helps in programming. They are codes written by someone to make building of web pages and websites as fast as possible where we don't necessarily need to bother about what's happening behind the hood. A good example of this would be bootstrap, materialize, etc..Libraries on the other hand are sets of reusable codes. they also aim at the same goal as frameworks. But the difference is that in libraries you have control over your code, and not having to follow a strict architecture or map. An example of libraries is Destyle.css used for restyling your stylesheet, immutable styles etc.As part of learning HTML & CSS it's required to learn css grid and flex box, if you ever want to take your programming game to the next level. I will leave some resources for finding them.My favorites are and sometimes can be intimidating, but I have some tips that can change your learning game. The best learning is found in repetition and constant practice. By cloning a website, you are open to learning new things and how things actually work, so start off by cloning any simple site.Lastly and somewhat important, is finding a coding partner. One of the best places to find a coding partner is on Microverse. There are lots of them out there, but my recommendation will be Microverse. I will share a link to joining them. quick reminder, of what we just learnt. We learnt about HTML & CSS Tags. Best learning is in repetition, making more mistakes. Libraries are reusable code. Frameworks are codes that define your project architecture.Join Hacker Noon Create your free account to unlock your custom reading experience. The HTML evolution from HTML 2 to HTML 5 has seen an enormous shift of things which has empowered web developers in tremendous ways. Committed web engineers that have been in this space long enough will tell you that these changes have made web development much easier. A release of an HTML version means a better and easier way of doing things and for those that have not been writing HTML for some time, catching up with the rest without taking a course is next to impossible. With HTML 2 that was launched in 1995 all the styling and how the page looked was a responsibility of HTML.As HTML grew, it came to encompass a wider variety of stylistic capabilities to meet the demands of web developers. This evolution gave the designer more control over site appearance, at the cost of more complex HTML. Variations in web browser implementations, such as ViolaWWW and WorldWideWeb, made consistent site appearance difficult, and users had less control over how web content was displayed. This saw the introduction of presentation capabilities and nine different style sheet languages were proposed. Out of these, only two made their way to the final stage, which are CSS: Cascading HTML Style Sheets and Stream-based Style Sheet Proposal (SSP), and W3C picked interest in CSS and further work was done on it to make it better. The introduction of HTML 3.2. This was the formally approved industry-wide HTML and alongside it came the very first release of CSS (CSS level 1). This meant that the designer was being given more site appearance control instead of complex HTML which is known for the structure and not the display. At the same time in 1996, Internet Explorer 3 was released and later on 4 with limited support for CSS and with many bugs. This did not allow CSS to thrive as expected. The value that CSS added to the HTML world was a few properties like font properties such typeface and emphasis, the color of text, backgrounds, and other elements, text attributes such as spacing between words, letters, and lines of text, alignment of text, images, tables and other elements, margin (border, padding, and positioning for most elements) unique identification and generic classification of groups of attributes.The introduction of HTML 4 code-named Cougar, came with 3 variations. (i). Strict: that meant deprecated elements are forbidden, (ii). transitional which allowed deprecated elements (iii). frameset which saw only framesets being allowed. This adopted many browser-specific element types and discouraged the use of Netscape's visual markup features in favor of style sheets. This was used by users for a long period of time since there was no release of a new HTML version but rather works around XML-based language. CSS then breathed to life CSS 2 which enabled the HTML 4 user to enjoy capabilities like absolute, relative, and fixed positioning of elements and z-index, the concept of media types, support for aural style sheets and bidirectional text, and new font properties such as shadows. There were a number of changes to this release and was finally released in 2011 as CSS 2.1 as it is commonly known. CSS 2.1 fixes errors in CSS 2, removes poorly supported or not fully interoperable features and adds already implemented browser extensions to the specification. Versions | DOCTYPES Ahoy | The New Elements in HTML 4 . . . . . | The new Attributes · class · dir · id · lang · title | Deprecated Elements | Dead ElementsHTML 5 grand entrance came after a very long time HTML not seeing any change. It was released with the purpose of improving the language with support for the latest multimedia and other new features, to keep the language both easily readable by humans and consistently understood by computers and devices such as web browsers, parsers, and others without XHTML's rigidity and to remain backward-compatible with older software. We see a beauty in replacing tags with semantic HTML. HTML5 is intended to subsume not only HTML 4, but also XHTML 1 and DOM Level 2 HTML. It came with tremendous new features to handle multimedia and graphical content the awesome , , elements, Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG), MathML. New elements in the area of semantic meaningful structures were added like , , , , . The APIs and Document Object Model (DOM) are now fundamental parts of the HTML5 specification. We see a whole new and powerful HTML coming through that needs less class and ID attributes and yet improves the underlying quality and meaningfulness of the web. The combination of CSS3 and HTML 5 gives the designer tremendous power to turn around the page. HTML 5 gives us significant power over the structure and CSS 3 more power over the presentation. CSS 3 came with properties like the grid layout, flex-box, new animation, new font properties, transition and transform, multi-column, borders, color/image effects, text-decoration, new background properties, keyboard control, and so many others. CSS 3 consists of many different modules, each at varying levels of completion. I will be talking about these levels in my next article.In conclusion, few web developers or even HTML engineers know how HTML/CSS has moved from one stage to another and how this has impacted the different generations. This has then led to many struggles of the same.Join Hacker Noon Create your free account to unlock your custom reading experience. html class in css. html in css content. html link in css. html table in css. html background image in css. html background color in css. html image in css. html form in css

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