

Homework 1

The goal of this homework is to go through the HTML & CSS basics. Next lecture we'll begin with a 15min test.

HTML

As mentioned in the lecture, we'll use standardized publicly available documentation, such as [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/). We'll learn HTML from the MDN's [HTML documentation](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Getting_started_with_HTML).

Read the following chapters:

- [Getting started with HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Getting_started_with_HTML)
- [What's in the head? Metadata in HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/What's_in_the_head?_Metadata_in_HTML)
- [HTML text fundamentals](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/HTML_text_fundamentals)
- [Creating hyperlinks](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Creating_hyperlinks)

The following chapters are shown in the picture.

Take the MDN Survey and help us understand what browser vendors can do to make your life better: <https://survey.mozilla.com/s3/MDN-browser-compat-survey>

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Getting started with HTML

Learn web development > Structuring the web with HTML > Introduction to HTML > Getting started with HTML English ▼

Related Topics
Complete beginners start here!

- ▶ Getting started with the Web

HTML — Structuring the Web

- ▼ Introduction to HTML
 - Introduction to HTML overview
 - Getting started with HTML
 - What's in the head? Metadata in HTML
 - HTML text fundamentals
 - Creating hyperlinks
- Advanced text formatting
- Document and website structure
- Debugging HTML

↑ Overview: Introduction to HTML Next →

In this article we cover the absolute basics of HTML, to get you started. We define elements, attributes, and all the other important terms you may have heard, and where they fit into the language. We also show how HTML elements are structured, how a typical HTML page is structured, and explain other important basic language features. Along the way, we'll play with some HTML to get you interested!

Prerequisites: Basic computer literacy, basic software installed, and basic knowledge of working with files.

Objective: To gain basic familiarity with the HTML language, and get some practice writing a few HTML elements.

CSS

Once you're done reading about HTML basics, learn about CSS basics using MDN's [CSS documentation](#).

Read the following chapters:

- [What is CSS?](#)
- [Getting started with CSS](#)
- [How CSS is structured](#)
- [How CSS works](#)

The following chapters are shown in the picture.

The screenshot shows the MDN CSS documentation page. On the left is a 'Related Topics' sidebar with a tree view. The 'CSS — Styling the Web' section is expanded, showing 'CSS first steps' as a sub-section. Under 'CSS first steps', the items 'What is CSS?', 'Getting started with CSS', 'How CSS is structured', and 'How CSS works' are listed. 'What is CSS?' is highlighted with a red box. The main content area on the right has an orange header bar with the text 'Objective: To learn what CSS is.' Below this is a paragraph of introductory text. Further down is a section titled 'Browser defaults' with a sub-header 'A level 2 heading'. The page also includes a footer with the 'Speck.' logo.

Related Topics
Complete beginners start here!

- ▶ Getting started with the Web

HTML — Structuring the Web

- ▶ Introduction to HTML
- ▶ Multimedia and embedding
- ▶ HTML tables
- ▶ HTML forms

CSS — Styling the Web

- ▼ CSS first steps
 - CSS first steps overview
 - What is CSS?
 - Getting started with CSS
 - How CSS is structured
 - How CSS works
 - Using your new knowledge
- ▶ CSS building blocks

Objective: To learn what CSS is.

In the [Introduction to HTML](#) module we covered what HTML is, and how it is used to mark up documents. These documents will be readable in a web browser. Headings will look larger than regular text, paragraphs break onto a new line and have space between them. Links are colored and underlined to distinguish them from the rest of the text. What you are seeing is the browser's default styles — very basic styles that the browser applies to HTML to make sure it will be basically readable even if no explicit styling is specified by the author of the page.

Browser defaults

The browser will style HTML documents using an internal stylesheet. This ensures that headings are larger than normal text, links are highlighted and structures such as lists and tables are understandable. Paragraphs are spaced out. List items get a bullet or number, [Links are highlighted and underlined](#).

- Item One
- Item Two

A level 2 heading

You can change all of this with CSS.

However, the web would be a boring place if all websites looked like that. Using CSS you can control exactly how HTML elements look in the browser, presenting your markup using whatever design you like.