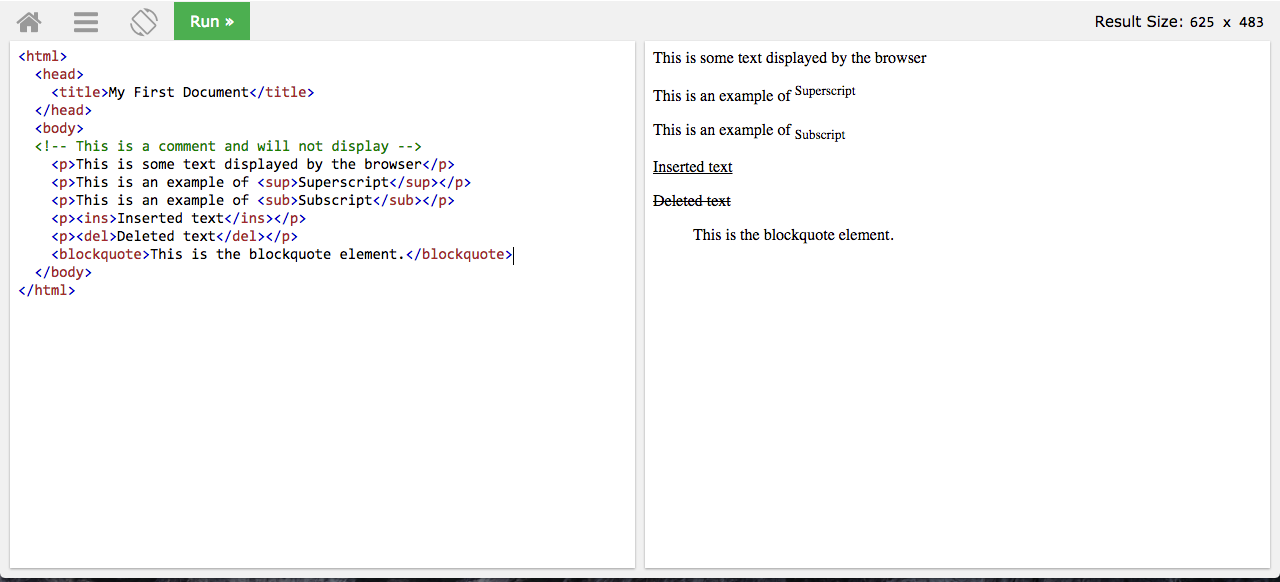
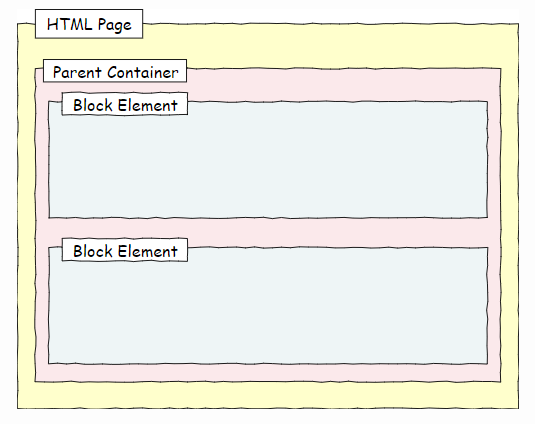
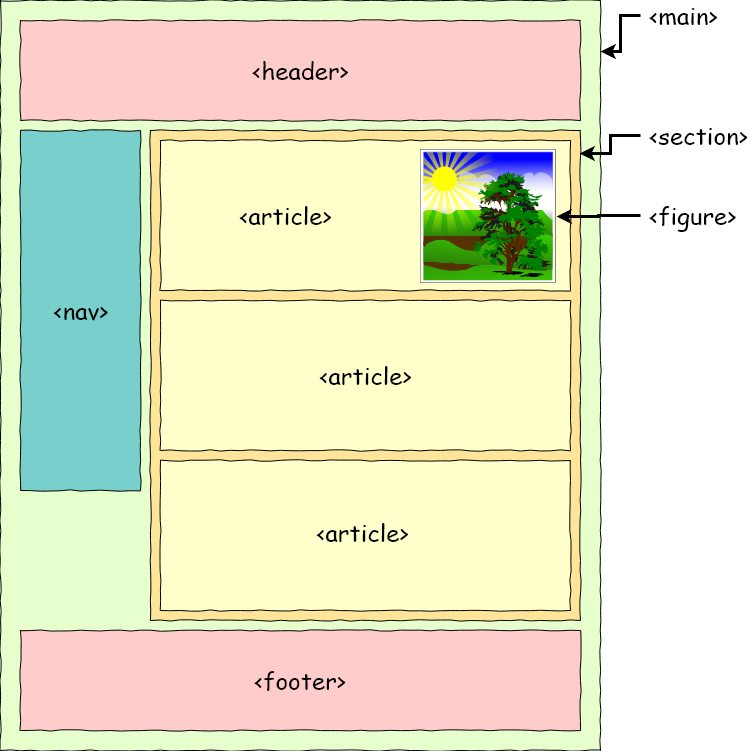
11/26/2019

HTML1

1. HelloWorld
2. Sitemap / Wireframe
   1. Sitemap – A diagram that contains all the pages for a site and shows how each page relates to the others
   2. Wireframe – A blueprint of a page in your site
3. HTML Elements
   1. Empty Elements === Self Closing Tags
   2. Example, hr and br
4. HTML Attributes
   1. Added info in the opening tag of an element
   2. id="ContentArea" style="color: red;"
5. Whoooaaaa Trippy Stuff
   1. Pi === &#928;
   2. <sup> and <sub>
      1. H<sub>2</sub>O
      2. &#928;r<sup>2</sup>
   3. 

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HTML Block Elements

1. Intro to Block
   1. creates a “block” of content within its parent container that starts with a newline before and after the element making the content appear as a block or box of content on the page. They fill the entire horizontal space of their parent element.
   2. 
   3. <p></p>
   4. Heading elements (<h2></h2>)
   5. <div></div>
      1. div vs p
         1. div considered a parent container of other elements
         2. div nesting
   6. <header> and <footer>
2. Semantic Elements
   1. List
      1. main: a block that represents the primary section of a page
      2. header: a block at the top of a page
      3. footer: a block at the bottom of a page
      4. nav: a block that includes navigation elements, such as buttons or menus
      5. article: a block that contains nested blocks related to a single topic, like a newspaper article
      6. section: a block that identifies a section of content with a specific purpose, like the section of a newspaper
      7. form: a block that contains the elements of a form
      8. figure: A block that contains an image and information about that image
   2. 

HTML Inline Elements

1. Intro to Inlines
   1. do not start with a new line nor do they fill the entirety of the horizontal space of the parent
   2. In standard practice, inline elements must be nested within a block element, as it cannot stand alone on a page
   3. <span></span>
      1. The <div> equivalent
      2. A very useful tool if you want to apply a specific format to a small amount of text in a block, without formatting the entire block
   4. em and strong
2. Creating Links
   1. Anchor Tag
      1. <a>Clickable content</a>
      2. ATTRIBUTE: href
         1. <a href="https://www.google.com">Google</a>
      3. ATTRIBUTE: target - defines how the linked content will open
         1. \_blank will open the link in a new browser tab
         2. \_self will open in the same tab, replacing the current page
         3. <a href="https://www.google.com" target="\_blank">Google</a>
   2. Targeting Content
      1. 3 types of links
         1. External Link – Open a document on a different web server
            1. website sells computers and you want to give your users a way to open the manufacturer's support pages for those computers
            2. <a href="https://www.google.com" target="\_blank">Google</a>
            3. Uses target=”\_blank” to open a separate page
         2. Internal (Local) Link – Open a separate document within your website
            1. you might want to provide your users with a link to shipping information from your website
            2. uses relative paths
            3. no need to use target=”\_self” (default)
         3. Bookmark Link – Jump to a different section on the same page
            1. common on pages that are very long, making it easy for a user to find specific information in the page without having to scroll too much
            2. Indexes and Single-Page websites
            3. Reference the id

<p><a href="#target">This is the question.</a></p>

<p id="target">This is the target.</p>

* + - * 1. While it is possible to include a target attribute in a bookmark link, it isn't typically recommended unless you really believe that the user would prefer to have a new tab or window open to view that content