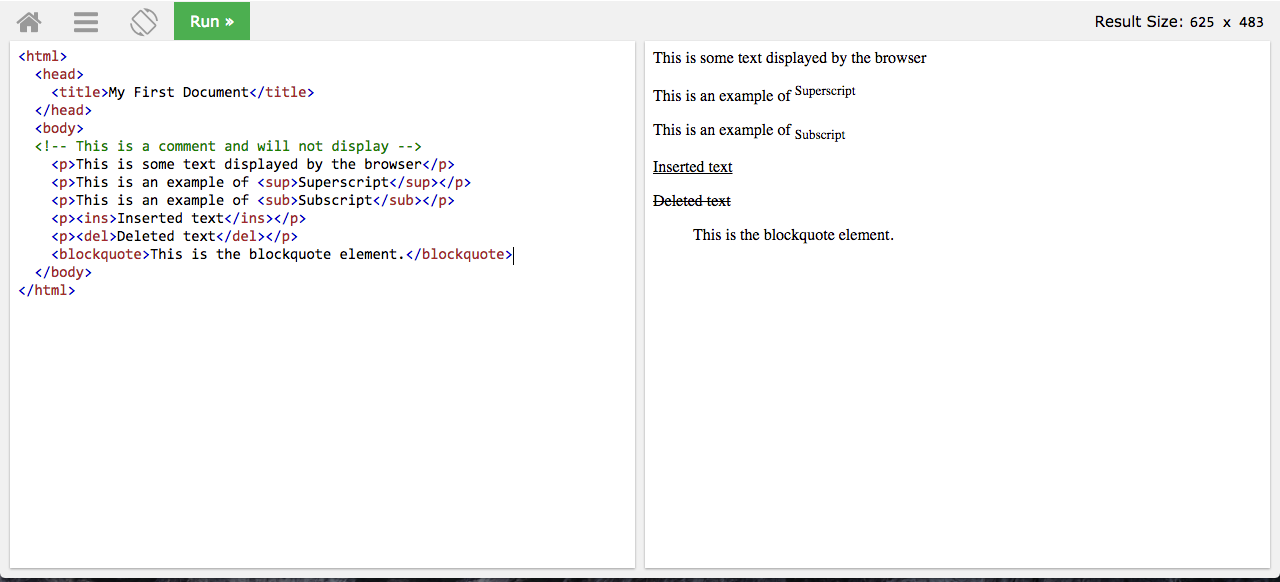
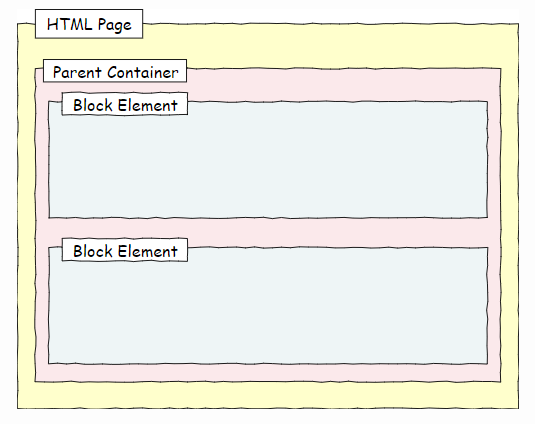
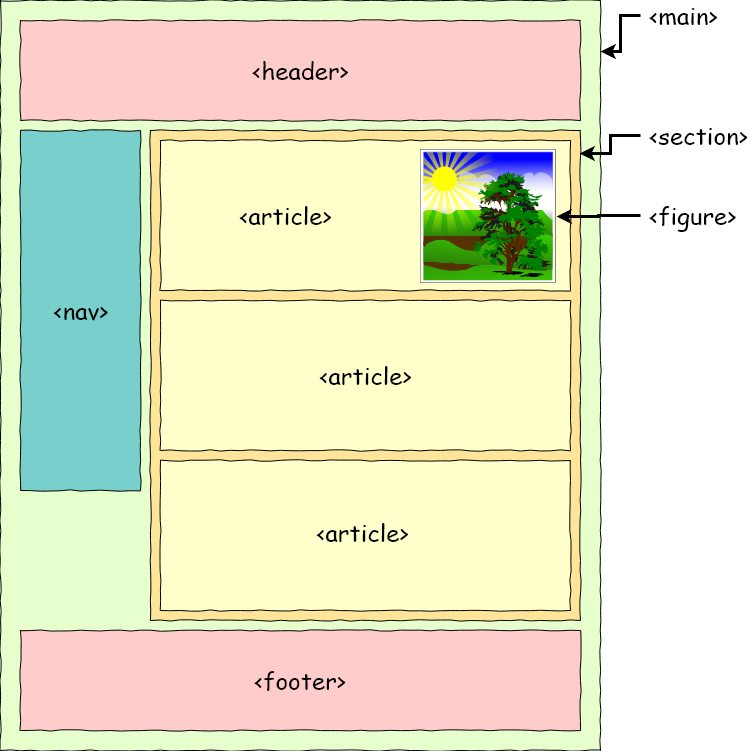
11/26/2019

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. 

11/27/2019

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

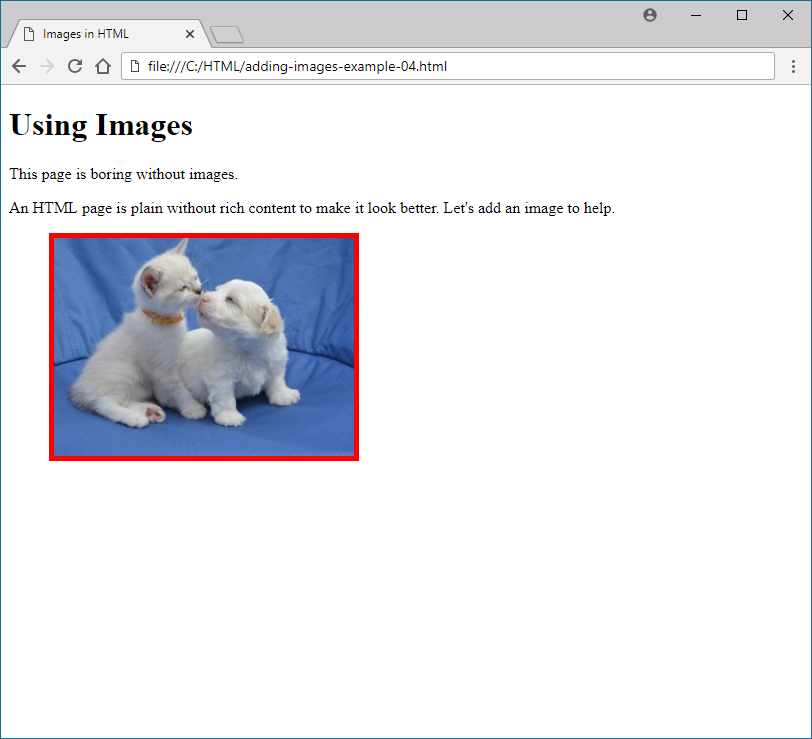
1. Intro to Inlines
   1. do not start with a new line nor do they fill the entirety of the horizontal space of the parent
   2. In standard practice, inline elements must be nested within a block element, as it cannot stand alone on a page
   3. <span></span>
      1. The <div> equivalent
      2. A 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

Images

1. Breezing through this shiz
2. <img   
   src=<https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2017/06/21/00/22/dog-2425528_960_720.jpg>  
   alt="Photo of a puppy and a kitten."   
   style="border: thick red solid; width: 300px;"/>
3. As a general rule, you should specify only height or width in the style property, not both.
   1. Specifying only height or width resizes the image while maintaining the aspect ratio.
4. 
5. Relative vs Absolute Paths

Lists in HTML