

the Develop Course

{CODENATION}

First things first

Declare a variable that stores an array.
This array should have three items and each of these items should be an array with 3 items.

Log the 3rd item of the 2nd item to the console.

```
let myArray = [  
  'apple', 'pear', 'orange',  
  'banana', 'kiwi', 'grapes',  
  'strawberry', 'raspberry', 'blueberry'  
]
```

```
console.log(myArray[1][2]) // should return 'grapes'
```

//Remember myArray[1] is also an array so we can use square bracket notation again.

Learning Objectives

To understand what HTML tag attributes are.

To be confident writing HTML, using best practices.


To be familiar with some of the more advanced parts of HTML

Let's look at HTML element attributes

(properties for HTML tags)

HTML element **attributes**

Attribute



```
<p class="editor-note">My cat is very grumpy</p>
```

You have probably already come across **HTML attributes** in the previous session as you developed in HTML.

Attributes are contained within the opening tag of an element.

Two common examples

The `<a>` tag for link elements

The `` tag for image elements

```
HTML
2 <a href="https://www.google.com"> This link will take me to Google </a>
3
4 <br>
5
6 
```

Inside the **<a>** tag is a **href** attribute.
This contains the web address we
want our link to go to.

The text between **<a>** and **** is
what is displayed on the page.

[This link will take me to Google](https://www.google.com)





```
1  
2 <a href="https://www.google.com"> This link will take me to Google </a>  
3  
4 <br>  
5  
6   
7 |
```

The **image** element is one of those which **doesn't have a closing tag**.

Inside the **** tag is the **src** attribute which is the source of our image. The **alt** attribute is what is displayed if the image can't be.

Two common examples

It's not just `<a>` and `` tags which contain attributes. **Almost all tags can contain multiple attributes.**

Key point

All HTML element attributes are contained inside the opening tag.



`<tag attributes >`

`</tag>`

Let's explore some!

Activity

Add to your HTML from the last session:

Using attributes – make your paragraph **editable when you click on it** and **enable a spellchecker**.

EXT: Create a button but disable it.

more **HTML** elements

As we explore more HTML elements you will become more familiar with which attributes each one uses.

We're going to create a form for a user to enter some data on our page (although we won't be able to send the data anywhere at this stage.)

Use the following elements **<form>**, **<input>**, some HTML attributes as well as some Googling to implement a form into your page.

It must include:

- A **text input** for a username
- A **text input** for a password
- **3 radio button inputs** for them to select from 3 options
- An **submit button input**

Don't worry about the **form action**, as we're not sending data yet.

Revisiting the `<a>` tag

It's not just text we can turn into links, we can make other elements a link as well.

`` Before we put text in here ``

Instead of text we can also put other things inside `<a>` tags, give it a go and try to turn an image into a link.

`` `` ``

Important **HTML** elements

When we break away from using CodePen (in a few days) the following elements will be very important. You should take the time to learn what they are used for, as well as any attributes they have.

<script>

<link>

<meta>

Revisiting Learning Objectives

To understand what HTML tag attributes are.

To be confident writing HTML, using best practices.

To be familiar with some of the more advanced parts of HTML

Activity

Part of being a developer is having a **profile** to show potential employers or clients. It should include information about you.

Using your HTML skills, I want you to begin your portfolio. **Don't worry about how it looks** – We're just adding content.