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| Lesson name: | Page #’s: | Tag/Code: | Notes about the tag: |
| The Building Blocks | 3,5,6 | HTML, DOCTYPE, CSS | HTML- the ability to navigate between webpages using hyperlinks. a file must be saved specifically as an HTML file. Otherwise, a browser does not know to look for markup tags. An HTML file can be created by saving a text document with the .html extension.  doctype- This declaration appears at the top of every HTML page and tells the browser what version of HTML to expect.  css- using predefined items called properties. These include options such as changing the size of a font, adding a margin of space around an image, and changing the colors of your webpage. |
| HTML Syntax | 2, 3, 5, 7 | <hr>  <p>  <img>  <table>  <video>  <br>  <audio>  <body>  <title> | inserts a horizontal line  adds a paragraph  adds a image inside <td> tags  adds a table  adds a video  inserts a line break  adds audio  adds body  adds title |
| Document Structure | 2, 3,4,5 | <!DOCTYPE html>  <frameset>  <html lang = “en”>  <html lang = “fr”>  <head>  <title>  <meta> | HTML5's DOCTYPE is sometimes referred to as a "skinny doctype" because of its bare-bones code. It is much easier to memorize than previous DOCTYPEs, and it efficiently tells the browser what version of HTML is being used.  same as Transitional, except this also allows the use of frameset content, which can display external documents on the website  language english  language french  it stores the title of your page, what your page is about, what files are associated with it, and how search engines should treat it  The most important--and required--information to include in the <head> tag is your document's title. The title is established via the <title> tag. Your page title will show up in multiple places, including browser tabs, bookmark listings, and in search results  When it comes to people finding your website, the <meta> tag is a valuable tool. Through different attributes, it can inform people and search engines what to expect from your website. |
| Text and Formatting | 3, | <h1>  <h2>  <h3>  <h4>  <h5>  <strong>  <i>  <cite>  <q>  <blockquote>  <footer> | <h1> tag is thought of as the all-encompassing title or heading that describes most of the page. any titles that fall under the main topic (<h1>) are indicated as <h2>. In the same pattern, sub-categories under an <h2> topic are labeled as <h3>, and so on, going down one level at a time.   best used to highlight an important word or phrase, especially one used as a caution. Words with the <strong> tag would be spoken a bit louder to make sure they were noticed.  italic text  used to identify the source of a quotation, whether that be a person's name, an internet username, or even a website's URL.  <q> tag differentiates a quotation from other text that may have quotation marks for other reasons.  indents the content to block it off as quoted material.  the end, or foot, of a page or section, so it's a perfect place to credit a quotation. |
| Links |  | <a>  Id | Hyperlinks connect you to another file or webpage or take you to another part of your current webpage. And it's all handled by the <a> tag, or anchor-tag.  An ID selector is a type of attribute that provides a unique identifier to an element, allowing the developer to specifically target that element in an HTML document. You'll learn more about selectors later in this course when we discuss styling with CSS. |
| Going Live |  | FTP | When getting a website online, you need a domain and the means of moving the files, which is known as FTP. |
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