More HTML Elements and Attributes

[A slideshow is shown. The first slide reads: "More HTML Elements".]

Instructor: Let's take a look at a few different types of elements. We've seen H1, H2, and p elements. Let's look at a few more.

[The slide changes and shows a body tag: "<body></body>".]

There are three common elements you might see inside of the body. They are common parent elements for other elements. They are the header, main and footer. They are the child elements of body.

[Those elements are added within the body, with start and end tags, each having html "<>" symbols around them.]

When you have child elements, it's good practice to indent them inside the parent element. Indenting each child element helps the HTML code be more readable. The header element is different from the head element. The header element will show up on the browser window.

[An example of a header is shown.]

This is where elements at the top of the webpage will be placed. Everything in the header will remain the same from one web page to another. Things like a company logo or a web menu would be items that would belong in the header. The main element will hold webpage content that is unique to each page of the website. And the footer element will hold elements that will show up at the bottom of every page of the website.

[An example of a footer is shown.]

Things like copyright or contact information or maybe more links like the header element, the footer element will remain the same from one page to the other. A common child element inside the header is the nav element.

[The nav element is placed within the header element.]

The nav element is used to hold the menu. It defines a set of navigation links. It can hold different types of elements, but it will usually hold "a" elements.

[The following "a" elements are placed within the nav element:

Home

About Me.]

An "a" element defines a hyperlink. Meaning when the user clicks on the text or content between the "a" tags, it will take them somewhere else. Additional information is needed inside the opening tag to specify where to send the user once they click the content of the a element. Additional information inside of an opening tag is called an attribute. Attributes usually come in name value pairs with the name followed by an equal sign and then the value in quotes. This is an attribute with the name of href and the value in quotes of the URL or web address of where the link will take the user. Href stands for hypertext reference. Notice that tags and attribute names are lowercase. HTML is not case sensitive, but it's good practice to leave them lowercase. These "a" elements are nested inside the nav element. So they are the children of the nav.

[An image element is added within the main element. The image element is displayed as follows: <img src="voyager.jpg" alt="docking station">]

Here's an IMG or image element. This one is one of only a few elements that doesn't have an opening and closing tag. That's because there is no content that is needed between tags. All the information to show the image

is handled by the attributes. This image element has two attributes, the SRC or source attribute and the Alt or alternative text attribute. The SRC attribute has the value of the path of where the image is located, along with the name of the image. The alt attribute shows alternative texts that will be used by a screen reader or if the image is not available. The name part of the name value pairs are SRC and alt. And the values are in the quotes following the equal sign.

[The slide changes to show an HTML file. It reads:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML land="en">
<head>
        <meta charset="UTF-8">
        <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0">
        <title>Star Trek Voyager</title>
</head>
<body>
        <header>
                <nav>
                        <a href="index.HTML">Home</a>
                        <a href="aboutme.HTML">About Me</a>
                </nav>
        </header>
        <main>
                <h1>Voyager at a Docking Station</h1>
                <img src="images/voyager.jpg" alt="docking station">
        </main>
        <footer>
                <p>WDD 130 Site &copy</p>
        </footer>
</body>
</HTML>]
```

Here's an HTML file, as you'd see in a code editor. Some editors will color coordinate different types of code. This is showing the Visual Studio Code editor. The tags are a dark red and the attribute names a bright red with the values of those attributes as blue. Take a look at the HTML element. It has an attribute called lang that indicates a language that will be used for the content of the HTML. In this case, it's English. We see that our HTML skeleton has meta tags in the head section. We'll learn more about these later. This is what our web page, our HTML page would look like after the browser renders or interprets the code.

[An example of the web page is shown.]

It's interesting to note that the H1 element and the "a" element look very different. The H1 is large and bold, and the "a" link is smaller and underlined with blue or purple text. Depending on if the link has been visited or not. The way these elements look after being rendered is not the job of HTML. That is the job of CSS. HTML handles the structure of the page, and CSS handles how it is presented or how it looks. The reason the H1 is big and bold and the link is smaller colored and underlined is because our browser has some internal default CSS that is being applied to different types of elements. For example, most browsers have default CSS for H1 elements of being bigger and bolder than other text. We'll learn more about CSS later and how we can override the internal browser CSS defaults to change things to look a different certain way. But remember, that is not the job of HTML. HTML is just about structure, knowing what elements to use for what content and how to organize that on our page. For HTML, the H1 element simply means that it is the main heading of the page. And to see its content as such, this is referred to as semantics.

[The slide changes and reads: "Semantics".]

Meaning you can tell what type of content it is because of the element used. Semantic tags describe the content you're adding to the page. An H1 will be a main heading, an "a" tag will be a link, and an IMG tag will display images, et cetera.

[End of video.]