

# DIV Element

Lesson Time: 20 Minutes

## AN EMPTY BOX.

Now we will show you the powerful `<div>` element. `<div>` will be one of the most used elements in your html as you begin to create complex websites. `<div>` is very simple--all it does is create an empty container element. The effects of `<div>` are not obvious to us at first.

<pre><code>&lt;body&gt; &lt;h1&gt;Div&lt;/h1&gt;  &lt;p&gt;Outside of a div container.&lt;/p&gt;  &lt;div&gt;   &lt;p&gt;Inside of a div container.&lt;/p&gt; &lt;/div&gt;  &lt;/body&gt;</code></pre>	<p><b>Div</b></p> <p>Outside of a div container.</p> <p>Inside of a div container.</p>
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It looks like it did nothing, but now we have an empty “box” to play with. We use div like it’s a folder that groups other elements together inside of it. Once we apply CSS styling to the div, we can give site any layout we want.

Here's the difference with style applied. Everything inside the div is affected by the div's style.

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**Div**



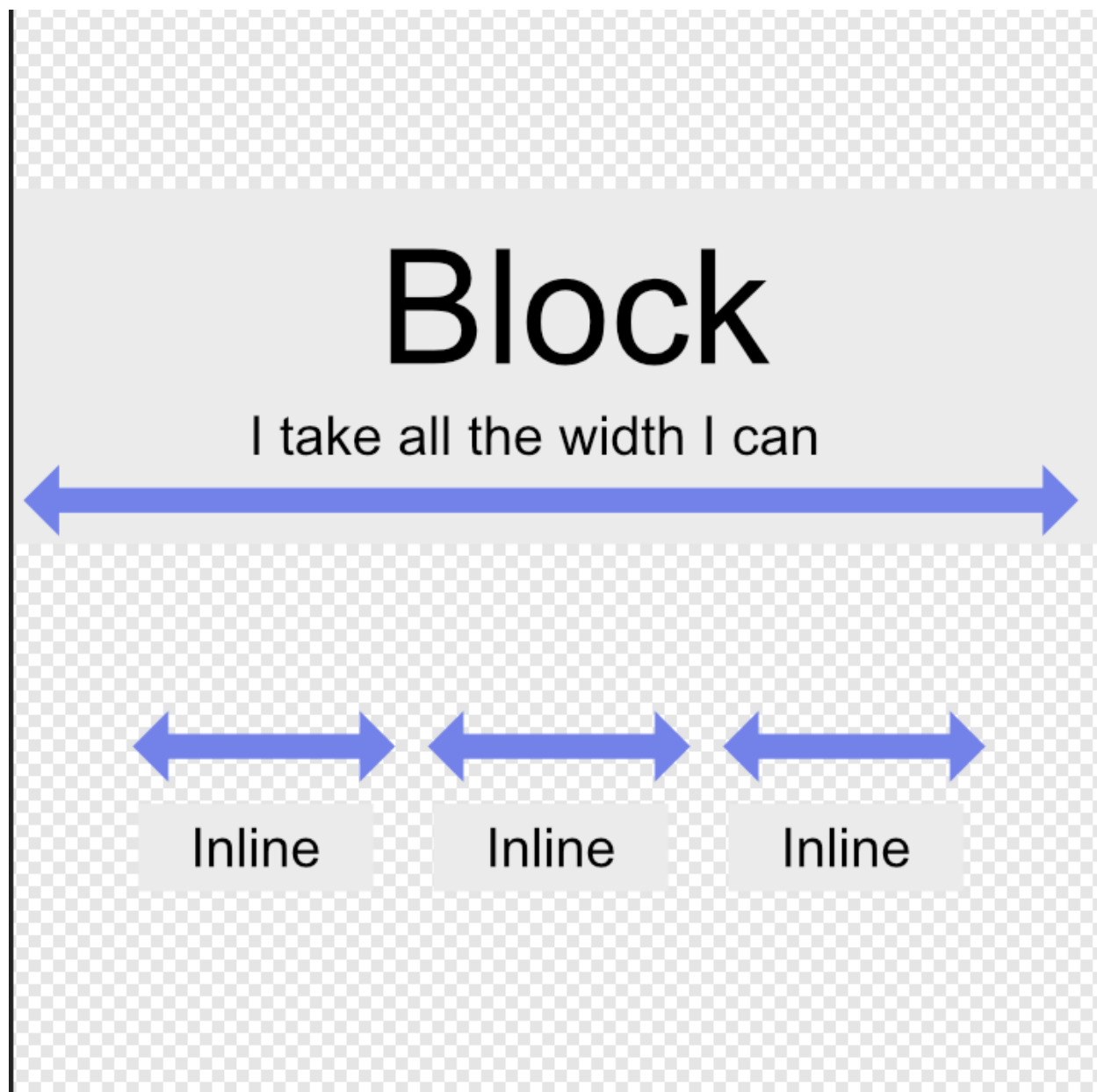
Outside of a div container.

Inside of a div container.

Also inside the div

Finally, we need to talk about block and inline elements. A div is an example of a block element. A block element stretches from left-to-right and takes up all of the space that it can on the page. `<p>` is another example of a block element. Think of it like it's taking up 1 "line" of the web page. When you use a `<p>` or a `<div>` by itself, nothing can be placed to the right of it and we move down to the next line of our page.

An inline element only takes up as much space as it needs to. The `<td>` table cell is an example of an inline element. We were able to put multiple `<td>` side by side from left to right without having to move down to the next line.



Key Terms	
Lesson Files	
Additional Resources	

Further Learning	
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# Hyperlinks

Lesson Time: 10 Minutes

## THE WORLD WIDE WEB IS A CLICK AWAY!

Hyperlinks create a clickable link to another webpage. Hyperlinks use the `<a>` element. Hyperlinks can be placed around text or images to create clickable text or a clickable image.

The path to a .html file on your computer works exactly like the path to an image file. Also, you can specify a link to another website by writing the http address of the site or page.

The href attribute tells the hyperlink where to point to.

```
<a href="http://google.com">This is my link to google</a>  
<a href="lesson2_1_template.html">This is my link to an html page on my computer </a>
```

Key Terms	
Lesson Files	
Additional Resources	
Further Learning	

# LAB: Create a Multipage Site

Lesson Time: 80 Minutes

In this lab, you will apply everything you've learned today to create a mutlipage site.

Your website should have 4 total pages.

The welcome page / home screen:

- A welcome page that includes
- `<h1>` element with the name of your site
- `<p>` elements with a paragraph about you.
- `<ul>` elements with a list of hyperlinks to the other 3 pages. The links should be labeled Video, Tables, and Images

The Video page

- Embed a video of your choice from youtube in an `<iframe>` and include hyperlinks back to your home page.

The Table page

- Create a table that displays the information below. Include hyperlinks back to your home page.

The Image page

- Download at least 3 images you like from <https://pixabay.com/>
- Insert the images with `<figure>` and `<img>` tags. Include a `<figcaption>` for each image
- Include links back your home page.

Your hyperlinks must work and you should be able to move back and forth from the homepage to each of the sub pages.

Key Terms	
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Lesson Files	
Additional Resources	<a href="https://pixabay.com/">https://pixabay.com/</a>
Further Learning	