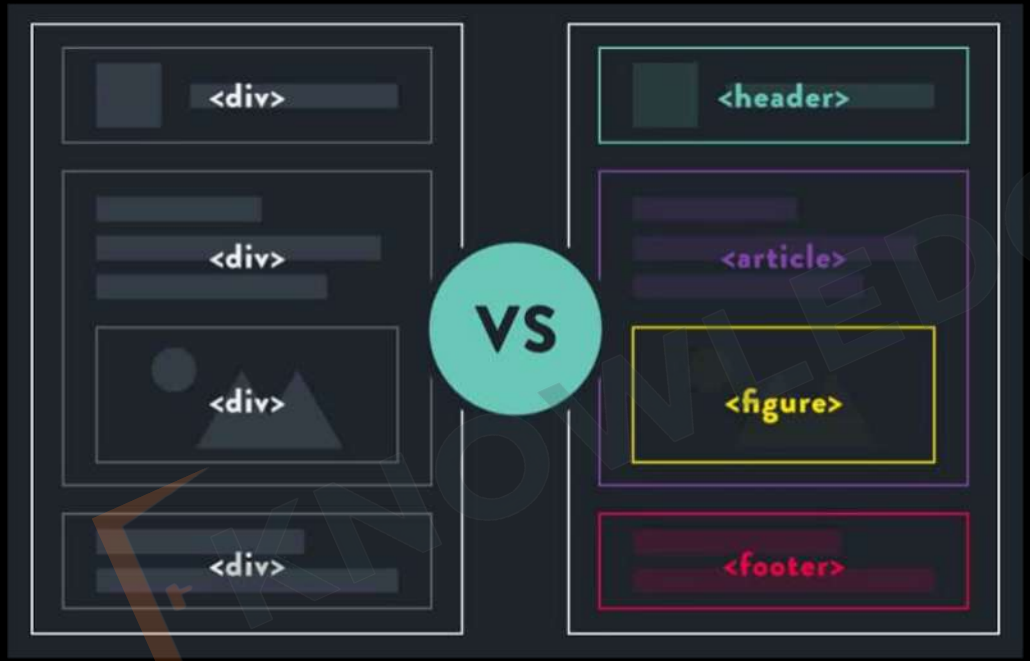
Practice Set

CSS Basics

- Create a heading and set the text color red.
- Create a div with id #heading, include CSS using all 3 ways line, style tag and external, and observe priority.
- Add comments to your CSS class
- Create a div, paragraph and heading and use id Selector, element selector and class selector for them.
- Create two divs with id first and second and define color for both using group selector.

HTML Core Concepts



1. Semantic Tags

1.1 Semantic/Non-Semantic Tags

Semantic Tags

- Meaningful: Describe content.
- SEO: Good for search engines.
- Accessibility: Useful for screen readers.
- Examples: <header>, <footer>, <article>, <section>, <nav>.

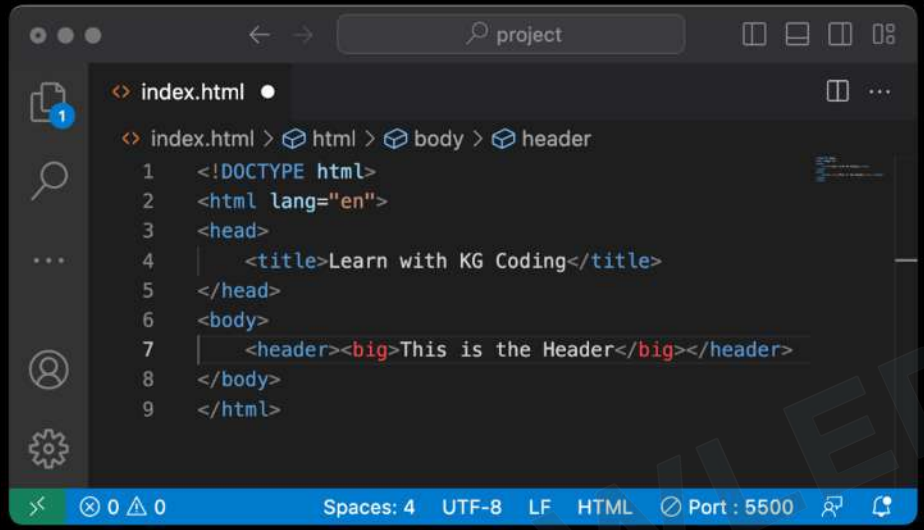
Non-Semantic Tags

- Generic: No specific meaning.
- For Styling: Used for layout.
- No SEO: Not SEO-friendly.
- Examples: , , <i>, <b>.

HTML and Project Structure

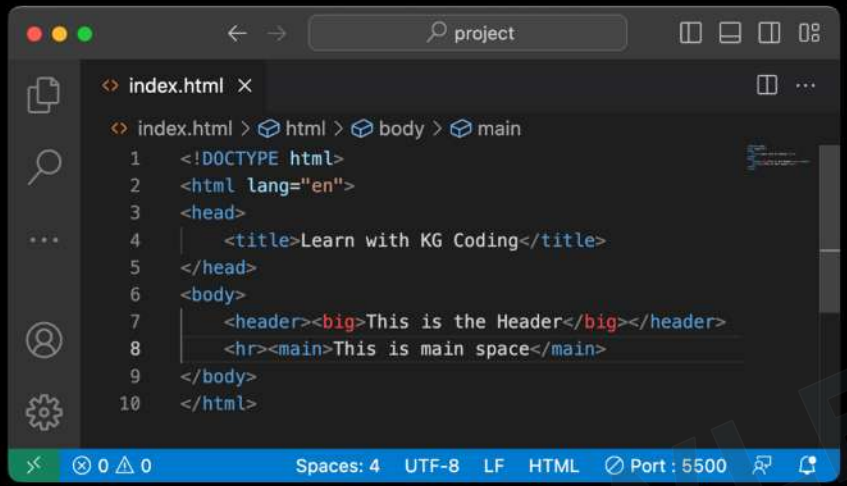
2. Body Tags

2.1 Header Tag



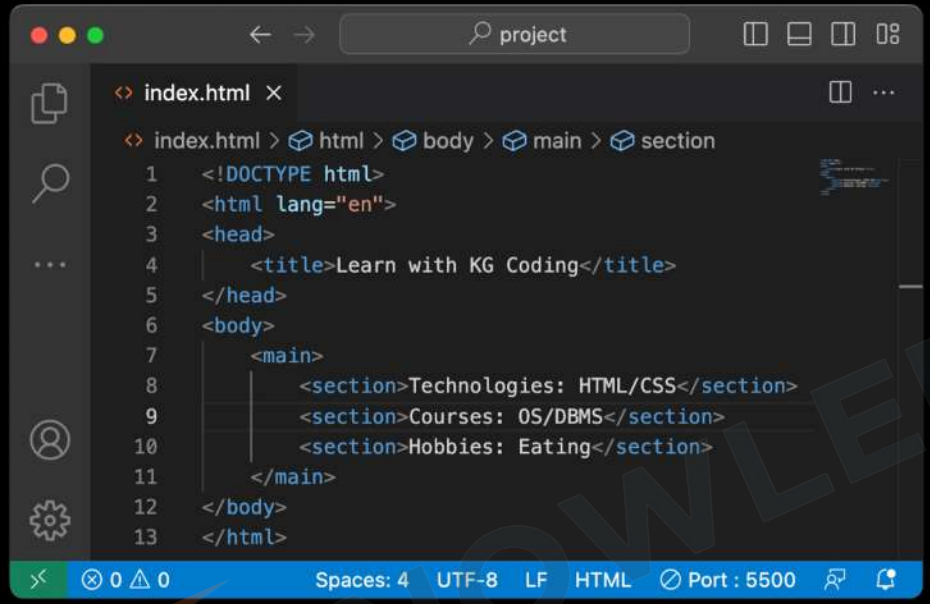
1. Purpose: Used to contain introductory content or navigation links.
2. Semantic: It's a semantic tag, providing meaning to the enclosed content.
3. Location: Commonly found at the top of web pages, but can also appear within <article> or <section> tags.
4. Multiple Instances: Can be used more than once on a page within different sections.

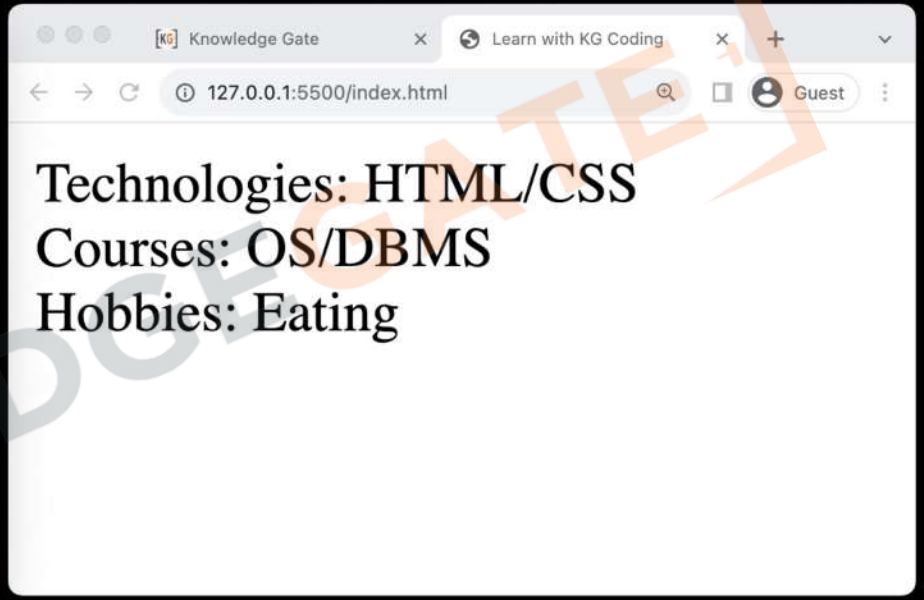
2.2 Main Tag



1. Purpose: Encloses the primary content of a webpage.
2. Semantic: Adds meaning, indicating the main content area.
3. Unique: Should appear only once per page.
4. Accessibility: Helps screen readers identify key content.
5. Not for Sidebars: Excludes content repeated across multiple pages like site navigation or footer.

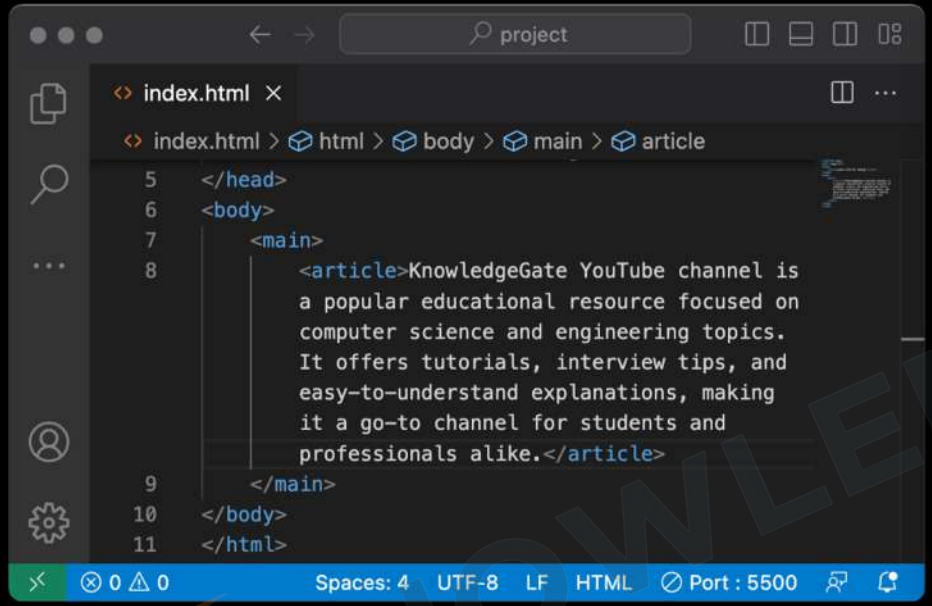
2.2.1 Section Tag

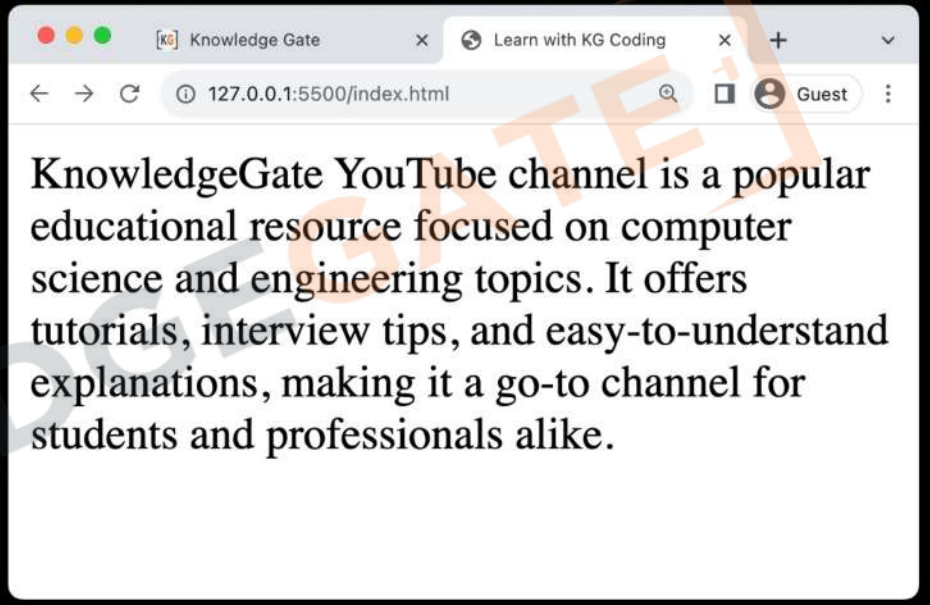




1. Purpose: Groups related content in a distinct section.
2. Semantic: Adds structure and meaning.
3. Headers: Often used with a heading <h1> to <h6> to indicate section topic.
4. Nested: Can be nested within other <section> or <article> tags.

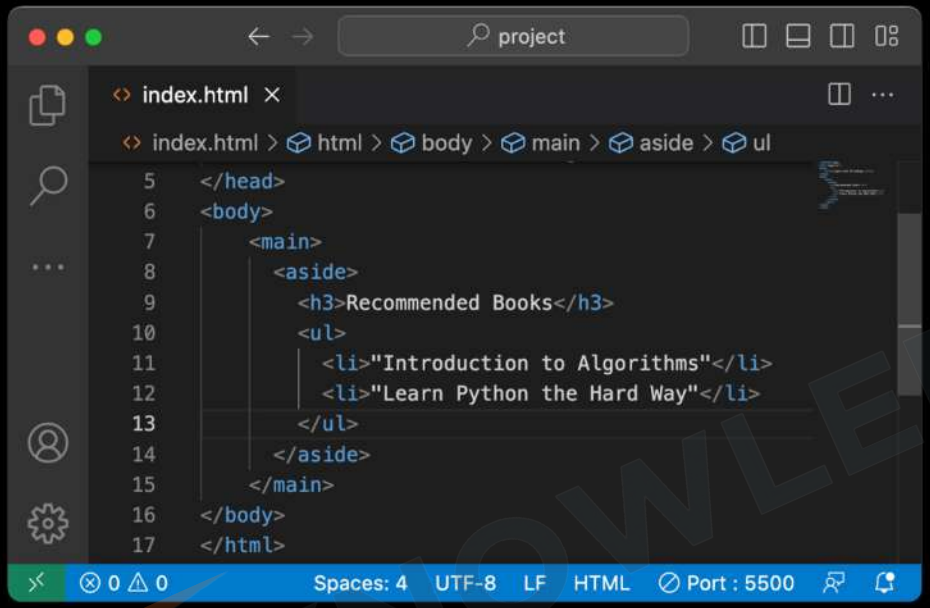
2.2.2 Article Tag

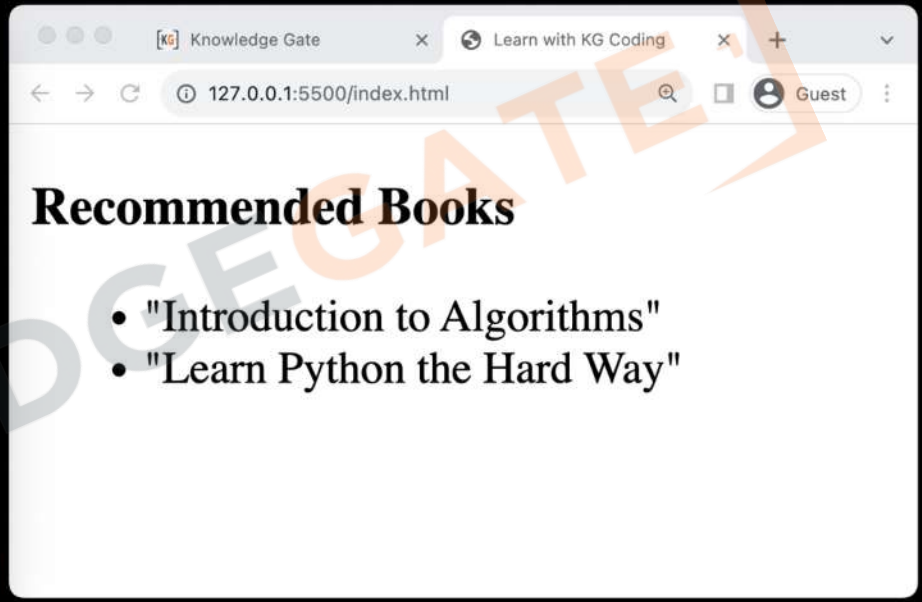




1. Purpose: Encloses content that stands alone, like a blog post or news story.
2. Semantic: Provides contextual meaning.
3. Independence: Content should make sense even if taken out of the page context.
4. Multiple Instances: Can be used multiple times on the same page

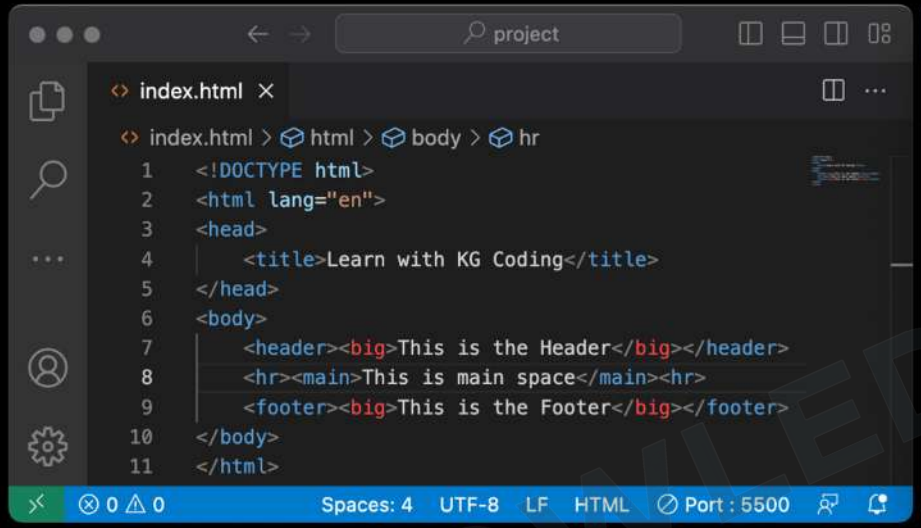
2.2.3 Aside Tag

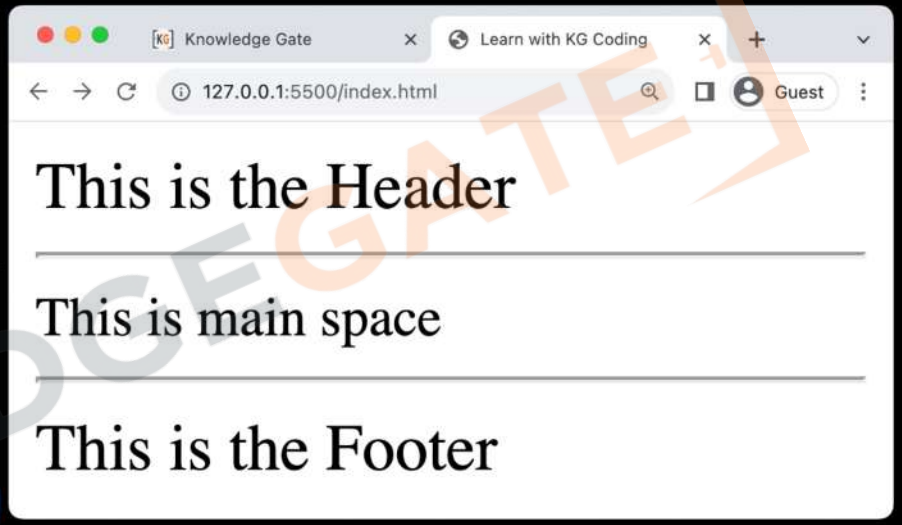




1. Purpose: Contains sidebar or supplementary content.
2. Semantic: Indicates content tangentially related to the main content.
3. Not Crucial: Content is not essential to understanding the main content.
4. Examples: Could hold widgets, quotes, or ads.

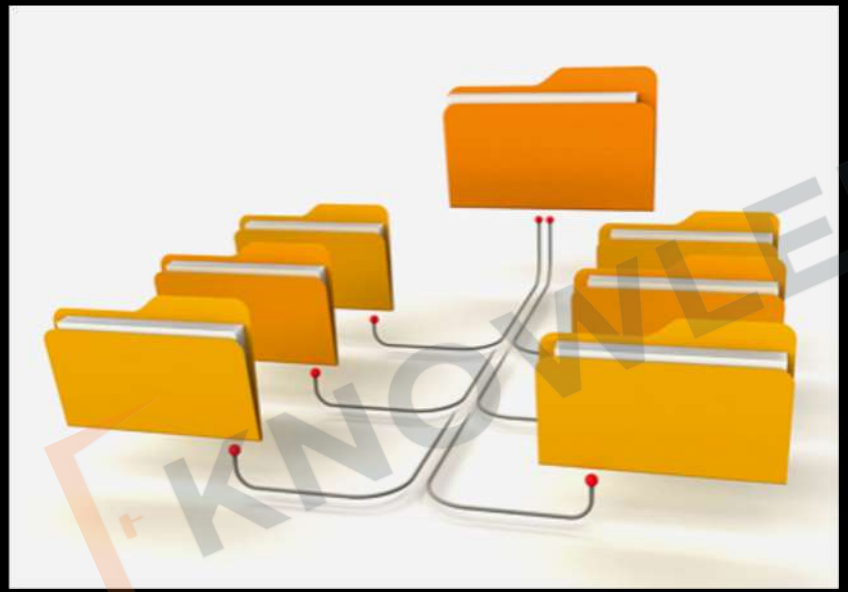
2.3 Footer Tag





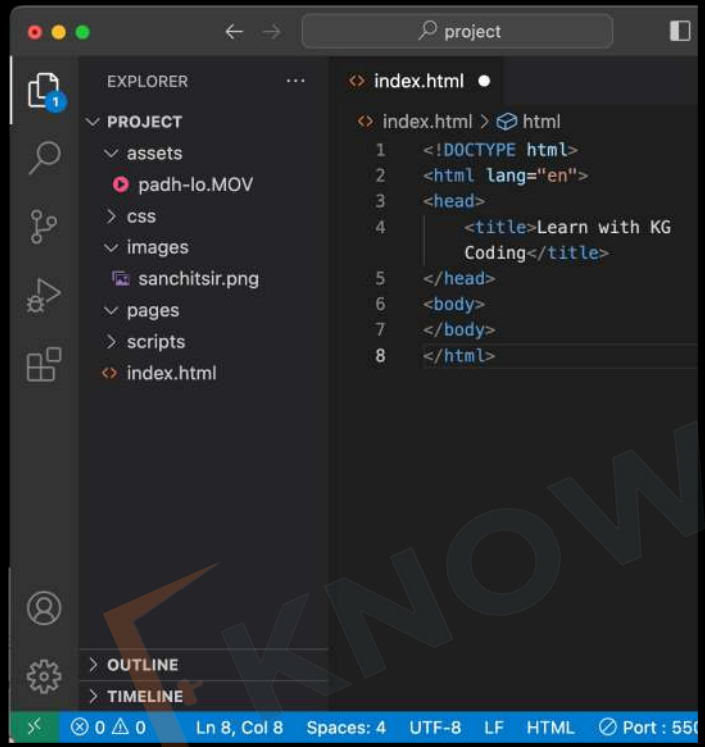
1. Purpose: For footer content like extra info or links.
2. Semantic: Provides meaning to enclosed content.
3. Location: Typically at the bottom of pages or sections.
4. Content: Includes copyrights, contact info, and social links.
5. Multiple Instances: Can be used more than once on a page.

HTML Core Concepts



3. Folder Structure

3.1 Recommended Folder Structure

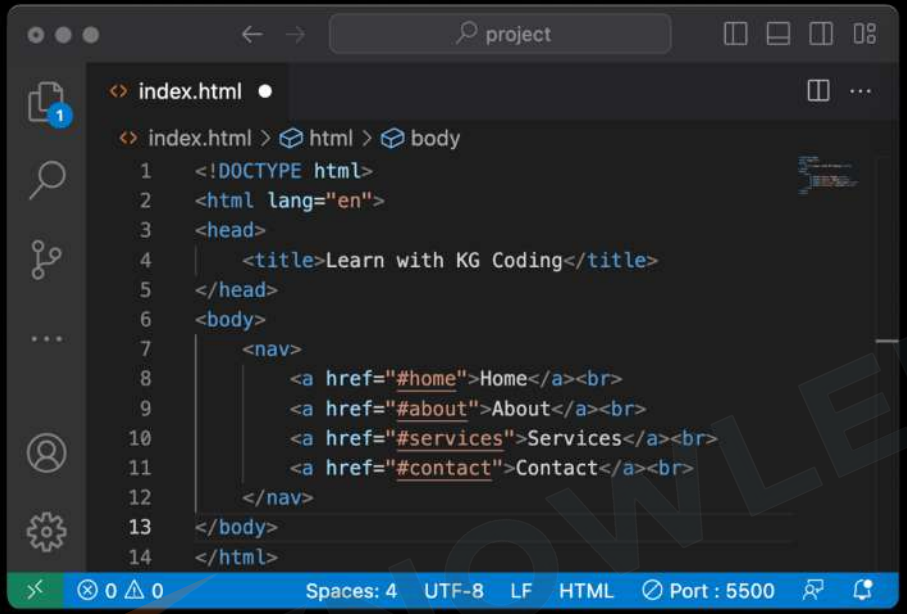


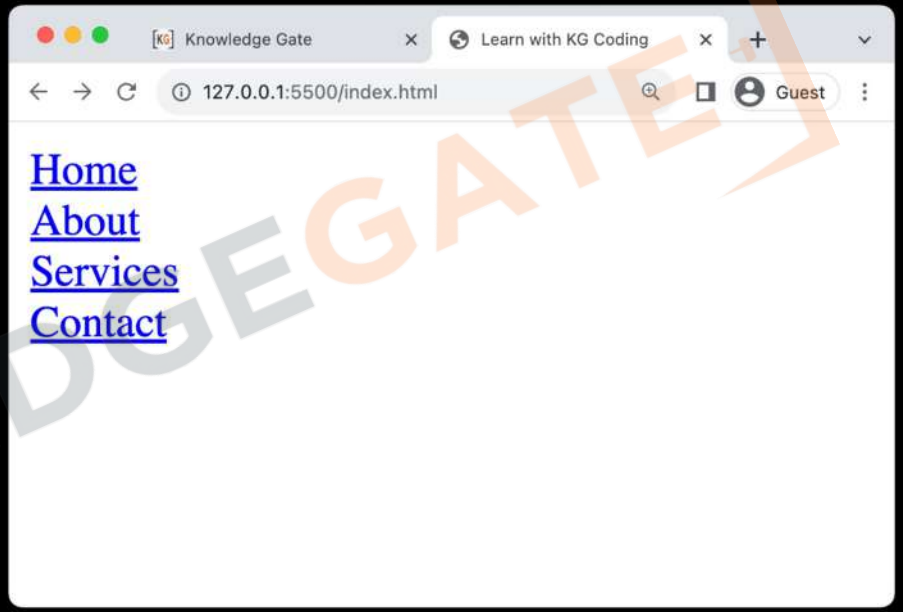
1. Root Directory: Main folder containing all website files.
2. HTML Files: Store main .html files at the root level for easy access.
3. CSS Folder: Create a css/ folder for all Cascading Style Sheets.
4. JS Folder: Use a scripts/ folder for JavaScript files.
5. Images Folder: Store images in an images/ or images/ folder.
6. Assets: Other assets like fonts can go in an assets/ folder.
7. Sub-directories: For multi-page websites, use sub-folders to categorize content.

HTML Core Concepts

4. More Tags

4.1 Navigation Tags





1. Purpose: Encloses navigation links or menus.
2. Semantic: Signals that the content is meant for navigating the site.
3. Common Content: Usually contains lists <ul>, <ol> of links <a>.
4. Accessibility: Aids screen readers in identifying site navigation.

4.2 Block / Inline Elements

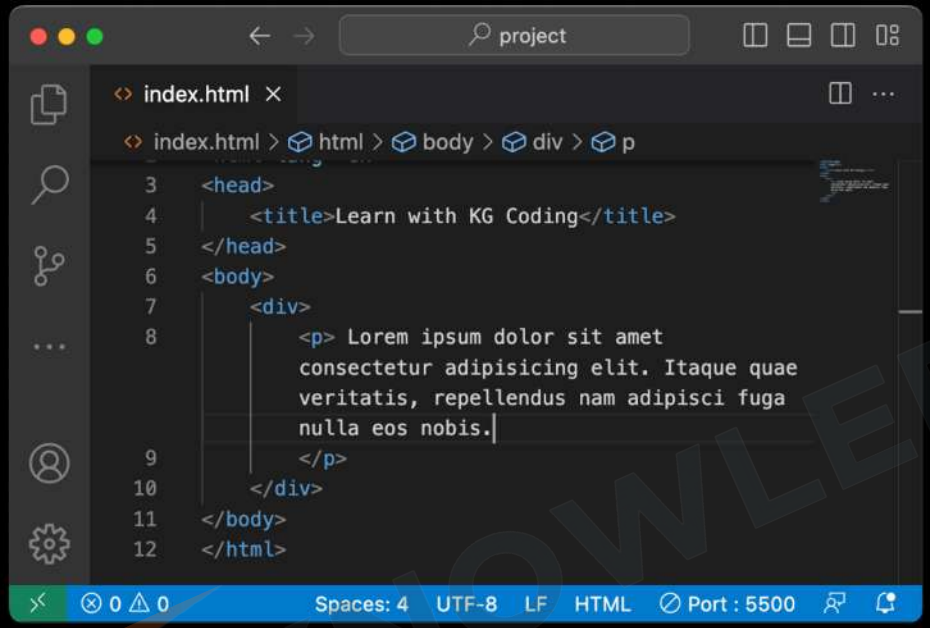
Block Elements

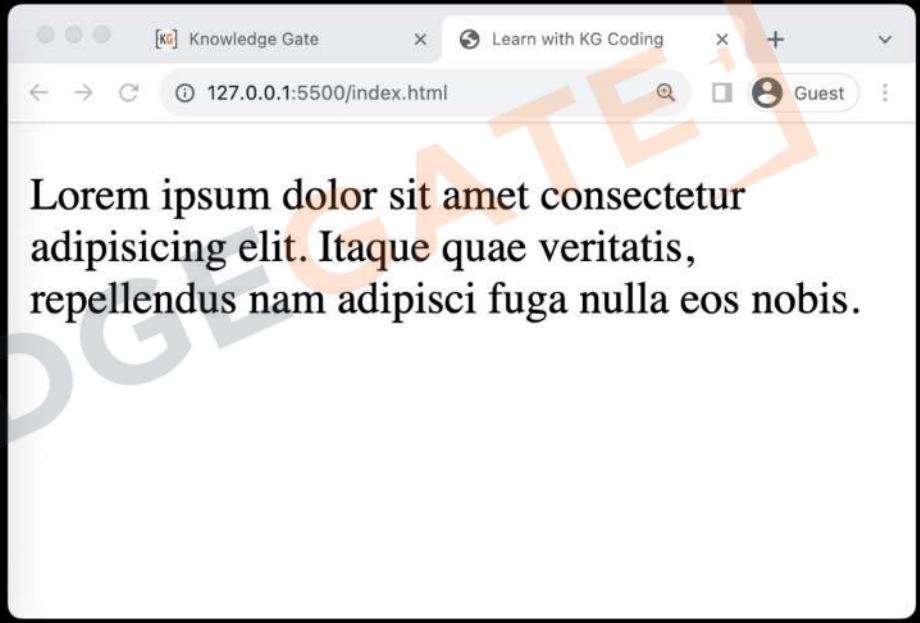
- New Line: Start on a new line.
- Full Width: Take up all horizontal space.
- Styling: Can have margins and padding.
- Size: Width and height can be set.
- Examples: , <p>, <h1>, <ul>, <li>.

Inline Elements

- Flow: Stay in line with text.
- Width: Just as wide as the content.
- No Break: No new line between elements.
- Limited Styling: Can't set size easily.
- Examples: , <a>, , , <img>.

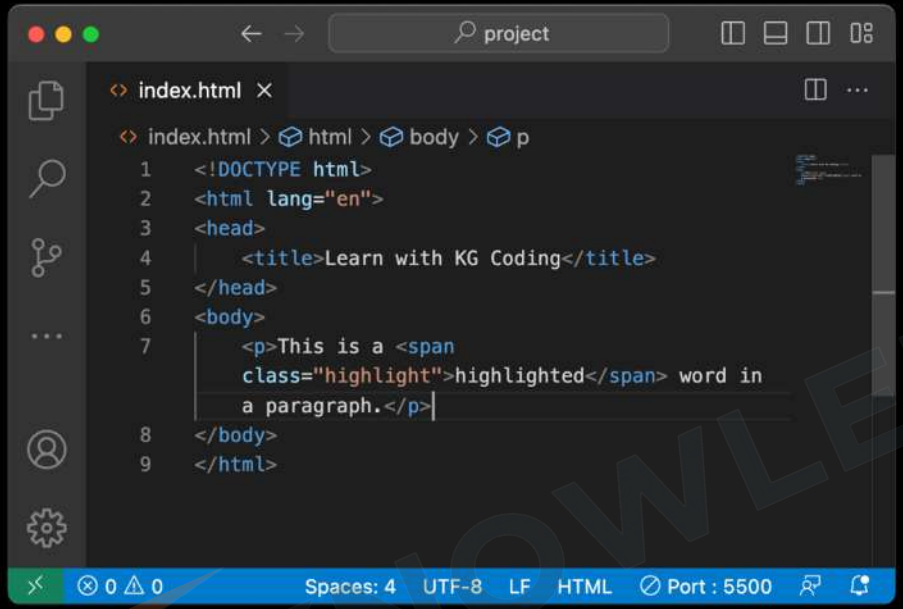
4.3 Div Tags

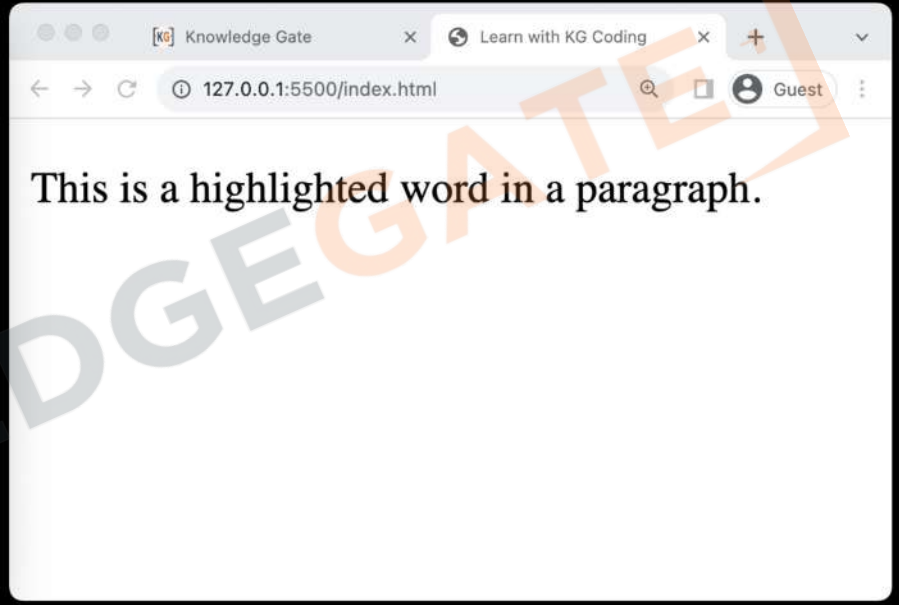




1. Purpose: Acts as a container for other HTML elements.
2. Non-Semantic: Doesn't provide inherent meaning to enclosed content.
3. Styling: Commonly used for layout and styling via CSS.
4. Flexibility: Highly versatile and can be customized using classes or IDs.

4.4 Span Tags

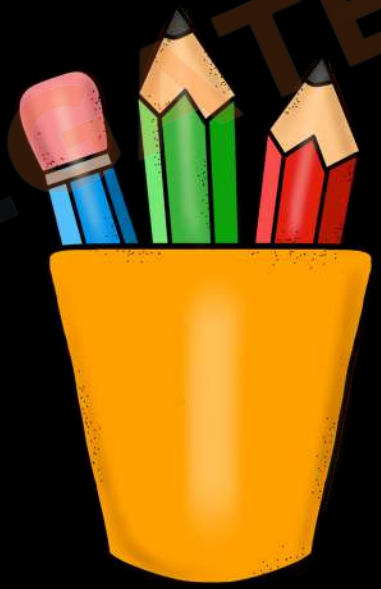




1. Purpose: Used for inline elements to style or manipulate a portion of text.
2. Non-Semantic: Doesn't add specific meaning to the enclosed text.
3. Styling: Commonly used for changing color, font, or adding effects via CSS.
4. Inline Nature: Doesn't break text flow or create a new block-level element.

HTML Core Concepts

1. Semantic Tags
    1. Semantic / Non-Semantic Tags
2. Body Tags
    1. Header Tag
    2. Main Tag
        1. Section Tag
        2. Article Tag
        3. Aside Tag
    3. Footer Tag
3. Folder Structure
    1. Recommended Folder structure
4. More Tags
    1. Navigation tags
    2. Block / Inline Elements
    3. Div tags
    4. Span Tags



Practise Exercise

HTML Core Concepts

1. Create a page with header, footer, main(section, article, aside tag).
2. Make sure the project from level 3 has correct folder structure.
3. Create groupings of multiple tags using div.
4. Create navigation to important sections of your page.