HTML Notes

1. <head> </head>
2. <nav> </nav>
3. <header> </header>
4. <body> </body>
5. <footer> </footer>

**Headers**: <h1> </h1> through <h6> </h6>

**Paragraphs** are written as: <p> </p>

**<dives>** are a division / container that divides the page into sections. Used to group certain elements together. Less specific. Useful when we want to apply the same style for all HTML elements inside.

**Attributes** are just extra snip bits of info inside the opening of tags. An example would be id=” …” or class=” …”. Made of a **Name** and **Value**. id would be the name and whatever is in the quotations would be the value.

**<span> </span>** are like <divs> but it keeps the text inline and makes it easier to isolate and style a piece of text within the entire paragraph or sentence.

**Styling text** is as easy as adding <em> or <strong> to the words within a header or paragraph. These can be later enhanced with CSS.

**<br>** breaks the line.

**Unordered lists** (<ul>) won’t do anything to the page directly until it is filled with list (<li>) elements. This makes a list that doesn’t have a specific order and just uses bullet points.

**Ordered lists** (<ol>) are the same but the list is numbered and given structure instead.

**Images** (<img/>) are added to HTML to source an image with the given attribute: **src= ”*url*”.** Inside of the quotes is the URL for the photo wanted or the location of the photo in the user’s files.The other attribute included would be **alt=”…”** which includes the text displayed if the image doesn’t render on the page.

**Videos** (<video>) display a window with a video that is sourced with the src attribute. The other attributes included are the **width=”…”**, **height=”…”**, and **controls**. Width and height are given a measurement, like pxs. The controls attribute is what gives the video basic controls like pause, play and a volume meter.

**<!DOCTYPE html>**  just tells the browser to expect and use html5, the most updated version.

The **<html>** tag is the element that contains the whole page of code. Just put it at the beginning and end, after <!DOCTYPE html>.

The **<head>** tag is used to store all the data that isn’t directly on the document. Contains the title for the tab that appears in the tabs bar and links to other files like CSS or script files.

**<title>** is the tag that you put your title in-between. The text that shows on the tab of the file.

**Anchor** <a> tags allow the ability to jump to different areas on a page without having to reload it. Add id attributes to elements you wish to jump to and put the same id on the anchor.

**Comments** are written like: <!---comment--->

The **Table** element (<table>) creates a table and houses the rest of the information.

**<tr>** adds a row and to add data into the row, you use **<td>**.

To add a **heading** to the table, you type <th> instead of a <td>. These look slightly different and stand out from the rest of the data. These headings may describe the row or column they are in and give structure and clarity to the table.

The attributes **colspan= “…”** and **rowspan= “…”** spread data across the specified area. To specify how many rows or columns the data spreads, you add a positive integer into the quotations.

The **<thead>**  element creates a head in the table, like a title that sits above the table. **<tbody>** creates the body of the table and **<tfooter>**  creates a footer for the table.

**Example table:**

<table>

<thead>

<tr>

<th>head</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>data</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

**<form>** is a great way of getting info. It needs a location it’s coming from and a place it’s going. It uses an action and a method. Action determines where the info is going. Method is accompanied by an HTTP verb.

<form action=”/example.html” method=”POST”>

</form>

**<input>** and **<label>** are usually put together. <label> is the text that is displayed on the input and typically gives a description of what the input is asking for.

<label for= “…”>text</label>

**<input>** is put after the label. The type describes the type of input you want. **Type= “…”** creates a textbox, for instance. The id of the input will have to match the labels **for** attribute for the label to attach itself to the textbox.

The attribute **type= “password”** also creates a textbox but is different since it censors the text within like most other password boxes do.

<input> elements also must have a **name= “…”** attribute. For now, just keep it the same as the id attribute.

**type= “number”** restricts the text box to only allow numbers, +, -, and decimal points. Providing a **step= “…”** attribute gives arrows on the side to increase or decrease the value by the step.

<input id=”…” name=”…” type=”number” step=”1”>

Putting a **type= “range”** attribute creates a slider where you set a **max= “#”** and a **min= “#”.** Step attribute still applies.

**Type= “checkbox”** creates a checkbox that you can put labels on. Create multiple checkboxes with labels to make a comprehensive checkbox list.

<label for=”…”>example text</label>

<input id=”…” name=”…” type=”checkbox” value=”…”>

**type= “radio”** is the same as a checkbox except that it creates bubbles where only one can filled out at a time. Typically accompanied with a question right above.

To create a **dropdown list**, instead of putting just <input> you put **<select>** that has children, **<option>**, who have a value attribute and are given names.

**Data lists** (<datalist>) are entered by type= “text” and a list= “…” attribute that equals the id of the data list. After the input a <datalist> child element is entered with its id. This element has its own children as well, <option> elements. They each have their own value attribute like the dropdown list.

**<textarea>** is an element added instead of <input>. It creates a text box to type an answer in, like type= “text”, but the size can be specified with the **rows= “#”** and **cols= “#”** attributes. Default text can be added into the box in between the opening and closing tags.

**type= “submit”** creates a submit button and the text inside of button is decided in the value attribute. If there is no value, then the default text is: “submit”.

The **required** attribute, when put into an <input> element, requires something to take up the text space before the <form> can be submitted.

**max= “#”** and **min= “#”** attributes can be set to any <inputs> that require numbers, like <input type= “number”> and <input type= “range”>.

**maxlength= “#”** and **minlength= “#”** attributes can be set to any <input> that take text.

The **pattern= “...”** attribute sets a specific guideline for the text box it’s associated with and is given a ReGex (regular expression) that goes in the quotes. An example would be:

“[0-9]{14,16}”

This means the only text that can be inserted is numbers 0 through 9 and it must be 14 to 16 digits long.

**Semantic HTML**  gives more meaning to the code that you look at for a page. Instead of just using <div> and a <head>, you could add plenty of more tags. This also allows more options for splitting up CSS parts.

**<header>**, **<nav>**, **<main>**, and **<footer>** create the basic structure of the webpage.

**<section>** defines elements in a document, such as chapters, headings or any other area of the document with the same theme.

**<article>** elements hold content that makes sense on its own. It can hold content such as articles, blogs, comments, magazines, etc. It would help someone using a screen reader understand where the article content begins and ends. Some of the content may include a combination of text, images, audio, and more.

The **<aside>** element is used to mark additional info that can enhance another element but isn’t required to understand the main content. Usually, an aside is just outside info that contributes to the article in some way.

**<figure>** is used to go around media such as an image, illustration, diagram, or code snippet that relates to the main document. For instance, you would surround an <img> tag with the <figure> tag.

**<figcaption>** is a caption element that would inside with the image or video. Usually describes the figure or contributes to explaining why the figure is important.

**<audio>** elements are used to embed an audio link. You then surround the **<source>** element by <audio> and give it a src and type attribute. If you give the <audio> tag itself the attribute “controls” it will be given basic controls that can be stylized in CSS.

Example:

<audio>

<source src=”exampleurl.mp3” type=”audio/mp3”>

</audio>

**<video>** can be given other attributes like **autoplay** (automatically starts the video when the page is loaded) and **loop** (keeps replaying the video).