1. **HTML Tables Code Challenge**

Skills

HTML(5)

CSS(3)

PHP

Javascript

JSON

Jquery

MySQL

XML

CLI

MVC Pattern

Method Factory Pattern

Object Oriented Programming

SASS/SCSS

SEO

Scrum

Singleton Pattern

UML

Wordpress

BEM

Wordpress

AngularJS

ElasticSearch

- make sure you check when copying and pasting codes. Also check if there are errors or bugs

Nested Table

- a table inside a table

- rows and column inside a table

Emoji in Windows

Win + ;

in Mac

^ + -- +space

Introduced on how to create a nested table, table inside another table[Main table with sub-tables and data]. Added cellspacing and hr for better viewing and added emoji. Discussed the behaviour on how to rightfully copy and paste a code.

1. **HTML Forms**

<form class="" action="index.html" method="post"></form>Form, this is default tag -- you need to add elements inside to make this work-- this makes the elemts become objects inside the website, sample below:

<label></label>Label

<input type="text" name="" value="">Input, no closing tag

Other types="" and etc[search in MDN for more].

file - can upload file

date - can select date

radio - radio picker

range - ranges.

In addition for Form elements is action

mailto: When press submit button it opens your default mail client and puts in the specified email in the emailto: and post/transfer(depends on method="" used), in the below we use post, so it post/transfer whatever the user types in the input field into the email client

Sample:

<form class="" action="mailto:hypershadowsilver@gmail.com" method="post"></form>

To know how to set the settings in Mac and Windows check out this[3. Intermmediate HTML - 007 Forms in Practice - 0:04:09]

Another element is enctype=text/plain""

- where it does not show numbers/symbols instead only plain text.

<textarea name="name" rows="10" cols="30"></textarea>Text Area, this is sizeable with the following default

Introduced Form, can add Label and Input. Input can have multiple types that translates into objects inside the website. Shown how to send form method to an email by using the action element and using mailto: attibute.

1. **Publish Your Website**

Host Website somewhere - Post website online

- Godaddy

- BlueHost

Github

Free webhosting

- register online, then verify

Once registered on your page:

1. Click the + symbol/New Repository

2. Under Owner/ Type in Repository name

Repository This is simply a folder in the cloud where you can store project related files, you can make changes on the file, updates andcan track changes that you made in the past

4. Either choose:

Public

Private

5. Initialize this repository with:

- you can skip this step if your'e importing an existing repository.

6. Click Repository button

7. Click Add file - Create new file - Upload files

Select all files(including folders containing files) then drag it to the destination

8. On Commit changes - type in the description

Sample: Add initial CV website files

9. Click Commit changes button

We are now ready to setup Github page

1. Go to Settings - Pages

Github Pages is designed to host your personal, org, orr project pages from a Github repository.

We have now the repository -- we are now ready to activate our Pages

Currently it is disabled - in order to enable it we need to select our source where our files resides

2. Under Sources Click the drop down - select Main (as Branch) - then click Save button

Now your site is ready and is now going to publish at --https://yourusername.github.io/yourprojectname/

As we can see it has the https:// -- it means you can access your site anywhere across the world as long as you are connected to the internet.

Troubleshooting

1. If you receive 404 it means Github is probably working overtime and just wait for half an hour then comeback and check that link again.

But once you are done -- your site should work locally. You can now share your site to anyone across the world because it is now hosted on the internet

2. If still not working -- try to check your setup or troubleshoot as you might have made a mistake somewhere.

3. To check for the code -- go to <> Code on top check the spelling of your first/main page [index.html] should be correct spelling. as Github will search it as your homepage.

a. If it has wrong spelling -- click the file and edit[click the pencil icon] and edit the name on top

b. On the Commit changes - type in the changes - then Click the Commit chanes button

- if you also see the <!DOCTYPE html> on top of your website, you can delete it as it is not important if you want to publish your website.

- if images does not appear, check the -- image source -- as you might have set it to your local storage (c:/d:/other folders etc.) --

- if links are not working, try checking the spelling and they must be on the same folder.

- check the Q.A -- there there should be a feature question where added some troubleshooting tips for uploading your website to Github.

Do 100th day, an hour , do a habit tracker.

- mark a line in a calendar

1. **Introduction to CSS**

CSS

- Cascading style sheet

- purpose is to style Mark-up Language such as HTML, XML

- it cannot do anything anything by it self.

- this helps diminishing codes in styling HTML

1. **Inline CSS**

- injecting CSS inside HTML element

Sample:

Colored background

<body style="background-color: blue;">

Color Palette Website

colorhunt.co

If you don't get it, try to find out for yourself first, try to search on the web(sample: search css colors in google)

<color> - CSS | MDN

- bookmark this page as it describe the color to implement into your website w/out the hexadecimal

- this is the easiest way in implementing CSS colors into your website.

1. **Internal CSS**

- Implement CSS code across the entire page.

- specify the name of the element you want to change the curly braces and inside is the attibute.

- there is already default applied CSS in your browser even at the start.

- W3schools.com - CSS Default Values, shows the default values already set in a browser

Sample

<head>

<style>

body {

background-color: blue;

}

</style>

</head>

- there is already default applied CSS in your browser even at the start.

- pretty much everything on the webpage are essentially just boxes

- Pesticide for chrome extensions

- Go to Settings - click Pesticide for Chrome - toggle Allow access to file URLs - Pin the extensions

- devdocs.io - search height - to know and specify

- to check related MDN to border-style visit:https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/border-style

1. **External CSS**

- browser takes the css file and applies all the styles specified to the elements inside the HTML pages

- created a new folder and a css page, link the css page to other pages.

1. **How to Debug CSS Code**

- diagnosing bugs, how can you figure out what is the cause and how to go about in fixing it.

Debugging Problem 1

Debugging Problem 2

A. Pull the Chrome developer tools

Check elements

Check Console

Priority/Implementation/Hierarchy of CSS in an HTML page

1. inline

2. internal

3. external