

Welcome to the iUP Coding Community!!

1-31-2023



OUR COMMUNITY AGREEMENTS



1. ACTIVE LISTENING
2. POSITIVE EXPRESSIONS
& no Put Downs
3. CHOICE to Participate
4. PERSONAL BEST
5. Mutual RESPECT



Activity Steps

Index.html file

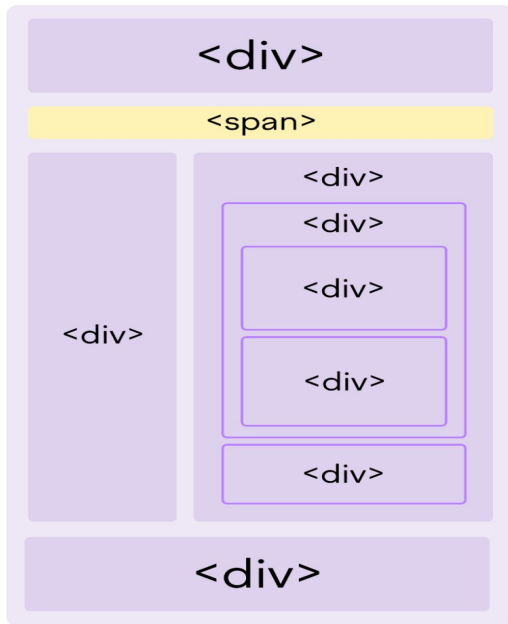
- 1) Create a new index.html file
- 2) Open the index.html file

Code

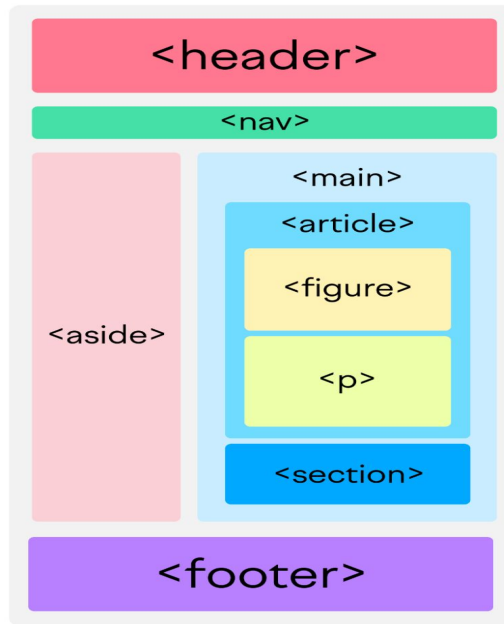
- 1) Copy Code

What Is Semantic HTML?

Non-Semantic HTML



Semantic HTML



Semantic HTML

Header - top part of a webpage, usually has some kind of logo, sign-in button, search bar, cart icon, etc.

Nav - stands for navigation, is how the user gets to different pages on a website. Nav can also be a burger menu on mobile sites.

Main - main portion of a webpage. Usually contains all of your content outside of header, footer, and navigation.

Article - exactly what it says. Where you put a written piece of content inside of. This can be blog posts, news stories, or just general information about a certain topic

Aside - Can be side navigation, a place for ads, basically separated content that doesn't relate to everything else on the page.

Section - general "section" for something that doesn't fit into the other categories. Can be used to contain multiple articles, or vice versa, or something like a list or some kind of additional feature.

Figure - usually contains image elements and an image caption using figcaption

Footer - the bottom part of a webpage after all the main content. Usually used for terms and conditions link, additional navigation features, links to social media, privacy policy, other "hidden" pages of a website

Non-Semantic

Div and Span tags

Div - general tag to define an element on a webpage, shouldn't be avoided, but just look for other options first, more commonly used as content containers that help connect HTML with CSS and Javascript.

Span - inline version of divs. Basically for certain parts within an element, usually text.

Forms

Action - tells form where to send data when processed (we don't need this right now)

Input - different "type" attributes (text, email, password, tel, date, radio, checkbox, button, reset, submit), that each do different things

Label - to label different inputs, must use an id attribute to connect them

Radio Buttons - must have the same "name" attribute to connect to each other

Placeholder - placeholder text for form fields

Value:

- For "button", "reset", and "submit" - it defines the text on the button
- For "text", "password", and "hidden" - it defines the initial (default) value of the input field
- For "checkbox", "radio", "image" - it defines the value associated with the input (this is also the value that is sent on submit)

Name - names the field for reference later when the form gets submitted

Textarea - for text that requires a lot more space than a single line

Select - used for dropdown menus

Option - used for different options within the select element

Fieldset - container element for forms

Legend - goes inside fieldset and says what the form is about

Br - used to make a break between form lines

Non-Semantic

Tables (NOT used for web page layout)

Table - contains everything within the table, basically a general tag to say that it is indeed a table

Td - table data, used for generic table inputs

Tr - table row, used to make a new row in a table (otherwise table data will just be in one row continuously)

Th - table heading, used for a heading of table (helps screen readers and makes the text bold, type to make it blank)

Colspan - tells how many columns for a heading or data input to spread over (1x1 by default, must have that many column available)

Rowspan - tells how many rows for a heading or data input to spread over (1x1 by default, must have that many rows available)

Caption - put just below opening “table” tag, acts as a title/caption for your table, again helpful for screen readers because they can know what the table is about and the user can decide if they want to hear about it

Emmet

Emmet

Emmet is the shortcut bot for vscode (ctrl/command + shift + p)

- Wrap with abbreviation
- . to create classes on divs
- # to create ids on divs
- > symbol for nesting elements
- + symbol for creating siblings
- () for keeping stuff separate when using shortcuts ex. (header>nav)+main+footer
- *symbol for multiple of same element
- {} for text
- \$ symbol for numbering
- Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V8vizNQKtx0>

Questions?

Resources

Tutorials

- [w3schools](#)
- [Developer Mozilla](#)
- [CareerFoundry](#)

Github Coding Community Repository

- [Coding_Community](#)
- [Make A GitHub Account](#)

