**HTML corse notes**

* A markup language is a computer language that defines the structure and presentation of raw text.
* In HTML, the computer can interpret raw text that is wrapped in HTML [elements](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/html/elements" \t "_blank).
* Hyperlinks – links that provide access for other text.
* HTML element – a tag and content.
* Body – can consist of text images and buttons
* When an element is contained inside another element, it is considered the child of that element.
* Heading – can be used for titles, articles or other content. H1 is the main heading than we have smaller headings from 2-6.
* Div – a container that divides the page into sections. Helpful for grouping elements. They don’t have visual representation.
* Attributes – content added to the opening tag. Can be used in several ways from providing information to changing styling. Made up of two parts: the name and the value of attribute.
* To display text we use <p> (for a block of text) or <span> (for short pieces of text)
* <em> - will generally render as italic emphasis.
* <strong> - will generally render as **bold** emphasis.
* <br> - line brake
* <ul> - unordered list, create a list of items with no order.
* <li> - list item, describe an item in the list.
* <ol> ordered list, from 1 to number of items.
* <img/> to add images to the web page.
* The attribute src must be set to the image sorce (url).
* Alt attribute, to add description to the image.
* <video> to add videos to the web page, also require src with url.
* Controls attributes instruct the browser to have basic video controls (pause and resume)
* To let the browser know we are using HTML we will write <!DOCTYPE html>
* <html> will create HTML structure.
* <head> contains metadata for the web page.
* <title> adds title to the web page. Is always inside the head.
* <a> to add links to the web page.
* href attribute it links to the path of the file (often url).
* Target attribute tells the browser how to open the link (\_blank will open the link in a new window).
* <!-- --> to add comments
* <table> creates a table.
* <tr> to add row to table.
* <td> to add data to the table.
* <th> table heading, to add titles to rows and columns.
* Scope attribute makes clear if the value is heading for row or column (it takes only row or col).
* Colspan attribute for data that spans multiple columns.
* Rowspan attribute for data that spans multiple rows.
* <tbody> for big tables, contain all the table data.
* <thead> to section off the column heading.
* <tfoot> to section off the bottom part of the long table.
* <form> creates a form to fill.
* Method attributes describe the way to send the HTTP request.
* Action attributes determine where the information is stored.
* <input> to get input from form.
* Type attribute determines how the input renders on the web page and which data it can accept.
* Name attribute gives a name to the the input.
* Value attribute assign a default value for the input field.
* <label> is the lapel of the input the for field of label is the id field of input.
* Type = password will replace input text with another character like an asterisk (\*) or a dot (•).
* Type = number for numbers
* Type = range to create a slider
* Type = checkbox, present multiple options to choose from.
* Type = radio, present multiple choices and take only one answer.
* <select> to create a dropdown list.
* <option> the values in the list.
* <datalist> users can type into and filter options.
* <textarea> create bigger text area.
* Type = submit, submits the form
* Required attribute, enforce the rule that something must be submitted.
* Min and max attributes set the minimum and maximum values.
* Minlength and maxlength et the minimum and maximum length values of input.
* Pattern attribute checks if the input is in the correct form.
* <header> usually for navigational links or introductory content.
* <nav> used to define a block of navigation links like menus.
* <main> encapsulate the dominant content.
* <footer>the content in the bottom of the page.
* <section> defines elements in a document such as chapters, headings.
* <article> holds content that makes sense on its own. can hold content such as articles, blogs, comments, magazines, etc.
* <aside> used to mark additional information that can enhance another element but isn’t required in order to understand the main content.
* <figure> an element used to encapsulate media such as an image, illustration, diagram, code snippet, etc, which is referenced in the main flow of the document.
* <figcaption> an element used to describe the media in the <figure> tag. Usually, <figcaption> will go inside <figure>
* <audio> is used to embed audio content into a document. Uses src.
* <embed> can embed any media content including videos, audio files, and gifs from an external source.