

HTML REVIEW

What is front-end?

- What user sees and interacts with is called front-end
- UI = user interface
- GUI = graphic user interface

What is backend?

- Back-end is everything other than the front-end
- Back-end constructs the business logic, the calculations for the front-end
- Without proper back-end connections, the front-end functionalities will not work properly

What is HTML?

Hypertext Markup Language

What is HTML used for?

HTML is used to create certain structure for web applications

What is a mark up language?

Markup languages are created using "mark-up tags"

Is HTML the only markup language?

No. There are other markup languages such as XML.

What is a MARK UP TAG?

- Mark up tags act like containers
- These tags will determine how the content will be displayed on the web page
- We can have the exactly same content in different tags, and they will be displayed/structured differently on the web page

How many types of markup tags do we have?

2 types.

1. Paired tags :

- Paired tags have opening tag and closing tag.

syntax: <openingTag> CONTENT </closingTag>

- ex: p, h, li, ul, ol, strong, em, u, html, head, body, title, tr, td

2. Unpaired tags :

- These are also called self-closing tags.

- They are just one part.

syntax: </selfClosing>

- ex: br, img, hr

What kind of structure EVERY HTML page has to follow?

1. Doctype declaration
2. `<html> </html>` tag : is the parent/ascendent of all other web elements
3. `<head> </head>` tag : Everything that is not displayed on the page itself goes inside of the `<html>` tag, such as: title, links, font style
4. `<body> </body>` tag: Everything we want to display on the page goes inside of the `<body>` tag

What is <title> tag, and why is it used for?

- Title of the page is what comes up in the search engines
- Title also defines different pages of the application
- If title changes it means we are on a different page
- Title is only displayed on the browser tab itself
- We don't see the title in the page itself

<p> tag:

- Whatever content is passed inside of this tag, it will be displayed as paragraph
- p tag is a block element

What is a block element?

- Block element means the element will take the whole line from left to right side of the screen
- Anything comes right after it will be pushed to under the element

<h> tag

- h tag is used for creating headers
- h1 thru h6 will create different size of headers
- h1 biggest, h6 smallest

What is an ATTRIBUTE?

- Attributes provide additional information about given tag.
- We can have as many attributes as we want to have.
- Attributes will always go inside of the opening tag (if it is a paired tag)
- If it is unpaired tag (self-closing tag), it will go inside of the tag itself.
- syntax:

`<openingTag attributeName1="attributeValue"`

`attributeName2="attributeValue"> CONTENT </closingTag>`

`</selfClosingTag attributeName1="attributeValue">`

PRACTICE:

` Google `

1. WHAT IS THE TEXT OF THIS TAG? WHAT IS THE CONTENT, WHAT IS DISPLAYED ON THE PAGE?
 - "Google"
2. WHAT IS THE ATTRIBUTE OF THIS WEB ELEMENT?
 - href is the attribute of this web element
3. WHAT IS THE ATTRIBUTE VALUE OF HREF?
 - https://www.etsy.com
4. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF THIS TAG?
 - Anchor tag, <a> tag, link tag

TELLING WHAT IS WHAT FROM THE COLORS:

- PURPLE : TAG NAME
- ORANGE : ATTRIBUTE NAME
- BLUE : ATTRIBUTE VALUE
- BLACK : TEXT (DISPLAYED ON THE PAGE)

WHAT IS A WEB ELEMENT?

- Every single thing we see on the page is a web element of its own.
- Such as: links, buttons, input boxes, images, headers

ANCHOR TAG : <a>

- <a> tag allows us to create links on html page
- <a> tag is a paired tag.
- <a> tag MUST have an href attribute within.
- The text passed inside of the href attribute's value will be where the user taken once the link is clicked.
- The UI will display the text of the anchor tag <a>, which is in between the opening tag and closing tag.
- Example:

```
<a href="https://about.google.com">About</a>
```

- "About" text will be displayed on the page
- "href" value (https:// about.google.com) is where the user is taken when the link is clicked

<table> tag

- This tag allows us to create HTML tables on the page
- By itself it is not enough, we need to use <tr>, and <td> (<th>)
- HTML tables are created first ROW BY ROW, than cells are created within rows.
- Tables also should have head and body section.
- <table> </table> : creates the table
- <thead> </thead> : contains header information
- <tbody> </tbody> : actual content of the table goes here
- <tr> : - stands for "table row"
 - creates each row
 - however many tr we create, that many rows we will have in the table
- <td> : - stands for "table data"
 - allows us to create cells within the rows
- <th> : - stands for "table header"
 - allows us to create cells just like <td> but it will also make the content "bolded" and "centered"

<div> </div>

- div tag is commonly used as a container to style group of web elements
- it is a block element which means it goes all the way to right
- it is just a container to group and apply different stylings, fonts, colors to web elements.

** **

- span is very similar to div.
- it is used as smaller container to give certain styling to parts of the web element without disrupting the rest of the web element
- span is inline element (not block element)

<input> tag:

- input tags are used to let user enter some form of input.
- the type of the input accepted from user is determined by the value we pass into "type" attribute.

syntax: `<input type="text">`

--> to accept text from user

`<input type="password">`

--> to accept text from user,

--> the text will be hidded as password

`<input type="button">`

--> to create button on the page

`<input type="checkbox">`

--> to create checkbox on the page

`<input type="radio">`

--> to create radio button on the page

<select> </select> tag:

- Allows us to create dropdowns in the HTML page.
- By itself it is not enough. We must use <option> tag to create different options displayed for user.

syntax:

```
<select>
```

```
    <options> TEXT 1 </options>
```

```
    <options> TEXT 2 </options>
```

```
    <options> TEXT 3 </options>
```

```
</select>
```