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ART 272

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## Notes HTML & CSS CH 3, 4, 5, & 8

### 3 Lists:

- Ordered Lists: each item in the list is numbered
  - `<ol>`: create OL w/ this element
  - `<li>`: each item in list is placed between `<li>` & `</li>` tag
  - Browsers indent lists by default
- Unordered Lists: begin with bullet point
  - Create UL w/ this element
  - `<li>`: each item in list is placed between `<li>` & `</li>` tag
- Definition Lists: set of terms along with definition for each
  - `<dl>`: create DL w/ this element
  - `<dt>`: contain term being defined
  - `<dd>`: Contain the definition
- Nested Lists:

- Can put a second list inside a <li> element

## EXAMPLE

### LISTS

Here you can see a main heading followed by an introductory paragraph. An unordered list is used to outline the ingredients and an ordered list is used to describe the steps.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Lists</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Scrambled Eggs</h1>
  <p>Eggs are one of my favourite foods. Here is a
    recipe for deliciously rich scrambled eggs.</p>
  <h2>Ingredients</h2>
  <ul>
    <li>2 eggs</li>
    <li>1tbs butter</li>
    <li>2tbs cream</li>
  </ul>
  <h2>Method</h2>
  <ol>
    <li>Melt butter in a frying pan over a medium
      heat</li>
    <li>Gently mix the eggs and cream in a bowl</li>
    <li>Once butter has melted add cream and eggs</li>
    <li>Using a spatula fold the eggs from the edge of
      the pan to the center every 20 seconds (as if
      you are making an omelette)</li>
    <li>When the eggs are still moist remove from the
      heat (it will continue to cook on the plate
      until served)</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

#### 4 Links:

- Allow you to move from one web page to another
- Writing links:
  - <a>& </a>: create link element
  - Specify which page w/ href attribute

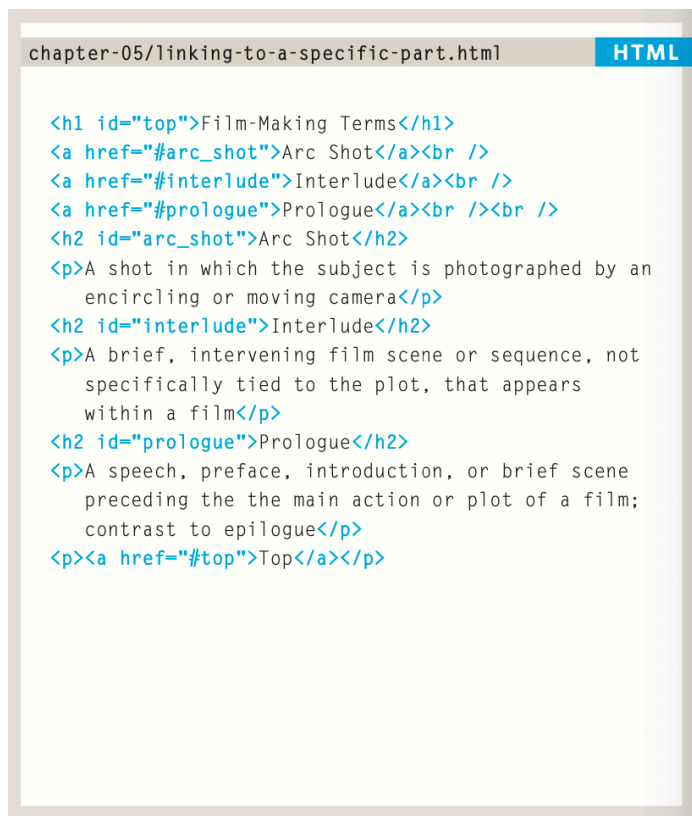


- Linking to other sites:
  - The full web address contained in an href attribute is known as the absolute URL(uniform resource locator)
    - URL: starts w/ domain name for that site. Can be followed by path to a specific page.
- Linking to other pages on the same site:
  - Relative URL: when linking to other pages within the same site.
- Directory structure:
  - Root folder: top-level folder, contains all other files and folders for a website
  - Examplearts: parent of movies, music, and theater folders
  - The main homepage of a site is written in HTML, and homepages of each section is called index.html
- Email Links:
  - mailto: starts up a user's email program and addresses an email to the specified email address.
- Opening links in a new window:

- target: if you want a link to open in a new window use `_blank` attribute inside opening `<a>` tag.



- Linking to a specific part of the same page:
  - Href attribute starts with a `#` symbol, followed by id attribute



## 5 Images:

- Storing images on your site:
  - Keep a folder called images for your website
- Adding Images:
  - `<img>`: no closing tag (empty element)
  - `src`: tells the browser where to find image file
  - `alt`: provides alternate text desc
  - `title`: provide additional info about the image
- Height & width of images:
  - `height`: specifies in pixel
  - `width`: specifies in pixels
- Where to place images in your code:
  - Before a paragraph
  - Inside the start of a paragraph
  - In the middle of a paragraph

```

<p>There are around 10,000 living species of birds
that inhabit different ecosystems from the
Arctic to the Antarctic. Many species undertake
long distance annual migrations, and many more
perform shorter irregular journeys.</p>
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```

- Block elements always appear on a new line
- Inline elements sit within a block level element and do not start on a new line
- Three rules for creating images:
  - Save images in the right format: jpeg gif or png
  - Save images at the right size
  - Use the correct resolution

## 8 Extra Markup:

- DOCTYPE tell browsers which version of HTML you are using
- You can add comments to your code between the `<!--` and `-->` markers
- The id and class attributes allow you to identify particular elements
- The `<div>` and `<span>` elements allow you to group block-level and inline elements together.
- `<frames>` cut windows into your web pages through which other pages can be displayed.
- The `<meta>` tag allows you to supply all kinds of information about your web page.
- Escape characters are used to include special characters in your pages such as `<`, `>`, and `&`.