

HTML

Main Parts:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title></title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <main>
      <h1></h1>
      <section>
        <h2></h2>
        <p>

        </p>

        <a href>

          <img />

        </a>
      </section>

      <section>
        <h2></h2>
        <h3></h3>
      </section>

      <section>
        <form>
          <input />
          <button></button>
        </form>
      </main>

      <footer>
      </footer>
    </body>
  </html>
```

Image Tag - A self closing tag


```

```

```

```

HREF with anchor tag(<a>) and paragraph tag (<p></p>)

```
<a href="https://freecatphotoapp.com"></a>
```

```
<a href="https://freecatphotoapp.com">:Link to cat pics</a>
```

```
<p>See more <a href="https://freecatphotoapp.com">cat photos</a> in our  
gallery.</p>
```

Image Example

CatPhotoApp

Cat Photos

See more [cat photos](#) in our gallery.



[link to cat pictures](#)

HREF and Open Into New Tab

```
<a href="google.com" target=_blank> Open here! </a>
```

```
<p>See more <a href="https://freecatphotoapp.com" target=_blank>cat photos</a>  
in our gallery.</p>
```

You can also make other types of content be turned into a link by wrapping anchor tags around it

```
<a href="https://freecatphotoapp.com" target=_blank>

</a>
```

Subsections

When you add a lower rank heading element to the page, it's implied that you're starting a new subsection.

```
<section>
    <h2>Cat Lists</h2>
    <h3>Things cats love:</h3>

</section>
```

Unordered Lists () with items ()

```
<h3>Things cats love:</h3>
    <ul>
        <li>cat nip</li>
        <li>laser pointers</li>
        <li>lasagna</li>
    </ul>
```

Ordered Lists

Gives numbers and shit lol

```
<h3>Top 3 things cats hate:</h3>
    <ol>
        <li>flea treatment</li>
        <li>thunder</li>
        <li>other cats</li>
    </ol>
```

The *figure* element represents self-contained content and will allow you to associate an image with a caption.

Nest the image you just added within a *figure* element.

```
<figure>
  
</figure>
```

A figure caption (*figcaption*) element is used to add a caption to describe the image contained within the *figure* element. For example,

```
<figcaption>A cute cat</figcaption> adds the caption A cute cat.
```

Image Example

Things cats love:

- cat nip
- laser pointers
- lasagna



Cats love lasagna.

Emphasis Tag ``

``

`<figcaption>Cats love lasagna.</figcaption>`

``

`<figcaption>Cats love lasagna.</figcaption>`

Strong Tag ``

`<figcaption>Cats hate other cats.</figcaption>`

Form

The `action` attribute indicates where form data should be sent. For example, `<form action="/submit-url"></form>` tells the browser that the form data should be sent to the path `/submit-url`.

Input Tag - Self Closing

```
<input />
```

Input Attribute - type, Type - Text

There are many kinds of inputs you can create using the `type` attribute. You can easily create a password field, reset button, or a control to let users select a file from their computer.

Create a text field to get text input from a user by adding the `type` attribute with the value `text` to the `input` element.

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

Input Attribute - Name

In order for a form's data to be accessed by the location specified in the `action` attribute, you must give the text field a `name` attribute and assign it a value to represent the data being submitted.

```
<input type="text" name="catphotourl">
```

Input Attribute - Placeholder

Placeholder text is used to give people a hint about what kind of information to enter into an input. For example

```
<input type="text" placeholder="Email address">
```

Input Attribute - Required

To prevent a user from submitting your form when required information is missing, you need to add the `required` attribute to an `input` element. There's no need to set a value to the `required` attribute. Instead, just add the word `required` to the `input` element, making sure there is space between it and other attributes.

```
<input type="text" name="catphotourl" placeholder="cat photo URL" required>
```

Button - Submit - (Default)

```
<button>Submit</button>
```

Even though you added your button below the text input, they appear next to each other on the page. That's because both `input` and `button` elements are inline elements, which don't appear on new lines.

The button you added will submit the form by default. However, relying on default behavior may cause confusion. Add the `type` attribute with the value `submit` to the `button` to make it clear that it is a submit button.

```
<button type="submit">Submit</button>
```

Input Type - Radio

You can use radio buttons for questions where you want only one answer out of multiple options.

Here is an example of a radio button with the option of `cat`: `<input type="radio"> cat`. Remember that `input` elements are self-closing.

```
<input type="radio"/> Indoor
```

Label - element

`label` elements are used to help associate the text for an `input` element with the `input` element itself (especially for assistive technologies like screen readers). For example, `<label><input type="radio"> cat</label>` makes it so clicking the word `cat` also selects the corresponding radio button.

```
<label><input type="radio"> Indoor</label>
```

ID - Attribute

The `id` attribute is used to identify specific HTML elements. Each `id` attribute's value must be unique from all other `id` values for the entire page.

```
<label><input id="indoor" type="radio"> Indoor</label>
```

When Having Two Radio Buttons

Notice that both radio buttons can be selected at the same time. To make it so selecting one radio button automatically deselects the other, both buttons must have a `name` attribute with the same value.

Add the `name` attribute with the value `indoor-outdoor` to both radio buttons.

```
<label><input name="indoor-outdoor" id="indoor" type="radio"> Indoor</label>
<label><input name="indoor-outdoor" id="outdoor" type="radio"> Outdoor</label>
```

Radio Button Value On Submit

If you select the `Indoor` radio button and submit the form, the form data for the button is based on its `name` and `value` attributes. Since your radio buttons do not have a `value` attribute, the form data will include `indoor-outdoor=on`, which is not useful when you have multiple buttons.

Add a `value` attribute to both radio buttons. For convenience, set the button's `value` attribute to the same value as its `id` attribute.

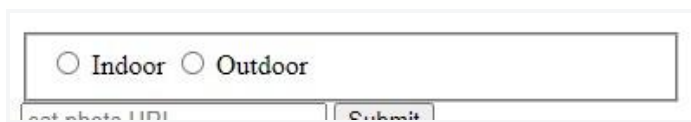
```
<label><input id="indoor" value="indoor" type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor">
Indoor</label>
<label><input id="outdoor" value="outdoor" type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor">
Outdoor</label>
```

Fieldset - Element

The `fieldset` element is used to group related inputs and labels together in a web form. `fieldset` elements are block-level elements, meaning that they appear on a new line.

Nest the `Indoor` and `Outdoor` radio buttons within a `fieldset` element, and don't forget to indent the radio buttons.

```
<fieldset>
  <label><input id="indoor" type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor" value="indoor"> Indoor</label>
  <label><input id="outdoor" type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor" value="outdoor">
Outdoor</label>
</fieldset>
```



Legend - Element

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Is your cat an indoor or outdoor cat?</legend>
  <label><input id="indoor" type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor" value="indoor">
Indoor</label>
  <label><input id="outdoor" type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor" value="outdoor">
Outdoor</label>
</fieldset>
```


Is your cat an indoor or outdoor cat?

☐ Indoor ☐ Outdoor

Input type - checkbox

Forms commonly use checkboxes for questions that may have more than one answer. For example, here's a checkbox with the option of tacos: `<input type="checkbox"> tacos.`

`<legend>What's your cat's personality?</legend>`

`<input type="checkbox"/> Loving`

What's your cat's personality?

☐ Loving

For - Attribute

There's another way to associate an `input` element's text with the element itself. You can nest the text within a `label` element and add a `for` attribute with the same value as the `input` element's `id` attribute.

`<input id="loving" type="checkbox"> <label for="loving">Loving</label>`

What's your cat's personality?

☐ Loving

While the `value` attribute is optional, it's best practice to include it with any checkboxes or radio buttons on the page.

`<fieldset>`

`<legend>What's your cat's personality?</legend>`

`<input id="loving" type="checkbox" value="loving" name="personality"> <label for="loving">Loving</label>`

`<input id="lazy" type="checkbox" value="lazy" name="personality">`
`<label for="lazy">Lazy</label>`

`<input id="energetic" type="checkbox" value="energetic" name="personality"> <label for="energetic"> Energetic</label>`

`</fieldset>`

Default - Attribute

In order to make a checkbox checked or radio button selected by default, you need to add the `checked` attribute to it. There's no need to set a value to the `checked` attribute. Instead, just add the word `checked` to the `input` element, making sure there is space between it and other attributes.

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Is your cat an indoor or outdoor cat?</legend>
  <label><input checked id="indoor" type="radio"
name="indoor-outdoor" value="indoor"> Indoor</label>
  <label><input id="outdoor" type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor"
value="outdoor"> Outdoor</label>
</fieldset>

<fieldset>
  <legend>What's your cat's personality?</legend>
  <input checked id="loving" type="checkbox" name="personality"
value="loving"> <label for="loving">Loving</label>
  <input id="lazy" type="checkbox" name="personality" value="lazy">
<label for="lazy">Lazy</label>
  <input id="energetic" type="checkbox" name="personality"
value="energetic"> <label for="energetic"> Energetic</label>
</fieldset>
```



Is your cat an indoor or outdoor cat?

☒ Indoor ☐ Outdoor

What's your cat's personality?

☒ Loving ☐ Lazy ☐ Energetic

Footer - Directly below main

Typically like this

```
<footer>
  <p>No Copyright - <a
href="https://www.freecodecamp.org">freeCodeCamp.org</a></p>

</footer>
```

Title - Element

Determines what browsers show in the title bar or tab for the page

```
<head>
  <title>CatPhotoApp</title>
</head>
```

You can set browser behavior by adding self-closing meta elements in the head. Here's an example:

```
<meta attribute="value">
```

Tell the browser to parse the markup into multiple languages by creating a meta element as a child of the head element. Set its charset attribute to UTF-8.

```
<head>

  <meta charset="UTF-8">

  <title>CatPhotoApp</title>
</head>
```