



# WEB DEVELOPMENT CLUB: WEEK 03

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HTML Elements, Attributes, and CSS properties

# LAST WEEK RECAP:

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Last week we went over: Introduction to Syntax and Definitions

- How to define an HTML Element:
  - `<tagname>Content</tagname>`
  - Elements can be defined within other elements
  - Example tags: `<html>`, `<body>`, `<h1>`, `<p>`, `<a>`, `<img>`
- CSS formatting and property names:
  - Defined within html tags `<style></style>`
  - Example properties: color, background-color, text-align, margin, padding
- You can find pdfs of past lesson powerpoints, HTML element declarations, and CSS property names on our **Website**.

# WHAT WE'RE DOING TODAY:

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- 01 LESSON 2 RECAP  
Intro to syntax and definitions
- 02 ATTRIBUTE BASICS  
HTML attributes
- 03 MORE DEFINITIONS  
Elements and Property Names
- 04 PRACTICE  
Remaining time for practice

# ATTRIBUTE BASICS

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All HTML Elements can have attributes:

- Provides additional information about defined elements
- Defined within the start tag
  - `<tag name="value">Content</tag>`
- Usually defined by name and value like:
  - `name="value"`
  - Use lowercase to define attribute names and always surround values in quotations (unless the value includes quotations)

# COMMON ATTRIBUTES

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- href attribute: specifies the URL of a hyperlink
  - Paired with the <a> tag which defines a hyperlink
  - `<a href="https://www.google.com">Google</a>`
- src attribute: specifies the path to an image file
  - Paired with the <img> tag which embeds images
  - ``
  - Can direct to both online image links and github files
- width and height attributes: specifies width and height of the element
  - Usually specifies width and height of an image
  - ``

# COMMON ATTRIBUTES, CONT.

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- alt attribute: specifies alternative text for an image
  - May be useful with slow connections or src errors
  - ``
- title attribute: specifies extra information about an element
  - Often paired with text elements
  - `<p title="Grocery List">Milk, Eggs, Bread</p>`
  - Displayed as a tooltip when you hover over the element
- style attribute: Used to add CSS style properties to specific defined HTML elements
  - Uses the same CSS formatting within the quotations
  - `<p style="color: blue;">This is blue text.</p>`

# MORE COMMON HTML TAGS

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- alt attribute: specifies alternative text for an image
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- title attribute: specifies extra information about an element
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  - Displayed as a tooltip when you hover over the element
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# DIV ELEMENT AND CLASS ATTRIBUTE

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- `<div></div>` element
  - Most used/useful element in html web development
  - Defines a section in your web document
  - Usually other elements are defined within div elements
- class attribute: specifies one or more classnames for an element
  - Used to point to a class in a CSS style sheet
  - Most often paired with the `<div>` element
  - `<div class="sectionname">Content</div>`
- Within the tag `<style></style>` for CSS, you can specify different classes to modify by using
  - `.sectionname {  
    color: blue;}`



# MORE COMMON CSS PROPERTIES

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- background-image:
  - Specifies one or more background images for an element
  - background-image: url("picture.jpg");
  - background-image: url("https://i.imgur.com/EXAMPLE.jpeg");
- border:
  - Shorthand property for border-width, border-style, and border-color:
  - border: 3px solid black;
  - border-width: 5px;
- font-family:
  - Specifies the font your text is in
  - font-family: "Courier New";

# PRACTICE

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Now it's your turn to practice!