# WEB DEVELOPMENT CLUB: WEEK 03

HTML Elements, Attributes, and CSS properties

# LAST WEEK RECAP:

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:

# ATTRIBUTE BASICS

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
  - <img src="picture.img">
  - 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
  - <img src="picture.img" width="300px" height"500px">

# Common attributes, cont.

- alt attribute: specifies alternative text for an image
  - May be useful with slow connections or src errors
  - <img src="picture.img" alt="image of sunflowers">
- 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>

# Div element and class attribute

- `<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

- 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

Now it's your turn to practice!