HTML Exercises

Title Exercise:
Try changing the title of the page (in between the `<title>` and `</title>` on line 5) to something else. *What happens when you reload the web page.*

Description:
The Title element sets the title of your page, which is the title that appears in the browser tab the page is loaded in. It is also used to describe the page when you bookmark/favorite it.

Heading Exercise:
Try changing the `<h2>` tag on line 29 to an `<h3>`. *What happens when you reload the web page.*

Description:
Heading elements allow you to specify that certain parts of your content are headings — or subheadings. In the same way that a book has the main title, chapter titles and subtitles, an HTML document can too. HTML contains 6 heading levels, `<h1>`–`<h6>`, although you'll commonly only use 3 to 4 at most.

Paragraph Exercise:
Add a `<p>` tag to line 26 right in front of the word "Instead".
What happens when you reload the web page.

Description:
HTML requires opening tags (`<p>`) and closing tags (`</p>`) to work properly. But you won't see any difference here, because the browser is good at fixing mistakes. Paragraph `<p>` elements are for containing paragraphs of text; you'll use these frequently when marking up regular text content. You can see those on lines 26, 28, 36, 42, and 43.

List Exercise:
Try changing the `<ul>` on line 30 and the `</ul>` on line 35 to an `<ol>` and `</ol>`.
What happens when you reload the web page.

Description:
A lot of the web's content is lists and HTML has special elements for these. Marking up lists always consist of at least 2 elements. The most common list types are ordered and unordered lists: **Unordered lists** are for lists where the order of the items doesn't matter, such as a shopping list. These are wrapped in a `<ul>` element. **Ordered lists** are for lists where the order of the items does matter, such as a recipe. These are wrapped in an `<ol>` element. Each item inside the lists is put inside an `<li>` (list item) element.

Strong Exercise:
Try adding `<strong>` before and `</strong>` after any word you want.
What happens when you reload the web page.

Description:
Strong and emphasis `<strong></strong>` and `<em></em>` can be used to **bold** or *italicize* text.

CSS Exercises

Stylesheet Exercise:
Go to line 6 and delete the `<!--` and the `-->`. *What happens when you reload the web page.*

Description:
The difference should be easy to see. A header and a footer have been added. Columns have been set up for the article and the aside. Some of the fonts and sizes on the text, has changed, there's more colors. CSS helps Web developers create a uniform look across several pages of a Web site. Instead of defining the style of each table and each block of text within a page's HTML, commonly used styles need to be defined only once in a CSS document. Once the style is defined in cascading style sheet, it can be used by any page that references the CSS file.

Hero Banner Exercise:
Try going to the **styles.css** file and on line 47 change the text "`banner.jpg`" to "`banner2.jpg`". *What happens when you reload the web page.*

Description:
The background-image CSS property sets one or more background images on an element.

Class Exercise:
Back in **index.html** On line 40, in the `class` attribute try changing the word "`green`" to "`blue`".
What happens when you reload the web page.

Description:
On the **styles.css** page, we've set up styles for a Blue ad and a Green ad. By changing the class in the .html file, we are telling the browser to use the green styles and not the blue.

Tip

In Visual Studio Code you can get a detailed description of a tag by hovering your cursor over any tag in the code.

Definitions

Hyper Text Markup Lanquage (HTML) - A markup language for creating a webpage. Webpages are usually viewed in a web browser. They can include writing, links, pictures, and even sound and video. HTML is used to mark and describe each of these kinds of content so the web browser can display them correctly.

Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) - Used to format the layout of Web pages. They can be used to define text styles, table sizes, and other aspects of Web pages.

Web Browser - A software program that allows a user to locate, access, and display web pages. In common usage, a web browser is usually shortened to "browser."

Code Editor - A code editor is a type of program used for editing plain text files.