SUMMARY

!DOCTYPE html is needed to insure that your pages are displayed the way they are intended to be displayed.

<meta name=”viewport” content=”width=device-width, initial=scale=1”> the view port meta tag tells the browser that the width of the screen should be considered “full width” of the page. Meaning no matter the width of the device you are on (desktop or mobile), the website will follow the width of the device you are on. For better understanding, let me break down the code:

The meta tag helps control the mobile layout of the webpage. The first part, viewport is the user visible area of the web page. The viewport will vary between devices and be smaller on mobile. The meta tag basically helps us take control of this viewport. Width=device-width sets the webpages width to width of the device screen. Initial-scale=1 sets the initial zoom level of the webpage when it’s loaded.

<link rel…..> tags define a link between a document and external resource. It is used to make reference to the external style sheet.

<div>tags defines a section or division of content in the web page. It is used with block- level content. It is like a container unit that wraps other page element and divides the html document into section. The other part id=”main”, it’s a way to select a specific element using an id attribute of an html element so in your CSS file to reference this section you using #main{…} . And class=”navbar”, this select the element with a specific class attribute, likewise in your CSS file, you will use .navbar {…} to reference it.

<span>NA<span>COSS… the span is used to group and apply style to “NA” and “COSS”

<a href> tags is used to create a link to another page

<button> tag is an inline element use to create a clickable button

<img src=….> tag, img tag defines an image into the html page. It require src and alt attribute. We only used src attribute which identifies an image by URL. The img defined by the URL is retrieved by the browser and inserted into the document when the page loads.

<script> tag is used to define a client-side script (JavaScript). So <script src=…> points to an external script file through the src attribute.

<div style=”order: 3; flex-basis: 300px” id=”divide”> the order property allows change to the visual order items with in a container. it specifies the order of a flexible item relative to the rest of the flexible items inside the same container. Flex-basis is the property that specifies the initial size of the flex item, before any available space is distributed according to the flex factors. It is a sub-property of the flexible box layout module. It specifies the initial size of a flex-item, now the flex-item has been constrained to a width of 300px.

<form>tags is used to create an HTML form for user input.it can contain <input>, <textarea>, <button> etc. <input type=”email” placeholder=”enter email” required> the first part input type=”email”, defines a field for an e-mail address. It allows user to enter an email address. Placeholder=”enter email” specifies what the user should enter into the space box. The required attribute there, signifies that the input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

The next line <button type=”submit”….. defines a submit button which submits all form values to a form-handler. The subscribe outside the first angle bracket will be placed on the button area

<br> used for line breaks. So it display each sentence specified on a line, when another <br> is encountered, it moves to the next line to display and so on.

<footer> tag defines the footer of a document.

&copy; is an html copyright symbol.

FOR THE OTHER FILE NAMED script.js

The function in there is used for picture slides on the homepage

FOR THE DESIGN.css: it contains all the design, styles we want our web page to have. Remember it has been included in our html file.

STUDY MORE AND STUDY THE CODE