Topic/Title:	Introduction to HTML	{}>

Keywords/Questions:

Codepen.io

mdn

W3 schools

devdocs.io

<h1>....</h1>

.

.

.

.

.

.

<h6>....</h6>

Notes:

Head to Codepen.io, heat create, then new pen.

<h1>.....</h1>: Write what you want in between. h1 represents the highest font and h6

the lowest. Lower your font until it gets smaller and smaller. We need to finish with

</h1> because if we don't do that all the font will be the same.

It gets smaller and smaller until <h6>.......</h6>. But when we use numbers beyond h6

the font doesn't change

Sources for documentation:

 -mdn: for example you can search "heading html mdn" and learn about

  headings in html

  -https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/Heading_Elements

 -w3 schools is also another good resource.

  -For example for html headings

   -https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_headings.asp

 -devdocs.io: go to html,then elements and scroll down and you will see h1.

  -It is one of her favorite websites. She said it is structured in a simple

  way though very similar with mdn.

: you can use it to add space between lines. It is called a line breaker. It doesn't need a

closing tag.

Summary:

 Codepen.io: online editor

 <h1> highest font. needs closing tag

 <h6> lowest font. needs closing tag

 line breaker. doesn't need a closing tag.

 Sources:

  -mdn   -devdocs.io: favorite of professor

  -w3schools

Topic/Title: The Anatomy of an HTML Tag

Keywords/Questions:

<hr>

<center>

<!-- -->

HTML Attributes

web.archive.org

Notes:

Go to devdocs.io and select the element you want to use and check under tag omissions if you are allowed to omit the end tag

<hr>: draws a horizontal line. You don't need an ending tag to use it..

Html attributes: html tags can have attributes you can check the attributes of each tag in devdocs.io. You can modify the default tags using this attributes.

<center>: centers the text. It needs a closing tag. *It might not be supported in some browsers.*

<hr size="3" noshade> : no shade specifies that it is a solid horizontal line. size is used to specify its size.

<h1>THE ADVENTURES OF
 SHERLOCK HOLMES</h1>: you can use <br> in the middle of an h1 tag like this one. It will move half of it to a new line

<!--hale-->: used to make comments. We can place them in between <!-- -->.

https://web.archive.org/ :- time travel back to old websites. For example what yahoo looked like in 1997.

Summary:

<hr>: horizontal line. no closing tag.

<center>: used to center. has closing tag.

<!-- -->: used to comment.

HTML attributes: used to change tags from default.

-<hr size="3" noshade>: noshade means it is a solid straight line.

web.archive.org :-time travel to websites past and see what it looked in the 1900s.

Remember What Attributes Were?

HTML Attribute

<hr size="3">

HTML element

Topic/Title:	What is the HTML Boilerplate?

Keywords/Questions:

Boiler plate code

html+Enter

<head>

<title>

<meta>

utf-8

meta attributes

-charset

-name

Notes:

First create a folder to put your atom files in then Open atom select file then select new file to create a file inside a folder or use add folders to add folders.

If there is a blue button in the top of your file in your atom, that means there is something unsaved in your file. To save it use Ctrl+S.

https://github.com/nwinkler/atom-keyboard-shortcuts

-for looking at atom keyboard shortcuts

Because we have initially installed the emmnet library if we write html and hit enter an automatic code will load.

https://docs.emmet.io/cheat-sheet/

-u can see what the abbreviations of some boilerplate html/css codes look like. For example, typing html + enter gives us the html skeleton boilerplate code.

-For loading an html code you wrote in atom. you can select the file and select copy path and paste it in your browser. Or by going to the file outside atom and double clicking on it.

Summary: Boilerplate code: sections of code repeated multiple times with little or no variation.

html+enter: gives us the html boilerplate code

<head>: we will put details about the heading. It has a closing tag.

<meta>: gives information about the content for the browser. It doesn't need a closing tag.

-<meta charset="utf-8">: talk about the encoding type we use. utf-8 best for compatibility.

-<meta name="description" content="**teach html**">

-we see **teach html** as a description when we search the site in search engines.

Continued Notes

```html
                index.html
1       <!DOCTYPE html>
2 v     <html>
3 v       <head>
4           <meta charset="utf-8">
5           <title>Angela's Personal Site</title>
6         </head>
7         <body>
8
9         </body>
10      </html>
11
```

Writing html and hitting enter will bring the above part without what is in between the tiltle
tags. This is the **html boilerplate** code.

- —<title> element: gives the heading of the site. it has ending tag. The above site is
      an empty site
- —<meta> element: gives extra data or associated meta-data to the browser. For
      example in our case we are telling our browser that everything
      is encoded using the utf-8 encoding system.
      - —utf-8 is the standard encoding you should be using when working with html.
         - —It includes all of the international characters(e.g. hangul) even emojis.
         - —you can check https://unicode-table.com/en/alphabets/hangul/
         - —for example you can copy and paste a heart symbol in your title
         - —using utf-8 will give your website the maximum chance for your
            website to be rendered correctly on the browsers of international
            visitors.(in short it will give it maximum compatibility.)
         - —good 10 minutes read about unicodes:
            - —https://www.joelonsoftware.com/2003/10/08/the-absolute-minimum-every-software-developer-
               absolutely-positively-must-know-about-unicode-and-character-sets-no-excuses/

Search engines crawl for certain meta tags to show you what you are looking for.
- —<meta name="description" content="free web tutorials">: the content part is what you
  see as description when you search for the site on the search engine.
- —you can look for certain meta attributes in w3schools or mdn

Topic/Title: How to Structure text in HTML

Keywords/Questions:

beautify

<b>

<i>

<p>

Notes:

Atom Beautify: Makes your code look nicer, more organized and easier to read.
-You can touch Packages>Atom Beautify>Beautify to access it.

<p> tag: used to write individual paragraphs. It has a closing tag at the end of the paragraph.

 tag: italicizes the text. It has a closing tag. Tells the browser that the text in between and is emphasized.

<i> tag: italicizes the text. It has a closing tag. It doesn't tell the browser anything.
-visually similar with <em>

<em>: is preferred compared to <i> because in html we care about structuring our text rather than comparing how it looks and also <em> conveys more information.

 tag: boldens the text. It has a closing tag. Tells the browser that the text in between and is strengthened

<b> tag: boldens the text. It has a closing tag. It doesn't tell the browser anything.
-visually similar with <strong>

<strong>: is preferred compared to <b> because in html we care about structuring our text rather than comparing how it looks and also <strong> conveys more information.

Summary:

beautify: makes code look more structured and organized.

<p>: used to declare a paragraph. It has a closing tag.

<strong> and <b>: both visually make text bold and have closing tag. Only <strong> conveys info to the browser. <strong> must be used instead in our webpage.

<em> and <i>: both visually make text italicized and have closing tag. Only <em> conveys info to the browser. <em> must be used instead in our webpage

We can use a <strong> tag in between <em> tags to bolden an italicized part or vice versa.

Topic/Title: HTML Lists

Keywords/Questions:

<ol start=4>

<ol type="i">

Notes:

: used to denote the start of an unordered list. It has a closing tag.

: used to denote an element of a list as a bullet point. It has a closing tag.

Using <ul> and <li> together:

```
<ul>
    <li>School of Tomorrow</li>
    <li>South West Academy</li>
</ul>
```

- School of Tomorrow
- South West Academy

: used to denote the start of an ordered list. It has a closing tag.

Using <ol> and <li> together:

```
<ol>
    <li>Fee</li>
    <li>Fi</li>
    <li>Fo</li>
    <li>Fum</li>
</ol>
```

1. Fee
2. Fi
3. Fo
4. Fum

Using the **type** Attribute:

```
<ol type="i">
    <li>Introduction</li>
    <li>List of Greivances</li>
    <li>Conclusion</li>
</ol>
```

i. Introduction
ii. List of Greivances
iii. Conclusion

- a for lowercase letters
- A for uppercase letters
- i for lowercase Roman numerals
- I for uppercase Roman numerals
- 1 for numbers (default)

Using the **start** Attribute:

```
<ol start="4">
    <li>Speedwalk Stu</li>
    <li>Saunterin' Sam</li>
    <li>Slowpoke Rodriguez</li>
</ol>
```

4. Speedwalk Stu
5. Saunterin' Sam
6. Slowpoke Rodriguez

Using both Attributes together(order doesn't matter):

```
<ol start=4 type="i">
    <li>Movies</li>
    <li>Chess</li>
    <li>Table Tennis</li>
</ol>
```

iv. Movies
v. Chess
vi. Table Tennis

Summary:

: for unordered list. has closing tag.

: denotes list elements. has closing tag.

: for ordered list. has closing tag.

-start attribute: denotes what the initial element of the list will be.

-type attribute: denotes what the numbering style would be. Different styles: a, A, i, I, 1(default type)

Topic/Title: HTML Image Elements

Keywords/Questions:

src

alt

imgur.com

crop-circle .imageonline.co

befunky.com

Notes:

<img> : used to attach images to your website. It doesn't need a closing tag.

-<img src="halleluyah's photo source link address">: *we always need to use the src attribute with the image element.* It shows the source of our image.

-<img src="halleluyah's photo source link" alt="halleluyah profile picture">: we use the **alt** attribute to show a description instead of the image if there is some problem with the link. Search engines use it to find/rank the image.

imgur.com: you can use it to upload images for free and get a link to use the link as an src for your website. I have created an account my username is hale2024 and the email address I used is halleluyah1000000@gmail.com, phone:01097697227.

 :means the image is no longer hosted by the address that is specified in the source(src).

To avoid the above error, we can instead use:

-src="halleluyah.jpg": by downloading the image and saving it in the "HTML-Personal Site" Folder as halleluyah.jpg

-src="images/halleluyah.jpg": by creating a folder called "images" inside our "HTML-Personal Site" Folder then downloading and saving the image as "halleluyah.jpg" in images.

crop-circle.imageonline.co: We can crop an image using a circle using this website.

Summary: <img>: used to add an image to our webpage. It doesn't need a closing tag. ***Must be used with src attribute.***

-**src** attribute: used to add a source for our image. Can be a location inside the website folder or a link

-**alt** attribute: displayed if the source is broken. Used by the search engine to rank or search the image

imgur.com : used to upload images.

crop-circle.imageonline.co: used to crop in circles.

 :means the image is no longer present in the specified address in the source.

befunky.com: used to edit images.

Topic/Title: HTML Links and Anchor Tags

Keywords/Questions:

<a>

<href>

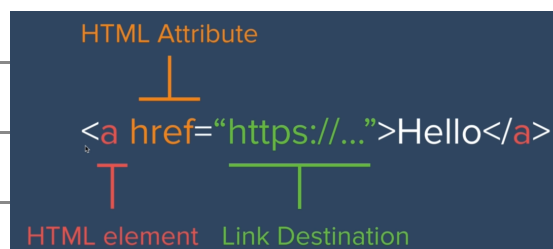Notes:

<a>: known as anchor tag

AddisCoder

<a> element: Used to embed links. Mustbe with href attribute, which denotes the location of the link. <a> has a closing tag, the text in between will be underlined.

For example, AddisCoder will automatically be represented as underlined and highlighted with blue by the website. So that people will know touching that link will take them to the link.

Touching the above Hobbies link will lead to this page:

Summary: <a>: known as anchor tag. Has a closing tag.

-must be used with the attribute href

-href=used to refer to links or locations inside your Webpage folder on your computer.

-anything in between <a>... will be seen as highlighted and underlined on your webpage