

COMP 1017

Day 03

Let's do a quick recap of
everything we covered in Day 02.

Framework Folder

img

css

js

Index.html

More on Tags

'Moron Tags' not included.

Let's talk about tags.

Tags mark up content.

Tags come in pairs.

Tags `<open>` and `</close>`,
wrapping our content.

Block and Inline elements

'Hey dude, I was inline!'

There are 2 types of elements; **block** and **inline**.

Web pages are made up of a number of semantic **block** and **inline** elements. So what's the difference between the two?

Block-level elements

Headings:

`<h1>`Top-level heading`</h1>`

`<h2>`Second-level heading`</h2>`

`<h3>`Third-level heading`</h3>`

`<h4>`Fourth-level heading`</h4>`

`<h5>`Fifth-level heading`</h5>`

`<h6>`Sixth-level heading`</h6>`

`<p>`I'm a paragraph tag`</p>`

BLOCK-LEVEL ELEMENTS:



INLINE ELEMENTS:



Block-level elements

A block level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Inline-level elements

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary. (side-by-side).

Block elements can contain inline elements.

Inline elements can not contain block elements.

Back onto Tags...

Tag you're it!

Tags also contain **attributes**.

Attributes control an element's behaviour. They are only in the opening tag.

```
<element attribute="value">
```

Content goes here!

```
</element>
```


Let's learn about a super common tag that uses an attribute: `*`!

* image

The `` tag uses the `src`* attribute to tell the browser where to find the image file.

* src stands for - source

```

```

There's one other peculiar thing about `` tags. Did anyone catch it?

`` tags are self-contained,
meaning they do not need a
closing tag.

There are only a few other HTML tags like this.

(And we will learn them in due course!)

```

```

But image tags actually have 3 attributes!

```

```

Inline elements

Image tags:

```

```

`src=""` tells where the image is being sourced from, relative to your `index.html` page in your folder.

This denotes a path, and it can be either *relative* (internal) or *absolute* (external).

`alt=""` (alternative text) this attribute describes the image – this is how Google reads your images.

`title=""` acts as a tooltip, and displays the title of the image when you mouse over the image.

Anchors

Aweigh!

What is an **anchor** tag?

The `<a>` tag defines a **hyperlink**.

* Its also an inline element

It's ... kind of a big deal.

Anchor tags have an href* attribute.

* hyperlink reference

The href tells the browser where to go when the link is clicked.

```
<a href="itsbaby.ca">
```

Click here to visit

Baby's First Website!

```
</a>
```

Anchor tags can link to all manner of things, including documents, files, email links, and more!

Lists

All you ever do is ``, ``, ``!

Let's learn about one more type of tag today: **lists**!

There are two types of lists:

`` unordered lists

think: bullet points

`` ordered lists

think: numbered lists

- this is
- an unordered
- list

1. this is
2. an ordered
3. list

Alright, so those are the types of lists — but how do we differentiate between **each item** on the list?

All lists, whether ordered or unordered, have nested list items inside of them. ``

* list item

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li>Item One</li>
```

```
  <li>Item Two</li>
```

```
  <li>Item Three</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

List items `` are not considered block or inline elements.

The `` and `` are considered block level elements.

The only element that can be placed within a `` or `` tags are `` tags.

Within the `` you can use inline elements such as an anchor tag `<a>` or an image tag ``.

More to come on that later!