7/24/17

* Day 1 – Begin by learning what HTML is and how to use it
* Hyper Text Markup Language
* Put my name between <h1> and </h1>
* *Document type declaration*: Type “<!DOCTYPE html>” at beginning of doc to declare it an HTML doc
* Then, <html> and </html> encasing the contents of the HTML code
* <p> </p> denote the paragraph element
* <head> </head> denote the metadata element
* So far:
  + Always first line: <!DOCTYPE html>
  + Then enclose all html code in <html>…</html>
  + First line within the <html> tags (typically) is: <head>…</head> containing the metadata
* Metadata example
  + Title of the webpage (like the title in the tab text) can be specified in the <head> element using a <title> tag
* Under the <head> goes the <body> tags
  + Many different types of content can be added to the body:
    - Text
    - Images
    - Buttons
    - More…
* Certain elements only require one tag, not two (i.e. open and close)
* Self-closing elements cannot wrap around text
* Line break: <br /> inside another element (like a paragraph)
* Two tools to visualize the relationship between elements: Whitespace and Indentation
  + Whitespace: put each element on its own line, as opposed to everything on one line
  + Indentation: W3C recommends 2 spaces of indentation when writing HTML, per indent (so two spaces with space bar, not TAB)
* COMMENTS in the code:
  + <!--
  + …
  + -->

7/24/17

* Day 2: Quiz on yesterday’s concepts and then learning about HTML tags
* Got a 15/15 on first try for quiz.
  + In future, mark how many attempts it takes to get 100%
* Continued on 7/25…
* Headings
  + There are six different HTML headings/heading elements.
  + <h1> used for main headings
  + …
  + <h6> (largest to smallest, 1-6)
* Only meant to enlarge a few words with Headings, otherwise you can use a Paragraph, Div, or Span for blocks of text
  + Paragraphs <p> - Simply contain a block of plain text
  + Divs <div> Contain text or other HTML elements. Meant to divide HTML docs into sections
    - Ex - <div id=”introduction”> XXXX </div>
  + Spans <span> contain short pieces of text or HTML elements. Meant to wrap small bits of content but not breaking it into a new line/section
* <em> will typically make *italic* text
* <strong> will typically **bold** text
* Line breaks may be written as either <br /> OR <br>, both are valid.
  + Not the standard way to manipulate HTML element positioning, but good to know
* Displaying text in a List
  + Unordered List <ul> to create a list in no particular order (bullet points)
  + <ul> can’t hold raw text… must hold list items <li>
  + <ul>
    - <li>ITEM1</li>
    - <li>ITEM2</li>
  + </ul>
* Or, an ordered list where the list items are numbered 1-x
* Same format:
  + <ol>
    - <li>ITEM1</li>
    - <li>ITEM2</li>
  + </ol>
* Adding images
  + <img src="image-location.com" />
  + Note that the end of the self-closing tag is a forward-slash, which can be omitted
  + The src is an “attribute” like the id attribute of a div
* Videos
  + Also requires a src attribute
  + Has opening AND closing tags
    - <video src=”videoLocation.mp4” width=”320” height=”240” controls>
    - Video not supported
    - </video>
  + The text between tags will only be displayed if the browser fails to load the video
* Links
  + The anchor element <a> is how HTML links are written
  + <a href=”URL\_Here”> Display Text For Link </a>
  + To open a link into a new window/tab, use the “target” attribute
    - <a href=”URL\_Here” target=”\_blank”> NameOfLinkHere </a>
    - Make the target “\_blank”
  + Linking to internal pages
    - Such as “home”, “about”, or “contact”
    - When making multi-page web pages, files are often stored in the *root directory.* This folder can have more folders if size/complexity requires.
    - If you want to link to pages in the same folder as the page you’re currently on, you can refer to it with a *relative path*.
    - “./index.html” tells the browser to open the filed called “index.html” that is currently in the folder you’re in.
  + Linking to parts on the same page
    - This will automatically scroll to the part of the page that the user selects/clicks
    - In order to do this, the target elements must have id’s
    - A target link is a string containing “#” and then the target’s id
    - <a href=”#Top”> Go to top. </a>
  + Navigation is the name for linking to other places on the same site (same page or site)
    - <nav> is used to wrap these links in order to organize the content on your page
    - Non-semantic tags don’t describe the content inside of them. Semantic tags do.
    - <nav> is a semantic tag
    - This is useful for organizing and styling later

7/25/17

* Day 3: Quiz on yesterday’s concepts and then learning about text editors then create/view first local site
* Got a 13/13 on second try for quiz.
* Continued on 7/26…
* Downloading Atom text editor
* Made first local site using boilerplate code
  + In Atom, after naming your file something.html, you can type “html” then hit TAB to fill in the HTML boilerplate code

7/26/17

* Day 4
* Quiz on text editors and creating sites, then will be creating full website using taught skills so far
* Got a 9/9 on second try for quiz.
* **URL** – Uniform Resource Locator

7/31/17

* Day 4
* Travel Blog project activity
* Completed, in the Projects/Paris folder
* Day 5
* **Self-guided** web site for soup and salad restaurant
* Completed in SoupAndSalad folder