

## LinkedIn Learning 2. HTML Essential Training.

### 1. Introduction

It's the way to mark up our content and to bridge the divide between the human language and the computer language.

### 2. HTML

#### The role of HTML

HTML = declarative language. If errors or bugs in HTML code, browser will guess what you mean. fix it by itself. to display

### 3. Formatting Text.

The syntax of HTML elements: tags (opening and closing)  
`<P> </P>` → element.

Dom Tree: (Document Object Model): The hierarchy and structure of HTML elements often used for targeting elements in CSS and JavaScript.

paragraphs `<p> </p>` Headlines `<h1> </h1> . . . . . <h6> </h6>`

Bold and italics `<i> </i>` (Visual only italics)

`<em> </em>` (Emphasis italics) `<strong> </strong>` (Importance). `<b> </b>` (bold)

Lists (unordered, ordered, definition)

|                                     |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code>             | <code>&lt;ol&gt;</code>             | <code>&lt;dl&gt;</code>                        |
| <code>&lt;li&gt; &lt;/li&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;li&gt; &lt;/li&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;dt&gt; term &lt;/dt&gt;</code>       |
| <code>&lt;/ul&gt;</code>            | <code>&lt;/ol&gt;</code>            | <code>&lt;dd&gt; definition &lt;/dd&gt;</code> |
|                                     |                                     | <code>&lt;/dl&gt;</code>                       |

Quotes `<q> </q>` Inline Elements (`<q>`, `<strong>`, `<b>`, `<i>`

`<em>`) Block-Level Elements (`<blockquote>`, `<p>`, `<ul>`)

Dates and Times `<time> </time>` `<time datetime="YYYY-MM-DD">`

Code, pre, and br `<code> </code>` `&lt;` `&gt;`;



`<br>` line break. `<pre></pre>` provide a way to show a block of code with indentation

Superscripts, subscripts and small texts

subscripts: Characters that are set below the text baseline

superscripts: Characters that are set above the text baseline.  $x^x$

`H<sub>2</sub>O` `H2O` Math ML: Markup language for math

`<small>`: To convey something that has very little prominence

#### 4. Understanding the Power of HTML.

Debugging HTML, HTML attributes: Global Attributes:

Attributes that can be applied to any HTML element.

The class attribute: Allow us to target all elements with class in our CSS or JavaScript.

```
<p class="intro">xxx</p>
```

The id attribute: Allow us to target a unique element with that id in our CSS or JavaScript.

```
<p id="xxx"></p> . editable: contenteditable="true/false"
```

dir = direction. dir = "(ltr, left to right) / rtl (right to left)"

lang language

ARIA roles: HTML attributes that provide accessible information about that specific element

Formatting HTML: Mostly ignored spacing. except `<pre>`. `<textarea>`, `<code>`.

Weird characters: (`&lt;`; `<`) (`&gt;`; `>`) (`&amp;`; `&`)  
(`&copy;`; ©) (`&trade;`; ™) (`&star;`; ☆) (`&nbsp;`; non-breaking space)

Don't breaking here



## 5. Linking and Navigation

Links `<a href="xxx"></a>` **HTTP**: Hypertext Transport Protocol  
**HTTPS**: secured.

URL paths: Absolute URL: `https://awesomedogs.com/about`  
Relative URL = `/about`

Navigation: `<nav></nav>`

## 6. Images and Graphics → describe the photo.

image ``

Image formats: Gif: limited color, can transparency.

SVG: logos, icons, etc. vector file (Scalable vector)

JPG: compressing photos

PNG: need transparency. good at compress

Responsive images: Let browser decide which photo to use.

`` follow by space.

Responsive width: `srcset="xxx.jpg xxxw" pixel width`

Size attribute: Lists which size image to use at which media query

`size=""`, picture element. `<picture>`  
`<source media="">`  
`<img>`  
`</picture>`

Figure and figcaption: `<figure>`: for anything that appears as a figure, illustrating something.

`<figcaption>`: for demonstration of a concept which needs a caption.

## 7. Media `<audio></audio>` attributes: `src`, `controls`, `loop`

`autoplay` `<video></video>`, `src`, `control`, `type` | `caption`:

`<track src="" kind="" label="" srclang="en" default>`

^  
xxx.vtt

↓  
sub-titles. Captions  
chapter



Embedding: Placing content from one site into the body of a page on another site. `<iframe></iframe>`

8. More ways to identify Content.

`<meta charset="UTF-8">`  
↑  
language lang="en-US" dir="" charset=""  
block-level `<div></div>` `<span></span>` inline: to group element. and markup in line  
`<script></script>`  
`<link></link>`  
`<title></title>`

9. Putting It All together.

`<!doctype html>` `<head>` `<meta>` `</head>`

10. Forms and Interactive Elements.

`<form>`  
`<label> name </label>`  
`<input>`  
`<button> sign up </button>`

attributes: placeholder, type, require, value, id

`</form>`

`<form action="" method="get/post">`

11. Structuring Tabular Data.

`<table>` `</table>` `<tr>` `<th>` `<td>`  
class="styled"

**4a.** By studying this course, I have a more comprehensive understanding of HTML. (Like The basic syntax of HTML elements, Formatting content, etc.)

**4b.** In the future production of web pages, I will strictly follow the HTML format requirements to produce as much as I want. And try to remember how to write each element, how to insert image, video, form and table. But the teacher said in the video that we don't need to remember everything. Once we understand the principle, we can search for documentation on the Internet when we need it.

**4c.** I strongly recommend students who are interested in web page production to learn this course, it can give us a more comprehensive knowledge of some web page production.

**4d.** This course took me 4 hours to compete. (Including organizing notes and screenshots.)

Chapter Quiz

Question 2 of 4

Which code snippet produces the table in this image?

| Name           | Phone    |
|----------------|----------|
| Bill LaVarre   | 555-2987 |
| Waymon LaVarre | 555-4673 |

You are correct!

```
<table class="styled">
  <tr> <th> Name </th> <th> Phone </th> </tr>
  <tr> <td> Bill LaVarre </td> <td> 555-2987 </td> </tr>
  <tr> <td> Waymon LaVarre </td> <td> 555-4673 </td> </tr>
</table>
```

Feedback

You can add more rows by using the `<tr>` tag.

Try again

Next question

Chapter Quiz

Question 3 of 4

Which output is produced by the following code snippet?

```
<table class="styled">
  <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Size</th> <th>Color</th> </tr>
  <tr> <td>Belt</td> <td>M</td> <td>Red</td> </tr>
  <tr> <td>Scarf</td> <td>L</td> <td>Blue</td> </tr>
</table>
```

You are correct!

| Item  | Size | Color |
|-------|------|-------|
| Belt  | M    | Red   |
| Scarf | L    | Blue  |

Feedback

You can enter one row at a time with the <tr> tag.

View full question

Try again

Next question

Chapter Quiz

Question 4 of 4

Which table-specific element typically is most deeply nested in table-specific parent elements?

You are correct!

```
<td>
```

Feedback

The td element is usually nested in the table element and also in a tr element.

Try again

Next

Chapter Quiz

Question 6 of 7

When used with the <input> tag , how is a placeholder attribute different from a value attribute?

You are correct!

A placeholder is a temporary suggestion of form, while a value is an estimate of the correct response.

Feedback

The user needs to enter a replacement for the placeholder.

Try again

Next question

Chapter Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Why is web or browser programming broken up into three parts?

You are correct!

to be resilient to changes in technology

Feedback

Web pages should be forward-compatible.

Try again

Next question

Chapter Quiz

Question 2 of 3

Which is the most powerful and fragile of the browser programming languages?

You are correct!

JavaScript

Feedback

JavaScript can perform complex logic, but this can get a user into trouble.

Try again

Next question

Chapter Quiz

Question 3 of 3

What happens when HTML is broken because of a bug in the code?

You are correct!

The browser guesses what you meant, and does its best to fix the bug itself.

Feedback

Browsers were built on the understanding that things can go wrong, and are extremely forgiving.

Try again

Next

Chapter Quiz

Question 1 of 1

Where can you find the authoritative standard for HTML?

You are correct!

the Living Standard

Feedback

This is the authoritative document published by WHATWG.

Try again

Next

Chapter Quiz

Question 1 of 21

How many elements are there in the following HTML code?

```
<h1>The End of the World is Nigh </h1>
<article> Musings on our Current Social Predicament, by <em> Trans I. Tory
of Tolly
```

You are correct!

four

Feedback

Count the number of "/". There is an opening and closing tag, and together they make one pair.

Try again

Next question

Chapter Quiz

Question 9 of 21

Which HTML element has the correct structure?

You are correct!

`<h1>The Headline</h1>`

Feedback

Elements should have an opening and closing tag, unless they're empty elements, which don't need the closing tag.

Try again

Next question

Chapter Quiz

Question 14 of 21

What's a true statement about the difference between the `<blockquote>` element and the `<q>` element?

You are correct!

`<blockquote>` is a block-level element, while the `<q>` element is inline, nested inside another block-level element.

Feedback

If you want to highlight a short quote, `<q>` is great to use inside of a paragraph or other block-level element. `<blockquote>` is for when you want something bigger, to really stand out.

Try again

Next question

Chapter Quiz

Question 5 of 8

Which section of an HTML page should contain metadata?

You are correct!

the head

Feedback

This data is essential but not displayed.

Try again

Next question



## Chapter Quiz



Question 6 of 11

Which syntax can we use to add comments to our HTML?

✔ You are correct!

`<!-- comment -->`

Feedback

Yes, this is the syntax for any comments in an HTML file.

Try again

Next question

## Chapter Quiz



# All Done!

You've completed the quiz for  
[Chapter Quiz: HTML Essential Training](#)



Review your results, get clarification by asking a question  
on Q&A, or move on to the next chapter.

Discuss on Q&A

View Results

Next chapter