## What is Hyper Text Markup Language?

*You want to insert a paragraph on your website. Choose the correct format for the opening and closing paragraph tags:*

* *Opening tag: <p> Closing tag: </p>*

## HTML documents

*The structure of an HTML document starts with:*

* *<!DOCTYPE html>*

## Simple HTML tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Headings** | Headings allow you to display titles and subtitles on your webpage.  **<h1> Headings 1 </h1>**  Headings go through h1 – h6. |
| **Paragraphs** | Paragraphs contain text content.  **<p> this is a paragraph…. </p>**  Note that putting content on a new line is ignored by the web browser. |
| **Line Breaks** | As you've learned, line breaks in the paragraph tag line are ignored by HTML. Instead, they must be specified using the **<br>** tag. The **<br>** tag does not need a closing tag.  **<p>**  This paragraph**<br>**  contains a lot of lines**<br>**  and they are displayed.  **</p>** |
| **Strong** | Strong tags can be used to indicate that a range of text has importance.  **<p> dog barks: <strong>don't feed him chocolate</strong>. </p>** |
| **Bold** | Bold tags can be used to draw the reader's attention to a range of text.  **<p>**  The primary colours are **<b>**red**</b>,** **<b>**yellow**</b>** and **<b>**blue**</b>.**  **</p>** |
| **Emphasis** | Emphasis tags can be used to add emphasis to text.  **<p> Wake up <em>now</em>! </p>** |
| **Italics** | Italics tags can be used to offset a range of text.  **<p> The term <i>HTML</i> stands for HyperText Markup Language. </p>** |
| **Lists** | You can add lists to your web pages. There are two types of lists in HTML.  **<ul>**  **<li>**Tea**</li>**  **<li>**Sugar**</li>**  **<li>**Milk**</li>**  **</ul>**  **<ol>**  **<li>**Rocky**</li>**  **<li>**Rocky II**</li>**  **<li>**Rocky III**</li>**  **</ol>** |
| **Div tags** | A <div> tag defines a content division in a HTML document. It acts as a generic container and has no effect on the content unless it is styled by CSS.  **<div>**  <p>This is a paragraph inside a div</p>  **</div>** |
| **Comments** | If you want to leave a comment in the code for other developers, it can be added as:  **<!-- This is a comment -->** |

## Linking documents

*You are creating a website and you want to add a link to the about.html page on your home.html page. What is the correct notation to create this link?*

* *<a href = “about.html”>About</a>*

## Adding images to a webpage with HTML

*You want to add an image to your webpage. What should you add within the image tag? Please select all that apply.*

* *The alt description*
* *The link to the source file*
* *The width and height specifications*

## Use HTML to work with data in tables

How to create a simple table:

**<table>**

**<tr>**

**<th> This is a table header </th>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td> This is table data </td>**

**<tr>**

**</table>**

*You are developing a website for a shoe shop. In order to add a table to your website, which tags can you use? Select all that apply.*

* *The table data tags: <td> </td>*
* *The table row tag: <tr> </tr>*
* *The table header tags: <th> </th>*
* *The table tag: <table> </table>*

## What are forms?

But how do you create a form in the first place? You define forms with the html form tags. Forms also have an optional form attribute called action. Actions specifies the URL or path that the form should submit the request to. When the action attribute is not specified, it submits the request to the same path as the current web page. There is also the FORM method, with the FORM method you can specify the HTTP method to use for the HTTP request. There are two HTTP methods to submit the form data, GET and POST.

How to create a simple form:

**<form action=””/registration> method=”POST”>**

**<label for=”username>Username:</label> <br>**

**<input type=”text” name=”username”>**

**<label for=”password>Password:</label> <br>**

**<input type=”password” name=” password”>**

**<input type=”submit”>**

**</form>**

*You are building an e-commerce site for a client. What kind of input types could you use? Check all that apply.*

* *Email*
* *Text*
* *Number*
* *Textarea*
* *Checkbox*
* *Password*
* *Radio*

## Introduction to the DOM (document object model)

DOM stands for Document Object Model and it is simply a tree, structure or model of the objects in your HTML file.

the DOM has a series of objects each representing a single HTML element. At the root of the DOM is the html object and it contains the head and body object. From there, the head object houses the title object and the title object contains its text object. The body object contains the two div objects, the first div houses, the h1 object which again houses its text object.

Diagram

Description automatically generated

*True or false. The Document Object Model allows you to update all HTML elements on a web page.*

* *True*

## Web accessibility

*Which of the following technologies are examples of assistive technologies? Select all that apply.*

* *Screen reader software*
* *Subtitles in videos*
* *Speech recognition software*

## Selecting and styling

*When you create a CSS rule, the part inside the curly brackets is called the:*

* *Declaration block*

## Box model introduction

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

*You are busy designing a web page for a small company. They supplied you with an image that needs to be in the center on the landing page. The image has a content width of 100px, 10px padding on both left and right sides, a 10px border on both left and right sides and a 10px margin on both left and right sides. What is the border box width?*

* *140px*

## Document flow – block vs. inline

By default, nearly all html elements are organized into one of two categories namely in block and in line elements.

A block level element will occupy the full horizontal width of its parent element and the vertical height of its content. Each block level element will have a new line before and after. Therefore, multiple block level elements will stack on top of each other like a stack of boxes.

In line elements only occupy the width and height of their content. They don't appear on a new line, hence the name in line. Therefore, multiple in line elements can form a row of elements.

* DIV is block level
* SPAN is inline level

*True or false. Inline elements appear on a new line.*

* *False*