

31/12/2023.



Goal 1 : complete CSS on FCC courses.

- ① HTML elements have opening tags `<h1>` & closing tags `</h1>`.
- ② h1 → most important.
h2
h3
h4
h5 → least important.
- ③ p element → for creating paragraph of text.
`<p> See more. </p>`
- ④ Commenting → allows to make code inactive.
in HTML, a comment starts with `<!--`, contains any number of lines of text, and ends with `-->`
ex: `<!-- TODO: Remove h1-->`
(space)

- ⑤ HTML5's elements identify content areas.
These elements make your HTML easier to read & help with SEO & accessibility.

main section → `<main>` (opening)
`</main>` (closing).

⑥ ↗ element
`<main>`
`<h1> aaa </h1>`
`<h2> bbb </h2>`
`<!-- TODO: ccc -->`
`<p> ddd </p>`
`</main>`

↗ nesting.
nested elements should be placed 2 spaces further to the right of the element they're nested in.
this spacing is called: indentation.
↳ using common space keyboard. []

- ⑦ Adding images → add img element.
img elements have an opening tag without closing tag (it's known as self-closing tag).
``

⑧ HTML attributes → special words used inside the opening tag of an element to control element's behavior.
The src attribute in an img element locates the image's URL.

ex :

⑨ All img elements should have an alt attribute for improving accessibility.

ex :

⑩ Linking to another page with the anchor (a) element.

ex : → knp quotation marknya cutna 1?

⑪ A link's text must be placed between the opening & closing tags of an anchor (a) element.

ex : link to cat pictures

⑫ You can turn any text into a link!

(such as the text inside of a p element.)

→ kyle hyperlink gt.

ex : <p> I think xay is great. </p>

ex : <p> See more cat photos in our gallery. </p>

⑬ You don't need the 2nd link if you've already turned the text inside the p element into a link. ✓

⑭ Adding target attribute with the value - blank to the anchor (a) element's opening tag to open link in a new tab.

ex : <p> See more cat in our gallery. </p>

(15) An anchor element can be used to turn text into a link. Other types of content can also be turned into a link by wrapping it in anchor tags. For ex: image (into) a link.
ex:

(16) Creating a section → to separate

ex: <main>

```
<h1>a</h1>
<section>
  <h2>b</h2>
</section>
</main>
```

just an example!

(17) Adding a new section below the existing section element.

ex: <section>
 <h2>Cat</h2>
</section>

DON'T FORGET = THE INDENTATION !!.

(18) Adding more element(s).

(19) Adding an unordered list (ul) element → nothing will be displayed at this point.

ex:

(20) Using list item elements to create items in a list.

ex:

```
<li>cat nlp</li>
<li>lasagna</li>
</ul>
```

ini extra space I didn't

(21) Remember the order!

(22) (I skipped part 22).

Adding <figure> element → represents self-contained content and will allow you to associate an image with a caption.

It means → nesting the image

- (24) Adding a figure caption `<figcaption>` element → is used to add a caption to describe the image contained within the `<figure>` element. → `<figcaption> xyz </figcaption>`
- (25) ` tag` is used to define emphasized text.
ex: `<figcaption> Cats love lasagna. </figcaption>`
- ↓
- `<figcaption> Cats love lasagna. </figcaption>`
- (26) Adding `<h3></h3>`
- (27) Adding an ordered list `` is similar to an unordered list but list items in an ordered list are numbered when displayed.
ex: `<h3> abc </h3>`
``
` a `
` b `
``
- (28) Adding another figure element.
ex: `<figure></figure>`
- (29) Nesting an `img` element with a `src` attribute, inside the figure element.
ex: `<figure>`
``
`</figure>`
- (30) Adding an `alt` attribute with the text.
ex: ``
there's one single space here
- (31) Adding a `figcaption` element.
- (32) Adding a `strong` element. → to define ~~if~~ a strong importance.
ex: `<figcaption> Cats hate other cats. </figcaption>`
- (33) Adding a new section (again)
ex: `<section></section>`

③4 Adding another `<h2> Cat Form </h2>`

③5 Adding a web form to collect info from users.

ex : `<form></form>`

③6 Adding an `action` attribute.

↳ indicates where form data should be sent.

ex : `</form>/submit-url/</`

`<form action="/submit-url"></form>` → tells the browser
that the form data should be sent to the path /submit-url

ex : `<form action="https://xyz.com/submit-cat-photo">`

③7 Putting `input` element → allow you to collect data from a web
Web form. It's a self-closing like `img`.

ex : `<input>`

③8 [Bahasa Indonesia]

Jadi, banyak input yang bisa dibuat (entah itu password,
reset button, atau tombol buat upload/milih file) pakai
yang namanya `type` attribute. Namanya atribut, dia
penulisannya mirip alt (maksudnya formatnya). Contoh:
`<input type="text">`

③9 Assigning action attribute by giving the text field a name
attribute.

`<input type="text" name="catphotourl">`

④0 PLACEHOLDER TEXT → it is a hint about what kind of
info to enter into an `input`.

ex : `<input type="text" placeholder="Email address">`

④1 `required` attribute → biar gak ada info diin input yang
ketinggalan. This attribute doesn't have a value but it needs
a space between it & other attributes.

ex : `<input type="text" name="catphotourl" placeholder="x" required>`

`<input type="text" name="catphotourl" required>`

42 creating a button.

ex: <button> Submit </button>

43 Even tho you added your button below the text input, they appear next to each other on the page. That's because both `input` and `button` elements are inline elements, which don't appear on new lines.

The button you added will submit the form by default. However, relying on default behavior may cause confusion.

so → <button type="submit"></button>

44 Radio buttons → it is used for questions where you want only one answer.

ex 1. = <input type="radio"> cat

ex 2. = <input type="radio"> Indoor

45 Label elements → are used to help associate the text for an `input` element with the `input` element itself (especially for assistive technologies like screen readers).

For ex : <label><input type="radio"> cat </label> makes it so clicking the word "cat" also selects the corresponding radio button.

46 Adding `id` attribute → is used to identify specific HTML elements. Each `id` attribute's value must be unique from all other `id` values for the entire page.

* adding an `id` attribute with the value `indoor` to the radio button *

ex : 41466ny7417wqy11y

<label><input type="radio" `input id="indoor"`> Indoor </label>

Kalau element punya multiple attributes, the order of the attributes doesn't matter.

47) Concrete example to explain previous step:

```
<label><input id="indoor" type="radio"> Indoor</label>  
<label><input type="radio" id="outdoor"> Outdoor</label>
```

posisi atribut beda, tapi outputnya sama.

48) Notice that both radio buttons can be selected at the same time. To make it so selecting one radio button automatically deselects the other, both buttons must have a name attribute with the same value.

ex:

```
<label><input type="radio" id="indoor" name="indoor-outdoor"> In-  
door </label>
```

```
<label><input type="radio" id="outdoor" name="indoor-outdoor"> Out-  
door </label>
```

49) Adding a value attribute to both radio buttons (see 48th step) and setting the button's value attribute to the same value as its id attribute.

ex:

```
<label><input id="x" type="radio" name="x-y" value="x"> X </label>  
<label><input id="y" type="radio" name="x-y" value="y"> Y </label>
```

(?) Fungsinya apa, Bang Messi?

→ Jadi, kalau misalnya kita pilih radio button Indoor lalu submit formnya, form datanya cuma ngeliat name & value attributes. Kalau radio buttonnya gak punya value, nanti malah useless "

50) The fieldset element → is used to group related inputs and labels together in a web form. This elements are block-level elements, meaning that they appear on a new line.

* Nesting the Indoor & Outdoor radio buttons with a <fieldset> and </fieldset>

- 51 Legend element → acts as a caption for the content in the fieldset element. It gives users context about what they should enter into that part of the form.
ex: (pay attention to the indent!)

<fieldset>

<legend> ABC? </legend>

<label><input id="xxx"> xxx </label>

</fieldset>

] just an example!

- 52 Adding some new input elements, and adding another fieldset element.

- 53 Adding another legend element inside the fieldset element.

- 54 Adding checkbox attribute for question that may have more than one answer.

ex: <legend> What's your cat's personality? </legend>
<input type="checkbox"> loving

- 55 Adding id attribute

ex: <input type="checkbox" id="loving"> Loving

- 56 Adding for attribute [IDK WHY BUT IT'S HARD & TRICKY]

ex: <input id="loving" type="checkbox"> Q label for="loving" > ?
Loving </label> space space

- 57 Adding the name attribute with the value personality to the checkbox input element.

- 58 Adding another checkbox (and the element becomes longer ^) [I'm going to screenshot it anyway].

- 59 Adding final checkbox. [just look at my phone's gallery pls ^)

- 60 Adding a value attribute to each checkbox. Each checkbox's value attribute is same as its id attribute.

- 61 Adding `checked` attribute → to make a checkbox checked or radio button selected by default. There's no need to set a value to the checked attribute (so just add the word `checked` to the `input` element).
- ex: [AGAK TRICKY]
- MISAL : ada 2 radio button → nah itu 1 aja yang dikasih `checked`. Itupun radio button pertama.
atau ada 3 checkbox, itu juga 1 aja yang dikasih `checked`, dan di checkbox pertama.
- 62 Adding a footer section after `main` element.
- ex: <footer></footer>
- 63 Nesting a `p` element with the text.
- ex: <p> No Copyright </p>
- 64 Turning the existing text into a link. (using `a` element) + adding `href` attribute.
- 65 Adding `head` element: <head></head>
- 66 Adding `title` element → determines what browsers show in the title bar or tab for the page.
- ex: <title>CatPhotoApp</title>
- 67 Adding `lang` attribute with the value `en` to the opening `html` tag → page = English
- ex: <html lang="en">
- 68 <!DOCTYPE html> (it's called as a "special string") known as a `declaration` and ensures the browser tries to meet industry-wide specifications. → added to the 1st line of the code. (in this case, before <html lang="en">)

(c9) Adding self-closing meta elements in the head.

ex: <meta attribute = "value">

In this case, tell the browser to parse the markup into multiple languages by creating a meta element as a child of the head element. Set its charset attribute to **UTF-8**.

→ <meta charset = "UTF-8">