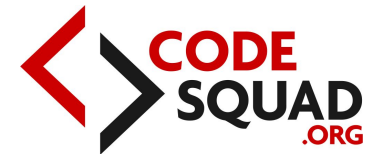


Intro to HTML

Day 2



Agenda

- Links
- Images
- Comments
- Best Practices
- Code-along
- Website project
- Movie Quiz



Links



Anchor tag

Linking from page to page is one of the most important functionalities in web development. You can:

- link from one page to another within your own website
- link to a page on another external website
- link to image files

The anchor tag uses the href attribute to specify what web page the link should navigate a user to.

```
<a href="file-path or url">LINK TEXT</a>  
  
<a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a>
```

LINK TEXT

Google



Absolute Paths

Absolute URLs provide the full URL for a document that is out on the web. This is something that is not on your website or server. An absolute link includes the following:

```
<a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a>
```

- The Protocol (http:// or https://)
- The Domain Name
- The Pathname



Relative Paths

Relative URLs describe the pathname to a file in your file structure, and it's relative to the location of the current document.

Relative paths can be used when you are linking to another document on your own site/same server.

A relative link includes the following:

- The Pathname: the path/directions to the file's location + the filename

```
<a href="._about.html">About</a>
```

How to tell the computer where to navigate

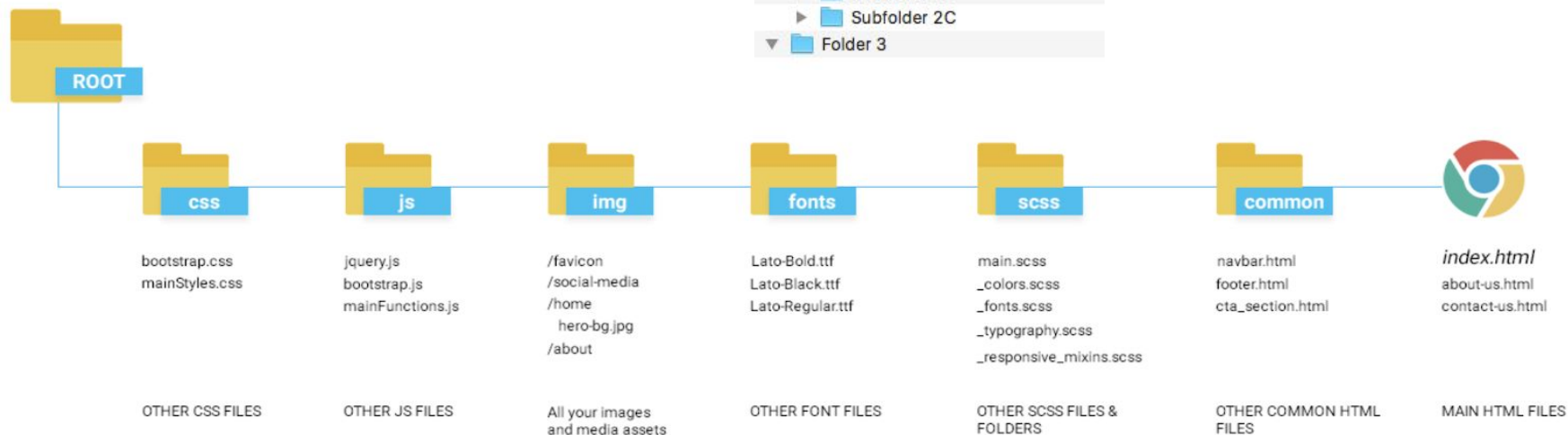
```
/      = Root directory  
.  
..     = Up a directory  
./     = Current directory  
../    = Parent of current directory  
../../ = Two directories backwards
```

Root: the folder that contains all the files for your website
Directory: another word for folder

Directory Structure

Root: the folder that contains all the files for your website

Directory: another word for folder

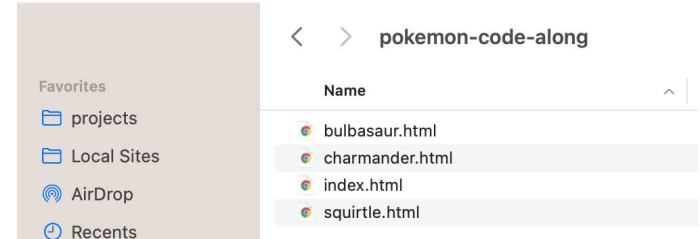


Relative Paths

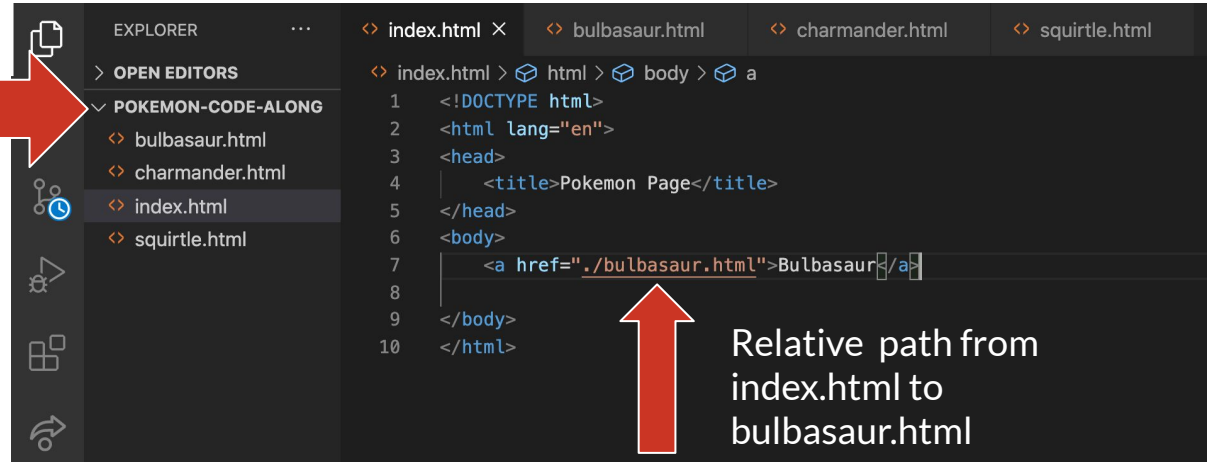
```
/ = Root directory  
.  
.. = Up a directory  
./ = Current directory  
../ = Parent of current directory  
../../ = Two directories backwards
```

Linking to files in the same folder: - use `./` (to indicate that we want to stay in the current folder) + `file-name.file-type` (the name of the file) =

`./file-name.file-type`



all 4 files are in the same folder: the root directory named pokemon-code-along



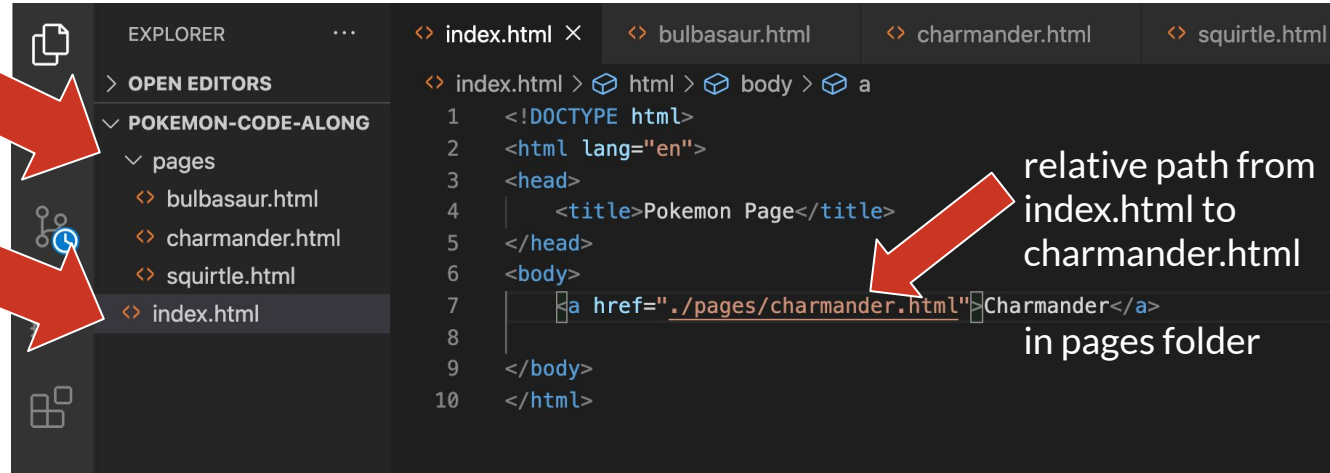
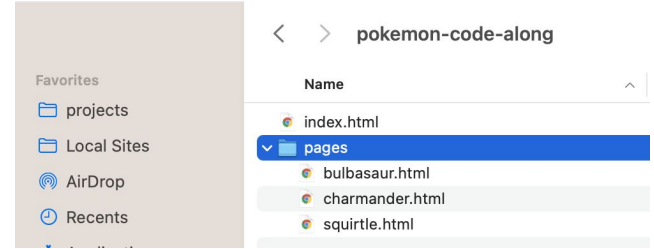
Relative Paths

```
/ = Root directory  
.  
.. = Up a directory  
./ = Current directory  
../ = Parent of current directory  
../../ = Two directories backwards
```

Linking to files in a subfolder: `./` (to stay in the current directory)
+ `folder-name` (where to navigate) + `/` (indicate the end of the folder-name) + `file-name.file-type` =
`./folder-name/file-name.file-type`

charmander.html is
in pages folder

index.html is in same
spot as pages folder:
the root directory



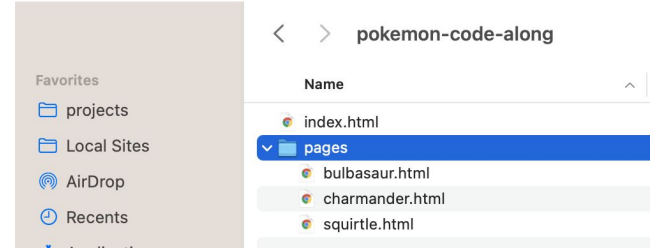
Relative Paths

```
/ = Root directory
. = This location
.. = Up a directory
./ = Current directory
../ = Parent of current directory
../../ = Two directories backwards
```

Linking to files in the parent folder: `../` (to move up one folder to the parent) + `file-name.file-type` =
`../folder-name/file-name.file-type`

squirtle.html located
in pages folder

index.html is in
same spot as pages
folder: the root
directory



Relative path from
squirtle.html to
index.html



Images



Image tag

The image tag is considered an empty tag because it doesn't wrap around content. It contains attributes only. It should be "closed" by a slash / at the end.

The src attribute uses either absolute or relative paths to locate the image that should render on the page.

```

```

The alt attribute provides an alternate text for an image if the user cannot view the image.



Comments



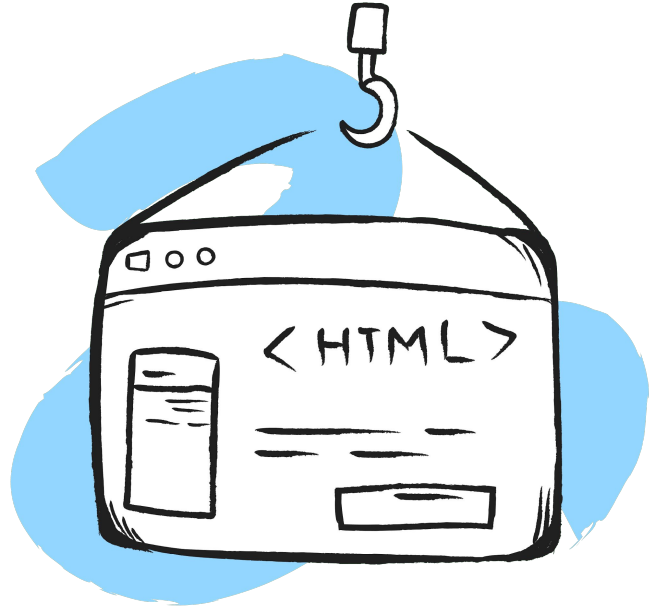
Comment Tag

You can leave notes in the document for yourself or for other developers to read as a comment. Anything between `<!-- -->` will not display on the web browser.

```
<!-- THIS IS AN HTML COMMENT -->
```




Best Practices for HTML




#1 Indent for readability

Indent nested HTML elements with single indentation for each level in the hierarchy for the document



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>You Write a Title Page Here</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading 1 Tag</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph tag. You can write descriptions here.</p>
<h2>An Unordered List</h2>
<ul>
<li>List Item 1</li>
<li>List Item 2</li>
<li>List Item 3</li>
</ul>
<h2>An Ordered List</h2>
<ol>
<li>List Item 1</li>
<li>List Item 2</li>
<li>List Item 3</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```




```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>You Write a Title Page Here</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is a Heading 1 Tag</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph tag. You can write descriptions here.</p>
  <h2>An Unordered List</h2>
  <ul>
    <li>List Item 1</li>
    <li>List Item 2</li>
    <li>List Item 3</li>
  </ul>
  <h2>An Ordered List</h2>
  <ol>
    <li>List Item 1</li>
    <li>List Item 2</li>
    <li>List Item 3</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```




#2 Use lowercase markup

Your HTML markup can be written in lowercase or uppercase and the web page will render correctly. However, it is best practice to keep tag names in lowercase because it is easier to read and maintain.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<HTML lang="en">
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>You Write a title Page Here</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <H1>This is a Heading 1 Tag</H1>
  <P>This is a paragraph tag. You can write descriptions here.</P>
  <H2>An Unordered List</H2>
  <UL>
    <LI>List Item 1</LI>
    <LI>List Item 2</LI>
    <LI>List Item 3</LI>
  </UL>
  <H2>An Ordered List</H2>
  <OL>
    <LI>List Item 1</LI>
    <LI>List Item 2</LI>
    <LI>List Item 3</LI>
  </OL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>You Write a Title Page Here</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is a Heading 1 Tag</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph tag. You can write descriptions here.</p>
  <h2>An Unordered List</h2>
  <ul>
    <li>List Item 1</li>
    <li>List Item 2</li>
    <li>List Item 3</li>
  </ul>
  <h2>An Ordered List</h2>
  <ol>
    <li>List Item 1</li>
    <li>List Item 2</li>
    <li>List Item 3</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

#3 Proper usage of `<p>` and `
` elements

Avoid using `
` tags to insert a line between paragraphs or to add space between elements.

Use `<p></p>` instead with proper opening and closing elements.



Code-along:

Using Images and Links



Break - 10 minutes



Independent Work Time

- Gather two pages from other students' Github repositories.
 - directions under Activity: Gather Web Pages on the [directions website](#)
- Create the homepage.
 - directions under Activity: Build a Homepage on the [directions website](#)
- Create a new repository in Github for your finished website by uploading files
 - directions under Activity: Uploading to Github on the [directions website](#)
- Put the link to your new repository in the [Activity Tracker](#) (make sure you're on the tab that says Food Website)



Quiz - Movies Website

- Scroll to the bottom of the [directions website](#), and click the plus button next to "Quiz: Favorite Movies Web Page"
- Enter the given password into the prompt pop-up.
- Follow the directions to complete the new web page.
- Put the link to your new repository in the [Activity Tracker](#) (make sure you're on the tab that says Movie Quiz)



Questions?

