UDACITY

Getting Started with HTML

A part of the Intro to Programming Nanodegree Program

CODE REVIEW 8

NOTES

▼ **STAGE0NOTES.html**　　8

```
1  <!DOCTYPE HTML>
```
▲

SUGGESTION

Hello here is your code with all your errors solved:
<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>RISHABH'S STAGE 0 NOTES</title>
<meta charset="utf-8" />
</head>
<body>
<h1>THE BASICS OF WEB</h1>
<p> World Wide Web :
The web is a collection of HTML documents . -> these documents are made up HyperTextMarkupLanguage.
This is the basis for all web.
Links between the pages is what makes the web , web like --> these are known as Hyper Links.
HTML glues the internet together. There may be images , other things but HTML is what hold the web together.
Quiz- Main type of document on the web -> HTML
What types of files can be found on the web ?
Plain text ,HTML , Images , Videos , Music.
</p>
<h2>MAJOR PIECES OF THE WEB</h2>
<p>
i) You
ii) Your Computer+Browser
iii) The Internet (Cloud)
iv) Servers
Your browser makes requests via the internet to the servers using a protocol called HTTP.
-> Hyper Text Transfer Protocol.->The main protocol
the web.
The servers respond with files that your browser displays.
Servers are just like computers , they are just optimized for hosting files rather than browsing these files.
Browser -> a program that runs on your computer to display files.</p>
<h3>HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE</h3>
<p>
Is made up of :
->text content what you see --> used here
->markup what it looks like --> used here
->references to other documents eg: images + videos
->links to other pages
Now , plain text in the in a text editor is the same plain text in the browser.
For HTML markups -> you have to use tags ->
<name> Contents</name>
opening tag and closing tag ->Now the name of tag remains the same -> but the closing tag has a /
The whole thing - <name>Contents</name> refers to an element.
</p>
<p>
The tag :

```

Anything that appears inside the b tag -> appears <b>BOLD</b>. <br>
<b>contents</b>
</p>
<p>
<b>The em tag</b> --> it stands for emphasis<br> -> <em>ITALICIZES</em> the text.<br>
<em>contents</em>
</p>
<p>
If you <b>forget to put the closing tag</b> in any like -> <br>
I am going to <em>learn to <b>love</b> HTML -> you will see that all of the text-> Learn onwards becomes italicized.<br>
Why? Cause you open the tag but never closed it so the tag does not know where to stop. So it will appear like this { <em>learn to <b>love</b> HTM
</em> }
</p>
<p> <b> HTML Attributes :</b> <br>
<TAG ATTR=value>contents</TAG><br>
Anchor tag - <a> <br>
<a href="www.reddit.com">herp</a><br>
<em>href</em> is the attribute name and <em>www.reddit .com</em> is the value.<br>
If you render this in HTML , you would just see derp -> but actually it will be a link to reddit.com. <br>
Anchors are for making links .<br>
The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to. If the href attribute is not present, the tag is not a hyperlink.<br>
href stands for Hypertext Reference.
</p>
<p> <b> IMAGE TAG -> <img> </b> <br>
<img src="url" alt="text"> <br>
url - servers can search for the image. <br>
Here , the alt refer to the text that is required to be displayed when the image does not load.<br>
->for broken request<br>
->for blind people<br>
IMAGE TAG IS A VOID TAG -> Has no content no does not require a closing tag. </p>
<p>
<b> BREAK LINE TAG -> <br> </b> <br>
Now , for the WHITESPACE : <br>
Text on <br>
Multiple -> Text on multiple lines <br>
Lines <br>
<br> -> break line tag , void tag<br>
Put this after any line you want to break. <br>
For eg:<br> 1. This text is really <br>
2. too long one line --> will appear as this text is really too long one line.But <br>
1. This text is really <br> <br>
2. too long one line -> will appear as:<br> This text is really<br>
too long one line .
</p>
<p>
<b> PARAGRAPH TAG -> <p> </b> <br>
-> Creates space between paragraphs.
</p>
<p>
<b> It does not matter how much spacing you do between words</b> - it will count as one space only. <br>
A coder has to use break line tag or paragraph tag to seperate some subjects or provide clarity or neatness.<br>
Break Line Tag is Inline Element and Paragraph Tag is Block Element.
</p>
<p>
<b> BLOCK VS INLINE ELEMENTS </b> <br>
1. Block-level Elements <br>
A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).<br>
Examples of block-level elements:<br>
<div> -> What is a div tag?<br>
HTML -> Div Element(s) The <div> tag is nothing more than a container unit that encapsulates other page elements and divides the HTML documen
into sections.<br> Web developers use <div> elements to group together HTML elements and apply CSS styles to many elements at once.<br>
<h1> - <h6> <Br>
<p> <br>
<form> -> kind of like the paragraph tag , whats the difference? <br>
The HTML <form> tag is used for creating a form for user input.<br>
A form can contain textfields, checkboxes, radio-buttons and more. Forms are used to pass user-data to a specified URL.<br>
Now , for the second type of elements <br>
2. Inline Elements <br>
An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.<br>
This is an inline <span> element inside a paragraph.

Examples of inline elements:
<span> <br>
<a> <br>
<img> <br>
<b> <br>
<em>. <br>
<strong> -> strong is another name for bold-inline tag. <br>
</p>
<p>
<b> Container Elements </b> <br>
1. Span Tag : <span> and<br> 2. Div Tag : <div> <br>
Both can have content but the only difference between them is that : <br>
<span> text </span> is Inline <br>
And <div>text<div> is block. <br>
These do nothing but contain their content.
And then CSS can be used to add styles to them ->
<span class="foo">text</span> <b>inline</b> <br>
<div class="bar">text</div> <b>block</b> <br>
Now , the br tag is an Inline tag cause actually it does not create a box on the screen , it just creates a new line. <br>
Other block elements actually create an invisible box around the text.
</p>
<h4>HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE</h4>
<p>
1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. <html>
3. <head>
4. <title>My Web Page!</title>
5. </head>
6. <body>
7. <h1>Welcome to my personal web page!</h1>
8. <p>
9. I am a full stack web developer in San Francisco , CA
10. </p>
11. </body>
12. </html>
</p>
<p>
<em><b>Let's disect this code a bit</b></em>:<br>
1) The first line is something that should appear on every webpage you make. <!DOCTYPE html> defines the type of <br>the document so the brow
will render it correctly.<br>
2) The <html> tag opens our document. Everything that shows on the webpage is placed within this tag.<br>
3) The <head> tag defines metadata for our web page. This includes the title of the page (this is what appears in <br>
the top of your tab or browser window). Notice that the <head> tag is indented to a new level <br>
because the <html> tag was opened but not closed (a new idea was started but not completed). <br>
Moreso, the <title> tag is indented another level further (the <head> tag was opened but not closed).<br>
4) The <title> tag is closed on the same line it was opened which we usually do if the content of a tag is short.<br>
On the other hand, the <head> tag is closed on a different line. The closing tag is indented to the same level as the matching opening one.<br>
</p>
<b>Note:</b> <br> <pre> used above to show HTML document structure. <br>
&lt and &gt used to display HTML tags.
</body>
</html>

```
2  <html>
```

SUGGESTION

Language tags are used to indicate the language of text or other items in HTML and XML documents. Use the lang attribute to specify language tags
HTML, and the xml:lang attribute for XML.

<html lang="en">

```
3      <head>
4          <title>RISHABH'S STAGE 0 NOTES</title>
```

SUGGESTION

It is very important that you use "encoding UTF-8" in your code, because this will help the browser recognize special characters in your website. You
can find more information entering to this link: http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_urlencode.asp

```
5          </head>
```

AWESOME

Your code looks very clean and easy to read, thanks! Using indentations really makes a huge difference in the code readability.

```
6          <body>
```

SUGGESTION

Commenting is always a good way to make your code more readable to other programmers. Starting to build good coding habits is key to becomin programming ninja!.
You can add small comments likes this:

```
<!-- Description of Content -->
```

```
7              <h1>THE BASICS OF WEB</h1>
```

AWESOME

Good use of tags.

```
8                    <p>   World Wide Web :<br>
9                       The web is a collection of HTML documents . -> these documents are made up HyperTextMarkupLangua
10                      This is the basis for all web.<br>
11                      Links between the pages is what makes the web , web like --> these are known as Hyper Links.<br>
12                      HTML glues the internet together. There may be images , other things but HTML is what hold the w
13                      Quiz- Main type of document on the web -> HTML<br>
14                      What types of files can be found on the web  ?
15                      Plain text ,HTML , Images , Videos , Music.
16                    </p>
17                <h2>MAJOR PIECES OF THE WEB</h2>
18                    <p>
19                      i) You<br>ii) Your Computer+Browser<br>iii) The Internet (Cloud)<br>iv) Servers<br>
20                  Your browser makes requests via the internet to the servers using a protocol called HTTP.<br>-> Hy
21                  The servers respond with files that your browser displays.<br>
22                  Servers are just like computers , they are just optimized for hosting files rather than browsing t
23                  Browser -> a program that runs on your computer to display files.</p>
24                <h3>HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE</h3>
25                    <p>
26                        <b><em>Is made up of</em></b> :<br>
27                        ->text content <b>what you see</b> --> &lt;b&gt; used here<br>
28                        ->markup <b>what it looks like</b> --> &lt;b&gt; used here<br>
29                        ->references to other documents eg: images + videos <br>
30                        ->links to other pages<br>
31                        Now , plain text in the in a text editor is the same plain text in the browser.<br>
32                        For HTML markups -> you have to use tags -><br>
33                        &lt;name&gt; Contents&lt;/name&gt; <br>
34                        opening tag and closing tag ->Now the name of tag remains the same -> but the closing tag has a
35                        The whole thing - &lt;name&gt;Contents&lt;/name&gt; refers to an <b>element.</b><br>
36                    </p>
37                    <p>
38                        <b>The &lt;b&gt; tag </b>  :<br>
39                        Anything that appears inside the b tag -> appears <b>BOLD</b>. <br>
40                        &lt;b&gt;contents&lt;/b&gt;
41                    </p>
42                     <p>
43                        <b>The em tag</b>  --> it stands for emphasis<br> -> <em>ITALICIZES</em> the text.<br>
44                        &lt;em&gt;contents&lt;/em&gt;
45                     </p>
46                     <p>
47                        If you <b>forget to put the closing tag</b> in any like -> <br>
48                        I am going to &lt;em&gt;learn to &lt;b&gt;love&lt;/b&gt; HTML -> you will see that all of the te
49                        Why? Cause you open the tag but never closed it so the tag does not know where to stop. So it wi
50                     </p>
51                    <p> <b> HTML Attributes :</b> <br>
52                        &lt;TAG ATTR=value&gt;contents&lt;/TAG&gt;<br>
53                        Anchor tag - &lt;a&gt; <br>
54                        &lt;a href="www.reddit.com"&gt;herp&lt;/a&gt;<br>
55                        <em>href</em> is the attribute name and <em>www.reddit .com</em> is the value.<br>
56                        If you render this in HTML , you would just see derp -> but actually it will be a link to reddit
57                        Anchors are for making links .<br>
58                        The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to. If the href attribute is not
59                        href stands for Hypertext Reference.
60                    </p>
61                    <p> <b> IMAGE TAG -> &lt;img&gt; </b> <br>
62                        &lt;img src="url" alt="text"&gt; <br>
63                        url - servers can search for the image. <br>
64                        Here , the alt refer to the text that is required to be displayed when the image does not load.<
65                        ->for broken request<br>
                        ->for blind people<br>
```

```
67  IMAGE TAG IS A VOID TAG ->  Has no content no does not require a closing tag. </p>
68      <p>
69        <b> BREAK LINE TAG -> &lt;br&gt; </b> <br>
70        Now , for the WHITESPACE : <br>
71        Text on <br>
72        Multiple -> Text on multiple lines <br>
73        Lines <br>
74        &lt;br&gt; -> break line tag , void tag<br>
75        Put this after any line you want to break. <br>
76        For eg:<br> 1. This text is really <br>
77        2. too long one line --> will appear as this text is really too long one line.But <br>
78        1. This text is really &lt;br&gt; <br>
79        2. too long one line -> will appear as:<br> This text is really<br>
80                                   too long one line .
81      </p>
82      <p>
83        <b> PARAGRAPH TAG -> &lt;p&gt; </b> <br>
84        -> Creates space between paragraphs.
85      </p>
86      <p>
87        <b> It does not matter how much spacing you do between words</b>  - it will count as one space o
88        A coder has to use break line tag or paragraph tag to seperate some subjects or provide clarity
89        Break Line Tag is Inline Element and Paragraph Tag is Block Element.
90      </p>
91      <p>
92         <b> BLOCK VS INLINE ELEMENTS </b> <br>
93         1. Block-level Elements <br>
94         A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stret
95         Examples of block-level elements:<br>
96         &lt;div&gt; -> What is a div tag?<br>
97         HTML -> Div Element(s) The &lt;div&gt; tag is nothing more than a container unit that encapsul
98         &lt;h1&gt; - &lt;h6&gt; <Br>
99         &lt;p&gt; <br>
100        &lt;form&gt; -> kind of like the paragraph tag , whats the difference? <br>
101        The HTML &lt;form&gt; tag is used for creating a form for user input.<br>
102        A form can contain textfields, checkboxes, radio-buttons and more. Forms are used to pass user
103        Now , for the second type of elements <br>
104        2. Inline Elements <br>
105        An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.<b
106        This is an inline &lt;span&gt; element inside a paragraph.
107        Examples of inline elements:
108        &lt;span&gt; <br>
109        &lt;a&gt; <br>
110        &lt;img&gt; <br>
111        &lt;b&gt; <br>
112        &lt;em&gt;. <br>
113        &lt;strong&gt; -> strong is another name for bold-inline tag. <br>
114      </p>
115       <p>
116        <b> Container Elements </b> <br>
117        1. Span Tag : &lt;span&gt; and<br> 2. Div Tag : &lt;div&gt; <br>
118        Both can have content but the only difference between them is that : <br>
119        &lt;span&gt; text &lt;/span&gt; is Inline <br>
120        And &lt;div&gt;text&lt;div&gt; is block. <br>
121        These do nothing but contain their content.
122        And then CSS can be used to add styles to them ->
123        &lt;span class="foo"&gt;text&lt;/span&gt; <b>inline</b> <br>
124        &lt;div class="bar"&gt;text&lt;/div&gt; <b>block</b> <br>
125        Now , the br tag is an Inline tag cause actually it does not create a box on the screen , it j
126        Other block elements actually create an invisible box around the text.
127        </p>
128  <h4>HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE</h4>
129      <p>
130        <pre>
```

```
131           1. &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt;
132           2. &lt;html&gt;
133           3.      &lt;head&gt;
134           4.           &lt;title&gt;My Web Page!&lt;/title&gt;
135           5.      &lt;/head&gt;
136           6.      &lt;body&gt;
137           7.           &lt;h1&gt;Welcome to my personal web page!&lt;/h1&gt;
138           8.           &lt;p&gt;
139           9.                I am a full stack web developer in San Francisco , CA
140           10.          &lt;/p&gt;
141           11.     &lt;/body&gt;
142           12. &lt;/html&gt;
143        </pre>
144      </p>
```

```
145        <p>
146          <em><b>Let's disect this code a bit</b></em>:<br>
147          1) The first line is something that should appear on every webpage you make. &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt;
148          2) The &lt;html&gt; tag opens our document. Everything that shows on the webpage is placed within
149          3) The &lt;head&gt; tag defines metadata for our web page. This includes the title of the page (th
150          the top of your tab or browser window). Notice that the &lt;head&gt; tag is indented to a new leve
151          because the &lt;html&gt; tag was opened but not closed (a new idea was started but not completed).
152          Moreso, the &lt;title&gt; tag is indented another level further (the &lt;head&gt; tag was opened b
153          4) The &lt;title&gt; tag is closed on the same line it was opened which we usually do if the conte
154          On the other hand, the &lt;head&gt; tag is closed on a different line. The closing tag is indente
155        </p>
156        <b>Note:</b> <br> &lt;pre&gt; used above to show HTML document structure. <br>
157        &amp;lt and &amp;gt used to display HTML tags.
158      </body>
159 </html>
```

AWESOME

Good job.!

160

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Student FAQ