FREE CODE CAMP

RESPONSIVE WEB DESIGN

**Learn HTML by Building a Cat Photo App**

HTML tags give a webpage its structure. You can use HTML tags to add photos, buttons, and other elements to your webpage.

In this course, you'll learn the most common HTML tags by building your own cat photo app.

**Step 1 Passed**

HTML elements have opening tags like <h1> and closing tags like </h1>.

The text for an element goes between its opening and closing tags.

Find the h1 element and change its text to:

CatPhotoApp

Respuesta:

<h1>CatPhotoApp</h1>

**Step 2 Passed**

The h1 through h6 heading elements are used to signify the importance of content below them. The lower the number, the higher the importance, so h2 elements have less importance than h1 elements. Only use one h1 element per page and place lower importance headings below higher importance headings.

Below the h1 element, add an h2 element with this text:

Cat Photos

Respuesta:

<h2>Cat Photos</h2>

**Step 3 Passed**

The p element is used to create a paragraph of text on websites. Create a p element below your h2 element and give it the following text:

See more cat photos in our gallery.

Respuesta:

<p>See more cat photos in our gallery</p>

**Step 4 Passed**

Commenting allows you to leave messages without affecting the browser display. It also allows you to make code inactive. A comment in HTML starts with <!--, contains any number of lines of text, and ends with -->. For example, the comment <!-- TODO: Remove h1 --> contains the text TODO: Remove h1.

Add a comment above the p element with this text:

TODO: Add link to cat photos

Respuesta:

<!-- TODO: Add link to cat photos -->

**Step 5 Passed**

HTML5 has some elements that identify different content areas. These elements make your HTML easier to read and help with Search Engine Optimization (SEO) and accessibility.

Identify the main section of this page by adding a <main> opening tag before the h1 element, and a </main> closing tag after the p element.

Respuesta:

<main>  
      <h1>CatPhotoApp</h1>  
      <h2>Cat Photos</h2>  
      <p>See more cat photos in our gallery</p>  
</main>

**Step 6 Passed**

In the previous step, you put the h1, h2, comment, and p elements inside the main element. This is called *nesting*. Nested elements should be placed two spaces further to the right of the element they are nested in. This spacing is called indentation and it is used to make HTML easier to read.

The h1 element, h2 element and the comment are indented two spaces more than the main element in the code below. Use the space bar on your keyboard to add two more spaces in front of the p element so that it is indented properly as well.

Respuesta:

<main>

      <h1>CatPhotoApp</h1>

      <h2>Cat Photos</h2>

      <!-- TODO: Add link to cat photos -->

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

</main>

**Step 7 Passed**

You can add images to your website by using the img element. img elements have an opening tag without a closing tag. A tag for an element without a closing tag is known as a *self-closing tag*.

Add an img element below the p element. At this point, no image will show up in the browser.

Respuesta:

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

  <img />

**Step 8 Passed**

HTML *attributes* are special words used inside the opening tag of an element to control the element's behavior. The src attribute in an img element specifies the image's URL (where the image is located).

Here is an example of an img element with a src attribute pointing to the freeCodeCamp logo:

<img src="https://cdn.freecodecamp.org/platform/universal/fcc\_secondary.svg">

Inside the existing img element, add an src attribute with this URL:

<https://cdn.freecodecamp.org/curriculum/cat-photo-app/relaxing-cat.jpg>

Respuesta:

<img src=”<https://cdn.freecodecamp.org/curriculum/cat-photo-app/relaxing-cat.jpg>” />

**Step 9 Passed**

All img elements should have an alt attribute. The alt attribute's text is used for screen readers to improve accessibility and is displayed if the image fails to load. For example, <img src="cat.jpg" alt="A cat"> has an alt attribute with the text A cat.

Inside the img element, add an alt attribute with this text:

A cute orange cat lying on its back

Respuesta:

alt="A cute orange cat lying on its back"

**Step 10 Passed**

You can link to another page with the anchor (a) element. For example, <a href='https://freecodecamp.org'></a> would link to freecodecamp.org.

Add an anchor element after the paragraph that links to https://freecatphotoapp.com. At this point, the link won’t show up in the preview.

<a href=”https://freecatphotoapp.com”></a>

**Step 11 Passed**

A link's text must be placed between the opening and closing tags of an anchor (a) element. For example, <a href="https://www.freecodecamp.org">click here to go to freeCodeCamp.org</a> is a link with the text click here to go to freeCodeCamp.org.

Add the anchor text link to cat pictures to the anchor element. This will become the link's text.

Respuesta:

<a href=” https://freecatphotoapp.com”> link to cat pictures </a>

**Step 12 Passed**

You can turn any text into a link, such as the text inside of a p element.

<p>I think <a href="https://www.freecodecamp.org">freeCodeCamp</a> is great.</p>

In the text of your p element, turn the words cat photos into a link by adding opening and closing anchor (a) tags around these words. Then set the href attribute to https://freecatphotoapp.com

Respuesta:

<p>See more <a href="https://freecatphotoapp.com">cat photos</a> in our gallery.</p>

**Step 13 Passed**

Now that you turned the text cat photos inside the p element into a link, you don't need the second link below the p element. Delete the entire anchor element below the p element.

**Step 14 Passed**

Add a target attribute with the value \_blank to the anchor (a) element's opening tag, so that the link opens in a new tab.

Respuesta:

 <p>See more <a href="https://freecatphotoapp.com" target="\_blank">cat photos</a> in our gallery.</p>

**Step 15 Passed**

In previous steps you used an anchor element to turn text into a link. Other types of content can also be turned into a link by wrapping it in anchor tags.

Turn the image into a link by surrounding it with necessary element tags. Use https://freecatphotoapp.com as the anchor's href attribute value.

Respuesta:

<a target="\_blank" href="https://freecatphotoapp.com"> <img src="https://cdn.freecodecamp.org/curriculum/cat-photo-app/relaxing-cat.jpg" alt="A cute orange cat lying on its back."></a>

**Step 16 Passed**

Before adding any new content, you should make use of a section element to separate the cat photos content from the future content.

Take your h2, comment, p, and anchor (a) elements and nest them in a section element.

Respuesta:

<section>

      <h2>Cat Photos</h2>

      <!-- TODO: Add link to cat photos -->

      <p>See more <a target="\_blank" href="https://freecatphotoapp.com">cat photos</a> in our gallery.</p>

      <a href="https://freecatphotoapp.com"><img src="https://cdn.freecodecamp.org/curriculum/cat-photo-app/relaxing-cat.jpg" alt="A cute orange cat lying on its back."></a>

   </section>

**Step 17 Passed**

It is time to add a new section. Add a second section element below the existing section element.

Respuesta:

<section></section>

**Step 18 Passed**

Within the second section element, add a new h2 element with the text Cat Lists.

<h2>Cat Lists</h2>

**Step 19 Passed**

When you add a lower rank heading element to the page, it's implied that you're starting a new subsection.

After the last h2 element of the second section element, add an h3 element with this text:

Things cats love:

Respuesta:

<h3> Things cats love:</h3>

**Step 20 Passed**

After the h3 element with the Things cats love: text, add an unordered list (ul) element. Note that nothing will be displayed at this point.

Respuesta:

<ul></ul>

**Step 21 Passed**

Use list item (li) elements to create items in a list. Here is an example of list items in an unordered list:

<ul>

<li>milk</li>

<li>cheese</li>

</ul>

Within the ul element nest three list items to display three things cats love:

cat nip laser pointers lasagna

Respuesta:

<li> cat nip </li>

<li> laser pointers </li>

<li> lasagna </li>

**Step 22 Passed**

After the unordered list, add a new image with an src attribute value set to:

https://cdn.freecodecamp.org/curriculum/cat-photo-app/lasagna.jpg

And its alt attribute value to:

A slice of lasagna on a plate.

Respuesta:

<img src=" https://cdn.freecodecamp.org/curriculum/cat-photo-app/lasagna.jpg" alt=" A slice of lasagna on a plate.">

**Step 23 Passed**

The figure element represents self-contained content and will allow you to associate an image with a caption.

Nest the image you just added within a figure element.

<figure><img src=" https://cdn.freecodecamp.org/curriculum/cat-photo-app/lasagna.jpg" alt=" A slice of lasagna on a plate."></figure>

**Step 24 Passed**

A figure caption (figcaption) element is used to add a caption to describe the image contained within the figure element. For example, <figcaption>A cute cat</figcaption> adds the caption A cute cat.

After the image nested in the figure element, add a figcaption element with text set to:

Cats love lasagna.

<figcaption>

Cats love lasagna.

</figcaption>

**Step 25 Passed**

Emphasize the word love in the figcaption element by wrapping it in an emphasis em element.

Respuesta:

<figcaption>

Cats <em> love</em> lasagna.

</figcaption>

**Step 26 Passed**

After the figure element, add another h3 element with the text:

Top 3 things cats hate:

Respuesta:

<h3>Top 3 things cats hate:</h3>

**Step 27 Passed**

The code for an ordered list (ol) is similar to an unordered list, but list items in an ordered list are numbered when displayed.

After the second section element's last h3 element, add an ordered list with these three list items:

flea treatment thunder other cats

Respuesta:

<ol>

<li>flea treatment</li>

<li> thunder</li>

<li>other cats</li>

</ol>

**Step 28 Passed**

After the ordered list, add another figure element.

Respuesta:

<figure></figure>

**Step 29 Passed**

Inside the figure element you just added, nest an img element with a src attribute set to https://cdn.freecodecamp.org/curriculum/cat-photo-app/cats.jpg.