

notes, (needs to be manually updated from time to time)

-Key:

- Red: Important Concepts to understand
- Pink: Important technical keywords
- Blue: Sections of notes
- Green: Examples and explanations

HTML 5

Elements and Syntax

Heading

-

Syntax

-

<h#>Content</h#>

-

The lower header has the highest value (h1 > h2)

-

There can be multiple headers of the same value

Important: The implication of

Paragraph

- - Syntax*
 - <p>Content</p>

Commenting

- - Syntax*
 - <!-- Content ?

Main

- - Syntax*
 - <main>
 Content
</main>
 - Propose: Represents the main body of an HTML document, helps make it easier to read and helps with SEO (Search Engine Optimization)

Important: All content within main (Headings, Paragraphs, Comments, etc) should be nested (indented two spaces further to the right of the element they are nested in)

Ex: <main>
 __Content
</main>

Images

- - Syntax*
 -
 - Images utilize a self closing tag (A tag without a closing tag)
 - The src (source) attribute specifies the images URL, aka where it is located

- The alt attribute displays text that improves user understanding and accessibility if the image fails to load

Anchor

- - Syntax*
 - `(Text)`
- An anchor element adds a link to another page
- The text is a message that will embody the link on the page of a website and will be placed between the opening and closing tags on an anchor element
- href (hypertext reference) is a hyperlink to another web address
- target specifies where to open the contents of the hyperlink (_blank specifies the link should open in a new tab or window)

Important: You can utilize anchor within other elements

Ex: `<p>See more photos in our gallery.</p>`

Explanation: In the above example, the hyperlink is embedded into the word “photos” within the paragraph.

Ex: `

`

Explanation: In the above example, the image is wrapped in the anchor element, making it so the image embodies the hyperlink

Section

- - Syntax*

- - <section>
Content
</section>
- The section element is used to define the sections in a document, such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other sections of the document (helps with SEO and accessibility)

Ordered List/Unordered List

- *Syntax*

 - -
 list contents

 - -
 list contents

 - ul specifies an unordered list while ol specifies an ordered list, li specifies elements within the list

Figure/Fig Caption

- *Syntax*

 - - <figure>

 <figcaption>Text</figcaption>
</figure>
 - The figure element is used to specify self contained content

Emphasis/Strong

- *Syntax*

 - - Text
 - - Text
 -

The `em` puts emphasis on specific words or phrases with *italics*, strong specifies text that is **bold** font

Form and the types of input

- - Syntax*
 - `<form action="/submit-url"></form>`
- The form element is a container for different types of input elements
- form goes hand in hand with input
 - Syntax*
 - `<input type="(type)" name="(name)" placeholder="(PlaceholderText) required>`
 - Attributes of input:
 - type is what specifies the kind of input
 - Different input types:
 - button
 - checkbox
 - color
 - date
 - datetime-local
 - email
 - file

- hidden
- image
- month
- number
- password
- radio
- range
- reset
- search
- submit
- tel
- text
- time
- url
- week

- checked makes it so an input option is selected by default

- name gives the input a name

-

Adding the same name to two different input types makes it so only one can be selected at a time

- placeholder puts placeholder text until text is put in the textbox
- id assigns a specific identification value to specific HTML elements
- value assigns a value to an input
 - The default value is (name)=on, thus it is good practice to make the value the same as the id
- required prevents the user from submitting anything without entering the required field

- The label element is used to associate the text of an input with the input itself

- Ex:
`<label><input type="radio"> Indoor</label>`

- Explanation: The above example makes it so clicking on the word "Indoor" also selects the radio button as if the user clicked on the button as well

- Wrapping just the text in a label using the for attribute is an alternative method

- Ex:
 - `<input id="(id)" type="(type)"> <label for="(id)"> text</label>`

- There is also the button element

- *Syntax*

- `<button>Text</button>`

- - The button element gives the user a button to submit their input
- - button can use attributes like type as well
- - The fieldset element is used to group related inputs and labels together in a web form

Syntax

```

■
<fieldset>
  <label><input type="(type)">(text)</label>
</fieldset>

```

- - The legend element acts as a caption for the content in the fieldset element

Syntax

```

■
<fieldset>
  <legend>text</legend>
  <label><input type="(type)">(text)</label>
</fieldset>

```

Footer

- - Syntax*
 - - <footer>
 - Contents
 - </footer>
- - The footer element is used to define the footer of a document or section, typically contains info about the author, copyright data, links to terms of use, contact info, etc

Head

- - Syntax*
 - - <head>
 - Contents
 - </head>

- The head element contains metadata about the page (title, scripts, stylesheets)
- You can set browser behavior by adding self-closing meta elements in the head

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Ex:

```
<head>
  <meta attribute="value">
  <title>title</title>
</head>
```

- Explanation: The above example is an instance of describing metadata within an HTML document

-

Meta attributes in HTML:

- charset
- name
- content

HTML

- *Syntax*

-

```
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
  <footer>
  </footer>
</html>
```

- The html element is the root element of an HTML page which the entire pages contents will be wrapped in

**IMPORTANT: ALL DOCUMENTS SHOULD BEGIN WITH <!DOCTYPE html>
BECAUSE IT ACTS AS A DECLARATION AND ENSURES THE BROWSER
TRIES TO MEET INDUSTRY-WIDE SPECIFICATIONS. <!DOCTYPE html>**

ALSO TELLS THE BROWSER THAT THE DOCUMENT IS HTML 5

CSS

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