

HTML Research Guide

Expectations

1. Research each topic using search engine of choice.
2. Provide at minimum 2 different Source website URL's beside Shodor HTML Tutorial
 - a. Think about your "How do you know" lecture when select your sources.
3. Do not copy and paste answers. Rewrite in your own words. This will require some thought.
4. Once you make a **copy** of the HTML Research Guide **in your Google Drive** be sure to **share** that document with **Aaron and Ernie**.

Some of you might be thinking "hey I already know HTML" and I have no doubt that some of you do have experience with HTML. Before you declare this project unworthy of your time I would like you consider this, I started to learn and write HTML in 1996. In 2017, I am still learning about HTML because technology changes, coding (syntax) changes and HTML standards change. This is why I like programming and building websites. While we might become very proficient in programming and web design, there will always be something new to explore and experience. Please come and join me on the journey down the rabbit hole.

Question	Your Thoughts based on research	List 2 Source website URLs
What is HTML?	HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is a programming language that is the backbone behind website structures.	www.codecademy.com www.w3schools.com
Why should you use HTML?	HTML is a great tool for making websites, which is important in this web based era. It's simple and still very, very much in demand in the entire industry for its dominance over pretty much every web page.	https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/h/html.htm http://www.mediacollege.com/internet/html/why-learn-html
What is HTML5?	It's the most recent version of HTML, with COOL new features like new semantic, graphic, and multimedia elements. It has new dynamic elements that can be activated using JavaScript and works to keep styling and structure separate.	https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/h/html.htm https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_intro.asp
Why should you care about HTML5?	I should care about HTML5 because it's a cleaner and more structured version of HTML which is nice. It has new tags that allow for the structure and keep pages more relevant in user searches. It has embedded video and audio elements, which means users don't need to go to the hassle and download plug ins.	http://www.dpci.com/html5-features-and-benefits https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/HTML5

Who or what do I write HTML for?	Businesses and companies everywhere will want to hire you to keep their web pages updated, especially because they matter so much in our age. Keeping a professional website relevant and easy for users to access will bring in profits and good reputation.	https://www.upwork.com/hiring/development/writing-a-job-description-to-find-a-great-html5-developer/ http://fortune.com/2011/08/30/why-companies-are-flocking-to-html5/
----------------------------------	---	--

HTML Vocabulary What is/are?	Your Thoughts based on research	Source website URL(s)
HTML elements	It is comprised of a starting tag, enclosed text content, and an ending tag, although you don't always need stuff in between the tags.	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/element
HTML tags	Used when creating an element, it is comprised between < and > symbols.	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/tag
HTML attributes	They tell additional information about an element, specifying its behavior. For example, it can describe styling of an element, if it is a link or not, etc.	https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_attributes.asp https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Attributes
Deprecated HTML	Deprecated HTML are tags and attributes that have been replaced with better versions of them so they are turning obsolete. Generally it's better not to use them, even though they may be functional, because it's not the best.	https://www.codehelp.co.uk/html/deprecated.html http://www.gottheknack.com/a_htmlCss/weeks/week6/e/deprecated/deprecated.html
HTML entities	Specific characters in HTML that hold special meaning to the language.	https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_entities.asp
HTML nesting	Elements that are inside of other elements. It's sort of like having a box and having another box inside of the box, but the smaller box does its own thing. This is actually a dumb analogy but whatever.	https://www.thoughtco.com/nesting-html-tags-3466475
Website	A location on the Internet that connects webpages that are grouped together	http://www.dictionary.com/browse/website
Webpage	The place you are redirected to when clicking on a website that can link to other webpages, a document that is displayed by your web browser	http://www.dictionary.com/browse/webpage?s=t
Semantic elements	Elements that hold meaning, clearly defines what content it holds.	https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_semantic_elements.asp
Non-semantic elements	Elements that don't hold meaning, the content of what you are writing code about, like <div> or .	https://html.com/semantic-markup/
What is the root directory of my website	The public_html folder	https://www.godaddy.com/help/what-is-my-websites-root-directory-9123

--	--	--

Question	Your Thoughts based on research	Source website URL(s)
What is the difference between a web page and a website?	The difference between a web page and a website is that a website is a collection of web pages.	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Common_questions/Pages_sites_servers_and_search_engines
What is the difference between an HTML Element and an HTML Tag?	An element is the entire line of code that describes a function, while the tag is just describes what it is, which are marked at the beginning and ending of an element.	http://www.456bereastreet.com/archive/200508/html_tags_vs_elements_vs_attributes/
How do you nest and indent HTML?	You can include spaces or tabs between the parent and children tags to organize HTML. Same tags should be in the same lines. <a> 	http://www.developphp.com/lib/HTML/Nesting-and-indenting
Why do you need to nest and indent HTML?	First of all, it makes your code much easier to read and edit. It makes the content not all jumbled up and readable, and properly nesting tags makes it supremely easier to find where sections begin and end.. Secondly, some businesses may make coding standards that employees follow by and you need to get used to that.	https://www.granneman.com/webdev/coding/formatting-and-indenting-your-html/

HTML Tag	Your Explanation of what the HTML tag does based on your research.	Your Example of the tag being used (using proper syntax)
DOCTYPE declaration	The first line of code in your project. It declares to the web browser what version of html the code is written in.	<!DOCTYPE html>
html	It starts the document.	<html> </html>
head	Describes the metadata.	<head> </head>

title	Defines a title for the HTML document, you need one of these or it won't validate as HTML. This shows in the browser's title bar or page's tab.	<code><title> </title></code>
link	Allows users to click on links, which allows them click from page to page. <code><a></code> is the tag, href sends the user to the location written, and the link text is the text the user sees when clicking on the link.	<code>Here is an example link</code>
style	You can set the style of a HTML element to different settings that change its appearance, such as color, or text size, alignment, whatever.	<code><h1 style="color:red;">Example heading in red color</h1></code>
comments	You can write comments to yourself or others editing your code that the browser will not show but you can use as notes or reminders to remember what the heck you were even doing.	<code><!-- This is a fabulous comment. Actually it's not because it doesn't provide any information whatsoever so it's a useless comment. --></code>
headings 1- 6	Headings are used to signify the user the content and structure of your document. Okay, yeah, it's just a heading - that jumps out at the user. You can control the size and importance of your headings from 1-6.	<code><h1>BOLD AND IMPORTANT HEADING</h1></code> <code><h6>puny and unimportant heading</h6></code>
paragraph	Basically paragraph text that will show in your browser, usually the boring content part of a website, under the heading.	<code><p>Today in Shodor we learned how to make paragraph tags and that was pretty cool I guess</p></code>
ordered list	Numbered list that will display in your browser like 1. 2. 3. You can also change the type of list marker by adding a type attribute, like changing it to roman numerals or letters or whatever our puny heart desires.	<code><h3>List of Lists</h3></code> <code><ol type="A"></code> <code>Ordered List</code> <code>Unordered List</code> <code>Lists of Lists</code> <code></code>
unordered list	Bulleted list that will display in your browser like • • • Now, instead of adding a type attribute to your list markers, you change the style of your list markers to hip new shapes like circles or squares or whatever our puny heart desires.	<code><h3>Things that are nice</h3></code> <code><ul style "list-style-type:circle"></code> <code>Caramel</code> <code>Waking up untired</code> <code>Realizing you're not doing that that bad comparatively and may lead a content future </code> <code></code>
table	Wowee a table is like the table we're typing all these HTML notes in, containing columns and rows that define the data or whatever you want to display in an organized, professional manner.	<code><table style="width:45%"></code> <code><tr></code> <code><th>Name</th></code>

	<tr> Defines a row <th> At the start makes the bolded text that display what kind of information you're showing <td> Element that defines a cell	<pre> <th>Age</th> <th>Gender</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Seokyoung Hong</td> <td>15</td> <td>Male</td> </tr> </table> </pre>
image	It. Makes. An. Image. Images can decorate and make your website visually appealing, or display graphs or things next to your data. Src attribute specifies the URL of the image alt attribute, alt attribute shows the text written if the user cannot load or access the image.	<pre></pre>
form	This designs a form to collect user input from. Inside the initial <form> element you can put form elements that collect user data in different ways, like text fields, submit buttons, checkboxes, or more! You can use the action attribute, which specifies what to do with the form when completed, target attribute, which specifies if the form will open in a new tab or browser, and finally method attribute, which specifies the HTTP method (GET or POST) that will be used when submitting the user data.	<pre> <form action="/submitted_page.php"> Submit gender:
 <input type="text" gender="gendertype" value="Type gender here">
 Submit favorite kind of ice cream:
 <input type ="text" iccream="favoriteicecream" value="Type favorite type of ice cream here">

 <input type="submit" value="Submit here"> </form> <!-- This should have spaces/tab for every line except for <form> </form> but google docs won't let me on this --> </pre>
division	<div> tag defines a section or division in a HTML document. It's usually paired with CSS to create blocks that layout a web page.	<pre> <div section="color:#0000FF"> <h2> This is a div </h2> <p> It is blue </p> </div> </pre>
anchor	Anchor is used when linking things, like written before, it appears before and after any hypertext link. Or, it can bring users to a different section in the	<pre> Blah </pre>

	same webpage.	

HTML5 Tag	Your Explanation of what the HTML5 tag does based on your research.	Your Example of the element being used (using proper syntax)
header	It specifies a section set aside for headers. It's used in a web page for generally introducing things.	<pre><header> <h1>Seoky's Web Page</h1> <p>Hello welcome to my web page</p> </header></pre>
navigation	Used when you have a major block of navigation links and defines a set of them.	<pre><nav> HTML JavaScript </nav></pre>
footer	Creates a footer in a document, which is a small place that contains information on the bottom of a document about the author, their contacts, a sitemap, cited works, etc.	<pre><footer> <p>Page written by genius Seokyoung Hong, president of the world </p> <p>Contact me at FakeNigerianScam@gmail.com!</p> </footer></pre>
main	Specifies the main content of a document. The content in the main tag should be unique to the document, and not contain content that may be in other websites.	<pre><main> <article> <h1>drugs are bad</h1> <p> drugs are bad because i say so</p> </article> </main></pre>
article	Article tags should contain content that is homebrewn, independent, and original content. It can be blog posts, or news, or forum posts. An article should make sense on its own and be able to send it to the rest of the site.	<pre><article> <h1>My Opinion on Santa Claus</h1> <p>Here is my proof that Santa Claus is real!</p> </article></pre>

section	Defines a section in a document, that may include articles, headers, or whatever that needs to be organized.	<pre><section> <h1> </h1> </section></pre>
---------	--	--

HTML Attributes You Need to Know	Your Explanation of what the HTML attribute does	Which tag(s) use the attribute
href	Directs the URL of the web page the link goes to.	<pre><a> <area> <base> <link></pre>
id	You can use this attribute on any HTML element. You use this attribute mostly to specify visual changes of style sheets so you can change individual elements you choose.	All
class	Again this attribute can be used on any HTML element, but you use this one mostly for grouping different HTML elements together that you want to change the visual appearance of on style sheets.	All
src	Sort of like href but this one specifies the URL of an external resource, that loads on your document.	<pre><audio> <embed> <iframe> <input> <script> <source> <track> <video></pre>

Optional		
thoughts?		
ideas?	We should use this extreme knowledge, we gained and use it on our blog websites - although that's probably along the lines what we were going for anyway.	
comments?		

questions?		