HTML Attributes

Exercise 1:

W3Schools is a web developer's
site.

Exercise 2:

Exercise 3:

This is a link
Exercise 4:

Reflection:

This lesson was easy to learn. I learned that attributes give an element additional information. For example, as seen in exercise 2, I am able to specify the exact height and width of an image. The hardest part about using these attributes is that you would have to memorize each attribute's function and name in order to code faster. However, most of the names are fairly straightforward and make sense with their functions. Attributes are vital to building a website because it allows the builder to specify exactly what they want to happen with elements. The "alt" attribute is important because it describes an image, so that if there is an error, the user can still know what the image is. This would be a good attribute to use for *The Greenspring Review* for the photography submissions.

HTML Headings

Exercise 1:

<h1>London</h1>

London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

Exercise 2:

<h1>London</h1>

<hr>

London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

```
Exercise 3:
<html>
<body>
<h1>Hello</h1>
<h2>Hello</h2>
<h3>Hello</h3>
<h4>Hello</h4>
<h5>Hello</h5>
<h6>Hello</h6>
</body>
</html>
Exercise 4:
<h1>Universal Studios Presents</h1>
<h2>Jurassic Park</h2>
<h3>About</h3>
On the Island of Isla Nublar, a new park has been
built: Jurassic Park is a theme park of cloned
dinosaurs!!
Reflection:
```

In this lesson, I learned how to code headings from the most important content to the least important content. This is done by using the element <h1> to <h6> as seen in exercise 3. I also learned how to create a thematic break with the element <hr>, which I used in the second exercise. I found this lesson to be easy because the commands are simple to remember and make sense. The most important heading is <h1> while the least important is <h6>. Headings are important in building a website because it is a way to break up and categorize the content, which makes it easier for users to follow and read. I can apply heading to *The Greenspring Review* with the submissions so that they may be categorized accordingly.

HTML Paragraphs

Exercise 1: <html> <body>

```
Hello World!
</body>
</html>
Exercise 2:
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
This is a paragraph.
Exercise 3:
My Bonnie lies<br/>over the ocean.
Exercise 4:
<
 My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
My Bonnie lies over the sea.
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
Reflection:
```

This lesson provided the foundation for being able to enter content into a website. The element allows for a paragraph to be displayed. The
 element displays a blank line break in the content. The element allows the content to be displayed exactly how it is written. This lesson was easy to learn because the commands are simple and straightforward. The element</pr> is extremely helpful for building a website for a literary magazine like The Greenspring Review because submissions can be displayed as they were written, which is essential when it comes to poetry submissions.

HTML Styles

```
Exercise 1:
This is a paragraph.
Exercise 2:
This is a paragraph.
Exercise 3:
This is a paragraph.
```

```
Exercise 4:
This is a paragraph.
Exercise 5:
<html>
<body style="background-color:yellow;">
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
This is a paragraph.
</body>
</html>
Exercise 6:
<html>
<body style="text-align:center;">
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
This is a paragraph.
</body>
</html>
```

Reflection:

This lesson taught me how to style elements, such as font size, font color and background color, the size of the text, and the alignment of the text. This lesson was a little more difficult than the previous lessons, simply because it took me some time to remember the specific CSS property. But, all of the properties made sense when applied. Styling elements is extremely beneficial to building a website. It allows the builder to customize the content and appearance of the website. For example, if there is something important that the creator does not want the user to miss, then the font color can be red.

HTML Text Formatting

```
Exercise 1:
<q>
WWF's mission is to stop the <strong>degradation</strong>
of our planet's natural environment.
<q\>
Exercise 2:
<h1>Tokyo</h1>
>
Tokyo is the capital of Japan, the most populous
<em>metropolitan</em> area in the world.
<q\>
Exercise 3:
>
HTML is <mark>FUN</mark> to learn!
Exercise 4:
<q>
H<sub>2</sub>0 is the scientific term for water.
Exercise 5:
>
My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.
```

Reflection:

This lesson builds off of the previous lesson and focuses on changing the format of the text. I learned how to format a text in many different ways, such as making it bold or highlighting it. This lesson was easier than the last lesson because the elements aren't CSS properties and are simply placed around the text that the builder wishes to format. Formatting a text is important to learn because when building the website, it can be important to emphasize some text over the rest of the text. The subscript and superscript commands can be helpful when building a website that is scientific or math related. I can use this when building a website so that the text is exactly the way I want it.

HTML Quotations

```
Exercise 1:
<q>
I am so q>cool</q>.
<q\>
Exercise 2:
<blookquote
cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of
nature. The world's leading conservation organization,
WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2
million members in the United States and close to 5
million globally.
</blockquote>
Exercise 3:
<bdo dir="rtl">What a beautiful day!</bdo>
Exercise 4:
<q>
The <abbr title="World Health Organization"> WHO</abbr>
was founded in 1948.
<q\>
```

Reflection:

Learning the different quotation elements has been the most difficult lesson so far for me. The elements I struggled with were the <bdo> and the <abbr> elements. I did eventually understand how to use them, but it took me a few minutes to understand them. I am not really sure why the <bdo> element would be used on a website. It only makes it more difficult for the user to read the content. All of the other quotation elements make sense. Any sources used in the content of the site need to be cited and quoted. In *The Greenspring Review*, I can apply this because submissions may have sources in them, especially the reviews of movies or television shows.

HTML Comments

Exercise 1:

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
This is a paragraph.
Exercise 2:
<!-- <p>This is a paragraph.
-->
Reflection:
```

In this lesson, I learned how to make comments with the code. These comments do not display when the code runs. This lesson was easy because the bulk of the lesson was to learn the "tags" that you place around the comment. Comments are for the builder and not for the user. The comments make it easier for the builder to review and edit the code. The builder can also make comments to themselves about things they need to add or fix at a later time. I can apply this when building a website so that it is easier for me to review and code, as I can make a comment to come back to a certain section later.

HTML CSS

```
Exercise 1:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color:yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My Home Page</h1>
</body>
</html>
Exercise 2:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
```

```
body {font-family:courier;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My Home Page</h1>
</body>
</html>
Exercise 3:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {color:red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My Home Page</h1>
</body>
</html>
Exercise 4:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {border: 1px solid yellow;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
This is a paragraph.
This is a paragraph.
```

```
This is a paragraph.
</body>
</html>
Exercise 5:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#special {
color:gray;
 background-color:lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
This is a paragraph.
This is a paragraph.
This is a paragraph.
</body>
</html>
Exercise 6:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.intro {
 font-size:20px;
 color:gray;
background-color:lightblue;
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
This is a paragraph.
This is a paragraph.
This is a paragraph.
</body>
</html>
Reflection:
```

This has been the hardest lesson to learn, mainly because there is a lot of information and it is a bit overwhelming. It took me a while to understand and solve some of the exercises because I had to keep referring back to the lesson. The CSS elements help style an html page so that the builder can customize their content so it appears exactly how they want it. The easiest method to have is to use a seperate style sheet so that it is an easy change for the document. I can apply CSS to websites for customization. For *The Greenspring Review* site, the background color can be easily changed or the font type.

HTML Links

The links were a little confusing at first, but I was able to understand it. Links allow the user to go to that link by clicking on it. The builder can control where the link opens, such as in the same window or in a new window. Images and buttons can also

be links, which can make it easier for the user to identify and click on. I can apply links to *The Greenspring Review* in order to travel to different pages within the site. I can also create external links so that the user can go to Stevenson's home page or the English Department's social media pages.

HTML Images

```
Exercise 1:
<img src="scream.png" width="250" height="400">
Exercise 2:
<img src="scream.png" style="width:250px;height:400px;">
Exercise 3:
<a href="default.html">
<imq src="smiley.gif">
</a>
Exercise 4:
<q>
<imq src="smiley.gif" style="float:right;">
This is a paragraph.
This paragraph contains an image
Exercise 5:
<img src="smiley.gif">
Exercise 6:
<img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley">
Reflection:
```

In this lesson, I learned how to insert an image into html code. I also learned that an image needs to have it's size specified. An image can also be placed to the left or right of the text. The <alt> element is important with images because if an image does not load properly, the user can still see a description of the image. I can apply images to *The Greenspring Review* site because the photography submissions will need to be displayed on the site. Other images, such as the logo of the magazine, can also be displayed.