

HTML Research Guide

Expectations

1. Research each topic using your search engine of choice.
2. Provide at minimum 2 different Source website URL's besides Shodor's HTML Tutorial
 - a. Think about your "How do you know" lecture when you 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**.
5. Contact Ernie to see if you can move onto the HTML Tutorial.

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 to 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. - Ernie

Question	Your Thoughts based on research	List 2 Source website URLs
What is HTML?	HTML is a <i>markup</i> language used to specify how a browser should structure and display a web page, in coordination with other languages such as CSS, JavaScript, PHP and even Java (though the NPAPI is outdated).	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/Getting_started - The Mozilla Developer Network https://w3c.github.io/html/introduction.html#background - The HTML5 Editor's Draft
Why should you use HTML?	HTML is widely used across the vast majority of websites and is simple and fast, making it easy to structure web pages. It is vital to making most web pages. It can even be used to develop apps.	https://w3c.github.io/html/introduction.html#background https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML
What is HTML5?	HTML5 is the latest version of HTML. It significantly increased the power of HTML, turning it from a mere markup language to something that could be used to truly develop a web application. Additions included more JavaScript APIs and many new forms and elements. The syntax itself as a result received significant changes.	https://www.w3.org/TR/html5-diff/ https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/HTML5

Why should you care about HTML5?	HTML5 is becoming incredibly popular amongst high-level companies - Apple, Google and Microsoft have all expressed support over it - and with HTML5 being very powerful, it is on its way to one day replacing plug-ins such as Adobe Flash.	http://fortune.com/2010/05/24/why-you-should-care-about-html5/ http://www.businessinsider.com/what-is-html5-2010-5
Who or what do I write HTML for?	HTML5 would be primarily written for anyone who needs a website - static or dynamic, small or large, HTML5 is the driving force behind it. It can even be used for applications. Some examples of these clients would be corporations, other developers or even yourself.	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/Introduction.html#background

HTML Vocabulary What is/are?	Your Thoughts based on research	Source website URL(s)
HTML elements	Elements are makers that are composed of 2 tags and the content between them. They indicate how a browser should display and structure a webpage. There are 6 different types.	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/Getting_started https://w3c.github.io/html/syntax.html#syntax
HTML tags	Markers used to create an element. They are always in pairs and delimit content within them. There are 2 tags - the opening tag and the closing tag.	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/Getting_started https://w3c.github.io/html/syntax.html#writing-html-documents-elements
HTML attributes	Attributes are extra information contained within an element that can be used in many ways. They are composed of a name and a value.	https://w3c.github.io/html/syntax.html#elements-attributes https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/Getting_started
Deprecated HTML	HTML tags that are obsolete. It is not good practice to use them.	https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/deprecate https://html.com/invalid-html/#HTML_Elements_to_Stop_Using_Immediately
HTML entities	Special characters reserved by the syntax itself. References must be made to include these characters in elements unless they are in strings. They start with an ampersand and end in a semicolon.	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Entity https://dev.w3.org/html5/html-author/charref & https://w3c.github.io/html/syntax.html#character-references
HTML nesting	Putting elements within other elements, oftentimes creating a combined	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML

	effect with them. One must be careful in doing this, however.	L/Introduction to HTML/Getting started http://www.bu.edu/tech/services/cccs/websites/www/non-wordpress/start/html-introduction/syntax/nesting-tags/
Website	A group of pages linked to each other displayed on the World Wide Web that give information regarding a subject and potentially more.	https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/website https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/website
Webpage	A document that can be displayed in a web browser. They are components of websites.	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Common questions/Pages sites servers and search engines https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/web-page
Semantic elements	Elements that describe their meaning to both the browser and the developer.	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Semantics https://codepen.io/mi-lee/post/an-overview-of-html5-semantics
Non-semantic elements	Elements that do not describe their meaning to the developer.	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Semantics https://codepen.io/mi-lee/post/an-overview-of-html5-semantics
What is the root directory of my website	The root directory is the starting point of the hierarchical page system of the website as a whole. From it, every file can be accessed in their own sub-directories. It's often thought of as a tree trunk - every different subdirectory and file are like stems that branch from it. It's what loads when one accesses your domain name in their browser. It is denoted by a forwards slash in most operating system - DOS and Windows uses a backwards slash instead. My website, for instance, is login.shodor.org/home/jreza. /home/jreza is the root directory here - it's what loads on the site and from there, every file - including the directory public.html, which is where my blog is located - that loads can be accessed.	https://www.godaddy.com/help/what-is-my-websites-root-directory-9123 https://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/50616/root-directory

Question	Your Thoughts based on research	Source website URL(s)
What is the difference	A webpage is a document that can be displayed in a web browser. A website is	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Co

between a webpage and a website?	a group of these linked together.	common_questions/Pages_sites_servers_and_search_engines https://domains.google/learn/the-difference-between-a-url-domain-website-more.html#/
What is the difference between an HTML Element and an HTML Tag?	Tags are used to delimit and denote elements, which contain actual content for the browser to interpret.	https://www.thoughtco.com/html-tag-vs-element-3466507 https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary
How do you nest and indent HTML?	To nest, put one element inside of another. To indent, use CSS. Indenting code has no effect on the page without CSS but it's still important.	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/text-indent#Simple_indent https://www.htmlgoodies.com/tutorials/getting_started/article.php/3479461#indenting https://www.granneman.com/webdev/coding/formatting-and-indenting-your-html/#why-indent-your-code
Why do you need to nest and indent HTML?	Indenting and nesting code makes it cleaner to read.	https://www.granneman.com/webdev/coding/formatting-and-indenting-your-html/#why-indent-your-code https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/Getting_started

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	A required preamble that is placed above every HTML document.	<code><!DOCTYPE html></code> (rest of html goes here)
html	The root tag that surrounds all others.	<code><!DOCTYPE html></code> <code><html></code> (all other code here) <code></html></code>
head	The tag that contains general information about the document, such as the	<code><head></code>

	CSS page it links to and the title of the document.	<pre><link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="linkhere"> <title> Insert title here </title> </head></pre>
title	The tag that defines the title of an argument, shown at the top of the page.	<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title> Insert title here </title> </head> </html></pre>
link	The tag that links the page to another document.	<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="linkhere"> <title> Insert title here </title> </head> </html></pre>
style	The tag that allows one to style their page within the document itself rather than rely on a separate document.	<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="linkhere"> <title> Insert title here </title> <style type="text/css"> title { color: blue; } </style> </head> </html></pre>
comments	Text that is not displayed by the browser.	<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <!-- Joseph Reza, last edited XX:XX XM --> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="linkhere"> <title> Insert title here </title> <style type="text/css"> title {</pre>

		<pre> color: blue; } </style> </head> </html> </pre>
headings 1- 6	Tags that display section headings. <h1> is the largest while <h6> is the smallest.	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <!-- Joseph Reza, last edited XX:XX XM --> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="linkhere"> <title> Insert title here </title> <h1> Introduction </h1> <style type="text/css"> title { color: blue; } </style> </head> </html> </pre>
paragraph	The tag that makes the browser display a paragraph of text.	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <!-- Joseph Reza, last edited XX:XX XM --> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="linkhere"> <style type="text/css"> title { color: blue; } </style> <title> Insert title here </title> <h1> Introduction </h1> <p> Insert introduction here </p> </head> </html> </pre>
ordered list	The tag that displays an ordered list. It is composed of two tags: , which tells the browser that the list is ordered, and for each item.	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <!-- Joseph Reza, last edited XX:XX XM --> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" </pre>

		<pre> href="linkhere"> <style type="text/css"> title{ color: blue; } </style> <title> Insert title here </title> <h1> Introduction </h1> <p> Insert introduction here List item #1 List item #2 </p> </head> </html> </pre>
unordered list	The tag that displays an ordered list. It is composed of two tags: , which tells the browser that the list is unordered, and for each item. It is very similar to ordered lists in terms of syntax.	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <!-- Joseph Reza, last edited XX:XX XM --> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="linkhere"> <style type="text/css"> title{ color: blue; } </style> <title> Insert title here </title> <h1> Introduction </h1> <p> Insert introduction here List item List item </p> </head> </html> </pre>
anchor	The tag that creates a hyperlink to another document or file within the page.	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <!-- Joseph Reza, last edited XX:XX XM --> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" </pre>

		<pre> href="linkhere"> <style type="text/css"> title{ color: blue; } </style> <title> Insert title here </title> <h1> Introduction </h1> <p> Insert introduction here </p> </head> </html> </pre>
table	The tag that represents data in tables. It has many different tags pertaining to the table: <table>: Starts and ends the table. <thead>: Gives a heading for the table. <th>: Gives a header in a cell for the table. <td>: Gives a standard cell for the table. <tbody>: Groups the cells. <tr>: Gives a row in a table.	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <!-- Joseph Reza, last edited XX:XX XM --> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="linkhere"> <style type="text/css"> title{ color: blue; } </style> <title> Insert title here </title> <h1> Introduction </h1> <p> Insert introduction here <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Header cell 1</th> <th>Header cell 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cell 1</td> <td>Cell 2</td> </tr> </tbody> <tfoot> <tr> </pre>

		<pre> <td>Footer content 1</td> <td>Footer content 2</td> </tr> </tfoot> </table> </p> </head> </html> </pre>
image	The tag that displays an image linked to the page. The standard tag is <code></code>; <code><image></code> is obsolete. The attribute <code>src</code> is used to link the page itself.	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <!-- Joseph Reza, last edited XX:XX XM --> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="linkhere"> <style type="text/css"> title { color: blue; } </style> <title> Insert title here </title> <h1> Introduction </h1> <p> Insert introduction here </p> </head> </html> </pre>
form	The tag that provides an interactive section to give information to the server itself. Multiple tags and attributes are used in this: <code><form></code>: Declares the form. Attributes: <code>action</code> and <code>method</code>. <code><label></code>: Labels the form. Attributes: <code>For</code> (to match with <code>method</code>) <code><input></code>: Lets the user input a value. Attributes: <code>id</code> (to match with <code>method</code>), <code>type</code> and <code>value</code>.	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <!-- Joseph Reza, last edited XX:XX XM --> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="linkhere"> <style type="text/css"> title { color: blue; } </style> <title> Insert title here </title> <h1> Introduction </h1> <p> Insert introduction here</p> <form action="" method="(insert method here)"> <label for="METHOD-label">Label:</label> </pre>

		<pre> <input id="METHOD-label" type="text" name="label"> <input type="submit" value="Save"> </form> </head> </html> </pre>
division	The element that groups parts of a document.	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <!-- Joseph Reza, last edited XX:XX XM --> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="linkhere"> <style type="text/css"> title { color: blue; } </style> <title> Insert title here </title> <div> <h1> Introduction </h1> <p> Insert introduction here </p> </div> </head> </html> </pre>
	Sources: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element https://www.khanacademy.org/computing/computer-programming/html-css/html-tags-continued/p/html-comments https://www.fing.edu.uy/tecnoinf/mvd/cursos/ria/material/teorico/html-tags-chart.pdf	

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	The tag that is used to represent introductory information of a document.	<!DOCTYPE html>

		<pre> <html> <header> <title> Insert title here </title> </header> </html> </pre>
navigation	The tag that is used to represent sections of pages that are used to provide navigation links inside the page and to other pages.	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <header> <title> Insert title here </title> </header> <nav> <p> </p> </nav> </html> </pre>
footer	The tag used to represent a footer at the bottom of a page.	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <header> <title> Insert title here </title> </header> <nav> <p> </p> </nav> <footer> Insert footer here </footer> </html> </pre>
main	The tag used to represent the main content of the <body>.	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <main> <h1> Header here </h1> <p> Text here </p> </main> <p> Some not as important information here </p> </body> </html> </pre>

article	The tag used to represent a standalone section in a document.	<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <main> <h1> Header here </h1> <p> Text here </p> </main> <p> Some not as important information here </p> <article> <p> Self-contained important part here - a disclaimer, for example </p> </article> </body> </html></pre>
section	The tag used to represent a singular section in a document.	<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <section> <h1> Header here </h1> <p> Text here </p> </section> <section> <p> Some not as important information here </p> </section> </body> </html></pre>

HTML Attributes You Need to Know	Your Explanation of what the HTML attribute does	Which tag(s) use the attribute
href	Links the url of a given link.	<a>, <area>, <base>, <link>
id	Gives a unique identity to a tag that must remain unique throughout the whole document.	All tags - it is a global attribute.
class	Gives a class to a tag.	All tags.
src	Links the url of a given link to embeddable content.	<audio>, <embed>, <iframe>, , <input>, <script>, <source>, <track>, <video>

Sources for attributes: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Attributes> https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_attributes.htm

Optional		
thoughts?	This was fun, it paid a lot of attention to vocabulary and information behind HTML rather than just the syntax like most guides I've seen.	
ideas?		
comments?		
questions?	Will we be doing something similar with PHP>	