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ENG 256

W3 School HTML Daily Reflections

3/17/20

HTML Introduction:

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCXHJRMODGIK

They explained that HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML tells the web page how to structure content. Like other languages, HTML evolves. Tags open and close different website elements like headings and paragraphs. This was easy to grasp. Learning this helped me better understand how a website works.

HTML Editor:

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCXHVAC6Y9GN

I learned that I can write HTML code in a Windows app called Notepad, which was cool. Then I transferred it to the W3Schools online editor. This wasn't hard.

HTML Basic:

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCXIMI57CZWA

There are six headings, ranging from most important (bigger, bold font) to least important (smaller, bold font). I had some difficulty adding the link. It was hard trying to enter my own image, but it was easy to manipulate the image W3Schools provided. Learning how to make buttons and lists was easy. I might use this when wanting to customize my site a little more than the theme/template.

HTML Elements:

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCXL7B2FGL68

Elements are anything that start with a tag and end with a tag. Some tags can be nested where elements can contain elements and some could be empty or don't contain content like <br> which signifies a line break. I added line breaks in the editor. Learning about the elements was easy. I will use these to keep the website organized and less cluttered.

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HTML Attributes:

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCYKVCZR7OHR

I learned that attributes provide additional information on each element and they come in "name=value" pairs. I'm familiar with the link's "href" and the image's "width and height" attributes as I learned about those in HTML Basics. Again, attributes help to customize the website.

HTML Headings:

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCYL6PCUIMBE

Headings help search engines to index the structure and content of web pages. And users also skim a page by its headings; I do that, too. W3Schools said not to use headings to bold or enlarge text, because you can add attributes to make text bolded or enlarged since headings have default sizes.

HTML Paragraphs:

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCYLGL9Z1J3D

This section was easy; not much new information to learn about paragraphs. I did learn how to enter poems: use <pre> </pre> for preformatted text and the text will show up in lines and in Courier font. If you don't use that to enter a poem, it will show up on one line. I will use this to keep the website organized and provide text variety.

HTML Styles:

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCYOS2UBTSQ8

Style is an attribute that can change text font, size, color, and alignment. This concept is easy to understand. Just remembering the format on how to write them is hard; it just takes practice.

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HTML Formatting

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCZQ3M43YSID

I learned how to apply text formatting attributes like bold, italics, marked, insert, etc. I have to remember to apply the / in the closing tag. I could use these to guide the reader through the text.

HTML Quotations

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCZQDDROYXY2

All the tags in this section were easy to grasp except for <bdo> or bi-directional override. . . I'm not sure when I would use this on a website. I wish W3Schools gave examples on when one would use this.

HTML Comments

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCZQLPSRHLLB

This was a very quick chapter. The comment tags are visually different from the other tags as they include exclamation points (only in the open tag) and arrows. These tags don't show up on the browser as they are notifications and reminders in the HTML editor.

HTML Colors:

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCZQWIV5QY5L

HTML supports 140 colors! You can color text, backgrounds, borders and you can change the values. You can really customize your website with all these options!

HTML CSS:

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCZQWIV5QY5L

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. They describe how HTML should appear on web pages. CSS can be added to three elements. Inline CSS applies a style attribute to one HTML element. Internal CSS applies a style to an HTML page. External CSS defines the style for multiple HTML pages and you can change the look of the website by changing one file. Add a <link> to the <head> section to refer to an external CSS file. This allows customization by accessing and manipulating the text. Without knowing it in previous chapters, I've been using Inline CSS to customize my webpage.

HTML Links:

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCZQWIV5QY5L

Links are hyperlinks. Besides text, images and buttons could be links. A local link is a link that takes you to another part of the same website. The target attributes specify where the link will open, from "_blank" (new tab) to "_top" (full body of window). Links provide users to access different sites, perhaps to corroborate a claim your webpage made or to just share information, to keep people connected. This seems a little difficult as I had a hard time adding the Dear English Major link.

HTML Images:

https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=GCZQWIV5QY5L

Adding images was so hard that I didn't add them. Whenever I tried, it wouldn't show up on the page so I used the W3School image the tutorial provided and increased the size. Images are very

important for a website, so the different ways to integrate images was very cool and useful.