

## Second Handout - Dissecting your Project File in Indian Country

### Markup Language

1. Using your new HTML knowledge, take another look at *project-name.html* in VS Code.
  - a. All of your content will go in the <body> section of the HTML after the title, author and community name. Take special notice of the HTML tags.
    - i. **<h1></h1>** - Create headings using text within the opening and closing tags. This is useful for defining the structure of your HTML essay
    - ii. **<hr>** - Defines a thematic break in an HTML page (e.g. a shift of topic).
    - iii. **<p></p>** - Defines a paragraph using text in between the opening and closing paragraph tags
    - iv. **<a href="#" rel="citation" data-toggle="popover" data-content="">** - The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The **data-toggle="popover"** attribute makes this link a pop-up that appears over the text that you will enter in the **data-content** attribute between the quotes.
    - v. **<br>** - The break tag creates a line break in the HTML document.
2. Now look at the example file: *gebel-el-haridi.html*
  - a. In VS Code, Find the html for this project in the **site folder** and open it.
  - b. Now open the HTML file in your web browser from your files.
  - c. Compare what the code says in VS Code, to what you see on the web page.
    - i. Notice the use of the tags mentioned in your template.
3. Now try making some changes to **your** *project-name.html* based on what you've learned.
  - a. Don't forget the workflow for VS Code! - Avoid conflict as much as possible.
  - b. Change something like the title of the page, or add in a paragraph.
  - c. Save your changes.
  - d. Open the file using your web browser.
4. After you feel a bit more confident, let's try adding some images into *project-name.html*

### Images in HTML

1. Adding images to your website is done locally first:
  - a. Download the images you want to use onto your local computer
    - i. Image titles should not have any spaces
      1. Eg: site-map.jpg or sitemap.jpg **NOT** Site Map.jpg
  - b. Open your GitHub img folder in **file finder/explorer** by going to: Documents -> GitHub -> indian-country-ss24 -> sites -> project-name -> img
    - i. *There is one image that has already been placed there. You can practice with this image or delete it and add your own*

- c. Find your images that are locally stored on your computer – drag or copy/paste them into your img folder within your repo – VS Code will automatically update
    - i. *Again, you are dragging images to the **folder on your computer** using your file finder/explorer, not VS Code*
    - ii. *Remember that the GitHub folder is connected to the internet! Do not add anything that you don't want ending up on the internet and do not move this folder's location – i.e. **DO NOT put the GitHub folder onto your desktop!!***
  - d. Go back to VS Code and make sure the photos are now listed in your img folder
    - i. *Should see added images in your unstaged changes section in the **git** tab*
2. Follow this basic layout/code for linking your new photo(s) into your .html page:

```
<figure style="float: right; width: 35%; padding-left: 20px; padding-bottom: 5px;">
  
  <figcaption><a href="#" rel="citation" data-toggle="popover"
data-content="This is where you will put your photo title, attributions, and
date accessed that will show up when you click on the blue lettering">Image
1</a> - "This is the actual photo caption that will appear below the image -
should be brief."</figcaption>
</figure>
```

### *Things to remember when adding/linking your photos*

1. Do not forget to wrap your `` tag in the `<figure>...</figure>` tags – without this you cannot add a caption to your image
  - a. An `img` can exist on its own without the `figure` tags but this eliminates all the settings and stylings we have in place as well
2. Be sure to follow the exact syntax inside each of the tags
  - a. **A misplaced comma, semi-colon, or apostrophe can “break” that specific part of the webpage – cause it to not function or appear properly**
3. Each photo will need to be styled with inline CSS (styling within the code itself) – the settings for one image may not be appropriate for another image
  - a. Inline CSS is any values written inside of the `style="..."` attribute, which is given for any HTML container. In this project, this will include `<figure>` and `<img/>`.
  - b. Inline CSS for `img` is anything inside of `style="..."` attribute, before the closing `/>` tag
  - c. There is no CSS for `figcaption` for this project.
4. Order of the image and text matters

- a. If you want your image at the top of the section (in-line with the first sentence) put the `figure` and `img` codes first, even if you want the image on the right
  - b. If you want the image somewhere in the middle of the section (so, not underneath all the text), put the `figure` and `img` codes above the `<p>...</p>` tags where you want the image top to be in-line with the text
  - c. If you want your image to be at the bottom of the section below all of the text, put the `figure` and `img` codes AFTER the last `<p>...</p>` tags
  - d. It's possible to put an image inside a paragraph (between or even within sentences) though this is not considered best practice – place cursor where you want the code and hit **Enter/Return** a few times to give room for the `figure` and `img` code then enter those codes
    - i. WARNING – this is generally not considered “best practice” for creating web pages. Additionally, although the text will automatically adjust around the image, there may be a slight space between the lines of text where the image code lives
5. If the image and text align awkwardly, try changing the size of the `figure` or adding/deleting text to make it more appealing

### *Description of code (indented items indicated tags that are nested within one another)*

`<figure>`: creates a space on the page where the image and caption can live

`style`: allows you to customize photo using CSS within the HTML (inline CSS)

`float`: where you want the picture to be (right, left, center)

`width`: how much of the page you want your image to take up. It's easiest to use a percentage, so that the size scales as the window scales, so best to set as 20-40%

`padding`: the number of pixels you want to be put on the sides, above, or below the image to give it room between the text or caption space

- to make the padding easier to visualize, try using `padding-right` or `padding-left` and `padding-bottom` to make the position clear. See the wiki online for an example of these

`<img .../>`: creates the space within the `<figure>` to put the image

`src`: the source of your image – putting / indicated folders such that “`img/site-map.jpg`” indicates that the image – `site-map.jpg` – lives in the folder `img` which you have created in your site folder on github

`width`: this denotes the amount of space you want the image to take up **within the figure space you previously defined – THIS SHOULD ALWAYS BE 100%**

- e.g. if you put 35%, this would mean that you want the image to take up only 35% of the 20-40% - your photo would only take up 7-14 % of the space.

`<figcaption>`: this is where you will type in and style the caption that appears below your image

`<a href="#"`: this makes the text after `>` and before `</a>` an interactive hyperlink – the # indicates that it is for something on this page, not another website or page

`rel:` indicates the relationship between the current document/item and the linked item – in this case a citation

`data-toggle:` since we add "popover" after this, it allows you to create a popover or pop-up text box with the photo title and attributions

`data-content:` the text after this is the text that will appear after clicking on the hyperlink (usually Image #) – you will type in the photo title and attributions here

–all of this is within the `<a href` tag – close it out with `>`

–any text after `<a href...>` will be part of the hyperlink so add in `</a>` to end the hyperlink

Text after `</a>` will be regular text – finish the caption text with `</figcaption>` right after the last word or period.

`</figure>` – this ends the entire figure space