Finishing up week 1

Cog3 is still the best.
• Part A:

• Your first webpage should include the following elements:
  1. Your name must be in the largest size heading element.
  2. Your COGS3 account must be in the second largest size heading element.
  3. You should have a links to UCSD Academic Integrity website and COGS3 homepage.
  4. Write an unordered list to display the list of UCSD holidays (with dates) for this quarter.
  5. Write an ordered list of your top 5 foods.
  6. What is your favorite quote? Write it in HTML to display the person’s name in a heading and the quote in a paragraph.
**HTML Headings**
https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_headings.asp

Headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags. `<h1>` defines the most ... The HTML `<head>` element has nothing to do with HTML headings. The `<head>` ... 

**HTML header Tag**
https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_header.asp

Definition and Usage. The `<header>` element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links. A `<header>` element typically contains:.

**HTML DOM Heading Object**
https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/dom_obj_heading.asp

Heading Object. The Heading object represents an HTML heading element: `<h1>` to `<h6>`. Access a Heading Object. You can access a heading element by ... 

**HTML h1 to h6 tag**
https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hn.asp

The `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags are used to define HTML headings. `<h1>` defines the ... Most browsers will display the `<h2>` element with the following default values: ...
HTML `<h1>` to `<h6>` Tags

Example

The six different HTML headings:

```html
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
```
Definition and Usage

The `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags are used to define HTML headings.

- `<h1>` defines the most important heading.
- `<h6>` defines the least important heading.
How to create a link

`<a>` open

anchor

`</a>`
Attribute value pairs - adverbs, adjectives

```
<a href="url" target="_blank">
  open blank space
</a>
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools.com!</a>
</body>
</html>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>charset</td>
<td>char_encoding</td>
<td>Not supported in HTML5. Specifies the character-set of a linked document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coords</td>
<td>coordinates</td>
<td>Not supported in HTML5. Specifies the coordinates of a link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>download</td>
<td>filename</td>
<td>Specifies that the target will be downloaded when a user clicks on the hyperlink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>href</td>
<td>URL</td>
<td>Specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hreflang</td>
<td>language_code</td>
<td>Specifies the language of the linked document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>media</td>
<td>media_query</td>
<td>Specifies what media/device the linked document is optimized for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>section_name</td>
<td>Not supported in HTML5. Use the global id attribute instead. Specifies the name of an anchor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>list_of_URLs</td>
<td>Specifies a space-separated list of URLs to which, when the link is followed, post requests with the body ping will be sent by the browser (in the background). Typically used for tracking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel</td>
<td>alternate, author, bookmark, external</td>
<td>Specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target</td>
<td>_blank</td>
<td>Specifies where to open the linked document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>_parent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>_self</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>_top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>framename</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>type</th>
<th>media_type</th>
<th>Specifies the media type of the linked document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
What is a URL?

URL the same as a domain name? Surprisingly to many, the answer is no. But the terms are used so interchangeably, it's understandable why people confuse one for the other. But there is a difference.

A domain name is part of a URL, which stands for Uniform Resource Locator. You can see the visual difference in the following example:

Let's Explain It A Little More
Every HTTP URL conforms to the syntax of a generic URI. The URI generic syntax consists of a hierarchical sequence of five components:[14]

\[
\text{URI} = \text{scheme}://\text{authority}\text{path}?[?\text{query}][\#\text{fragment}]
\]

where the authority component divides into three subcomponents:

\[
\text{authority} = [\text{userinfo}@]\text{host}[:\text{port}]
\]

This is represented in a syntax diagram as:

The URI comprises:

- A non-empty scheme component followed by a colon (\:), consisting of a sequence of characters beginning with a letter and followed by any combination of letters, digits, plus (\+), period (\.), or hyphen (-). Although schemes are case-insensitive, the canonical form is lowercase and documents that specify schemes must do so with lowercase letters. Examples of popular schemes include http, https, ftp, mailto, file,
<li>Pay attention!</li>
<li>Answer questions in class :-)!</li>
</ul>
<a href="https://academicintegrity.ucsd.edu/" target="_blank">
Best class ever</a>

<p>Please describe the use of the <strong><code>h1</code></strong> tag.</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Entity Name</th>
<th>Entity Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>non-breaking space</td>
<td> </td>
<td>&amp;#160;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>less than</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>&amp;#60;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>greater than</td>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>&amp;#62;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>ampersand</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>&amp;#38;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>