

IS 242 Web Application Development 1

Lecture 4: Introduction to HTML5: PART (4)

Outlines of today's lecture

- HTML quotations, citations and abbreviations
- HTML comments
- HTML iframes
- Block and inline elements

From last lecture ..

Website Registration Form

Personal Information

First Name:

Last Name:

Email:

Password:

Gender:

☐ male ☐ female

Send

HTML Quotations

There are two elements commonly used for marking up quotations:

1. <q>

- used for shorter quotes that sit within a paragraph.
- browsers are supposed to put quotes around the <q> element, however Internet Explorer does not — therefore many people avoid using the <q> element.

Example

<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>

WWF's goal is to: "Build a future where people live in harmony with nature."

HTML Quotations (Cont.)

2. <blockquote>

- used for longer quotes that take up an entire paragraph.
- browsers tend to indent the contents of the <blockquote> element.

Example

<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>

<blockquote 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>

Here is a quote from WWF's website:

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.

HTML Quotations (Cont.)

- Both elements may use the **cite attribute** to indicate where the quote is from. Its value should be a URL that will have more information about the source of the quotation

Example

```
<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>  
<blockquote  
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>
```

Abbreviations & Acronyms

- The HTML `<abbr>` element defines an abbreviation or an acronym.
- A **title** attribute on the opening tag is used to specify the full term.
- Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

Example

`<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948. </p>`

HTML Citations

- The HTML `<cite>` element defines **the title of a work**.
- Browsers usually displays `<cite>` elements in ***italic***.

Example

```
<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edward Munch. Painted in  
1893. </p>
```


HTML Comments

- You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

- Comments are also great for debugging HTML, because you can comment out HTML lines of code, one at a time, to search for errors

Example

```
<!-- Do not display this at the moment  
  
-->
```

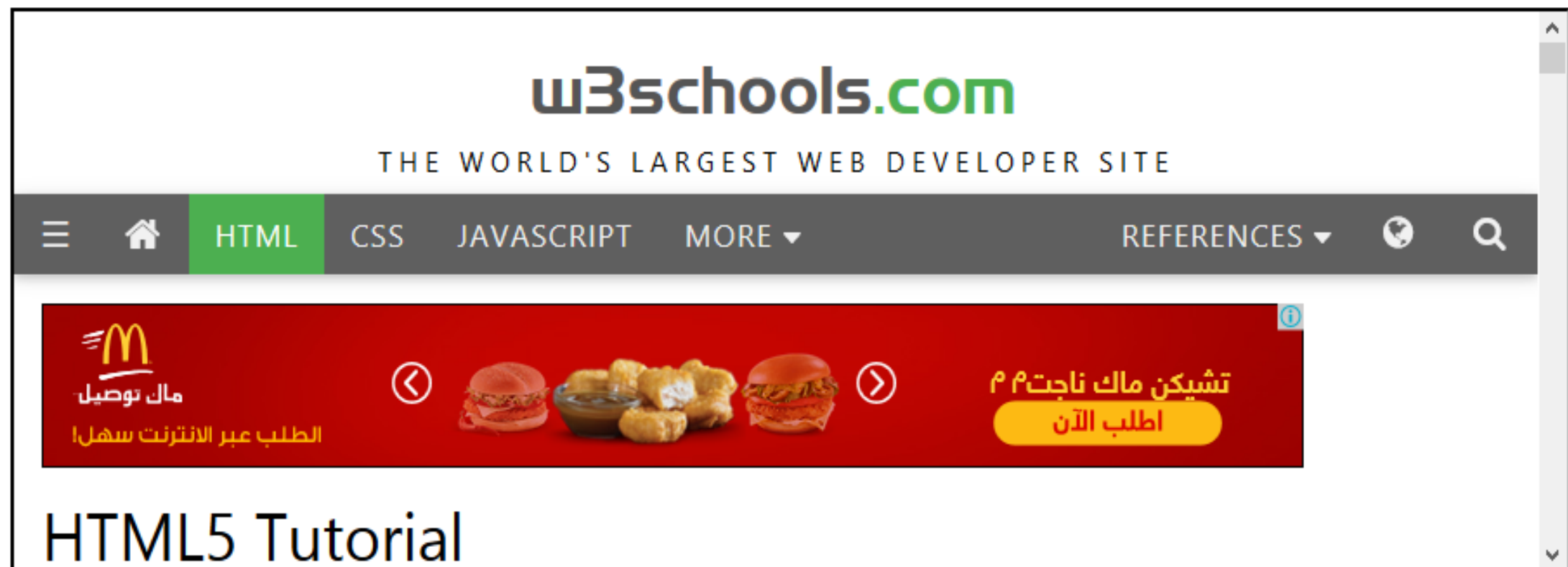
Conditional Comments

- Conditional comments define HTML tags to be executed by Internet Explorer only.

```
<!--[if IE]>  
    .... some HTML here ....  
<![endif]-->
```

HTML iframes

- An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.



HTML iframes

- The **syntax** for adding an iframe is:

```
<iframe src="URL"></iframe>
```

The **src** attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the iframe page.

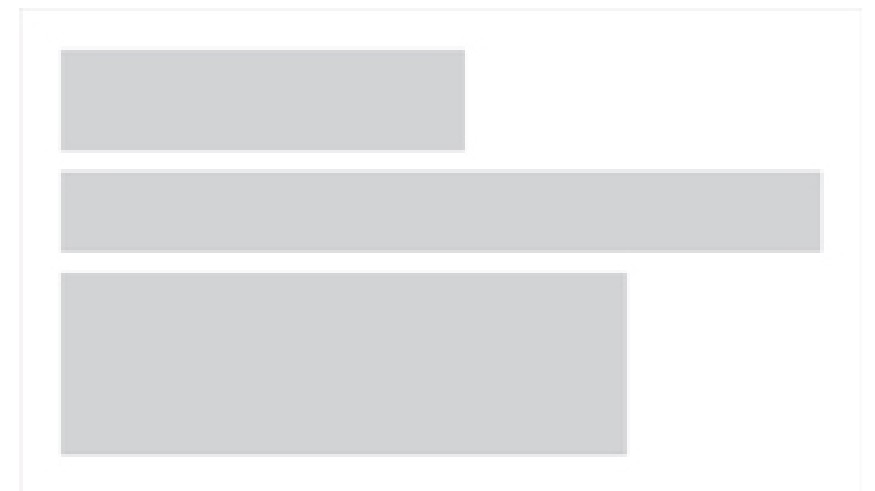
- An iframe can be used as the **target frame** for a link.
- The target attribute of the link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe:

Example:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a"></iframe>  
<p><a href="http://www.w3schools.com"  
target="iframe_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>
```

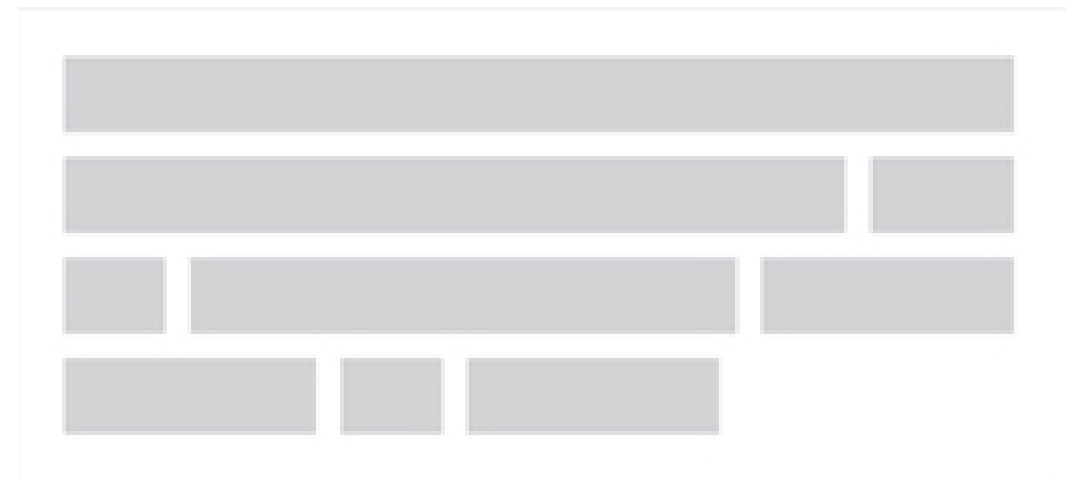
HTML Block Elements

- Most HTML elements are defined as **block level elements** or **inline elements**.
- Block level elements normally **start (and end) with a new line**, when displayed in a browser.
- **Examples:** `<h1>`, `<p>`, ``, `<table>`



HTML Inline Elements

- Inline elements are normally displayed **without** line breaks.
- **Examples:** `<td>`, `<a>`, ``

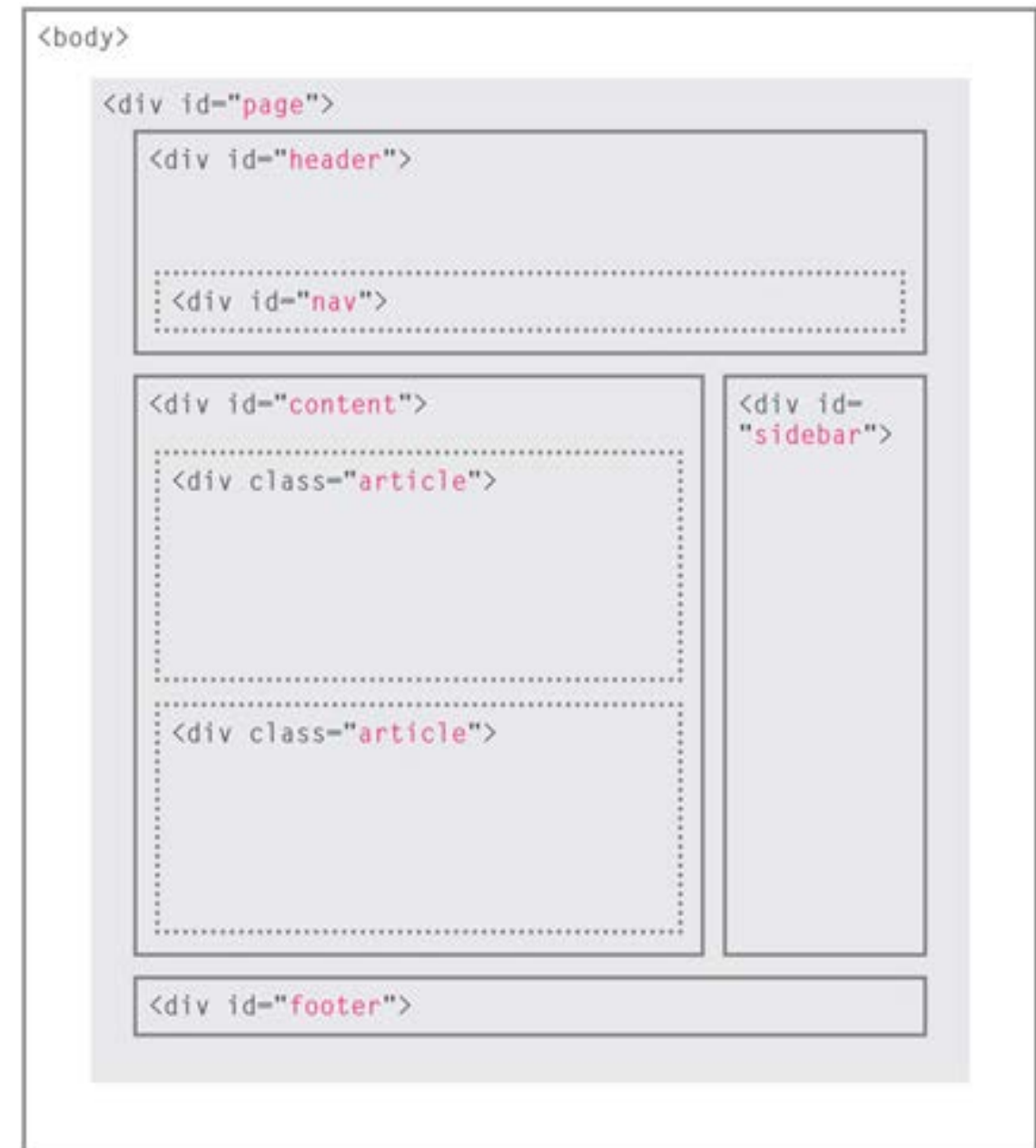


Grouping Text & Elements in a Block

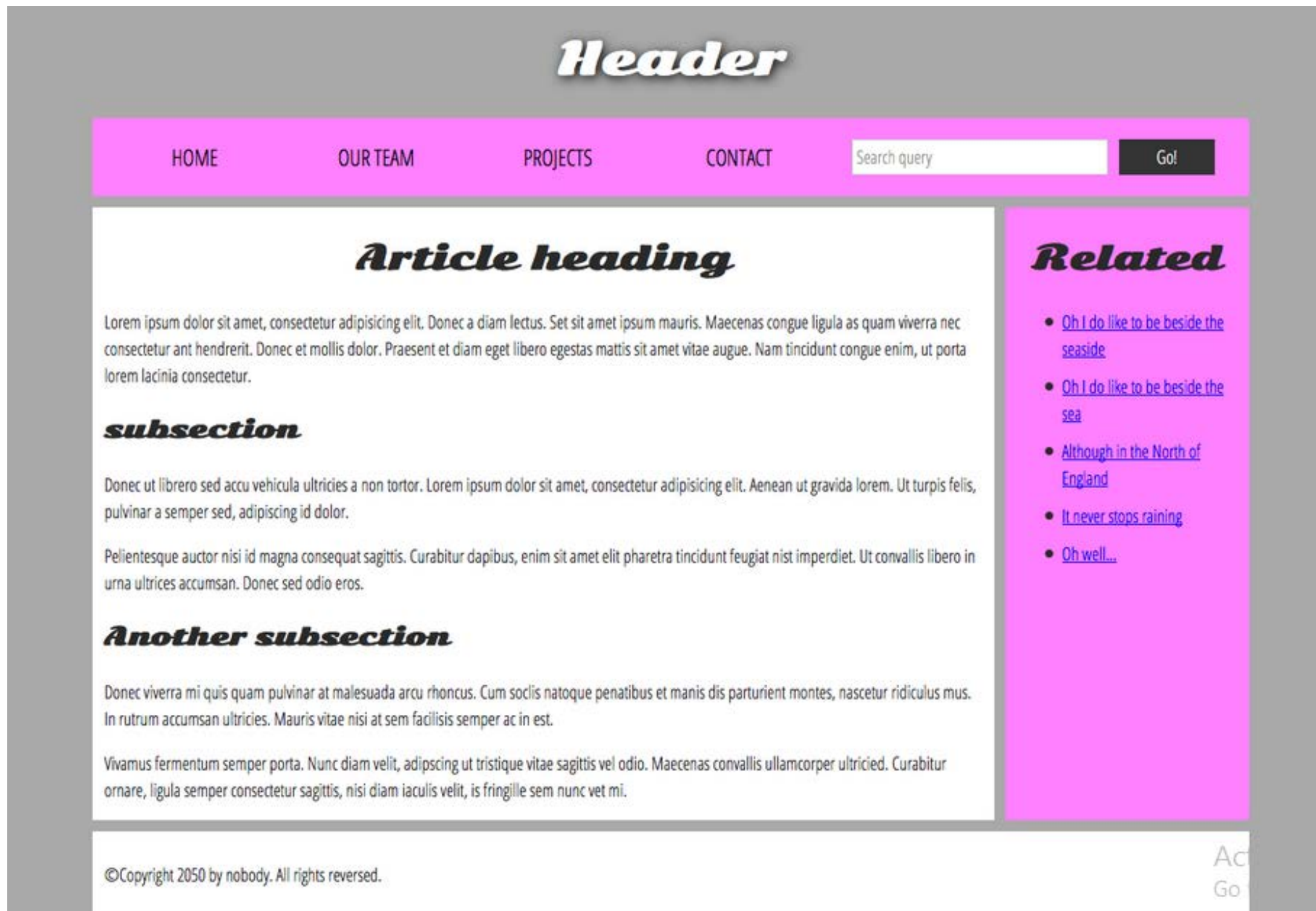
- The `<div>` element allows you to group a set of elements together in one block-level box.
- For example, you might create a `<div>` element to contain all of the elements for the header of your site (the logo and the navigation).
- In a browser, the contents of the `<div>` element will **start on a new line**, but other than this it will make no difference to the presentation of the page.
- Using an `id` or `class` attribute on the `<div>` element, however, means that you can create CSS style rules to indicate how much space the `<div>` element should occupy on the screen and change the appearance of all the elements contained within it.

Traditional HTML Layouts

- For a long time, web page authors used `<div>` elements to group together related elements on the page.
- Authors used **class** or **id** attributes to indicate the role of the `<div>` element in the structure of the page.
- On the right you can see a layout that is quite common.
- At the top of the page is the **header**, containing a logo and the primary **navigation**.
- Under this are one or more **articles** or posts. Sometimes these are summaries that link to individual posts.
- There is a **side bar** on the right-hand side.
- When coding a site like this, developers would usually put these main sections of the page inside `<div>` elements and use the class or id attributes to indicate the purpose of that part of the page.

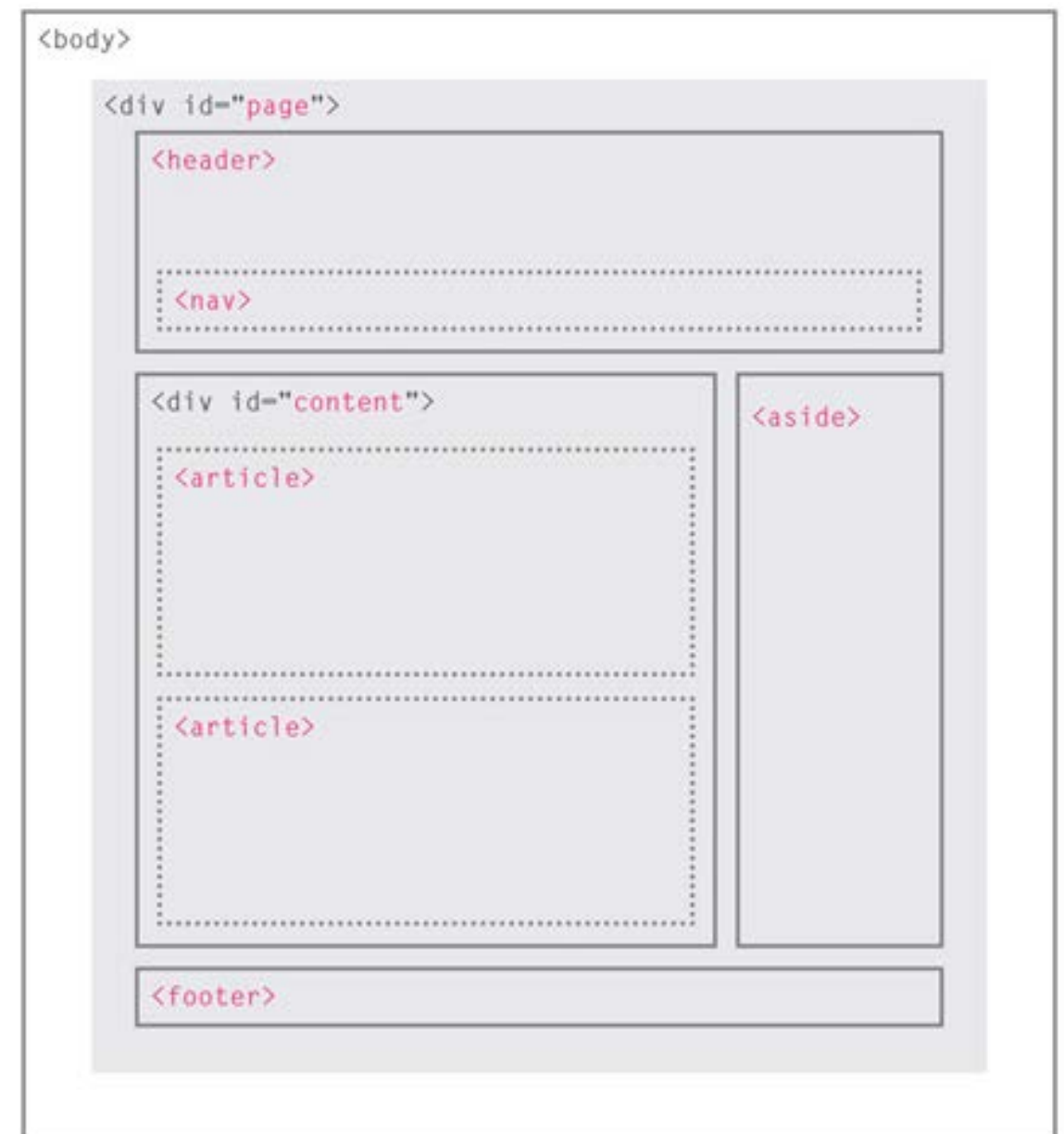


Example of a traditional HTML Layout

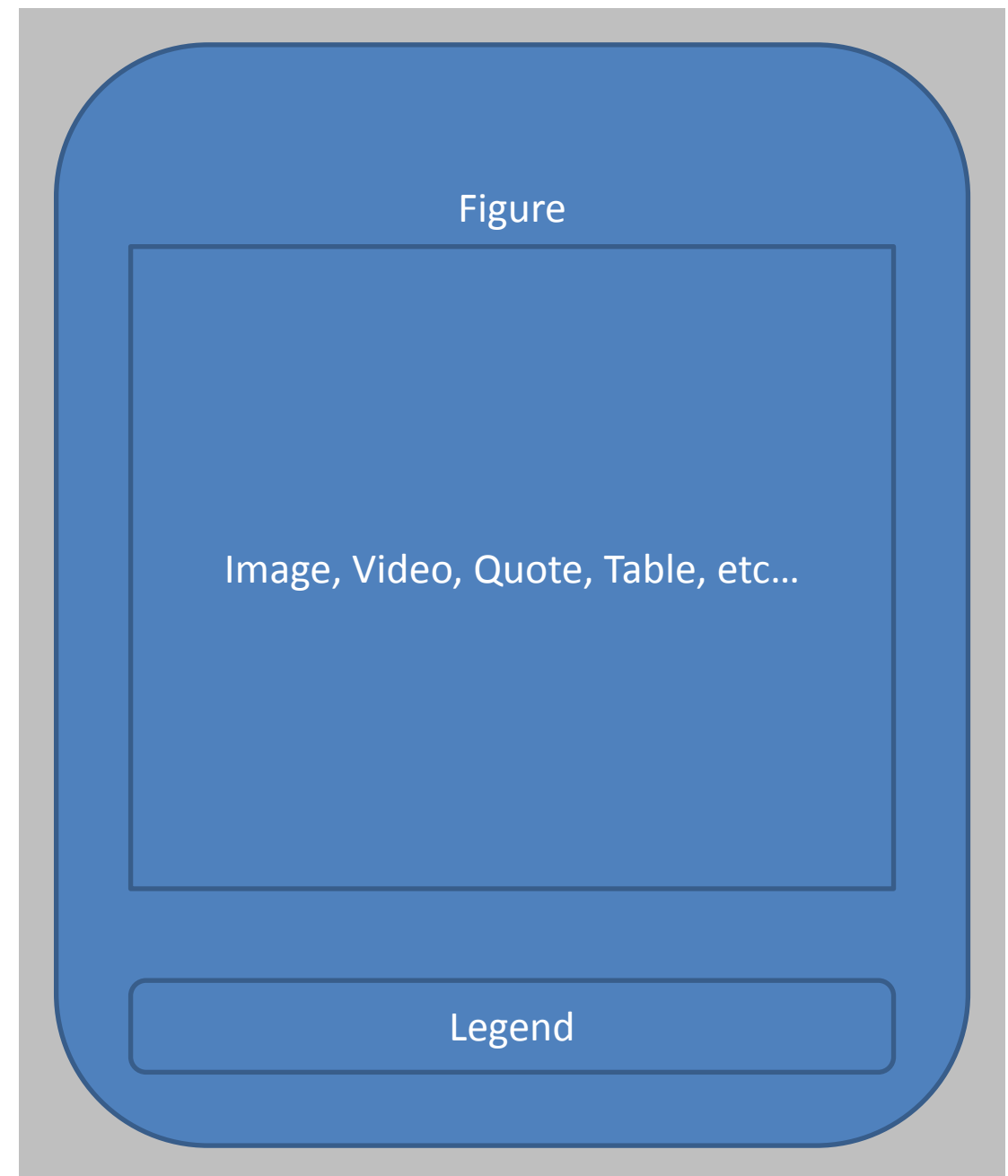
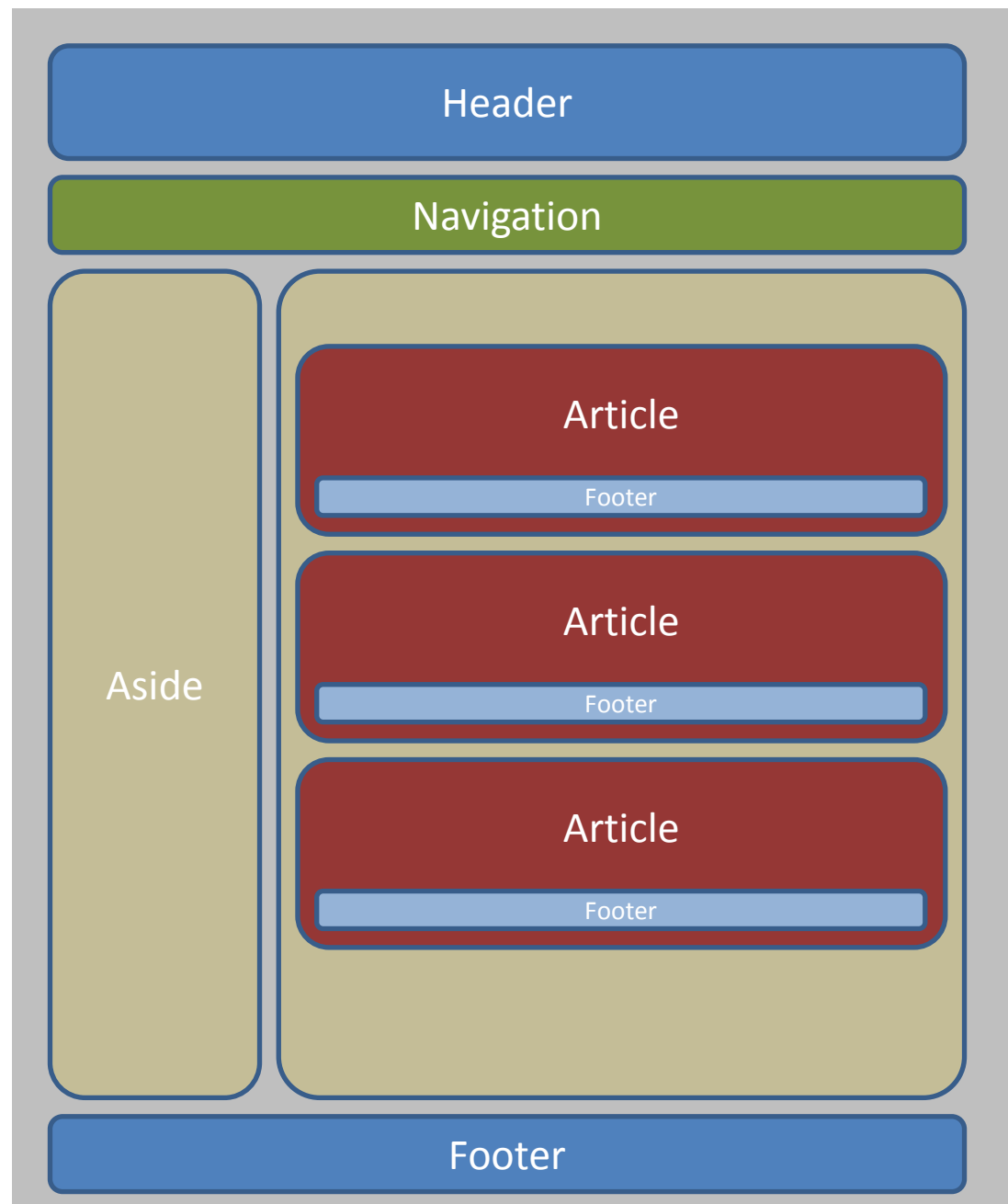


New HTML5 Layout Elements

- HTML5 introduces **a new set of elements** that allow you to divide up the parts of a page.
- The names of these elements **indicate the kind of content** you will find in them.



New HTML5 Layout Elements



References

- www.w3schools.com
- Duckett, J. (2011). *HTML and CSS: Design and Build Websites*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Deitel & Deitel (2011). *Internet and World Wide Web How to Program, 5th Edition*, Harvey & Paul Deitel & Associates.