

CodeSoc: Web development

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Class 2: The HTML document

Last time

- It's very easy to start designing a website
- Languages used: HTML (content), CSS (style), JS (dynamic features)



Outline

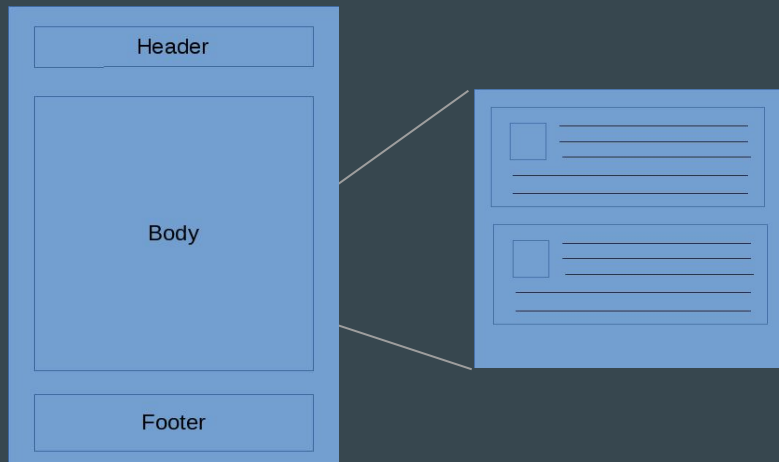
1. Introduction and creation of simple example website
2. (Today) The HTML document - Page structure, content types & best practises
3. More HTML elements & adding style (part i)
4. More HTML elements & adding style (part ii)
5. Multi-page sites & navigation
6. External style
7. Advanced CSS
8. Introduction to Javascript

HTML Recap

- The content of the website - titles, paragraphs, images etc.
- Tell the browser the type of content by using *tags*
 - `<type> content </type>` or `<type> (
)`
 - Tags may have *attributes* ``, ` `
- Each tag creates an *element*
- Elements may contain other elements
 - This nesting is a crucial part of HTML, it gives structure to the page
 - Key idea of CS - split the problem/design into smaller subproblems & combine

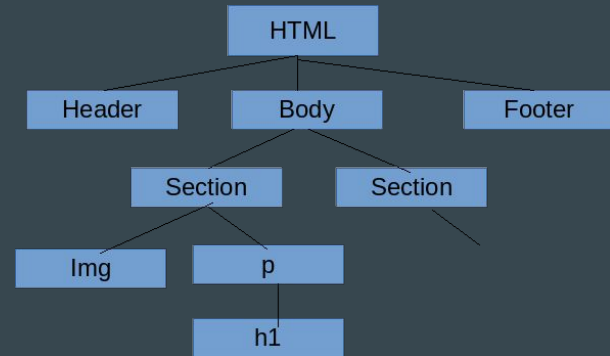
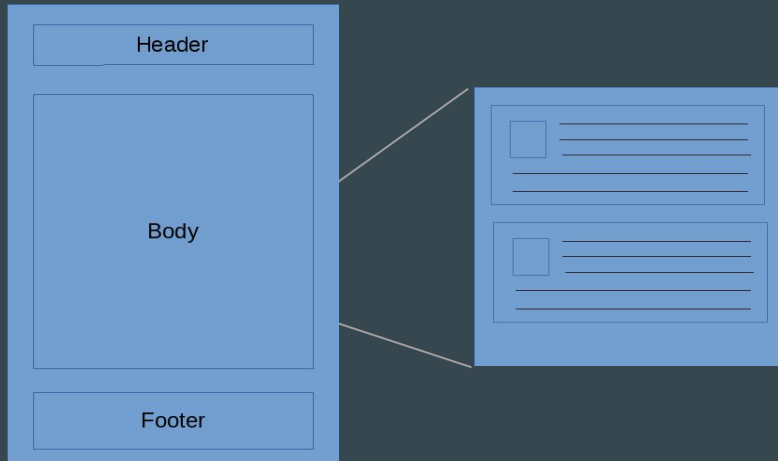
General Structure

- It's good practise to split the webpage into the header, body and footer
- From there the main work is in designing the *body*
- It's a good idea to split the body into further parts



A document of HTML

- The HTML part of a web page is referred to as a document
- The document is thought of a tree of elements
 - This corresponds to when elements are put inside elements (the nesting!)



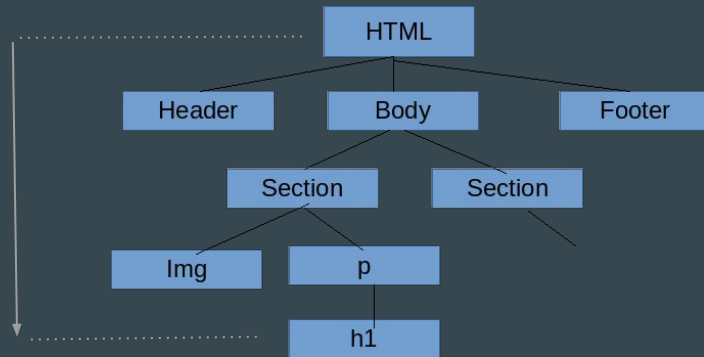
Writing style

```
<html>
  <header>
    Josh's Blog
  </header>

  <body>
    <section>
      
      <p>
        <h1> Latest Post </h1>
        This is the latest blog
        post on this site
      </p>
    </section>

    <section>
      
      <p>
        <h1> Title </h1>
        This is the first blog post
        on this site
      </p>
    </section>
  </body>

  <footer>
    Updated 17-Oct-16
  </footer>
</html>
```



Structure types

- Now with HTML5 we can be more specific with our element types
- `<article>`, `<section>`, `<aside>`, `<figure>`, `<header>`, `<main>` and a few more.
- `<div>` is still used for our own elements that we want to group
 - We can then think about the group as a single element

Example: Blog post

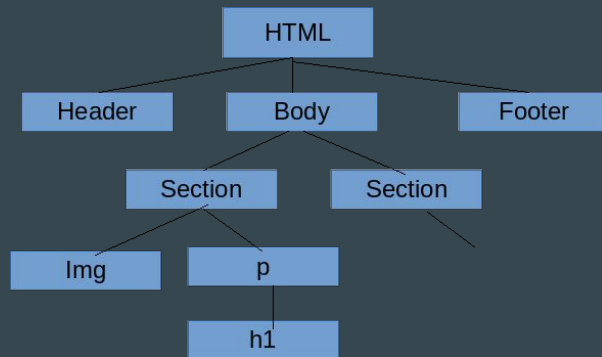
- Work through example for a blog post

In-line styles

- In the blog post example we added style using an attribute in an element
- This is called in-line styling
- We can add in any styles we want to apply to that element
 - Color, width.. All those seen last week and more
- Easy to use, but can get very messy quickly

Key points

- The HTML document is really just a tree of elements
- We can structure our page using ``, `<div>` & HTML5 elements
- Thinking about our page in smaller parts makes things much easier to design
- Introduced in-line styles to make style elements quickly



Next time

- More types of content we can add to our page
- Different types of styling we can apply to our content
- 2 parts to explore a wide range of each