

ITMD-461

Class 3
Sept 10, 2014



Agenda

- Continue demo from last week.
- Talk about HTML Tags
- Try to get through tables (Ch 8)

Basic HTML5 Page Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Title Here</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    Page content here
  </body>

</html>
```



HTML Tags

- Let's Review the components of a Tag
- `Google`
 - The `<` is the **OPENING** angle bracket. The angle bracket tells the browser that markup is starting
 - “a” is the **ELEMENT**. All HTML tags are comprised of elements and attributes.
 - `href=""` is an **ATTRIBUTE**. HTML tags can have one or more attributes applied to them. Attributes follow name/value pair convention. href is the name, `http://www.google.com` is the value
 - “Google” is the **TEXT NODE VALUE** of the html tag, this is the text a user will see
 - `` is the **CLOSING TAG**. It repeats the element with a forward slash before it
 - Do not use the typographic curly quotes “ ”, use straight " " quotes instead. Curly quotes will break your markup. Biggest culprit is not using a plain text editor or coping and pasting carelessly.
 - There can be more than one attribute.

HTML Tags

- Two Important Attributes all Tags can use
- id , `<div id="maincontent"></div>`
 - Used to identify an element tag
 - Can only use the id once per page
 - Only one per element
- class , `<div class="tipsbox"></div>`
 - Used to classify an element tag
 - Can be used on multiple elements per page
 - Can have multiple classes on an element, space sep.
 - `<div class="tipsbox greentext"></div>`



HTML Tags

- HTML5 supports both html and xhtml syntax
- Please use the rules that xhtml syntax gave us
 - All tags and attributes lowercase
 - All attribute values quoted
 - All tags properly nested
 - All tags properly opened and closed
- Empty tags can have a closing slash
 - `
` or `
` `` or ``
 - Mandatory when using xhtml syntax



HTML Tags

- Important tags to really know
 - ``
 - `<div></div>`
 - `<p></p>`
 - `<h1></h1> ... <h6></h6>`
 - `` or ``
 - `` & `` vs `` & `<i></i>`
 - ``
 - `` , `` , ``
 - `
` or `
`
 - Table Tags, `<table></table>` `<tr></tr>` `<th></th>` `<td></td>`



HTML Tags

- Some commonly used new HTML5 Semantic Tags
- Act like a div tag but give content meaning
 - `<header></header>`
 - `<footer></footer>`
 - `<nav></nav>`
 - `<section></section>`
 - `<article></article>`
 - `<aside></aside>`
- <http://slides.html5rocks.com/#semantics-markup-title>



HTML Tags

- Block vs Inline Tags
- We will discuss more when we get to css
- Block Tags
 - Fill width of window unless floated or positioned
 - Can contain other blocks or inline elements
 - https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/HTML/Block-level_elements
- Inline Tags
 - Flows along with text content
 - Contains no block level elements, only other inline or text data
 - https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/HTML/Inline_elements
- <http://www.impressivewebs.com/difference-block-inline-css/>

Text Markup

- Chapter 5 in the book

HTML Links

- Anchor element "a" is used to create links to internal or external pages.
- Attribute "href" determines where the link goes when clicked.
- Attribute "title" is the link title. Used for tooltip and assistive devices.
- Can add attribute target="_blank" to have link open in new tab/window
- href can be fully qualified domain and protocol or relative to current page on your server.



HTML Links

- A fully qualified href would have protocol and domain
 - Example, href="http://www.iit.edu/"
- A Little about pathing for relative links.
 - If the document exists in the same folder
 - href="page2.html"
 - Document exists in subfolder
 - href="folder/page2.html"
 - Document exists in folder one level above file
 - href="../page2.html"
 - Link to a document and folder structure relative to root
 - href="/folder1/folder2/page.html"
 - **Pathing explained in the book starting on page 108**

HTML Links

- Chapter 6 in the book

HTML IMG

- Images should be .png, .jpg or .jpeg, .gif format
- We will discuss image formats in more detail in a later class. Ch 21 & 22 if you want a head start.
- .png and .gif support transparency
- .jpg no transparency
- .jpg should be 24bit RGB
- .png can be 8bit index or 24bit RGB
- .gif will be 8bit index
- Typically .jpg is better for photos and .png is better for logos and graphics. Try to not use .gif unless necessary.

HTML IMG

- Image Tag
 - Element is img, ``
 - Empty element. No inner text node.
 - Needs to have a src attribute, ``
 - Needs alt attribute to validate and for accessibility
 - Used to provide a textual description of the image
 - ``
 - Can provide a width and height attribute
 - Value is in pixels
 - ``
 - Providing the dimensions has some benefits
 - Image reserves the proper space as it loads
 - Allows you to scale an image although not ideal solution

HTML IMG

- Chapter 7 in the book



Tables

- Main table defined and wrapped with `<table>` tag
- Table rows are defined and wrapped with `<tr>` tag
- Columns or cells are defined by `<td>` tags
- Basic structure
- Should be styled and sized with css

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>R1 C1</td>
    <td>R1 C2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>R2 C1</td>
    <td>R2 C2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

R1 C1	R1 C2
R2 C1	R2 C2

Tables

- Chapter 8 in the book

Readings

- Read through Part II – HTML Chapters 4-10
- Chapter 4 – Basic Page Format
- Chapter 5 – Text Markup tags
- Chapter 6 – All about Links
- Chapter 7 – Images
- Chapter 8 – Tables
- Chapter 9 – Forms
- Html5 tutorials
 - <http://www.htmldog.com/guides/htmlbeginner/>
 - <http://www.html-5-tutorial.com/>
 - <http://codeacademy.com>



Assignment 2

- Build a basic HTML page (20 points)
- Use the proper HTML5 skeleton code we discussed in class.
- Use the text provided in blackboard posting for content and the screenshot posted in blackboard as a guide to what it should look like.
- You should use the basic tags we talked about in class to markup the text to appear as close as possible to the supplied screenshot
- No need to worry about styles/css, just let it render in the browser's default look.
- I will be looking at the structure and syntax of your HTML. Things like invalid markup, incorrect use of markup, incorrect syntax, and missing markup will be deducted.
- Save the file as your **IITLoginName.html** and upload to blackboard under Assignment 2 (use **your portal login** name)
- **Due September 21 – 23:59 Chicago Time – no extensions**

