



RWD

Class 2

@rwdkent

Overview

Case Studies Part 1 (45 min - 6:15)

Hands-On (Setup GitHub & CodePen)
(30 min - 6:45)

HTML Part 1 (30 min - 7:15)

HTML Basics Assignment (10 min - 7:25)

Break (5 min - 7:30)

Case Studies Part 2 (45 min - 8:15)



Twitter Challenge

What Did You Learn?

#New2RWD

1 Bonus Point



RWD Case Study

First 9



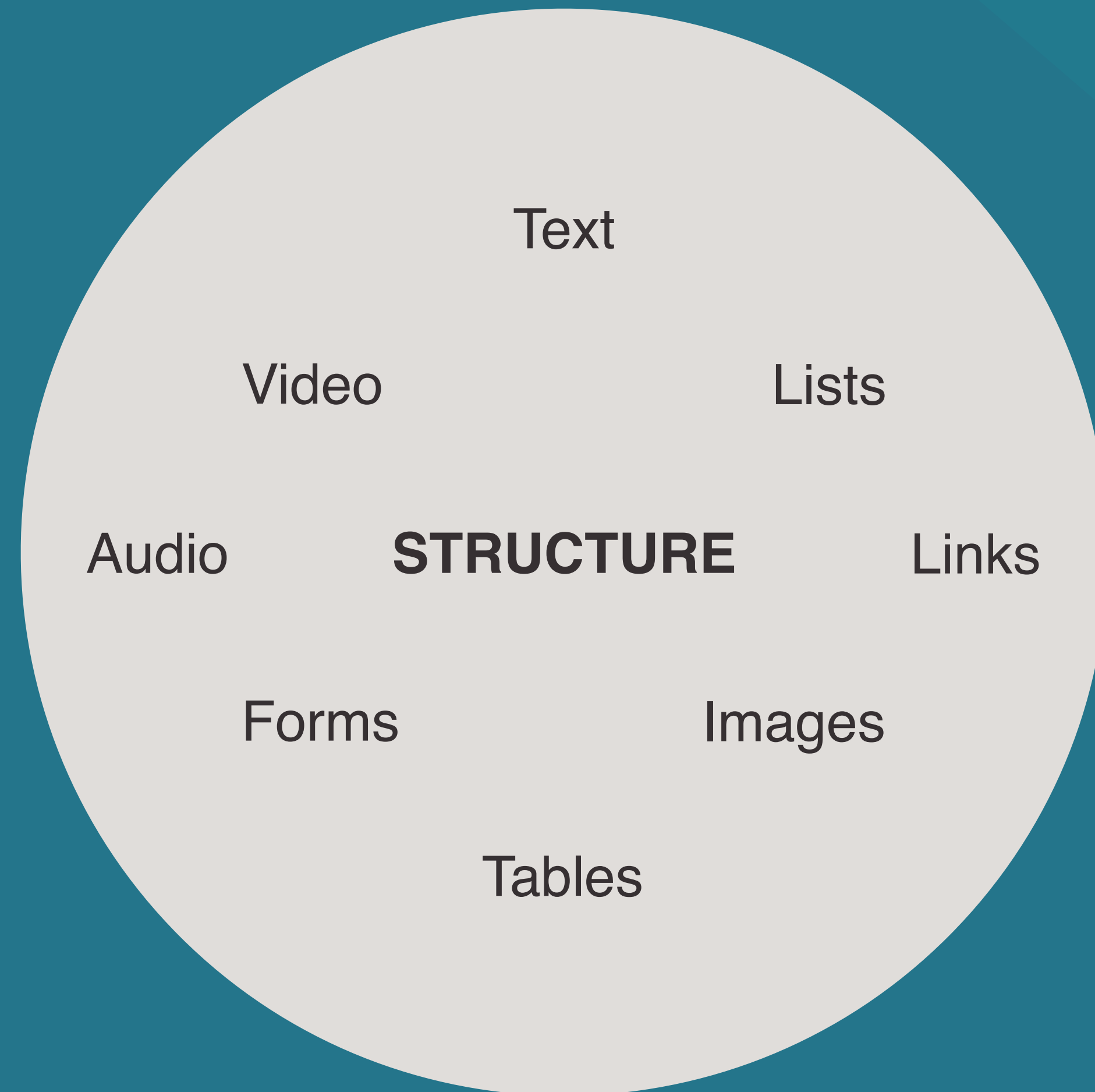


HTML Part 1



What is HTML used for?





What is CSS used for?



PRESENTATION

LAYOUT



HOW PAGES USE STRUCTURE

HEADLINE

32 September 2011

Read more on MediaGuardian.co.uk

Digital economy or bust
Part 33: In which the team turn up the volume with inside track on The X Factor - and get a glimpse of the future

Coming up this week
Monday: Shortlists for Student Media Awards announced
Wednesday to Friday: Coverage of the RTS Cambridge Convention

31

Interview with Rio Caraeff

Vevo revolutionary

Universal's former mobile chief is leading the music industry's fight to shake up online video. He reveals his frustration with MTV, and says why no one need own music if his site succeeds. Interview by **Mark Sweeney**

If Rio Caraeff succeeds, perhaps only diehard fans will need to own music. His online music video site, part-owned by the two largest record companies, also hopes to have the same impact as MTV and to be an answer to YouTube. Chuck those goals in with that of making the industry less dependent on the purchase of recordings, and for Caraeff there is clearly plenty to do.

Caraeff is the youthful chief executive of Vevo - launched in late 2009 with the backing of three of the four major groups, Sony Music, Universal Music and EMI - who is taking the venture international with a rollout starting in the UK and continental Europe. "Sex, music and sports are the only entertainment categories on the planet that people love that can build audiences at the scale of billions of people," he says. "I'm in the business of connecting billions of people to music," is his modestly stated aim.

With global CD sales plummeting by \$1.5bn last year, Caraeff's mission is clear. "We wouldn't have created Vevo if we didn't need it," he says. "The industry felt it was necessary. If MTV was doing a great job paying royalties, if YouTube [was], there would have been no need. We have invested tens of millions to be responsible for our own destiny. We can't sit back and say 'I hope Apple or whoever figures this out'."

Vevo's relationship with Google, the owner of the world's largest video-sharing platform YouTube, is clearly critical. Michael Grade called the company a "parasite" and Sir Martin Sorrell described it as



HOW PAGES USE STRUCTURE

TEXT

The Guardian | Monday 30 September 2011

Read more on
MediaGuardian.co.uk

Digital economy or bust
Part 33: In which the team turn up the volume with inside track on The X Factor - and get a glimpse of the future

Coming up this week
Monday: Shortlists for Student Media Awards announced
Wednesday to Friday: Coverage of the RTS Cambridge Convention

31

by Rio Caraeff

Vevo: revolutionary

Vevo's former mobile chief is leading the music industry's fight to shake up online video. He reveals his vision with MTV, and says why no one need own music if his site succeeds. Interview by **Mark Sweeney**

...Caraeff succeeds, perhaps only diehard fans will need to own music. His online music video site, part-owned by the two largest record companies, also hopes to have the same impact as MTV and to be an answer to YouTube. Chuck those goals in with that of making the industry less dependent on the purchase of recordings, and for Caraeff there is clearly plenty to do.

Caraeff is the youthful chief executive of Vevo - launched in late 2009 with the backing of three of the four major groups, Sony Music, Universal Music and EMI - who is taking the venture international with a rollout starting in the UK and continental Europe. "Sex, music and sports are the only entertainment categories on the planet that people love that can build audiences at the scale of billions of people," he says. "I'm in the business of connecting billions of people to music," is his modestly stated aim.

With global CD sales plummeting by \$1.5bn last year, Caraeff's mission is clear. "We wouldn't have created Vevo if we didn't need it," he says. "The industry felt it was necessary. If MTV was doing a great job paying royalties, if YouTube [was], there would have been no need. We have invested tens of millions to be responsible for our own destiny. We can't sit back and say 'I hope Apple or whoever figures this out'."

Vevo's relationship with Google, the owner of the world's largest video-sharing platform YouTube, is clearly critical. Michael Grade called the company a "parasite" and Sir Martin Sorrell described it as



HOW PAGES USE STRUCTURE



Interview Rio Caraeff

Vevo revolutionary

Universal's former mobile chief is leading the music industry's fight to shake up online video. He reveals his frustration with MTV, and says why no one need own music if his site succeeds. Interview by Mark Sweney

If Rio Caraeff succeeds, perhaps only diehard fans will need to own music. His online music video site, part-owned by the two largest record companies, also hopes to have the same impact as MTV and to be an answer to YouTube. Chuck those goals in with that of making the industry less dependent on the purchase of recordings, and for Caraeff there is clearly plenty to do.

Caraeff is the youthful chief executive of Vevo - launched in late 2009 with the backing of three of the four major groups, Sony Music, Universal Music and EMI - who is taking the venture international with a rollout starting in the UK and continental Europe. "Sex, music and sports are the only entertainment categories on the planet that people love that can build audiences at the scale of billions of people," he says. "I'm in the business of connecting billions of people to music," is his modestly stated aim.

With global CD sales plummeting by \$1.5bn last year, Caraeff's mission is clear. "We wouldn't have created Vevo if we didn't need it," he says. "The industry felt it was necessary. If MTV was doing a great job paying royalties, if YouTube [was], there would have been no need. We have invested tens of millions to be responsible for our own destiny. We can't sit back and say 'I hope Apple or whoever figures this out'."

Vevo's relationship with Google, the owner of the world's largest video-sharing platform YouTube, is clearly critical. Michael Grade called the company a "parasite" and Sir Martin Sorrell described it as a "frenemy". Despite the combative relationship the music industry has historically had with players in the digital space, Caraeff prefers to characterise Vevo's dealings with YouTube as "symbiotic" - although "declaration of independence" would be more appropriate.

"We said 'let's figure out how to work with them'," he explains. "There are no duplicate copies [of music videos] on YouTube, there were thousands before, the official versions are only available from us. They don't threaten us. YouTube is a place where people can upload any video in the world, we're not trying to compete." Caraeff points out that 50% of Vevo's traffic comes from YouTube search, and 30% comes from recommendations of videos that users might like to watch that appear on the side of the YouTube web pages when a user is viewing clips.

Free access

Vevo's business model is all about providing music videos that fans can access free, funded by advertising - or to put it another way - give consumers an alternative to owning songs. "I believe the future



'We are about access: it is the only scalable model for the music industry; the question is, how do you do that and make money?'

if it were [audience] TV content and clay want to reveal low, I was mus as s

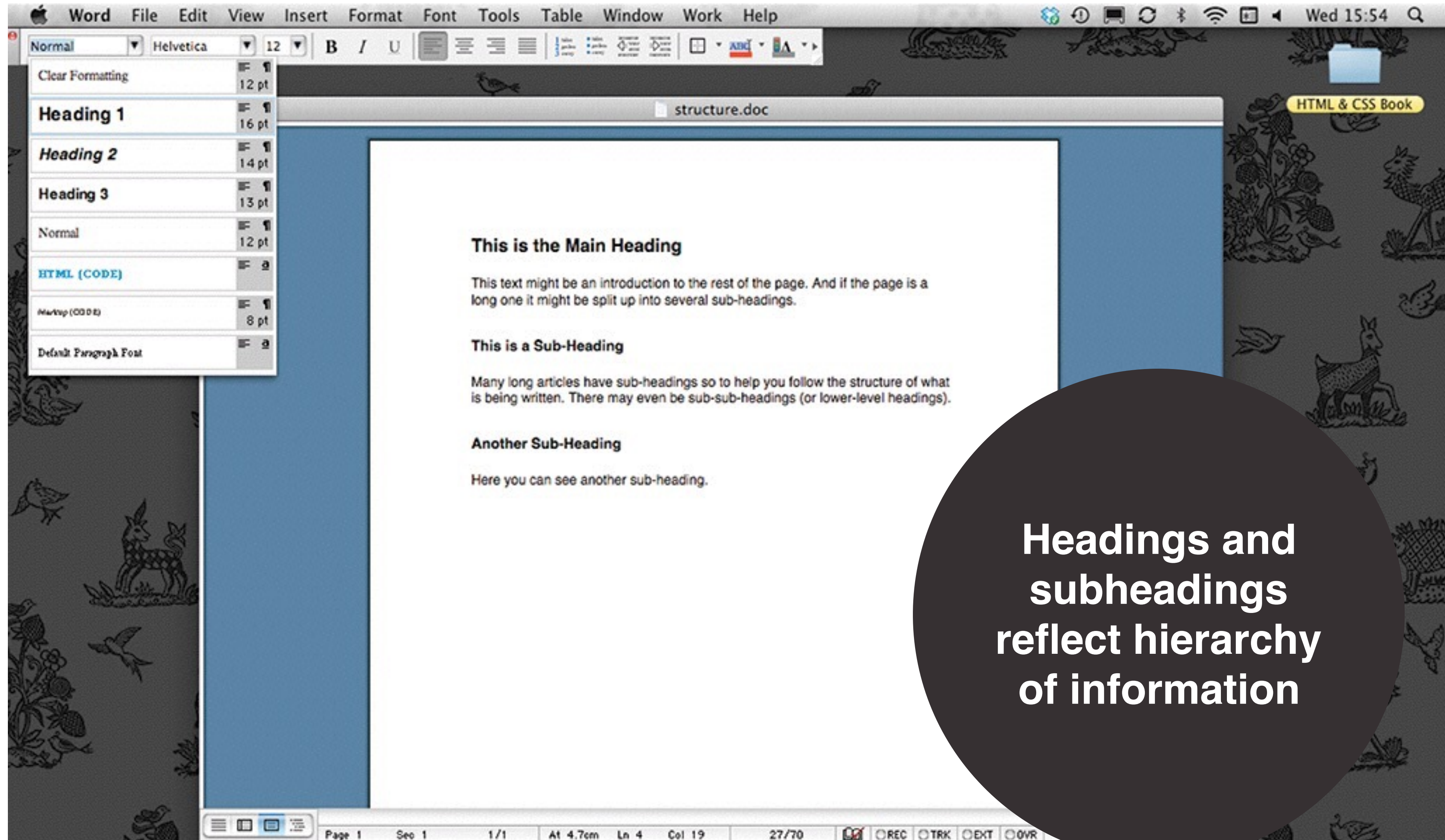


HOW PAGES USE STRUCTURE

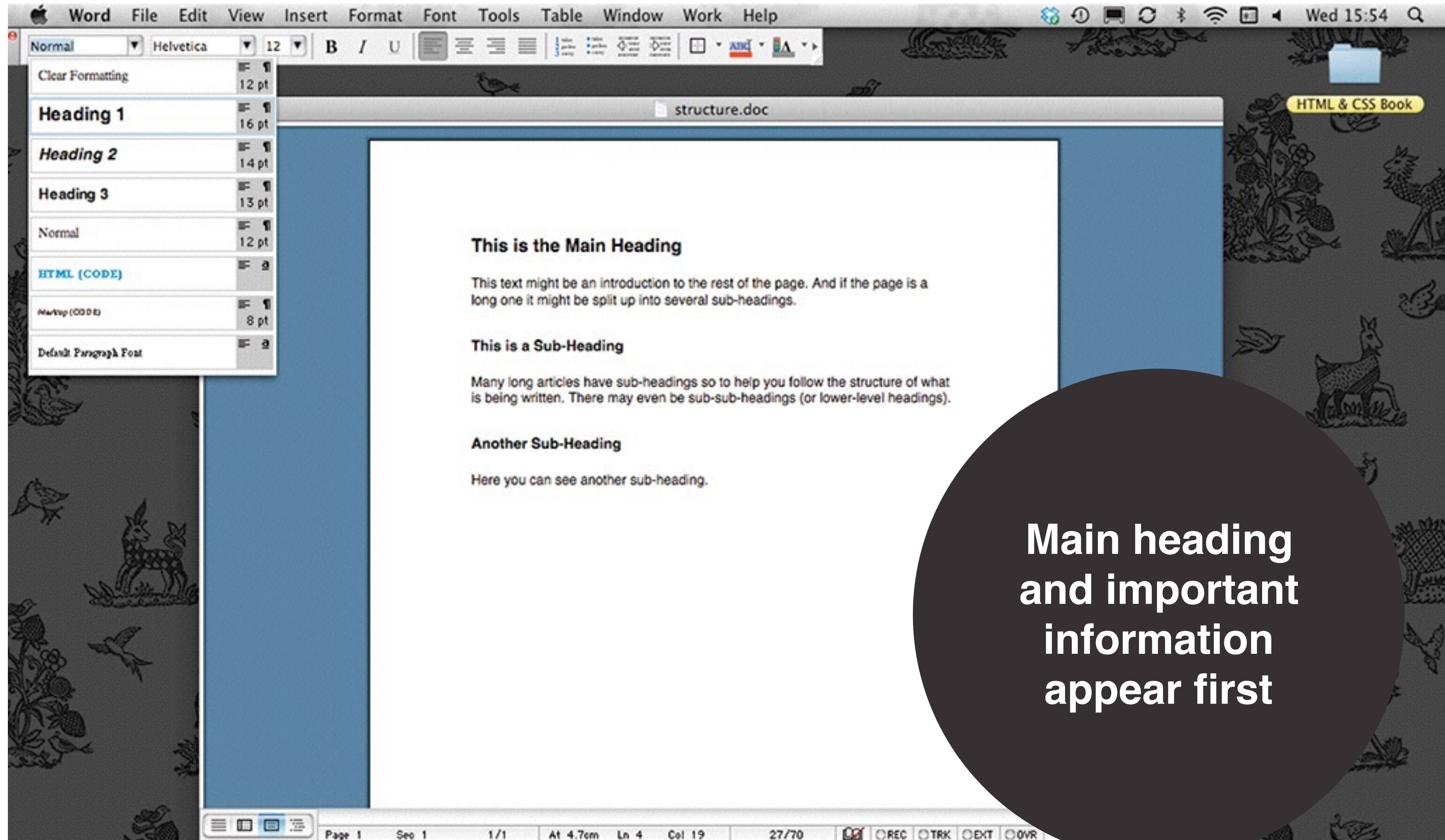
Digital versions
often have
similar structure



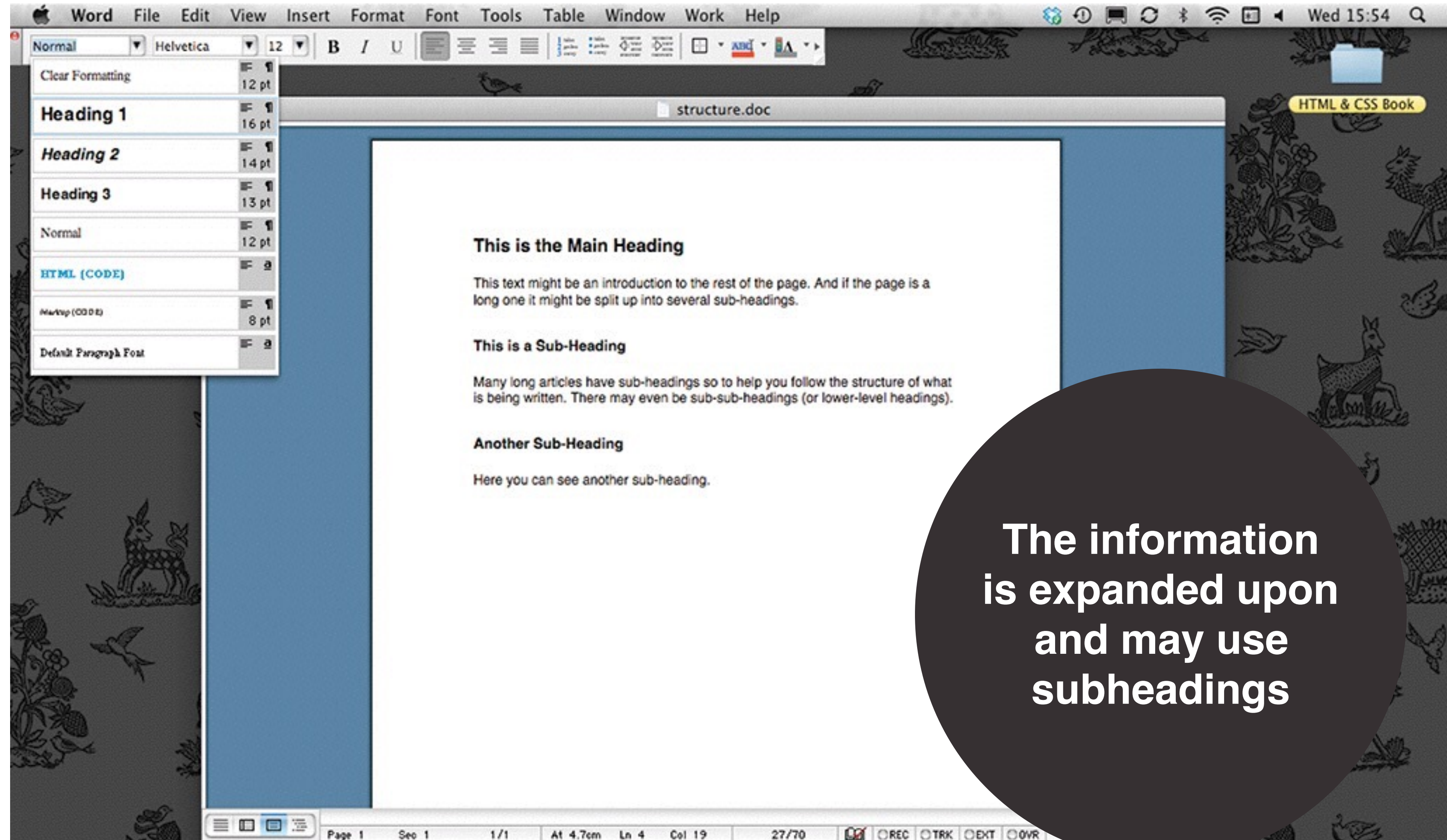
STRUCTURE IN WORD DOCS



STRUCTURE IN WORD DOCS



STRUCTURE IN WORD DOCS

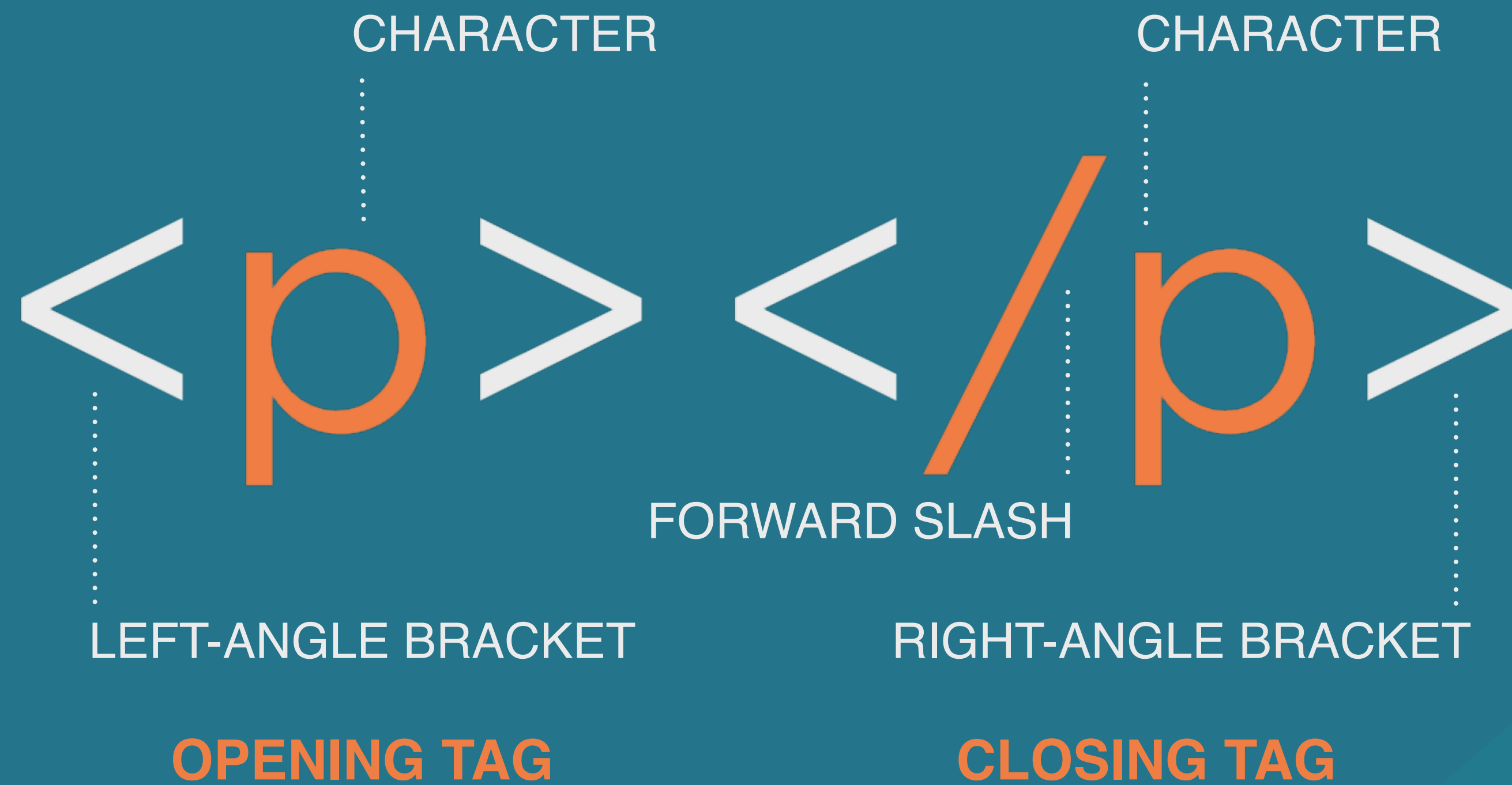


HTML Structure

```
<html>  
  <body>  
    <h1>This is the Main Heading</h1>  
    <p>This text might be an introduction to  
      the rest of the page.</p>  
    <h2>This is a Sub-Heading</h2>  
    <p>Many long articles have sub-headings  
      to help you follow the structure.</p>  
    <h2>Another Sub-Heading</h2>  
    <p>Here you can see another.</p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```



Elements

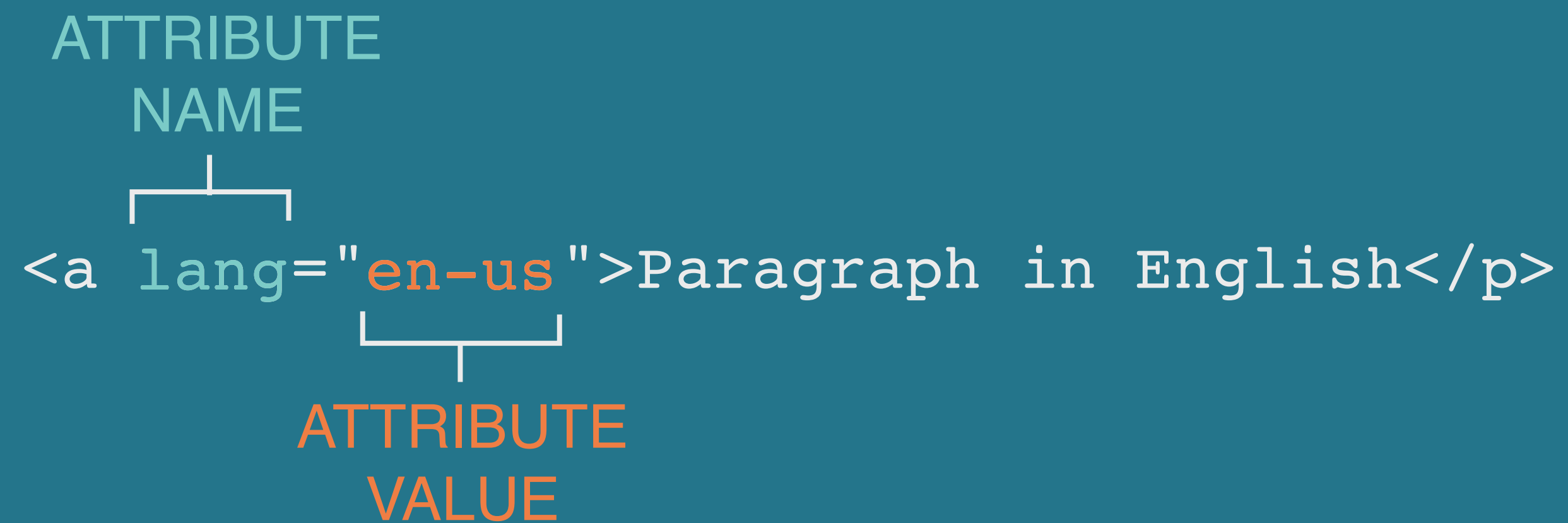


Attributes

ATTRIBUTE
NAME

Paragraph in English</p>

ATTRIBUTE
VALUE



Body, Head, Title

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>This is the Title of...</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is the Body of the Page</h1>
    <p>Anything within the body of a web
      page is displayed in the main
      browser window.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



How?



This is the Main Heading

This text might be an introduction to the rest of the page. And if the page is a long one it might be split up into several sub-headings.

This is a Sub-Heading

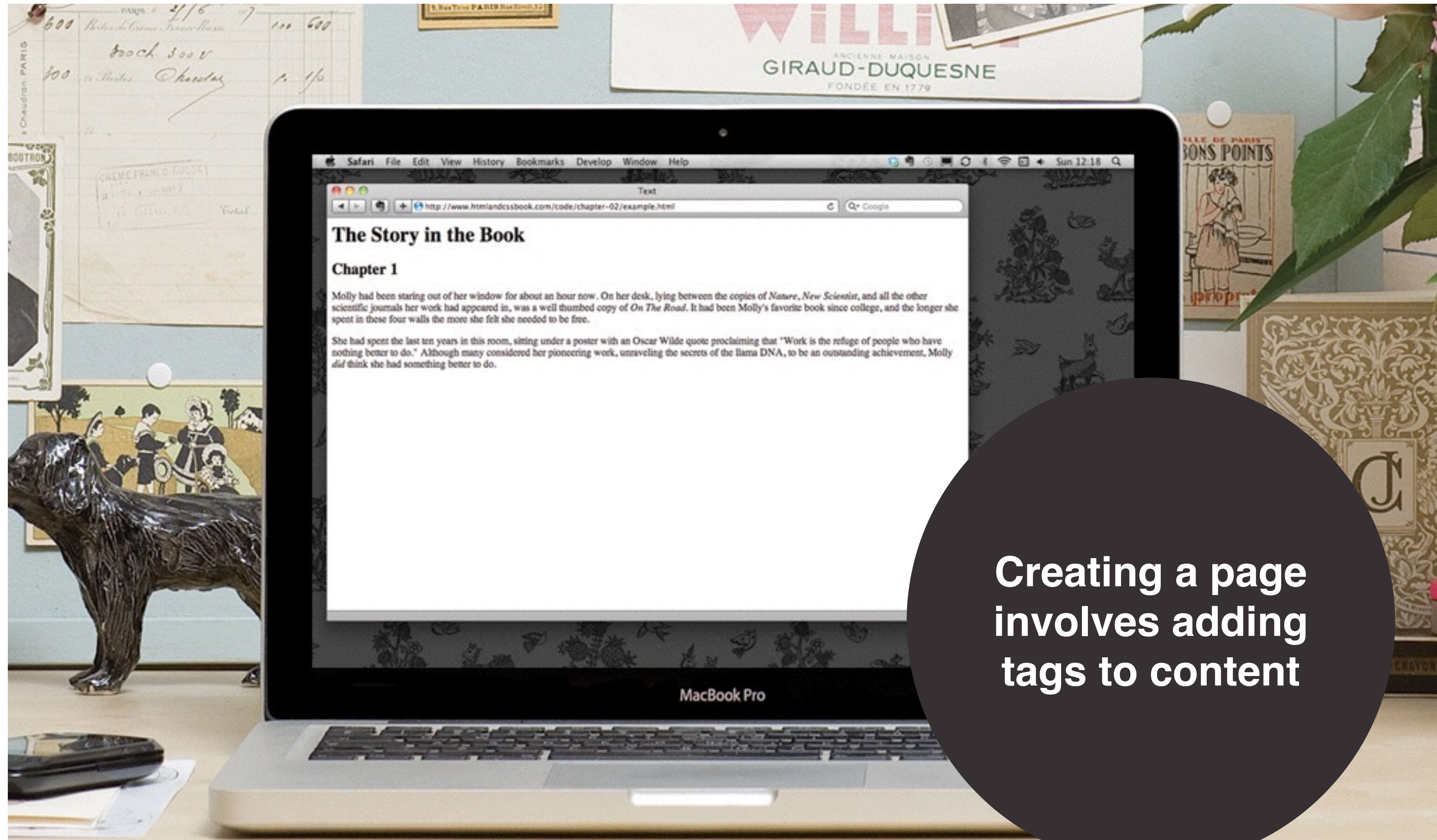
Many long articles have sub-headings to help you follow the structure of what is being written. There may even be sub-sub-headings (or lower-level headings).

Another Sub-Heading

Here you can see another sub-heading.

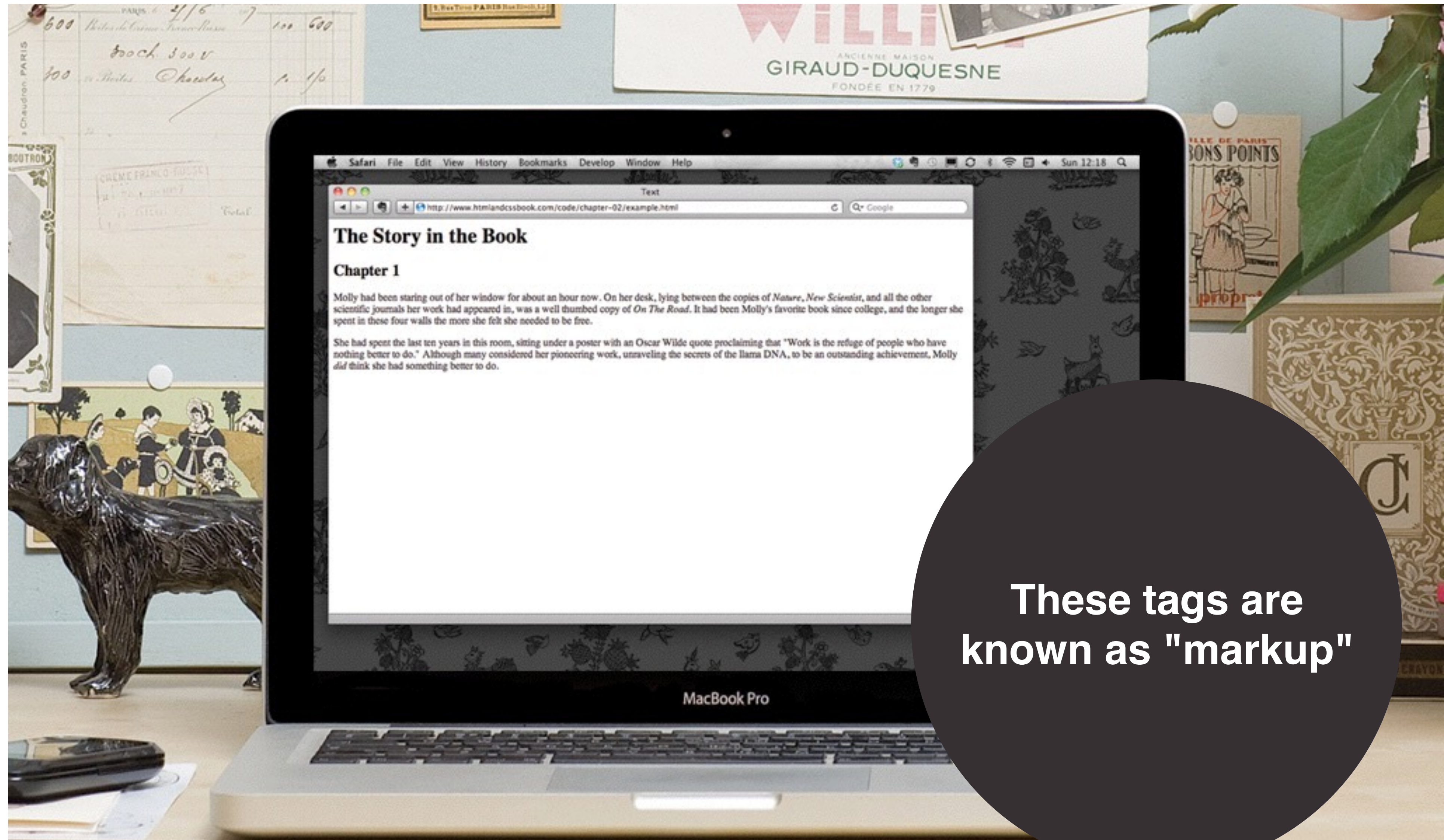
MacBook Pro

TAGS DESCRIBE CONTENT



Creating a page
involves adding
tags to content

TAGS DESCRIBE CONTENT



These tags are
known as "markup"

HEADINGS

HTML

```
<h1>This is a Main Heading</h1>
```

```
<h2>This is a level 2 heading</h2>
```

```
<h3>This is a level 3 heading</h3>
```

```
<h4>This is a level 4 heading</h4>
```

```
<h5>This is a level 5 heading</h5>
```

```
<h6>This is a level 6 heading</h6>
```

This is a Main Heading

This is a Level 2 Heading

This is a Level 3 Heading

This is a Level 4 Heading

This is a Level 5 Heading

This is a Level 6 Heading

PARAGRAPHS

HTML

`<p>`A paragraph consists of one or more sentences that form a self-contained unit of discourse. The start of a paragraph is indicated by a new line.`</p>`

`<p>`Text is easier to understand when it is split up into units of text. For example, a book may have chapters. Chapters can have subheadings. Under each heading will be one or more paragraphs.`</p>`

A paragraph consists of one or more sentences that form a self-contained unit of discourse. The start of a paragraph is indicated by a new line.

Text is easier to understand when it is split up into units of text. For example, a book may have chapters. Chapters can have subheadings. Under each heading there will be one or more paragraphs.

LINE BREAKS

HTML

```
<p>The Earth<br />gets one hundred tons  
heavier every day<br />due to falling  
space dust.</p>
```

The Earth
gets one hundred tons heavier every day
due to falling space dust.

HORIZONTAL RULES

HTML

```
<p>Venus is the only planet that rotates  
clockwise</p>
```

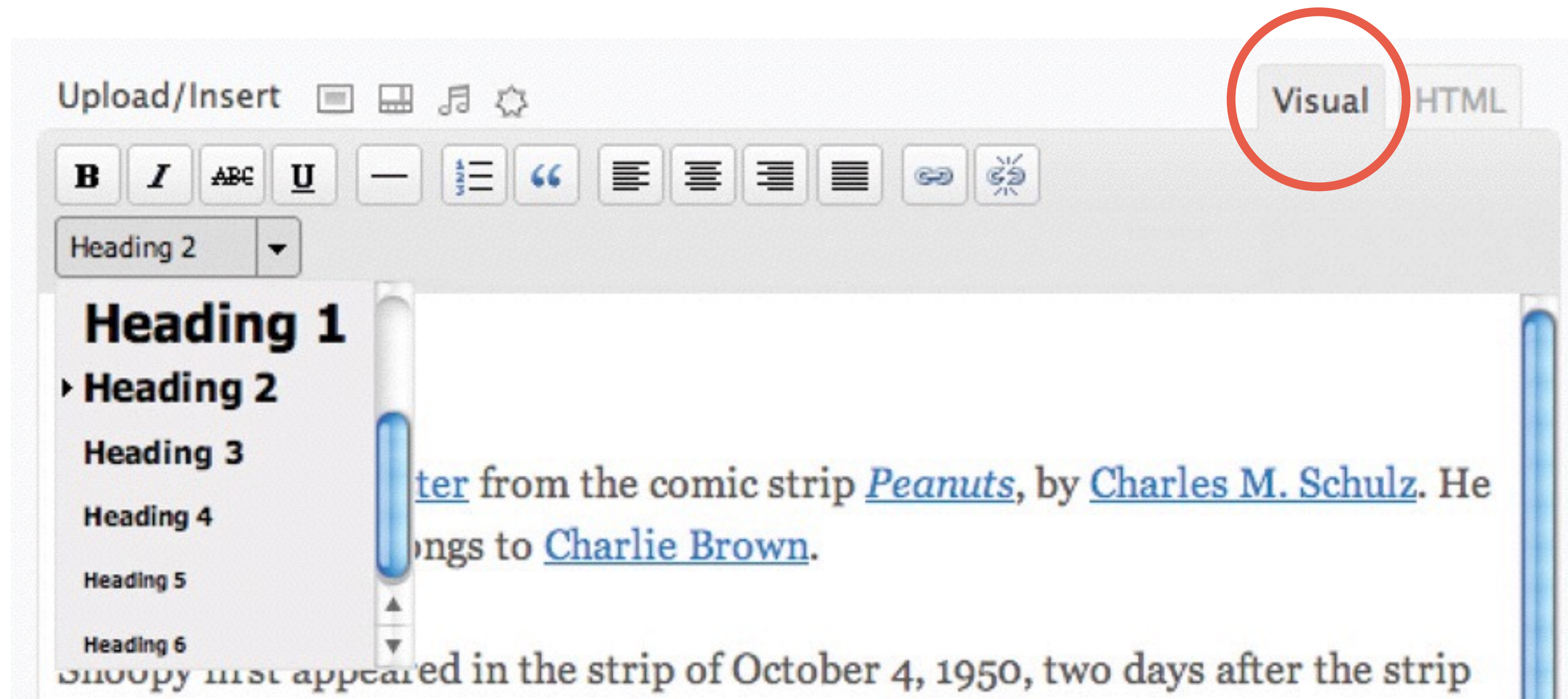
```
<hr />
```

```
<p>Jupiter is bigger than all the other  
planets combined.</p>
```

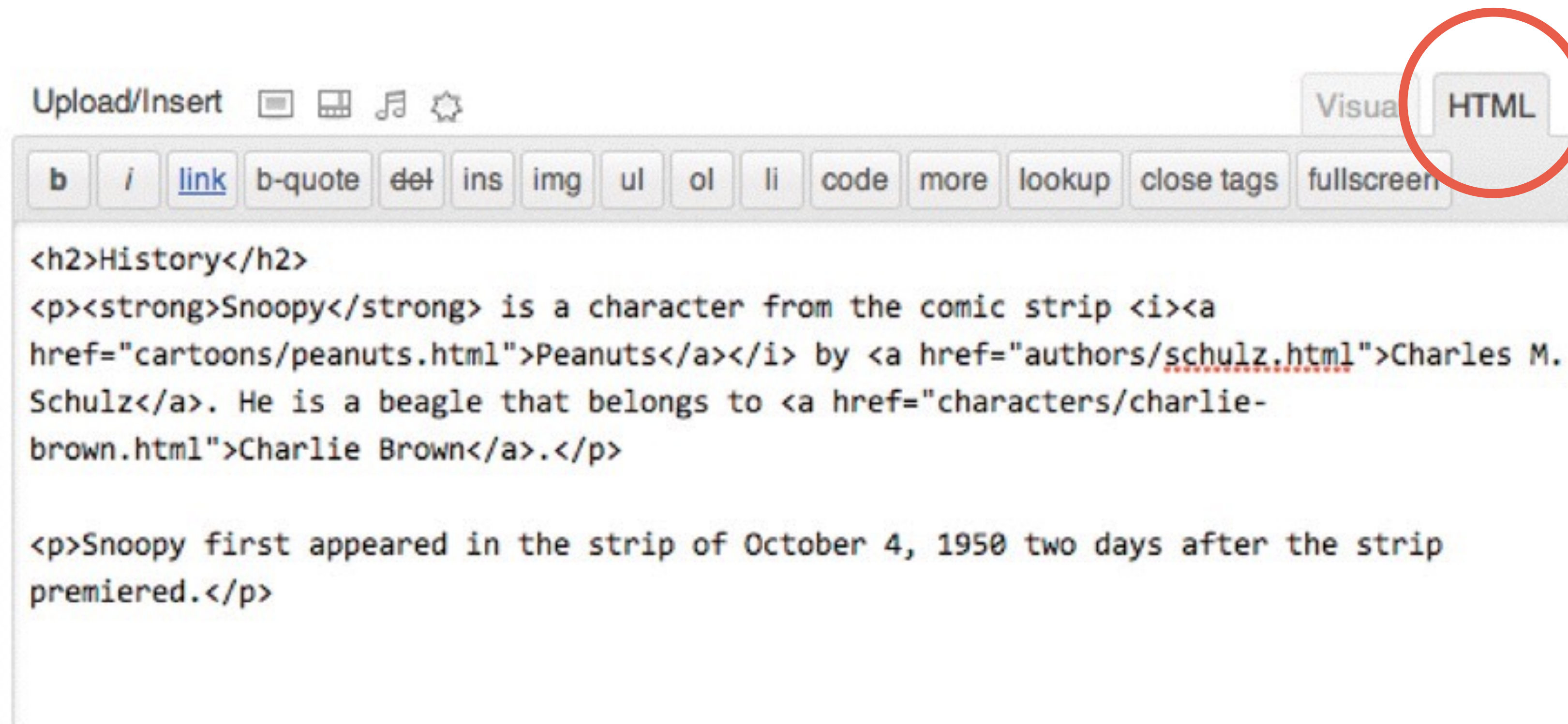

Venus is the only planet that rotates clockwise.

Jupiter is bigger than all the other planets combined.

VISUAL EDITORS & THEIR CODE VIEWS



VISUAL EDITORS & THEIR CODE VIEWS



STRONG & EMPHASIS

HTML

```
<p><strong>Beware</strong> pickpockets  
operate in this area.</p>
```

```
<p>I <em>think</em> Ivy was the first.</p>
```

```
<p>I think <em>Ivy</em> was the first.</p>
```

```
<p>I think Ivy was the <em>first</em>.</p>
```

Beware: Pickpockets operate in this area.

I *think* Ivy was the first.

I think *Ivy* was the first.

I think Ivy was the *first*.

QUOTATIONS

HTML

```
<blockquote  
  cite="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/  
    Winnie-the-Pooh">  
  <p>Did you ever stop to think, and  
    forget to start again?</p>  
</blockquote>
```

```
<p>As A.A. Milne said, <q>Some people talk  
  to animals. Not many listen though.  
  That's the problem.</q></p>
```

Did you ever stop to think, and forget
to start again?

As A.A. Milne said, "Some people talk to animals.
Not many listen though. That's the problem."

AUTHOR DETAILS

HTML

```
<address>
  <p><a href="homer@example.org">
    homer@example.org</a></p>
  <p>742 Evergreen Terrace, Springfield</p>
</address>
```


homer@example.org

742 Evergreen Terrace, Springfield

HTML elements are used to describe the structure of the page (e.g. headings, subheadings, paragraphs).



They also provide semantic information (e.g. where emphasis is placed, when text is a quotation).



Hands-On:

Sign Up For GitHub and CodePen



**GitHub is a place where
people can store code and
other documents.**



It uses a technology protocol call “Git” to update and make changes to projects. Git is a method of version control.



**Git is a command line tool.
However, software is
available that makes Git
easier to use. One is called
GitHub Desktop.**



GitHub offers a free service called GitHub Pages, which allows you to host static websites for free.



HTML Basics

<http://rwdkent.com/class/assignments/html/>



RWD Case Study

Last 9



Wrap Up



Reading For Next Time

HTML Book: Lists and Links

Focusing on Top Tasks

Bringing Design and Research Closer Together



See You Next Week!

