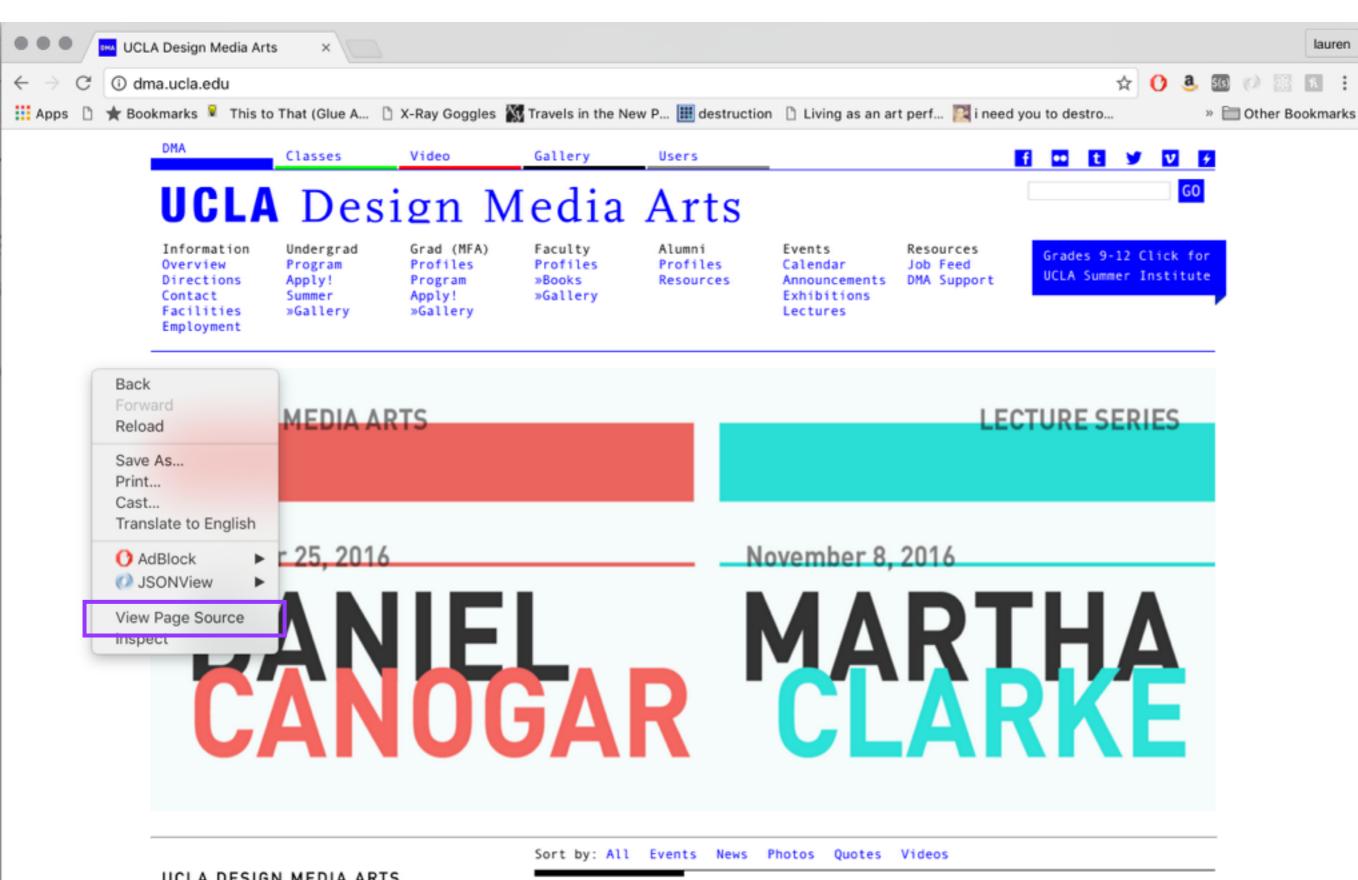
### Hyper Text Markup Language

# HTML is a markup language. It tells your browser how to structure the webpage.

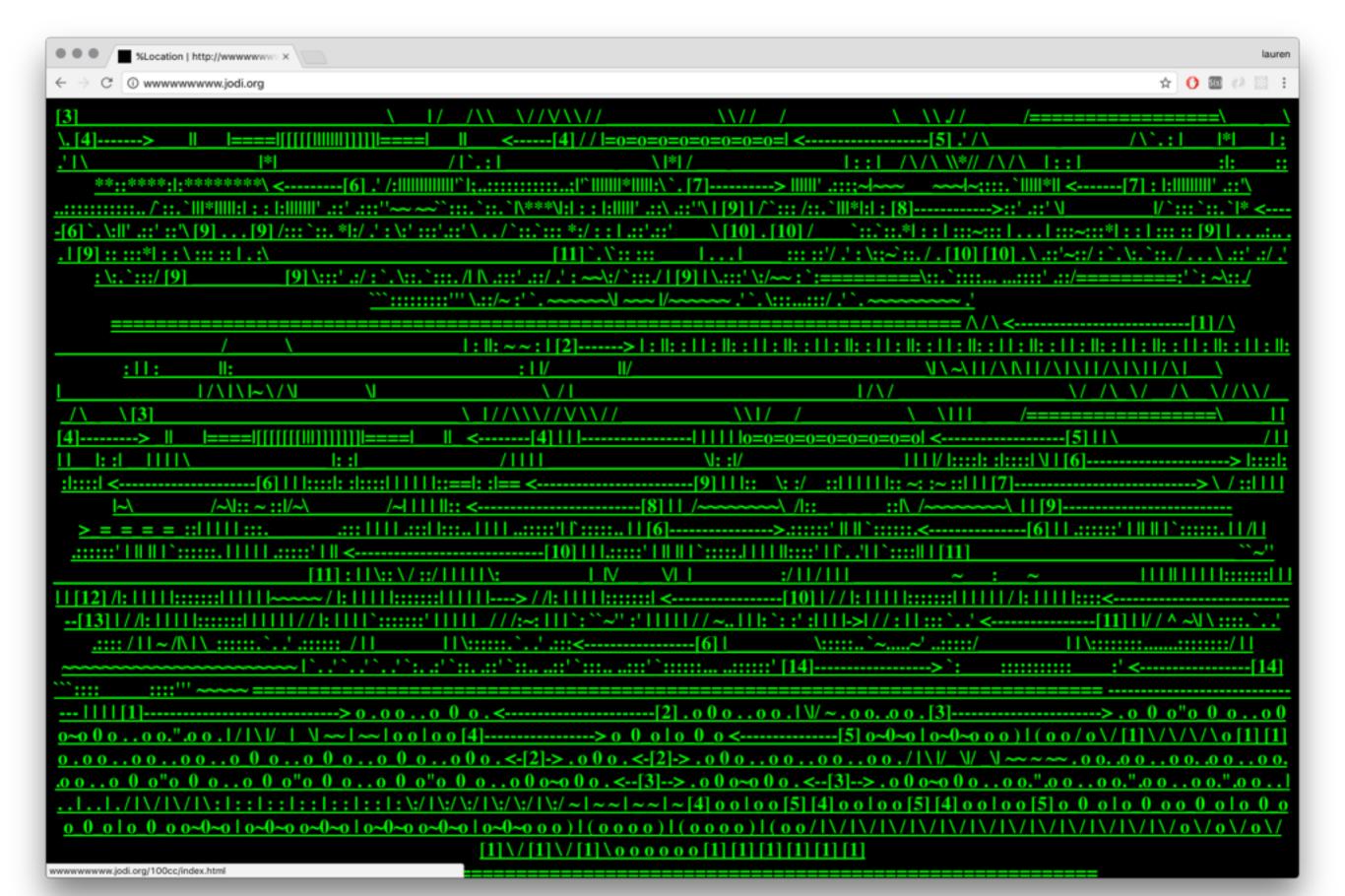


UCLA DESIGN MEDIA ARTS

Broad Art Center 240 Charles E. Young Dr. Los Angeles, CA 90095-1456

NEWS Oct 06th, 2016 Johanna Drucker, Concept Modelling: Non-representational approaches to visualizing interpretation

lauren



HTML consists of a series of elements, which you use to enclose, or "mark up" different parts of the content to make it appear or act a certain way.

# HTML Tags

```
tag = < + tag name + >
```

opening tag

# closing tag

content

#### element

My cat is <b>very</b> curious.

My cat is very curious.

nested tags

#### The Document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>My Cool Page</title>
        </head>
        <body>
        </body>
        </html>
```

#### the HTML document

The doctype declaration tells the browser to interpret the page as HTML5.

The <html > tag is a wrapper that surrounds the entire document.

The <head> contains all the meta stuff you don't show on the page.

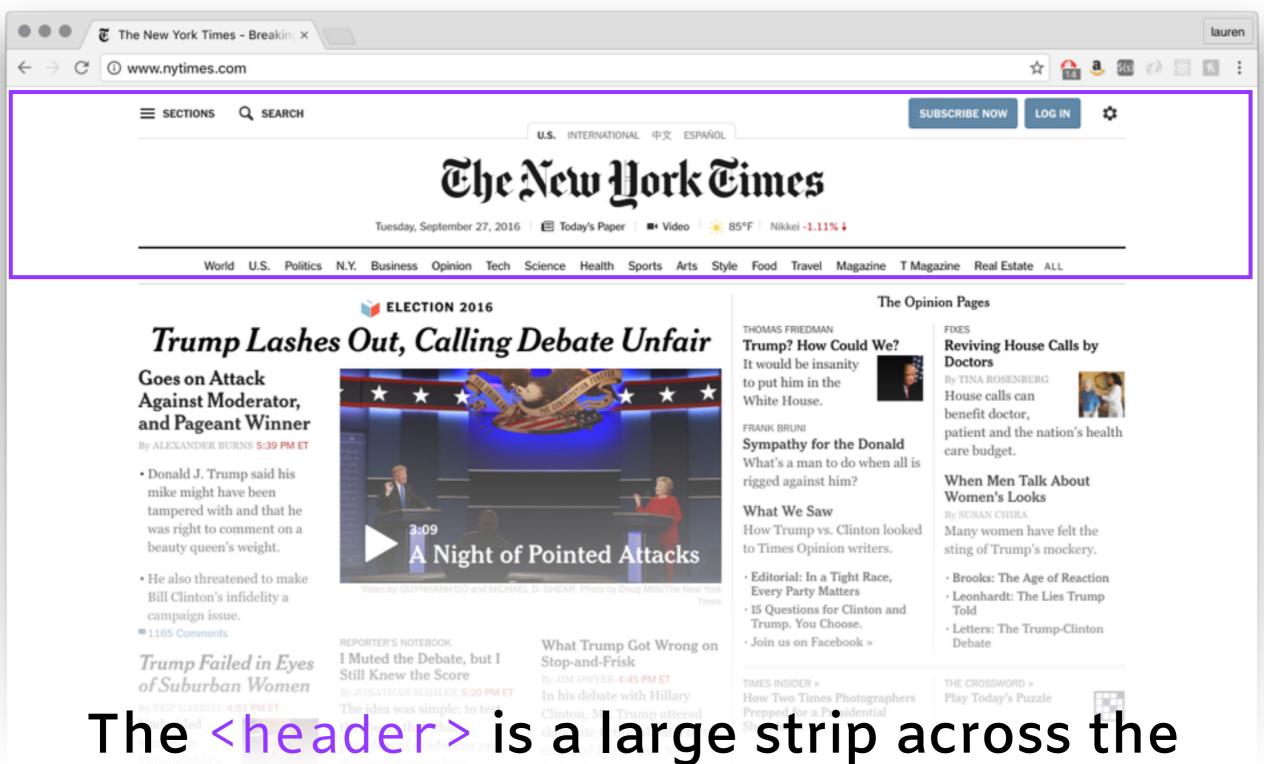
The <title> is what shows up on the tab (and in google search results).

The <body> contains all the elements that are visible on the page.

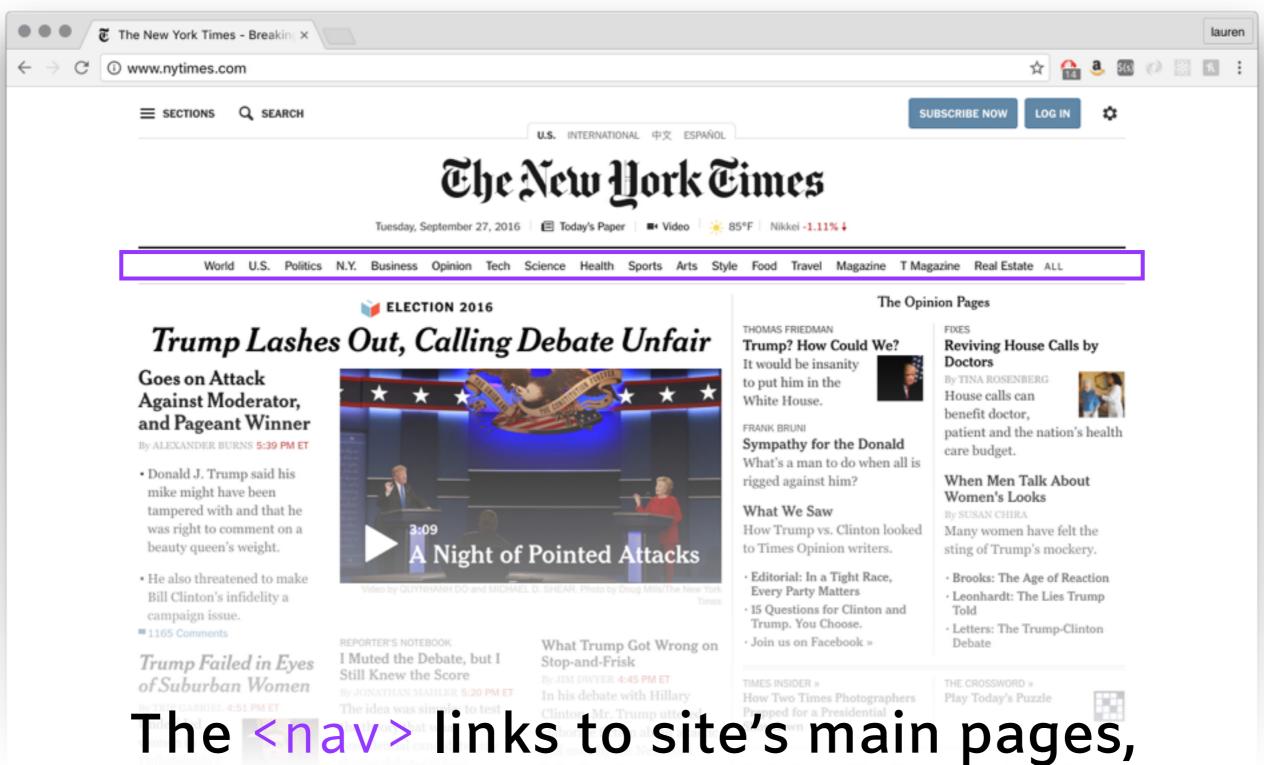
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>My Cool Page</title>
        </head>
        <body>
        </body>
        </html>
```

The document has a tree structure. Elements are nested within each other. Use indentation to keep nesting clear.

# Structural Tags



top of the page that contains title, logo, maybe navigation.



consistent across pages. It may be part of the header.

# The <footer> bottom strip contains common, noncritical information.

World U n a Switch for Paris Shov utomakers Turn From D	6	Save the Rosenth	Date: Oct. 25: Andrew al: Gun Control and Gun		T Magazine Real Estate ALL
Ehe New York (	Eimes				Go to Home Page
EWS	OPINION	ARTS	LIVING	LISTINGS & MORE	SUBSCRIBE
/orld I.S. lolitics I.Y. lusiness lech lcience lealth lports ducation bituaries loday's Paper	Today's Opinion Op-Ed Columnists Editorials Contributing Writers Op-Ed Contributors Opinionator Letters Sunday Review Taking Note Room for Debate Public Editor Video: Opinion	Today's Arts Art & Design Books Dance Movies Music N.Y.C. Events Guide Television Theater Video: Arts	Automobiles Crossword Food Education Fashion & Style Health Jobs Magazine N.Y.C. Events Guide Real Estate T Magazine Travel	Classifieds Tools & Services Times Topics Public Editor N.Y.C. Events Guide Blogs Multimedia Photography Video NYT Store Times Journeys Subscribe	☐ Home Delivery ☐ Digital Subscriptions ☐ Times Insider ☐ Crossword  Email Newsletters Alerts Gift Subscriptions Corporate Subscriptions Education Rate  Mobile Applications Replica Edition International New York Times

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Cool Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header>
      Welcome to my cool page!
      <nav>Link1 Link2 Link3
    </header>
    <footer>
      Updated on September 27, 2016.
    </footer>
  </body>
</html>
```

# There are over 100 tags. You don't need to know all of them.

https://webdesignfromscratch.com/html-css/html-tags/

```
<body>
    <h1>All About Cats</h1>
    This site is all about cats.
    <h2>Cat Anatomy</h2>
    Cats have a strong, flexible body.
    <h2>Cat Breeding</h2>
    Cats have a high breeding rate.
</body>
```

The header tags (<h1>, <h2>,...,<h6>)
are used for headings. The number is
based on hierarchy of important.

```
<h1>Content of page</h1>
  <h2>Heading of First Section</h2>
  <h3>Subsection of First Section</h3>
  <h3>Additional Subsection of first Section</h3>
  <h2>Heading of Second Subsection</h2>
```

**Headings and Accessibility:** Screen readers give users a preview of the page based on its headings. For this reason keeping heading hierarchy uniform is important:

- Have one h1 per page for the title of the page content.
- Don't skip headings: eg an h3 below an h1
- Don't use headings to style body text.

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/Heading\_E lements#accessibility\_concerns

```
<body>
    <h1>All About Cats</h1>
    This site is all about cats.
    <h2>Cat Anatomy</h2>
    Cats have a strong, flexible body.
    <h2>Cat Breeding</h2>
    Cats have a high breeding rate.
</body>
```

The tag is used to enclose a paragraph of text.

<div>blah blah blah blah blah blah</div>

The <div> tag is the generic container for flow content, which does not inherently represent anything

<div>blah blah <span>something
different</span> blah blah</div>

The <span> represents a span of text stylistically different from normal text

<article> encloses a block of related
content that makes sense on its own
 without the rest of the page.

<section> is similar to <article>, but it is more for grouping together a single part of the page that constitutes one single piece of functionality.

#### Sectioning and labeling Elements with tags:

- Label content using tags like: <nav>, <footer>, <main>, <section>
- Label the header of a element with 'id="section-1"'
  - These can be linked to like: 'yourpage.html#section-1'
- For content with multiples eg two <nav>'s use 'aria-labelledby' and refer to the id of its header.

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element#content\_s ectioning

# Styling Tags

My cat is <b>very</b> curious.

My cat is very curious.

The <b> tag is used for bold text.

My cat is <i>very</i> curious.

My cat is very curious.

The < i > tag is used for italicized text.

My cat is very<br>curious.

My cat is very curious.

The <br/>tag can be used to add a line break in the page.

All whitespace (line breaks, multiple spaces, tabs) is effectively collapsed into single spaces.

## Lists

```
AppleAppleBananaGuava
```

- Apple
- Banana
- Guava

The tag creates an unordered list. It includes nested tags for list items.

```
     Apple
     Banana
     Guava
```

- 1. Apple
- 2. Banana
- 3. Guava

The 
 tag creates an ordered list. It includes nested tags for list items.

## Images

<img src="rainbow.jpg">

The <img> tag represents an image on the page. It does not have a closing tag. <img src="rainbow.jpg">

Attributes add additional information to an HTML tag. In this case, the src="" attribute specifies the image file to display.

<img src="rainbow.jpg">

The link target can be a "relative location" (meaning it includes the path and file relative to the location of index.html.

<img src="http://example.com/dog.png">

Or the link target can be a "fully qualified URL" (meaning it includes the HTTP://)

```
<img src="rainbow.jpg" width="100"
height="200">
```

The width and height attributes specifies the width and height in pixels to display the image at. They are optional.

```
<img src="rainbow.jpg" width="100"
height="200" alt="picture of rainbow">
```

The alt attributes specifies alt text to be displayed if the user chooses not to display images, or if the browser cannot display the image because it is invalid.

## Hyperlinks

<a href="http://example.com">my link</a>

The <a> tag is used to create a hyperlink.

<a href="http://example.com">my link</a>

The href attribute specifies where the link directs to.

```
<a href="http://example.com">my link</a>
<a href="post1.html">my first post</a>
```

The link target can be a fully qualified url or a relative location.