

Meeting HT

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Meeting HyperText

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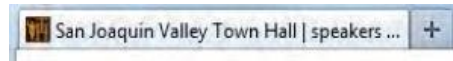


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The Head Section

- Provides information about the web page.

- Code the title element
- Link to a custom icon



```
<head>
  <title>San Joaquin Valley Town Hall | speakers and luncheons</title>
  <link rel="shortcut icon" href="favicon.ico">
</head>
```

- The title element specifies the text that's displayed in the browser's title bar.
- The title is also displayed in the tab for the web page, and it is used as the name of a favorite or bookmark for the page.
- A custom icon, called a *favicon*, is typically named *favicon* and must have the extension *.ico* to work correctly with Internet Explorer. A favicon typically appears to the left of the URL in the browser's address bar. It may also appear to the left of the title in a tab, and it may be used in a favorite or bookmark.
- To specify a favicon for a page, you use a link tag exactly like the one shown above.
- To create an *ico* file, you can use an icon editor, a program that converts an image to an *ico* file, or a web-based converter.

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Include Metadata

- Provides info about the content of the document
 - Specify character encoding – UTF-8
 - Provide metadata that can be used by search engines

```
<head>
  <title>San Joaquin Valley Town Hall | speakers and luncheons</title>
  <meta charset=utf-8">
  <meta name="description" content="A yearly lecture series with speakers
    that present new information on a wide range of subjects">
  <meta name="keywords" content="san joaquin, town hall, speakers,
    lectures, luncheons">
</head>
```

Attribute	Description
charset	A required tag in HTML5 that specifies the type of character encoding to be used for the page. UTF-8 is the encoding that's commonly used for the World Wide Web.
name	Specifies the type of metadata being added to the document. The values "description" and "keywords" can be used to specify content that's used by some search engines.
content	Specifies the value to be used for the item specified by the name attribute.

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■ Text Elements

- Within the body of the document, we can code two types of elements:
 - Block elements
 - Inline elements

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■ Headings & Paragraphs

- Most common content of the web page
 - They are block elements

Element	Description
h1	Creates a level-1 heading with content in bold at 200% of the base font size.
h2	Creates a level-2 heading with content in bold at 150% of the base font size.
h3	Creates a level-3 heading with content in bold at 117% of the base font size.
h4	Creates a level-4 heading with content in bold at 100% of the base font size.
h5	Creates a level-5 heading with content in bold at 83% of the base font size.
h6	Creates a level-6 heading with content in bold at 67% of the base font size.
p	Creates a paragraph of text at 100% of the base font size.

- *Block elements* are the main building blocks of a web site and can contain other elements. Each block element begins on a new line.
- The base font size and the spacing above and below headings and paragraphs are determined by the browser, but you can change these values by using CSS.

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■ Special Blocks of Text

- HTML provides elements that we can use to code special blocks of text

Element	Description
pre	Used for portions of code that are formatted with line breaks and spaces. Creates a block of preformatted text that preserves whitespace and is displayed in a monospaced font.
blockquote	Used for quotations. Can be used with the cite and <q> elements
address	Used for contact information for the developer or owner of a web site.

```
<p>How to use JavaScript to display the year:</p>
<pre>
    var today = new Date();
    document.writeln( today.getFullYear() );
</pre>

<p>Ernest Hemingway wrote:</p>
<blockquote>Cowardice, as distinguished from panic, is almost always
    simply a lack of ability to suspend the functioning of the imagination.
</blockquote>
```

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■ Inline Elements for Formatting

- In contrast to block elements, an inline element doesn't start on a new line
- FIVE elements for formatting text.

Element	Description
i	Displays the content in italics.
b	Displays the content in bold.
sub	Displays the content as a subscript.
sup	Displays the content as a superscript.
br	An empty element that starts a new line of text.

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■ Inline Elements for Identification

- In contrast to block elements, an inline element doesn't start on a new line
- Elements for identifying content.

Element	Description
abbr	Used for abbreviations.
cite	Used to indicate a bibliographic citation like a book title.
code	Used for computer code, which is displayed in a monospaced font.
dfn	Used for special terms that can be defined elsewhere (definitions).
em	Indicates that the content should be emphasized, which is displayed in italics.
kbd	Used for keyboard entries, which is displayed in a monospaced font.
q	Used for quotations, which are displayed within quotation marks.
samp	Used to mark a sequence of characters (sample) that has no other meaning.

- The formatting elements should be used when no special meaning is implied.
- The content elements should be used to convey meaning. Then, you can use CSS to format them.

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■ Character Entities

- Web pages

- To display

Entity	Character
&amp;	&
&lt;	<
&gt;	>
&copy;	©
&reg;	®
&trade;	™
&cent;	¢
&deg;	°
&plusmn;	±
&lsquo;	' (opening single quote).
&rsquo;	' (closing single quote or apostrophe).
&ldquo;	" (opening double quote).
&rdquo;	" (closing double quote).
&nbsp;	A non-breaking space.

ities.

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■ Core HTML Attributes

- HTML provides core attributes that can be use with most elements

Attribute	Description
id	Specifies a unique identifier for an element that can be referred to by CSS.
class	Specifies one or more class names that can be referred to by CSS, and the same name can be used for more than one element. To code more than one class name, separate the class names with spaces.
title	Specifies additional information about an element. For some elements, the title appears in a tooltip when the user hovers the mouse over the element.
lang	Identifies the language that the content of the element is written in.

- The core attributes can be coded for most HTML elements.
- ID and class names are case sensitive, should start with a letter, and can include letters, numbers, underscores, hyphens, colons, and periods.
- The lang attribute is typically used to assist screen readers to read content correctly and to provide for searches that are restricted by language.

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■ The div and span Elements

- To structure the contents of the web page and format a portion of inline content, the div and span elements are used.
 - The div element is a block element
 - The span element is an inline element

Element	Description
div	Lets you divide a page into divisions that can be formatted and positioned with CSS.

Element	Description
span	Lets you identify text that can be formatted with CSS.

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■ Structuring with HTML5 Elements

- The new HTML5 semantic elements improve the way to structure the page
 - Using new structure elements is referred to HTML5 semantic
 - The primary HTML5 semantic elements

Element	Contents
header	The header for a page.
section	A generic section of a document that doesn't indicate the type of content.
article	A composition like an article in the paper.
nav	A section of a page that contains links to other pages or placeholders.
aside	A section of a page like a sidebar that is related to the content that's near it.
footer	The footer for a page.

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■ Other HTML5 Elements

- Some of the other HTML5 semantic elements

Element	Contents
hgroup	Two or more headings that form a composite heading.
time	A date or date and time that can be parsed by a browser.
figure	An illustration, diagram, photo, code listing or the like that is referred to from the main content of the document.
figcaption	The caption that identifies a figure.

- Attributes of time element

Attribute	Description
datetime	A date and time in a standard format that can be parsed by a browser.
pubdate	A Boolean attribute that indicates that the date is the publication date for the article that contains the time element.

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■ Absolute & Relative URLs

■ How to code absolute and relative URLs?

- When you code an *absolute URL*, you code the complete URL including the domain name for the site. Absolute URLs let you display pages at other web sites.
- When you code a *relative URL*, you base it on the current folder, which is the folder that contains the current page.
- A *root-relative path* is relative to the root folder of the web site. It always starts with a slash. Then, to go down one subfolder, you code the subfolder name and a slash. To go down two subfolders, you code a second subfolder name and another slash. And so on.
- A *document-relative path* is relative to the folder the current document is in. Then, to go down one subfolder, you code the subfolder name followed by a slash. To go down two subfolders, you code a second subfolder name followed by another slash. And so on.
- You can also go up in a document-relative path. To go up one level from the current folder, you code two periods and a slash. To go up two levels, you code two periods and a slash followed by two more periods and a slash. And so on.

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■ Links

- Use the `<a>` – element to create a hypertext link to another web page
- The `href` attribute tell the browser the destination of the link

A link to a web page in the same folder

- The `<a>` element is an inline element that creates a *link* that loads another web page. The `href` attribute of this element identifies the page to be loaded.
- The text content of a link is underlined by default to indicate that it's clickable.
- If a link hasn't been visited, it's displayed in blue. If it has been visited, it's displayed in purple. You can change these values using CSS.
- If the mouse hovers over a link, the cursor is changed to a hand with the finger pointed as shown above.

```
<p>To learn more about JavaScript, visit the  
<a href="http://www.javascript.com/">official JavaScript web site</a>.</p>
```

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■ Lists

- Two basic type of lists:
 - An unordered list – Use the **ul** element
 - An ordered list – Use the **ol** element
- Within these elements, use **li** element to specify the list item

Element	Description
	Creates an unordered list.
	Creates an ordered list.
	Creates a list item for an unordered or ordered list.

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■ Images

- Important part of most web page
 - Use **img** element

Attribute	Description
src	Specifies the relative or absolute URL of the image to display. It is a required attribute.
alt	Specifies alternate text to display in place of the image. This text is read aloud by screen readers for users with disabilities. It is required.
height	Specifies the height of the image in pixels.
width	Specifies the width of the image in pixels.

- Support image formats
 - JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group)
 - GIF (Graphic Interchange Format)
 - PNG (Portable Network Graphics)
- Guidelines
 - For images with useful content, always code an alt attribute that describes the image.
 - For images that are used for decoration, code the alt attribute with no value ("").

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