

Tip: Use graphics to set the tone of the speech.

# HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)

Prepared By: Quratulain

# Grouping Content

- **The <div> element:**

- It represents a generic block of content and is designed to be used with classes and ids to give structure to documents.
- For example, if you want to set the header apart in some way, you can mark it up like the following example. Using a <div> with a class of header you can encapsulate the site title and tagline into a single structure:

```
<div class="header">
```

```
<h1>EXAMPLE CAFE</h1>
```

```
<p>Welcome to example cafe. We will be developing this site throughout  
the book.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

- [Web Engineering\Division.html](#)

# <header> tag

- Header represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links. It can contain:
  - logo or icon
  - authorship information
- You can have several <header> elements in one document.
- But a <header> tag cannot be placed within a <footer> or another <header> element.

## The <header> element:

- <header>
- <h1>EXAMPLE CAFE</h1>
- <p>Welcome to example cafe. We will be developing this site throughout
- the book.</p>
- </header>

# (cont..)

## The <hgroup> element:

- The <hgroup> element is designed to group together multiple levels of headings that have some logical connection, for example, subheadings, alternative titles, or taglines.
- Adding an <hgroup> element, and silly tagline, to the previous example illustrates how to use the <hgroup> element:
- <header>
  - <hgroup>
    - <h1>EXAMPLE CAFE</h1>
    - <h2>Serving Home Style Example Markup since 2012</h2>
  - </hgroup>
- </header>

## The <nav> element:

- The <nav> element represents a navigation section of the page, containing a list of links to other pages or site sections within the site or application.
- <nav>
  - <p><a href="recipes.html">Recipes</p>
  - <p><a href="menu.html">Menu</a></p>
  - <p><a href="opening\_times.html">Opening Times</a></p>
  - <p><a href="contact.html">contact</a></p>
- </nav>

## The <section> element

- The <section> element is used to represent a section of a document or application. A <section> differs from a <div>, the most generic content grouping element, by the idea that content contained in a <section> is designed to be part of the document's outline.

- `<section>`  
`<h1>Introduction</h1>`  
`</section>`  
`<section> <h1>Recipes</h1>`  
`</section>`

```
<section>
<h1>Menu</h1>
</section>
<section>
<h1>Opening Times</h1>
</section>
<section>
<h1>Contact</h1>
</section>
```

## ○ The `<hr>` element

The `<hr>` element creates a horizontal rule across the page. It is an empty element, rather like the `<br>` element.

`<hr>`

This is frequently used to separate distinct sections of a page where a new heading is not appropriate.

- **<figure>** - Specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.
- Positioning/ placement of an image in a document is independent - If removed does not effect the flow of document.
  - figcaption can be used to caption an image
  - [Web Engineering\figure.html](#)



# The `<blockquote>` element

- When you want to quote a passage from another source, you should use the `<blockquote>` element.
- `<p>`The following description of the blockquote element is taken from the WHATWG site:`</p>`  
`<blockquote>` The blockquote element represents a section that is quoted from another source. Content inside a blockquote must be quoted from another source, whose address, if it has one, may be cited in the cite attribute.`</blockquote>`

# using the cite attribute with the <blockquote> element

- You can use the cite attribute on the <blockquote> element to indicate the source of the quote.
- The value of this attribute should be a URL pointing to an online document; if possible, the exact place in that document.
- Browsers do not currently do anything with this attribute, but it means the source of the quote is there should you need it in the future
- <blockquote cite=
- "<http://developers.whatwg.org/grouping-content.html#the-blockquote-element>">
- The blockquote element represents a section that is quoted from another source.
- Content inside a blockquote must be quoted from another source, whose address,
- if it has one, may be cited in the cite attribute.</blockquote>

# The <footer> element

- A <footer> element typically contains:
  - authorship information
  - copyright information
  - contact information
  - sitemap
  - back to top links
  - related documents
  - [Web Engineering\header footer.html](#)
  - [Web Engineering\header and footer.html](#)
- A common usage of the footer is for legal copy.
- <footer>  
<p>All content copyright Example Café 2021</p>

# Working with Lists

- You can create three types of lists in HTML:
  - **Unordered:** Like lists of bullet points
  - **Ordered:** Use a sequence of numbers or letters instead of bullet points
  - **Definition:** Enable you to specify a term and its definition

# using the <ul> element to Create unordered Lists

- If you want to make a list of bullet points, write the list within the <ul> element (which stands for unordered list).
- Each bullet point or line you want to write should then be contained between opening <li> tags and closing </li> tags. (The li stands for list item.)
- <ul>
- <li>Bullet point number one</li>
- <li>Bullet point number two</li>
- <li>Bullet point number three</li>
- </ul>

# Example:

- `<nav>`
- `<ul>`
- `<li><a href="recipes.html">Recipes</li>`
- `<li><a href="menu.html">Menu</a></li>`
- `<li><a href="opening_times.html">Opening Times</a></li>`
- `<li><a href="contact.html">contact</a></li>`
- `</ul>`
- `</nav>`

# ordered Lists

- Sometimes, you want your lists to be ordered. In an ordered list, rather than prefixing each point with a bullet point, you can use either numbers (1, 2, 3), letters (A, B, C), or Roman numerals (i, ii, iii) to prefix the list item.
- An ordered list is contained inside the `<ol>` element. Each item in the list should then be nested inside the `<ol>` element and contained between opening `<li>` and closing `</li>` tags

# Example

- `<ol>`
  - `<li>Point number one</li>`
  - `<li>Point number two</li>`
  - `<li>Point number three</li>`
  - `</ol>`
- [Web Engineering\lists.html](#)
  - [Navigation Bars](#)



# Using the start Attribute to Change the Starting number in Ordered Lists

- `<ol start="4">`
- `<li>Point number one</li>`
- `<li>Point number two</li>`
- `<li>Point number three</li>`
- `</ol>`

# Count Down in Your Ordered Lists with the reversed Attribute

- The boolean reversed attribute allows you to reverse the order of ordered lists, counting down from the highest number (supported only in Chrome)
- `<ol reversed>`
- `<li>Point number one</li>`
- `<li>Point number two</li>`
- `<li>Point number three</li>`
- `</ol>`

# Specify a Marker with the type Attribute

- The type attribute allows you to specify the class of markers to use with ordered lists.

KEYWORD	STATE	DESCRIPTION
1	decimal	Decimal number (default)
a	lower-alpha	Lowercase Latin alphabet
A	upper-alpha	Uppercase Latin alphabet
i	lower-roman	Lowercase Roman numerals
I	upper-roman	Uppercase Roman numerals

# Example:

- `<ol type="a">`
- `<li>Point number one</li>`
- `<li>Point number two</li>`
- `<li>Point number three</li>`
- `</ol>`

# definition Lists

- The HTML5 spec states `<dl>` is for description lists, which have a slightly wider remit than term and definition.

“The `<dl>` element represents a description list, which consists of zero or more term-description (name/value) groupings; each grouping associates one or more terms/names (the contents of `<dt>` elements) with one or more descriptions/values (the contents of `<dd>` elements).”

- The definition list is a special kind of list for providing terms followed by a short text definition or description for them.
- Definition lists are contained inside the `<dl>` element.
- The `<dl>` element then contains alternating `<dt>` and `<dd>` elements.
- The content of the `<dt>` element is the term you define.
- The `<dd>` element contains the definition of the previous `<dt>` element.

# Example

- `<dl>`
- `<dt>Unordered List</dt>`
- `<dd>A list of bullet points.</dd>`
- `<dt>Ordered List</dt>`
- `<dd>An ordered list of points, such as a numbered set of steps.</dd>`
- `<dt>Definition List</dt>`
- `<dd>A list of terms and definitions.</dd>`
- `</dl>`

# nesting Lists

- You can nest lists inside other lists. For example, you might want a numbered list with separate points corresponding to one of the list items.
- Number each nested list separately, unless you specify otherwise using the start attribute. And you should place each new list inside a `<li>` element



- `<ol type="I">`
- `<li>Item one</li>`
- `<li>Item two</li>`
- `<li>Item three</li>`
- `<li>Item four`
- `<ol type="i">`
- `<li>Item 4.1</li>`
- `<li>Item 4.2</li><li>Item 4.3</li>`  
`</ol>`
- `<li>`  
`<li>Item Five</li>`  
`</ol>`

# Some Other Tags

- `<q>` - Quotes
- `<span>` - Set the boundaries of the elements.
- `<sub>` - Sub script
- `<sup>` - Super script
  - [Web Engineering\New Plain Text.html](#)

## ○ Block level Vs. Inline elements

BLOCK-LEVEL ELEMENTS:



INLINE ELEMENTS:





- Any Questions???