

Chapter 3:
Basic HTML Structure

At the end of this topic you will learn:

- Starting Web Page
- Creating a Title
- Creating Headings
- Understanding HTML5's Document
 Outline
- Grouping Headings
- Common Page Constructs
- Creating a Header
- Marking Navigation
- Creating an Article

- Defining a Section
- Specifying an Aside
- Creating a Footer
- Creating Generic Container
- Improving Accessibility with ARIA
- Naming Elements with a Class or ID
- Adding the Title Attribute to Elements
- Adding Comments

- HTML document should contain the following components:
 - **✓** The **DOCTYPE**
 - ✓ The html element
 - ✓ The head element
 - ✓ The character encoding in a meta element
 - **✓** The title element
 - **✓** The body element

Tips: Before adding any content and information, developer need to set up the foundation of the page.

- ✓ Type <! DOCTYPE html> to declare the page as an HTML document
- ✓ Type <html lang = "es"> for English or <html lang = "fr"> for French
- ✓ Type <head> to begin the document head of your page
- ✓ Type <meta charset = "UTF-8" /> to declare the character enconding of the document as UTF-8 or utf-8.
- ✓ Type <title>/<title> for page title.
- ✓ Type </head> to end the document head of the page
- ✓ Type **<body>** to start the body page This is where the content will go.
- ✓ Leave few blank for page content
- ✓ Type </body> to end the body
- ✓ Type </html> to end the page

- ✓ In most browser, the title appears in the title bar of the window
- ✓ Title also appears on the page's tabin browser that support tabbed browsing
- ✓ It also shows in the visitors' browser history lists and book marks.

♦ To create a title:

- ✓ Place the cursor between <title> and </title> in the document head
- Enter the title of the web page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <title>Antoni Gaudí - Introduction
    → </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Antoni Gaudí</h1>
<h2 lang="es">La Casa Milà</h2>
<h2 lang="es">La Sagrada Família</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

To organize web page with headings:

- ✓ In the body section of the html document, type <hn>, where n is a number from 1 to 6, depending on the level of importance of the heading that want to create.
- Type the content of the header
- Type </hn>> where n is the same number used in step 1.

There are four example of documents outline in HTML5:

Version 1

First outline, perfectly valid HTML5, HTML and XHTML

Second version used both headings

And HTML5's section elements, including

One nested section

Version 2

```
...
<body>
    <h1>Product User Guide</h1>
     <section>
        <h1>Setting it Up</h1>
     </section>
     <section>
        <h1>Basic Features</h1>
        <section> <!-- nested, so it's a</pre>
        → subsection of its parent -->
           <h1>Video Playback</h1>
        </section>
     </section>
     <section>
        <h1>Advanced Features</h1>
     </section>
</body>
</html>
```

Version 3

```
<h1>Product User Guide</h1>
     <h1>Setting it Up</h1>
     <h1>Basic Features</h1>
     <h1>Video Playback</h1>
     <h1>Advanced Features</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Version 3 document outline is Not the same as outline 1 and 2

Version 4 document outline is recommended approach to heading out of all our versions

Version 4

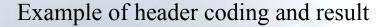
```
chody>
carticle>
    <h1>Product User Guide</h1>
    <section>
       <h2>Setting it Up</h2>
    </section>
    <section>
        ch2>Basic Features
        <section>
           <h3>Video Playback</h3>
        </section>
    </section>
    <section>
        <h2>Advanced Features</h2>
    </section>
(Jarticle)
«/body>
(/html>
```

- To group two or more heading:
 - ✓ Type <hgroup>
 - ✓ Type <h*n*> where n is a number from 1 6, depending on the level of importance
 - ✓ Type the content of the header
 - ✓ Type </hn>> where n is the same number used in step 2
 - Repeat step 2 through 4
 - ✓ Type </hgroup>

- A page can have any number of header elements.
- To create a header:
 - ✓ Place the cursor within the element for which you want to create the header
 - ✓ Type <header>
 - ✓ Type the contents of the header, which can include a variety of content types marked up with their respective HTML elements.
 - ✓ Type </header>

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
       <meta charset="UTF-8" />
       <title>Antoni Gaudí, Barcelona's architect</title>
</head>
<body>
<header>
       <nav>
              <a href="#gaudi">Barcelona's Architect</a>
                      <a href="#sagrada-familia">La Sagrada</a>
Família</a>
                      <a href="#park-quell">Park Guell</a>
              </11>
       </nav>
</header>
</body>
</html>
```

- Barcelona's Architect
- La Sagrada Família
- Park Guell



- Earlier versions of HTML didn't have an element compare to HTML5 which is major navigations links.
- Link in navigation may point to content within a page to other page, resources or both

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
       <meta charset="UTF-8" />
       <title>Antoni Gaudí, Barcelona's architect</title>
</head>
<body>
<header>
       <nav>
               <11]>
                      <a href="#qaudi">Barcelona's Architect</a>
                      <a href="#sagrada-familia">La Sagrada</a>
Família</a>
                      <a href="#park-quell">Park Guell</a>
               </nav>
</header>
</body>
</html>
```



- · Barcelona's Architect
- La Sagrada Família
- Park Guell

Result of the coding

To designate a group of links as important navigation:

- ✓ Type <nav>
- ✓ Type developers list of links structured as a ul (unordered list) unless the order of the links is significant, it will be structured as ol (ordered list)
- ✓ Type </nav>

- Article elements represent a self-contained composition in a document, page, application, or site
- This could be a forum post, magazine or newspaper article, blog entry or any independent item of content

- To create an article:
 - ✓ Type <article>
 - ✓ Type the article's contents, which can include any number of elements
 - ✓ Type </article>

- The section element represent a generic section of a document or application.
- A section, in this context, is a thematic grouping of content typically with a heading
- Example of sections would be chapter, various tabbed pages, numbers sections and so on.
- To define a section:
 - ✓ type <section>
 - ✓ Type the section's content, which could include any number of elements, such as paragraphs, list, audio, video, images
 - ✓ Type </selection>

- Aside of the sidebar is a element that place on the aside page depending on the context.
- It maybe a box within the main content of itself, in the same column but not nested in the same content
- Example of aside include a pull quote, a sidebar, a box, news, advertising and many more.
- To specify and aside it include several steps:
 - ✓ Type <aside>
 - ✓ Type the **aside's content**, which could include numbers, audio, video, images and more
 - ✓ Type </aside>

• The footer elements represent a footer for the nearest article, aside, blockquote, body, details, fieldset, figure, nav, section, or td element in which it is nested.

To create a footer:

- ✓ Place the cursor within the element for which developer want to create a footer
- ✓ Type <footer>
- ✓ Type the **content** of the footer
- ✓ Type </footer>

- WAI-ARIA (Web Accessibility Initiative's Accessible Rich Internet Applications) or ARIA for short
- ARIA is specification that declare itself "a bridging technology".
- ARIA landmark roles do and identify a set of page for the purpose of application, banner, complementary, contentinfo, form, main, navigation and search.
- Below is some of landmark roles found in ARIA spec:

```
✓ role = "banner"
✓ Role = "navigation"
✓ Role = "Main "
✓ Role = "Complementary"
✓ Role = "Contentinfo"
```

- Developer can give HTML elements a unique identifier, assign them a particular class or classes
- After doing so, developers can apply styles to all elements with a given id or class name.
- To name an element with a unique id, it can be made by **typing id = "name"** where name uniquely identifies the element.
- To assign an element a class it can be made by typing **class = "name"** where name is the identifying name of the class.
- Separation can be made by typing class = "name another name".

 Developers can used the title attribute in order to not to be confused with the title element

- Adding the title attribute is like to add a tool tip label of any part of the Web Site.
- Screen readers may read title text to user for improving accessibility.
- To add title in HTML element, add **title = "label"**, where the label is the descriptive text that should be appear on screen reader.

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
       <meta charset="UTF-8" />
      <title>Adding the Title Attribute to Elements</title>
</head>
<body>
       <header role="banner">
             <nav role="navigation">
                    <a href="#gaudi" title="Learn about Antoni</pre>
Gaudí">Barcelona's Architect</a>
                           <a href="#sagrada-familia" lang="es">La</a>
Sagrada Família</a>
                           <a href="#park-guell">Park Guell</a>
                     </nav>
      </header>
      ... [rest of page] ...
</body>
</html>
```



- Barcelona's Architect
- La Sagrada Família
- Park Guell

Table of Contents

Title attributes to elements and it result

- Developers can add comments to the HTML documents to note where section begin and end, to comment, prevent content from displaying and so on.
- These comment only appear when the document is opened with text editor or browser's view source.
- The comments are invisible to the browser visitor
- To add comments to HTML comprise three steps include:
 - ✓ Type <!- in HTML document in order to insert a comment
 - Type the comments
 - ✓ Type - > to complete the commented text.

THE END

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Q&A