CS1115/CS5002

Web Development 1

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HTML attributes and values

- Start tags can contain attributes with their values
- Attributes provide extra information about the element

• Without hyperlinks, it wouldn't be a web! • HTML uses 'anchor' elements for hyperlinks: • Tag: <a> • Attribute: href • Attribute value the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the target document • Content: the 'clickable' text or image or... • E.g. • E.g. • E.g.

External resources

- An HTML web page may refer to external resources:
- $\circ\,$ Resources that are stored separately, in their own files
 - Might be on the same server as the web page, or on a different server
- We will look at:
- o images (GIFs, JPEGs, PNGs, ...)
- video files, audio files
- CSS stylesheets

Images

- Typically, images are stored in files, separate from the web page itself
 - o Tag:
- o src attribute: its value is the URL of the image file
 - o Other attributes, e.g.: alt, title
- o Attributes to avoid: width, height

 - It's a void element

E.g. <img src="mojito.jpg" title="A mojito"
alt="A mojito is packed with mint leaves and served in a long glass." />

Display of images

- By default, images are displayed 'inline' continuing on the same line
- There are many ways to arrange for them to be displayed instead as a 'block' on a new line
- One of the best ways is to nest the within a <figure> element
- Compare these:

Here is an image: Nice isn't it?

Here is an image:
<figure>
</figure>
</figure>
Nice isn't it?

The <figure> element can also contain a <figcaption> element

Video and audio

Video sites such as YouTube will give you HTML that you can include, e.g.
 <fframe width="940" height="380" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/e3025uajtNo" frameborder="0" allow!

 But for your own video files, HTML5 also has the <video> element, e.g.

Similarly, the <audio> element

CSS stylesheets

- An HTML file contains the **content** plus markup that imposes **structure** on that content
 - How do we affect the appearance of the web page?
- We use one or more CSS stylesheets
- o These too are often external resources, stored in separate files on servers
- o To create a relationship between web page and stylesheet, e.g.: link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" />
- o Question: What kind of element is 1ink>?

External resources

- Suppose a web page references several external resources (stylesheets, images, etc.)
- The server does not send all the content in one go
- The client receives the web page and then sends a separate request for each external resource

Q: How many requests will be made?

```
<img src=".../tv/young_Offenders/images/conor_jook.jpg" alt="Conor and Jock">
There's high-drama in Cork this week when Conor and Jock
receive CAO offers to study Computer Science in UCC.

                                                                                                           <:DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
```

HTML syntax rules

Ensuring your HTML is well-formed:

- Only certain tags are permitted
- Only certain attributes and values are permitted
- o E.g. any element can have a 1ang attribute (it's a global attribute) o E.g. only a few elements can have an alt attribute (e.g.)
- o E.g. a <u1> element can only contain zero, one or more <11> elements Often, only certain content is permitted
- Nesting must be done properly:

This is >correctThis is >incorrect

...and lots more

Class exercise

A student wants to produce this nested list:

o wombats o badgers

common wombat

hairy-nosed wombat

o squirrels

This is what s/he writes. What is the error? Fix it.

>li>badgers
>wombats
<u>><u>>

Two syntaxes

- In fact, HTML5 has two sets of syntax rules
 XML syntax uses a very strict set of rules, e.g.:

o tags must be in lowercase

- o each start tag must have an end tag or, for void elements, an extra slash
 - o attribute values must be quoted
- o ...and so on
- HTML syntax allows you to break all the above rules...in certain cases
- Ironically, in my view, it's easier to use the strict rules!

HTML validation

- What does your browser do if your web page is not well-formed?
- Browsers (almost) never give error messages
- o They do their best to build the tree and display the
- So how do you know if your page is well-formed or not?
 - Validate it:

https://html5.validator.nu/

• (Similarly, you can check that all links work: https://validator.w3.org/checklink)