

CS1115/CS5002

Web Development 1

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Running example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8" />
  <title>Party Party - Cocktails - Mojitos</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" />
</head>
<body>

  <header>
    <h1>Party-Party-Party</h1>
    <p>The site for all your party needs</p>
  </header>

  <nav>
    <ul>
      <li>Cocktails
        <ul>
          <li><a href="cubalibre.html" lang="es">Cuba Libre</a></li>
          <li><a href="" lang="es">Mojitos</a></li>
          <li><a href="screwdriver.html">Screwdriver</a></li>
          <li><a href="zombie.html">Zombie</a></li>
        </ul>
      </li>
      <li>Finger Food
        <ul>
          <li><a href="guacamole.html" lang="es">Guacamole</a></li>
          <li><a href="pizzafritata.html" lang="it">Pizza Fritata</a></li>
          <li><a href="samosas.html" lang="pa">Samosas</a></li>
        </ul>
      </li>
      <li>Party Games
        <ul>
          <li><a href="spinthebbottle.html">Spin-the-Bottle</a></li>
          <li><a href="twister.html">Twister</a></li>
        </ul>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </nav>

  <main>

    <h1>Mojitos</h1>

    <p>

      To bring the spirit of the Caribbean to your party, why not serve
      <i class="cocktail" lang="es">Mojitos</i>? Sweet but cool, they're
      sure to get you in touch with your Latin side.

    </p>

    <figure>
      
      <figcaption>
        <a href="https://www.flickr.com/photos/preppybyday/5084101811/">Mojito</a>
        <span class="attribution">
          by <a href="https://www.flickr.com/photos/preppybyday/">The Culinary Geek</a>
          (licenced under <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/">CC BY 2

```

```
<li>&frac{1}{2}> lime</li>
<li>7 oz. Club soda</li>
</ul>
</section>
<section id="instructions">
<h1>Instructions</h1>
<p>
For the best <i class="cocktail" lang="es">Mojitos</i> this side
of Waterford,
</p>
<ol>
<li>Sently <b>crush</b> the mint leaves in a cool tall glass.</li>
<li><b>squeeze</b> the lime over the leaves.</li>
<li><b>sprinkle</b> the sugar into the mix.</li>
<li><b>fill</b> with ice.</li>
<li><b>toss in</b> the rum.</li>
<li><b>trickle in</b> in the club soda; and finally</li>
<li><b>stir</b> lightly.</li>
</ol>
</section>
<p id="warning">
<strong>Enjoy alcohol sensibly.</strong>
</p>
</main>
<aside>
<h1>Did you know<del>hellip?</del></h1>
<p>
<i class="cocktail" lang="es">Mojito</i> is pronounced
<i>Moh-HEE-toh</i>.
</p>
<p>
<i class="cocktail" lang="es">Mojitos</i> should be served in a
Collins glass.
</p>
<p>
<i class="cocktail" lang="es">Mojitos</i> were a favourite with author
<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Hemingway">Ernest Hemingway</a>.
It is said that he enjoyed them at their birthplace,
<i lang="es">La Bodeguita del Medio</i> in Havana, Cuba.
</p>
</aside>
</footer>
<p>
<small>
&copy; Derek Bridge. All rights reserved.
</small>
</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML5 elements

- There about [110 elements in HTML5](#)
- For *Web Development 1*, you should learn:
 - html, head, meta, title, link, body
 - h1–h6, p, ul, ol, li
 - section, article, header, footer, nav, aside, div
 - em, strong, i, b, small, span
 - a
 - img, picture, figure, figcaption, video, audio
 - table, caption, tr, th, td
- For *Web Development 2*, you will learn some more
- Be warned:
 - Many elements in HTML4 and earlier are not in HTML5, e.g. font, center, big
 - Several elements in HTML4 and earlier have new meanings in HTML5, e.g. i, b, small

Elements for page structure

header

nav

main

A group of introductory elements

A group of page or site navigation links (a navigation menu)

The main content of the page (only one per page; never nested within the other elements on this slide)

aside

A group of content that is tangentially related to the page or surrounding context (e.g. an advertising sidebar)

footer

Information about the page or section or article (author, copyright, etc.)

Sections and articles

- An HTML5 section is a thematic grouping—usually part of a larger whole
- An HTML5 article is also a thematic grouping—but this time one that is self-contained
- Rule-of-thumb: if you can imagine copying the content and reusing it elsewhere—on another page—or distributing it for others to use on their sites, then use article
- sections & articles often contain h1s or even headers & footers
- You can nest sections & articles within other sections & articles

The div element

- In earlier versions of HTML, we grouped the elements of a document using div
- It otherwise has no meaning
- In HTML5 web sites, div is a last resort—when nothing else is suitable—and should be much rarer!

Class exercise: section or article?

- The chapters of a story
- A school news letter contains a write-up of a recent school theatrical production, an announcement of a student achievement award, and publicity for a fund-raising fête
- A corporate web site contains a page of press releases—stories that the company has written about itself
- A scientist writes a web page that describes an experiment: introduction, method, results, conclusions
- A tutorial on a web page comprises a sequence of lessons
- Blog posts on a blog
- Each advertisement on a page of classified ads
- Each post in an Internet forum
- A home page contains a welcome blurb, a set of links to other pages, and some contact information
- An estate agent has a web page that describes a house. The page contains a description of each room in the house

Question: What happens if you make the wrong choice?

Headings, again

- We saw that <h1> was for major headings
 - But it's not just for the main heading on your page, e.g. in the <header>
 - It's also for the main heading within each <section>, <article>, etc.
- <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5> and <h6>:
 - Can be used for lower-rank headings
 - But I prefer to avoid using them altogether

HTML5: Text-level elements

- Use **em** to emphasize a span of text for *contrast*
- Use **strong** to draw special attention to an important span of text
- Use **i** when you need to distinguish a title, a name, a technical term or a phrase in a foreign language from surrounding text
- Use **b** to distinguish keywords or key phrases from surrounding text

HTML5: big and small

- The **big** tag has gone
- The **small** tag has been redefined
 - it is now marks up **small print**: short spans of text that present disclaimers, caveats, legal restrictions, copyrights or attribution, e.g.

```
<footer>  
<p>  
    <small>  
        &copy; Derek Bridge. All rights reserved.  
    </small>  
</p>  
</footer>
```

Class exercise: em, strong, i or b?

- That's not a **badger**! It's a **shaving brush**.
- **Save your work** to **disk frequently**.
- If it's not your **own** work, you will score zero.
- Well, **Introduction to Programming** is **my** favourite module.
- **CS117** teaches you **how to write programs** and **how to test them**.
- **Litost** is a Czech word that is virtually **untranslatable** but means something like a state of **agony** and **torment** created by the sudden sight of one's own **misery**.

The span element

- Like **<div>**, the **** element has no meaning
- It is used as a last resort—to mark up a run of text when nothing else is suitable

Does it matter?

- Choosing the 'wrong' tags often has no visible consequences
- But choosing the 'right' tags has advantages:
 - can make it easier to write good CSS
 - can make it easier to write good JavaScript
 - can make it easier for screen readers and other assistive technologies to present the pages to users who have disabilities
 - can make it easier for search engines to index your pages correctly