

HTML

HTML Formatting Elements

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Small text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

Browsers display `` as ``, and `` as `<i>`. However, there is a difference in the meaning of these tags: `` and `<i>` defines bold and italic text, but `` and `` means that the text is important.

HTML5 Semantic Elements

Semantic elements are those elements which clearly define their content. Semantic tag clearly describes it's meaning to both the browser and developer.

- `<article>` Defines an article
- `<aside>` Defines content aside from the page content
- `<details>` Defines additional details that the user can view or hide
- `<figcaption>` Defines a caption for a `<figure>` element
- `<figure>` Specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.
- `<footer>` Defines a footer for a document or section
- `<header>` Specifies a header for a document or section
- `<main>` Specifies the main content of a document
- `<mark>` Defines marked/highlighted text
- `<nav>` Defines navigation links
- `<section>` Defines a section in a document
- `<summary>` Defines a visible heading for a `<details>` element
- `<time>` Defines a date/time. It can also be used to encode dates and times in a machine-readable way so that user agents can offer to add birthday reminders or scheduled events to the user's calendar, and search engines can produce smarter results.

Header

Sidebar

Main Content

Footer

HTML Non-Semantic Elements

Non-semantic elements tell nothing clearly about their contents,

- `<div>` is a block level non-semantic element, which you should only use if you can't think of a better semantic block element to use, or don't want to add any specific meaning.
- `` is an inline non-semantic element, which you should only use if you can't think of a better semantic text element to wrap your content, or don't want to add any specific meaning.

Hyperlinks

Hyperlinks allow linking documents to any other document.

Absolute URL: a full web address

Relative URL: without <https://www...>

Target Attribute: The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

- `_blank` - Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
- `_self` - Opens the linked document in the same window/tab as it was clicked (this is default)
- `_parent` - Opens the linked document in the parent frame
- *framename* - Opens the linked document in a named frame

Title attribute specifies extra information about an element. The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.

Link Colors: By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

You can change the default colors, by using CSS.

Hyperlinks

Clear link wording is a good practice (avoid “click here”)

- Accessibility: screen readers jump from link to link, search engines use links text, readers often skim the page
- Don't repeat the URL as part of the link text
- Don't say "link" or "links to" in the link text
- Keep your link label as short as possible
- Minimize instances where multiple copies of the same text are linked to different places

Exercise

Create a home page with navigation menu linking to home, projects, pictures, contacts.

HTML Character Entities

Character entities are used to display reserved characters in HTML.

- `<` : <
- `>` : >
- ` ` : non-breaking space
- `"` : "
- `¢` : ¢
- `¥` : ¥
- `&4568;` : ©
- `®` : ®

Non-Breaking Space

A non-breaking space is a space that will not break into a new line.

Two words separated by a non-breaking space will stick together (not break into a new line). This is handy when breaking the words might be disruptive.

Another common use of the non-breaking space is to prevent browsers from truncating spaces in HTML pages.

If you write 10 spaces in your text, the browser will remove 9 of them. To add real spaces to your text, you can use the ** **character entity.

Checkout more HTML symbols [here](#).

HTML Page Structure

header: `<header>`. navigation bar: `<nav>`.

main content: `<main>`, with various content subsections represented by `<article>`, `<section>`, and `<div>` elements.

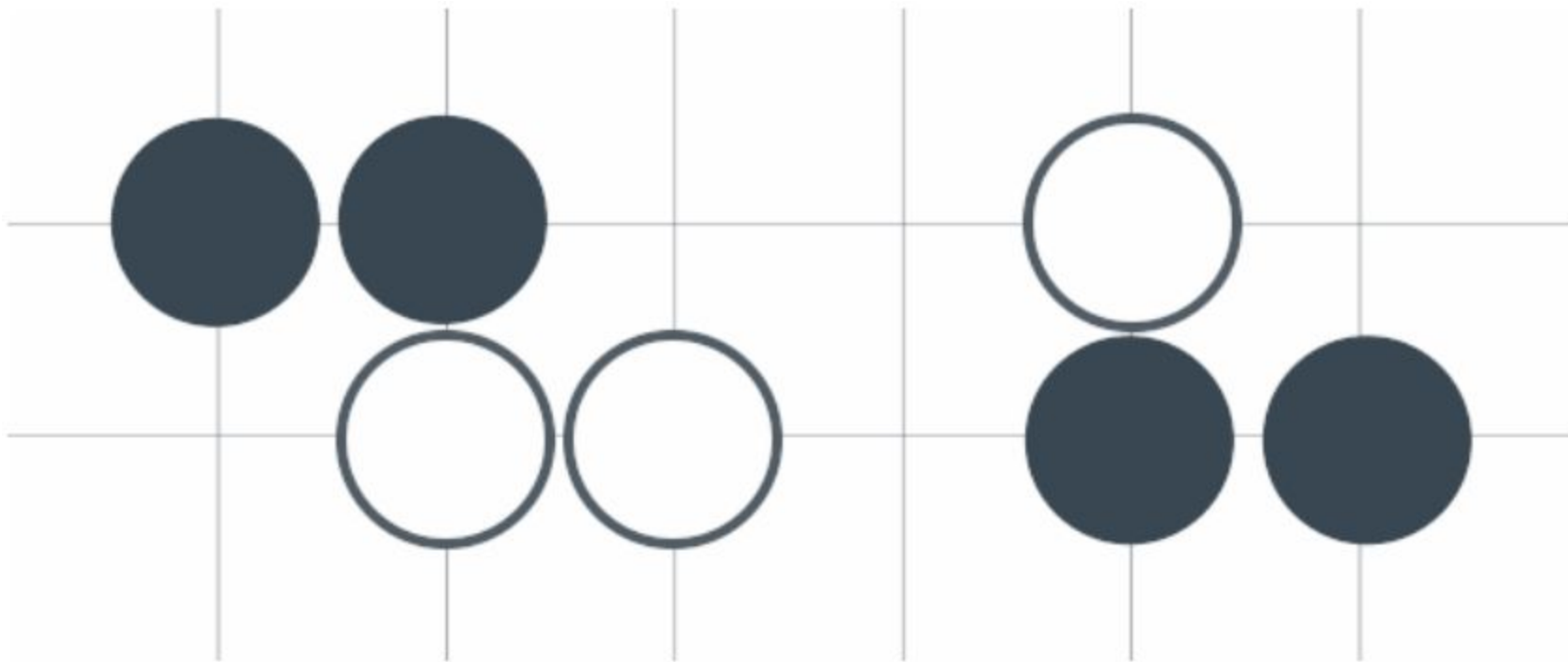
sidebar: `<aside>`; often placed inside `<main>`.

footer: `<footer>`

Exercise

Recreate the following mockup using HTML. You will need to apply your knowledge about headings, formatting elements, links, span, etc. Do not use CSS for this exercise.

Use the following image to recreate the mockup.



Validation

The W3C has built both HTML and CSS validators that will scan code for mistakes

<http://validator.w3.org/>

<http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>