

Arisa Fukushima

ART 272

Professor Carrie

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HTML & CSS CH. 1 & 2 NOTES

Ch 1: Structure

Intro:

- Web pages act as electronic forms of documents which we come across regularly on a day to day basis. Newspapers, shop catalogues etc.
- Structure is important in documents to help reader understand the messages being conveyed

How pages use structure:

- Main headings, sub-headings, body text

HTML Describes the structure of pages:

- HTML code are made up of HTML **elements**
 - Usually made up of 2 tags: and **opening** and **closing** tag
 - Closing tag has an extra forward slash in it.
 - Each HTML element tells the browser something about the information that sits between its opening and closing tags.

HTML uses elements to describe the structure of pages:

- `<html>` = opening tag indicates anything between it & a closing `</html>` tag is HTML code.
- `<body>` = anything between it & a closing `</body>` is shown inside the main browser window.
- `<h1>` , `</h1>` = main heading
- `<p>` , `</p>` = paragraph of text
- `<h2>` , `</h2>` = sub-heading

Example:

```
<html>

<body>

<h1> this is the main heading. </h1>

<p> introduction paragraph </p>

<h2> sub-heading </h2>

<p> another paragraph </p>

</body>

</html>
```

Attributes tell us more about elements:

- Tell us additional information about contents of an element
 - Appear on opening tag of an element.

- Made up of 2 parts: a name & a value, separated by equal sign.

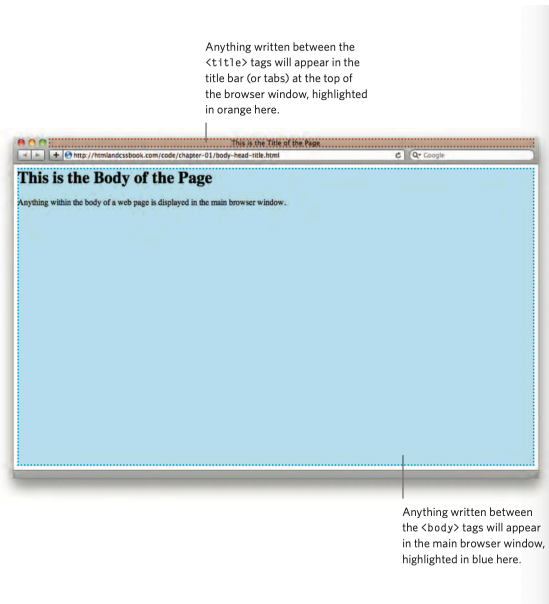
Example:

<p lang = "en - us"> Paragraph in English </p>

- lang = attribute name: indicates language used in this element
 - "en - us" = attribute value: specifies it is US English
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- Majority of attributes can only be used on certain elements, a few can appear on every ex. lang
 - Most attributes are either pre-defined or follow a stipulated format

Body, Head & Title:

- <body> = shown inside the main browser element
- <head> = usually comes before <body>, contains info *about* the page, usually find a <title> inside <head> element
- <title> = either shown at the top of the browser either in the tab, or above where you type the URL for the site.



Code in a Content Management System:

- Blogging, e-commerce, rarely see `<html>`, `<head>`, `<body>` elements.
- Will present every page with the same template, for example a clothing site with 1000 items need multiple pages to display different items.
- Text Editors:
 - Gives you different options to style text, add links, or insert images
 - Behind the scene add HTML code to these elements
 - Can edit these templates using an editor to alter sections of a website.

Ch. 2 Text:

Intro:

- Structural markup = the elements you can use to describe both headings and paragraphs
- Semantic markup = provides extra information, ex. Emphasis is placed in a sentence, something is written in a quotation..

Headings:

- HTML has 6 levels of headings
- `<h1>` = main headings
- `<h2>` = subheadings
- `<h3>` = further sections under the sub headings
- Control the size of font

Bold & Italic:

- `` = bold
- `<i>` = italicized

Superscript & subscript:

- `<sup>` = Suffixes of dates or mathematical concepts 2^2
- `<sub>` = commonly used with footnotes or chemical formulas H₂O

White Space:

- Extra space web page authors add to make code easier to read.

Line Breaks & Horizontal Rules:

- `
` = line break
- `<hr />` = horizontal rule

Visual Editor & Code Views:

- Code Management systems and HTML editors have 2 views of the page you are creating.
- Visual Editors: resemble word processors, allow you to control the presentation of text.
- Code Views: shows code created by visual editors so you can manually edit it, or enter new code yourself.

Semantic Markup:

- Some text elements are not intended to affect the structure of your web page but add extra information to the pages.
 - `` = indicates emphasis on specific words
 - `<blockquote>` = indicates a block of text is a quotation, longer than sentence quote

Strong & Emphasis:

- `` = has strong importance, display in bold
- `` = indicates emphasis, display in italic

Quotations:

- `<q>` = used for shorter quotes

Abbreviations & Acronyms:

- `<abbr>` = a title attribute is used to specify the full term.

Citations & Definitions:

- `<cite>` = referencing
- `<dfn>` = first time definition a new terminology

Author Details:

- `<address>` = contains contact details for author of the page

Changed to Content:

- `<ins>` = show content inserted into the doc
- `` = show text that has been deleted
- `<s>` = no longer accurate or relevant info

This is a very simple HTML page that demonstrates text markup.

Structural markup includes elements such as <h1>, <h2>, and <p>. Semantic information is carried in elements such as <cite> and .

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Text</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>The Story in the Book</h1>
    <h2>Chapter 1</h2>
    <p>Molly had been staring out of her window for about
      an hour now. On her desk, lying between the copies
      of <i>Nature</i>, <i>New Scientist</i>, and all
      the other scientific journals her work had
      appeared in, was a well thumbed copy of <cite>On
      The Road</cite>. It had been Molly's favorite book
      since college, and the longer she spent in these
      four walls the more she felt she needed to be
      free.</p>
    <p>She had spent the last ten years in this room,
      sitting under a poster with an Oscar Wilde quote
      proclaiming that <q>Work is the refuge of
      people who have nothing better to do</q>. Although
      many considered her pioneering work, unraveling
      the secrets of the llama <abbr
        title="Deoxyribonucleic acid">DNA</abbr>, to be an
      outstanding achievement, Molly <em>did</em> think
      she had something better to do.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

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