

Defining the Page Structure



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Overview



The HTML content model

Working with semantic elements

Using our code in older browsers



The HTML Content Model



The Old Content Model

Inline

Don't start new line

Contains text or other inline elements

``, ``, `<a>`, ``

Block

Start a new line

Take up all available width

`<h1>`, `<div>`, `<p>`





HTML is about giving meaning to content

- Semantic elements

Layout is handled by CSS





Content types

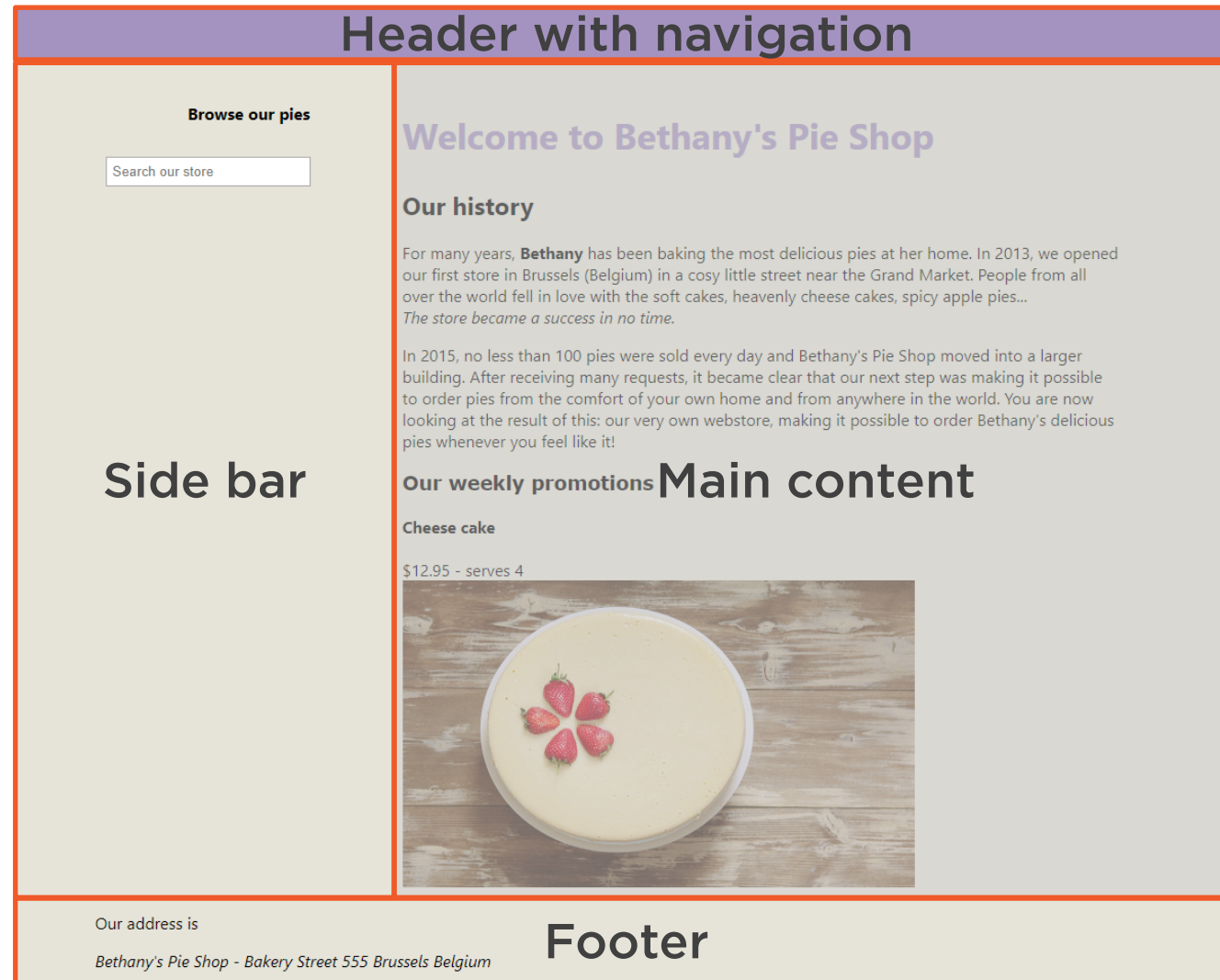
- Metadata
- Flow
- Sectioning
- Phrasing
- Heading
- Embedded
- Interactive



Working with Semantic Elements



The Target Page





<div>

- Used for separating page in different blocks
- Superseded by semantic elements
- Purely used for layout



<div>

```
<div id="header">
```

```
<div id="sidebar">
```

```
<div id="main">
```

```
<div id="footer">
```

Sectioning Semantic Elements

`<article>`

`<section>`

`<nav>`

`<aside>`



Flow Content Elements

`<header>`

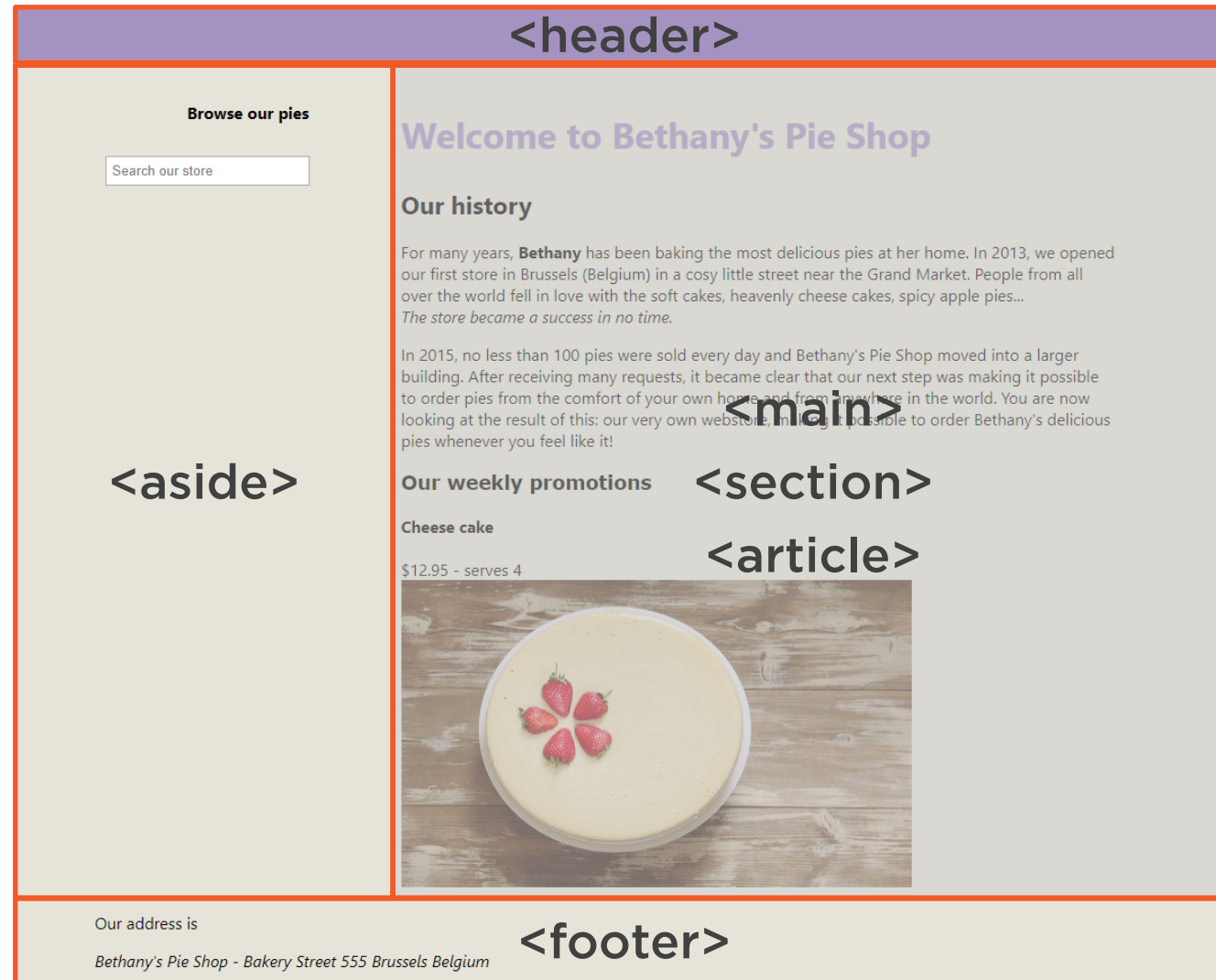
`<footer>`

`<main>`

`<address>`



The Target Page





What to choose?

Different elements are sometimes closely related

Your page will still work if you choose a different element



Demo



Creating our page outline

Adding the main content



Learning More



CSS Path:

www.pluralsight.com/paths/css



Demo



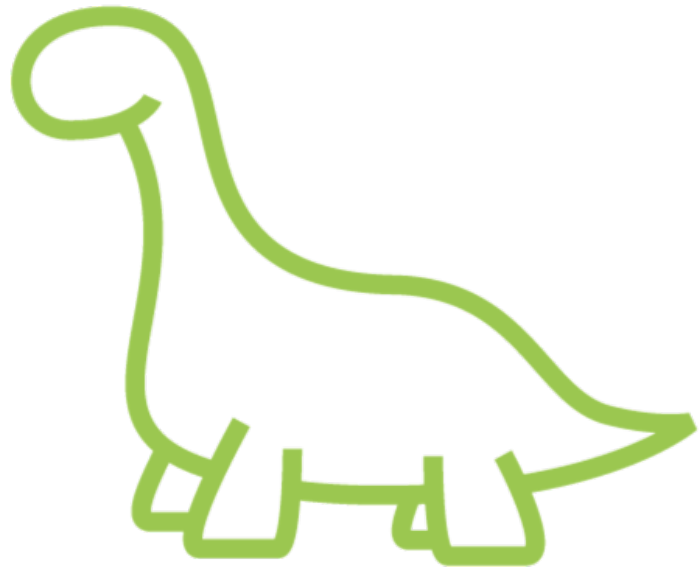
Exploring other site's structure

Using Chrome dev tools



Using Our Code in Older Browsers





Older browsers are still around

Don't know these elements

- Added with HTML5
- Mostly pre-Internet Explorer 9
- Fixed with script



Demo



Making our page work in old browsers



Summary



Semantic elements give meaning to content

Styles are used to apply UI information





Up next:
Adding images

