

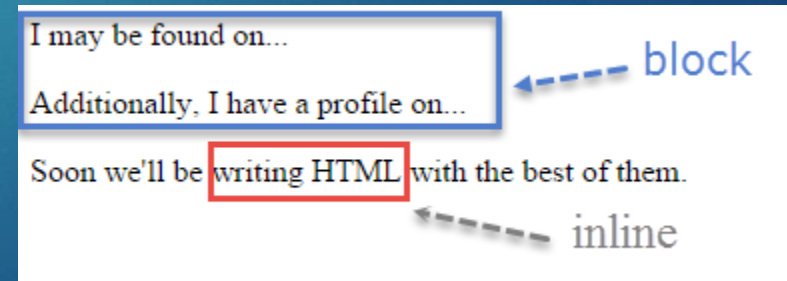
Coding Temple

GETTING TO KNOW HTML

Divisions and Spans

- ▶ Have no semantic meaning, exist for styling purposes only
- ▶ Act purely as containers, but are extremely important when building websites
- ▶ **<div>** is a block-level element is used to identify large groupings of content, and which helps to build a web page's layout and design
- ▶ **** is an inline-level element commonly used to identify smaller groupings of text within a block-level element
- ▶ Block-level is when elements are stacked one after another vertically
- ▶ Inline-level is when elements are side-by-side

```
<div class="social">  
  <p>I may be found on...</p>  
  <p>Additionally, I have a profile on...</p>  
</div>  
  
<!-- Span -->  
<p>Soon we'll be <span class="tooltip">writing HTML</span> with the best of them.</p>
```



Headings

- ▶ Block-level elements, and they come in six different rankings
- ▶ **<h1>** to **<h6>**
- ▶ Headings help to quickly break up content and establish hierarchy, and they are key identifiers for users reading a page.
- ▶ Allows search engines to index and determine the content on a page (semantics)
- ▶ **<h1>** is used for main heading
- ▶ **<h2>** is used for sub-headings and on-wards (h3 > h4 > h5 > h6)

```
<h1>Heading Level 1</h1>  
<h2>Heading Level 2</h2>  
<h3>Heading Level 3</h3>  
<h4>Heading Level 4</h4>  
<h5>Heading Level 5</h5>  
<h6>Heading Level 6</h6>
```

Heading Level 1

Heading Level 2

Heading Level 3

Heading Level 4

Heading Level 5

Heading Level 6

Paragraphs

- ▶ Defined using the `<p>` block-level element
- ▶ They can appear one after another, adding information to a page as desired.
- ▶ Text rendered on a browser is formatted, removing all whitespaces

```
<p>Steve Jobs was a co-founder and longtime chief executive officer at Apple. On June 12, 2005, Steve gave the commencement address at Stanford University.</p>  
<p>In his address Steve urged graduates to follow their dreams and, despite any setbacks, to never give up&ndash;advice which he sincerely took to heart.</p>
```

- ▶ `<pre>` is a block-level element
- ▶ Text rendered on a browser is pre-formatted, all whitespaces remain intact

```
Steve Jobs was a co-founder and longtime chief executive officer at Apple. On June 12, 2005, Steve gave the commencement address at Stanford University.
```

```
In his address Steve urged graduates to follow their dreams and, despite any setbacks, to never give up—advice which he sincerely took to heart.
```

```
Steve Jobs was a co-founder and longtime chief executive officer at Apple.
```

```
On June 12, 2005, Steve gave the commencement address at Stanford University.
```


Bold Text

- ▶ By enclosing words in the tags `` and `` we can make the characters appear bold
- ▶ The `` does not imply any additional meaning
 - ▶ Represents a style (CSS: **font-weight** property)
- ▶ By enclosing words in the tags `` and `` we can make the characters appear bold
- ▶ The `` element indicates that its content has strong importance
 - ▶ Used for semantics markup
 - ▶ Search engines use these “important” keywords for search results
 - ▶ Represents structure

```
<p>This text has been <b>bolded</b></p>  
<p>This text has a <strong>strong importance</strong></p>
```

This text has been **bolded**

This text has a **strong importance**

Italics Text

- ▶ By enclosing words in the tags `<i>` and `</i>` we can make the characters appear italicized
- ▶ The `<i>` does not imply any additional meaning
 - ▶ Represents a style (CSS: **font-style** property)
- ▶ By enclosing words in the tags `` and `` we can make the characters appear italicized
- ▶ The `` element indicates that its content have a stressed emphasis
 - ▶ Used for semantics markup
 - ▶ Search engines use these “emphasized” keywords for search results
 - ▶ Represents structure

```
<p>This text has been <i>italicized</i></p>  
<p>This text has a <em>stressed emphasis</em></p>
```

This text has been *italicized*

This text has a *stressed emphasis*

Horizontal and Break Lines

- ▶ Horizontal, **<hr />**, and Break line, **
, are considered as **self-closing or **empty elements**.
- ▶ **
** creates a line break, like page break from MS Word.
 - ▶ *Can be used mid paragraph to break apart the paragraph.*

```
<p>  
  The Earth<br />gets one hundred tons heavier  
  every day<br />due to falling space dust  
</p>
```

The Earth
gets one hundred tons heavier every day
due to falling space dust

- ▶ **<hr />** creates a horizontal line across the page

```
<p>  
  The Earth<br /><hr />gets one hundred tons heavier  
  every day<br />due to falling space dust  
</p>
```

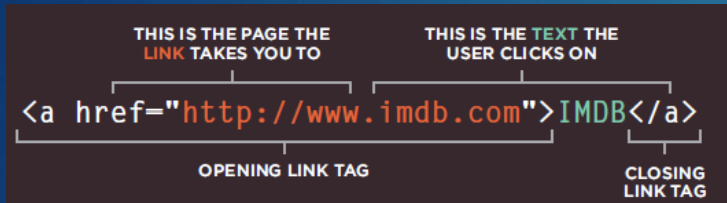
The Earth

gets one hundred tons heavier every day
due to falling space dust

Hyperlinks

- ▶ Links are created using the `<a>` element
- ▶ Users can click on anything between the `<a>` and the closing `` tag
- ▶ You specify which page you want to link to using the **href** attribute
- ▶ Common types of links:
 - ▶ Links from one website to another
 - ▶ Links from one page to another on the same website
 - ▶ Link from one part of a web page to another part of the same page
 - ▶ Links that open in a new browser window
 - ▶ Links that start up your email program and address a new email to someone

Link Start!!!



```
<a href="home.html">Home</a>
<a href="Profile/index.html">Profile</a>
<a href="#bottom">Go to bottom</a>

<div id="bottom"></div>
```

- ▶ When you link to a different website, the value of the **href** attribute will be the full web address for the site. This is also known as an **Absolute URL**
 - ▶ The example to the left has the full address for IMDB's website.
- ▶ When you link to a page within the same website, the value of the **href** attribute will be the path to the page. This is also known as a **Relative URL**
- ▶ The example to the right shows multiple different ways to create a link within same website
 - ▶ First one uses a *relative url*
 - ▶ Second one uses a *relative url*
 - ▶ Third one links to a location within the same website by the id of the element
 - ▶ Don't forget the hashtag symbol before the id of the element (#)
 - ▶ Generally used on div elements

Where to? Post Office??

- ▶ By default a link will always open in the same page
- ▶ What if we wanted to open it in a new tab or window?
- ▶ The **target** attribute determines where the link will be displayed, and the **_blank** values specifies a new window

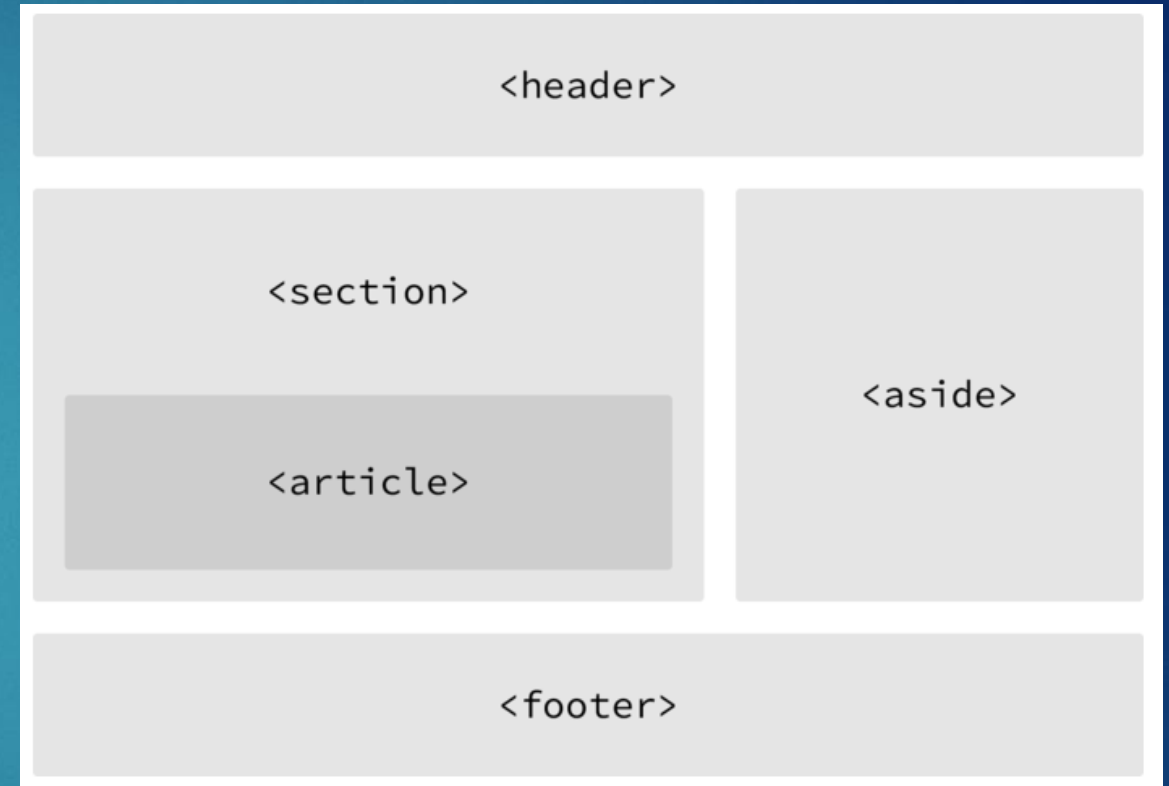
```
<a href="http://www.imdb.com" target="_blank" >IMDB</a>
```

- ▶ To create an email link, the **href** attribute value needs to start with **mailto:** followed by the email address to which the should be sent.
- ▶ To send an email to Hitesh Patel, Lead instructor of Coding Temple, the **href** attribute value would be **mailto:hiteshp@codingtemple.com**

```
<a href="mailto:hiteshp@codingtemple.com" >Email Lead Instructor</a>
```

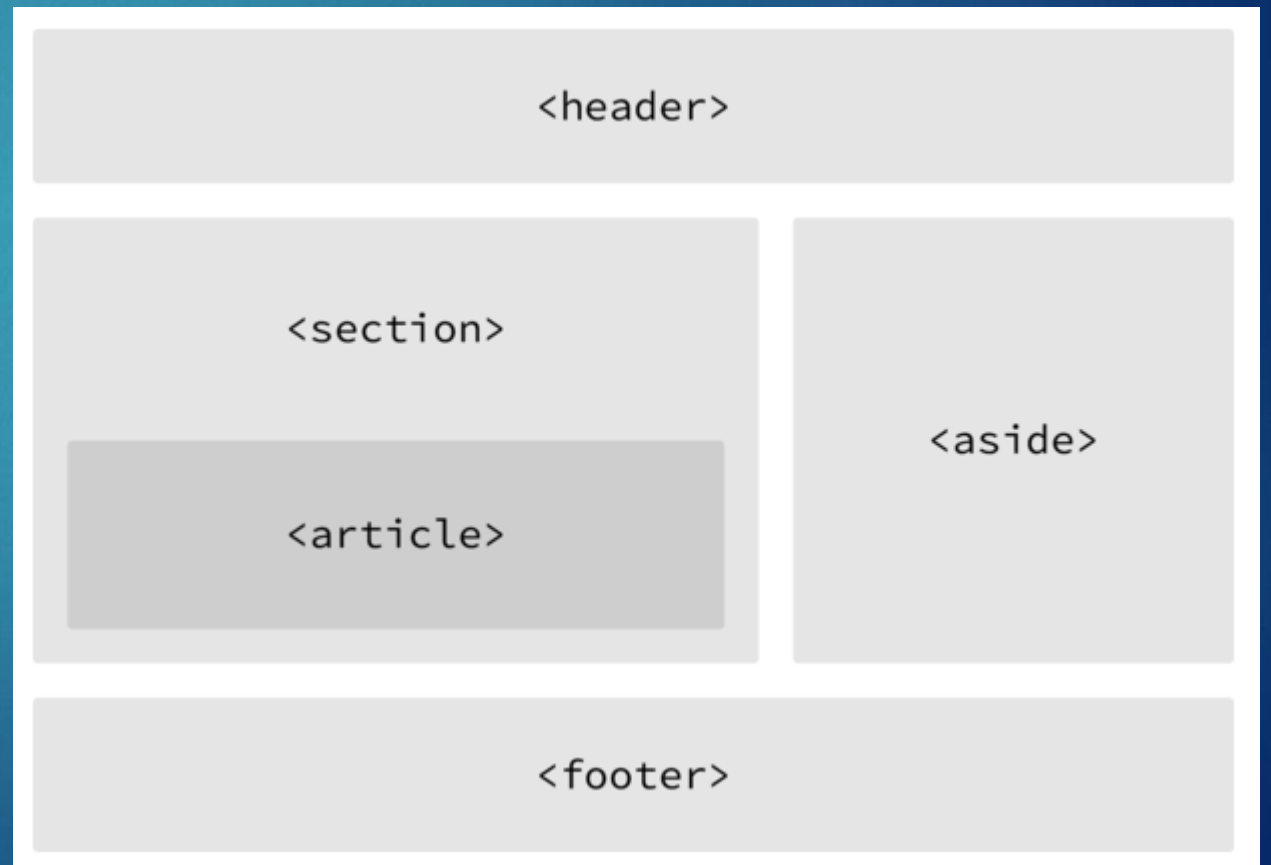
Semantics Overview

- ▶ Practice of giving content on the page meaning and structure by using the proper element
- ▶ Semantic code describes the value of content on a page, regardless of the style or appearance of that content.
- ▶ Easier to manage and work with, as it shows clearly what each piece of content is about.
- ▶ Semantics can also be used to develop websites for visually-impaired



Building Structure

- ▶ For the longest time the structure was building using the `<div>` elements
- ▶ The problem was that **div** elements provide no **semantic** value, and it was fairly difficult to determine the intention of these divisions
- ▶ Fortunately HTML5 introduced new structurally based elements
 - ▶ `<header>`
 - ▶ `<nav>`
 - ▶ `<article>`
 - ▶ `<section>`
 - ▶ `<aside>`
 - ▶ `<footer>`



Header

- ▶ The **<header>** element, like it sounds, is used to identify the top of a page, article, section, or other segment of a page.
- ▶ It may include a heading, introductory text, and even navigation
- ▶ Don't confuse the **<header>** with the **<head>** element, or the heading elements **<h1>** to **<h6>**
 - ▶ They all have different semantic meanings
- ▶ The **<header>** element is a structural element and outlines the heading of a segment of a page. It falls within the **<body>** element
- ▶ The **<head>** is used to outline the metadata
- ▶ **<h1>** to **<h6>**, are used to designate multiple levels of text headings throughout a page

Navigation

- ▶ The **<nav>** element identifies a section of major navigational links on a page.
- ▶ This element should be reserved for primary navigation sections only, such as:
 - ▶ Global Navigation
 - ▶ Table of content
 - ▶ Previous/next links
 - ▶ Other noteworthy groups of navigational links
- ▶ Links included within the **<nav>** element will link to other pages within the same website or to parts of the same web page.
- ▶ Other links should only the anchor element, **<a>**

```
<header>
  <h2>Coding Temple</h2>
  <nav>
    <a href="index.html">Home</a>
    <a href="courses.html">Courses</a>
    <a href="students.html">Students</a>
    <a href="apply.html">Apply Now</a>
  </nav>
</header>
```

Coding Temple

[Home](#) [Courses](#) [Students](#) [Apply Now](#)

Article

- ▶ The **<article>** element is used to identify a section of independent, self-contained content that may be independently distributed or reused.
- ▶ Will often be used to markup blog posts, newspaper articles, user-submitted content, and the like.
- ▶ If a page contains several articles, then each individual article would live inside its own **<article>** element
- ▶ The **<article>** element can even be nested inside each other.
 - ▶ A blog post might live inside a **<article>** element and each comment on the article could live inside its own child **<article>** element

```
<article>
  <figure>
    
    <figcaption>Bok Choi</figcaption>
  </figure>
  <hgroup>
    <h2>Japanese Vegetarian</h2>
    <h3>Five week course in London</h3>
  </hgroup>
  <p>A five week introduction to traditional
    Japanese vegetarian meals, teaching you a
    selection of rice and noodle dishes.</p>
</article>
```

Sections

- ▶ The **<section>** element is used to identify a thematic grouping of content, which generally, includes a heading.
- ▶ Commonly used to break up and provide hierarchy to a page
- ▶ Because the **<section>** element groups related items together, it may contain several distinct **<article>** elements that have a common theme or purpose

```
<section class="popular-recipes">
  <h2>Popular Recipes</h2>
  <a href="">Yakitori (grilled chicken)</a>
  <a href="">Tsukune (minced chicken patties)</a>
  <a href="">Okonomiyaki (savory pancakes)</a>
  <a href="">Mizutaki (chicken stew)</a>
</section>
<section class="contact-details">
  <h2>Contact</h2>
  <p>Yoko's Kitchen<br />
    27 Redchurch Street<br />
    Shoreditch<br />
    London E2 7DP</p>
</section>
```


Aside

- ▶ The **<aside>** element has two purposes, depending on whether it is inside an **<article>** element or not
- ▶ When it is inside an **<article>** element, it should contain information that is related to the article but not essential to its overall meaning
 - ▶ A glossary might be considered as an aside to the article it relates to
- ▶ When it is outside the **<article>** element, it acts as a container for content that is related to the entire page.

```
<aside>
  <section class="popular-recipes">
    <h2>Popular Recipes</h2>
    <a href="">Yakitori (grilled chicken)</a>
    <a href="">Tsukune (minced chicken patties)</a>
    <a href="">Okonomiyaki (savory pancakes)</a>
    <a href="">Mizutaki (chicken stew)</a>
  </section>
  <section class="contact-details">
    <h2>Contact</h2>
    <p>Yoko's Kitchen<br />
      27 Redchurch Street<br />
      Shoreditch<br />
      London E2 7DP</p>
  </section>
</aside>
```

Footer

- ▶ The **<footer>** element identifies the closing or end of a page, article, section, or other segment of a page.
- ▶ Generally the **<footer>** element is found at the bottom of its parent.
- ▶ Content within the **<footer>** element should be relative information and should not diverge from the document or section it is included within
- ▶ The footer might contain links to share the article on social networking sites.

```
<footer>  
  &copy; 2011 Yoko's Kitchen  
</footer>
```

Challenge

- ▶ Create Profile page about yourself
- ▶ Main Header should have your name
- ▶ Subsequent sections
 - ▶ About Me
 - ▶ Brief description about where your from and couple hobbies and interests
 - ▶ Work Experience
 - ▶ Boot camp Expectations
- ▶ Use what you have learned so far to create a simple website