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CSCI-UA-4-005

Intro to Web Design + Computer Principles

HTML Workshop

Professor Emily Zhao
M/W 12:30PM – 1:45PM

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Agenda

— Paths Review
— *Code-Along: NYC Site*
  — HTML `<table>`
  — Semantic vs Non-Semantic HTML Tags
  — URIs
— Assignment #2 Workshop

To Do:

— Ed Lesson: CSS Basics (due Wed before class)
— Assignment #2 (due Wed at 11:59PM)

Today's Attendance
(via PollEverywhere)

pollev.com/emilyzhao

→ File Paths Review quiz

Code Along: NYC Site

New York City

- Manhattan
- Brooklyn
- Queens
- Staten Island
- Bronx

Introduction

New York is the most populous city in the United States and the center of the New York Metropolitan Area, one of the most populous urban agglomerations in the world. The city is referred to as New York City or the City of New York to distinguish it from the State of New York, of which it is a part. A global power city, New York exerts a significant impact upon commerce, finance, media, art, fashion, research, technology, education, and entertainment. The home of the United Nations Headquarters, New York is an important center for international diplomacy and has been described as the cultural capital of the world.

About

Located on one of the world's largest natural harbors, New York City consists of five boroughs, each of which is a county of New York State. The five boroughs—The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island–were consolidated into a single city in 1898. With a census-estimated 2012 population of 8,336,697 distributed over a land area of just 302.64 square miles, New York is the most densely populated major city in the United States. As many as 800 languages are spoken in New York, making it the most linguistically diverse city in the world. The New York Metropolitan Area's population is the United States' largest, with 18.9 million people distributed over 6,720 square miles, and is also part of the most populous combined statistical area in the United States, containing 22.2 million people as of 2011.

History

New York traces its roots to its 1624 founding as a trading post by colonists of the Dutch Republic and was named New Amsterdam in 1626. The city and its surroundings came under English control in 1664 and were renamed New York after King Charles II of England granted the lands to his brother, the Duke of York. New York served as the capital of the United States from 1785 until 1790. It has been the country's largest city since 1790. The Statue of Liberty greeted millions of immigrants as they came to America by ship in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and is a globally recognized symbol of the United States and its democracy.

Introduction to Web Design

New York City

- Manhattan
- Brooklyn
- Queens
- The Bronx
- Staten Island

Manhattan

Geography

Manhattan is one of the five boroughs of New York City, geographically the smallest but also the most densely populated in the city. Located primarily on the island of Manhattan at the mouth of the Hudson River, the borough is conterminous with New York County, an original county of the U.S. state of New York. The borough and county consist of Manhattan Island and several small adjacent islands: Roosevelt Island, Randall's Island, Wards Island, Governors Island, Liberty Island, part of Ellis Island, Mill Rock, and U Thant Island; as well as Marble Hill, a small area on the mainland bordering the Bronx. The City of New York originated at the southern tip of Manhattan and expanded northward.

Characteristics

New York County is the most densely populated county in the United States and is one of the most densely populated areas in the world, with a 2010 population of 1,585,873 living in a land area of 22.96 square miles, or 69,464 residents per square mile, more dense than any individual American city. It is also one of the wealthiest counties in the United States, with a 2005 per capita income above $100,000. Manhattan is the third-largest of New York's five boroughs in population, after Brooklyn and Queens, and it is the smallest borough in land area.

Introduction to Web Design

Semantic HTML

Semantic HTML

— Semantic HTML involves using HTML markup to reinforce the ***meaning*** of the information in webpages rather than merely defining its presentation or look.

— Semantic HTML tags give the browser and other devices understanding the content's structure and how it's supposed to be used or interpreted.

— By using semantic tags, you make your content more accessible to a wider range of users, including those using screen readers and other assistive technologies.

Examples of Semantic HTML Tags

`<article>` Defines a piece of self-contained content that could stand alone and potentially be syndicated.

`<footer>` Defines the footer of a document, containing info about the author, related documents, copyright, etc...

`<header>` Denotes the introductory content of a page, section, or article, which can contain navigation links

`<main>` Represents the dominant content of the `<body>` of a document, unique to that document and excluding content repeated across documents such as sidebars and footers.

`<nav>` Designates a section of navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents. Common examples include menus, tables of contents, and indexes.

`<section>` Represents a generic standalone section of a document, which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it

HTML `<table>`

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Population

Borough	Population	Land Area
Manhattan	1,619,090	23 sq miles
Brooklyn	2,565,635	71 sq miles
Queens	2,272,771	109 sq. miles
The Bronx	1,408,473	42 sq. miles
Staten Island	470,728	58 sq. miles

Introduction to Web Design

`<table>`

`<table>` This tag defines the overall table container. Everything related to the table, including rows, headers, and cells, goes inside this tag.

`<tr>` Stands for "table row". This tag is used to group together a set of cells horizontally as a single row within a table.

`<td>` Stands for "table data". This tag defines a standard cell in the table, which can contain text, images, lists, paragraphs, forms, other tables, etc.

`<th>` Stands for "table header". This tag is used to define header cells in the table, which typically contain bold, centered text by default. Header cells are used to indicate the content of the columns or rows they are related to.

Non-semantic HTML

Non-Semantic HTML Tags

Unlike semantic tags, non-semantic HTML tags are those that don't define any meaning about the content they enclose. They are used to group content, primarily for styling purposes or for achieving a particular layout

`<div>` the Content Division element – as a "pure" container, the `<div>` element does not inherently represent anything. Instead, it's used to group content so it can be easily styled using the `class` or `id` attributes.

`<span>` a generic inline container for phrasing content– very much like a `<div>` element, but `<div>` is a block-level element whereas a `<span>` is an inline-level element

URI Fragment

A URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) fragment is a part of a URL that follows a # symbol and is used to identify a subsection of a document. The fragment directs the browser to scroll to a specific part of the page, which is identified by an element with a matching `id` attribute.

```
http://example.com/page.html#section2
```

URI Fragment

You can create IDs in your page and then append them to the URL to navigate to different parts of pages.

```html
<!-- Link to the fragment -->

<p> Click <a href="#section2">here</a> to go to Section 2 directly.</p>


<!-- Target section with a matching ID -->

<h2 id="section2">Section 2</h2>

<p>This is the content of Section 2. The URI fragment has directed the browser
to scroll to this part of the page.</p>
```
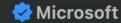
Live Preview

EXTENSIONS: MARKETPLACE

Live Preview

Live Preview
Hosts a local server in your workspace for you to preview your webpages on.
✅ Microsoft

Sick of saving and refreshing your browser? Click the *Extensions* tab on the left menu bar on VSCode and download *Live Preview* from Microsoft.

Live Preview

Preview your HTML files quickly by clicking the preview button in the top right corner of your editor or using the context menu.

Supports "live refreshing" – allowing you to see changes as you make them.

Assignment #2: HTML

For next time

— Ed Lesson: CSS Basics (due before class)
— Assignment #2 (due tonight at 11:59PM)
— Chapter 11: Introducing Cascading Style Sheets
— Chapter 12: Formatting Text