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CSCI-UA-4-005

Intro to Web Design + Computer Principles

HTML (continued)

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

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Agenda

—   HTML review
—   HTML images and links
—   NYC Website Demo
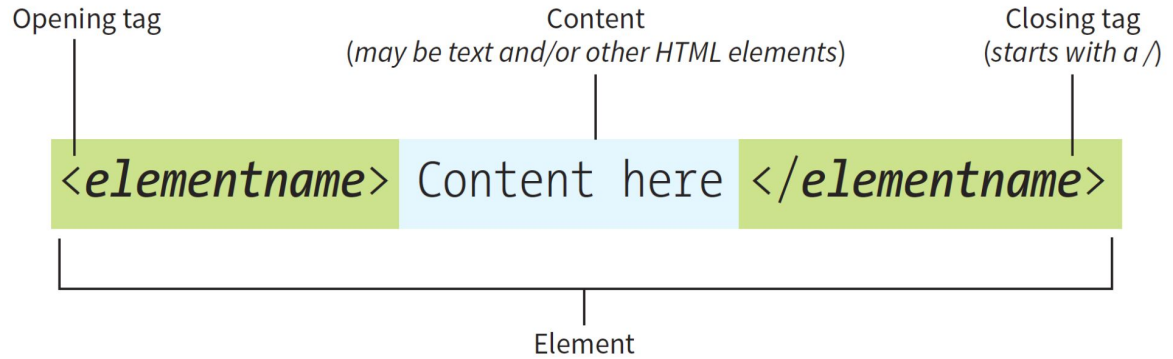—   Introduce Assignment #2

HTML

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Your name goes here</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Introduction to Web Design</h1>
    <p>Your self introduction goes here</p>
    <ul>
      <li>HTML</li>
      <li>CSS</li>
      <li>Raster Graphics</li>
      <li>Vector Graphics</li>
      <li>Page Layout</li>
      <li>Responsive Design</li>
      <li>JavaScript</li>
      <li>Final Project</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML
Element

Opening tag

Content
(may be text and/or other HTML elements)

Closing tag
(starts with a /)

`<elementname>` Content here `</elementname>`

Element

Example: `<h1>Black Goose Bistro</h1>`

FIGURE 4-6. The parts of an HTML container element.

HTML Boilerplate

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
    <title>HTML 5 Boilerplate</title>
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

Absolute urls

— the full URL, including protocol (http/https), the optional subdomain (e.g.www), domain (example.com), and path.
— i.e. https://www.example.com/about/team/

Relative urls

— specifies the location of a resource relative to the current document's location
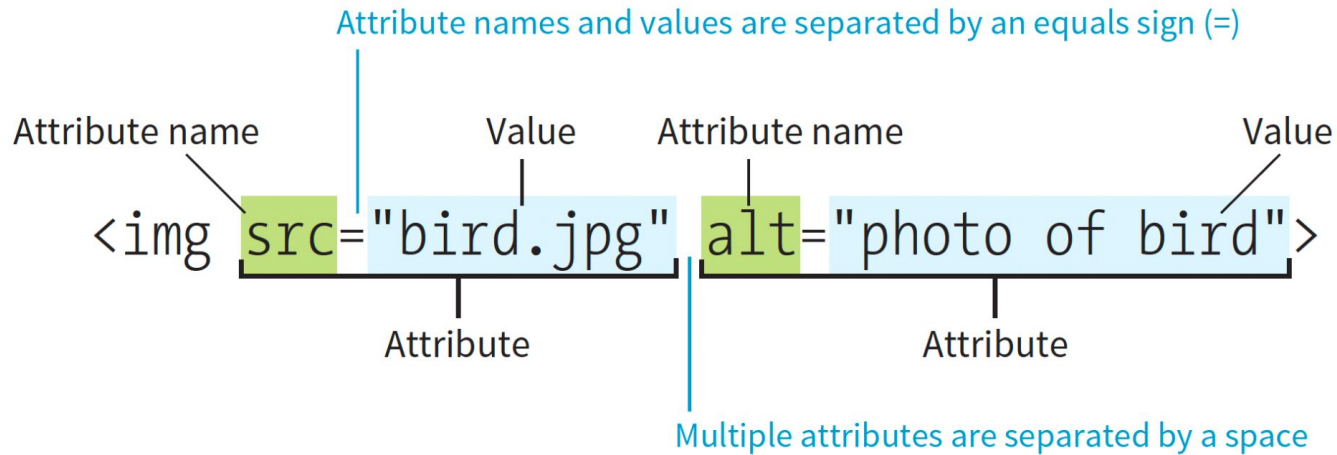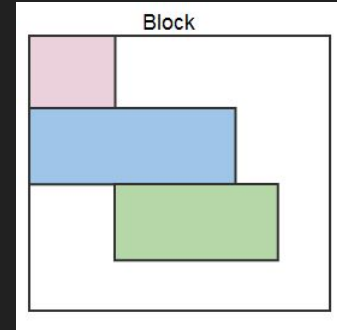— does not include the protocol or domain name, focusing only on the path to the resource
— i.e. images/pic.jpg

`<img>` tag

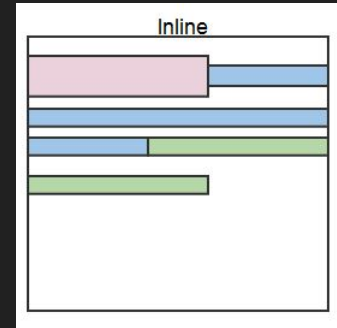**FIGURE 4-13.** An **img** element with two attributes.

Block Element

— Starts on a new line
— Takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).
— Examples: `<h1>`, `<p>`, `<ul>`, `<blockquote>`

Block

Inline element

— Doesn't create line breaks
— Occupies only necessary width
— Examples: `<strong>`, `<em>`, `<img>`, `<br>`, `<a>`

Inline

links

```html
<a href="url">linked content</a>
```

default landing page

`index.html`

Live Server `v5.7.9`

Ritwick Dey | 39,075,003 | ★★★★⯪ (459)

Launch a development local Server with live reload feature for static & dynamic pages

Disable ⌄ **Uninstall** ⌄ ↻ ⚙

This extension is enabled globally.

NYC Website Demo

Steps to making a simple webpage

1. Start with content
2. Structure your document
3. Identify text elements (semantic markup)
4. Add images
5. Add CSS

New tags

`<nav>`

`<article>`

`<div>`

`<table>`

    `<tr>, <th>, <td>`

`<footer>`

Division tag

`<div>`

— **Block level container element:**
  groups other HTML elements together
— Used for layout, styling, and Javascript
  functionality
— No specific meaning; not "semantic"
— Often used with an `id`

`ids`

`#my-id`

— An attribute used to uniquely identify a specific HTML element within a webpage
— Used to target and manipulate an element (with CSS and Javascript)
— Prefix id value with hash (#) symbol to target

Homework (due Monday):

— Assignment 2: (HTML)
— Chapter 11: Introducing Cascading Style Sheets
— Chapter 12: Formatting Text