***Week 3 Notes***

\*Examples and text taken from:

Robbins, J.N. (2012). Learning Web Design (4th Ed.). O’Reilly. ISBN: 978-1-449-31927-4

# Articles and Sections

* Used to divide up long documents into smaller parts
* Articles used for self-contained works that could stand-alone or appear elsewhere
* Sections divide up long web page into thematic sections (<section> … </section>)
* Section usually have a heading, followed by other content

<article>

<h1>Get to Know Helvetica</h1>

<section>

<h2>Typography Books</h2>

<ul>

<li>…</li>

</ul>

</section>

<section>

<h2>Online Tutorials</h2>

<p>These are the best tutorials on the web.</p>

<ul>

<li>…</li>

</ul>

</section>

</article>

# Navigation

The nav element gives developers a semantic way to identify navigation for a site. Earlier in this chapter, we saw. For example, wrapping an unordered list that might be used as the top-level navigation for a site in a nav element makes its purpose explicitly clear.

<nav>

<ul>

<li><a href="">Serif</a>/li>

<li><a href="">Sans-serif</a></li>

<li><a href="">Script</a></li>

<li><a href="">Display</a></li>

<li><a href="">Dingbats</a>/li>

</ul>

</nav>

Not all lists of links should be wrapped in nav tags, however. The spec makes it clear that it should be used for links that provide primary navigation around a site or a lengthy section or article.

The nav element may be especially helpful from an accessibility perspective. Once screen readers and other devices become HTML5-compatible, users can easily get to or skip navigation sections without a lot of hunting around.

# Headers

The header element is used for introductory material that typically appears at the beginning of a web page or at the top of a section or article. There is no specified list of what a header must or should contain; anything that makes sense as the introduction to a page or section is acceptable. In the following example, the document header includes a logo image, the site title, and navigation.

<header>

<img src="/images/logo.png">

<hgroup>

<h1>Nuts about Web Fonts</h1>

<h2>News from the Web Typography Front</h2>

</hgroup>

<nav>

<ul>

<li><a href="">Home</a></li>

<li><a href="">Blog</a></li>

<li><a href="">Shop</a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

</header>

… page content …

When used in an individual article, the header might include the article title, author, and the publication date, as shown here:

<article>

<header>

<h1>More about WOFF</h1>

<p>by Jennifer Robbins, <time datetime="11-11-2011" pubdate>November 11, 2011</time></p>

</header>

<p>...article content starts here…</p>

</article>

# Footers

The footer element is used to indicate the type of information that typically comes at the end of a page or an article, such as its author, copyright information, related documents, or navigation. The footer element may apply to the entire document, or it could be associated with a particular section or article.

# Generic Elements (div and span)

* HTML provides two generic elements that can be customized to describe your content.
* The div element indicates a division of content
* span indicates a word or phrase for which no text-level element currently exists. The generic elements are given meaning and context with the id and class attributes, which we’ll discuss in a moment.
* The div and span elements have no inherent presentation qualities of their own, but you can use style sheets to format them however you like. In fact, generic elements are a primary tool in standards-based web design because they enable authors to accurately describe content and offer plenty of “hooks” for adding style rules. They also allow elements on the page to be accessed and manipulated by JavaScript.

#### Divide it up with a div

The div element is used to create a logical grouping of content or elements on the page. It indicates that they belong together in some sort of conceptual unit or should be treated as a unit by CSS or JavaScript. By marking related content as a div and giving it a unique id identifier or indicating that it is part of a class, you give context to the elements in the grouping. Let’s look at a few examples of div elements.

In this example, a div element is used as a container to group an image and two paragraphs into a product “listing.”

<div class="listing">

<img src="felici-cover.gif" alt="">

<p><cite>The Complete Manual of Typography</cite>, James Felici</p>

<p>A combination of type history and examples of good and bad type design.</p>

</div>

By putting those elements in a div, I’ve made it clear that they are conceptually related. It will also allow me to style two p elements within listings differently than other paragraphs on the page.

#### Get inline with span

A span offers the same benefits as the div element, except it is used for phrase elements and does not introduce line breaks. Because spans are inline elements, they can only contain text and other inline elements (in other words, you cannot put headings, lists, content-grouping elements, and so on, in a span). Let’s get right to some examples.

There is no telephone element, but we can use a span to give meaning to telephone numbers. In this example, each telephone number is marked up as a span and classified as “tel”:

<ul>

<li>John: <span class="tel">999.8282</span></li>

<li>Paul: <span class="tel">888.4889</span></li>

<li>George: <span class="tel">888.1628</span></li>

<li>Ringo: <span class="tel">999.3220</span></li>

</ul>

You can see how the classified spans add meaning to what otherwise might be a random string of digits. As a bonus, the span element enables us to apply the same style to phone numbers throughout the site (for example, ensuring line breaks never happen within them, using a CSS white-space: nowrap declaration).

# id

In the previous examples, we saw the id and class attributes used to provide context to generic div and span elements. id and class have different purposes, however, and it’s important to know the difference.

## Identification with id

The id attribute is used to assign a *unique* identifier to an element in the document. In other words, the value of id must be used only once in the document. This makes it useful for assigning a name to a particular element, as though it were a piece of data. See the sidebar id and class Values for information on providing values for the id attribute.

This example uses the books’ ISBN numbers to uniquely identify each listing. No two book listings may share the same id.

<div id="ISBN0321127307">

<img src="felici-cover.gif" alt="">

<p><cite>The Complete Manual of Typography</cite>, James Felici</p>

<p>A combination of type history and examples of good and bad type.

</p>

</div>

<div id="ISBN0881792063">

<img src="bringhurst-cover.gif" alt="">

<p><cite>The Elements of Typographic Style</cite>, Robert Bringhurst

</p>

<p>This lovely, well-written book is concerned foremost with creating beautiful typography.</p>

</div>

**Not Just for divs**

The id and class attributes may be used with all elements in HTML5, not just div and span. For example, you could identify an ordered list as “directions” instead of wrapping it in a div.

<ol id="directions">

<li>...</li>

<li>...</li>

<li>...</li>

</ol>

Note that in HTML 4.01, id and class may be used with all elements except base, basefont, head, html,

meta, param, script, style, and title.

Web authors also use id when identifying the various sections of a page. In the following example, there may not be more than one element with the id of “main,” “links,” or “news” in the document.

<section id="main">

<!-- main content elements here -->

</section>

<section id="news">

<!-- news items here -->

</section>

<aside id="links">

<!-- list of links here -->

</aside>

# Description lists

<dl>

<dt> Name </dt>

<dd> Some text representing description or value associated with the above Name… </dd>

<dt> Name 2 </dt>

<dd> Some other, more text representing description or value associated with the above Name 2… </dd>

</dl>