



COMP.5209 - Interface Analysis and Design

Week 02 - Lesson 02 (3 hours)

Prepared by: Jeffrey Kranenburg

HTML Reference material

Intro to HTML syntax

- General Layout of document
- Head Tag
- Div and span tags (block and inline)
- Heading Tags
- Images
- Links
- Tables

General Layout of document

Talk about the follow parts and tags

- **head body html doctype**
- Semantic Tags **header footer nav section article**
- HTML 5 no longer require to have a / (forward slash) when closing a self closing tag
- Write all your code in lowercase - program language are there to match english grammar
- Explain how a tag works and what attributes are

Head Tag

In this tag we place all the information for the website that is needed for search engines, device optimazation and titles.

There are a lot of these tags and not all of them are required for every project.

Some tags however are a must:

Tag	Description
-----	-------------

Tag	Description
<code><meta charset="utf-8" /></code>	Sets the character encoding
<code><meta name="viewport" content="initial-scale=1, width=device-width, height=device-height, viewport-fit=cover"></code>	Stop the content from scaling on a (mobile) device
<code><title>YOUR TITLE</title></code>	Title that appears in the tab bar of a browser
<code><link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css"></code>	Your external CSS file

The following tags are strongly recommended

Tag	Description
<code><meta name="description" content="My website is about this...."></code>	
A sentence that describes your website	
<code><meta name="keywords" content="some, keywords, to say, what this website, is about" ></code>	
Keywords for the search engine that help people find your website (SEO)	
<code><link rel="icon" type="image/png" sizes="16x16" href="static/icons_launch/16x16.png" /></code>	
A favicon is the little icon you see next to the url in the address bar	

(Note that keywords can be group if we want to pair up search combinations)

Div and span tags (block and inline)

Difference between block and inline tags.

- Block tags always start on a new line
- Inline tags can be placed side by side
- Inline-Block is an option for block tags to be placed side-by-side
- Styling with block tags vs styling by inline tags

Heading Tags

H1 - H6

- H1 is for page titles
- H2 and smaller is for section titles
- Typography is important in a website, we will spend more time on it later in the course.

Images

- Add an image using the `` tag
- Always use the `alt` attribute
- This is an example of a self closing tag, since you point to the content inside of an attribute.

```

```

_____	_____
Location of image using relative path	Name of image for screen readers

Links

Links are used to navigate to other pages. This is done using anchor tags.

- An anchor tag is setup using the letter a (``)
- The a tag must be accompanied by an `href` attribute which holds the place where we go once a person clicks on it.
- For the content of the tag we show the user what they are going click on

```
<a href="https://google.com">Go to Google</a>
```

_____	_____
location of place	what the user sees

Tables

Tables are arguably one of the hardest things to put together since they are a collection of tags.

- Tables are a collection of rows and columns.
- Inside of a row (using the `tr` tag) we create data cells using the `td` tag.
- We can also define heading cells using the `th` tag instead of a `td` tag.
- Using the `thead` and `tbody` we can define where one area starts and another begins. This helps when for when we use CSS to style the table.
- Note in old versions of HTML and for backwards compatibility HTML5 allows for some styling attributes, but you should now do all styling inside of CSS.
- Below you will see an example for an HTML Table.
- Note that some columns we might want to centre the data for, but we will get to that later. For now, just focus on the structure.

```
<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>
        Month
      </th>
      <th>
        Number of days
      </th>
      <th>
        First Day 2019
      </th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>
        January
      </td>
      <td>
        31
      </td>
      <td>
        Tuesday
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>
        February
      </td>
      <td>
        28
      </td>
      <td>
        Friday
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>
        March
      </td>
      <td>
        31
      </td>
      <td>
        Friday
      </td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

This will look like:

Month	Number of days	First Day 2019
January	31	Tuesday
February	28	Friday
March	31	Friday