

HTML Basics

Website Development 1

Overview

- Formatting text
- Layout elements
- Adding an image

<p>

- One of the most commonly used building blocks of HTML.
- When you use the *p* element to begin a new paragraph in HTML, it automatically creates some space above and below the content.

<p>

We endeavour to give you your most wanted DVD and/or Game from your rental queue depending on our stock situation. All DVDs and Games are posted out at noon FIRST CLASS, and should be at your doorstep by the next morning.

When we dispatch your DVD/Game we'll send you an e-mail to advise you on which

DVD/Game was dispatched to you. There are no late fees so you can watch or play at your leisure

</p>

We endeavour to give you your most wanted DVD and/or Game from your rental queue depending on our stock situation. All DVDs and Games are posted out at noon FIRST CLASS, and should be at your doorstep by the next morning. When we dispatch your DVD/Game we'll send you an e-mail to advise you on which DVD/Game was dispatched to you. There are no late fees so you can watch or play at your leisure

<h1-h6>

- The **h1** element is used to indicate the most important (or highest-level) heading on the page.
- There are six heading levels (**h1** to **h6**) to add structure to the web page.
- A document's first heading should be an **h1**, followed by one or more **h2** headings; each of these **h2** headings can then have a further series of **h3** headings below them, and so on.

<h1-h6>

```
<body>
  <h1>BubbleUnder.com</h1>
  <p>Diving club for the south-west UK - let's make a splash!</p>

  <h2>Welcome to our super-doooper Scuba site</h2>
  <p>Glad you could drop in and share some air with us! You've passed
    your underwater navigation skills and successfully found your way to
    the start point - or in this case, our home page.</p>
</body>
```

BubbleUnder.com

Diving club for the south-west UK - let's make a splash!

Welcome to our super-doooper Scuba site

Glad you could drop in and share some air with us! You've passed your underwater navigation skills and successfully found your way to the start point - or in this case, our home page.

<blockquote>

- The **blockquote** element is a mechanism for marking up a block of text quoted from a person or another document or source.
- It may be just a few lines, or it may contain several headings, paragraphs, etc. (which must be marked up using nested elements)

```
<p>Not such a good one from film.com:</p>
```

```
<blockquote>
```

The film is pretty, and there are a few solid moments every hour.

But considered as a work of cinema, with paid professionals involved,
it's an extremely lackluster story.

```
</blockquote>
```

```
<p>Might be worth watching.</p>
```

Not so good one from film.com:

The film is pretty, and there are a few solid moments every hour. But considered as a work of cinema, with paid professionals involved, it's an extremely lackluster story.

Might be worth watching.

- The ***br*** element creates a line break within a block of text, leaving no padding or margins between the two blocks of text created by the line break.

```
<p>  
There was an old man from Swindon,<br>  
A place that rhymed only with 'pinned on,'<br>  
Okay, well that's fine,<br>  
Until the fifth line,<br>  
At which point ... well, I'm totally out of luck.  
</p>
```

```
There was an old man from Swindon,  
A place that rhymed only with 'pinned on,'  
Okay, well that's fine,  
Until the fifth line,  
At which point ... well, I'm totally out of luck.
```

<i> and

- The *i* element is used to *italicise* text content and displays in italics in all current browsers.
- The **b** element works in the same way but displays **bold** text.

```
<p><i>Lorem ipsum</i> is the most popular filler text in history.</p>
```

Lorem ipsum is the most popular filler text in history.

<q>

- The **q** element is used for inline quotations (instead of blockquote, which sets the quotation in its own block).
- It is intended that the browser should insert the necessary quotation marks, the style of which should depend on the language of the document or that section of the document, rather than the author adding quotation marks.

<p>

Not so good one from film.com: <q>The film is pretty, and there are a few solid moments every hour. But considered as a work of cinema, with paid professionals involved, it's an extremely lackluster story.</q>

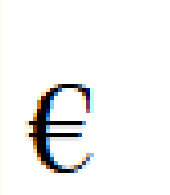
</p>

Not so good one from film.com: "The film is pretty, and there are a few solid moments every hour. But considered as a work of cinema, with paid professionals involved, it's an extremely lackluster story."

More tags

- The ***cite*** element defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a song, a movie).
- The ***abbr*** element defines an abbreviation or an acronym (e.g. HTML, WHO)
- The ***pre*** element defines preformatted text.
- The ***address*** element defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

Symbols

- Symbols or letters that are not present on your keyboard can be added to HTML using entities.
- To add such symbols to an HTML page, you can use the entity name or the entity number (a decimal or a hexadecimal reference) for the symbol.
- To add a symbol such as the euro symbol - type:
 - &
 - The entity name or entity number
 - ;
- Example: `€` 

Comments

- The comment tag is used to insert comments in the source code. Comments are not displayed in the browsers.
- To add a comment – type
 - <!-- at the start of what you want to comment; and
 - --> at the end.
- For example:

```
<p>This sentence is displayed  
<!-- not displayed-->  
except for the comment!</p>
```

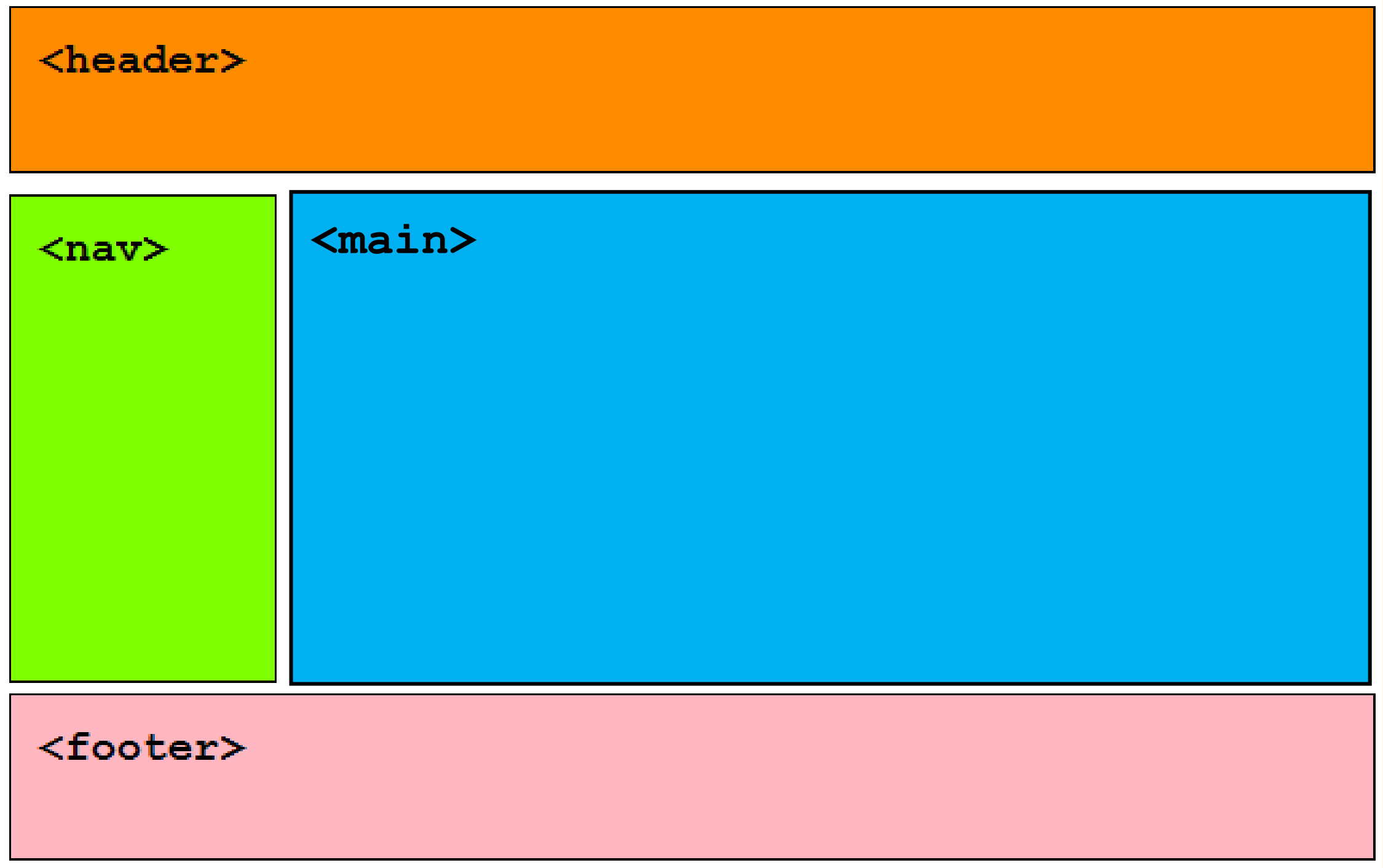
This sentence is displayed except for the comment!

Overview

- Formatting text
- Layout elements
- Adding an image

HTML Layout Elements

Used to control
the layout of the
HTML page



<nav>

- The <nav> tag defines a set of navigation links.
- Notice that NOT all links of a document should be inside a <nav> element. The <nav> element is intended only for major block of navigation links.

```
<nav>
  <h1>Navigation</h1>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="articles.html">Index of all articles</a></li>
    <li><a href="today. html">Things sheeple need to wake up for today</a></li>
    <li><a href="successes. html">Sheeple we have managed to wake</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

<main>

- The <main> tag specifies the main content of a document.
- It contains most of the unique content of a given webpage, for example, the video you want to watch, or the main story you're reading, or the map you want to view, or the news headlines, etc.
- This is the one part of the website that definitely will vary from page to page!

```
<body>
<header role="banner">
[...]
</header>

<main id="content" class="group" role="main">
[...]
</main>

<footer role="contentinfo">
    [...]
</footer>
</body>
```


<header> & <footer>

- The <header> element represents introductory content. A header typically contains a group of introductory or navigational aids.
- The <footer> element represents a footer. A footer typically contains information about its section such as who wrote it, links to related documents, copyright data, and the like.

```
<header>  
<p>Welcome to...</p>  
<h1>Voidwars!</h1>  
</header>
```

```
<footer>  
<a href="..">Back to index...</a>  
</footer>
```

HTML Layout Elements

`<header>`

`<nav>`

`<main>`

`<footer>`



Overview

- Formatting text
- Layout elements
- Adding an image

Image & Media Elements -

- The ***img*** element provides a means for embedding an image in the document.
- Important attributes include:
 - **src** provide a link to the image to be displayed,
 - **alt** provides text to be displayed if the image cannot be retrieved,
 - **height** & **width** provide (optional) dimensions. Used to help the browser lay out images properly and should coincide with the actual image dimensions.

```

```

