



Department of Computer science, TKD



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DATA1200



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Carlos Vinent-Monllaó

carlosvi@oslomet.no

OSLOMET

Inclusive Web Design

Lecture 3 - HTML basics (Part II)

Week	Lecture topics
(Updated version in timeplan)	
Week 34	<p>Lecture 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Course introduction • Internet and Web basics
24. August 2021 14:30 - 16:15	
Week 35	<p>Lecture 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HTML basics • Structural vs semantic HTML elements
31. August 2021 14:30 - 16:15	
Week 36	<p>Lecture 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More HTML tags • Directory/project structure, absolute vs relative paths and anchor elements
7. September 2021 14:30 - 16:15	
Week 37	<p>Lecture 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to CSS part I • Introduction to CSS part II
14. September 2021 14:30 - 16:15	
Week 38	<p>Lecture 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSS text properties and fonts
21. September 2021 14:30 - 16:15	



Week 39	Lecture 6:
28. September 2021 14:30 - 16:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Images, dimensions and positions • Background images
Week 40	Lecture 7:
5. October 2021 14:30 - 16:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSS positioning, layouts and media queries
Week 41	Lecture 8:
12. October 2021 14:30 - 16:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility and design principles
Week 42	Lecture 9:
19. October 2021 14:30 - 16:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexbox
Week 43	Lecture 10:
26. October 2021 14:30 - 16:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid
Week 44	Only labs
4. November 2021 08:30 - 10:15	
Week 45	Only labs
11. November 2021 08:30 - 10:15	
Week 46	Only labs
18. November 2021 08:30 - 10:15	

Previously on Lecture 2...



Do you
remember...?

How many types of list are?
ordered, unordered and definition

In HTML5, which tag is used for acronyms?

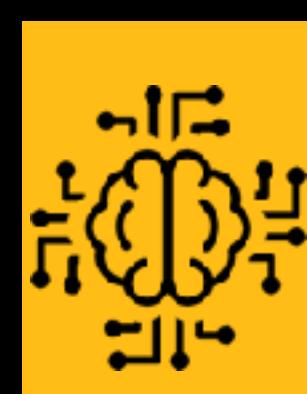
<abbr>

What's the difference between and ?

 semantic, only style

What is NOT the
 tag used for?

is not to be used to separate paragraphs



Learning outcomes

- Understand the difference between block level and inline level elements
- Format the body of a web page with new structural semantic elements
- Use div and span to group elements
- Learn some best practices
- Understand the differences between relative and absolute paths
- Use anchor elements to link pages
- Add an image to the page

HTML Basics (II)

Special Entity Characters

- Display special characters such as quotes, copyright symbol, etc.

Character	Code
©	©
<	<
>	>
&	&
	&nbsp



Special Entity Characters

9

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Special Entity Characters | Examples | HTML and CSS course</title>
  </head>
  <body>
```

```
    <h1>Special entity characters - examples</h1>
    <p>
```

Some characters are reserved in HTML. What happens when we want to render those characters as

part of the content of our pages? If you use a reserved entity such as the less than (`<`) or

greater than (`>`) in your text, the browser might think you are using and HTML tag. Special

entity characters (or character entities) are used to display these reserved characters in

HTML as text.

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

Entity characters can be identified with an `<i>entity_name</i>` or with an

`<i>entity_number</i>`. In HTML, the syntax for an character entity is composed as follows:

```
</p>
<ul>
  <li>&#lt;&gt;<i>entity_name</i>;</li>
  <li>&#lt;&gt;#<i>entity_number</i>;</li>
</ul>
```

```
<h2>Some examples</h2>
```

```
<ul>
```

`Want some extra blank spaces? Ask `
no more...

`Want to show an HTML tag? Done! Here you have a <p>;`

`What about the ampersand? Here you have one & another one`

```
</ul>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Special entity characters - examples

Some characters are reserved in HTML. What happens when we want to render those characters entity such as the less than (<) or greater than (>) in your text, the browser might think you are trying to tell it to do something. Entities (or character entities) are used to display these reserved characters in HTML as text.

Entity characters can be identified with an *entity name* or with an *entity number*. In HTML, the

- `&entity_name;`
 - `&#entity number;`

Some examples

- Want some extra blank spaces? Ask no more...
 - Want to show an HTML tag? Done! Here you have a <p>
 - What about the ampersand? Here you have one & another one

It is almost always preferable to use an encoding that allows you to represent characters in their normal form, rather than using named character references or numeric character references.

Using escapes can make it difficult to read and maintain source code, and can also significantly increase file size.

HTML Validation

ALWAYS validate your code

The screenshot shows the W3C Markup Validation Service interface. At the top, there's a blue header bar with the W3C logo and the text "Markup Validation Service" and "Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents". Below the header, there are three tabs: "Validate by URI", "Validate by File Upload" (which is currently selected), and "Validate by Direct Input". The main area is titled "Validate by direct input" and contains a large text input field labeled "Enter the Markup to validate:". Below this, there's a section titled "More Options" with the following settings:

- Validate Full Document** (radio button selected):
 - Use Doctype:
 - Only if Doctype is missing
- Validate HTML fragment** (radio button):
 - Use Doctype: HTML 4.01 XHTML 1.0
 - List Messages Sequentially Group Error Messages by Type
 - Show Source Clean up Markup with HTML-Tidy
 - Show Outline Validate error pages Verbose Output

At the bottom right of the form is a "Check" button.

HTML Validation (problems)

Unfortunately, in HTML 5,
some closing tags are **optional**.

HTML Validation (problems)



**Unfortunately, in HTML 5,
some closing tags are **optional**.**

The “reason” is that the end tag is implied by the presence of another tag in the document.

Some of them are

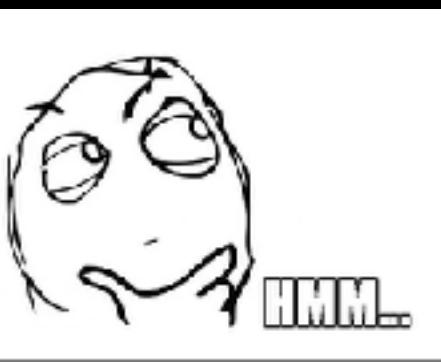
<html>
<head>
<body>

<dt>
<dd>

<p>
<td>
<th>

HTML Validation (problems)

Pros



- Speeds Up Your Pages
 - Size?
-

Cons

- Bad readability
- Less maintainability
- Automatic tools **might** not work well. For example automatic format coding.

```
<!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>Document</title>

<body>
  <p>This paragraph does not use a closing tag...
    <p>Neither this one...

  <div>
    <h2>level 2 heading</h2>
    <p>This text belongs to h2
      <h2>another level 2 heading</h2>
      <p>This belongs to the second level 2 heading
        <h3>Level 3 heading. Child of the second h2</h3>
        <p>I am the level 3 text 1
          <p>I am the level 3 text 2
            <p>I am the level 3 text 3
              <h2>Another level 2 heading again...</h2>
            </p>
          </p>
        </p>
      </h2>
    </p>
  </div>
</body>
```

HTML Validation (problems)

```
<!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>Document</title>

<body>
    <p>This paragraph does not use a closing tag...
        <p>Neither this one...

        <div>
            <h2>level 2 heading</h2>
            <p>This text belongs to h2
                <h2>another level 2 heading</h2>
                <p>This belongs to the second level 2 heading
                    <h3>Level 3 heading. Child of the second h2</h3>
                    <p>I am the level 3 text 1
                        <p>I am the level 3 text 2
                            <p>I am the level 3 text 3
                                <h2>Another level 2 heading again...</h2>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

This paragraph does not use a closing tag...

Neither this one...

level 2 heading

This text belongs to h2

another level 2 heading

This belongs to the second level 2 heading

Level 3 heading. Child of the second h2

I am the level 3 text 1

I am the level 3 text 2

I am the level 3 text 3

Another level 2 heading again...

HTML Validation (problems)



Please, CLOSE your tags, FORMAT the code and VALIDATE it

COMMENTS IN HTML

HTML

```
<!-- start of introduction -->
<h1>Current Exhibition</h1>
<h2>Olafur Eliasson</h2>
<!-- end of introduction -->

<!--
  <a
  href="mailto:info@example.org">Contact</a>
-->
```

HTML global attributes

HTML Global Attributes

◀ Previous

Next ▶

HTML attributes give elements meaning and context.

The global attributes below can be used on **any** HTML element.

HTML Global Attributes

ⓘ = Attribute added in HTML5.

Attribute	Description
<u>accesskey</u>	Specifies a shortcut key to activate/focus an element
<u>class</u>	Specifies one or more classnames for an element (refers to a class in a style sheet)
<u>contenteditable</u>	ⓘ Specifies whether the content of an element is editable or not
<u>data-*</u>	ⓘ Used to store custom data private to the page or application
<u>dir</u>	Specifies the text direction for the content in an element
<u>draggable</u>	ⓘ Specifies whether an element is draggable or not
<u>dropzone</u>	ⓘ Specifies whether the dragged data is copied, moved, or linked, when dropped

class and id
attributes commonly
used...

ID ATTRIBUTE

Used to uniquely identify one element within a page.
It is used by CSS and JavaScript.

HTML

`<p>Water and air. So very commonplace are these substances, they hardly attraction attention and yet they vouchsafe our very existence.</p>`

`<p id="pullquote">Every time I view the sea I feel a sense of calming security, as if visiting my ancestral home; I embark of a voyage of seeing.</p>`

`<p>Mystery of mysteries, water and air are right there before us in the sea.</p>`

ID ATTRIBUTE

HTML

< p > Water and air. So very commonplace are these substances, they hardly attraction attention and yet they vouchsafe our very existence. </ p >

< p id = "pullquote" > Every time I view the sea I feel a sense of calming security, as if visiting my ancestral home; I embark of a voyage of seeing. </ p >

< p > Mystery of mysteries, water and air are right there before us in the sea. </ p >

Water and air. So very commonplace are these substances, they hardly attract attention - and yet they vouchsafe our very existence.

EVERY TIME I VIEW THE SEA I FEEL A CALMING SENSE OF SECURITY, AS IF VISITING MY ANCESTRAL HOME; I EMBARK ON A VOYAGE OF SEEING.

Mystery of mysteries, water and air are right there before us in the sea.

CLASS ATTRIBUTE

Used to distinguish more than one element as being used for a specific purpose.

HTML

```
<p class="important">For a one-year period  
from November 2010, the Marugame  
Genichiro-Inokuma Museum of Contemporary  
Art (MIMOCA) will host...</p>  
<p>Each will showcase works by the artist  
thematically contextualised under the  
headings...</p>  
<p class="important admittance">Hours:  
10:00 - 18:00 (No admittance after  
17:30)</p>
```

CLASS ATTRIBUTE

HTML

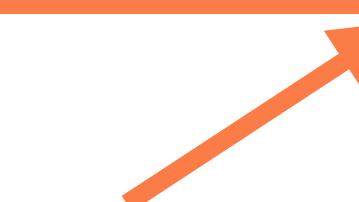
```
<p class="important">For a one-year period  
from November 2010, the Marugame  
Genichiro-Inokuma Museum of Contemporary  
Art (MIMOCA) will host...</p>  
<p>Each will showcase works by the artist  
thematically contextualised under the  
headings...</p>  
<p class="important admittance">Hours:  
10:00 - 18:00 (No admittance after  
17:30)</p>
```

CLASS ATTRIBUTE

HTML

```
<p class="important">For a one-year period  
from November 2010, the Marugame  
Genichiro-Inokuma Museum of Contemporary  
Art (MIMOCA) will host...</p>  
<p>Each thematic heading...</p>  
<p class="important admittance">Hours:  
10:00 - 18:00 (No admittance after  
17:30)</p>
```

can have a space-separated list of values



CLASS ATTRIBUTE

HTML

< p class="important">For a one-year period from November 2010, the Marugame Genichiro-Inokuma Museum of Contemporary Art (MIMOCA) will host...</p>

< p>Each will showcase works by the artist thematically contextualised under the headings...</p>

< p class="important admittance">Hours: 10:00 - 18:00 (No admittance after 17:30)</p>

RESULT

FOR A ONE-YEAR PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 2010,
THE MARUGAME GENICHIRO-INOKUMA MUSEUM
OF CONTEMPORARY ART (MIMOCA) WILL HOST A
CYCLE OF FOUR HIROSHI SUGIMOTO EXHIBITIONS.

Each will showcase works by the artist thematically
contextualized under the headings "Science," "Architecture,"
"History" and "Religion" so as to present a comprehensive
panorama of the artist's oeuvre.

HOURS: 10:00 - 18:00 (NO ADMITTANCE AFTER 17:30)

Default display value

Block vs in-line level elements

Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is block or inline

BLOCK LEVEL

- starts on a new line
- takes up the full width available.

IN-LINE LEVEL

- Does not start on a new line
- takes up as much width as necessary

BLOCK ELEMENTS

HTML

```
<h1>Hiroshi Sugimoto</h1>
<p>The dates of the ORIGIN OF ART
exhibition are as follows:</p>
<ul>
    <li>Science: 21 Nov - 20 Feb 2010</li>
    <li>Architecture: 6 Mar - 15 May
        2010</li>
    <li>History: 29 May - 21 Aug 2010</li>
    <li>Religion: 28 Aug - 6 Nov 2010</li>
</ul>
```

Hiroshi Sugimoto

The dates for the ORIGIN OF ART exhibition are as follows:

- Science: 21 Nov - 20 Feb 2010/11
- Architecture: 6 Mar - 15 May 2011
- History: 29 May - 21 Aug 2011
- Religion: 28 Aug - 6 Nov 2011



Page width

Hiroshi Sugimoto

The dates for the ORIGIN OF ART exhibition are as follows:

- Science: 21 Nov - 20 Feb 2010/11
- Architecture: 6 Mar - 15 May 2011
- History: 29 May - 21 Aug 2011
- Religion: 28 Aug - 6 Nov 2011



Page width

INLINE ELEMENTS

HTML

Timed to a single revolution of the planet around the sun at a 23.4 degrees tilt that plays out the rhythm of the seasons, this *Origins of Art* cycle is organized around four themes: **science**, **architecture**, **history** and **Religion**.

RESULT

Timed to a single revolution of the planet around the sun at a 23.4 degrees tilt that plays out the rhythm of the seasons, this *Origins of Art* cycle is organized around four themes: **science, architecture, history** and **religion**.

Grouping elements

Div vs span

`<div>`

To group together elements into a block level element

To group together in-line elements in a document

``

GROUPING TEXT & ELEMENTS IN A BLOCK

HTML

```
<div id="header">
  
  <ul>
    <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="bio.html">Bio</a></li>
    <li><a href="works.html">Works</a></li>
    <li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </div><!-- #header -->
```

GROUPING TEXT & ELEMENTS IN A BLOCK

HTML

```
<div id="header">
  
  <ul>
    <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="bio.html">Bio</a></li>
    <li><a href="works.html">Works</a></li>
    <li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </div><!-- #header -->
```

RESULT

ANISH KAPOOR

- [Home](#)
- [Biography](#)
- [Works](#)
- [Contact](#)

GROUPING TEXT & ELEMENTS INLINE

HTML

```
<p>Anish Kapoor won the Turner Prize in  
1991 and exhibited at the  
<span class="gallery">Tate Modern</span>  
gallery in London in 2003.</p>
```

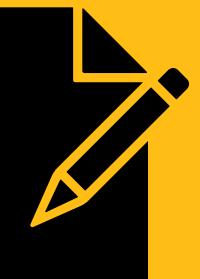
GROUPING TEXT & ELEMENTS INLINE

HTML

```
<p>Anish Kapoor won the Turner Prize in  
1991 and exhibited at the  
<span class="gallery">Tate Modern</span>  
gallery in London in 2003.</p>
```

RESULT

Anish Kapoor won the Turner Prize in 1991 and exhibited at the TATE MODERN gallery in London in 2003.



Student activity

OSLOMET

[Home](#) [Biography](#) [Works](#) [Contact](#)

This is the main heading of the activity...

...and here is some text that describes the activity.

Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos himenaeos. Sed laoreet id est sit amet molestie. Et gravida lacus. Suspendisse finibus magna et odio sollicitudin, at bibendum enim sodales. In vitae ante eu velit efficitur cursus sit est. Etiam ut nisi erat. Suspendisse et ligula in urna dignissim rhoncus eu cursus massa. Interdum et malesuada fames ac ante ipsum primis in faucibus. Vivamus accumsan ex quis diam sagittis, ac malesuada nulla fringilla. Aliquam convallis, lorem non pulvinar, fermentum, odio lectus tempor dui, eget fringilla magna tellus aliquam lectus.

Nunc vel justo id massa maximus tempus. Phasellus dignissim aliquet eros ac feugiat. Duis rutrum vulputate mauris, ac bibendum Nullam in sollicitudin urna. Ut lobortis massa id neque tempus egestas eu quis ex. Donec id erat consequat, blandit dui non, congue arcu. Sed vel ante vel lorem sollicitudin porta. Duis vel velit in metus pretium sollicitudin vel et ipsum. Aenean in vulputate ligula luctus eros. Duis ut justo ut nulla iaculis pharetra consequat vitae libero. Pellentesque id aliquam turpis. Curabitur consectetur, convallis hendrerit, lectus enim placerat massa, vel pulvinar turpis orci at libero. Curabitur sit amet orci ligula. Etiam vehicula a sed lobortis. Curabitur lobortis ante at euismod cursus. Nullam vehicula magna metus, in mattis sem fringilla ornare.

Pellentesque et leo pulvinar, sodales nisi sed, semper ipsum. Nam est ipsum, cursus a nulla vel, venenatis ullamcorper turpis. Nulla luctus dolor, ut porttitor quam. Phasellus nisi nisi, venenatis placerat dapibus at, tincidunt in justo. Nulla consectetur sapien lacus, vestibulum lacus quis, egestas sem. Donec euismod pretium massa, et ultrices massa tincidunt eu. Nulla sed nibh sit amet libero euismod aliquet in sit amet augue. Donec volutpat magna vitae felis maximus, eget tempus sapien eleifend.

Suspendisse ut diam sodales, lacinia orci vel, iaculis odio. Donec feugiat ut sem a commodo. Sed cursus nulla pretium posuere. Integer in ante ut est dictum feugiat. Vestibulum ultricies mauris neque, at rutrum metus sollicitudin eu. Phasellus ultricies congue lorem ut bibendum. In lobortis enim ac dui ultrices, tempus pharetra nunc volutpat.

WHO'S AWESOME?

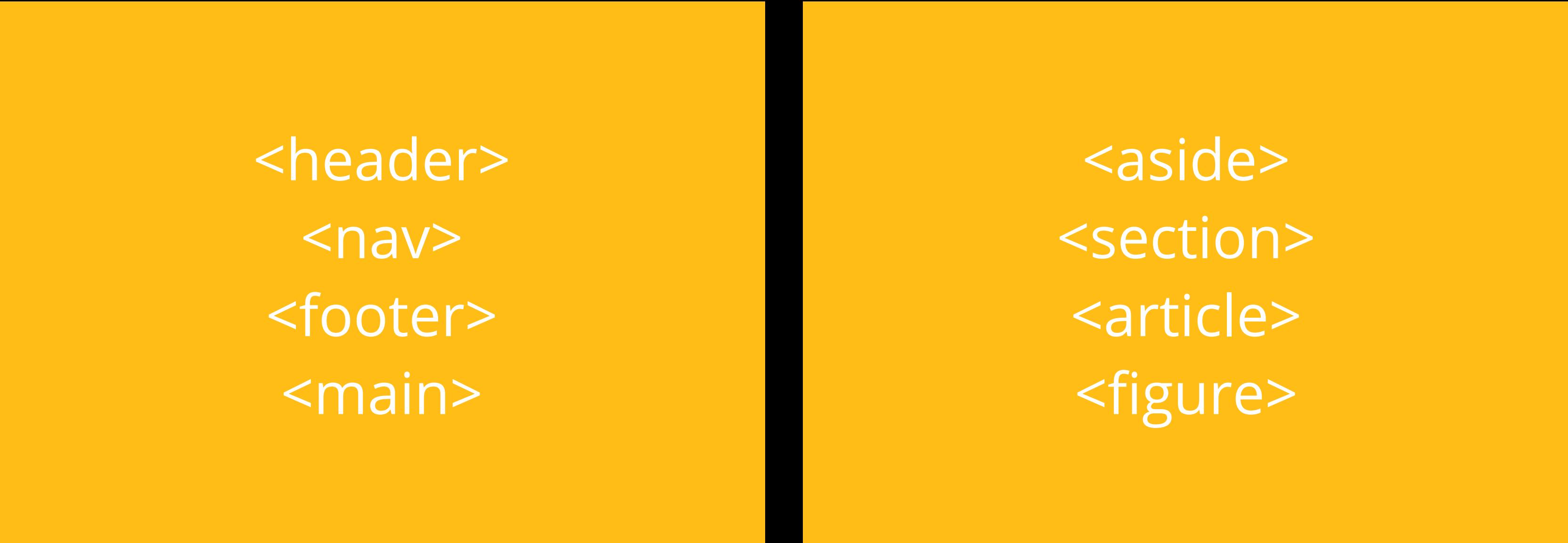
- 10 minutes
- Download the code and open it in VSC
- **Group** the logo and the unordered list together
- **Add** a global **id** attribute to the group and name it “**header**”
- **Group** the rest of the elements inside another container and tag identify it as “**main**”
- Check the final result

New semantic structural
tags

Structural semantic tags

HTML5: new markup

Enrich the semantic content of documents



```
<header>
<nav>
<footer>
<main>
```

```
<aside>
<section>
<article>
<figure>
```

NEW HTML5 LAYOUT ELEMENTS

```
<body>
<div id="page">
  <div id="header">
    <div id="nav">
      ...
    </div>
  </div>
  <div id="content">
    <div class="article">
      ...
    </div>
    <div class="article">
      ...
    </div>
  </div>
  <div id="sidebar">
    ...
  </div>
</div>
<div id="footer">
  ...
</div>
```

NEW HTML5 LAYOUT ELEMENTS

```
<body>
  <div id="page">
    <header id="header">
      <nav>id="nav">

    <div id="content">
      <article>ss="article">
        ...
      <article>ss="article">
        ...
    <div id="footer">
```

Structural Elements

- Header Element

`<header></header>`

Contains the headings

- Nav Element

`<nav></nav>`

Contains the main navigation

- Main Element

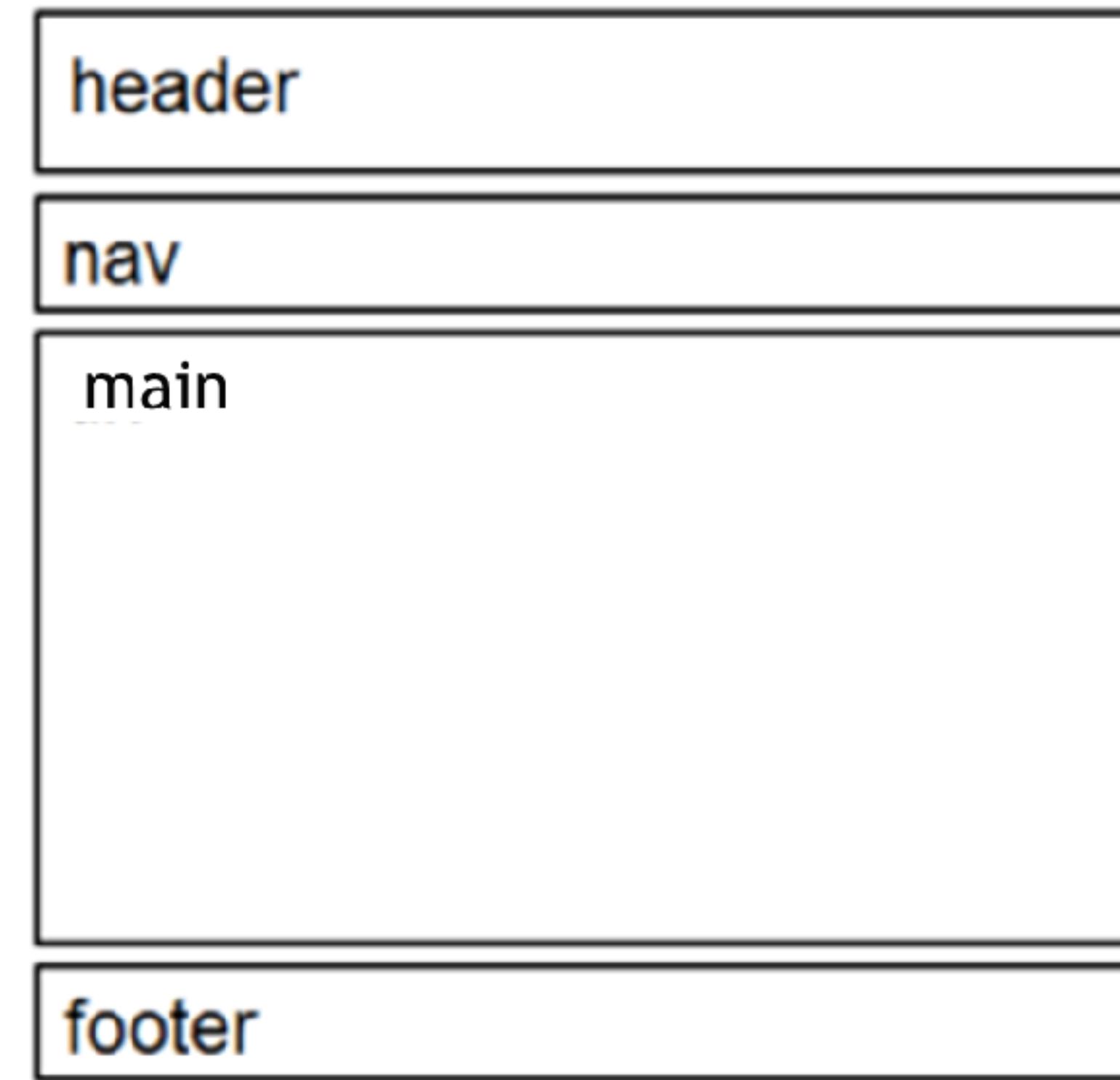
`<main></main>`

Contains the main content

- Footer Element

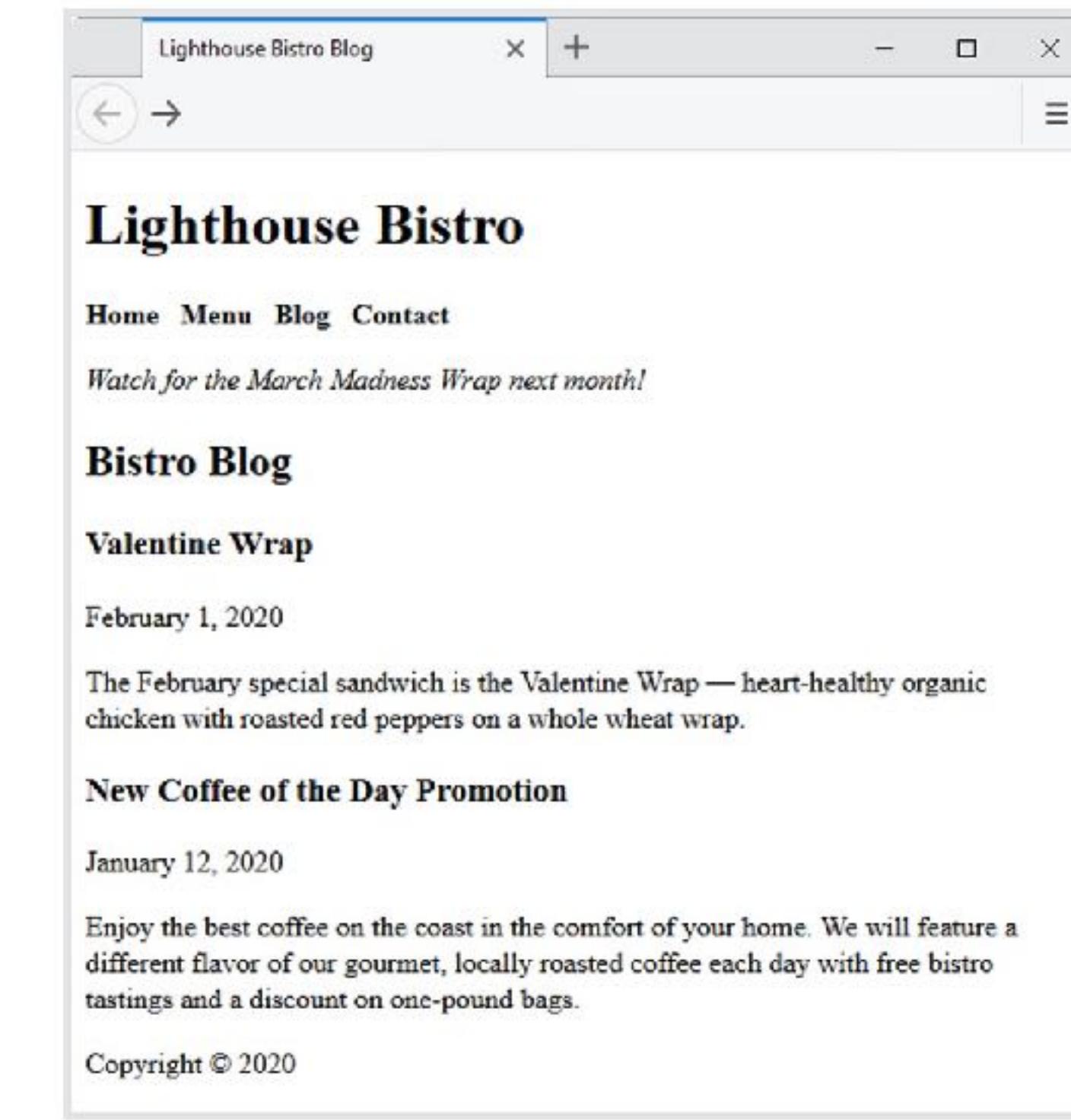
`<footer></footer>`

Contains the footer

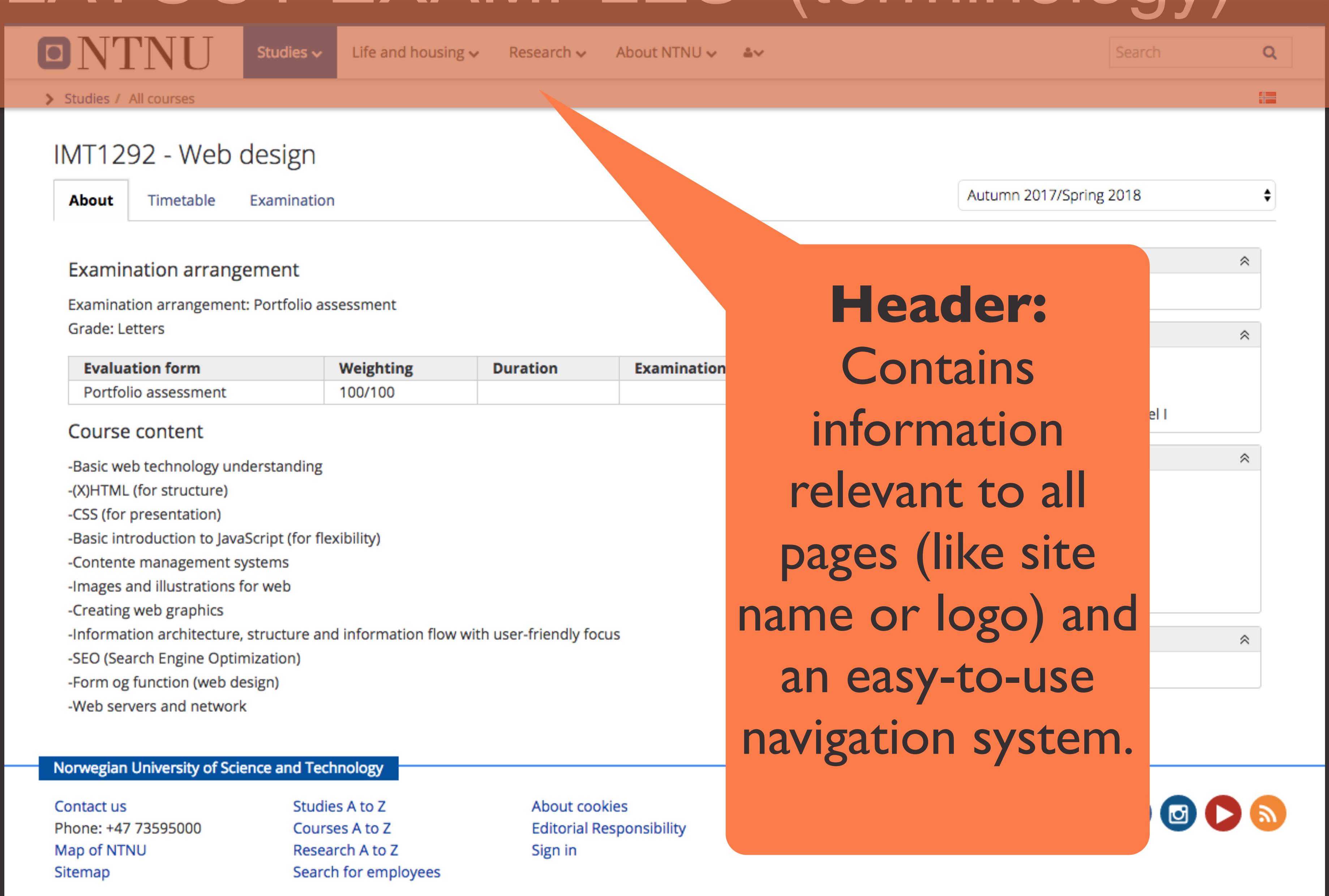


More Structural Elements

- Section Element
 - indicates a portion or “section” of a document, like a chapter or topic
- Article Element
 - indicates an independent entry, like a blog posting, that can stand on its own
- Aside Element
 - indicates a sidebar or other tangential content
- Time Element
 - represents a date or time



LAYOUT EXAMPLES (terminology)



The screenshot shows the header of the NTNU website. At the top left is the NTNU logo. To its right are dropdown menus for "Studies", "Life and housing", "Research", and "About NTNU". Further to the right is a user icon and a search bar with a magnifying glass icon. Below the main header, there's a secondary navigation bar with links for "Studies / All courses", a language switcher (Norwegian flag), and a search icon.

Below the header, the page title is "IMT1292 - Web design". Underneath it, there are three tabs: "About" (which is selected and highlighted in blue), "Timetable", and "Examination". To the right of these tabs is a dropdown menu set to "Autumn 2017/Spring 2018".

The main content area starts with "Examination arrangement" and "Examination arrangement: Portfolio assessment". It also mentions "Grade: Letters". Below this is a table:

Evaluation form	Weighting	Duration	Examination
Portfolio assessment	100/100		

Under "Course content", there is a bulleted list of topics:

- Basic web technology understanding
- (X)HTML (for structure)
- CSS (for presentation)
- Basic introduction to JavaScript (for flexibility)
- Content management systems
- Images and illustrations for web
- Creating web graphics
- Information architecture, structure and information flow with user-friendly focus
- SEO (Search Engine Optimization)
- Form og function (web design)
- Web servers and network

At the bottom of the page, there's a footer with links for "Norwegian University of Science and Technology", "Contact us", "Studies A to Z", "About cookies", "Editorial Responsibility", "Sign in", "Phone: +47 73595000", "Courses A to Z", "Research A to Z", "Search for employees", "Map of NTNU", and "Sitemap". On the far right of the footer, there are icons for social media: Instagram, YouTube, and RSS feed.

Header:
Contains
information
relevant to all
pages (like site
name or logo) and
an easy-to-use
navigation system.

LAYOUT EXAMPLES (terminology)

The screenshot shows a web page for the course IMT1292 - Web design at NTNU. The page includes a navigation bar with links for Studies, Life and housing, Research, About NTNU, and user account. A search bar is also present. The main content area displays course details such as examination arrangement (Portfolio assessment), grade (Letters), and course content (a list of topics including web technology understanding, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, CMS, images, SEO, and web servers). A large orange callout box highlights the main content area.

IMT1292 - Web design

About Timetable Examination

Autumn 2017/Spring 2018

Examination arrangement

Examination arrangement: Portfolio assessment
Grade: Letters

Evaluation form	Weighting	Duration	Examination aids
Portfolio assessment	100/100		

Course content

- Basic web technology understanding
- (X)HTML (for structure)
- CSS (for presentation)
- Basic introduction to JavaScript (for flexibility)
- Content management systems
- Images and illustrations for web
- Creating web graphics
- Information architecture, structure and information flow with user-friendly focus
- SEO (Search Engine Optimization)
- Form og function (web design)
- Web servers and network

Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Contact us
Phone: +47 73595000
Map of NTNU
Sitemap

Studies A to Z
Courses A to Z
Research A to Z
Search for employees

About cookies
Editorial Responsibility
Sign in

Main content:
Contains unique
content to the
current page

LAYOUT EXAMPLES (terminology)

The screenshot shows a website layout for NTNU Studies. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Studies', 'Life and housing', 'Research', 'About NTNU', and user account information. A search bar is also present. Below the navigation, a breadcrumb trail shows the user is at 'Studies / All courses'. On the right side, there's a sidebar with various course details like 'Autumn 2017/Spring 2018', 'More on the course' (with 'No'), 'Facts' (including 'Version: 1', 'Credits: 10.0 SP', 'Study level: Foundation courses, level I'), 'Coursework' (including 'Term no.: 1', 'Teaching semester: AUTUMN 2017', 'Language of instruction: English', 'Location: Gjøvik'), and 'Subject area(s)'. An orange callout box on the left side contains the following text:

Side content:

- a) information complementing the main content
- b) information shared among pages
- c) alternative navigation system

* whatever you want

At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'Map of NTNU', 'Sitemap', 'Research A to Z', 'Search for employees', 'Sign in', and social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and RSS.

LAYOUT EXAMPLES (terminology)

The screenshot shows a university website layout. At the top is a dark header bar with the NTNU logo and a navigation menu with links for Studies, Life and housing, Research, About NTNU, and user account options. Below the header is a breadcrumb trail (Studies / All courses) and a language selection (Norwegian flag). The main content area displays course information for "IMT1292 - Web design", including tabs for About, Timetable, and Examination, and a dropdown for the academic year (Autumn 2017/Spring 2018). To the left, there's a sidebar with sections for Examination arrangement, Course content (listing topics like web technology, HTML/CSS, JavaScript, and SEO), and an Evaluation form section. To the right, there are boxes for "More on the course" (with sections for No., Credits, and Level), "Assignment" (with sections for Weight, Semester, and Language of instruction), and "Teaching location" (listing Gjøvik). At the bottom is a footer bar with the university name, links for Contact us, Studies A to Z, Courses A to Z, Research A to Z, and Search for employees, and social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and RSS.

Footer:
contains less prominent
global information like legal
notices or contact info.

Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Contact us
Phone: +47 73595000
Map of NTNU
Sitemap

Studies A to Z
Courses A to Z
Research A to Z
Search for employees

About cookies
Editorial Responsibility
Sign in





Student activity

HOMEWORK - Find information about the following elements, identify different ways to use them and try to answer the following questions

- <header>: what elements can you usually find inside this tag?
- <nav>: can you find more than one nav in the same document?
- <footer>: Is the footer always the last part of a given section or the last part of the document?
- <main>: The content of a <main> element can be repeated across a set of documents. True or false?
- <aside>: can you use the <aside> element to contain text that is considered part of the main flow?
- <section>: Can this element be used as a styling wrapper?
- <article>: Is this element suitable to contain a user-submitted comment (e.g.: as an answer in a forum)?
- <figure>: Can it can be used to contain quotations?

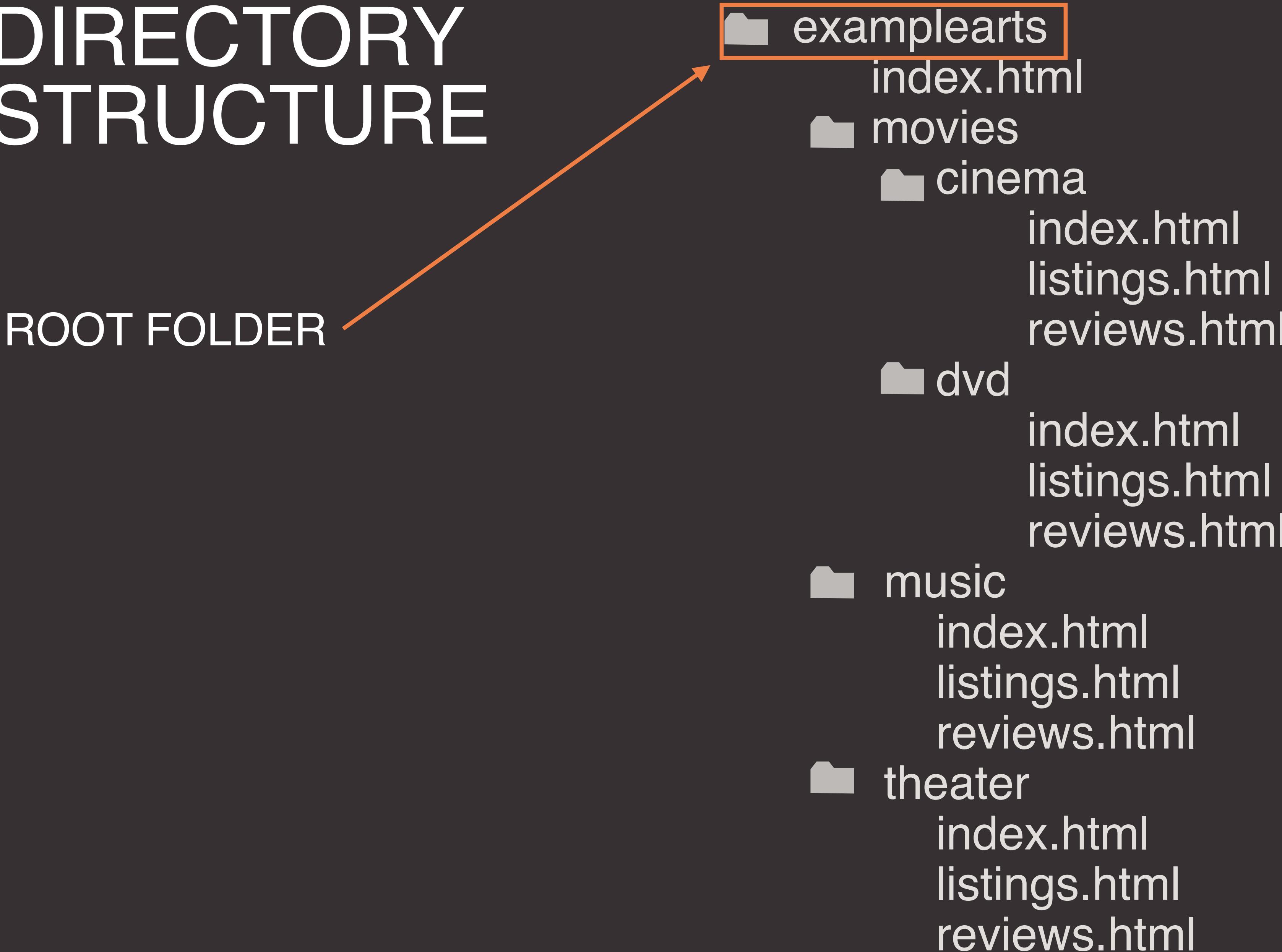
Relative and absolute paths

DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

- 📁 examplearts
 - index.html
- 📁 movies
 - 📁 cinema
 - index.html
 - listings.html
 - reviews.html
 - 📁 dvd
 - index.html
 - listings.html
 - reviews.html
 - 📁 music
 - index.html
 - listings.html
 - reviews.html
 - 📁 theater
 - index.html
 - listings.html
 - reviews.html

DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

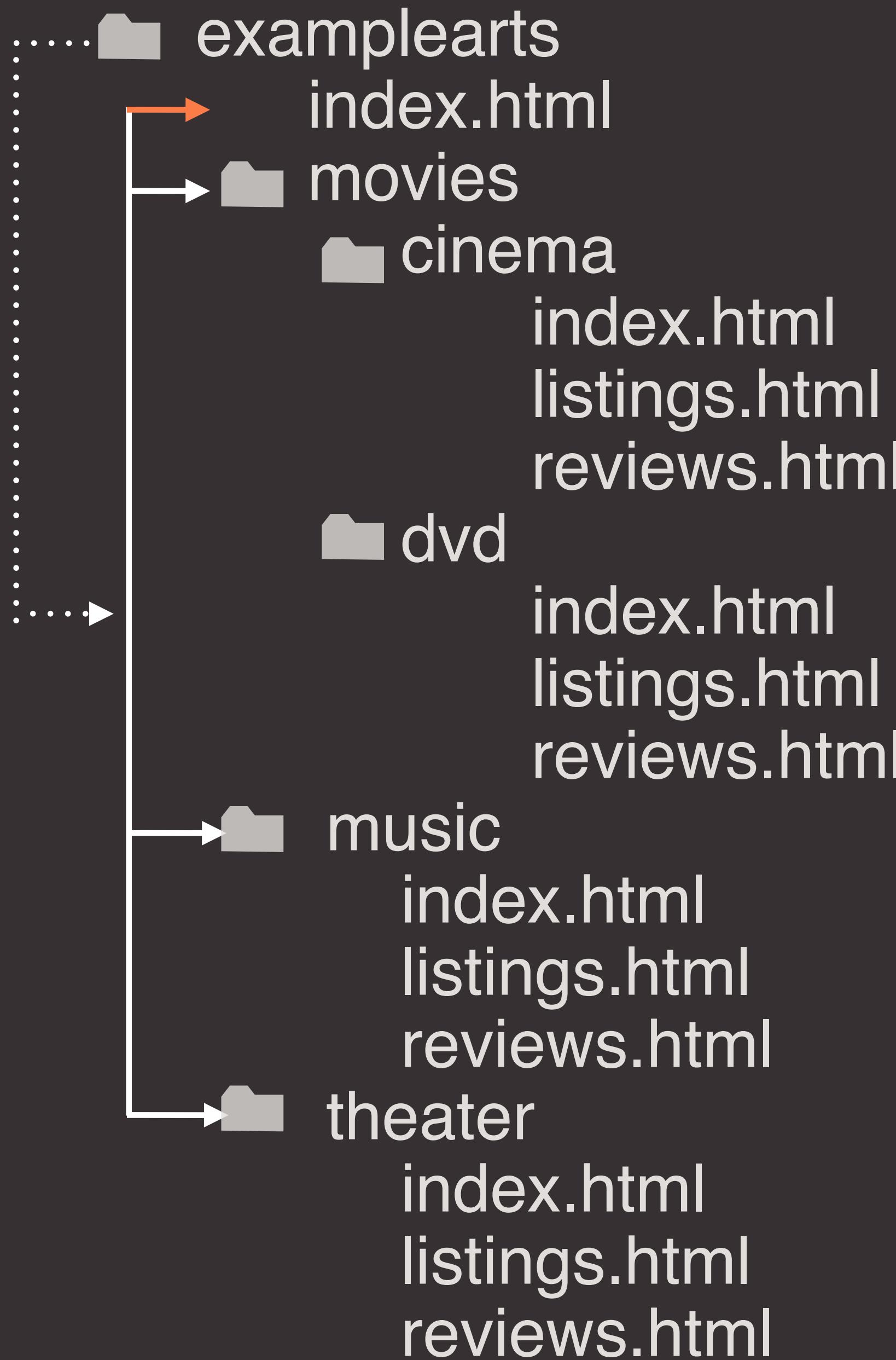
ROOT FOLDER



examplearts	
	index.html
movies	
cinema	
	index.html
	listings.html
	reviews.html
dvd	
	index.html
	listings.html
	reviews.html
music	
	index.html
	listings.html
	reviews.html
theater	
	index.html
	listings.html
	reviews.html

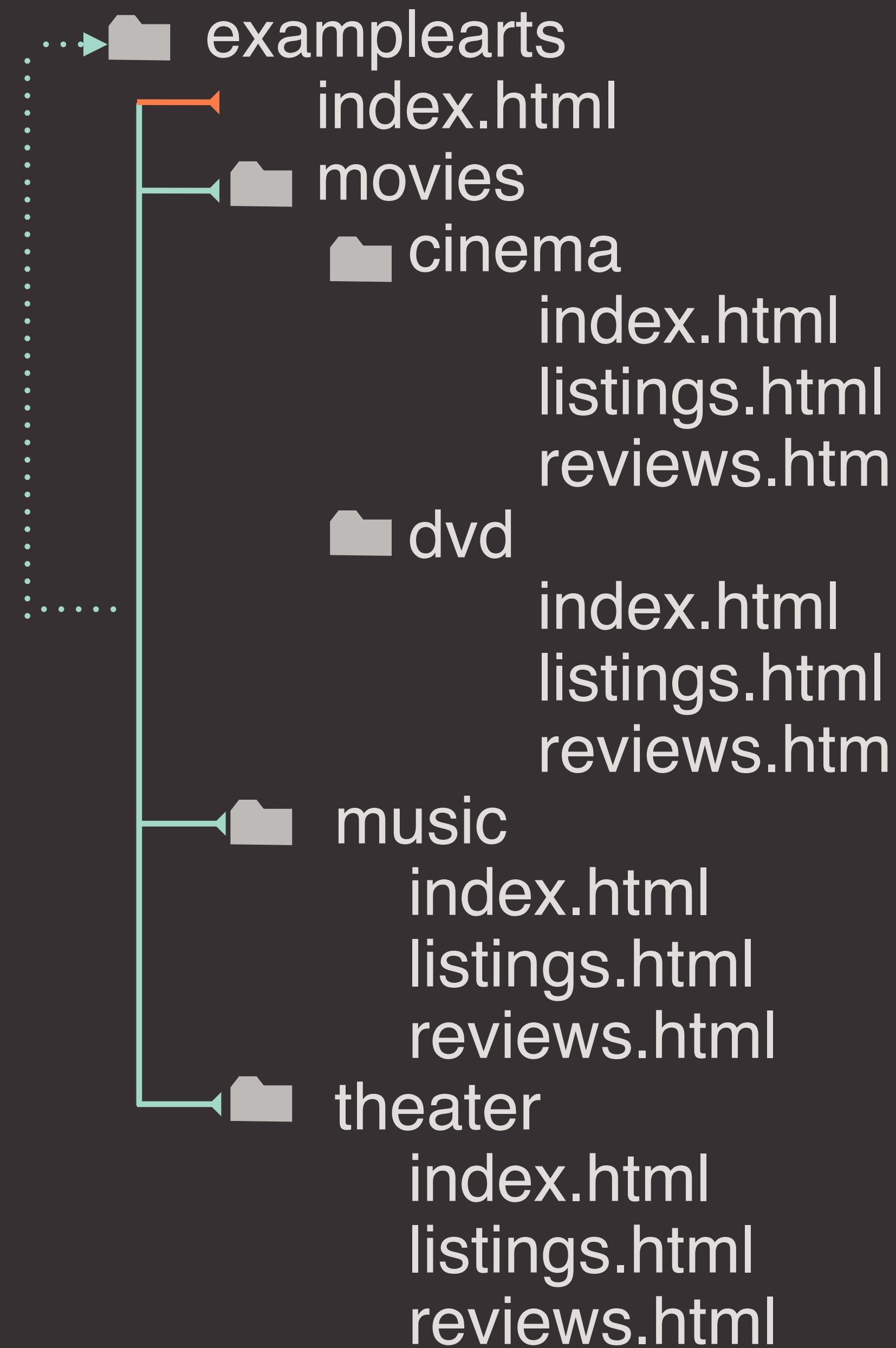
DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

CHILD



DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

CHILD
PARENT

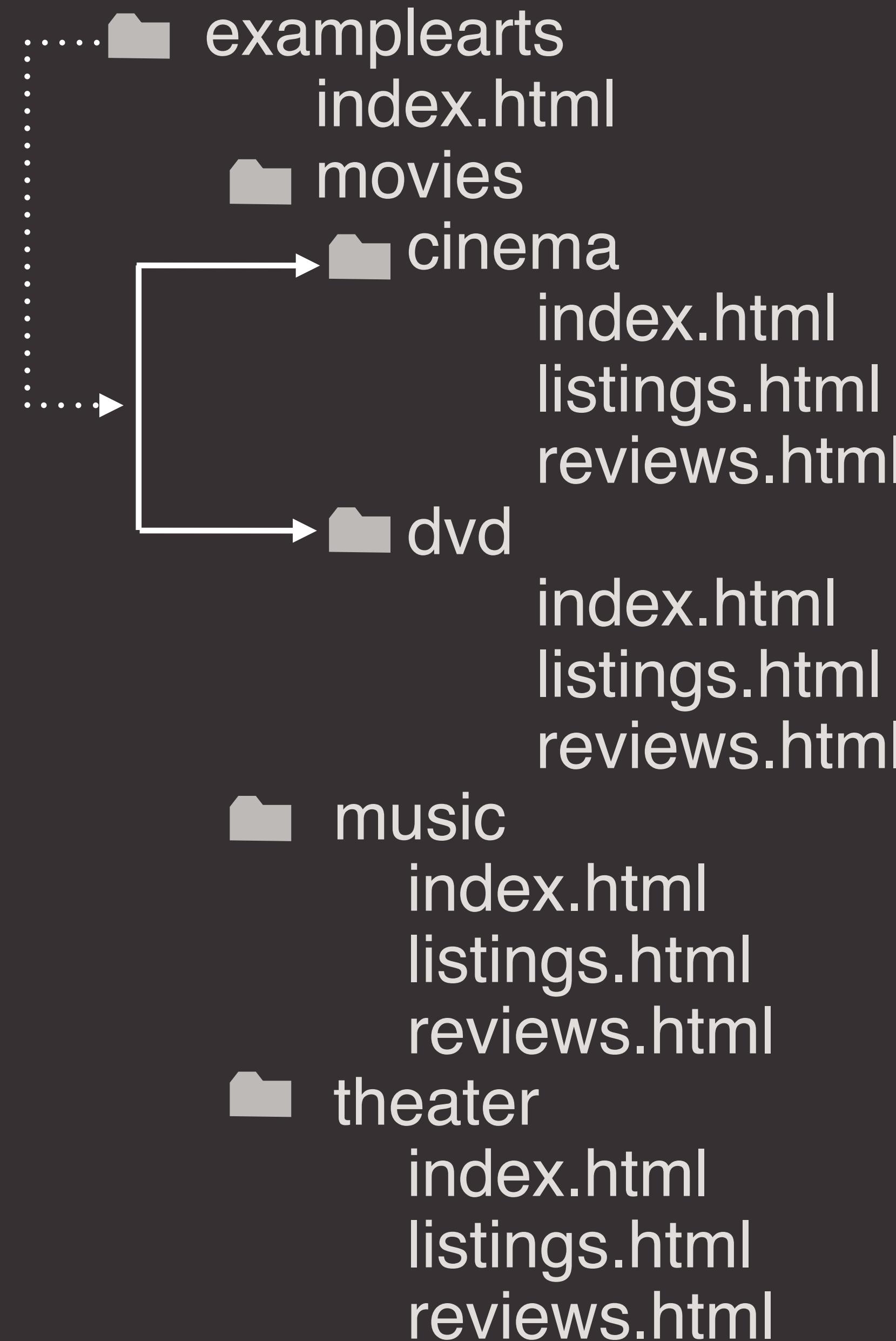


DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

CHILD

PARENT

GRANDCHILD



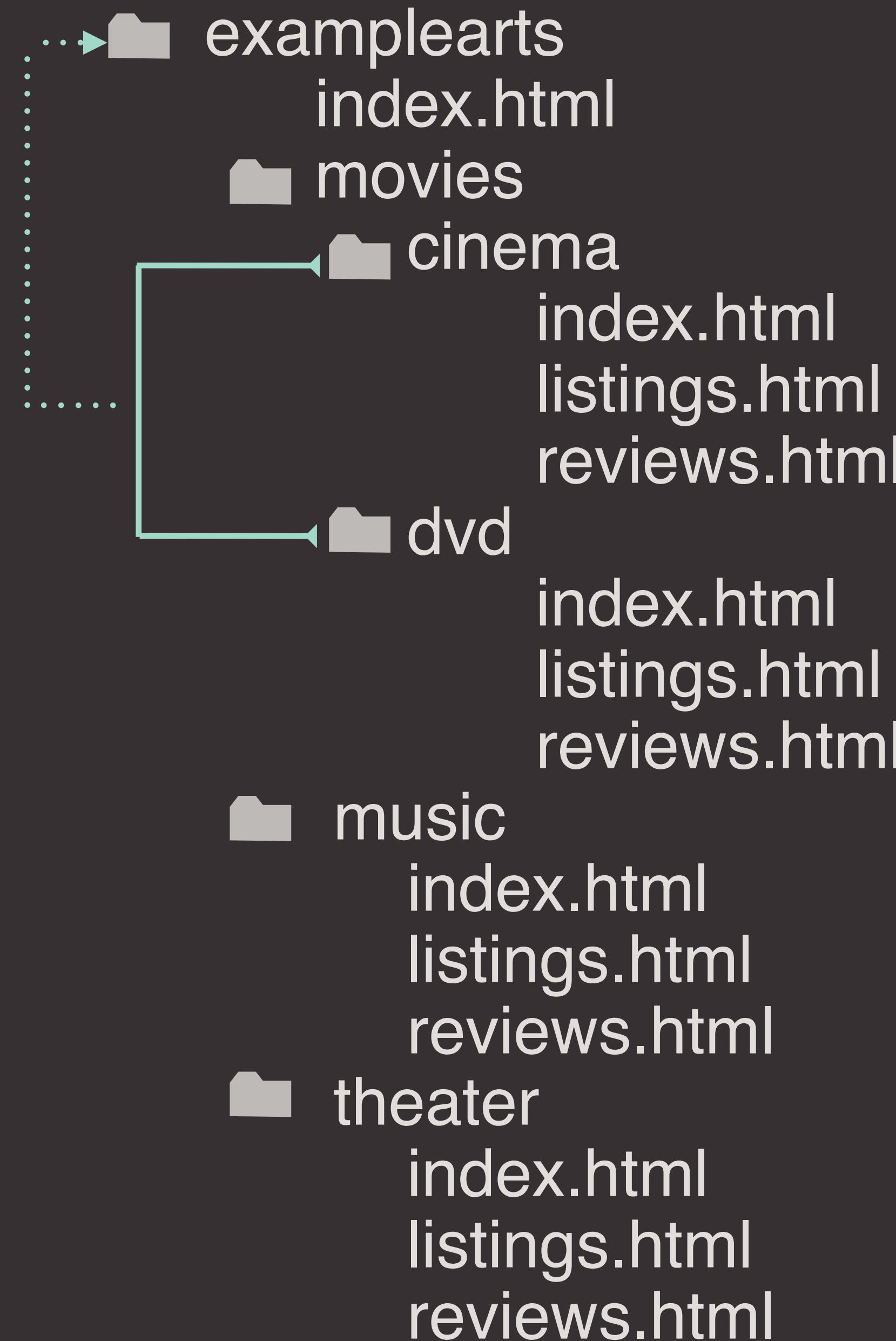
DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

CHILD

PARENT

GRANDCHILD

GRANDPARENT



DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

CHILD

PARENT

GRANDCHILD

GRANDPARENT

SIBLINGS

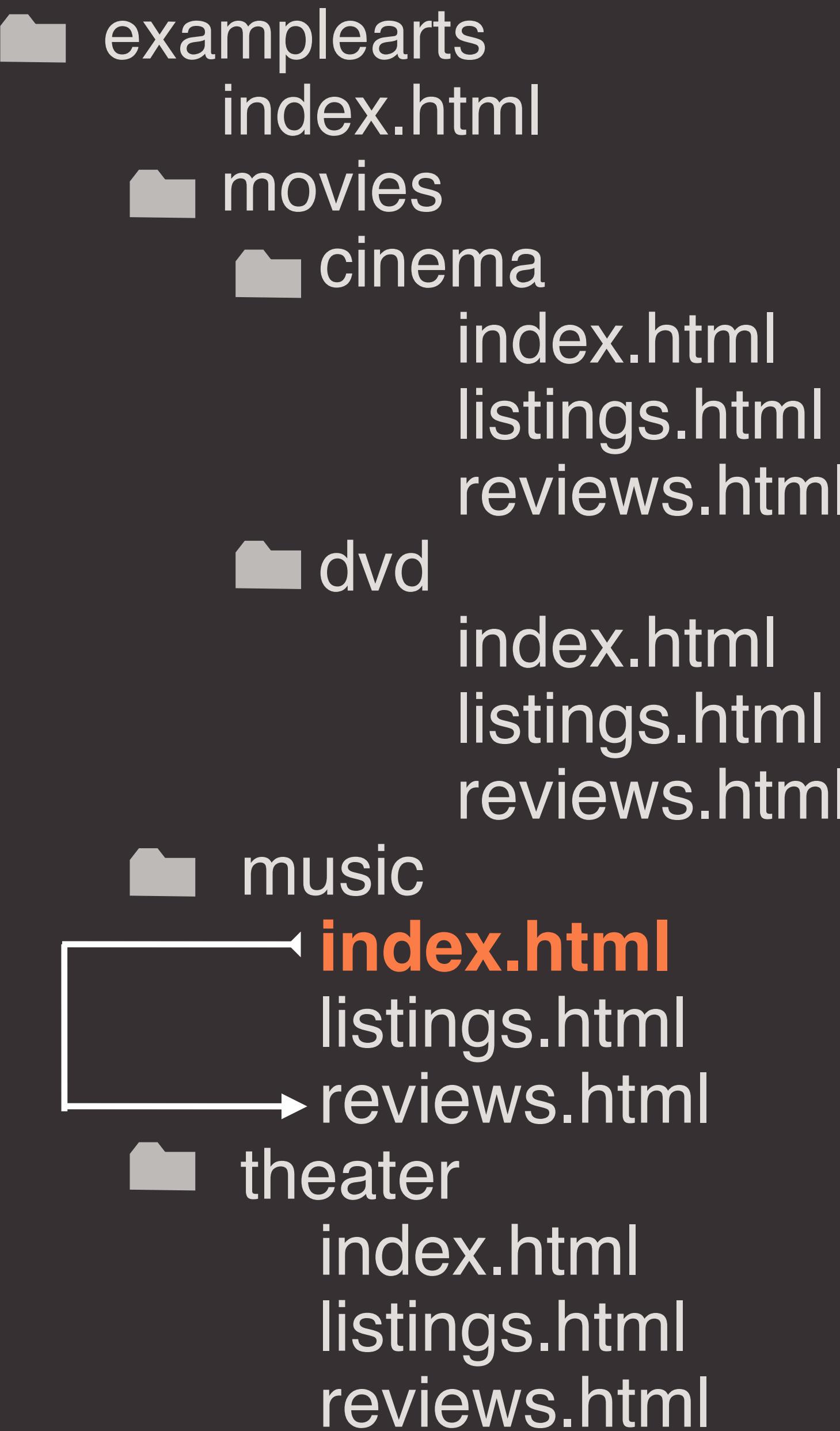


RELATIVE URLs

- 📁 examplearts
index.html
- 📁 movies
 📁 cinema
 index.html
 listings.html
 reviews.html
- 📁 dvd
index.html
listings.html
reviews.html
- 📁 music
index.html
listings.html
reviews.html
- 📁 theater
index.html
listings.html
reviews.html

RELATIVE URLs

SAME
reviews.html



RELATIVE URLs

SAME
reviews.html

CHILD
music/index.html

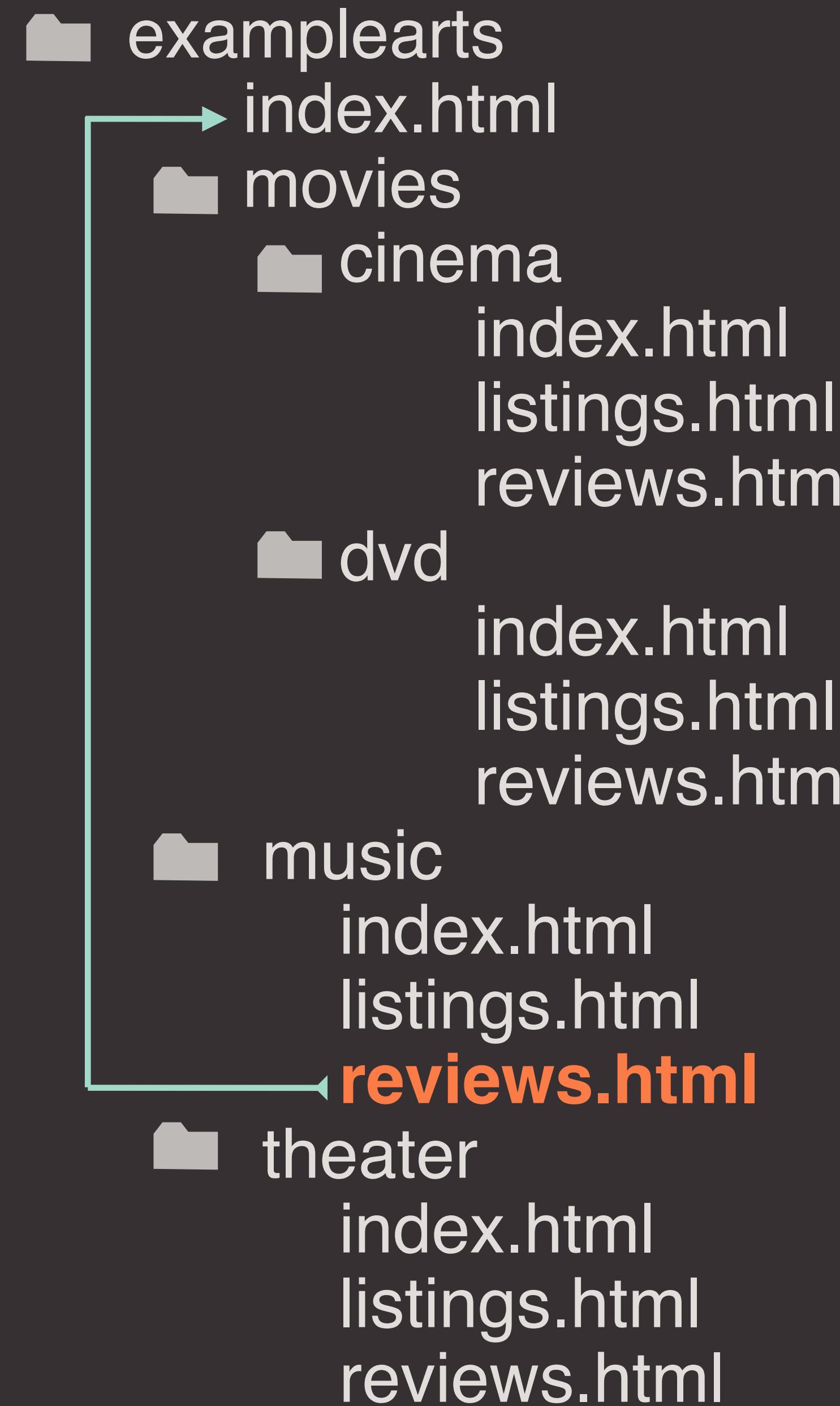


RELATIVE URLs

SAME
reviews.html

CHILD
music/index.html

PARENT
./index.html



RELATIVE URLs

SAME
reviews.html

CHILD
music/index.html

PARENT
./index.html

GRANDCHILD
movies/dvd/reviews.html



RELATIVE URLs

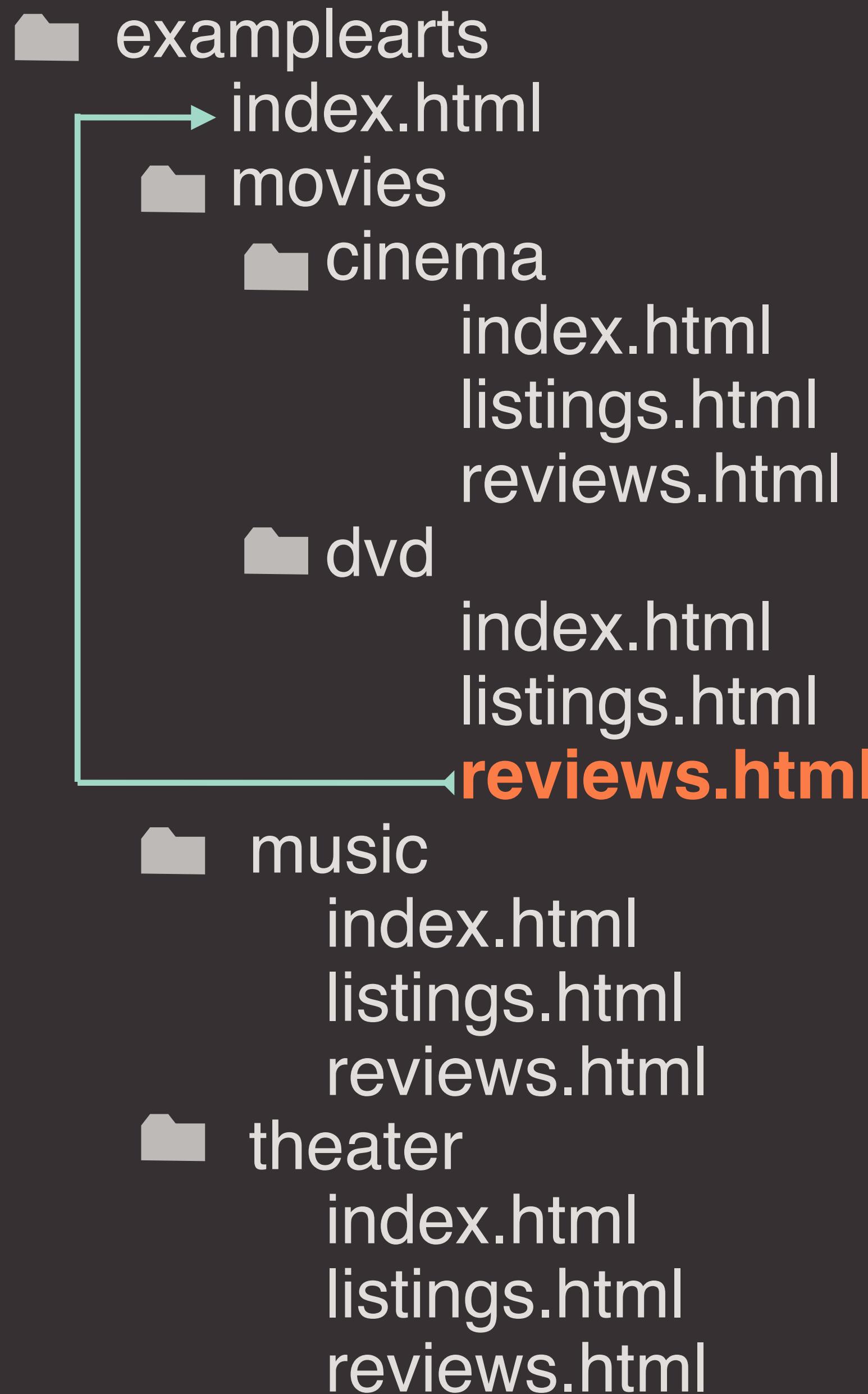
SAME
reviews.html

CHILD
music/index.html

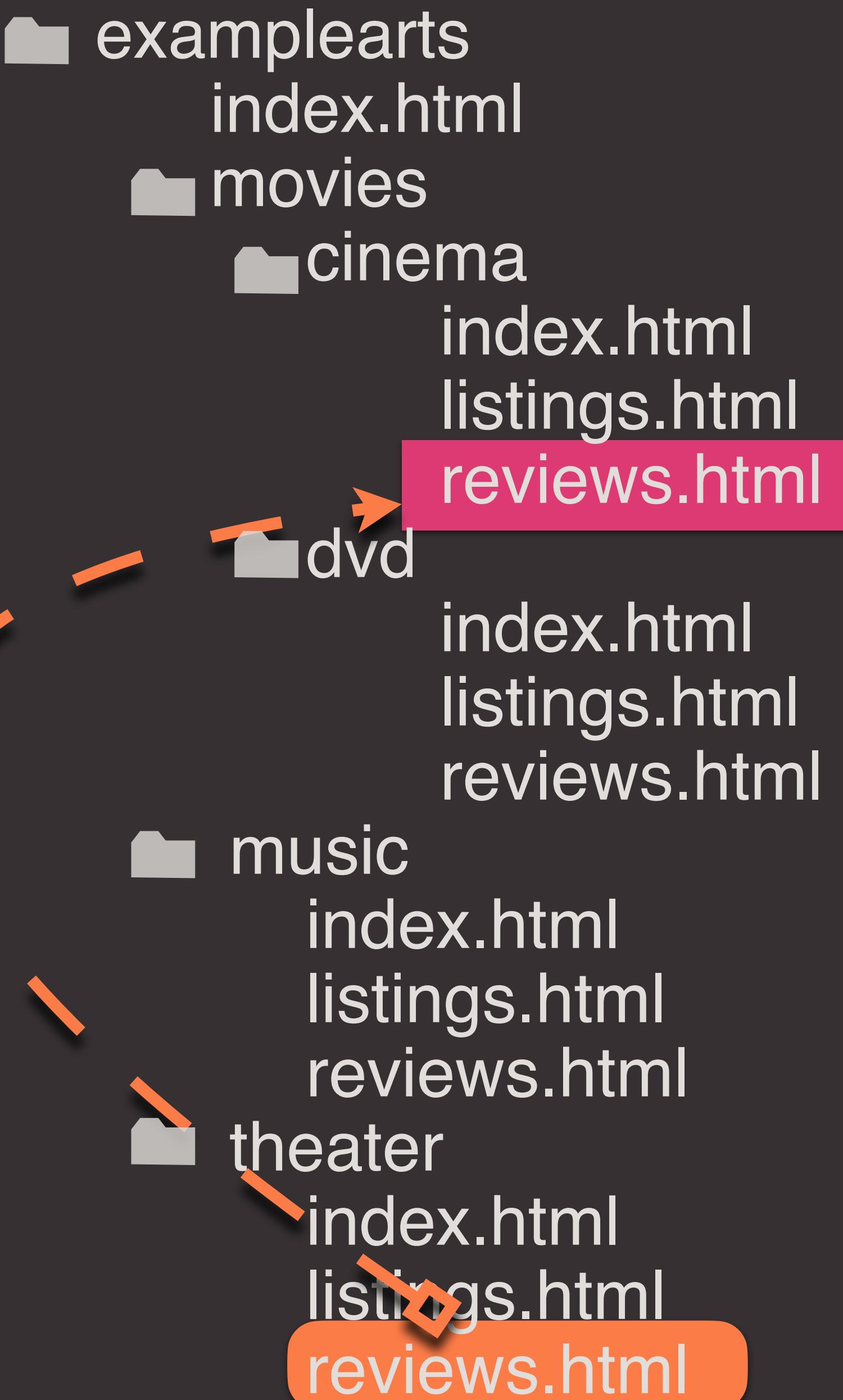
PARENT
..../index.html

GRANDCHILD
movies/dvd/reviews.html

GRANDPARENT
../../..../index.html

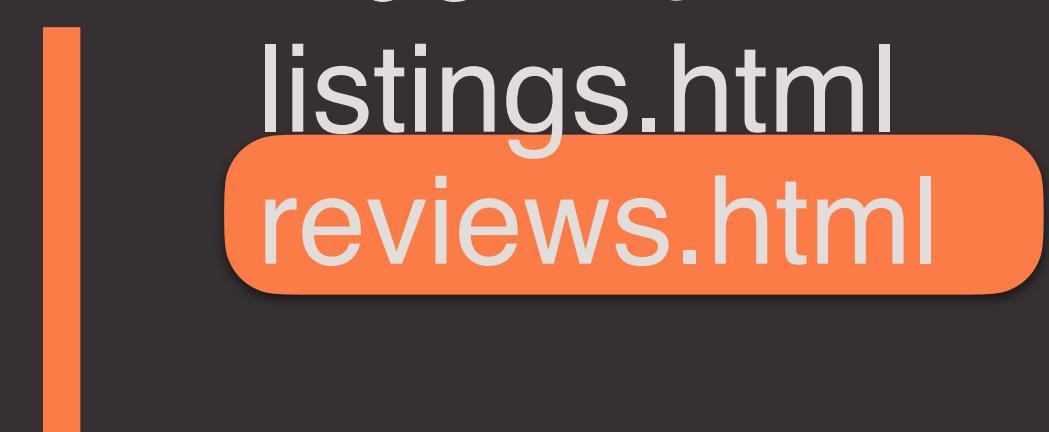


NOW YOU



NOW YOU

- 📁 examplearts
index.html
- 📁 movies
 - 📁 cinema
index.html
listings.html
reviews.html
- 📁 dvd
 - index.html
 - listings.html
 - reviews.html
- 📁 music
 - index.html
 - listings.html
 - reviews.html
- 📁 theater
 - index.html
 - listings.html
reviews.html



NOW YOU

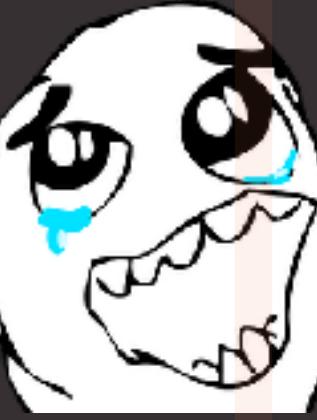
1) . . /



- examplearts
index.html
- movies
- cinema
 index.html
 listings.html
 reviews.html
- dvd
index.html
listings.html
reviews.html
- music
index.html
listings.html
reviews.html
- theater
index.html
listings.html
reviews.html

NOW YOU

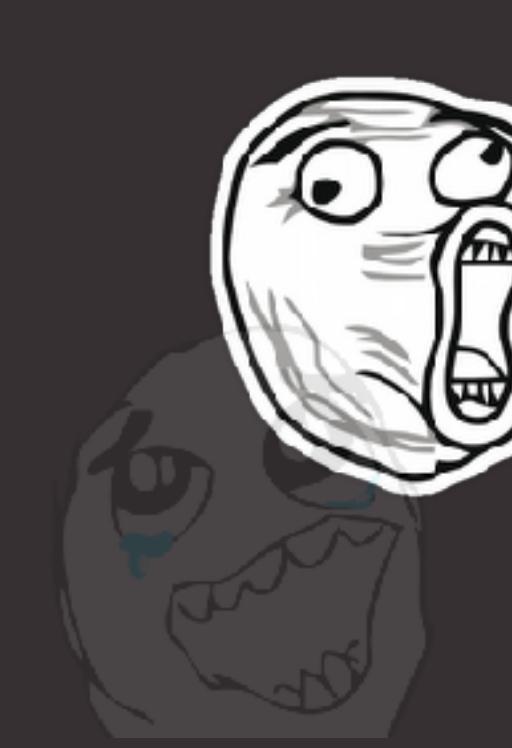
```
1) . . /  
2) movies /
```



- examplearts
index.html
- movies
 - cinema
index.html
listings.html
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- dvd
index.html
listings.html
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index.html
listings.html
reviews.html
- theater
index.html
listings.html
reviews.html

NOW YOU

- 1) . . /
- 2) movies /
- 3) cinema /



- examplearts
index.html
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 - dvd
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 - listings.html
 - reviews.html
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 - index.html
 - listings.html
 - reviews.html
 - theater
 - index.html
 - listings.html
 - reviews.html

NOW YOU

- 1) . . /
- 2) movies /
- 3) cinema /
- 4) reviews.html

..../movies/cinema/reviews.html



Anchor elements

a.k.a. links

ANCHOR ELEMENTS

a.k.a LINKS

Anchor elements are denoted by the `<a>` tag, and are used to link to other pages, resources or content inside the same page

ANCHOR ELEMENTS a.k.a LINKS

```
<a href="http://www.imdb.com">IMDB</a>
```

ANCHOR ELEMENTS a.k.a LINKS

THE PAGE THE **LINK**
TAKES YOU TO



```
<a href="http://www.imdb.com">IMDB</a>
```

ANCHOR ELEMENTS a.k.a LINKS

THE PAGE THE **LINK**
TAKES YOU TO

```
<a href="http://www.imdb.com">IMDB</a>
```

THE **TEXT** THE USER
CLICKS ON

LINKING TO OTHER SITES

HTML

```
<a href="http://www.empireonline.com">  
Empire</a>
```

RESULT

Empire

LINKING TO OTHER PAGES ON THE SAME SITE

HTML

```
<a href="index.html">Home</a>
```

```
<a href="about.html">About</a>
```

```
<a href="movies.html">Movies</a>
```

```
<a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
```

RESULT

- Home
- About
- Movies
- Contact

EMAIL LINKS

HTML

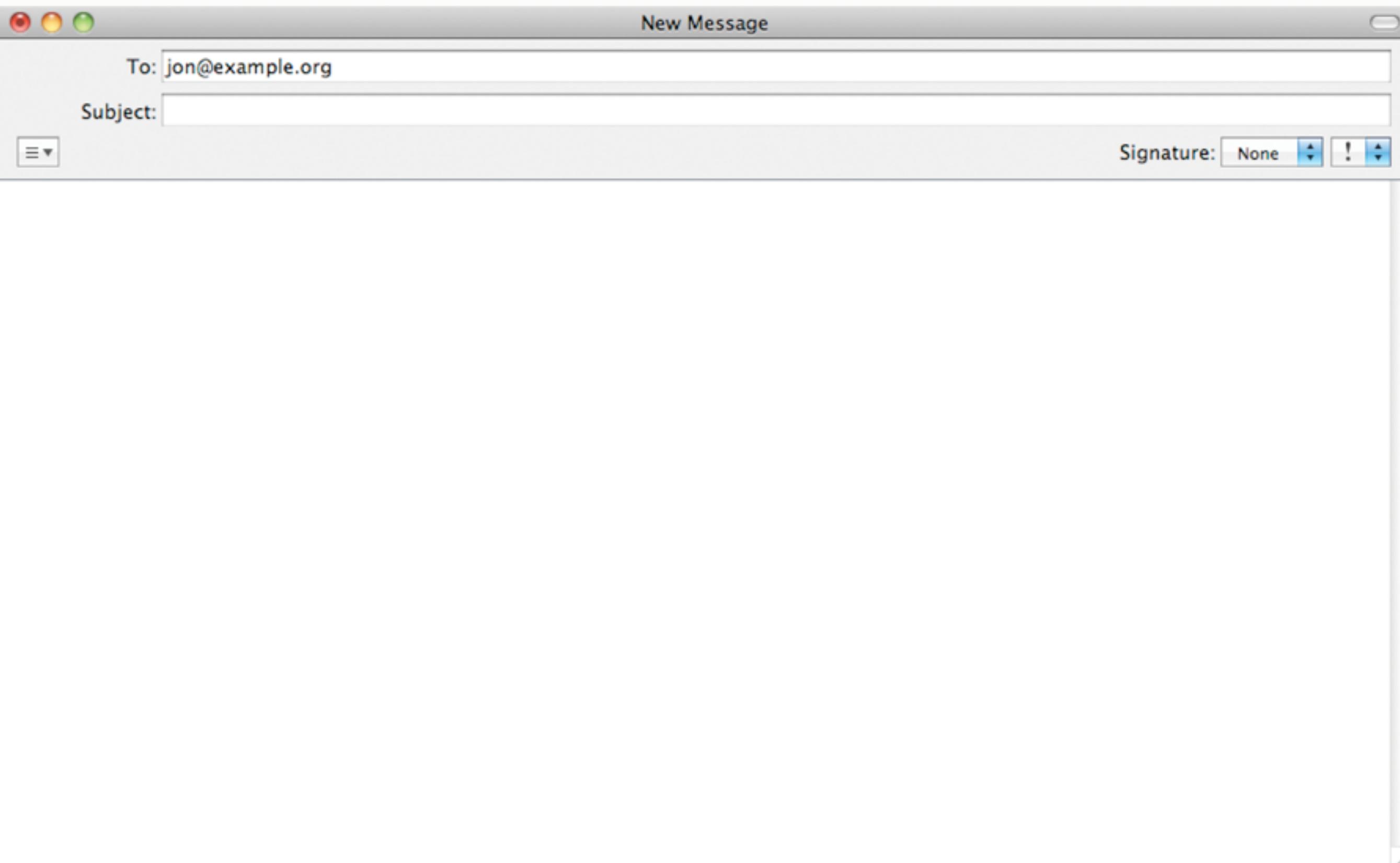
```
<a href="mailto:jon@example.org">Email Jon  
</a>
```

EMAIL LINKS

HTML

```
<a href="mailto:jon@example.org">Email Jon  
</a>
```

RESULT



OPENING LINKS IN A NEW WINDOW

HTML

```
<a href="http://www.imdb.com"  
target="_blank">IMDB</a> (opens in a  
new window)
```

OPENING LINKS IN A NEW WINDOW

HTML

```
<a href="http://www.imdb.com"  
  target="_blank">IMDB</a> (opens in a  
new window)
```

RESULT

[Internet Movie Database](#) (opens in new window)

LINKING TO A SPECIFIC PART OF THE SAME PAGE

```
<h1 id="top">  
    Film-Making Terms</h2>  
  
<a href="#arc-shot">  
    Arc shot</a><br />  
<a href="#interlude">  
    Interlude</a><br />  
<a href="#prologue">  
    Prologue</a><br />  
  
<h2 id="prologue">  
    Prologue</h2>  
  
<a href="#top">Top</a>
```

Film-Making Terms

[Arc Shot](#arc-shot)
[Interlude](#interlude)
[Prologue](#prologue)

Arc Shot

A shot in which the subject is photographed by an encircling or moving camera

Interlude

A brief, intervening film scene or sequence, not specifically tied to the plot, that appears within a film

LINKING TO A SPECIFIC PART OF THE SAME PAGE

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<h1 id="top">  
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    Interlude</a><br />  
<a href="#prologue">  
    Prologue</a><br />  
  
<h2 id="prologue">  
    Prologue</h2>  
  
<a href="#top">Top</a>
```

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Prologue

A speech, preface, introduction, or brief scene preceding the main action or plot of a film; contrast to epilogue

[Top](#)

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```

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[Interlude](#interlude)
[Prologue](#prologue)

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Images

(A teaser...)

ANCHOR ELEMENTS

Main parts

```

```

Images

A teaser of the main parts

THE **LINK** TO THE IMAGE
(relative or absolute)

```

```

Images

A teaser of the main parts

An **alternate text** for an image, if the image cannot be displayed

```
<img alt="aurora boreal" title="a picture of the northern lights">
```

Images

A teaser of the main parts

TO CREATE A TOOLTIP FOR
THE IMAGE

```

```

Images

A teaser of the main parts

```


NO!

# STORING IMAGES ON YOUR SITE

