

IASC-STAC 1P02

More HTML!



Linking it all together

- You can connect your pages together using links

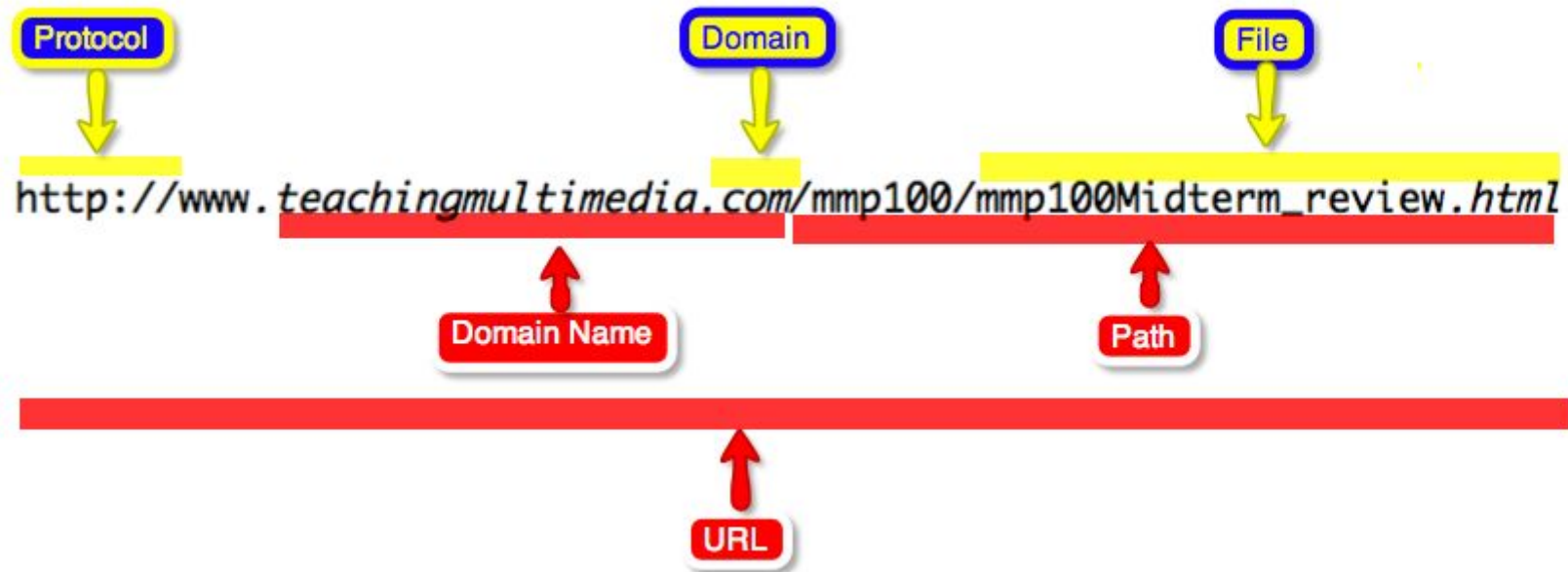
```
<a href="http://www.brocku.ca"> Click for Brock  
</a>
```

- The **href** (hypertext reference) will be where our link goes

- Anything that falls between the `<a>` tags will be what the user clicks



What's in a URL



From http://www.teachingmultimedia.com/mmp100/images/URL_breakdown.png

Organizing with Folders

- HTML pages should be organized to help distinguish between uses
- To do this we use **Folders**
- Just like on your computer we make folders and put our content inside them



Organize Example

- If our website is located at <https://www.example.com>
- And we make a folder called **lec2**
- And our html page is called **example1.html**
- We would have:
<https://www.examples.com/lec2/example1.html>

External Links (absolute)

- To Create a Link to Another Web Site
- When we link to another Web site (like <http://www.google.ca>) we need to use the entire URL or the absolute URL.
- An **absolute URL** shows the entire path to the file, including:
 - the scheme (in this case “http://”)
 - The server name
 - the complete path, and
 - the file name itself (if linking to a specific file).

`Click here `

Internal Links (relative)

- To Create a Link to Another Web Page
- When we link to another Web page we can use the relative URL.
- A **relative URL** is much shorter and points to a file that is:
 - In the same folder
 - In a folder within the current folder
 - In a folder that contains the current folder
- One advantage of relative URLs is that you don't have to type the scheme—as long as it's HTTP.

`Click here `

Exercise

- Make a new folder called lec2
- Make two HTML pages in that folder
- On your first html page link to the second page using both an Absolute link and a Relative link
- Upload to your GitHub repo



Remember
``

Creating Anchor

- Generally, clicking on a link brings the user to the top of a different Web page.
- If you want to have the user jump to a specific section of the Web page, you have to create an **anchor** and then reference that anchor in the link.
- An **anchor** can be to another page or to the page the user is currently on
- These are useful for very long documents, like a FAQ



Creating an on-page Anchor

- To create an anchor:
 - ``
 - Add the words that you wish to be referenced
 - Close the element with ``
- To link to an anchor:
 - Type ``
 - Add the words that will act as the label text (the text that will become the clickable link)
 - Close the element with ``

Exercise

- Add an anchor somewhere on your page and then link to it using **a href**



```
<a name="anchor name">  
<a href="#anchor name">
```

HTML Validation

HTML has many rules.

To ensure that the HTML we write is correct we use a validator.

<http://validator.w3.org/>

HTML Structure

Declare Doc Type

Open html (<html>)

Open header (<head>)

Header items

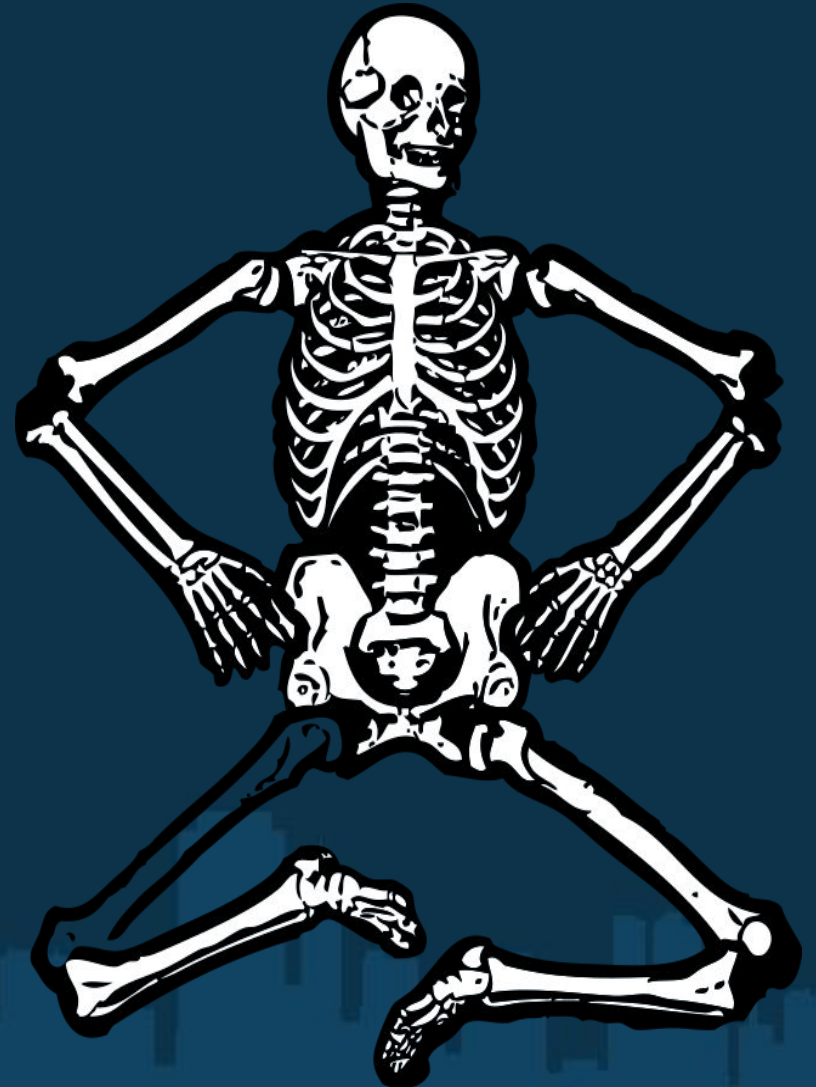
Close Header (</head>)

Open body (<body>)

Body items

Close body (</body>)

Close html (</html>)



Web Template

Open **basicPage.html** in Week 2 on
Sakai in Atom

Let's talk about DocTypes

- HTML has a few different sets of rules
- Doctypes help your browser understand which rules you're using

Basic rules to follow with XHTML

- Element and attributes must be lowercase
- All elements must be closed
- Attribute values must be in quotes (double or single)
- Proper nesting is a must

Types of DocType?

Strict - “which excludes the presentation attributes and elements that W3C expects to phase out as support for style sheets matures”

Transitional - “which includes presentation attributes and elements that W3C expects to phase out as support for style sheets matures”

Frameset - “identical to the HTML 4.01 Transitional DTD except for the content model of the "HTML" element: in frameset documents”

Transitional

- We'll be using the “Transitional” DocType for our work
- This allows us to use some older tags and some newer tags for validation

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

Transitional DOCTYPE Line by Line

`<!DOCTYPE html` -

- Start of the SGML declaration and your page will start with html

`PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"` -

- That our doctype is available and what it's called

`"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">`

- Where the rule set is located

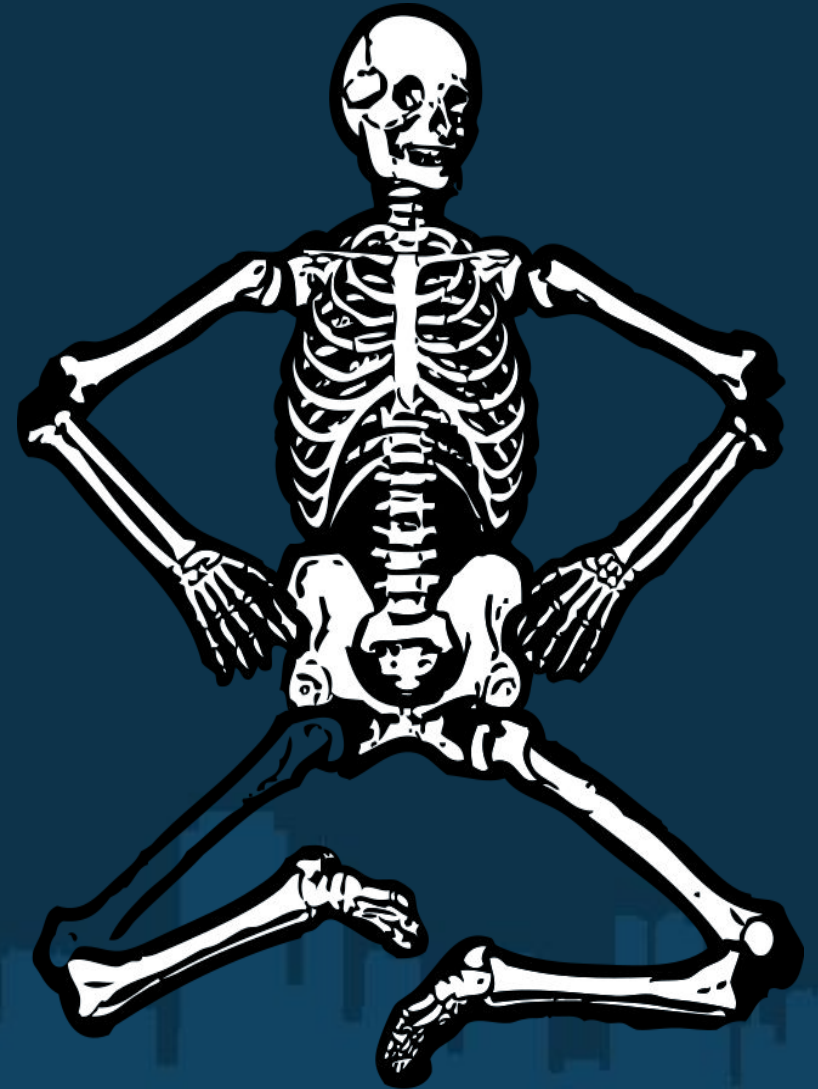
HTML Structure

Declare Doc Type
Open html (<html>)

Open header (<head>)
Header items
Close Header (</head>)

Open body (<body>)
Body items
Close body (</body>)

Close html (</html>)



Header

- The place to declare things you'll need for the <body>
 - <title>
 - the name of the page (a title is required)
 - <meta>
 - how the page is encoded and it's language
 - <style>
 - what css files you will be using
 - <script>
 - any scripts you will be using (ie. Javascript)

Required Meta Data

- The meta tag is used to define additional information for your website
- By default you will need it to define:
 - The language you are using
 - `<meta content="en-us" http-equiv="Content-Language" />`
 - How your page is encoded
 - `<meta content="text/html; charset=utf-8" http-equiv="Content-Type" />`

Optional Meta Data

- You can also use Meta Data to help describe your site
- This information is most often used by Search Engine's to categorize your site
 - Keywords
 - `<meta name="keywords" content="iasc1p02, cats">`
 - Page Description
 - `<meta name="description" content="ias1p02.com">`

HTML Structure

Declare Doc Type

Open html (<html>)

Open header (<head>)

Header items

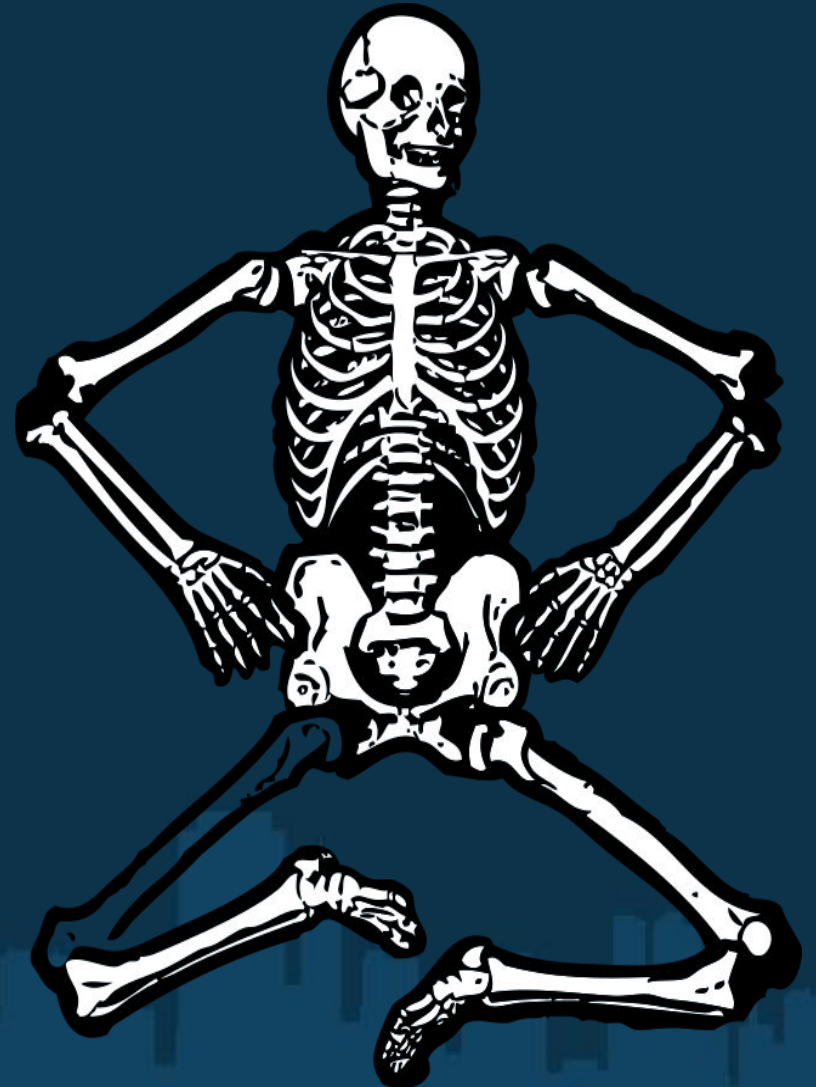
Close Header (</head>)

Open body (<body>)

Body items

Close body (</body>)

Close html (</html>)



Body Elements

- The body of your website is where all of the content for the page go
- Content elements
 - All content must be contained in a content element
 - ie. `<p>`, `<h1>`
- Structure Elements
 - Content can be moved around with structure elements
 - ie. `<div>`, ``


Body Element's - Content

- Content elements are elements that contain content
 - an element that has content is not necessarily a content item.
- In HTML content can not just live on it's own, it must be within content tags
- If the item is some sort of heading use `<h1>`, `<h2>`, etc.
 - Heading should be numerical (don't use `<h1>` without `<h2>`)
- General content should be wrapped in the paragraph tag `<p>`

Body Elements - Structure

- Structure elements are elements that are used to structure your page
 - A table is not a structure element and should never be used to structure data that is not tabular
- Use `<div>` and `` to surround content that you want to position on the page
 - `<div>` is typically rendered with a line break before and after it
 - `` is rendered as it
 - These elements can be moved around the page with the help of css, we will talk about this in the coming weeks

HTML Structure



Take your page
from last week
and make it
conform to HTML
structure rules

Declare Doc Type

Open html (**<html>**)

Open header (**<head>**)

Header items (title required)

Close Header (**</head>**)

Open body (**<body>**)

Body items

Close body (**</body>**)

Close html (**</html>**)

Obsolete HTML Elements

- <http://www.w3.org/TR/html5/obsolete.html>
- <https://developer.mozilla.org/en/docs/Web/HTML/Element>