

Lesson 02, Sect. 2

HTML Code Organization

HTML & CSS Foundations



HTML Document File Structure (Review)

Basic HTML document

```
1      <!DOCTYPE html>
2      <html>
3
4          <head>
5              Document metadata
6          </head>
7
8          <body>
9              Document contents
10         </body>
11
12     </html>
```



HTML Naming Conventions

To help organize your projects and keep files findable and readable, it's best practice to use a logical and consistent file-naming convention. This not only helps you organize and maintain your web projects, but also makes it easier for co-developers who may work with you or work on your site after you. We'll use the file-naming convention called Kebab style.



<https://pixabay.com/en/shish-kebab-meat-skewer-417994/>
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HTML Naming Conventions

- > all lower case
 - > hyphens, not spaces
 - > .html extension
-
- > Example: `cool-file-name.html`



HTML Code Formatting: Indentation

- > Properly indenting your code helps you prevent typos and makes it easier for collaborators to read. Two spaces is a good amount to indent by, but there are not hard and fast rules.
- > Browsers don't see whitespace and indentation in HTML, but humans sure do. Keep your code readable and easy to debug by always indenting clearly.



HTML Code Formatting: Indentation

```
1 <nav class="global-nav">
2   <ul>
3     <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
4     <li><a href="portfolio.html">Portfolio</a></li>
5     <li><a href="bio.html">Bio</a></li>
6     <li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
7   </ul>
8 </nav>
```



HTML Code Formatting: Comments

- > Comments are a helpful tool in keeping code clean and easy to read. In HTML, the commenting format is:

```
<!-- Style this using CSS -->
```

- > Note the exclamation point is in the opening tag, but not the closing tag.



HTML Code Formatting: Comments

- > Comments are a great way to remind yourself or a teammate to do something, or to explain why you did something the way you did. They are not seen by the browser or visitors to your page, they are only seen by the developer.
- > They can also be used to test your code for errors, by commenting out one section at a time to find the bug.



HTML Code Formatting: Validation

- > Code Validation is also an essential tool for ensuring clean and readable code. It will catch a lot of typos and small errors for you, so it is definitely in your best interest to use it. Please remember to validate all code for this class!

Resource:

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



HTML Sectioning Elements

HTML5 introduces new sectioning elements to help create structure and document outline:

`<section>`

`<article>`

`<nav>`

`<aside>`



HTML Sectioning Elements: `<section>`

- > Used to designate sections of code grouped by a general theme
- > Often comes with a specific heading
- > Should be used to designate content, not style. For style use `<div>`



HTML Sectioning Elements: <article>

- > The article tag specifies self-contained content. The content should make sense on its own, out of context from the rest of the page or site.
- > Examples of content that could go in an <article> tag:
 - Forum post
 - Blog post
 - News story
 - Comment



HTML Sectioning Elements: <aside>

- > The <aside> tag should contain content related to the surrounding content.
- > Example:
 - Pullout quote from news article
 - List of ingredients for cooking blog article



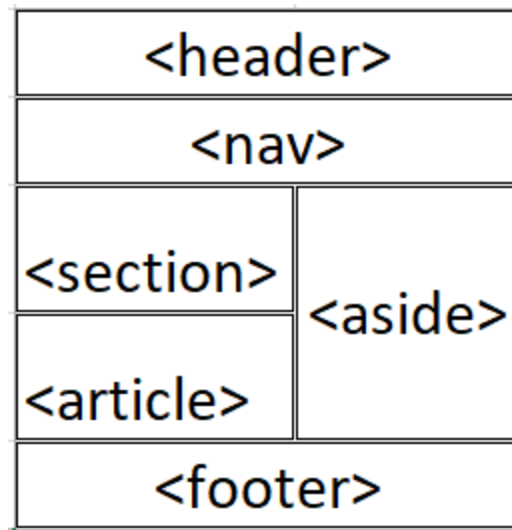
HTML Sectioning Elements: <nav>

- > The <nav> tag defines a set of links used to navigate between the pages of your website.
- > Not all links should be in a <nav> tag, just the major block of internal navigation links.
- > Browsers and screenreaders use this to determine whether to include the rendering of this content.



HTML Sectioning Elements: Activity

- > Open a new file in Atom. Create an HTML document using the semantic elements to produce the layout below. Include a headline in the header and a paragraph in the article. In the aside, create a list (ordered or unordered). Be sure to save, validate, and push to GitHub when done.



HTML Sectioning Elements: Activity

Using the `<nav>` element to link your website's pages is as simple as adding a list tag and some links.

```
1  <nav>
2      <ul>
3          <li>About us</li>
4          <li>Contact</li>
5      </ul>
6  </nav>
```



HTML Sectioning Elements: Activity

In the page you created for the semantic section element activity, add a link in the `<nav>` element. Link two of the pages you have created for previous exercises, using the `` tag. We will talk more about links and file paths in Lesson 3. For now just open the page you want to link to and copy the address bar text to insert into the `<a>` tag.

