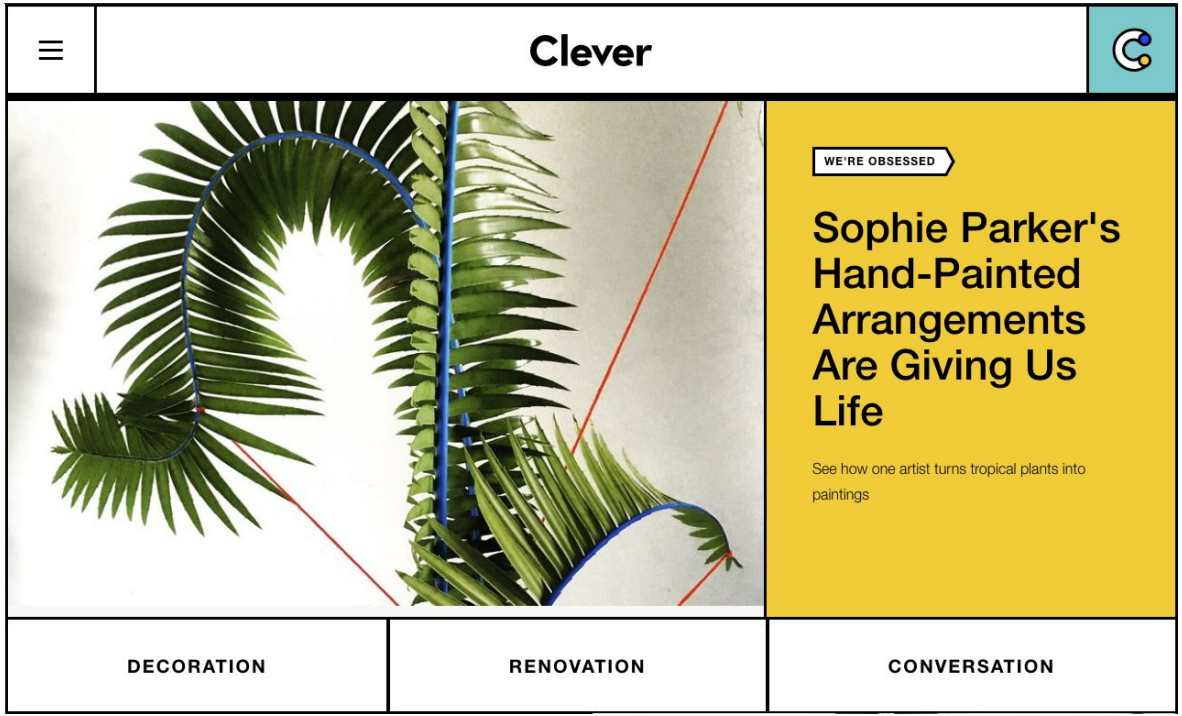
Site Structure

Nic Aguirre j363 Fall 2018

Today

- Inspiration: Clever
- Reminders: Code Quality
- **Practice:** Links and References
- **Lecture**: Site Structure
- **Practice**: Site Structure

Inspiration: Clever



Reminders: Code quality

don’t do this:

```
<head>
     <title>my page</title>
     <h1>Welcome to my page!</h1>
</head>
<body>
     ...
</body>
```

do this:

```
<head>
     <title>my page</title>
</head>
<body>
     <h1>Welcome to my page!</h1>
</body>
```

don’t do this:

```
<body>
    <h2>Pastries</h2>
    <p>I like pastries</p>
    <p>Pastries are cool</p>
</body>
```

do this:

```
<body>
    <h2>Pastries</h2>
    <p>I like pastries</p>
    <p>Pastries are cool</p>
</body>
```

don’t do this:

```
<body>
    <h2>Pastries</h2>
    <ul>
    <li>Donuts</li>
    <li>Cakes</li>
    <li>Scones</li>
    </ul>
</body>
```

do this:

```
<body>
    <h2>Pastries</h2>
    <ul>
        <li>Donuts</li>
        <li>Cakes</li>
        <li>Scones</li>
    </ul>
</body>
```

Practice

Download 2.3-links.zip

1) Load it into Atom
2) Each file needs:
   a) A <nav> that links to all three pages
   b) An image for the appropriate letter

HTML: Block and Inline

Each HTML element has a `display` property that specifies how an element is displayed.

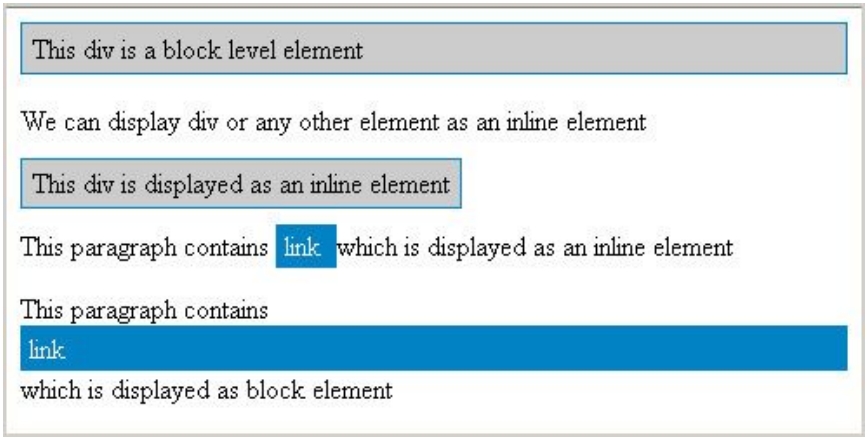
Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is `block` or `inline`.

display - block level elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Examples of block-level elements:

-
- <h1> - <h6>
- <p>
- <form>
- <header>
- <footer>
- <section>

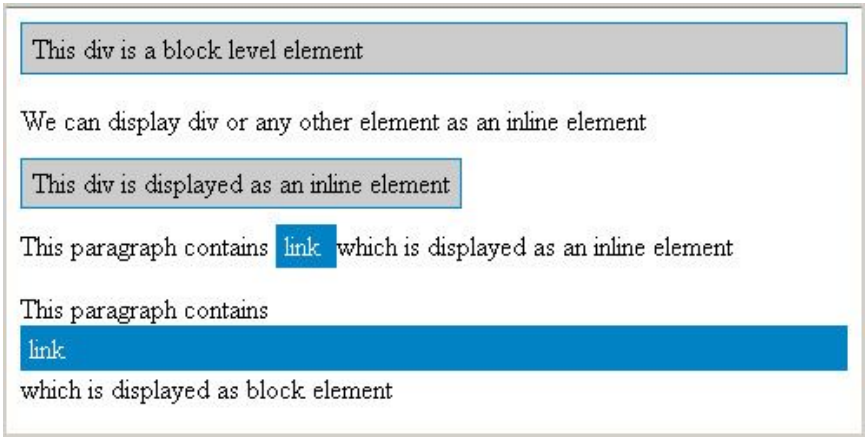


display - inline level elements

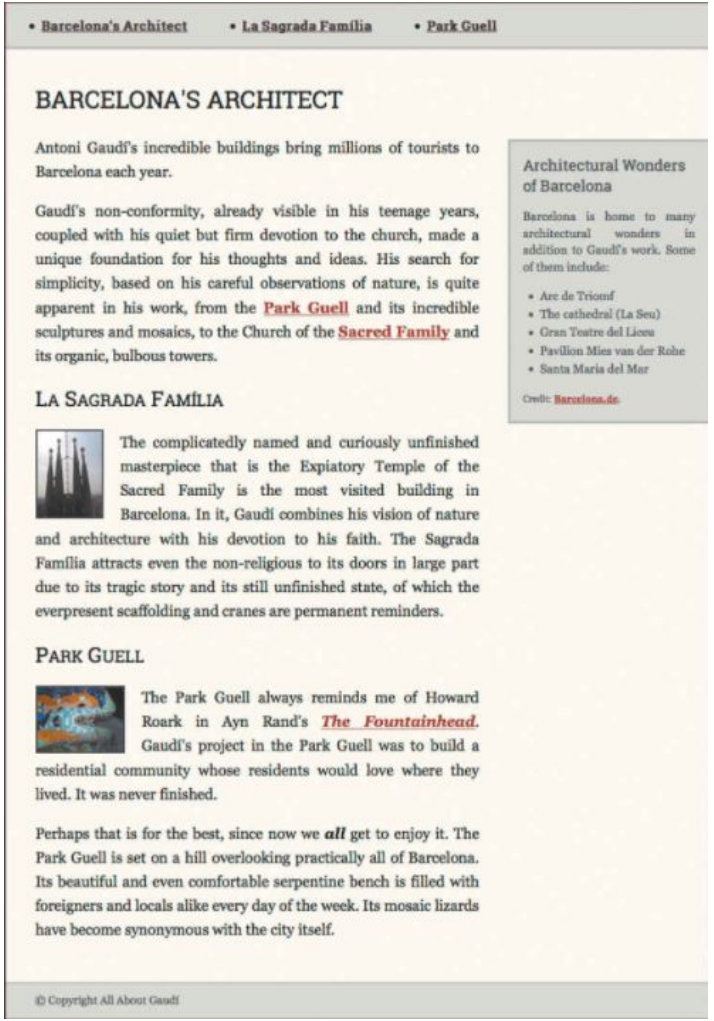
An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

Examples of inline elements:

-
- <a>
- <img>



Common page constructs



• Barcelona's Architect • La Sagrada Família • Park Guell

BARCELONA'S ARCHITECT

Antoni Gaudí's incredible buildings bring millions of tourists to Barcelona each year.

Gaudí's non-conformity, already visible in his teenage years, coupled with his quiet but firm devotion to the church, made a unique foundation for his thoughts and ideas. His search for simplicity, based on his careful observations of nature, is quite apparent in his work, from the Park Guell and its incredible sculptures and mosaics, to the Church of the Sacred Family and its organic, bulbous towers.

Architectural Wonders of Barcelona

Barcelona is home to many architectural wonders in addition to Gaudí's work. Some of them include:

- Arc de Triomf
- The cathedral (La Seu)
- Gran Teatre del Liceu
- Pavilion Mies van der Rohe
- Santa Maria del Mar

Credit: Barcelona.de.

LA SAGRADA FAMÍLIA

The complicatedly named and curiously unfinished masterpiece that is the Expiatory Temple of the Sacred Family is the most visited building in Barcelona. In it, Gaudí combines his vision of nature and architecture with his devotion to his faith. The Sagrada Família attracts even the non-religious to its doors in large part due to its tragic story and its still unfinished state, of which the everpresent scaffolding and cranes are permanent reminders.

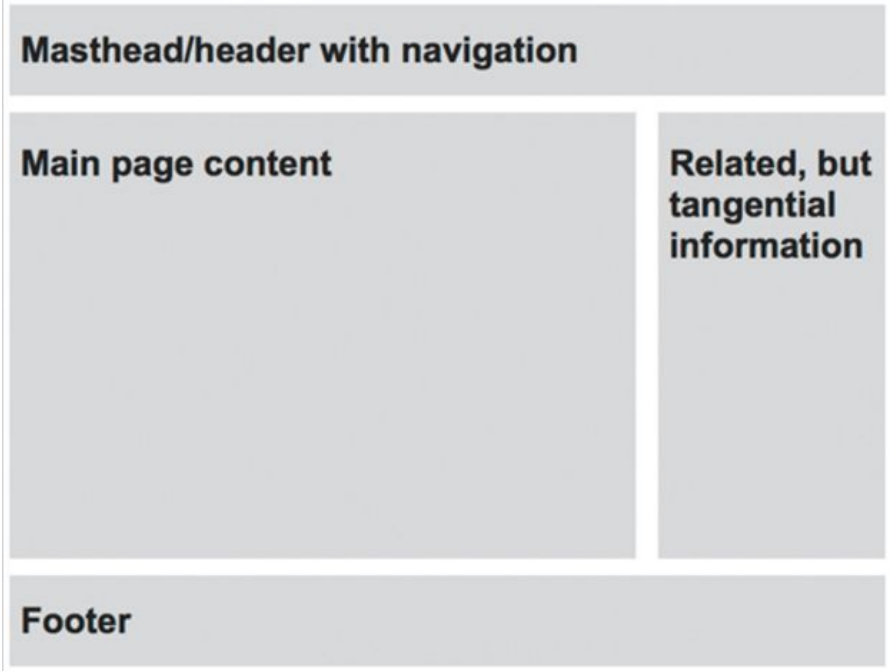
PARK GUELL

The Park Guell always reminds me of Howard Roark in Ayn Rand's *The Fountainhead*. Gaudí's project in the Park Guell was to build a residential community whose residents would love where they lived. It was never finished.

Perhaps that is for the best, since now we ***all*** get to enjoy it. The Park Guell is set on a hill overlooking practically all of Barcelona. Its beautiful and even comfortable serpentine bench is filled with foreigners and locals alike every day of the week. Its mosaic lizards have become synonymous with the city itself.

© Copyright All About Gaudí

Common page constructs



<header>

- Usually used for introductory or navigational content
- Usually has the site's logo, main nav, other global links, and sometimes a search box
- We often use the **role** attribute to describe our headers

<header>

```
<header role="banner">
    <nav>
        <ul>
            <li><a href="#gaudi">Barcelona's Architect</a></li>
            <li lang="es"><a href="#sagrada-familia">La Sagrada Família</a></li>
            <li><a href="#park-guell">Park Guell</a></li>
        </ul>
    </nav>
</header>
```

Marking navigation

- We usually use the <nav> element
- The **role** attribute is usually set, with a value of “navigation”
- We structure the list of links as an <ul> (unordered list), with each link as an <li> (list item) element inside of it

Marking navigation

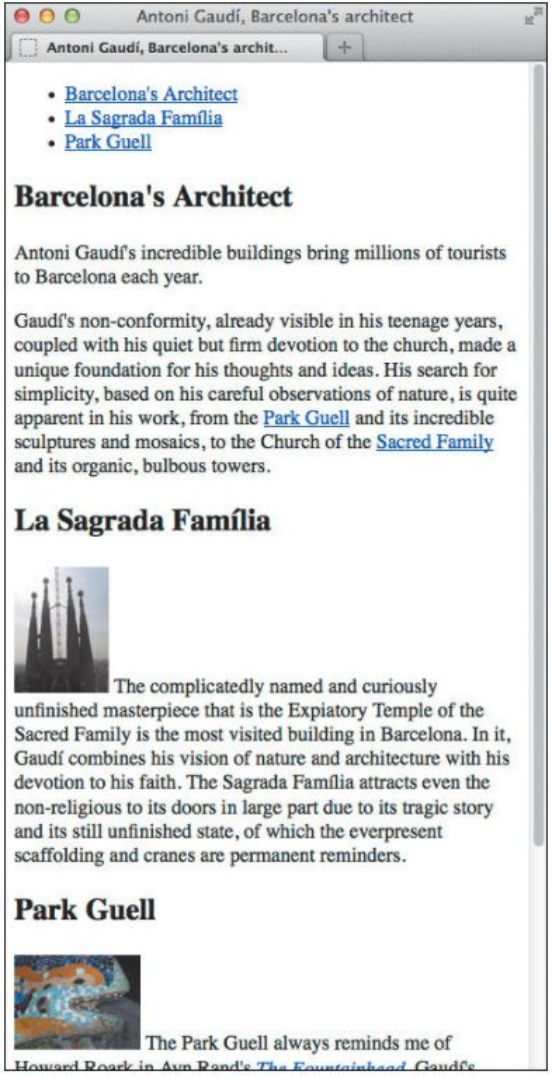
- We usually use the <nav> element
- The **role** attribute is usually set, with a value of “navigation”

```
<nav role="navigation">
    <ul>
        <li><a href="#gaudi">Barcelona's Architect</a></li>
        <li lang="es"><a href="#sagrada-familia">La Sagrada Família</a></li>
        <li><a href="#park-guell">Park Guell</a></li>
    </ul>
</nav>
```

Marking the main area of a webpage

```
<main role="main">
    ...
</main>
```

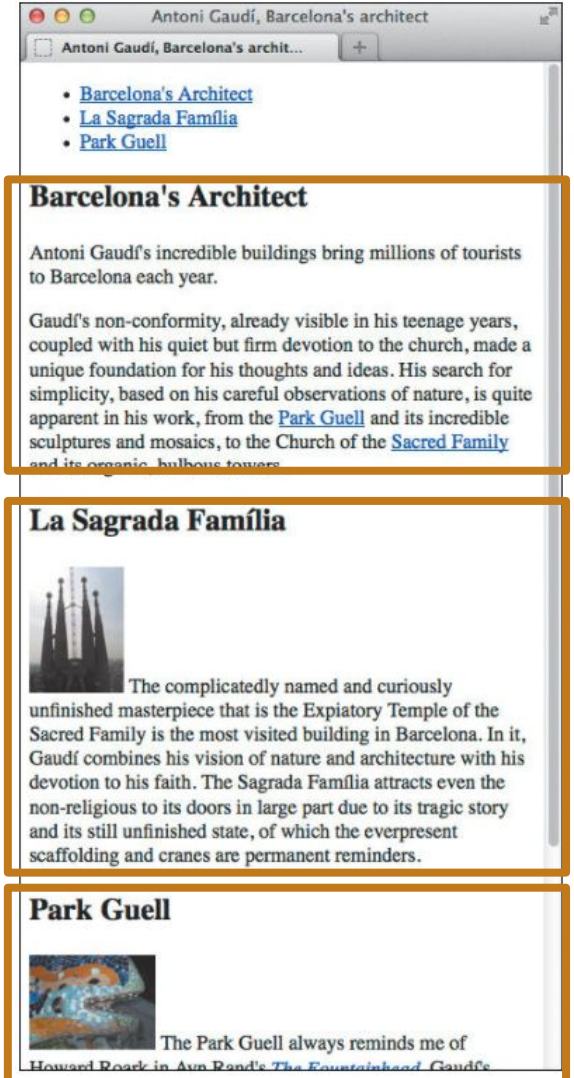
<article>


Antoni Gaudí, Barcelona's architect
Antoni Gaudí, Barcelona's archit...
Barcelona's Architect
La Sagrada Família
Park Guell
Barcelona's Architect
Antoni Gaudí's incredible buildings bring millions of tourists to Barcelona each year.
Gaudí's non-conformity, already visible in his teenage years, coupled with his quiet but firm devotion to the church, made a unique foundation for his thoughts and ideas. His search for simplicity, based on his careful observations of nature, is quite apparent in his work, from the Park Guell and its incredible sculptures and mosaics, to the Church of the Sacred Family and its organic, bulbous towers.
La Sagrada Família
The complicatedly named and curiously unfinished masterpiece that is the Expiatory Temple of the Sacred Family is the most visited building in Barcelona. In it, Gaudí combines his vision of nature and architecture with his devotion to his faith. The Sagrada Família attracts even the non-religious to its doors in large part due to its tragic story and its still unfinished state, of which the everpresent scaffolding and cranes are permanent reminders.
Park Guell
The Park Guell always reminds me of

<article>

Each one of these sections is wrapped with the <article> tag

Articles typically contain images, headings, and paragraphs



<section>

A **section** element represents a generic section of a document or application.

Sections are another way to group content, like an article - You might put <section> elements inside of an <article> element

<section>

A **section** element represents a generic section of a document or application.

Sections are another way to group content, like an article - You might put <section> elements inside of an <article> element

```
<section>
    <h2>Breaking News</h2>
    <ul>
        <li><a href="#">Headline 1</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Headline 2</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Headline 3</a></li>
    </ul>
</section>

<section>
    <h2>Business</h2>
    <ul>
        <li><a href="#">Headline 1</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Headline 2</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Headline 3</a></li>
    </ul>
</section>
```

<footer>

Just as <header> goes at the top, <footer> goes at the bottom.

<footer> generally contains less important information, such as copyright declarations

```
<footer role="contentinfo">
    <p><small>&copy; Copyright 2013</small></p>
</footer>
```

containers

The element (short for division) is used for generic content containers.

It is common practice to:

1. Make a <**div**> element
2. Give it a **class** attribute
3. Set class to **container**
4. Put all page content within this container

containers

```
<!-- This div wraps around the entire page -->
<div class="container">
    ...
</div>
<!-- end page container -->
```

structure

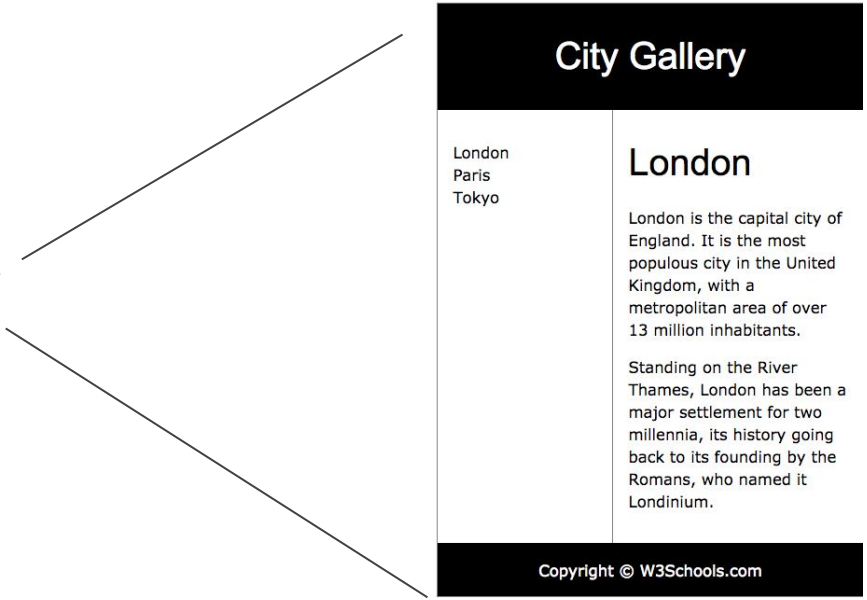
```
<body>

</body>
```

structure

```
<body>
     <div>
     </div>
</body>
```

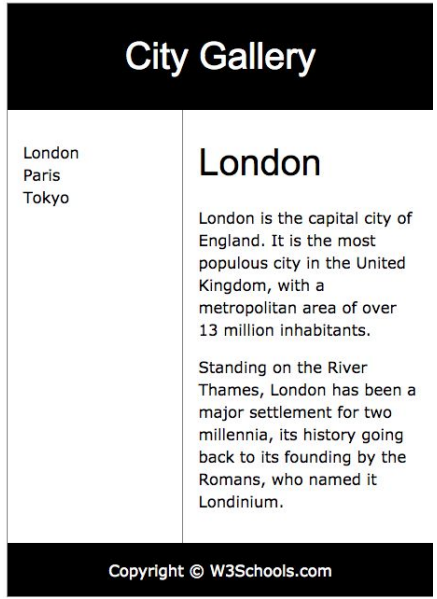
structure

```
<body>
     <div class=”container”>
     </div>
</body>
```



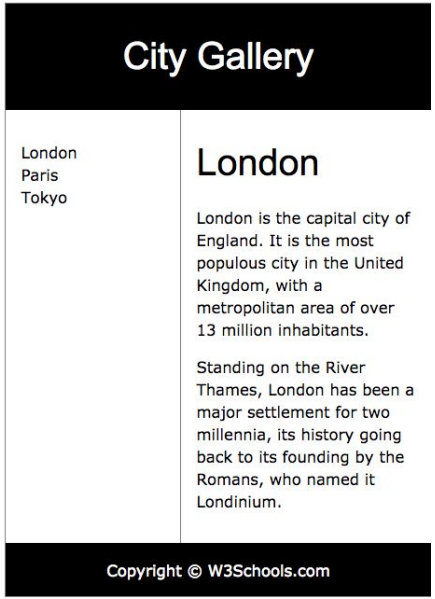
structure

```
<body>
     <div class=”container”>
          <header>
          </header>

          <main>
          </main>

          <footer>
          </footer>

     </div>
</body>
```



structure

```
<body>
     <div class=”container”>
          <header>
               <nav>
                    ...
               </nav>
          </header>

          <main>
               ...
          </main>

          <footer>
               ...
          </footer>

     </div>
</body>
```



class and id

We can give our HTML elements a unique identifier by assigning a **class** or **id**

A **class** can be reused - many instances of it may appear on the same page

An **id** can only be used once - that element should only have one instance on the page

class and id

```
<ul class="toc">
    <li><a href="#gaudi">Barcelona's Architect</a></li>
    <li><a href="#sagrada-familia">La Sagrada Família</a></li>
    <li><a href="#park-guell">Park Guell</a></li>
</ul>
```

class and id

```
<h1 id="gaudi">Barcelona's Architect</h1>

<p>Antoni Gaudí's incredible buildings bring millions of tourists to Barcelona each year.</p>

<p>Gaudí's non-conformity, already visible in his teenage years, coupled with his quiet but fir

<h2 id="sagrada-familia" lang="es">La Sagrada Família</h2>
```

Practice

Download 2.4-structure.zip

When you are finished, submit a screenshot Canvas for participation

On Mac: Command + Shift + 3 to take a screenshot