week 2

HTML 1

1. Recap
2. Tags—typography & HTML entities
3. Tags—hyperlink & attribute, Recap: file path
4. Make it public—uploading your website to a server
5. Tags—image
6. Tags—list
7. Tags—video & audio
8. Codecademy

1 Recap: HTML, CSS, javaScript

HTML (.html)

Content: text, image, video, etc.

CSS (.css)

Style: size, position, color, etc.

javaScript (.js)

Behavior: interactive features.

Don’t forget the file extension.

1 Recap: HTML basic structure

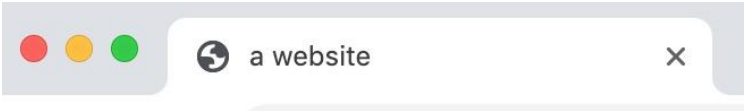
```
<!DOCTYPE html>[1]
<html>[2]
    <head></head>[3]
    <body></body>[4]
</html>
```

1. Document Type. Specify file type to client's browser.
2. <html> contains everything.
3. <head> contains metadata and links to other codes, like CSS or javascript.
4. <body> contains the content of your website, like text, images, videos, and hyperlinks.

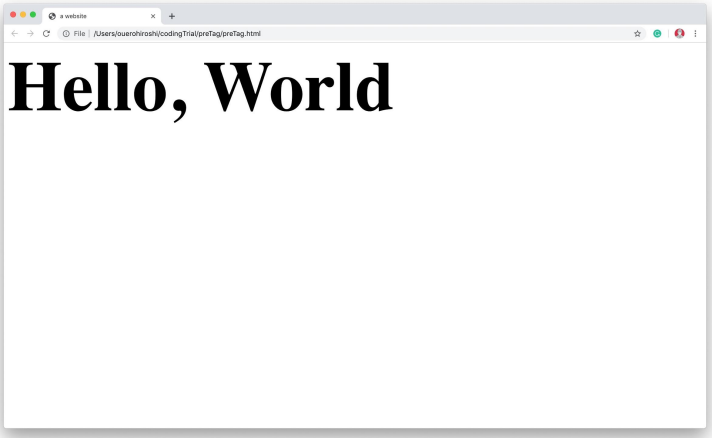
1 Recap: HTML basic structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>a website</title>[1]
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>Hello, World</h1>[2]
    </body>
</html>
```

1.



2.



1 Recap: HTML basic structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>a website</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>Hello, World</h1>
    </body>
</html>
```

★

Tags should always be a pair of an Opening Tag and a Closing Tag except for a few cases called Self-closing Tag; Opening and Closing Tags don't need to be on the same line.

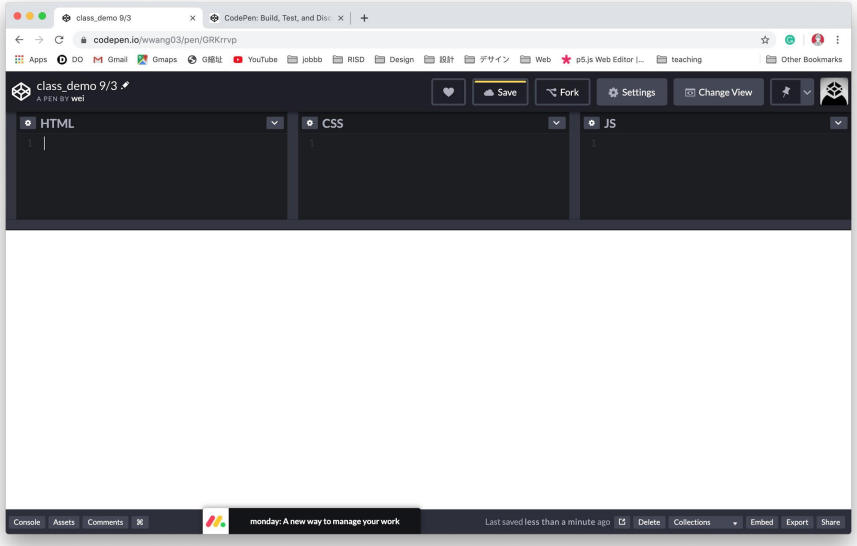
1 Recap: HTML basic structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
⟷<head>
⟷⟷<title>a website</title>
    </head>
⟷<body>
        <h1>Hello, World</h1>
    </body>
</html>
```

★

Indent and spaces won't influence how your code works. The purpose of them is to help you organize your code.

1 Codepen



Already inside of <body>. <html> and <head> are hidden.

Instant rendering. Good for practicing or testing.

When copy-paste back to sublime text, don’t forget to add <html> and <head> tags back.

2 Tags—typography <h> & <p>

<h1>

<h2>

...

<h6>

<p>

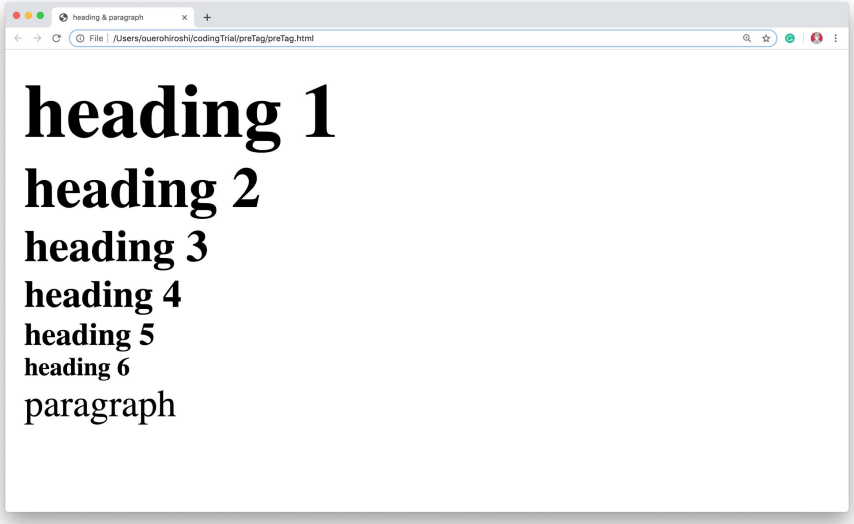
h stands for Heading; **numbers** refer to the hierarchy and default sizes.

p stands for Paragraph

There’s no strict regulation on the case of tags, but lowercase is recommended.

2 Tags—typography <h> & <p>

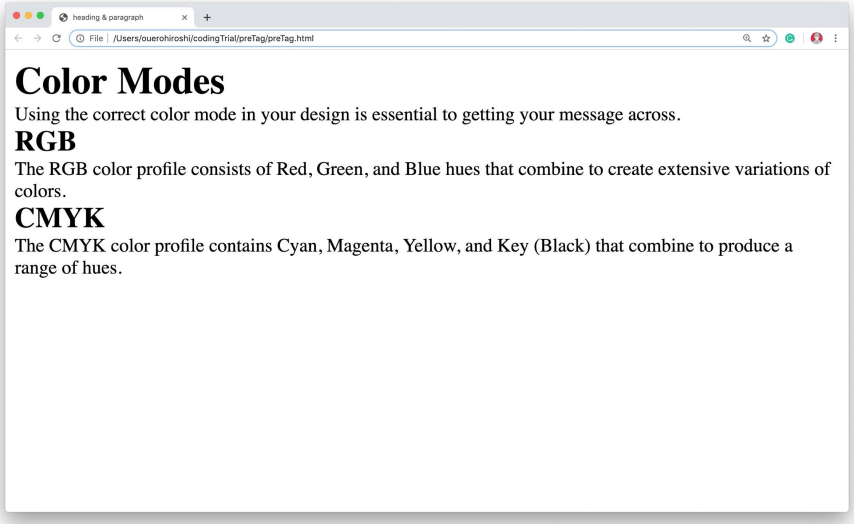
```
<body>
    <h1>heading 1</h1>
    <h2>heading 2</h2>
    <h3>heading 3</h3>
    <h4>heading 4</h4>
    <h5>heading 5</h5>
    <h6>heading 6</h6>
    <p>paragraph</p>
</body>
```



* Default font size is changeable with CSS.

2 Tags—typography <h> & <p>

```
<body>
    <h1>Color Modes</h1>
    <p>Using...</p>
    <h2>RGB</h2>
    <p>The RGB...</p>
    <h2>CMYK</h2>
    <p>The CMYK...</p>
</body>
```



br stands for (line)Break.

It is placed inside <h>, <p>, and other typographic tags.

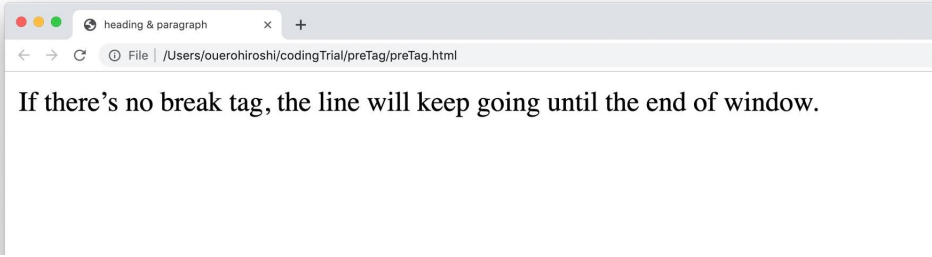
 is a Self-closing Tag, which means it can work without a closing tag.

Self-closing Tag can be marked as:

</br>

2 Tags—typography

```
<p>
    If there’s no break tag,
    the line will keep going
    until the end of window.
</p>
```




```
<p>
    If there’s a <br>,
    the text will break into
    The next line.
</p>
```

<pre>

pre stands for Preformatted.

Linebreak, multiple spaces, tabs will be included.

Set in monospace typeface by default. (changed to Times New Roman in the following examples)

2 Tags—typography <pre>

```
<p>
    1
    2
    3
</p>
```


```
<pre>
    1
    2
    3
</pre>
```

2 Tags—typography <pre>

```
<p>
    Multiple    spaces
</p>
```


```
<pre>
    Multiple    spaces
</pre>
```

Inserting multiple spaces (and many other symbols) in HTML

→ HTML Entities/HTML Code

https://www.toptal.com/designers/htmlarrows/
https://dev.w3.org/html5/html-author/charref

HTML Entities

Format:

&entity_name; or &#entity_number;

Example:

```
 
 
```

HTML Entities

Substitution of reserved HTML characters

```
<p>
    If there's a </br>,
    the text will break into
    The next line.
</p>
```

HTML Entities

The HTML code of < is < (less than)
The HTML code of > is > (greater than)

```
<p>
    If there's a &lt;/br&gt;,
    the text will break into
    The next line.
</p>
```

Emphasizing Tags

<i>

i makes text *italic*.

em makes text *italic* too.

strong makes text **bold**.

Not recommended. Use CSS instead.

```
<p>
    <i>Harry Potter</i> is my
    favorite book series.
</p>
```

Exercise 1: HTML markup

1. Create a folder for this class on your laptop.
2. Create an exercise1.html file with the foundational structure (<!DOCTYPE>, <html>, <head>, <body> tags) in the class folder.
3. Go to the class website, Assignments, Exercise1. Copy the full text of Seven Principles of Typographic Contract and paste it inside <body>.
4. Consider the structure of the article (heading, body text, list), and mark them with <h>, <p>,
 (<i>, ,).

3 Tags—hyperlink & attribute <a>

<a>

a stands for Anchor.

<a> defines a hyperlink, which allows you to link different pages together.

HyperText Markup Language

3 Tags—hyperlink & attribute <a>

<a href = “path”>

attributeName value

Attribute is an important feature in HTML tags. It provides additional information in a tag. For example, **href** (Hypertext REFerence) attribute provides the path to the destination of an <a> tag.

Attribute is included in the opening tag.

The format is attributeName = “value”.

Multiple values in one attribute should be separated by space: “value1 value2”.

File path

Absolute path:
URL, exact location, including the **protocol**.

For example,
https://www.google.com

Network protocols are sets of established rules that dictate how to format, transmit and receive data so computer network devices — from servers and routers to endpoints (like clients) — can communicate regardless of the differences in their underlying infrastructures, designs or standards.

File path

Relative path:
Same level

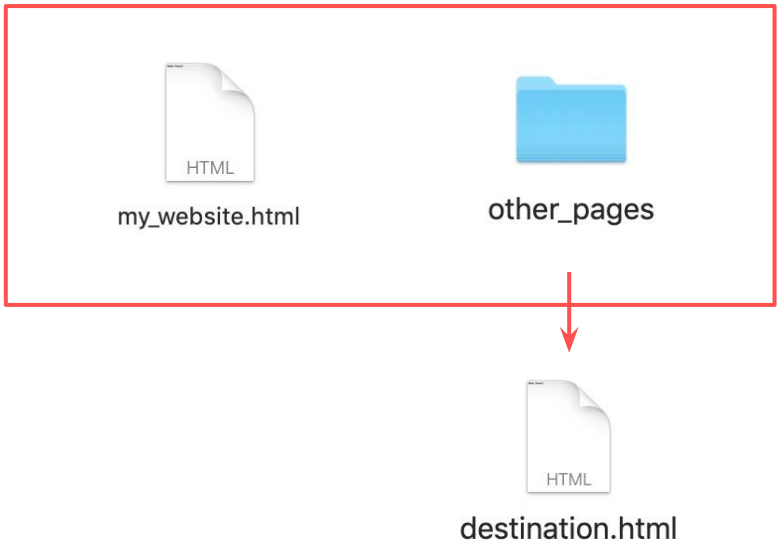
Path to destination.html from my_website.html:
destination.html

File path

Relative path:
Different levels

Path to destination.html:
other_pages/destination.html

/: forward, next level



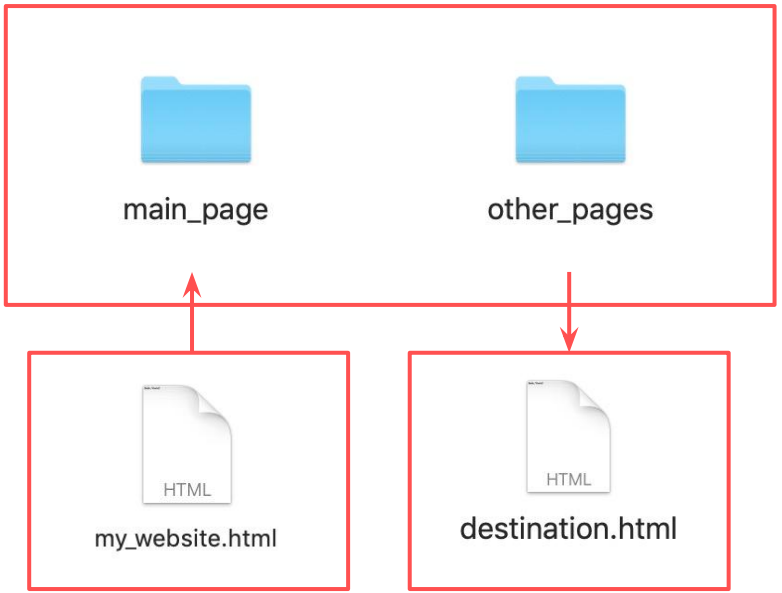
File path

Relative path:
Same levels

my_website is located inside of the main_page folder.

Path to destination.html:
../other_pages/destination.html

../: backward, previous level



Naming files

Limit your file name to lowercase letters, numbers, _, -.

Avoid space, special symbols like !, ?, %, #, /.

Read more

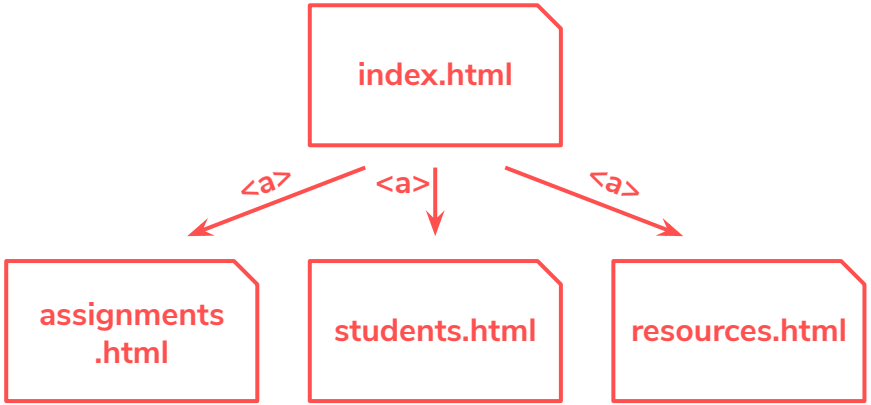
3 Tags—hyperlink & attribute <a>

index.html:

```
<a href = “assignments.html”>
    Go to Assignments
</a>
```

Go to Assignments

index.html, by default, is the welcome page of your website.



3 Tags—hyperlink & attribute <a>

index.html:

```
<a href = “assignments.html” target = “_blank”>
    Go to Assignments
</a>
```

Target is another important attribute of <a>. It defines where to open the linked document.

It has specified values:
_self (default): opens the link at the same window.
_blank: opens the link at a new tab.

3 Tags—hyperlink & attribute <a>

```
<p>go to <a href = "path”>Assignments</a></p>
```

<a> can be contained in other typographic tags.

3 Tags—hyperlink & attribute quick exercise

1. Create a index.html file with the foundational structure under the class folder. (You can copy-paste exercise1.html then rename it.)
2. Add a hyperlink inside <body>, and link it to exercise1.html.

4 Make it public server & client

client

Request

Serve

server

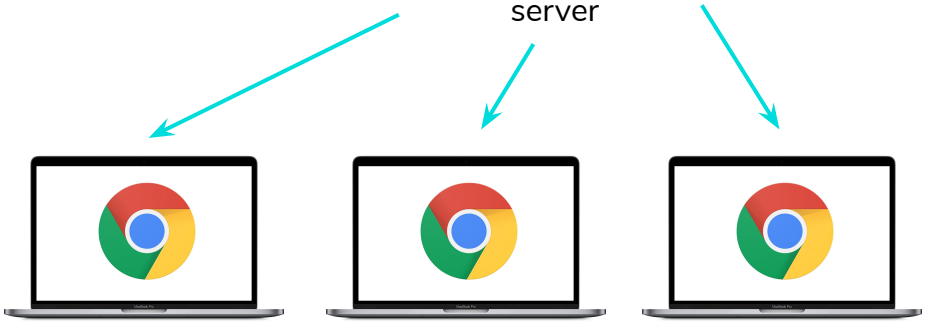
Websites exist on super computers called Server.
When you put an URL in your browser, it requests data to the Server.
The Server serves the data to your browser on your device (client.)

4 Make it public server & client

Your laptop

Upload

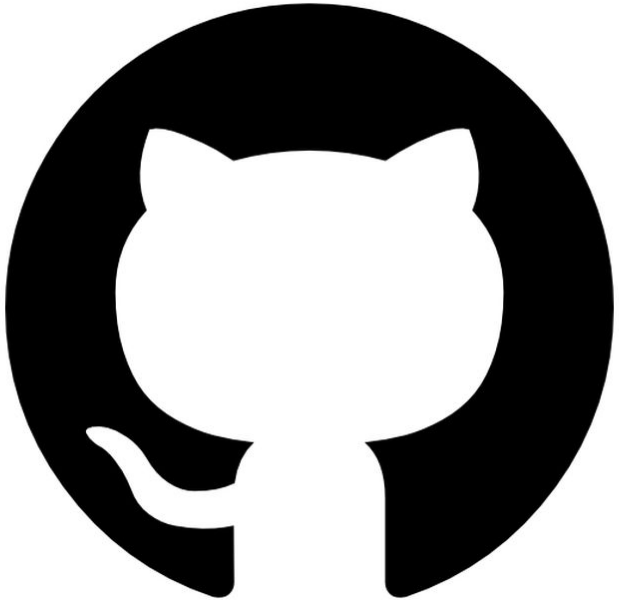
server



Uploading your .html file to a server.

4 Make it public

GitHub

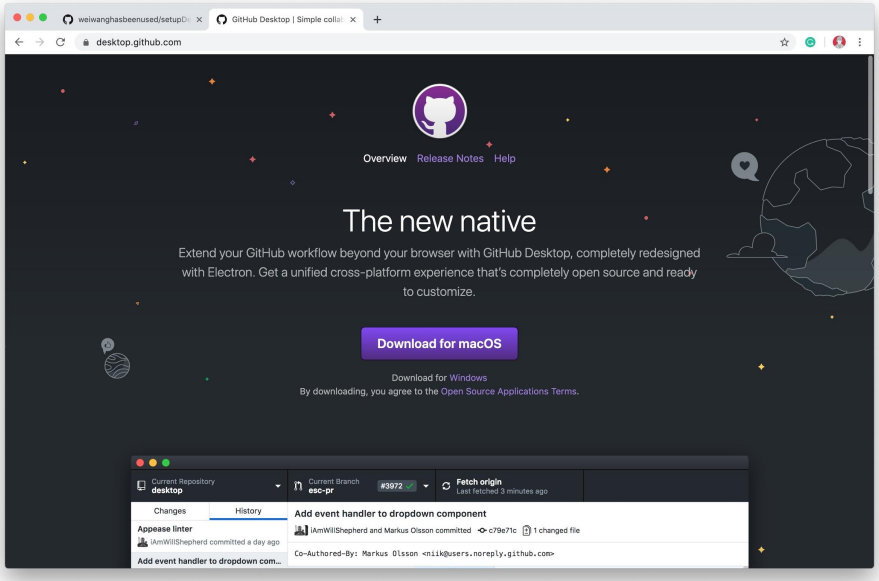


GitHub is a web-based repository hosting service based on the Git version control and source code management system. GitHub allows individuals and teams of programmers to manage, share, store and make editable revisions to projects. We will be using Github's code sharing and publishing service to store our class projects.

See more on GitHub on GitHub Guides.

4 Make it public

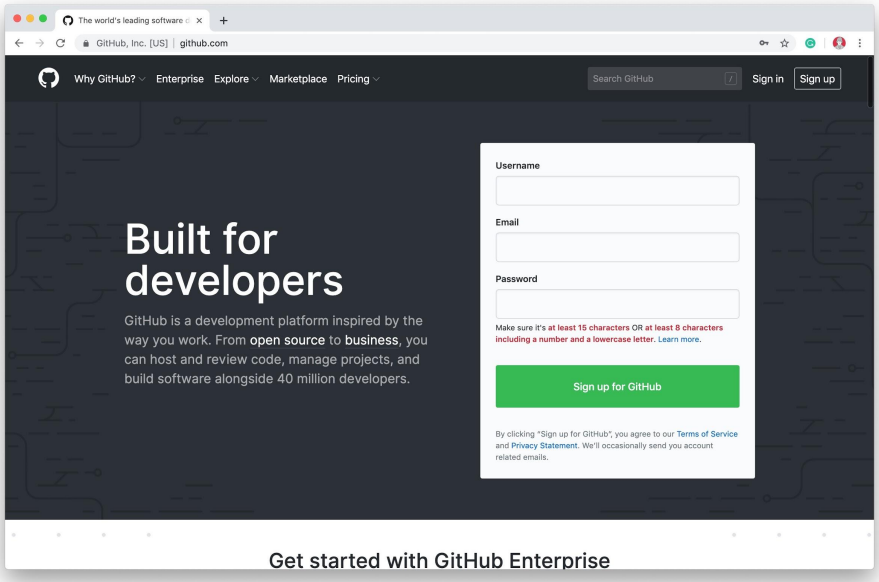
GitHub: setup



1. Go to desktop.github.com and download GitHub Desktop.

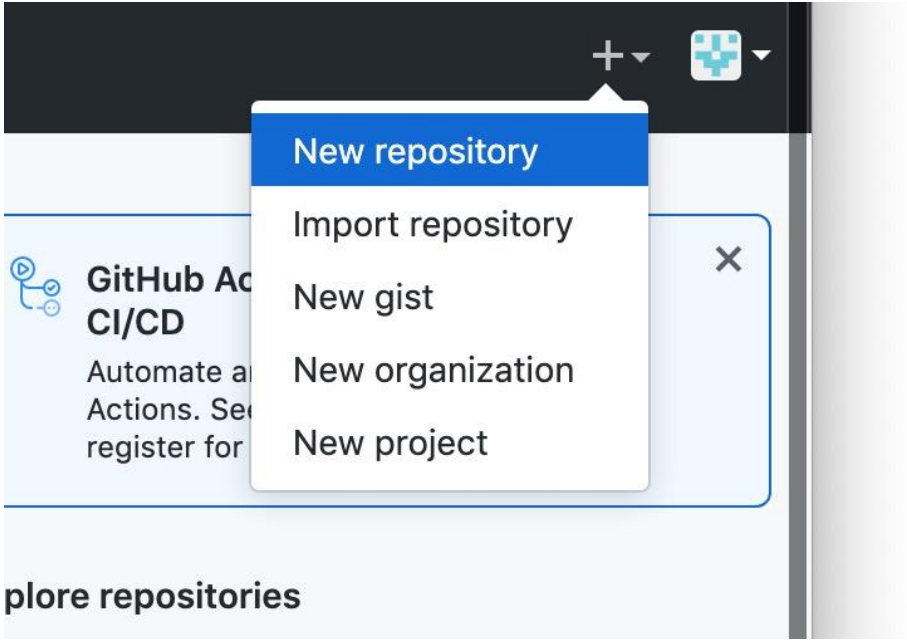
4 Make it public

GitHub: setup



2. Go to github.com and sign up an account.

4 Make it public GitHub: setup

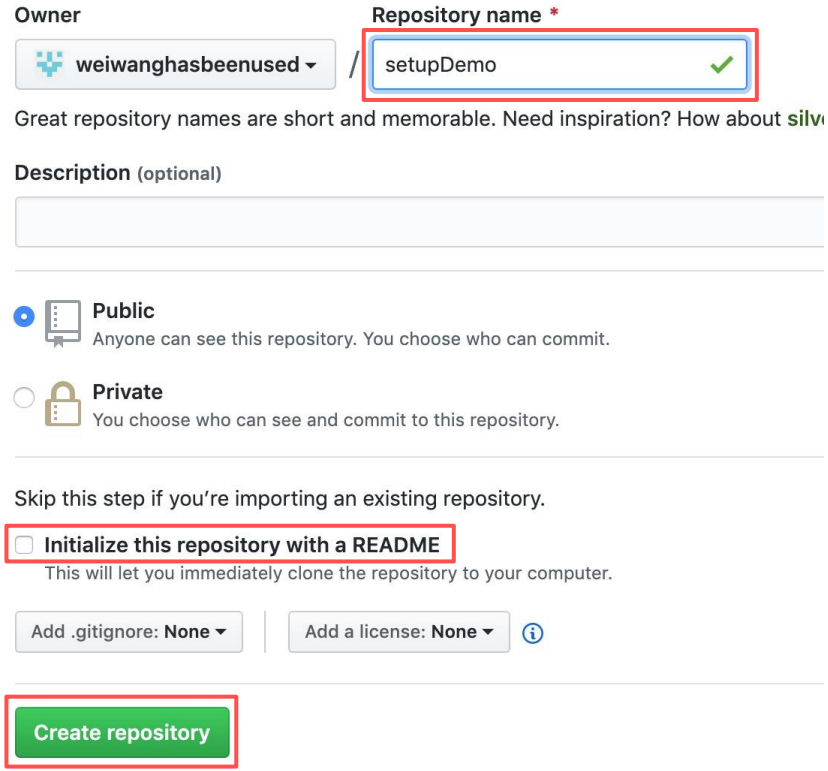


3. After logging in, click on the plus symbol on the top right corner, then click New repository.

   A repository can be thought as a folder where you put all the files related to one single website.

4 Make it public

GitHub: setup



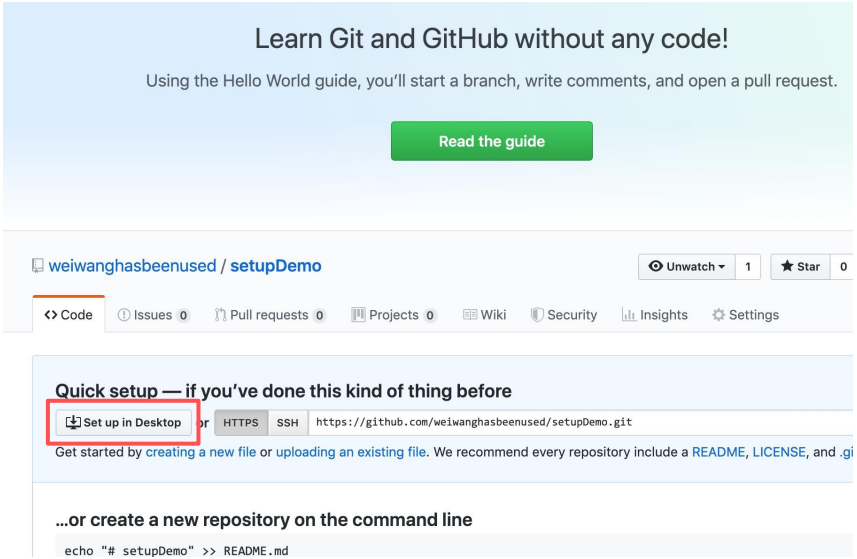
4. Name this repository creative_computation.

   DO NOT check Initialize this with a README.

   Click on Create repository

4 Make it public

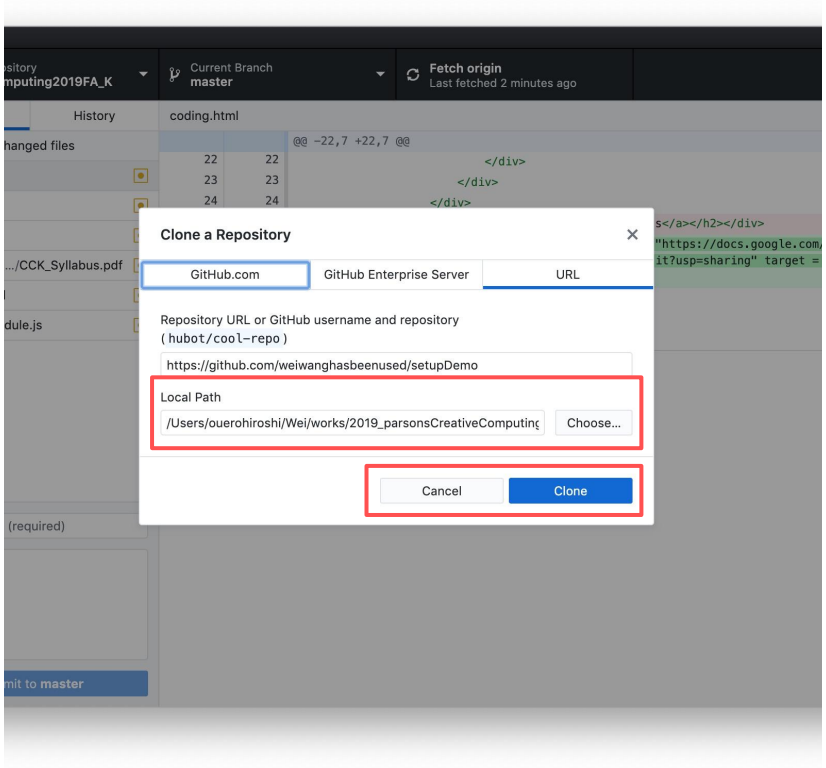
GitHub: setup



5. Hit Set up in Desktop.

4 Make it public

GitHub: setup



5. Make sure the Local Path box navigates to the class folder on your computer, then hit Clone.

   This should create a folder named creative_computing, inside of your class folder.

4 Make it public GitHub: setup

0. Create a class folder on your computer.
1. Download GitHub Desktop.
2. Sign up a GitHub account.
3. & 4. Click on + and create a new repository named creative_computing.
5. & 6. Link this repository to the class folder on your computer.

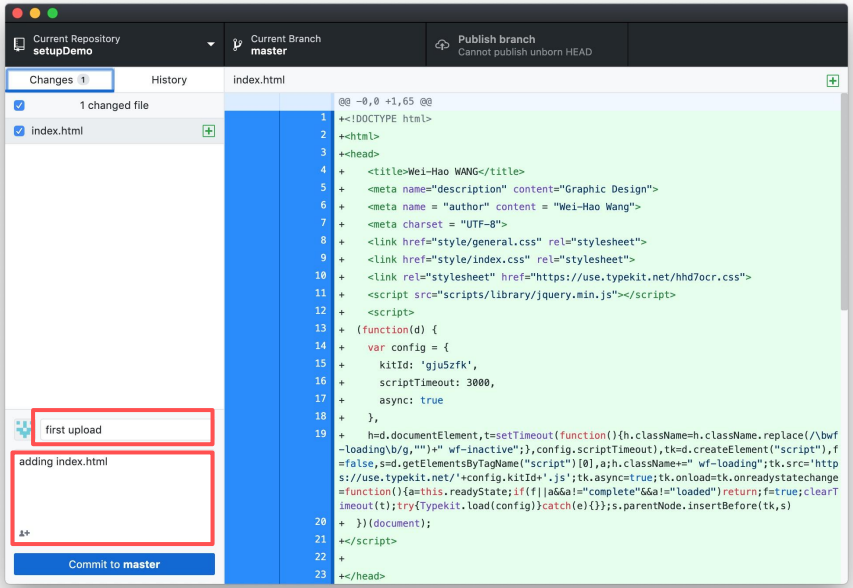
4 Make it public

GitHub: upload

1. Put index.html in creative_computing. Then create a folder named exercises in creative_computing and move exercise.html to it.

4 Make it public

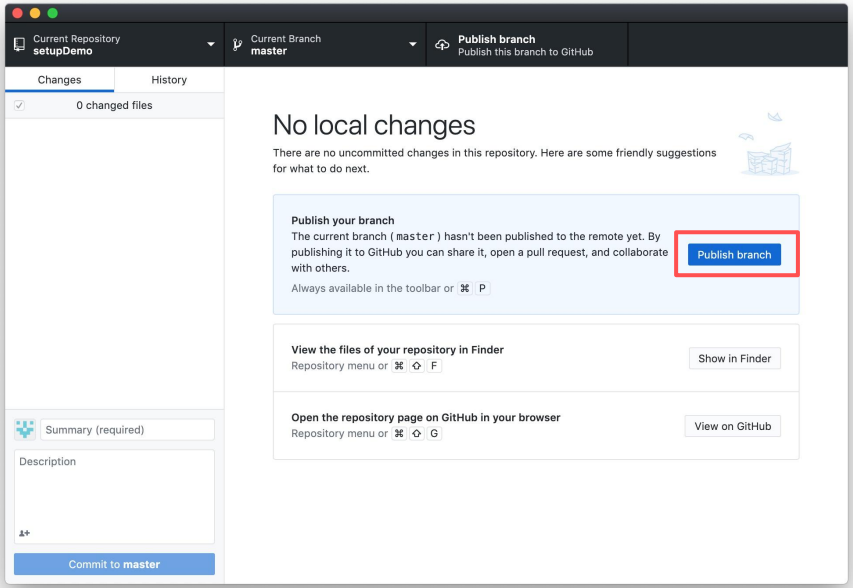
GitHub: upload



2. Go to GitHub Desktop. Once it senses any change inside creative_computing folder, it will be prompted to update.

   Add title(required) and description(optional) for this update, then hit Commit to master.

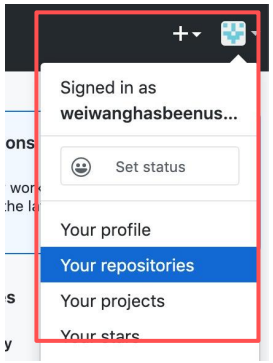
4 Make it public GitHub: upload

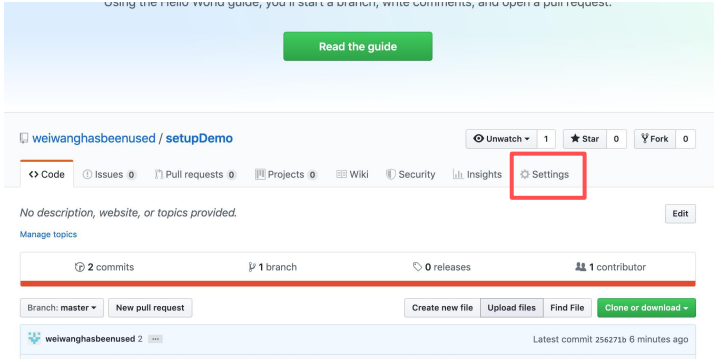


3. Click Publish branch.

4 Make it public

GitHub: upload



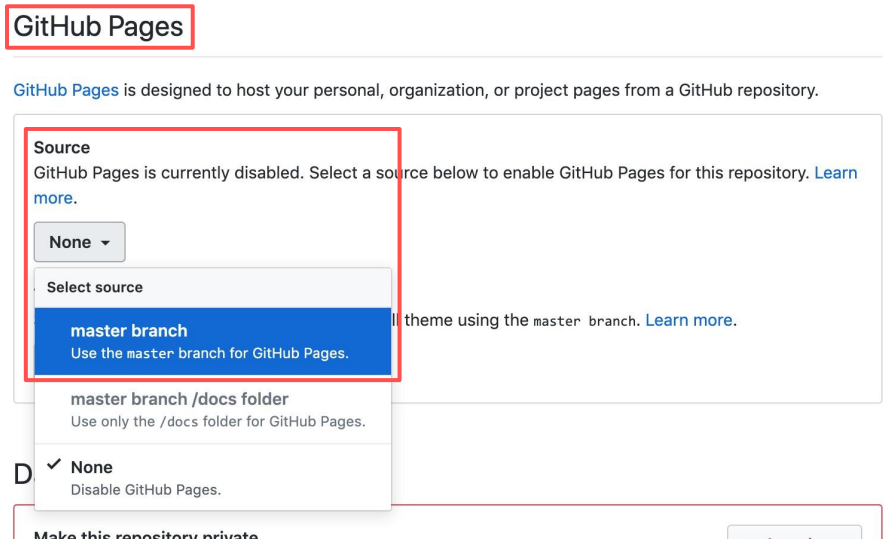


4. Go to GitHub website. Click on your avatar then Your repositories.

   Click on creative_computing, then Settings.

4 Make it public

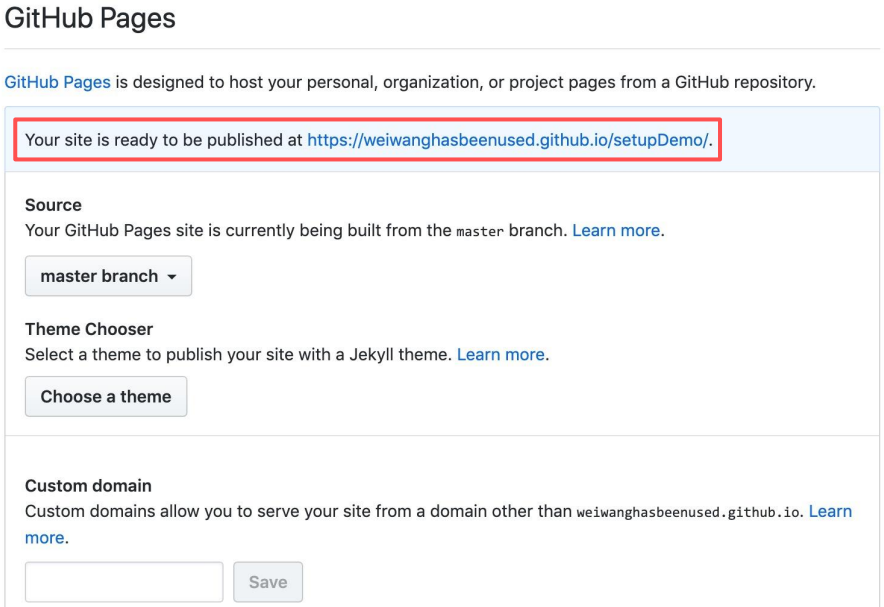
GitHub: upload



5. Under Settings, find GitHub Pages section, then change Source to master branch.

4 Make it public

GitHub: upload



6. Your website will be accessible from the URL.

4 Make it public GitHub: upload

1. Move your index.html to the creative_computing folder, then create a folder named exercises and move exercise1.html to it.

2. & 3. Go to GitHub Desktop. Add title and description for this update, then hit Commit to master, then Publish branch.

4. Go to GitHub website, avatar ⟶ Your repositories ⟶ creative_computing ⟶ Settings.

5. Under Settings, find GitHub Pages, then change Source to master branch.

6. Visit https://yourAccount.github.io/creative_computing/ (It might take some time to process for the first publishing.)

7. Modify the link in index.html so that it's linked to exercises/exercise1.html.

<img src = “path” alt = “message”>

img stands for IMaGe.

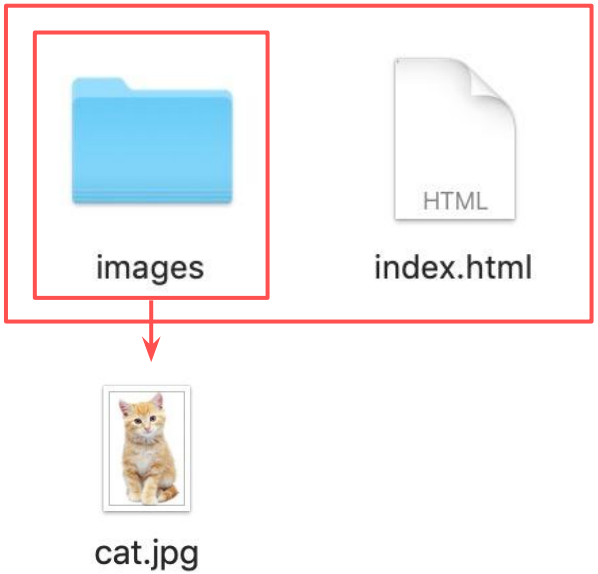
src attribute identifies where the image file is.

alt attribute gives the users a message if the image is not loaded (optional).

<img> is a Self-Closing Tag, which means it can work without a closing tag.

5 Tags—image <img>

```
<img src = “images/cat.jpg”>
```

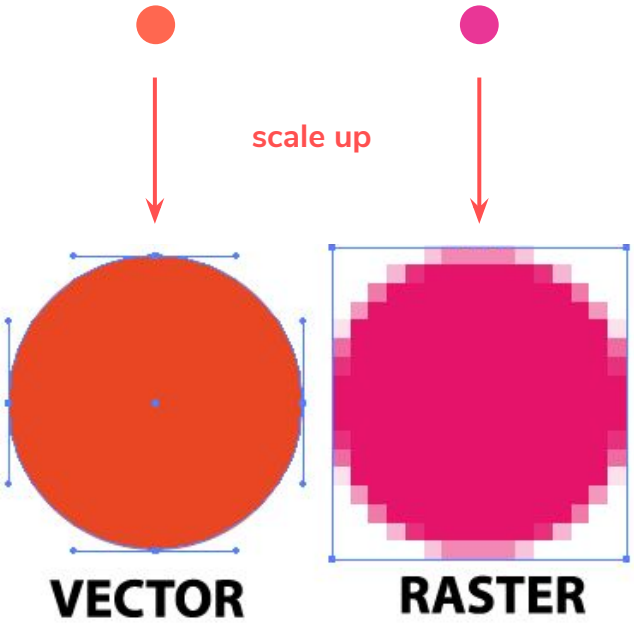


5 Tags—image <img>

Acceptable file types:

.jpg / .jpeg
.png
.gif
.svg (vector image)

5 Tags—image <img>



Bitmap / Raster
For example: jpg, jpeg, gif, png

A raster graphics image, or bitmap, is a dot matrix data structure representing a generally rectangular grid of pixels, or points of color. Raster graphics are resolution dependent. They cannot scale up without loss of quality.

Vector
For example: svg

Use geometrical primitives like points, lines, curves and shapes that can be mathematically expressed to represent them in a graphic. Thus vector graphics are not resolution dependent.

5 Tags—image <img>

Image optimization

Image compression algorithms seek to eliminate or reduce redundancy in the image data in order to be able to store or transmit data efficiently.

Read more

jpg is best for photography and detailed line art with subtle shifts in tonal range.

png is best suited for logos and shapes with a few number of colors. png files allow for transparency.

gif is best for solid blocks of color. Is similar to png and allows for transparency, but has animation capabilities.

svg, fonts are good ways to use vectors to the page instead of images

Exercise 1: add images

1. Create a images folder in creative_computing, and put an image inside of it.
2. Add a <img> tag in exercise1.html that displays your image.

6 Tags—list <ul>

ul stands for Unordered List.

ol stands for Ordered List.

li stands for List Item.

 should be included within either a <ul> or <ol> tag.

6 Tags—list <ul>

```
<ul>
    <li>Apple</li>
    <li>Banana</li>
    <li>Orange</li>
</ul>
```

- Apple
- Banana
- Orange

```
<ol>
    <li>Potato</li>
    <li>Carrot</li>
    <li>Onion</li>
</ol>
```

1. Potato
2. Carrot
3. Onion

Exercise 1: list structure

1. Under the paragraph Seven Kinds of Contrast in the article, create a ordered list of the eight categories.

1. Contrast of Size
2. Contrast of Weight
3. Contrast of Structure
4. Contrast of Texture
5. Contrast of Color
6. Contrast of Direction
7. Other Types of Contrast
8. Contrast of Form

<video>

<audio>

7 Tags—video & audio <video> & <audio>

```
<video src = “media/video/cat.mov” controls loop muted
autoplay poster = “media/image/videoLoading.jpg”></video>
```

controls: show the control bar.

loop: replay the video again and again.

muted: mute the video.

autoplay: play the video once loaded. Won’t work unless the video is muted.

poster: an image displayed when the video is loading.

Controls, loop, muted, and autoplay are attributes that don’t required a value.

7 Tags—video & audio <video> & <audio>

```
<audio src = “media/sound/meow.mp3” controls loop muted
autoplay></audio>
```

The functions of attributes
are same as in <video>

8 Codecademy

COURSE

Introduction to HTML

In just 7 hours, learn the basics of HTML5 and start building & editing web pages.