Front End Development

Text, Links & Navigation

What you will learn today?

Fine-tuning your text
Marking up text
Links
Navigation
Sample(Several) Exercises

Fine-Tune your text

Lets see a number of elements, which will help you more precisely describe text. Starting with elements that help you describe the importance or emphasis of text and working through elements that describe structured data such as time or represent programmatic code, the HTML text level elements(we will see from next slide) adds a much richer set of tools to mark up your web pages.

HTML – Text Level Elements

- The <span> Element

    The <span> element is a close cousin to the <div>. It's a generic element with no meaning. If you have a part of a sentence or paragraph you want to group, you can use the <span> element. It is used for grouping and applying styles to inline elements.

Lets see an example..

HQ: What is the difference between div and span ?

HTML – Text Level Elements(Contd..)

- The <em> Element

   The content of an <em> element is intended to be a point of emphasis in your document, and it usually displays in italicized text. The kind of emphasis intended is on words such as "must" in the following sentence:

You *must* remember to close elements in HTML.

- The <strong> Element

   The <strong> element is intended to show strong emphasis for its content—stronger emphasis than the <em> element. As with the <em> element, you should use the <strong> element only when you want to add strong emphasis to part of a document. Most visual browsers display the strong emphasis

Always attend classes. Failing to do so, may result in **low grades**.

*Sample Exercise – 1

HTML – Text Level Elements(Contd..)

- The Element

  Anything that appears in a element displays in bold, like the word "bold" here: The following word uses a bold typeface.

  The following word uses a **bold** typeface.

- The <i> Element

  The content of an <i> element displays in italicized text, like the word "italic" here:

  The following word uses an *italic* typeface.

Bold vs Strong ?   *Emphasis vs Italic?*   Welcome to Web Design

*Sample Exercise – 1

HTML – Text Level Elements(Contd..)

Screen Reader

- **Bold & Italics**

    Bold and italics are often used to highlight words or phrases in a paragraph of text. But these tags will NOT announce these changes to the screen reader user.

- **Strong and Emphasis**

    These tags are considered as [Semantic Markup](#) that allows for added meaning to your content to provide the same experience to all users

Eg: DM is an *easy* program – When someone says DM is tough
    DM is an easy program – When someone says SAP is an easy program
    DM is an easy *program* – When someone says DM is an course

*Sample Exercise – 1

HTML – Text Level Elements(Contd..)

- The <small> Element

    The <small> element is used to make text one font size smaller in the HTML document. Disclaimers and copyrights are typical usages of the <small> element.

    All copyrights reserved © MCIT 2019

- The <cite> Element

    The <cite> element is used for indicating a citation. Text enclosed in <cite> tags is intended to represent the title of work(e.g. a book, a painting etc.)
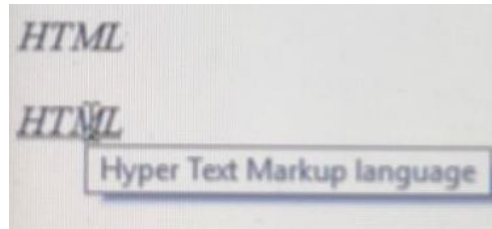
According to *W3org* HTML is the Web's core language

https://www.w3.org/html/

*Sample Exercise – 1

HTML – Text Level Elements(Contd..)

- The <dfn> Element

  The <dfn> element enables you to specify that you are introducing a special term. Its use is similar to the italicized notes in this book used to introduce important new concepts.

- The <time> Element

  Defines a datetime. The content of a time element is typically a human-readable date and time, and a machine-readable version of the same time is placed in the datetime attribute. The time element tells the browser that the text "Monday at 1:00 PM" is a reference to time. The datetime element is not shown to the user but is used by the browser to relay the same information as what is contained in the text content of the time element.

  Web Design class starts on Monday at 1:00 PM in 8th floor.

*Sample Exercise – 1

HTML – Text Level Elements(Programming)

▪ The <code> Element

If your pages include any programming, the four elements(code, var, samp, kbd) will be of particular use to you. You must place any code that you want to appear on a web page inside a <code> element. Usually the content of the <code> element is presented in a monospaced font

▪ The <var> Element

The <var> element is another of the elements added to help programmers. You usually use it with the <pre> and <code> elements to indicate that the content of that element is a variable that can be supplied by a user. Typically, the content of a <var> element is italicized

*Sample Exercise – 2

HTML – Text Level Elements(Programming)

- The <samp> Element

    The <samp> element indicates sample output from a program, script. Again, it is mainly used when documenting programming concepts. The output tends to display in a monospaced font

- The <kbd> Element

    If, when talking about computers, you want to tell a reader to enter some text, you can use the <kbd> element to indicate what should be typed in. The content of a <kbd> element is usually represented in a monospaced font.

*Sample Exercise – 2

HTML – Text Level Elements(Contd..)

- The <sup> Element

    The content of a <sup> element is written in superscript; it displays one-half a character's height above the other characters and is also often slightly smaller than the text surrounding it.

- The <sub> Element

    The content of a <sub> element is written in subscript; it displays one-half a character's height beneath the other characters and is also often slightly smaller than the text surrounding it. This element is particularly helpful to create footnotes

- The <mark> Element

    You can use the <mark> element to highlight text in a document. The goal of <mark> is to draw attention to content in a document outside of any emphasis the original author intended. Use this the same way you use a highlighter in a paper book, or as is common on some sites, use <mark> to indicate the presence of a particular search term in a block of text

TIME TO THINK
Please create a sample website as below

HTML Tutorials

I am learning web design from official HTML website *W3C HTML* . From the first day i.e, **9th of April**, I have been using "HTML tags".

I believe that this *course* is **very** interesting.

HTML Elements & Attributes

HTML Elements & Attributes play a key role in the web page design.

- *HTML* tags come in pairs < h1 > < /h1 >
- The first one is opening tag and the second one is closing tag.
- A pair of tags and the content these include are known as an *Element*.
- < h1 > Header1 < /h1 >

Instructions to use VS Code

1. Download & Install VS_1 code.
2. Create new files with extension *html*.
3. Click ctrl + s to save the file.
4. Happy Coding :)

Hoping to learn **exciting** stuff going forward.

1 - Visual Studio Code

*test - 1

HTML – Text Level Elements(Editing Text)

When working on a document with others, it helps if you can see changes that another person has made. Even when working on your own documents, it can be helpful to keep track of changes you make. Two elements are specifically designed for revising and editing text:

- The <ins> Element

    The <ins> element for when you want to add text (usually shown underlined in a browser)

- The <del> Element

    The <del> element for when you want to delete some text (usually shown crossed out in a browser)

HTML – Text Level Elements(Special Characters)

When working on a document, we may need to use some special symbols like currency or mathematical symbols which are not present on normal keyboard. To add such elements, you can use HTML entity name. If no such entity exists, we can use entity number/decimal/hexadecimal

HTML Comments

You can put comments between any tags in your HTML documents. Comments use the following syntax:

<!-- comment goes here -->

Anything after <!-- until the closing --> does not display. It can still be seen in the source code for the document but is not shown onscreen.

It is good practice to comment your code, especially in complex documents, to indicate sections of a document and any other notes to anyone looking at the code.

*Sample Exercise – 3

HTML Links

What distinguishes the web from other mediums is the way in which a web page can contain links (or hyperlinks) that you can click to be taken from one page to another page. The link can be a word, phrase, or image.

When you link to another page in your own website, the link is an internal link.

When you link to a different site, it is an external link and uses what's known as an absolute URL—a
URL that includes the full web address (like http://www.google.com/).

HTML Links(Basic Links)

- The <a> tag

    To link to another web page, the opening <a> tag must carry an attribute called href; the value of the href attribute is the name of the file you are linking to.

- As long as test1.html is in the same folder as sample4.html,when you click the words "test page," the test1.html page loads into the same window, replacing the current sample4.html page.

- The email tag

    You've probably seen a web page with an e-mail address that, when clicked, opens a new e-mail in your e-mail program, with the To field pre-populated with the e-mail address. Lets see sample syntax and explanation

HTML Links(Basic Links)

The email tag(Contd)

❏ Here, the value of the href attribute starts with the keyword mailto, followed by a colon, and then the e-mail address you want the mail sent to. As with any other link, the content of the <a> element is the visible part of the link shown in the browser, so this would also work:

   E-mail us.

❏ There is one drawback to putting your e-mail address on a web page: Some algorithms of the web use little programs to automatically search websites for e-mail addresses. After they find e-mail addresses on websites, they start sending spam to those addresses.

An alternative to creating a link to an e-mail address:

Use an e-mail form that visitors fill out instead because automated programs cannot use contact forms to collect e-mail addresses.

Lets create a sample website

*website folder

Understand Directories

When you start to build any website, you should create a good directory structure that can withstand growth. It's surprising how a small website can quickly grow and contain many more files than you initially imagined. As you learn about linking, it's helpful to learn some of the terms used in describing directory structures and the relationships between directories

- Root Directory(/) - The *root directory* (or root folder) is the main directory that holds the whole of your website.

- Sub Directory – A *subdirectory* is a directory that is within another directory

- Parent Directory(../) - A *parent directory* is one that contains another directory.

Check/test1.html – Relative URL

https://google.com – Absolute URL

HTML Links(Contd..)

- The <base> Element

When a browser comes across a relative URL, it actually transforms the relative URL into a full absolute URL. The <base> element enables you to specify a base URL for a page that all relative URLs will be added to when the browser comes across a relative URL. You specify the base URL as the value of the href attribute on the <base> element(*example in next presentation – where we use img tag*)

- In-Page Links

As with all journeys, links have a starting point known as the source and a finishing point known as the destination. In HTML both points are called anchors. Each link that you see on a page that you can click is a source anchor, created using the <a> element. You can also use the <a> element to create markers in parts of your pages that enable you to link directly to that part of the page. These markers are called destination anchors.

HTML Links(Navigation)

- Source Anchor

    The source anchor is what most people think of when talking about links on the web. It is something you can click expecting to be taken somewhere else.

- Destination Anchor

    If you have a long web page, you might want to link to a specific part of that page to save the user from having to scroll up and down the page to find the relevant part. The destination anchor enables the page author to mark specific points in a page that a source anchor can point to..

1. Back to Top links at the bottom of a long page

2. A list of contents on a page that takes the user to the relevant section of that page

3. Links within text to footnotes or definitions

HTML Links(Attributes for <a>)

- Access Key attribute

 The accesskey attribute creates a keyboard shortcut that you can use to activate a link. For example, if you gave the accesskey attribute a value of t, when the user presses the t key along with either the Alt key or the Ctrl key (depending on the operating system), the link activates.

- hreflang attribute

 The hreflang attribute indicates which language the page you are linking to is written in. It's designed to be used when linking to a page in a different language from the current document, and the value of this attribute is a two-letter language code, for example:
Amazon Japan

*Sample Exercise – 5

HTML Links(Attributes for <a>)

- The target Attribute

    By default, when you use the <a> element to create a link, the document you are linking to opens in the same browser window. If you want the link to open in a new browser window, you can use the target attribute with a value of _blank.

- Advanced Email Links:

    You can also specify some other parts of the message, such as the subject, body, and e-mail addresses that should be cc'd or bcc'd on the message..

<a href="mailto:info@example.org?subject=Inquiry">

Summary

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Marking up text

Links

Navigations

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