

EECE1012

Net-Centric Introduction to Computing **html**

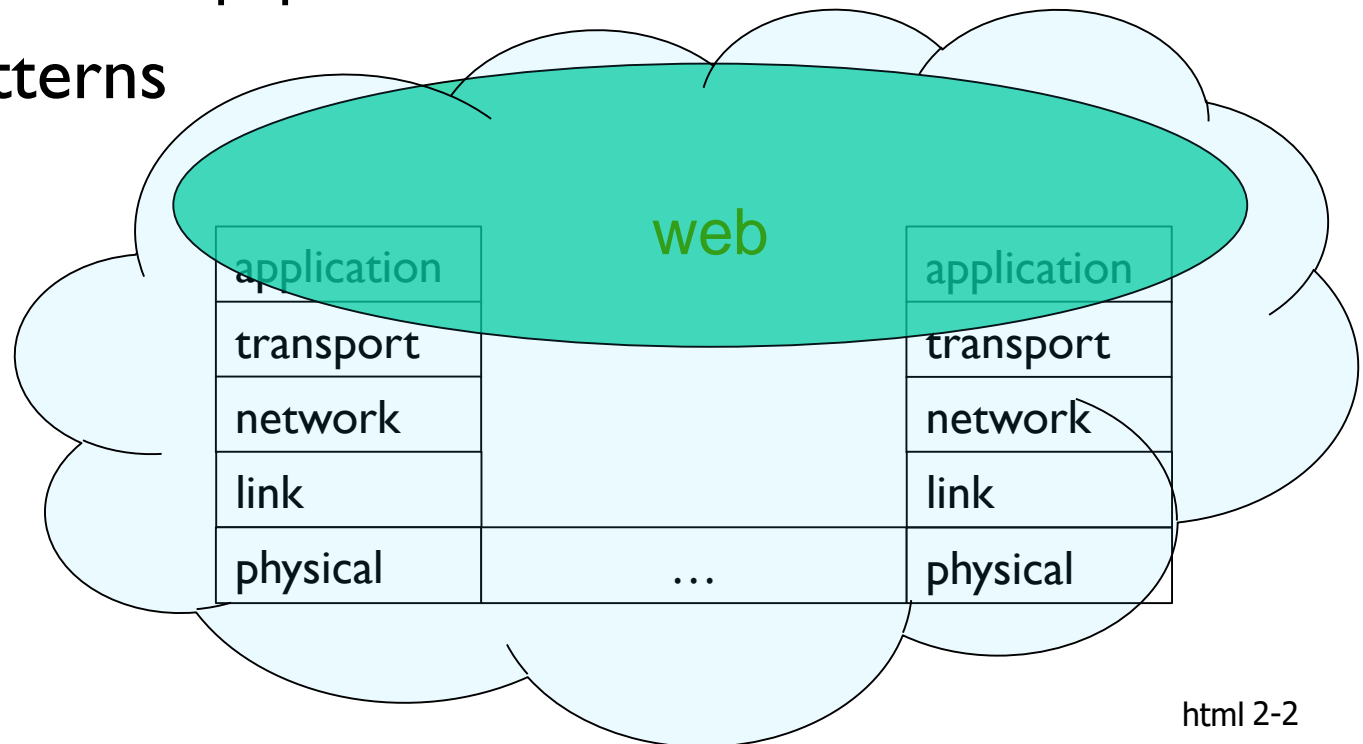
Amirhossein Chinaei, Winter 2019

Office Hours: T 9:30-10:30 W 11:30-12:30 LAS3048

ahchinaei@cse.yorku.ca

review

- ❖ development life cycles (processes)
 - wf ... prototyping ...extreme prog... mvp
- ❖ architectures
 - client-server vs. p2p networks
- ❖ design patterns
 - mvc
- ❖ ip stack
- ❖ **today**
 - html

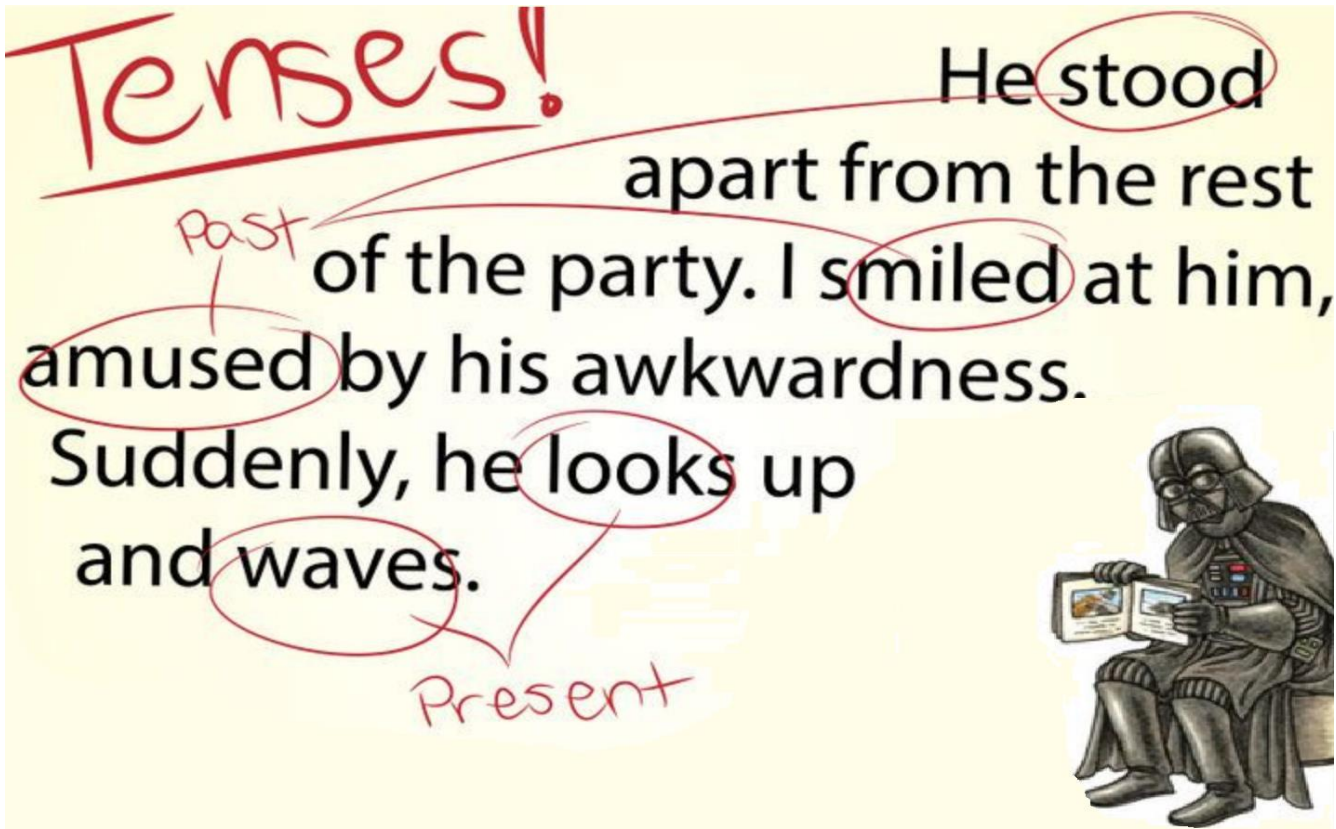


web

- ❖ it's an information space system—based on request & response—with the following features:
 - **HTML**: to describe (hypertext) documents/pages
 - **URL** : to uniquely locate a resource
 - **HTTP**: to describe how requests & responses operate.
 - **web server**: to respond to HTTP requests
 - **web browser**: to make HTTP requests from URLs and render/display the HTML document received

hypertext markup language

- markup term?



hypertext markup language

- ❖ it's used to describe the **content and structure** of information in a document (web page)
 - **markup** (aka **tag, element**)
 - information about content and structure
- ❖ **world wide web consortium (w3c)**
 - an international community to develop web standards
 - including html
- ❖ history
 - **html** (1990), **xhtml** (2000), **html5** (2009)

html5: structure

❖ **element content**

- text
- other elements (proper nesting)
- empty

❖ **attribute**

- provides more information about the element
- name=value

html5: structure

❖ **design tip**

- separate semantics from appearance
- in developing html documents:
 - focus on structural semantics
 - not on appearance

❖ **advantages**

- faster development
- maintainability due to modularity

html5: example

❖ !doctype; html; head; body

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head lang="en">
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>my first HTML doc</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style/main.css" type="text/css">
    <script src="js/first.js"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    ...
  </body>
</html>
```


html5: element examples

<!doctype> document type definition

<html> root element

<head> part of the document that contains ***descriptive*** elements

<body> part of the document that contains ***data*** and ***structure***

html5: elements for head

❖ descriptive element examples:

- **<meta>** data about the document: e.g., what the character encoding for the document is
- **<title>** the document title
- **<link>** to (implicitly) link the document to another resource, e.g. to a css file
- **<script>** to run a script file, such as *javascript* file

html5: elements for body

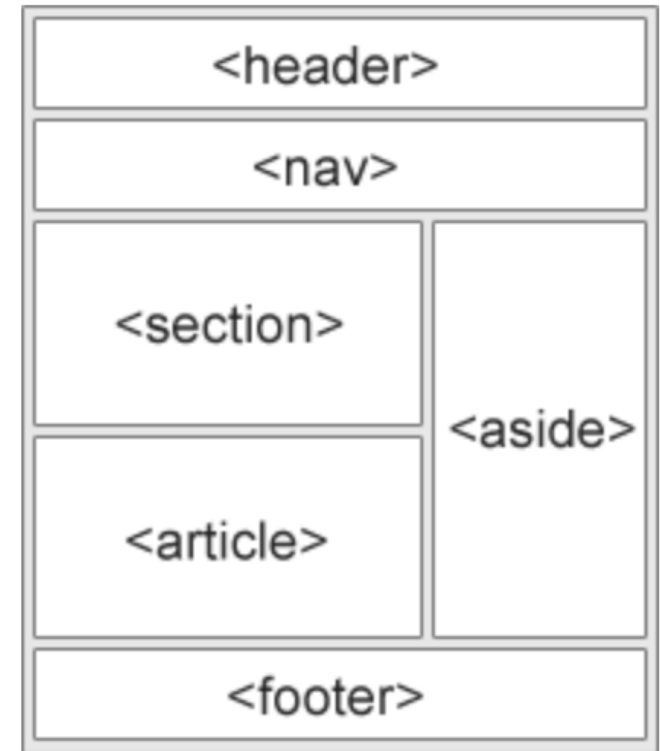
❖ Examples:

- `<h1>...<h6>` headings
- `<p>` a paragraph container
- `<div>` a division container
- `<section>` a broader element
- `<article>` an independent content

html5: elements for body

❖ Examples:

- `<aside>` contents that are separate from the main content
- ``, ``, `` list item and (un)ordered list
- `
` `<hr/>` hypertext (link)
- `<a>` hypertext (link)



html5: elements for body

❖ Examples:

- `` display a content image
- `<figure>` display a content (such as an image) that is *important* to the main content but its position is *unimportant*
- `<figcaption>` nested in `<figure>`

html5: style guide

❖ some style guide tips

- declare the document type
- use lower case for elements, attributes, etc.
- close empty elements too
- use quote for attribute values
- do not use space in attribute values or around =
- provide **alt** attribute for **img** element
- separate long/logical blocks with blank line
- indent properly

html5: style guide

❖ some style guide tips

- do not omit **html**, **body**, or **head**
- set a meaningful **title**
- set a **viewport**

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

- provide comments when needed
- use style sheets properly
- use javascript properly
- use **html validator**

exercise: revisit the *elements* and identify which ones are a semantic element.