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# CREATING A SIMPLE PAGE

(HTML OVERVIEW)

## **OVERVIEW**

- How markup works: Elements and attributes
- Minimal HTML document structure
- · Identifying text elements: Block and inline
- Troubleshooting and validating HTML

## **Content Without Markup**

Without HTML markup to describe content structure, text runs together; line breaks are ignored:

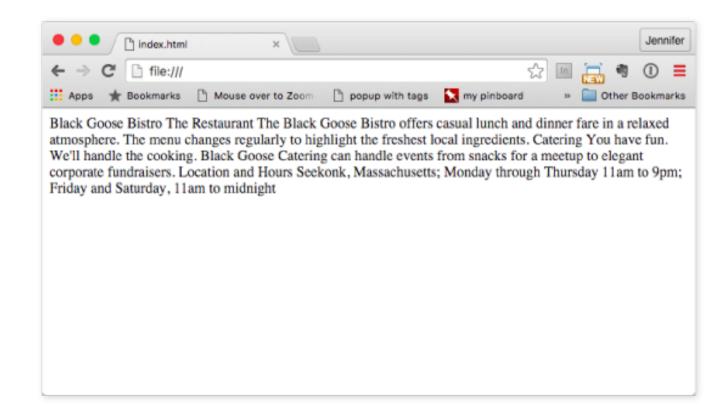
#### Black Goose Bistro

The Restaurant
The Black Goose Bistro offers casual lunch
and dinner fare in a relaxed atmosphere. The
menu changes regularly to highlight the
freshest local ingredients.

#### Catering

You have fun. We'll handle the cooking. Black Goose Catering can handle events from snacks for a meetup to elegant corporate fundraisers.

Location and Hours Seekonk, Massachusetts; Monday through Thursday 11am to 9pm; Friday and Saturday, 11am to midnight



# What Browsers Ignore

- Multiple character spaces (white space)
- Line breaks (carriage returns)
- Tabs
- Unrecognized markup

# **Markup Basics**

Text must be marked up meaningfully and accurately (**semantically**) with HTML tags:

- Browsers need markup to display content correctly.
- Markup makes content elements available to scripts and style rules.
- Markup aids search engines.

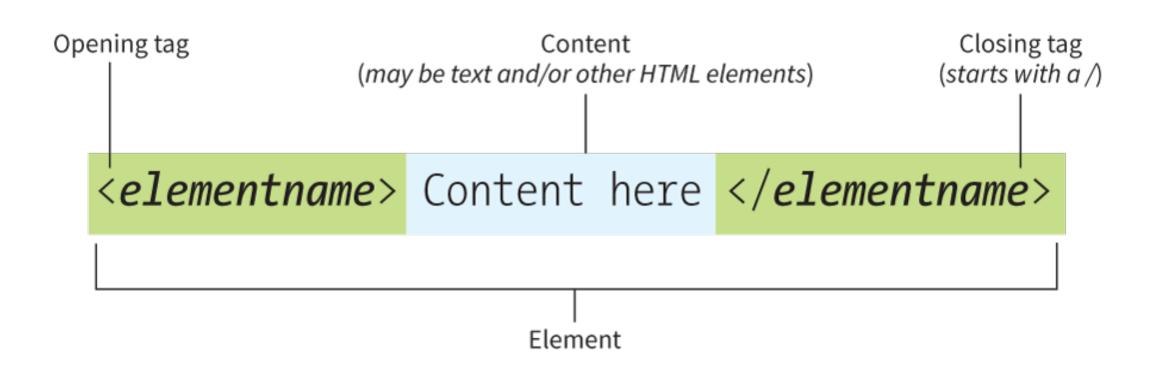
# **Anatomy of an HTML Element**

#### tag

The element name in angle brackets

#### element

The content and its markup (start and end tags)



Example:

<h1>Black Goose Bistro</h1>

# Some Elements Are Empty

Some elements have no content and provide a simple directive. They are called **empty elements**:

<element-name>

Example: The **br** element inserts a line break.

1005 Gravenstein Highway North<br/>Sebastopol, CA 95472

## **Attributes**

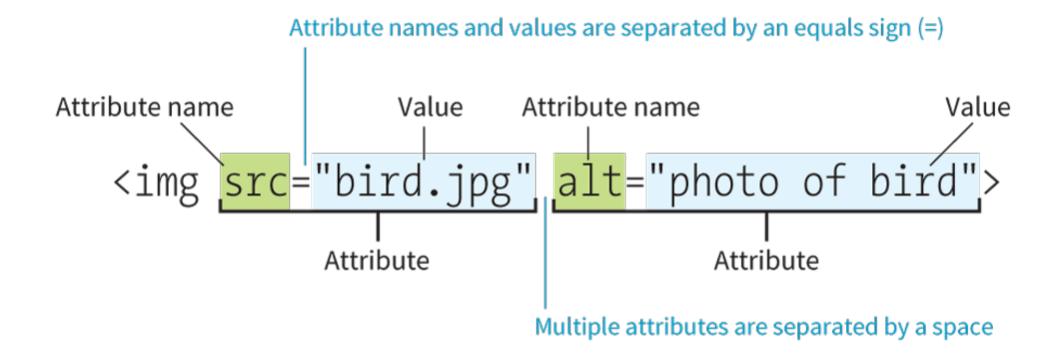
**Attributes** are instructions that clarify or modify an element. They appear in the opening tag after the element name:

<element attribute="value">Content</element>

<a href="http://oreilly.com">O'Reilly site</a>

#### Attributes (cont'd)

There can be more than one attribute in a tag:



They are separated by spaces and can go in any order.

#### Attributes (cont'd)

- Most attributes take values, which follow an = sign; some are single descriptive words.
- A value might be a number, word, string of text, URL, or measurement.
- Quotation marks aren't strictly required but are recommended for consistency.
- Single or double quotation marks are okay.
- Attribute names and values are defined in the HTML specification.
- Some attributes are required.

# **Nesting Elements**

Putting elements inside other elements is called **nesting**. Make sure closing tags don't overlap:

```
<div>
     <h1>Headline</h1>
     This is <em>emphasized</em> text.
</div>
```

## **HTML Comments**

To leave a note in an HTML document, mark it up as a **comment**:

```
<!-- start global navigation -->

...

<!-- end global navigation
and begin the main header
for content page -->
```

Text between <!-- and --> won't display in the browser. Keep in mind that they are still visible in the source.

## **Minimal Document Structure**

It is recommended that HTML documents have the following minimal structure:

The **DOCTYPE declaration** lets browsers know that the document is written according to the HTML5 specification:

#### 

The **html** element is the **root element** that contains all the elements in the document:

The **head** element contains elements that pertain to the document and are not rendered as content, such as **title**, **metadata**, **style sheets**, and **scripts**:

meta elements provide document metadata. In this case, it says that the document uses an expanded character set (UTF-8). It could also provide keywords, author information, publishing status, and more:

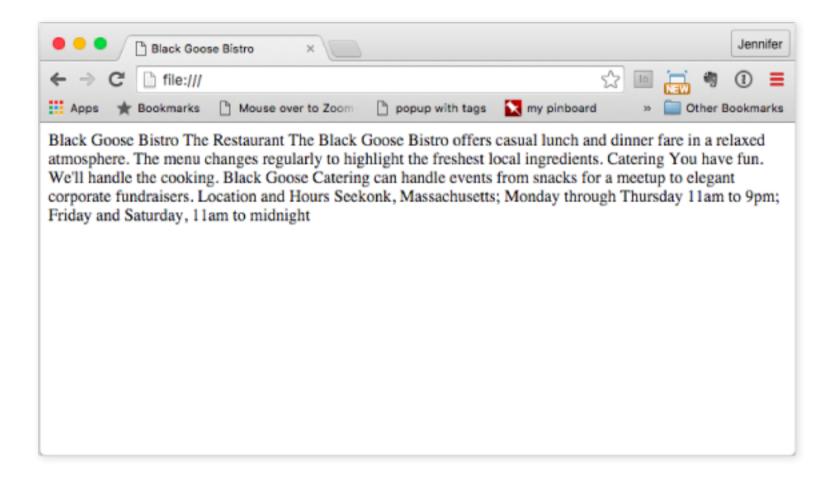
The **title** element is required. Titles display in the browser tab and bookmark lists, and are used by search engines:

The **body** element contains the content of the document. The content is everything you want to show up in the browser window:

## **A Structured Document**

With the document structure in place, there is a title in the browser tab, but the content is still unstructured.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Black Goose Bistro</title>
</head>
<body>
Black Goose Bistro
The Restaurant
The Black Goose Bistro offers casual
lunch and dinner fare in a relaxed
atmosphere. The menu changes regularly
to highlight the freshest local
ingredients.
Location and Hours
Seekonk, Massachusetts:
Monday through Thursday 11am to 9pm;
Friday and Saturday, 11am to midnight
</body>
</html>
```



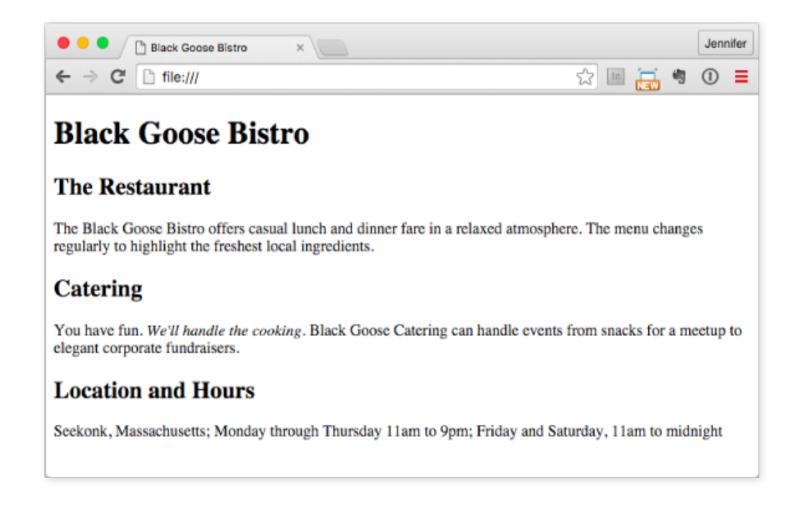
# Marking Up Content

- The purpose of HTML is to add meaning and structure to the content. This is called **semantic markup**.
- It is **not** intended to describe how the content should look (its presentation).
- The way elements relate to one another forms an outlinelike structure called the DOM (Document Object Model).
- The DOM is the foundation on which you apply styles and scripts.

## **Basic Text Elements**

With headings (<h1>) and paragraphs () identified, the browser can display the content appropriately:

```
<body>
<h1>Black Goose Bistro</h1>
<h2>The Restaurant</h2>
The Black Goose Bistro
offers casual lunch and
dinner fare in a relaxed
atmosphere. The menu changes
regularly to highlight the
freshest local
ingredients.
<!--more content-->
</body>
```



## **Block and Inline Elements**

#### **Block elements**

Major components of the page that display like rectangular blocks stacking up on the page

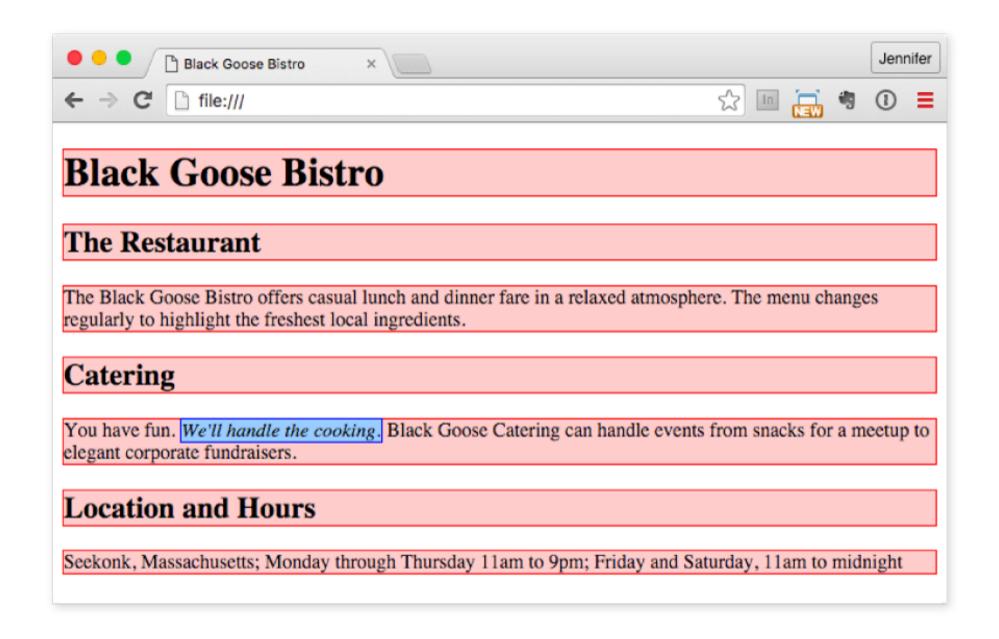
Example: headings, paragraphs, long quotations

#### Inline elements

Appear within the text flow of a block element

Example: emphasized text, links, abbreviations

#### Block and Inline Elements (cont'd)



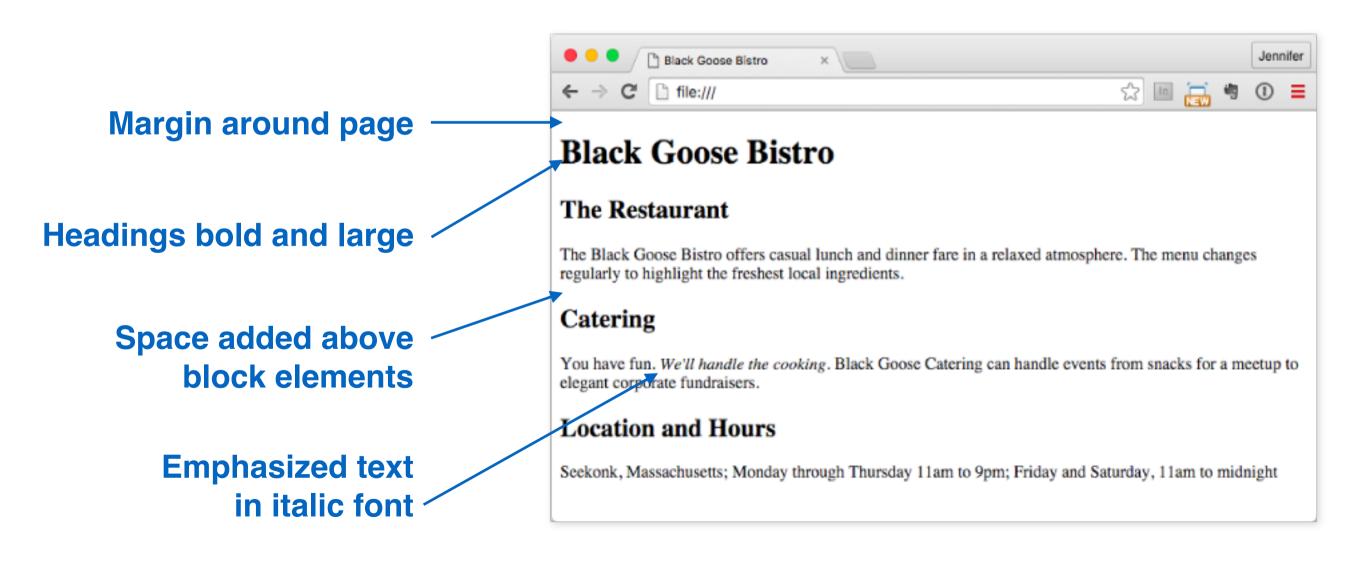
Block elements (headings, paragraphs) outlined in RED. Inline element (emphasized text) outlined in BLUE.

## **Style Sheets**

- HTML only describes structure, not presentation
- Presentation is controlled by style sheets (CSS)
- Browsers have their own style sheets (user agent style sheets) with default styles for HTML elements
- You can write your own styles to override the default styles

#### Style Sheets (cont'd)

The browser parsed the markup and used its built-in style sheet to format the text elements in the example:



## **Troubleshooting HTML**

Small mistakes and missing characters can cause HTML documents to "break."

#### **Common mishaps:**

- Missing closing tag (or / in closing tag)
- Missing closing bracket in a tag
- Missing quotation mark around an attribute value
- Not saving your document before viewing changes in the browser

#### Troubleshooting (cont'd)

When a slash is omitted, the browser doesn't know when the element ends:

<h2>Catering</h2>
You have fun. <em>We'll handle the cooking.<em> Black Goose
Catering can handle events from snacks for a meetup to elegant
corporate fundraisers.
g.<em>

#### Catering

You have fun. We'll handle the cooking. Black Goose Catering can handle events from snacks for a meetup to elegant corporate fundraisers.

#### Location and Hours

Seekonk, Massachusetts; Monday through Thursday 11am to 9pm; Friday and Saturday, 11am to midnight

### Troubleshooting (cont'd)

A missing end bracket makes the browser interpret all the following characters as part of the tag:

kh2The Restaurant/h2>
The Black Goose Bistro offers casual lunch and dinner fare
in a relaxed atmosphere. The menu changes regularly to highlight
the freshert local ingredients.

<h2The

Missing subhead

Without the bracket, all the following characters are interpreted as part of the tag, and "The Restaurant" disappears from the page.

#### BLACK GOO

The Black Goose Bistro offers casual lunch and d changes regularly to highlight the freshest local in

#### Catering

You have fun. We'll handle the cooking. Black Go a meetup to elegant corporate fundraisers.

## Validating Your Documents

**Validate** a document to make sure that you have abided by the HTML rules and that there are no errors:

- Include the DOCTYPE declaration
- Indicate the character encoding
- Include required attributes
- Don't use non-standard elements
- Don't mismatch tags
- Nest elements correctly (no overlaps)
- Check for typos and other minor errors

#### **Validating Your Documents**

- Use a validator tool like the one at html5.validator.nu.
- Upload a document or provide a link, and the validator returns an error report.

