



## HTML Page Structure

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[HTML](#)  
[Basics](#)



elements · attributes ·  
paths · absolute · relative  
· nesting · block · inline ·  
labs

# Learning Outcomes

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- Understand the structure of an ***HTML Element***, and be able to recognize its variants.
- Be able to read and compose a ***relative path***, and be able to distinguish it from an ***absolute path***.
- Understand the implications of ***nesting*** of elements, and in particular be able to distinguish between correct and incorrect nesting.
- Be able to differentiate between ***block*** and ***inline*** elements



# Agenda

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- Elements, Attributes, & Documents
- Linking
- Nesting
- Line break, Block & Inline Elements

# Components of an HTML Element

You usually put tags around some piece of content. Here we're using tags to tell the browser that our content "Starbuzz Coffee Beverages," is a top-level heading (that is, heading level one).

Here's the opening tag that begins the heading.

This is the closing tag that ends the heading; in this case the `</h1>` tag is ending an `<h1>` heading. You know it's a closing tag because it comes after the content, and it's got a "/" before the "h1". All closing tags have a "/" in them.

`<h1> Starbuzz Coffee Beverages </h1>`

Tags consist of the tag name surrounded by angle brackets; that is, the `<` and `>` characters.

The whole shebang is called an element. In this case, we can call it the `<h1>` element. An element consists of the enclosing tags and the content in between.


We call an opening tag and its closing tag matching tags.

# Components of an HTML Element

---

`<ElementName >`  
`Content`  
`</ElementName>`

 Start Tag

 End Tag

<title>

---

<title> My App Store </title>

**ElementName:** *<title>*

**Content:** *My App Store*

**ElementName:** *</title>*

<p>

<p>

This store brings you great app bundles week after week. We select the best power user apps from a broad range of suppliers and combine them into great deals. These are the highest quality apps from the best publishers, at great prices.

</p>

**ElementName:** <p>

**Content:** This store brings you great app bundles week after week. We select the best power user apps from a broad range of suppliers and combine them into great deals. These are the highest quality apps from the best publishers, at great prices.

**ElementName:** </p>

<a>

---

```
<a href="apps.html"> App Store </a>
```

<b>ElementName:</b>	<a>
<b>AttributeName:</b>	href
<b>AttributeValue:</b>	"apps.html"
<b>Content:</b>	<i>App Store</i>
<b>ElementName:</b>	</a>



# Attributes

- Attributes give you a way to specify additional information about an element.



**SAFETY  
FIRST**

Attributes are always written the same way: first comes the attribute name, followed by an equals sign, and then the attribute value surrounded in double quotes.

You may see some sloppy HTML on the Web that leaves off the double quotes, but don't get lazy yourself. Being sloppy can cause you a lot of problems down the road (as we'll see later in the book).

**Do this (best practice)**

```
<a href="top10.html">Great Movies</a>
```

Handwritten annotations with arrows pointing to the code: "attribute name" points to href, "equals sign" points to =, "double quote" points to the opening quote, "attribute value" points to top10.html, and "double quote" points to the closing quote.

**Not this**

```
<a href=top10.html>Great Movies</a>
```

Handwritten annotation: "No double quotes around the attribute value"

<img>

---

```

```

**ElementName:** *<img>*

**AttributeName:** *src*

**AttributeValue:** *"../../images/delete.jpg"*

**Content:** *empty*

**ElementName:** *none*

# HTML Document Structure

---

- html
  - head
    - title
  - body
    - h1
    - ol
    - etc...

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>APP Store</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Mobile Applications</h1>
    <ol>
      <li><a href="apps.html">Apps</a></li>
    </ol>
    <h2>Most Popular Apps</h2>
    <ul>
      <li>Strike I</li>
      <li>Crash Landing</li>
    </ul>
    <h2>Recommended Apps</h2>
    <ul>
      <li>Chop</li>
      <li>XBox mania</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

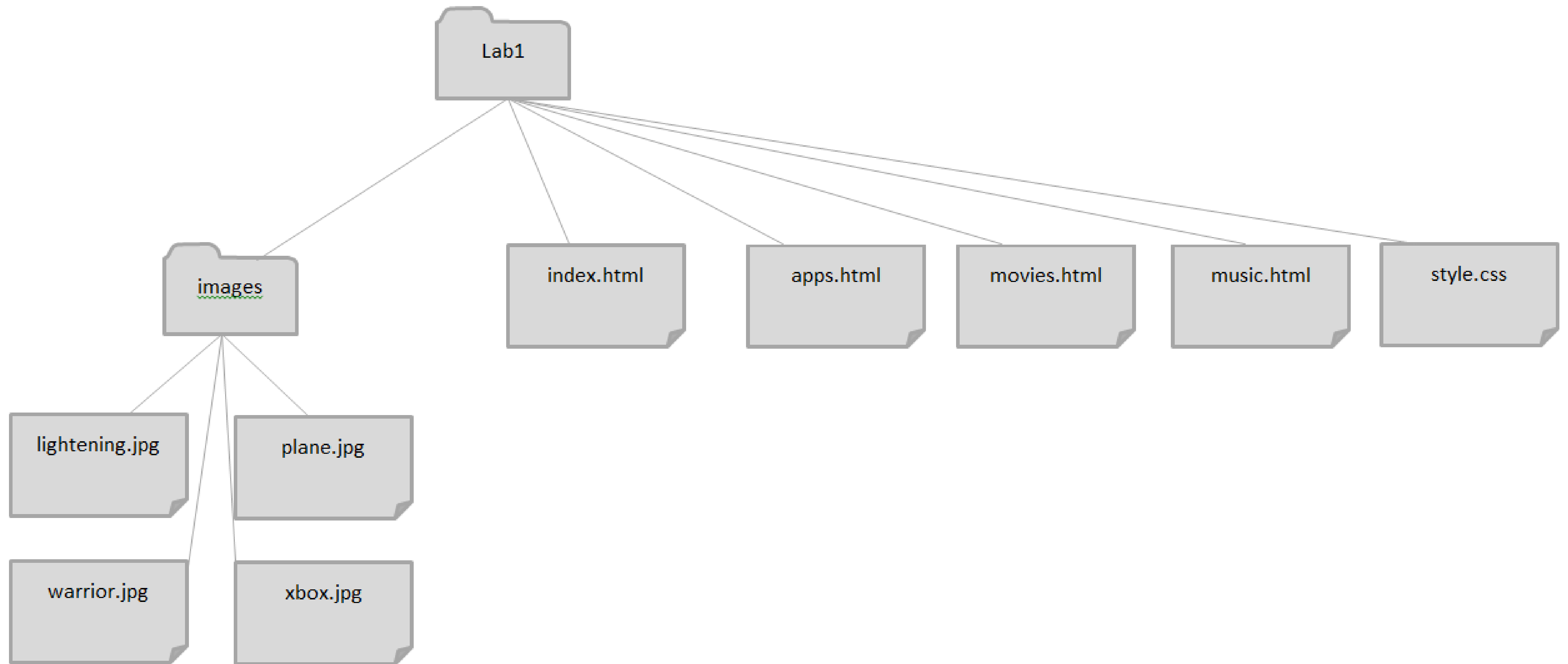
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# Linking

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# Linking to other pages or images

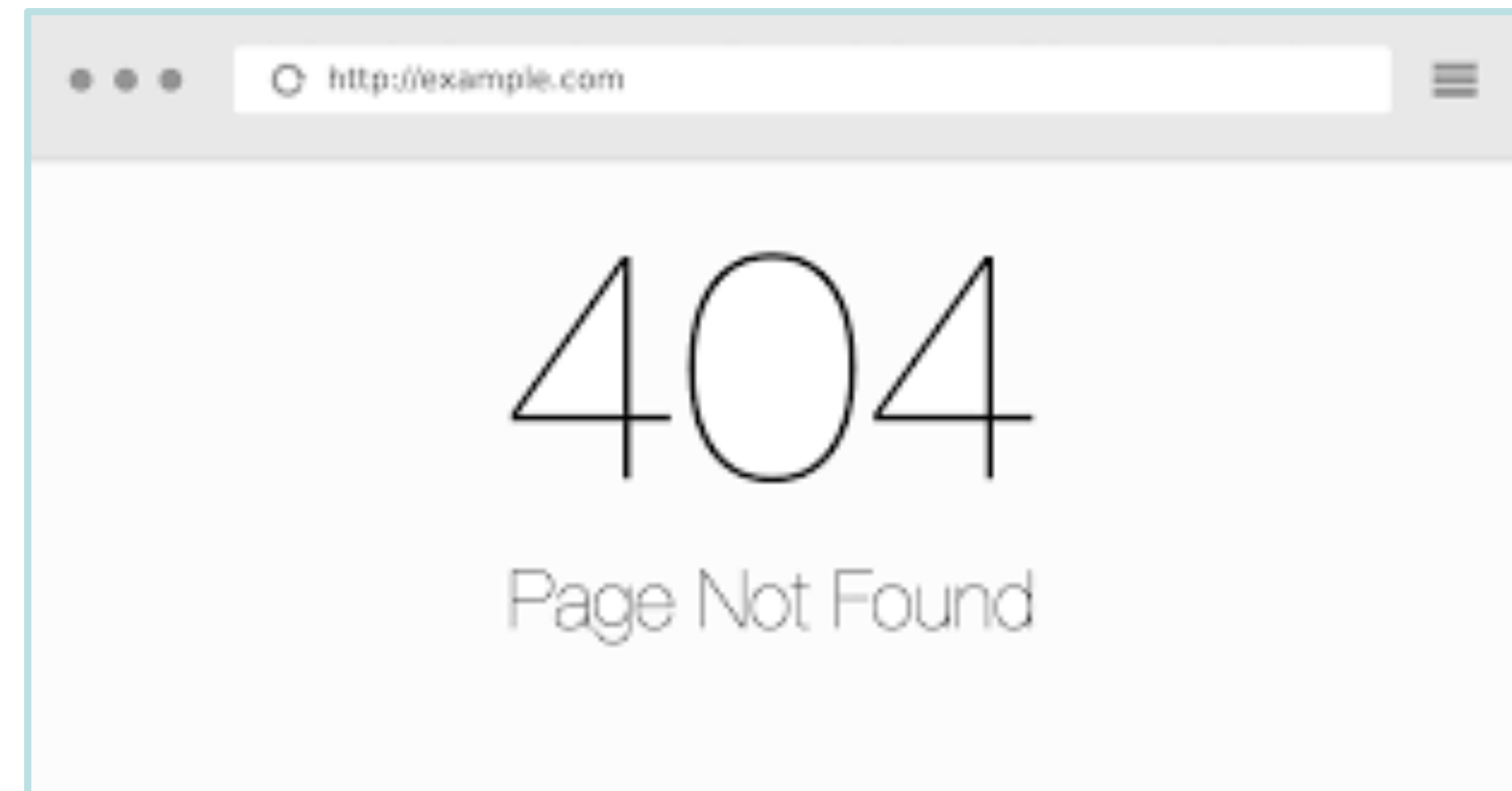
---

Creating links to other web pages and to image files can get confusing! If your link to a file or page is incorrect you get:

- Whoops we can't seem to find that page! (404 error )

Or

- No image shows and you have a broken link to an image



# Links: Absolute vs Relative

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## Absolute

- Complete path to a file on the hard disk: e.g:  
c:/web-development/lab-01/images/xbox.jpg  
c:/web-development/lab-01/index.html

## Relative:

./images/xbox.jpg  
../apps.html  
index.html

You can trace route from “current position” to the destination

“..” means go up one level

Directory name may prefix filename

# Relative Link Examples

- If we are in “lab-01” then “images/banner.png” is a relative link from the current folder (lab-01) to the images folder, and to the file “banner.png” in that folder
- Avoid absolute links!

**FOLDERS**

- ▼ web-development
  - ▼ lab-01
    - ▼ images
      - banner.png
      - ondesoft.jpg
    - <> apps.html
    - <> index.html
    - /\* style.css

```
<a href="apps.html">Movies</a>
```



```

```



```

```





# Agenda

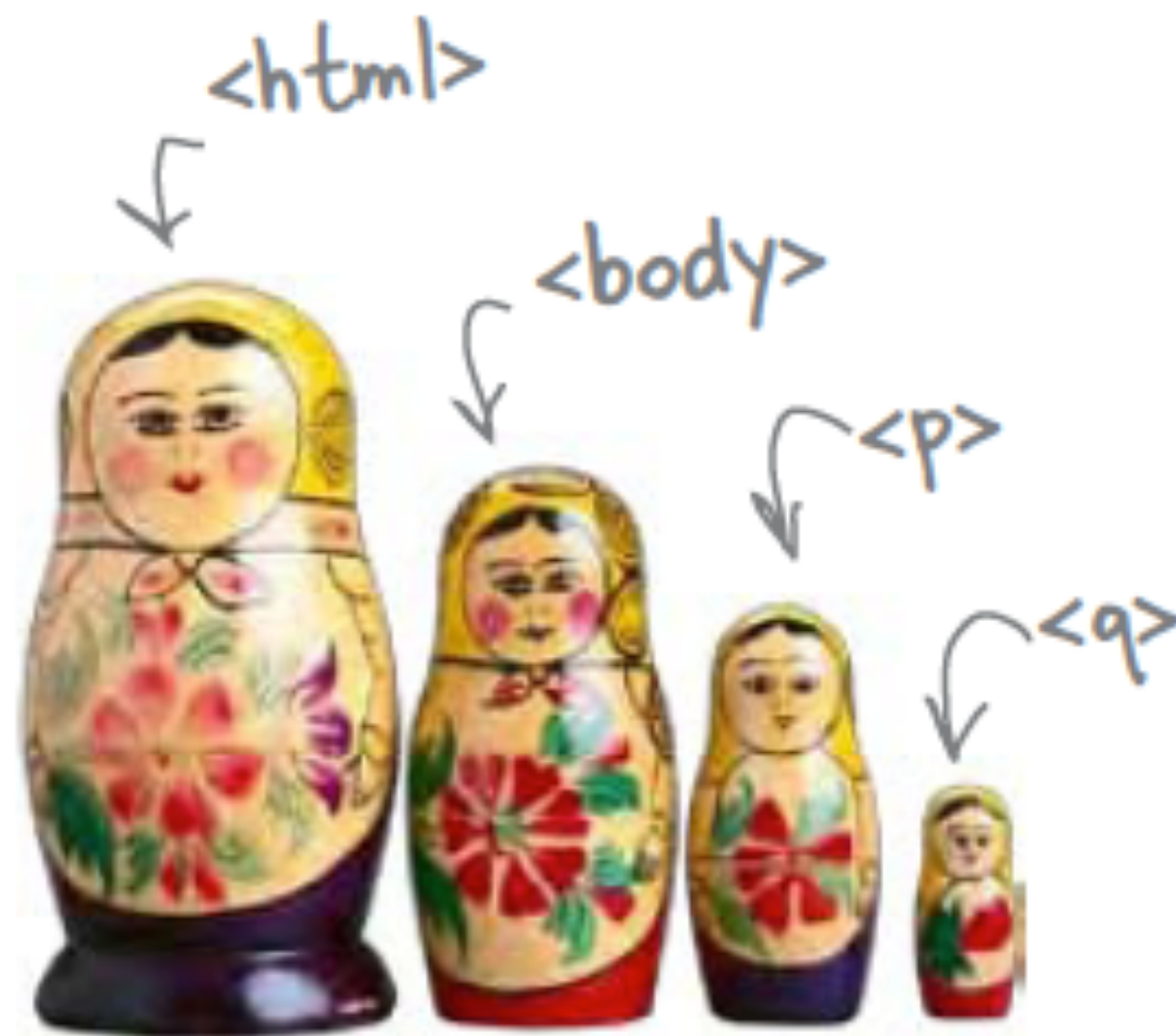
---

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# Nesting

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- When we put one element inside another element, we call that nesting.
- We say, the `<p>` element is nested inside the `<body>` element.
- We put a `<body>` element inside an `<html>` element, a `<p>` element inside a `<body>` element etc.



# Nesting - Tree Structure

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Musings</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      To quote Buckaroo,
      <q>The only reason
        for time is so
        that everything
        doesn't happen
        at once.</q>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

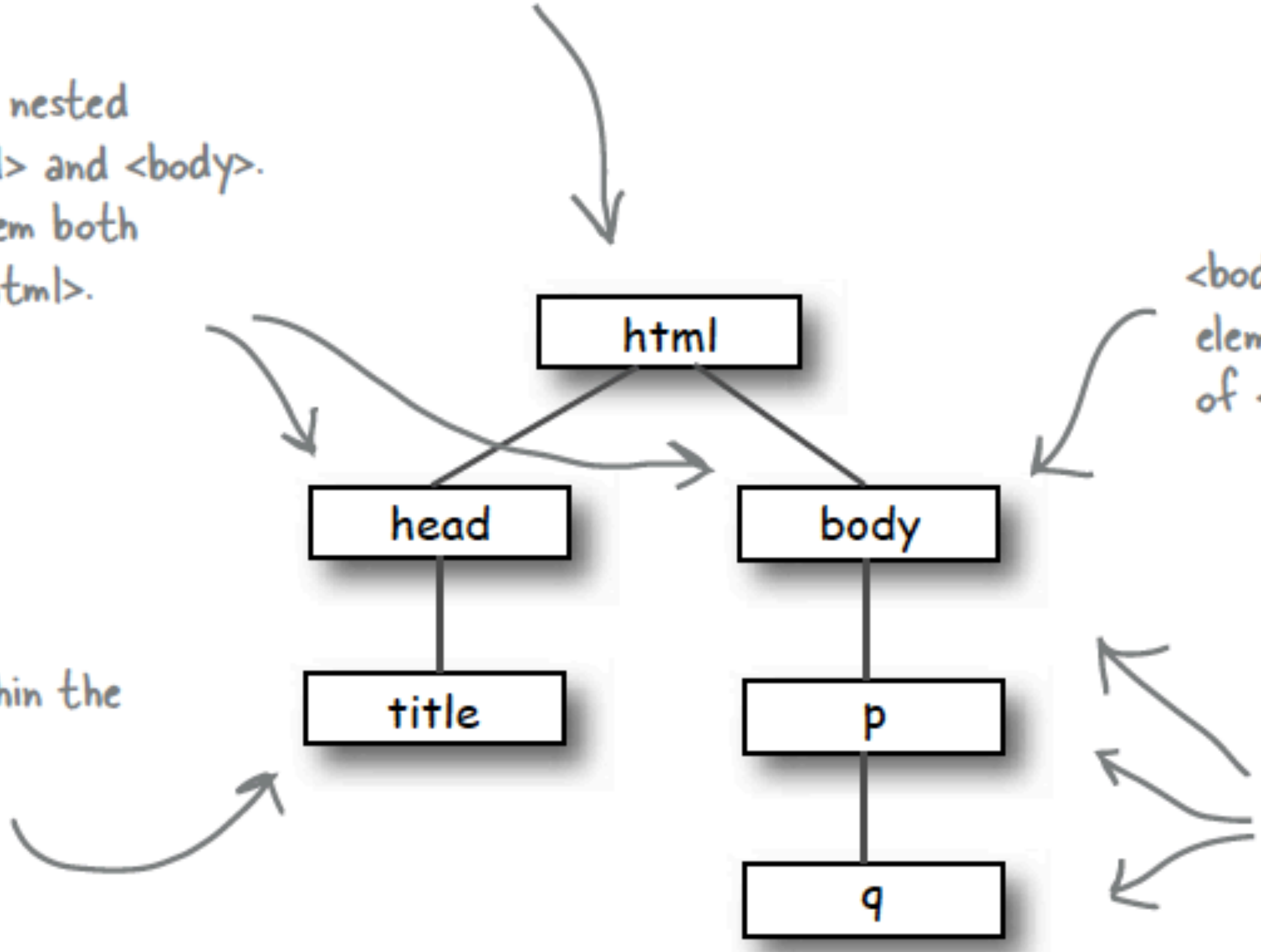
<html> is always the element at the root of the tree.

<html> has two nested elements: <head> and <body>. You can call them both "children" of <html>.

<body> is nested within the <html> element, so we say <body> is the "child" of <html>.

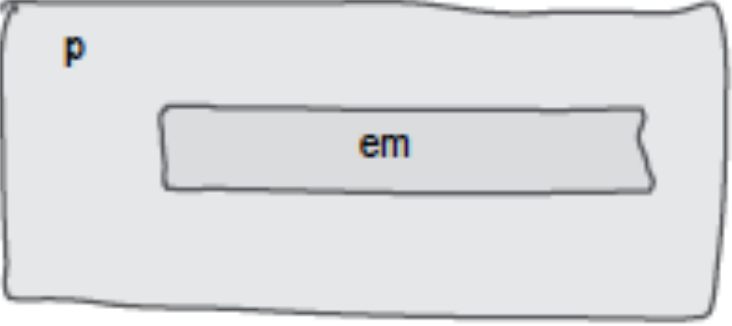
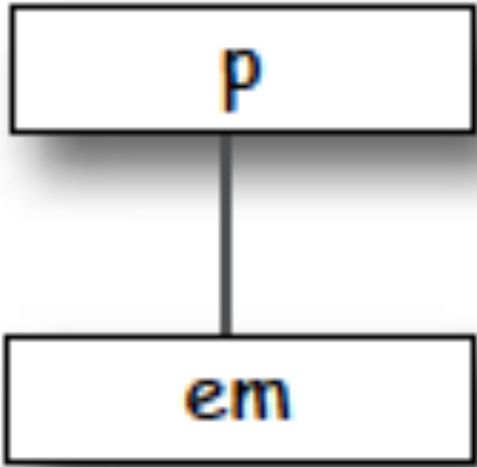
<title> is nested within the <head> element.

The parent of <q> is <p>, the parent of <p> is <body>, the parent of <body> is <html>.



# Nesting can be Incorrect!


```
<p>I'm so going to blog <em>this</em></p>
```



Good

```
<p>I'm so going to blog <em>this</p></em>
```

?



Bad

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# Line breaks

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there are no  
**Dumb Questions**

**Q:** I think I know what a linebreak is; it's like hitting the carriage return on a typewriter or the Return key on a computer keyboard. Right?

**A:** Pretty much. A linebreak is literally a "break in the line," like this, and happens when you hit the Return key, or on some computers, the Enter key. You already know that linebreaks in HTML files don't show up visually when the browser displays a page, right? But now you've also seen that anytime you use a block element, the browser uses linebreaks to separate each "block."



# Line Breaks

```
<h2>July 14, 2012</h2>
```

```
<p>
```

```
    I saw some Burma Shave style signs on the  
    side of the road today:
```

```
</p>
```

```
<blockquote>
```


```
    Passing cars, <br>  
    When you can't see, <br>  
    May get you, <br>  
    A glimpse, <br>  
    Of eternity. <br>
```


```
</blockquote>
```

```
<p>
```

```
    I definitely won't be passing any cars.
```

```
</p>
```

Here's the July  
14th snippet from  
Tony's page. 

 Add a <br> element to any line  
when you want to break the  
flow and insert a "linebreak."

# Line Breaks

Chance, CO, Why, AZ and Truth or Consequences, NM.

## July 14, 2012

I saw some Burma Shave style signs on the side of the road today:

Passing cars,  
When you can't see,  
May get you,  
A glimpse,  
Of eternity.

I definitely won't be passing any cars.

## June 2, 2012

Each line now has a  
linebreak after it.





# Line Breaks

---

- Break: `<br> </br>`
- An Empty element: - sometimes shortened to:
  - `<br></br>`
- or just
  - `<br>`
- or
  - `<br />`

# Block vs Inline Elements

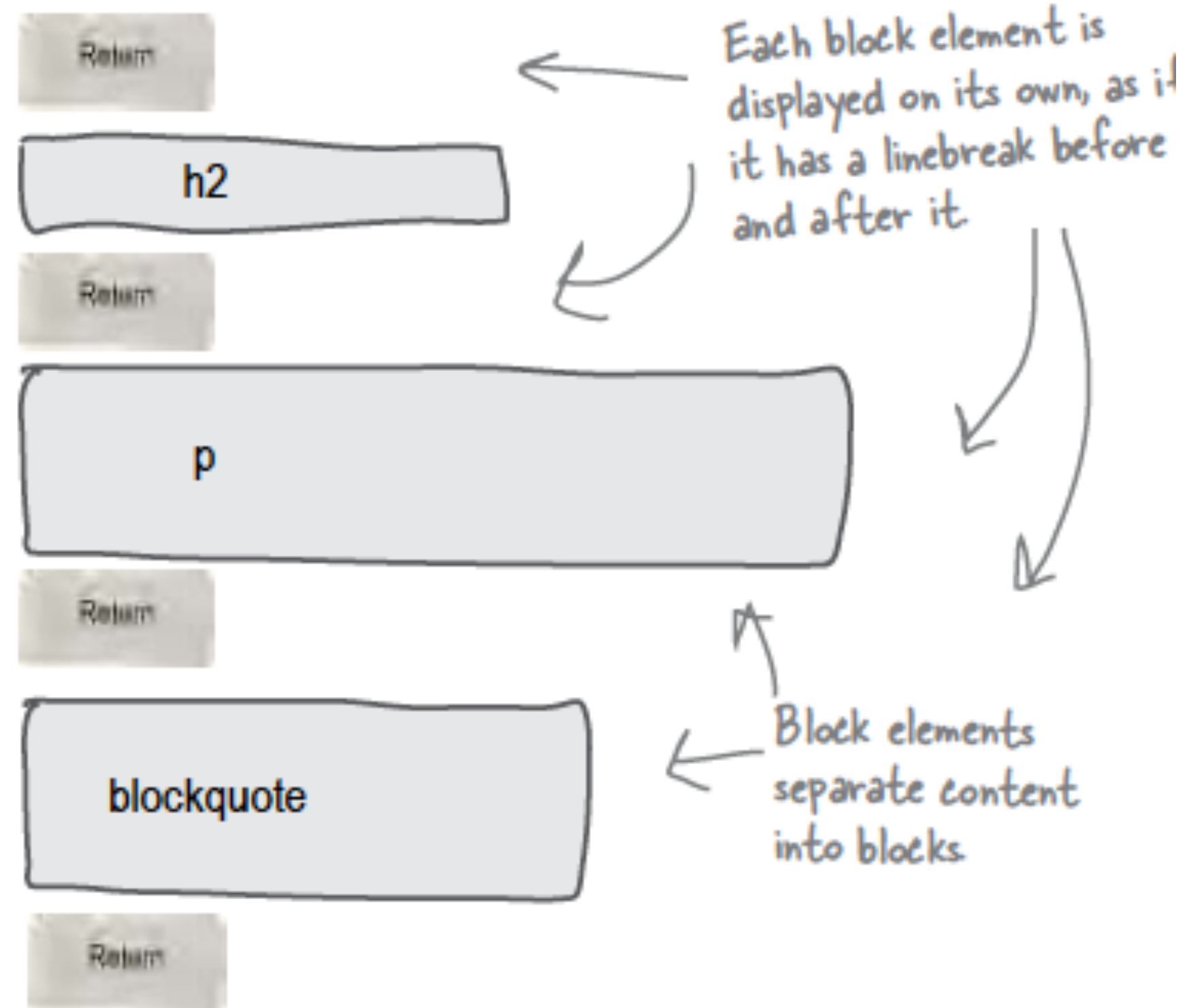
---

- Block elements are always displayed as if they have a line break before and after them
- inline elements appear “in line” within the flow of the text in your page.

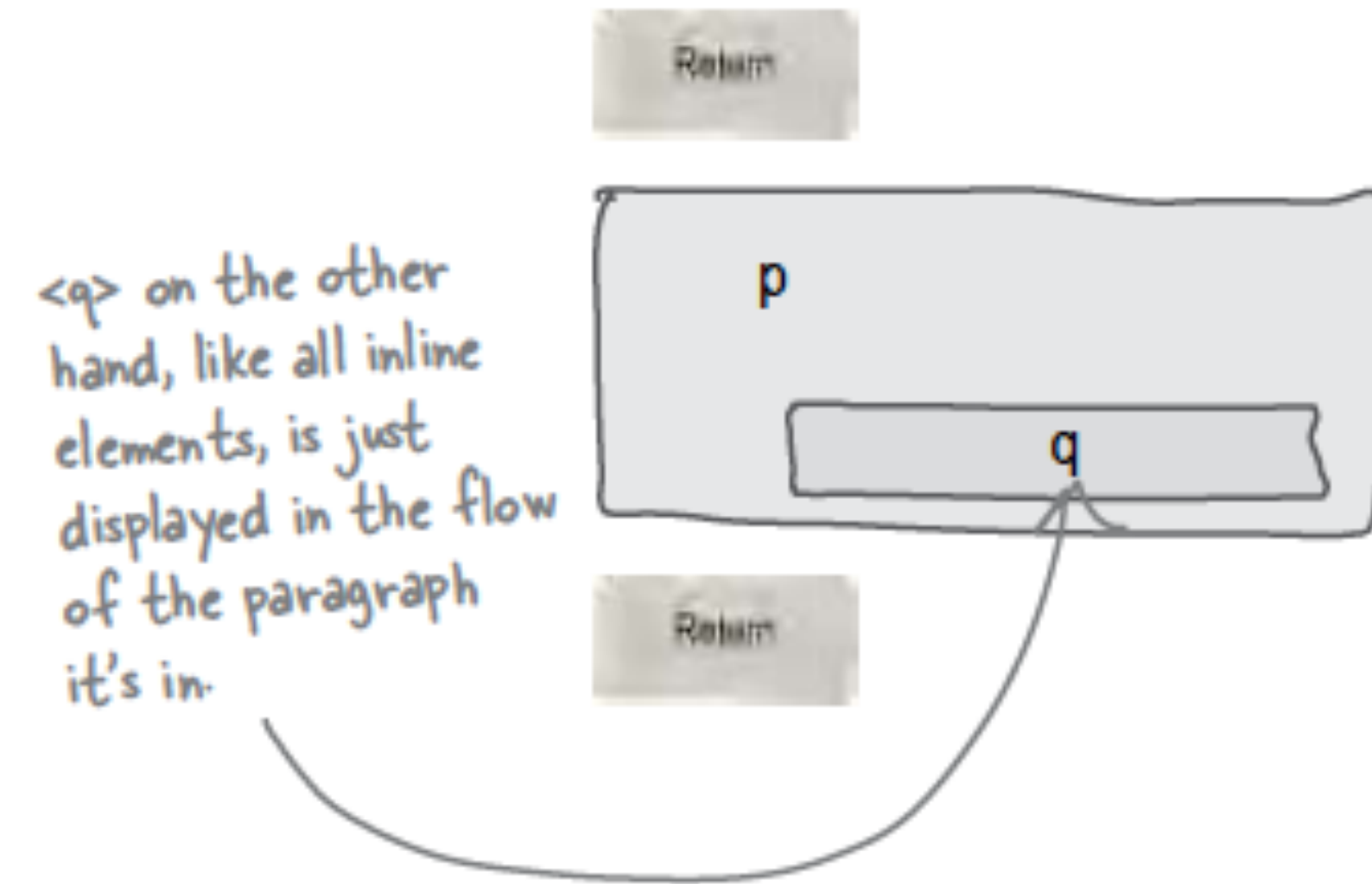
“Block elements stand on their own; inline elements go with the flow.”

# Examples

- Block - h1, h2, p, blockquote



- Inline - a, em, q



# Learning Outcomes

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- Understand the structure of an **HTML Element**, and be able to recognize its variants.
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- Be able to differentiate between **block** and **inline** elements



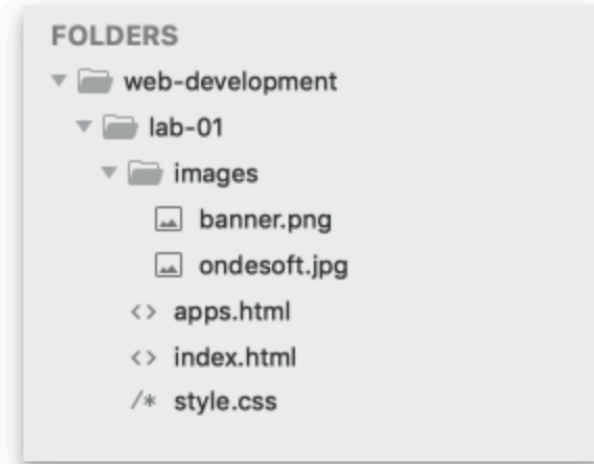
# Labs

## HTML pages

We are going to create a web site that is based on the Google Play site or the Apple app store. It will present mobile apps, music, and movies to the user.

Choose New File from the File menu, to create another new file called apps .html

You should now have the following folder and file structure visible in Sublime:



Make sure your sublime matches the above precisely.

Next you will write some html code into the two html files.

Copy and paste in the following code into each of the files:

### index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Bundle APP Store</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    
    <h1>Welcome to the App Bundle Store</h1>
    <p>
      This store brings you great app bundles week after week. We select the best power user apps from a
      broad range of suppliers and combine them into great deals. These are the highest quality apps
      from the best publishers, at great prices.
    </p>
    <p>
      Whether you are interested in gaming or graphics design, software development or media production
      - we have the bundle for you. Each <a href="apps.html">app bundle</a> is designed
      to compliment the others, delivering you an exciting take on a scene.
    </p>
    <h2>Favourites</h2>
    <ul>
      <li>Hype by Tumult</li>
      <li>Webstorm by Idea</li>
      <li>Sublime, by sublimetext.com</li>
      <li>Desktop Utility by Sweet Productions</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

### apps.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Bundle APP Store</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    
    <h3>Freebie</h3>
    <p>
      Stacksocial just published its so called Free Ondesoft Mac Tool Bundle, which contains 5 apps
      from Onesoft. The bundle is worth $146 will be probably available only a couple of days so you'd
      better hurry up to get it.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

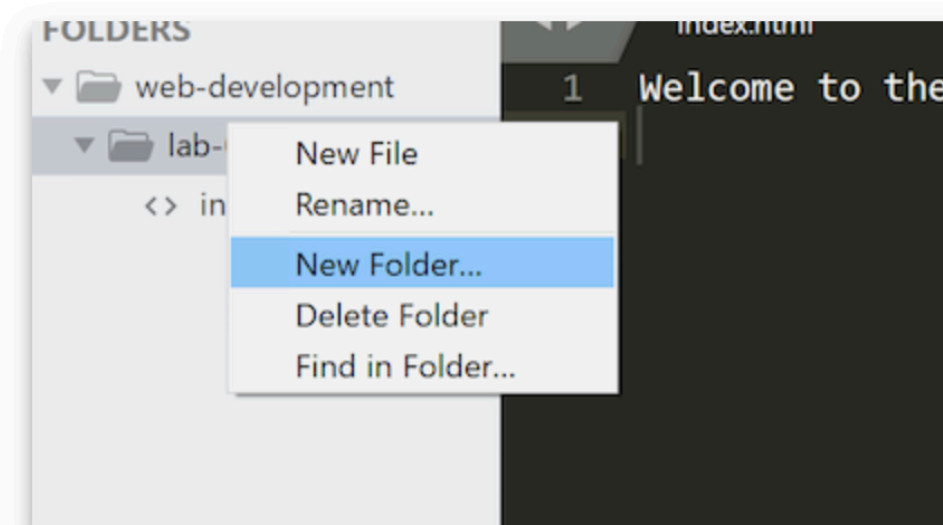
← Steps

Instructions for each step

## Typical Lab Step:

- Screen shots to show outcome
- Some html to type
- More screen shots to show expected outcome
- Reflect as you go along

All you need to do is right-click on the "lab-01" folder in sublime, and select "New Folder" from the context menu - name the folder "images"

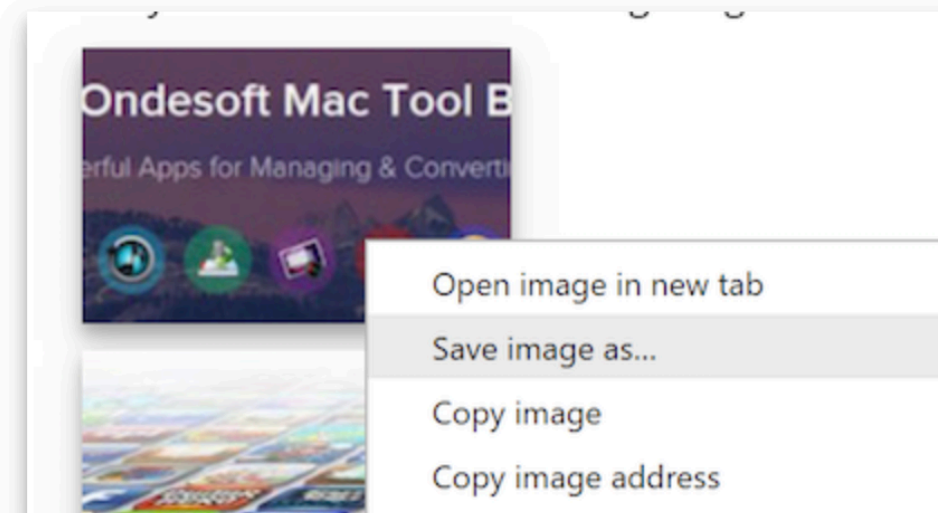


### Image Library

Below are two images:



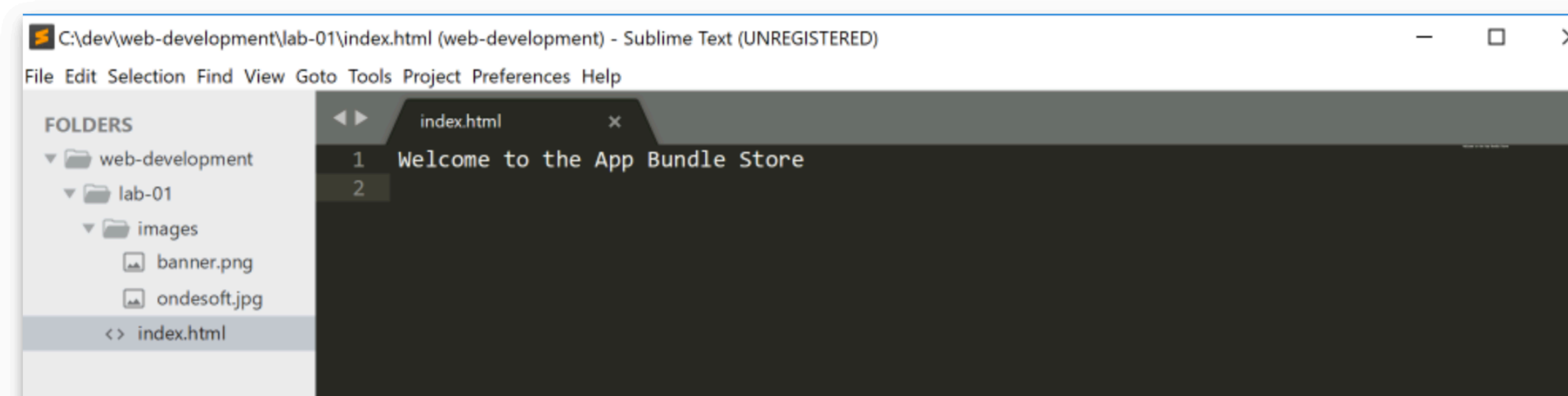
Right click on each one of these now (in the browser you are reading this on) and select "Save Image As".



It brings up a dialog inviting you to locate the folder, and name the file, you are about to save.

Your task now is to locate the "web-development/lab-01/images" folder you have just created, and save the files in there. The files will have a default name, which you can keep.

If all of the above goes as expected, you your sublime window should look like this:



# Exercises

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- To assist on reflection and independent learning.
- Not essential you attempt all of them (yet)
- Select a few that interest you or that you have time to work on

## Exercises

---

### Solution So Far..

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This is an archive (zip file) of a solution to the lab so far:

- <https://github.com/wit-hdip-comp-sci-2019/bundle-store/releases/tag/lab.01.end>

The exercises below can be attempted in any order. You may not have time to complete them all. They are indented to promote some experimentation on your part, and need not be submitted to the course web. If you have having issues - post on the slack "web-development" channel, or contact your tutors directly via Slack Direct Messaging.

### Exercise 1: Zip Archive

---

Download the "Source Code" from the above link. This is a zipped archive of the completed lab. See if you can uncompress (unzip) the archive. This can usually be accomplished just by double clicking it. The unzipped archive will be contained in a folder called "bundle-store". Now, relocate (drag/drop perhaps) this unzipped archive to somewhere else on your workstation. Perhaps consider creating a new folder called "solutions" inside the "web-development" folder, and place the solution in there.

Open the solution project, both in Sublime and a browser.

### Exercise 2: Index.html

---

Just to get used to the editor, create a few more new apps in the 'apps.html', perhaps you can locate content from some web source (including images). For instance here:

- <https://mac-bundles.com>

Try to identify and replicate the way the code is indented in the existing content.

### Exercise 3: New pages

---

Incorporate content into a new `directions.html` page. It can contain any content you think would be useful. Incorporate a link from index to this page.

### Exercise 4: Link the CSS file to all pages

---

Currently you may not have the CSS file 'linked' to `app.html` or the `directions.html` page. i.e. only `index.html` is styled with the CSS rules you have defined. See if you can link the other pages now.

### Exercise 4: HTML Reference

---

If you are finding initial contact with HTML a little challenging - this is an excellent starter resource to review:

- [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Getting\\_started\\_with\\_the\\_web/HTML\\_basics](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Getting_started_with_the_web/HTML_basics)

It is short read.

### Exercise 5: Lists

---

In this lab you used the element `<u1>` in the index page.

Investigate the use of `<o1>`, find out the differences between these elements here:

- [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Styling\\_text/Styling\\_lists](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Styling_text/Styling_lists)