

Week2 - Lecture

Links – review

Anchors

Images- review

Figures

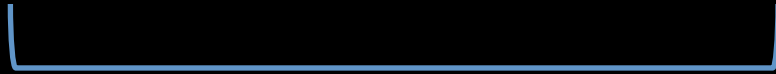
Tables

Comments

HTML5

HTML- Links

` UIC `



opening tag



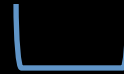
closing tag

HTML- Links

```
<a href="http://www.uic.edu"> UIC </a>
```



opening tag



closing tag

<a> - link tag

href – attribute = hyper text reference

“http://www.uic.edu” – value

UIC – content – user clicks on it

HTML- Relative Links

```
<a href="index.html"> link to home page </a>
```

Links to other webpages on the same website

Provide a shortcut for the browser to find your webpage

- No protocol specified
- No domain name specified
- No www specified

PARENT

The *examplearts* folder is a parent of the *music* folder.



GRANDPARENT

The *examplearts* folder is a grandparent of the *dvd* folder.

GRANDCHILD

The *dvd* folder is a grandchild of the *examplearts* folder.

CHILD

The *music* folder is a child of the *examplearts* folder.

HTML- Relative Links

Relative Link Type

Example

Same Folder

To link to a file in the same folder, just use the file name. (Nothing else is needed.)

To link to music reviews from the music homepage:

```
<a href="reviews.html">Reviews</a>
```

Child Folder

For a child folder, use the name of the child folder, followed by a forward slash, then the file name.

To link to music listings from the homepage:

```
<a href="music/listings.html">Listings</a>
```

Grandchild Folder

Use the name of the child folder, followed by a forward slash, then the name of the grandchild folder, followed by another forward slash, then the file name.

To link to DVD reviews from the homepage:

```
<a href="movies/dvd/reviews.html">
```

HTML- Relative Links

Relative Link Type

Parent Folder

Use ../ to indicate the folder above the current one, then follow it with the file name.

Grandparent Folder

Repeat the ../ to indicate that you want to go up two folders (rather than one), then follow it with the file name.

Example

To link to the homepage from the music reviews:

```
<a href="../index.html">Home</a>
```

To link to the homepage from the DVD reviews:

```
<a href="../../index.html">Home</a>
```

HTML- Email Links

```
<a href="mailto:tsoupi@uic.edu"> tsoupi@uic.edu email</a>
```

mailto: - email link keyword

tsoupi@uic.edu - email address

HTML- Opening Links in a New Window

```
<a href="index.html" target="_blank"> link to home page </a>
```

Target - browser window

_blank

_new

_parent

_self

_top

HTML- Anchors

`<ol id="mylist">` Ordered List opening tag

` List item `

` List item `

` List item `

` List item `

`` Ordered List closing tag

...

`` link to specific list on the same page ``

HTML- Anchors

Index.html

`<ol id="mylist">` Ordered List opening tag

`` List item ``

`` Ordered List closing tag

references.html

`` link to specific list on another page ``

HTML- Links

- Links are created using the `<a>` element.
- The `<a>` element uses the `href` attribute to indicate the page you are linking to.
- If you are linking to a page within your own site, it is best to use relative links rather than qualified URLs.
- You can create links to open email programs with an email address in the "to" field.
- You can use the `id` attribute to target elements within a page that can be linked to.

HTML- Images

```

```

Img –image tag

Src- source (file)

“photo.jpg” – Image file name

HTML- Images

```

```

Height - attribute

"300" - height value

alt -text description

HTML- Image Alignment (not supported in HTML5)

```

```

align - align horizontally

top vertical alignment value

middle vertical alignment value

bottom vertical alignment value

HTML- Images

- Save images in the right format (.jpg .png .gif ...)
- Save images in the right size
- Use the correct resolution (72 ppi)

HTML5- Images

```
<figure>  
      
    <br />  
    <figcaption>  
        A caption of this image  
    </figcaption>  
</figure>
```

HTML- Tables

Information in a grid format

- Financial Reports
- Schedules
- Sport Results

HTML- Tables

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Heading</th>
    <td>row 1, cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>row 2, cell 1</td>
    <td>row 2, cell 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

How it looks in a browser:

Heading	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

<table> - table tag
<tr> - table row
<td> - table data
<th> - table heading

HTML- Tables

```
<table border="1" width="300" height="500" border="2"  
bgcolor="red">
```

width – old attribute replaces by CSS

height - old attribute replaces by CSS

border - old attribute replaces by CSS

bgcolor – background color old attribute

```

<table>
  <tr>
    <th></th>
    <th>9am</th>
    <th>10am</th>
    <th>11am</th>
    <th>12am</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Monday</th>
    <td colspan="2">Geography</td>
    <td>Math</td>
    <td>Art</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Tuesday</th>
    <td colspan="3">Gym</td>
    <td>Home Ec</td>
  </tr>
</table>

```

```

<table>
  <tr>
    <th></th>
    <th>ABC</th>
    <th>BBC</th>
    <th>CNN</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>6pm - 7pm</th>
    <td rowspan="2">Movie</td>
    <td>Comedy</td>
    <td>News</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>7pm - 8pm</th>
    <td>Sport</td>
    <td>Current Affairs</td>
  </tr>
</table>

```

RESULT

	9am	10am	11am	12am
Monday	Geography		Math	Art
Tuesday	Gym			Home Ec

RESULT

	ABC	BBC	CNN
6pm - 7pm	Movie	Comedy	News
7pm - 8pm		Sport	Current Affairs

HTML- Tables

- The `<table>` element is used to add tables to a web page.
- A table is drawn out row by row. Each row is created with the `<tr>` element.
- Inside each row there are a number of cells represented by the `<td>` element (or `<th>` if it is a header).
- You can make cells of a table span more than one row or column using the `rowspan` and `colspan` attributes.

HTML- Comments

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

HTML5- Document

`<section>`

is a set of content that you could store as an individual record in a database

`<section>`

`<h1>Any level of heading</h1>` The rest of the content

`</section>`

It is still advisable to use a `<div>` to perform styling

HTML5- Document

`<header>`

It is the head of a new section

Do not confuse with the `<head>` element

`<header>` is a group of introductory or navigational aids

Use the `<header>` at the start of your page or inside an `<article>`, as examples.

HTML5- Document

`<footer>`

represents the footer for the section it applies to

Where you have a header, you may often find a footer that goes with it, again for the main page, or in a section or article, etc.

`<section>`

Section content appears here.

`<footer>`

Footer information for section.

`</footer>`

`</section>`

HTML5- Document

```
<article>
```

Use `<article>` when you have a page that is laid out like syndication. For example, course announcements, forum post, magazine article, etc.

```
<article>
```

```
    <h1>Title</h1>
```

```
    <p>paragraph information about the topic</p>
```

```
</article>
```

HTML5- Document

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