

More Text Markup

CSE/ISE 102: Introduction to Web Design (Section 02)
Stony Brook University

Topics Covered

- Lists
- Quotations
- Preformatted Text
- Figures
- Organizing Page Content
- Miscellaneous Inline Elements
- Generic Elements
- Special Characters

Horizontal Rules

- Use the `<hr>` tag to insert a horizontal rule into your page
- Don't forget the closing slash for XHTML: `<hr />`
- Normally, this is rendered as a 3D line across the page
- `<hr>` is an empty block element
- This tag serves as a thematic break without adding a new heading level

Lists

- HTML provides three types of lists for describing series of items
 - Unordered lists
 - Ordered lists
 - Description lists
- All three types operate similarly
- All three types of list are block elements by default
- We can also nest lists
 - Make one list an item in another list

Unordered Lists

- Surrounded by `` and `` tags
- Inside the list, use list item (``) tags to surround each element of the list
 - e.g., `This is a list item`
- The Web browser will automatically add bullets to each list item
 - We can modify this later using CSS

Ordered Lists

- Just like unordered lists, except each list item is (automatically) numbered
- Start with `` and `` tags
 - Use `` tags to surround each list element
- Numbering starts at 1
 - Change this using the `start` attribute:
`<ol start="17">`

Description Lists

- Used for name-value pairs
- More complicated structure than unordered and ordered lists
- Start with `<dl>` and `</dl>` tags around the entire list
- Use `<dt>` (description term) and `<dd>` (description definition) tags to wrap the name and value elements:

`<dt>CSE/ISE 102</dt>`
`<dd>This course teaches basic Web design concepts</dd>`
- We can have multiple definitions for one term or multiple terms for one definition

Quotations

- Use `<q>` and `</q>` to surround short inline quotations
- Use `<blockquote>` and `</blockquote>` to surround longer quotations that should be "pulled out" of the main flow of text
- Blockquote content should be contained in other elements like paragraphs or lists

Preformatted Text

- Normally, browsers ignore most formatting, spaces, and indentation in page content
- Use `<pre>` and `</pre>` tags to surround text where spacing needs to be preserved
- By default, preformatted text is displayed in a fixed-width font
- ```
<pre>
This is an example of
 text with a lot of
 curious
 whitespace.
</pre>
```

## Figures

- Use `<figure>` tags to indicate content that illustrates some point in the text
- Figures can include images, videos, code snippets, tables, etc.
- We can style images that are parts of figures separately from "generic" images
- Use the `<figcaption>` tag to add an optional caption to a figure

## Organizing Page Content

- We can give semantic meaning to sections of a Web page:
  - sections
  - articles
  - navigation
  - tangentially-related content
  - headers
  - footers
  - addresses

## Sections and Articles

- Use `<section>` to divide a long document into shorter parts
  - Sections typically have one or more headers
- Use `<article>` for self-contained elements that can stand alone or could be reused in a different context (i.e., for external use)
  - Think of articles as a specialized type of section
- Articles and sections can be nested
  - An article can contain several sections
  - A section can contain several articles

## Asides/Sidebars

- Use `<aside>` tags for something that is related to but not directly part of the surrounding content
  - e.g., pull quotes, background information, lists of links, etc.
  - In print, this might be represented as a sidebar
- `<aside>` has no default rendering
  - you must make it a block element and style it using CSS

## Navigation

- Use `<nav>` tags to surround content that provides primary navigation around a site (e.g., links to other pages or sections)
- `<nav>`
  - `<ul>`
    - `<li><a href="">Main page</a></li>`
    - `<li><a href="">Hobbies</a></li>`
    - `<li><a href="">My Resume</a></li>`
    - `<li><a href="">Contact me</a></li>`
  - `</ul>`
  - `</nav>`

## Headers and Footers

- Use `<header>` to wrap content that should appear at the top of a page or a section or article
  - e.g., logos, navigation links, publication dates, etc.
- Use `<footer>` to wrap content that should appear at the end of a page or section or article
  - e.g., copyright information, navigation links

## Addresses

- Use `<address>` for author contact information
  - This may or may not include physical mailing information
- `<address>`
  - Contributed by `<a href="mailto:jsmith@foo.com">John Smith</a>`, 123 Main Street, Anytown, NY 12345
  - `</address>`

## Miscellaneous Inline Elements

- `<b>` — **boldface** text, as for keywords
- `<br>` — line break
- `<cite>` — citation, like a book title
- `<code>` — computer code sample
- `<i>` — *italicized* text
- `<s>` — ~~strikethrough~~, as incorrect text
- `<u>` — underlined text

## More Inline Elements

- `<small>` — small print, like a legal notice
- `<strong>` — content of strong importance
- `<sub>` — subscript text
- `<sup>` — superscript text

## Generic Elements

- `<div>` (division) indicates a division of content
- `<span>` indicates a word or phrase for which no text-level element exists
- Use the `id` and `class` attributes to give `<div>` and `<span>` meaning

## Divisions

- Use `<div>` to create a logical grouping of content or elements
  - they should be treated as a unit by CSS or Javascript
- ```
<div class="listing">
  <img src="" alt="">
  <p><cite>All About Type</cite>, John Smith</p>
  <p>This book briefly describes the history of
  typography.</p>
</div>
```
- We can style elements inside a `<div>` differently from others

Spans

- Use `` to define a new type of inline element
 - they can only contain other inline elements, **NOT** lists, headers, etc.
- Use spans to add meaning to what would otherwise be generic or meaningless content

id and class Attributes

- `id` is used to assign a unique identifier to an element in a page
 - e.g., labeling sections of a page
- `class` sorts elements into conceptual groups
 - multiple elements may share the same class, and belong to multiple classes
- An element may have both an `id` and a `class`
- `id` and `class` values should start with a letter or underscore, and are case-sensitive
 - they may not contain spaces or special characters

Special Characters

- Some common characters, like ©, are not part of the standard ASCII character set
 - Others, like <, are available but will be interpreted by the browser as part of a tag
- We need to *escape* these characters (represent them by a special character sequence) in order to use them
 - Use an assigned numeric value (the *numeric entity*) or a predefined abbreviated name (a *named entity*)
 - Escaped characters start with an ampersand and end with a semicolon
 - e.g., © is represented as `©` or `©`

Named Entity Tables

- See Robbins, page 100 for a partial table of entities
- For a full list, see
<http://www.webstandards.org/learn/reference/charts/entities>



Next Time

- Table Markup in HTML
- Wang, sections 3.3–3.11
- Robbins, Chapter 8