

ADVANCED HTML5.



2.1 Recap

Last class we looked at HTML5.

- **`<h1>Headings</h1>`**

There are 6 levels available, ranging from h1 to h6.

- **`<p>Paragraphs</p>`**

- **`Links`**

- **``**

- **`BulletsNumbers`**

Displaying bulleted or number lists

HTML

HEAD
Defines overall settings

BODY
Your content

We also loaded a CSS file to style our page.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>This is the title of the page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://stackpath.
bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.1.3/css/bootstrap.min.css">
  </head>

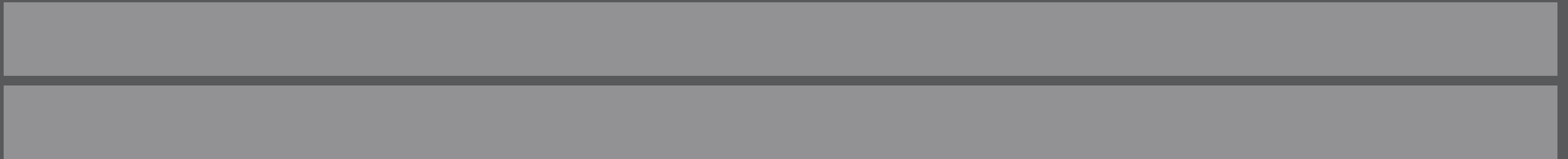
  <body>
    All your content
  </body>

</html>
```

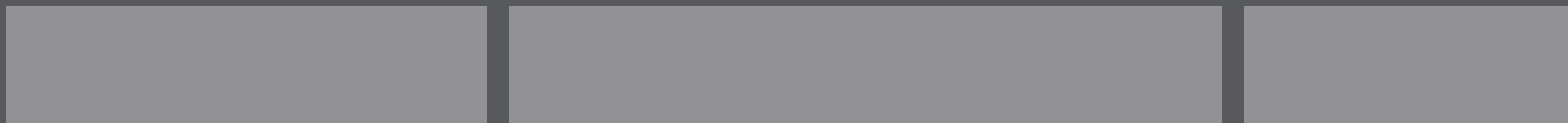
2.2 Inline elements

A HTML element will display as **Block** or **Inline**.

- A **block** element takes up the full width available. It has a line break before and after it so appears on its own line.
e.g. headings, paragraphs



- An **inline** element only takes up as much width as necessary, and does not force line breaks.
e.g. links, images



- With CSS you can change these default settings.

We'll look at some simple inline HTML elements.

- You can also force a line break within a HTML element. One good use of this would be for an address.

```
<p>NCAD</p>
<p>Thomas St</p>
<p>Dublin 2</p>
```

Will have big spaces between each line and is semantically incorrect (each line is not a paragraph or stand alone item).

We use **
** to force a new line.

```
<p>
  NCAD<br>
  Thomas St<br>
  Dublin 2
</p>
```


Formatting certain words in an element.

- By default paragraphs have a regular font weight, headings have bold.
- You can make words inside a HTML element bold or strong by using `bold text here`:

```
<p>
```

I am so **angry** with them.

```
</p>
```

- Or you can italicise words by using `emphasise`

```
<p>
```

I am so **overjoyed** with them.

```
</p>
```

To define part of an element use ``

- By itself, using `` makes no difference
- You can add a class to style it from the CSS file. Try adding the bootstrap `class="badge"`.

```
<p>
```

```
Messages <span>3</span>
```

```
</p>
```

2.3 Block elements

To add structure to a page you can use `<div></div>`

A div is non-semantic element, it tells the browser nothing about its content.

Divs allow you to group HTML content together so you can move them around your page as a group.

```
<div>
```

```
  <h1>Contact us</h1>
```

```
  <h2>Please get in touch</h2>
```

```
  <p>Email me on <a href="mailto:eoin@metric.ie">eoin@metric.ie</a></p>
```

```
</div>
```

HTML5 introduced semantic elements that can replace special divs.

- Now we have **<header></header>** and **<footer></footer>**
- The <header> element should be used as a container for introductory content.

<header>

```
<h1>Contact us</h1>  

```

</header>

A footer typically contains copyright and contact information, and links to terms of use.

```
<footer>
```

```
  <p>&copy; 2018 <a href="tandc.html">Terms and Condition</a></p>
```

```
</footer>
```

An `<article>` is used for content that should make sense on its own. e.g. the contents of a story or article.

```
<article>
```

```
  <h1>Article Heading</h1>
```

```
  <p>Article content...</p>
```

```
</article>
```

2.4 Navigation

Site navigation should be in a list.

- You write the list using the numbered opening and closing tags: ``
- For each link in the navigation you create a `list entry`
- Each list entry will then have a link inside: `Contact`

``

```
<li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
```

``

Another new HTML5 semantic element is `<nav></nav>`

```
<nav>  
  <ul>  
  
  </ul>  
</nav>
```

```
<li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
```

Using 2 classes from Bootstrap, we can make a more usable navigation.

```
<nav>
```

```
  <ul class="nav nav-pills">
```

```
    <li class="nav-item"><a href="about.html" class="nav-link">About</a></li>
```

```
    <li class="nav-item"><a href="contact.html" class="nav-link">Contact</a></li>
```

```
  </ul>
```

```
</nav>
```

2.5 Forms

Next we have forms and different inputs.

- Open a form with **<form>** and close with **</form>**
- In the opening tag, set an attribute called action. It is where the person will be brought after submitting the form.
<form action="form.html"></form>
- There are many fields you can use
 - Text / Email / Date / Password input
 - Text area (for multiple lines)
 - Select dropdown
 - Radio buttons
 - Checkbox
 - and lastly a submit button
- For accessibility, you need to use a **label** to identify each form field.

<input type="email"> for email addresses.

<input type="text"> for plain text with no special format.

<input type="password"> for passwords.

<input type="date"> for dates.

<textarea></textarea> for multilines of text. Needs opening and closing tags.

<select> for a drop down list.

<option>1</option>

<option>2</option>

</select>

<button type="submit">Send</button> for submitting the form.

Labels are intended to name to input field.

```
<form action="form.html">
```

```
  <label>Email Address</label> <input type="email">
```

```
</form>
```

The label and input, need an attribute to define how they link:

```
<form action="form.html">
```

```
  <label for="email-address">Email Address</label> <input type="email" id="email-address">
```

```
</form>
```

Use **placeholder**, to indicate the content.

```
<form action="form.html">
```

```
  <label for="email-address">Email</label>
```

```
  <input type="email" id="email-address" placeholder="joe@bloggs.com">
```

```
</form>
```

It will be greyed out and disappears as the field is in focus.

Using CSS you can alter the style of your form.

- The Bootstrap class="form-control" will make the input full width.

```
<form action="form.html">
```

```
  <label for="email-address">Email</label>
```

```
  <input type="email" id="email-address" placeholder="joe@bloggs.com"  
  class="form-control">
```

```
</form>
```

You can group the label and input.

```
<form action="form.html">
```

```
  <div class="form-group">
```

```
    <label for="email-address">Email</label>
```

```
    <input type="email" id="email-address" placeholder="joe@bloggs.com"  
    class="form-control">
```

```
  </div>
```

```
</form>
```

Lastly, your form needs a submit button. You can also style this using a Bootstrap class.

```
<form action="form.html">  
  <div class="form-group">  
    <label for="email-address">Email</label>  
    <input type="email" id="email-address" placeholder="joe@bloggs.com"  
      class="form-control">  
  </div>  
  <button type="submit" class="btn">Send</button>  
</form>
```

Another version of input is type='date'.

```
<form action="form.html">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="email-address">Email</label>
    <input type="email" id="email-address" placeholder="joe@bloggs.com"
      class="form-control">
  </div>

  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="checkin-date">Checkin Date</label>
    <input type="date" id="checkin-date" class="form-control">
  </div>

  <button type="submit" class="btn">Send</button>
</form>
```

You can also `type="text"` or `type="password"`

...

```
<div class="form-group">  
  <label for="full-name">Full Name</label>  
  <input type="text" id="full-name" placeholder="Joe Bloggs"  
    class="form-control">  
</div>
```

```
<div class="form-group">  
  <label for="password">Your password</label>  
  <input type="password" id="password" class="form-control">  
</div>
```

...

For multiline text use `<textarea></textarea>`

...

```
<div class="form-group">  
  <label for="address">Address</label>  
  <textarea id="address" placeholder="123 Main St." class="form-  
control"></textarea>  
</div>
```

...

Dropdown list use 2 sets of tags

Open with `<select>`, use `<option></option>` for each choice and close with `</select>`

```
<div class="form-group">  
  <label for="rating">Rating</label>  
  <select id="rating" class="form-control">  
    <option>1</option>  
    <option>2</option>  
    <option>3</option>  
    <option>4</option>  
    <option>5</option>  
  </select>  
</div>
```

Some interesting Bootstrap elements.

For a progress bar:

```
<div class="progress">  
  <div class="progress-bar" style="width: 60%">  
</div>
```

For a big intro area:

```
<div class="jumbotron">  
  <h1>My first Bootstrap website!</h1>  
  <p>This page will grow as we add more and more components from  
Bootstrap...</p>  
</div>
```

For responsive image:

```

```

For a circular image:

```

```


For the next class.

You're a new Interaction Designer at Lufthansa. You've been given the job of remodelling the website, create a simplified test site that includes the following:

- **A homepage with a flight search form.**
 - **A payment page with a credit card payment form.**
 - **An online checkin page with a checkin form.**
 - **One informative page** (e.g. from <https://www.lufthansa.com/ie/en/Lounges>).
-
- Include Lufthansa branding and appropriate images.