

#### Lesson #3

Links, Images

Introduction to Web Development

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#### Links

Create hyperlinks.

Each URL consists of:

- 1. Destination (href attribute),
- 2. Name (text between <a> and </a>).

Result:

**USC** Website

<a href="https://www.usc.edu/">USC Website</a>

#### Links

Create hyperlinks.

Each URL consists of:

- 1. Destination (href attribute),
- Name (text between <a> and </a>).

Result:

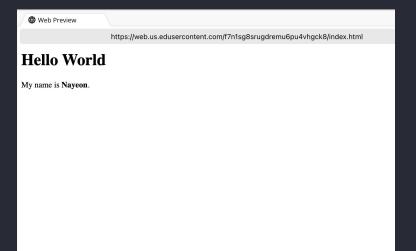
The <u>University of Southern California</u> is a private research university located in Los Angeles, California.

<a href="https://www.usc.edu/">USC Website</a>

The <a href="https://www.usc.edu/">University of Southern California</a> is a private research university located in Los Angeles, California.

<h1>Hello World</h1>
My name is <strong>Nayeon</strong>.





# Web Safe Image Formats

- 1. Graphics Interchange Format (GIF)
  - ✓ Supports animation.
  - ? Low resolution & image quality.
- 2. Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG / JPG)
  - ✓ Small file size.
  - ? Lossy format, not suitable for text or crisp edges.
- 3. Portable Network Graphics (PNG)
  - ✓ Supports transparency.
  - ? Large file size when used for photographs.
- 4. Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG)
  - ✓ Scalable for different screen sizes.
    - ? No support for complex images / photographs.



#### Image Tags

Define images in a document.

Each image consists of:

- 1. Source (src attribute),
- 2. Alternate text (alt attribute).

```
<img src="https://webreg.usc.edu/Images/uscMono.png" alt="USC Logo">
```

<img src="uscMono.png" alt="USC Logo">

#### Image Tags

Define images in a document.

Each image consists of:

- 1. Source (src attribute),
- Alternate text (alt attribute).

Absolute Path (hosted on a different server)

VS.

Local Path (hosted on the same server)

```
<img src="https://webreg.usc.edu/Images/uscMono.png" alt="USC Logo">
<img src="uscMono.png" alt="USC Logo">
```

```
project
 example.html
  image.jpg
     sub-folder
                                Current File
       example.html <
                                Target File
       image.jpg
          sub-sub-folder
            example.html
             image.jpg
```

<img src="image.jpg" alt="Image">

```
project
 example.html
  image.jpg
     sub-folder
                                Current File
       example.html
       image.jpg
          sub-sub-folder
            example.html
                                Target File
            image.jpg
```

```
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Image">
<img src="sub-sub-folder/image.jpg" alt="Image">
```

```
project
 example.html
                                 Target File
  image.jpg 🔸
     sub-folder
                                Current File
       example.html <
       image.jpg
           sub-sub-folder
            example.html
             image.jpg
```

```
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Image">
<img src="sub-sub-folder/image.jpg" alt="Image">
<img src="../image.jpg" alt="Image">
```

```
project
 example.html
  image.jpg
     sub-folder
                                Current File
       example.html
       image.jpg
           sub-sub-folder
                                 Target File
             example.html 1
             image.jpg
```

```
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Image">
<img src="sub-sub-folder/image.jpg" alt="Image">
<img src="../image.jpg" alt="Image">
<a href="sub-sub-folder/example.html">Link to another page</a>
```

```
project
                                 Target File
 example.html -
  image.jpg
     sub-folder
                                Current File
       example.html
       image.jpg
           sub-sub-folder
             example.html
             image.jpg
```

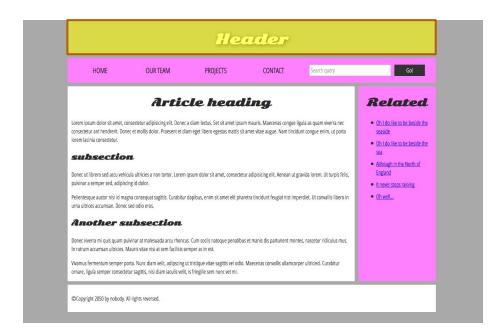
```
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Image">
<img src="sub-sub-folder/image.jpg" alt="Image">
<img src="../image.jpg" alt="Image">
<a href="sub-sub-folder/example.html">Link to another page</a>
<a href="../example.html">Link to another page</a></a>
```

# List of HTML tags

- There are many HTML tags that do different things. See below for a list of all HTML tags:
  - https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element
  - https://www.w3schools.com/tags/

# Semantic Tags

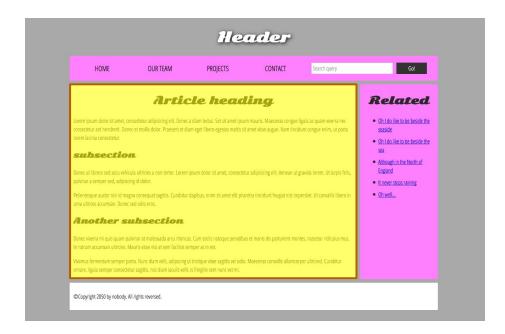
1. Header - <header>



- 1. Header <header>
- 2. Navigation Bar <nav>



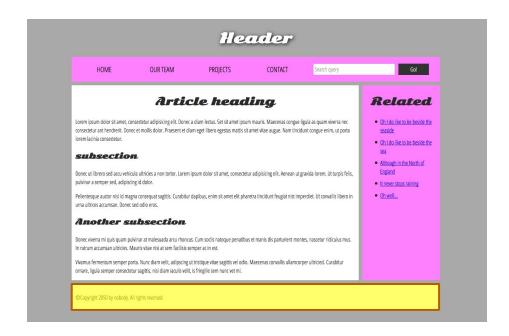
- 1. Header <header>
- 2. Navigation Bar <nav>
- 3. Main Content < main >



- 1. Header <header>
- 2. Navigation Bar <nav>
- 3. Main Content <main>
- 4. Sidebar <aside> (usually inside <main>)



- 1. Header <header>
- 2. Navigation Bar <nav>
- 3. Main Content < main >
- 4. Sidebar <aside>
- 5. Footer <footer>



1. Header



- 1. Header
- 2. Main content



- 1. Header
- 2. Main content
- 3. Footer



- 1. Header
- 2. Main content
- 3. Footer
- 4. Banner



- 1. Header
- 2. Main content
- 3. Footer
- 4. Banner
- Content Columns



# HTML Layout tags in detail:

- <main> is for content unique to this page. Use <main> only once per page, and put it directly inside <body>.
   Ideally this shouldn't be nested within other elements.
- <article> encloses a block of related content that makes sense on its own without the rest of the page (e.g., a single blog post).
- <u><section></u> is similar to <article>, but it is more for grouping together a single part of the page that constitutes one single piece of functionality (e.g., a mini map, or a set of article headlines and summaries), or a theme. It's considered best practice to begin each section with a <a href="heading">heading</a>; also note that you can break <article>s up into different <section>s, or <section>s up into different <a href="heading">article>s</a>, depending on the context.
- <aside> contains content that is not directly related to the main content but can provide additional information indirectly related to it (glossary entries, author biography, related links, etc.).
- <a href="mailto:square;"><nav></a> contains the main navigation functionality for the page. Secondary links, etc., would not go in the navigation.
- <a href="footer"></a> represents a group of end content for a page.

Ref: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction to HTML/Document and website structure

# CSS

#### Inside a HTML file

- HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) used to structure the content of the page
- CSS (Cascading Stylesheet) used to control the look and feel of the page
- Web **browsers** like Chrome, Safari, etc open the HTML file and render it as it is coded



# Web Technologies



HyperText Markup Language (HTML)

Creates elements on the page.

Tells browsers what to display.

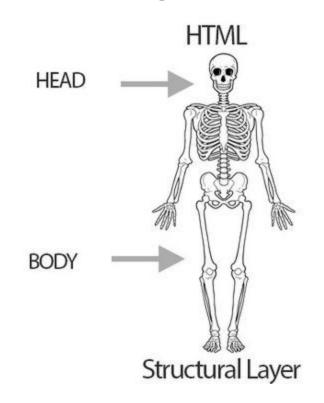


Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

Defines element properties.

Tells browsers *how* to display elements.

# Web Technologies





# CSS Anatomy

#### Components:

- CSS Selector \_
- 2. CSS Property
- 3. CSS Value

CSS is a **rule based** language. We will be creating lots of rules for HTML tags to follow

```
p {
   background-color: lightblue;
}
```

#### How CSS works

#### Result

I am not throwin' away my shot

Hey yo, I'm just like my country

I'm young scrappy and hungry

I am not throwin' away my **shot** 

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <title>A HTML Page</title>
   <style>
           color: red:
       p strong {
           background-color: yellow;
   </style>
</head>
<body>
   I am not throwin' away my <strong>shot</strong>
   Hey yo, I'm just like my country
   I'm young scrappy and hungry
   I am not throwin' away my <strong>shot</strong>
</body>
</html>
```

#### HTML Validators

- Sometimes the browser will show the right things but your HTML code could be incorrect.
- Use a validator like <a href="https://validator.w3.org/#validate-by-input">https://validator.w3.org/#validate-by-input</a> to copy paste your code and check for correctness.