
Ruby Monstas



Session 24

Agenda

Recap

Layout elements

HTML 5

Exercises



Recap

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1rxHrB4wLk7TMMMtIwC9azwNgnYQAFrae620IxjLHygl/edit#slide=id.ge8e058835_0_0

Layout Elements

DIV element

Text around<div>

Outer DIV element

<div>Inner DIV element</div>

I will use the whole width of the site.

</div>the DIV element



This is a so-called block-level element. Because it breaks the flow of the elements into blocks.

There are others: <h1>, <p>, <form> and so on

SPAN element

This is a `S`pan elment

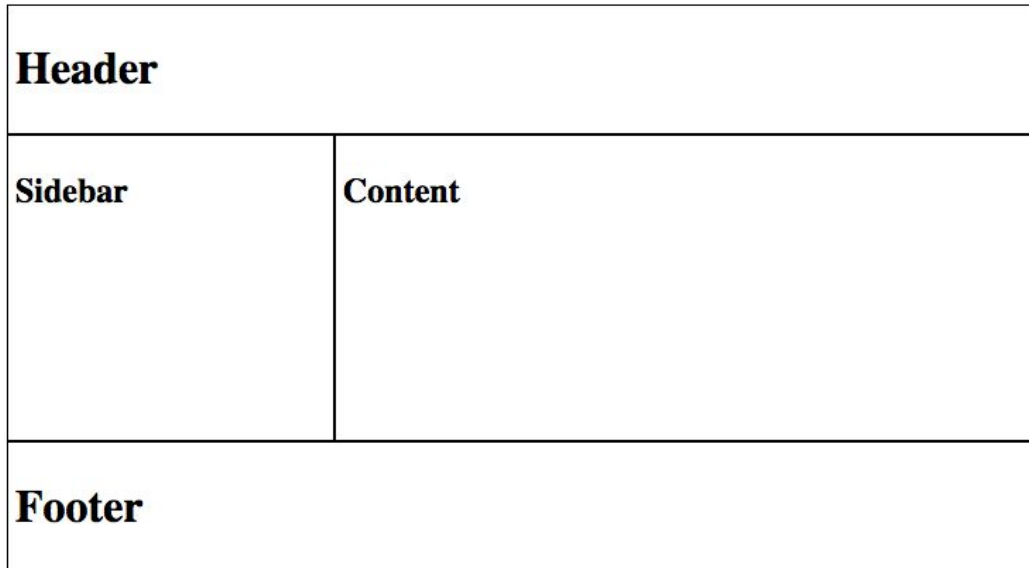
This is a **S**pan elment

This is a so-called inline element. Because it flows inline with all other elements.

There are others: `<a>`, `<i>`, ``, `` and so on

A simple layout example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//
//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
"http://www.w3.
org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
<html>
<body>
  <div class="header">
    <h1>Header</h1>
  </div>
  <div class="sidebar">
    <h2>Sidebar</h2>
  </div>
  <div class="content">
    <h2>Content</h2>
  </div>
  <div class="footer">
    <h1>Footer</h1>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```



... not so simple! (CSS)

```
.header, .footer {  
  width: 720px;  
}  
.sidebar {  
  float: left;  
  height: 50%;  
  width: 220px;  
}  
  
.content {  
  float: left;  
  height: 50%;  
  width: 488px;  
}  
.footer {  
  clear: both;  
}
```

“I thought DIVs are block-elements? How come sidebar and content is side by side?”

this is achieved with the help of the float attribute: this makes the elements “flow” around each other. Just like in a document where text flows around an image.

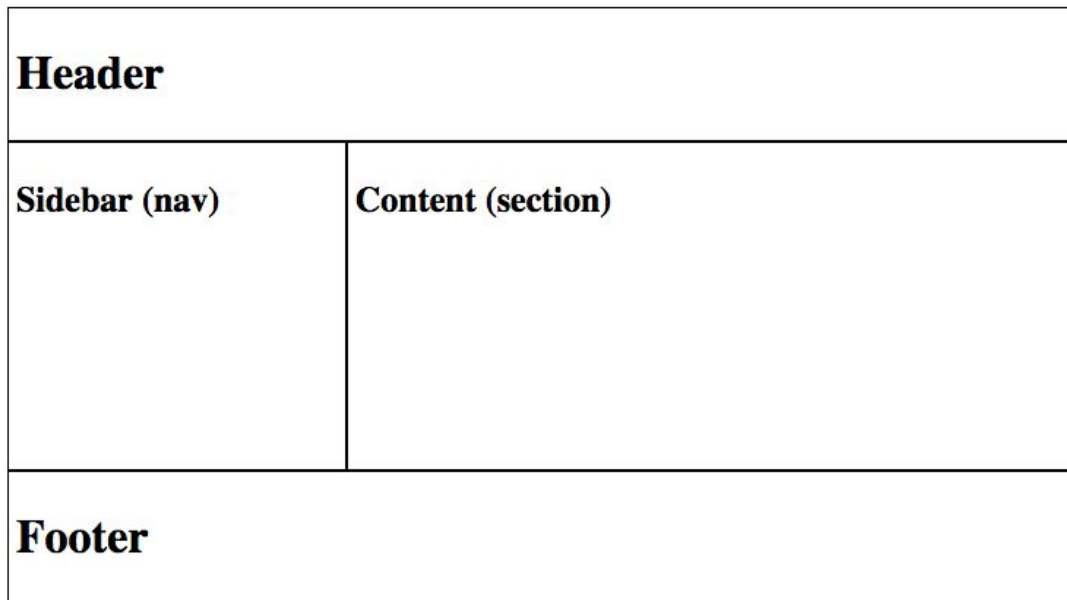
“You cheat! The width of the page is fixed!”

There is a lot of complexity involved in HTML layout and resizing, we will cover this in one of the upcoming sessions.

HTML5 elements

HTML5 Layout elements

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Header</h1>
  </header>
  <nav>
    <h2>Sidebar (nav)</h2>
  </nav>
  <section>
    <h2>Content (section)</h2>
  </section>
  <footer>
    <h2>Footer</h2>
  </footer>
</body>
</html>
```



... still not simple! (CSS)

“WTF. The CSS is even *more* complicated!
What gives!?!”

*True, true! HTML5 elements add **context** to HTML elements. There are multiple advantages to know the context of an element:*

- Google can use it to better ‘judge’ your site
- Browsers are able to react (Safari: Reader View for example)
- Screen readers (for the visually impaired) have an easier time navigating the site

Besides that they are ‘simple’ DIVs

```
body, html {
  height: 100%;
}
div, header, footer,
nav, section {
  border: 1px solid;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 5px;
}
header, footer {
  width: 720px;
}
nav, section {
  float: left;
  height: 50%;
}
nav {
  width: 220px;
}
section {
  width: 488px;
}
footer {
  clear: both;
}
```

HTML5: other elements

An article with a title and text

```
<article>
  <h2>Article title</h2>
  <p>Article text</p>
</article>
```

Main content

```
<main>
  <article>
    ...
  </article>
  <article>
    ...
  </article>
</main>
```

Embed audio & video

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="foo.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
  <source src="foo.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  No support for audio
</audio>
```

```
<video controls>
  <source src="foo.mp3" type="video/mpeg">
  <source src="foo.ogg" type="video/ogg">
  No support for video
</video>
```



Your feedback, please?

<http://goo.gl/forms/rUrZqOPNq6> (Session 23)

Time to practice

