ELEMENTS
IN HTML

Web and medical ontologies   Mme KAZI TANI L.F. UABB-Tlemcen-

In the program

- Elements and attributes
- Content categories
- hyperlinks
- Other…

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Reminders

- elements are used to structure the content of an HTML document
- elements are identified by tags
- Each element is associated with a semantic that defines its use

Attributes

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- An attribute :

    - defines a property for an element and associates it with a value

    - declared in the element's opening tag

    - is written in lowercase and its value is enclosed in inverted commas

    <abbr title="Mozilla Developper Network">MDN</abbr>

- some attributes are common to all elements

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    - title textual information on the content of the item
    - class associates one or more classes with the item,
    - id names a unique element in the document
      - etc.

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src for the <img> element   (indicates the source of the image)
href for the <a> element   (indicates the target of the link)

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- are specific to one element

```
<img src="images/HTML5_Logo.png"
     width="300"
     id="logo"
     alt="the HTML 5 logo" />
```
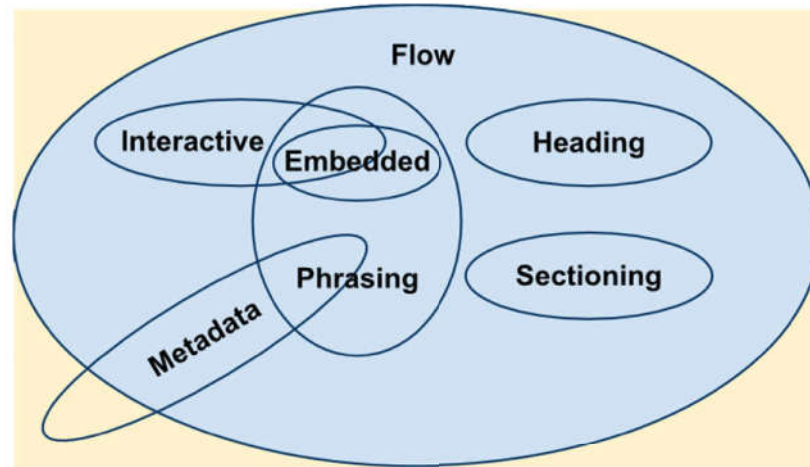
List of MND attributes

Example

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Main content categories

Flow content

These are structuring elements. They generally contain other embedded elements, text or integrated content.

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Example

<p> paragraph, may only contain phrasing elements,

**<ol>, ** ordered or unordered lists

<table> tables

<figure> independent content accompanied by a legend
and referenced in the text

Etc…

Sectioning content

They allow the document to be decomposed into sections.

Sectioning content

They allow the document to be broken down into sections.

<section> general section with thematically consistent content

<article> autonomous content in a document that must be able to be used independently

<aside> information related to the main content "neighbour"

<nav> contains navigation links to fragments of the document or to other documents ("menu")

to accompany...

\<header\> introduction to a document, section, article. May contain a title, a logo, etc.

\<footer\> footer, section, article, etc. May contain information, links, etc.

```
<body >
   < header >
       <nav > </ nav >
   </ header >

   <aside > </ aside >

   < section >
       < header > </ header >
       < article > </ article >
       < article > </ article >
       < footer > </ footer >
   </ section >

   < article > </ article >

   < footer > </ footer >
</ body >
```
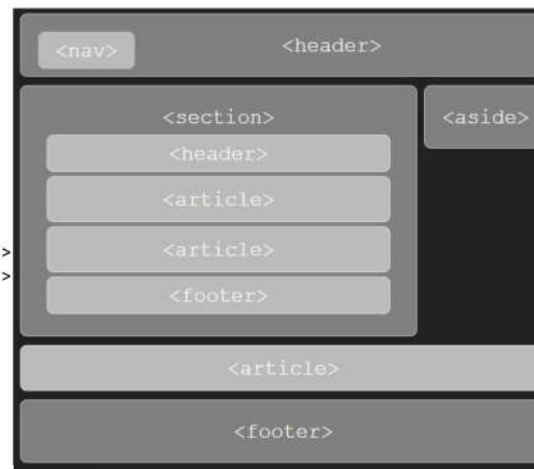
<nav>	<header>

<section>
<header>
<article>
<article>
<footer>

<aside>

<article>

<footer>

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Heading content

Define the title of a section.

<h1> to <h6> titles, in ascending order of importance

example

Phrasing content

They define the text and can only contain phrase content.
Sequences of sentence content constitute paragraphs.

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Examples

<em> an important, highlighted element of the text,

<strong> a very important element of the text, strongly highlighted,

<code> a portion of program code

etc.

example

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Hyperlinks

- <a>

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The target of the link is defined by the href attribute, the value of which is a URL.

Hyperlinks

- **`<a>`**

The `<a>` element is used to define external or internal hypertext links withe the document.

The target of the link is defined by the href attribute, the value of which is a URL.

- This is a flow or phrasing element, depending on the category of content.

`<a href="http://ft.univ-tlemcen.dz" title="The FT website"> Faculty of technology </a>`

- **URL**

Uniform Resource Locator: identifier for web resources =
"web addresses"

Absolute URL :

- http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uniform_Resource_Locator

Related URL :

- images/firefox.png

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General elements

\<di v> generic flow element, is used to organize the content of the document

\<span> generic phrasing element, is used to distinguish a portion of text

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`<div>` generic flow element, is used to organize the content of the document

`<span>` generic phrasing element, is used to distinguish a portion of text

It is defined implicitly by the writer, via the attributes class and id

will become increasingly important with CSS

Out of category

Some elements do not belong to any category because
they necessarily appear nested within another element.

`<li>` an element in a `<ul>` or `<ol>` list.

`<figcaption>` the legende of a `<figure>`

`<tr>`, `<td>` the cells of a `<table>`.

etc.

To be continued…

HTML: the DOM Tree