

1

STRUCTURE

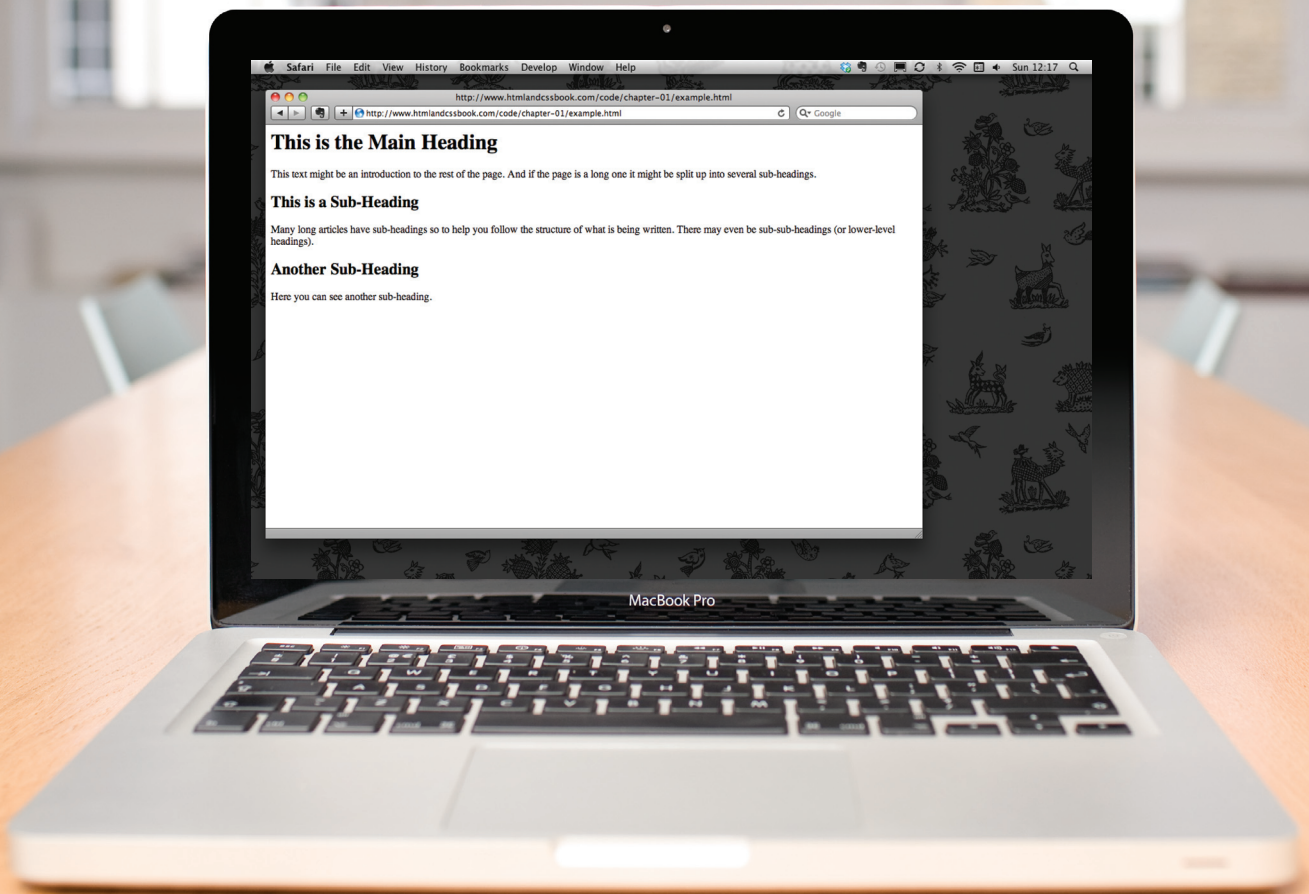
- ▶ Understanding structure
- ▶ Learning about markup
- ▶ Tags and elements

We come across all kinds of documents every day of our lives. Newspapers, insurance forms, shop catalogues... the list goes on.

Many web pages act like electronic versions of these documents. For example, newspapers show the same stories in print as they do on websites; you can apply for insurance over the web; and stores have online catalogs and e-commerce facilities.

In all kinds of documents, structure is very important in helping readers to understand the messages you are trying to convey and to navigate around the document. So, in order to learn how to write web pages, it is very important to understand how to structure documents. In this chapter you will:

- See how HTML describes the structure of a web page
- Learn how tags or elements are added to your document
- Write your first web page



This is the Main Heading

This text might be an introduction to the rest of the page. And if the page is a long one it might be split up into several sub-headings.

This is a Sub-Heading

Many long articles have sub-headings so to help you follow the structure of what is being written. There may even be sub-sub-headings (or lower-level headings).

Another Sub-Heading

Here you can see another sub-heading.

HOW PAGES USE STRUCTURE

Think about the stories you read in a newspaper: for each story, there will be a headline, some text, and possibly some images. If the article is a long piece, there may be subheadings that split the story into separate sections or quotes from those involved. Structure helps readers understand the stories in the newspaper.

The structure is very similar when a news story is viewed online (although it may also feature audio or video). This is illustrated on the right with a copy of a newspaper alongside the corresponding article on its website.

Now think about a very different type of document — an insurance form. Insurance forms often have headings for different sections, and each section contains a list of questions with areas for you to fill in details or checkboxes to tick. Again, the structure is very similar online.

Read more on MediaGuardian.co.uk

Digital economy or bust
Part 33: In which the team turn up the volume with inside track on The X Factor – and get a glimpse of the future

Coming up this week
Monday: Shortlists for Student Media Awards announced
Wednesday to Friday: Coverage of the RTS Cambridge Convention

Interview Rio Carraeff

Vevo revolutionary

Universal's former mobile chief is leading the music industry's fight to shake up online video. He reveals his frustration with MTV, and says why no one need own music if his site succeeds. Interview by **Mark Sweney**

If Rio Carraeff succeeds, perhaps only diehard fans will need to own music. His online music video site, part-owned by the two largest record companies, also hopes to have the same impact as MTV and to be an answer to YouTube. Check those goals in with that of making the industry less dependent on the purchase of recordings, and for Carraeff there is clearly plenty to do.

Carraeff is the youthful chief executive of Vevo – launched in late 2009 with the backing of three of the four major groups, Sony Music, Universal Music and EMI – who is taking the venture international with a rollout starting in the UK and continental Europe. “Sex, music and sports are the only entertainment categories on the planet that people love that can build audiences at the scale of billions of people,” he says. “I’m in the business of connecting billions of people to music,” is his modestly stated aim.

With global CD sales plummeting by \$1.5bn last year, Carraeff’s mission is clear. “We wouldn’t have created Vevo if we didn’t need it,” he says. “The industry felt it was necessary, if MTV was doing a great job paying royalties, if YouTube [was], there would have been no need. We have invested tens of millions to be responsible for our own destiny. We can’t sit back and say ‘I love Apple or whoever figures this out.’”

Vevo’s relationship with Google, the owner of the world’s largest video-sharing platform YouTube, is clearly critical. Michael Grade called the company a “parasite” and Sir Martin Sorrell described it as a “freemium”. Despite the combative relationship the music industry has historically had with players in the digital space, Carraeff prefers to characterise Vevo’s dealings with YouTube as “symbiotic”, although “declaration of independence” would be more appropriate.

“We said ‘let’s figure out how to work with them,’” he explains. “There are no duplicate copies [of music videos] on YouTube, there were thousands before, the official versions are only available from us. They don’t threaten us. YouTube is a place where people can upload any video in the world, we’re not trying to compete.” Carraeff points out that 50% of Vevo’s traffic comes from YouTube search, and 30% comes from recommendations of videos that users might like to watch that appear on the side of the YouTube web pages when a user is viewing clips.

Free access
Vevo’s business model is all about providing music videos that fans can access free, funded by advertising – or to put it another way – give consumers an alternative to owning songs. “I believe the future is access, not ownership, not iTunes as it is today,” he says. “We’re not trying to sell people music, our customers are not the small amount of people that want to buy music. We are about providing access: it is the only scalable model for the music industry: the question is, how do you do that and make money?”

Which raises the question of how well Vevo is actually doing. Carraeff doesn’t but says it is already making “hundreds of millions of dollars” in revenue, although there are hosting costs to pay. More than half of gross revenue goes to content owners – the label, artist or licensee – with the remainder being kept by Vevo or paid to partners such as YouTube. He says that Vevo is “significantly ahead” of its original business plan – about 40% ahead to be precise – and is on track to achieve profitability “in the very early part of next year”.

“Yet there are problems. Carraeff’s business is dependent on advertising, and he is frustrated by the low rates that companies pay to run campaigns around music content. His contention is that advertisers treat music content as inferior and that Vevo’s role is to “own” the prime content and then be able to position it as a premium product. Think the free-to-access equivalent of BSkyB owning Premier League football.

“The audience that loves music is vast and promising: it should be treated as



Video vexations ... Rio Carraeff says 'if MTV was doing a

We are about access: it is the only scalable model for the music industry; the question is, how do you do that and make money?

if it were as valuable as the World Cup or as premium TV content and that want to prevent low, I was as s TV V

Curriculum vitae

Age 36
Education Did not go to university because “I started my first company at 18”
Career 2004 vice-president, Pictures 2005 general manager, Universal Music Mobile division, responsible for new technology, Vevo

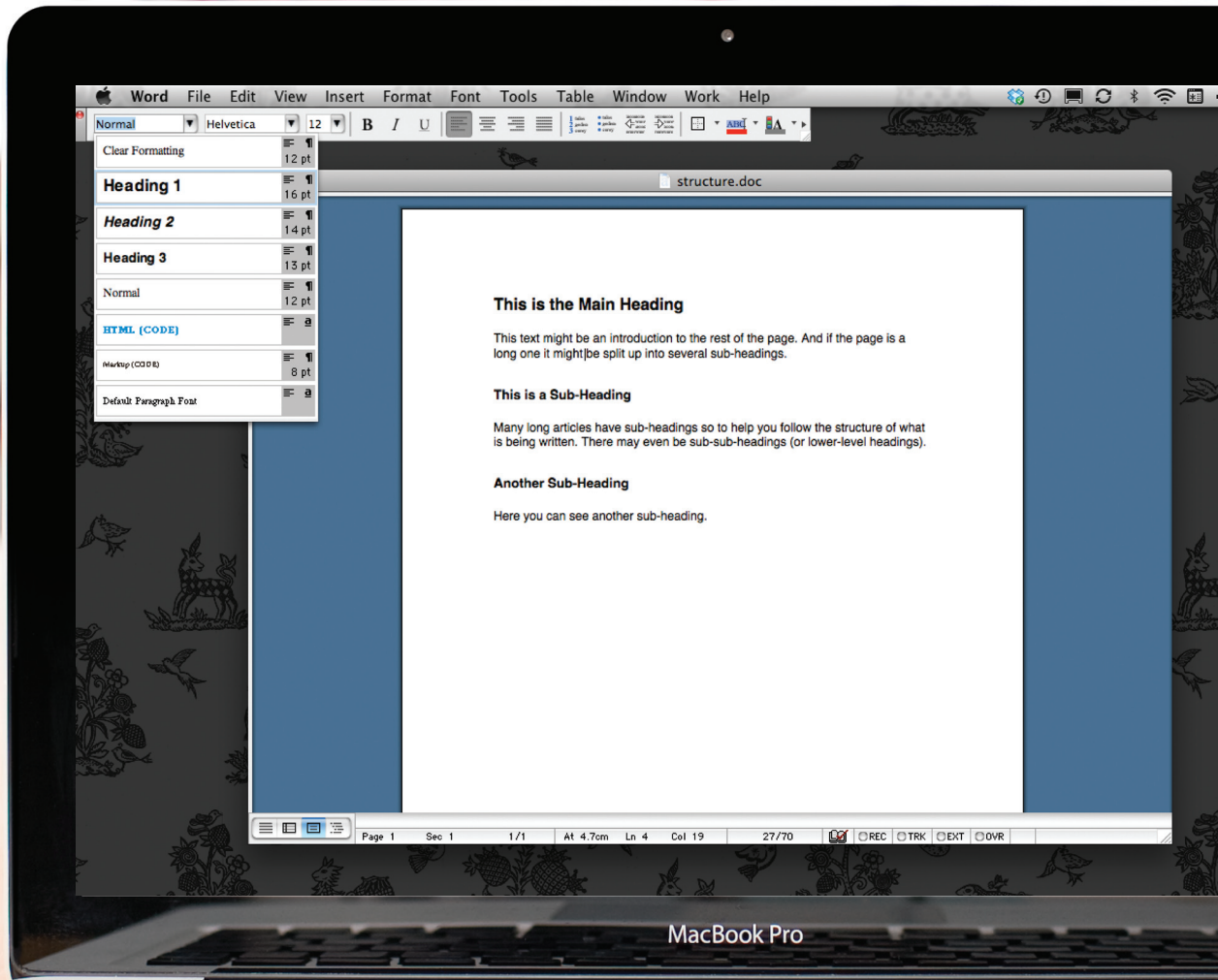


STRUCTURING WORD DOCUMENTS

The use of headings and subheadings in any document often reflects a hierarchy of information. For example, a document might start with a large heading, followed by an introduction or the most important information.

This might be expanded upon under subheadings lower down on the page. When using a word processor to create a document, we separate out the text to give it structure. Each topic might have a new paragraph, and each section can have a heading to describe what it covers.

On the right, you can see a simple document in Microsoft Word. The different styles for the document, such as different levels of heading, are shown in the drop down box. If you regularly use Word, you might have also used the formatting toolbar or palette to do this.



This is the Main Heading

This text might be an introduction to the rest of the page. And if the page is a long one it might be split up into several sub-headings.

This is a Sub-Heading

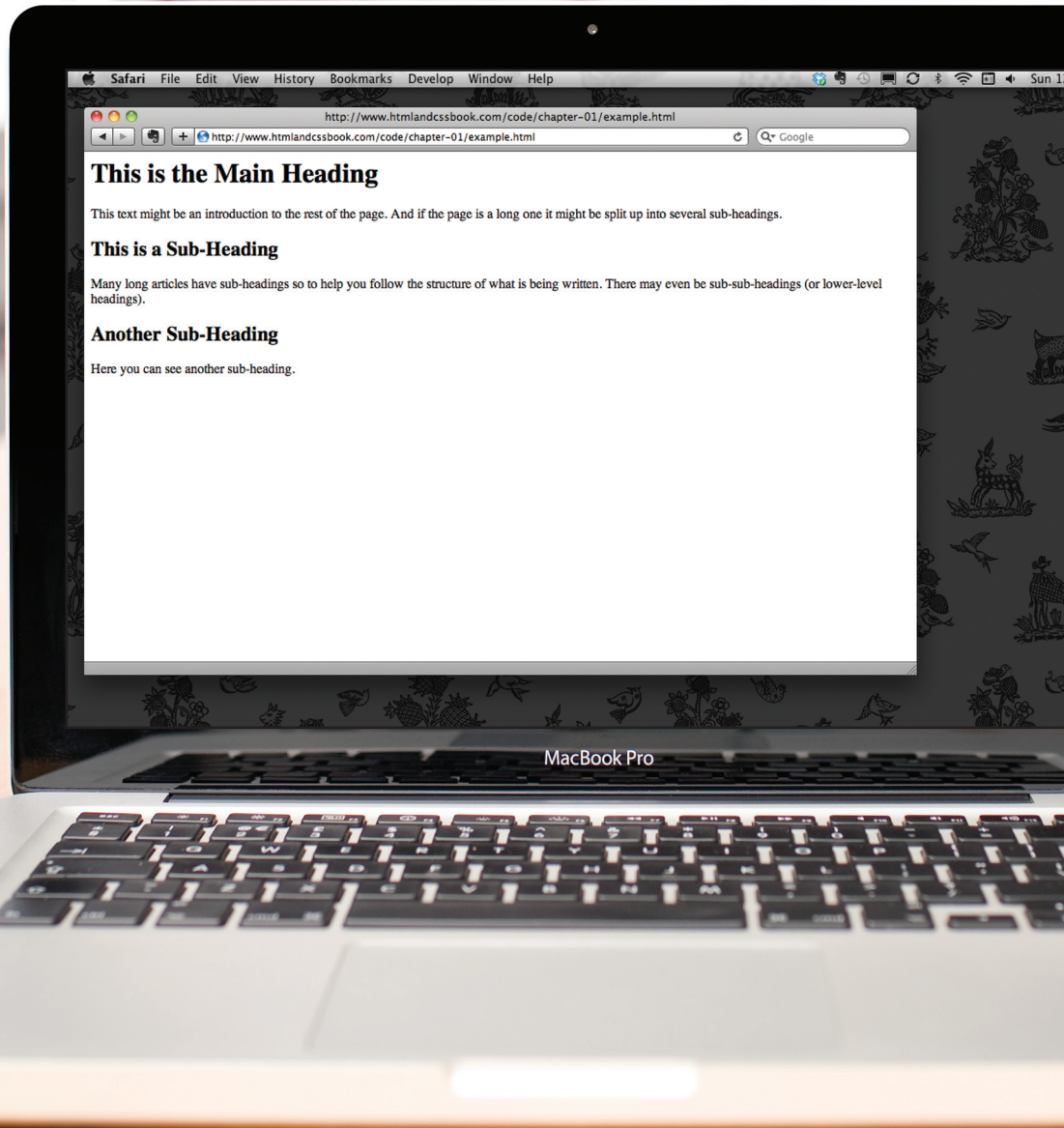
Many long articles have sub-headings so to help you follow the structure of what is being written. There may even be sub-sub-headings (or lower-level headings).

Another Sub-Heading

Here you can see another sub-heading.

MacBook Pro

On the previous page you saw how structure was added to a Word document to make it easier to understand. We use structure in the same way when writing web pages.



This is the Main Heading

This text might be an introduction to the rest of the page. And if the page is a long one it might be split up into several sub-headings.

This is a Sub-Heading

Many long articles have sub-headings so to help you follow the structure of what is being written. There may even be sub-sub-headings (or lower-level headings).

Another Sub-Heading

Here you can see another sub-heading.

HTML DESCRIBES THE STRUCTURE OF PAGES

In the browser window you can see a web page that features exactly the same content as the Word document you met on the page 18. To describe the structure of a web page, we add code to the words we want to appear on the page.

You can see the HTML code for this page below. Don't worry about what the code means yet. We start to look at it in more detail on the next page. Note that the HTML code is in blue, and the text you see on screen is in black.

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>This is the Main Heading</h1>
    <p>This text might be an introduction to the rest of
      the page. And if the page is a long one it might
      be split up into several sub-headings.</p>
    <h2>This is a Sub-Heading</h2>
    <p>Many long articles have sub-headings so to help
      you follow the structure of what is being written.
      There may even be sub-sub-headings (or lower-level
      headings).</p>
    <h2>Another Sub-Heading</h2>
    <p>Here you can see another sub-heading.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

The HTML code (in blue) is made up of characters that live inside angled brackets — these are called HTML **elements**. Elements are usually made up of two **tags**: an opening tag and a closing tag. (The closing tag has an extra forward slash in it.) Each HTML element tells the browser something about the information that sits between its opening and closing tags.

HTML USES ELEMENTS TO DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE OF PAGES

Let's look closer at the code from the last page. There are several different elements. Each element has an opening tag and a closing tag.

CODE

```
<html>  
  <body>  
    <h1>This is the Main Heading</h1>  
    <p>This text might be an introduction to the rest of  
      the page. And if the page is a long one it might  
      be split up into several sub-headings.</p>  
    <h2>This is a Sub-Heading</h2>  
    <p>Many long articles have sub-headings so to help  
      you follow the structure of what is being written.  
      There may even be sub-sub-headings (or lower-level  
      headings).</p>  
    <h2>Another Sub-Heading</h2>  
    <p>Here you can see another sub-heading.</p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

The diagram illustrates the structure of the HTML code. A large green box encloses the entire code block. Inside it, an orange box encloses the content within the <body> tag. Within the orange box, there are four white boxes, each containing a line of HTML code: <h1>This is the Main Heading</h1>, <p>This text might be an introduction to the rest of the page. And if the page is a long one it might be split up into several sub-headings.</p>, <h2>This is a Sub-Heading</h2>, and <h2>Another Sub-Heading</h2>. Below the orange box, there are two more white boxes containing <p>Many long articles have sub-headings so to help you follow the structure of what is being written. There may even be sub-sub-headings (or lower-level headings).</p> and <p>Here you can see another sub-heading.</p>. The code is presented in a monospaced font on a dark background.

Tags act like containers. They tell you something about the information that lies between their opening and closing tags.

DESCRIPTION

The opening `<html>` tag indicates that anything between it and a closing `</html>` tag is HTML code.

The `<body>` tag indicates that anything between it and the closing `</body>` tag should be shown inside the main browser window.

Words between `<h1>` and `</h1>` are a main heading.

A paragraph of text appears between these `<p>` and `</p>` tags.

Words between `<h2>` and `</h2>` form a sub-heading.

Here is another paragraph between opening `<p>` and closing `</p>` tags.

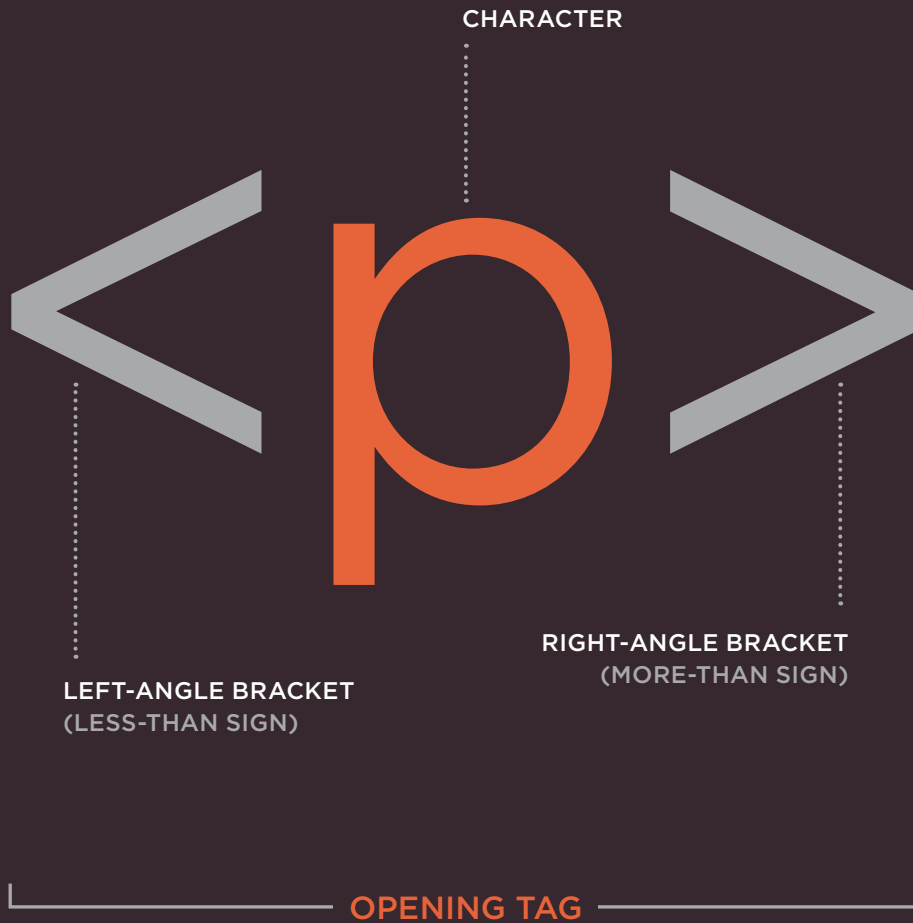
Another sub-heading inside `<h2>` and `</h2>` tags.

Another paragraph inside `<p>` and `</p>` tags.

The closing `</body>` tag indicates the end of what should appear in the main browser window.

The closing `</html>` tag indicates that it is the end of the HTML code.

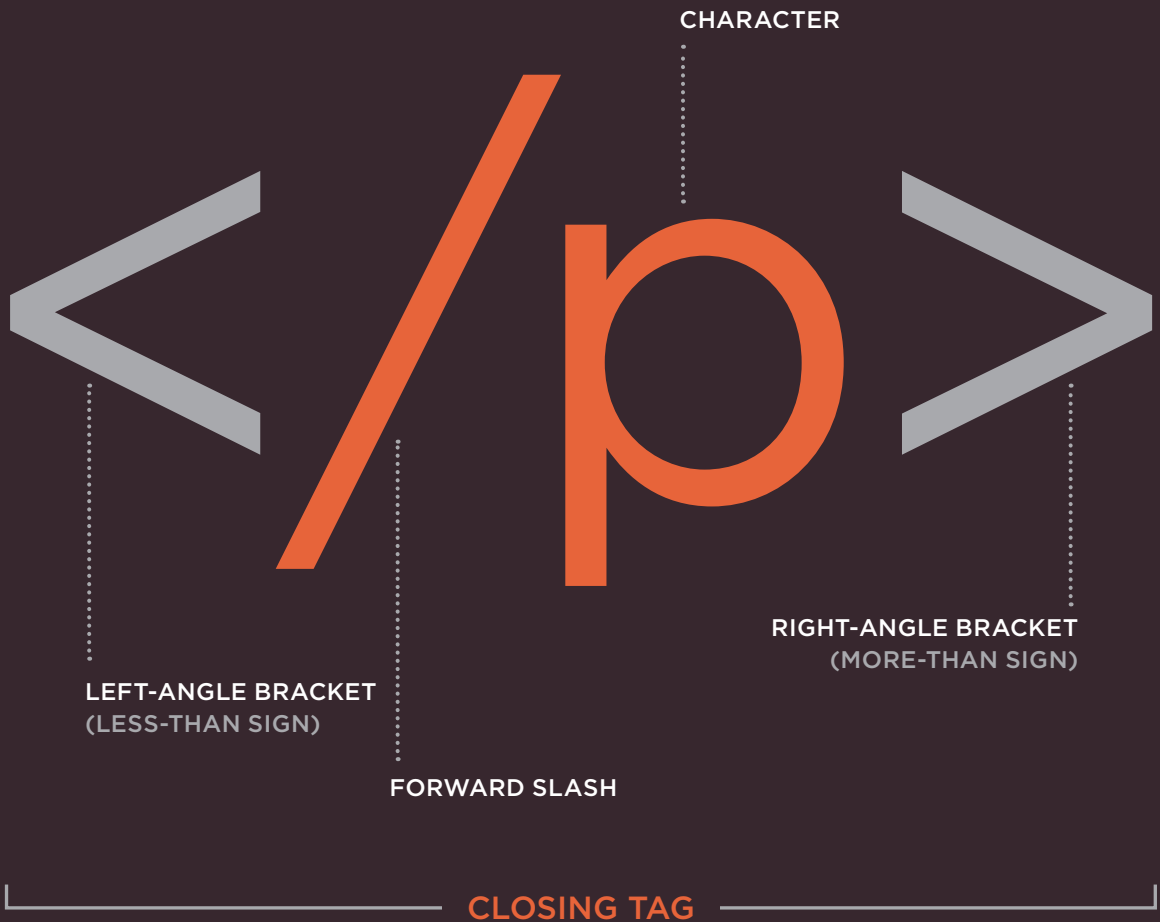
A CLOSER LOOK AT TAGS



The characters in the brackets indicate the tag's purpose.

For example, in the tags above the `p` stands for paragraph.

The closing tag has a forward slash after the the `<` symbol.



The terms "tag" and "element" are often used interchangeably.

Strictly speaking, however, an element comprises the opening

tag *and* the closing tag *and* any content that lies between them.

ATTRIBUTES TELL US MORE ABOUT ELEMENTS

Attributes provide additional information about the contents of an element. They appear on the opening tag of the element and are made up of two parts: a **name** and a **value**, separated by an equals sign.



The attribute **name** indicates what kind of extra information you are supplying about the element's content. It should be written in lowercase.

The **value** is the information or setting for the attribute. It should be placed in double quotes. Different attributes can have different values.

Here an attribute called `lang` is used to indicate the language used in this element. The value of this attribute on this page specifies it is in US English.

HTML5 allows you to use uppercase attribute names and omit the quotemarks, but this is not recommended.



The majority of attributes can only be used on certain elements, although a few attributes (such as `lang`) can appear on any element.

Most attribute values are either pre-defined or follow a stipulated format. We will look at the permitted values as we introduce each new attribute.

The value of the `lang` attribute is an abbreviated way of specifying which language is used inside the element that all browsers understand.

BODY, HEAD & TITLE

<body>

You met the `<body>` element in the first example we created. Everything inside this element is shown inside the main browser window.

<head>

Before the `<body>` element you will often see a `<head>` element. This contains information *about* the page (rather than information that is shown within the main part of the browser window that is highlighted in blue on the opposite page). You will usually find a `<title>` element inside the `<head>` element.

<title>

The contents of the `<title>` element are either shown in the top of the browser, above where you usually type in the URL of the page you want to visit, or on the tab for that page (if your browser uses tabs to allow you to view multiple pages at the same time).

/chapter-01/body-head-title.html

HTML

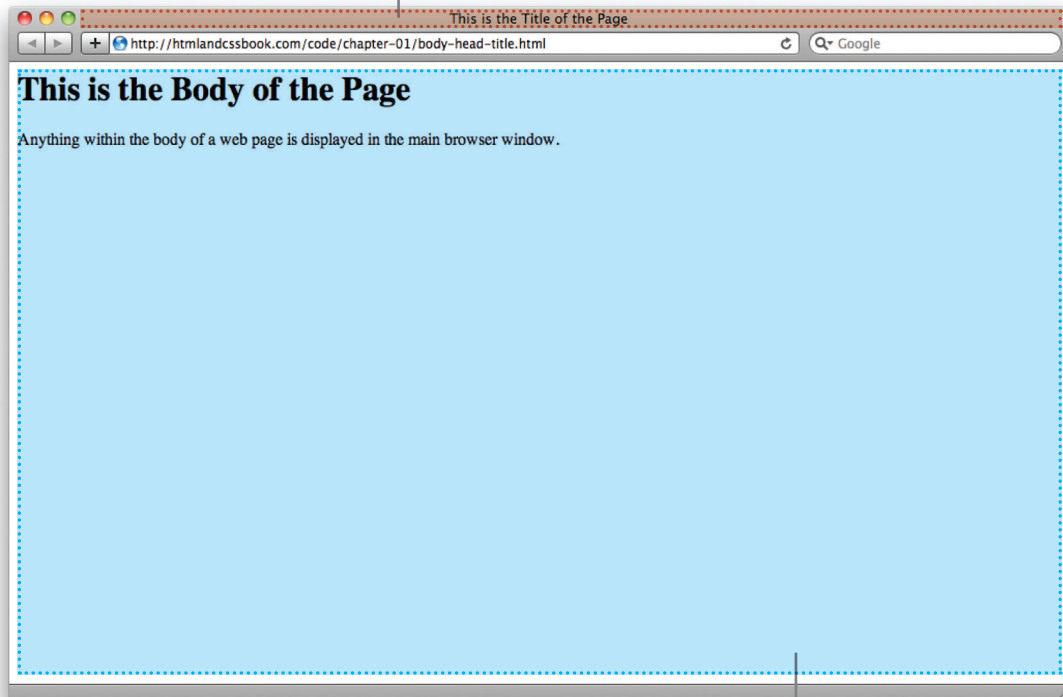
```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>This is the Title of the Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is the Body of the Page</h1>
    <p>Anything within the body of a web page is
      displayed in the main browser window.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

RESULT

This is the Body of the Page

Anything within the body of a web page is displayed in the main browser window.

Anything written between the `<title>` tags will appear in the title bar (or tabs) at the top of the browser window, highlighted in orange here.



Anything written between the `<body>` tags will appear in the main browser window, highlighted in blue here.

You may know that HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. The HyperText part refers to the fact that HTML allows you to create links that allow visitors to move from one

page to another quickly and easily. A markup language allows you to annotate text, and these annotations provide additional meaning to the contents of a document. If you think of a web

page, we add code around the original text we want to display and the browser then uses the code to display the page correctly. So the tags we add are the markup.

CREATING A WEB PAGE ON A PC

To create your first web page on a PC, start up Notepad. You can find this by going to:

Start

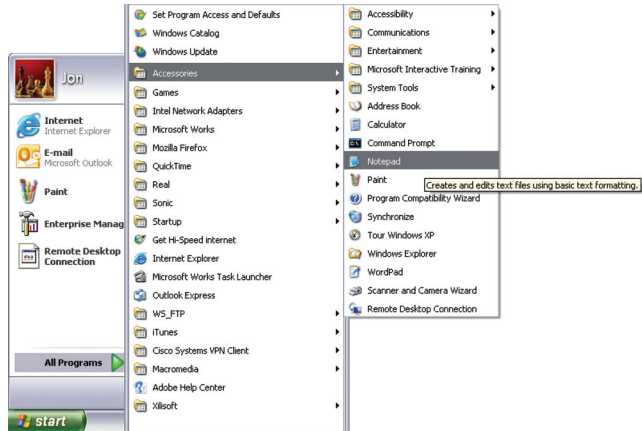
All Programs (or Programs)

Accessories

Notepad

You might also like to download a free editor called Notepad++ from notepad-plus-plus.org.

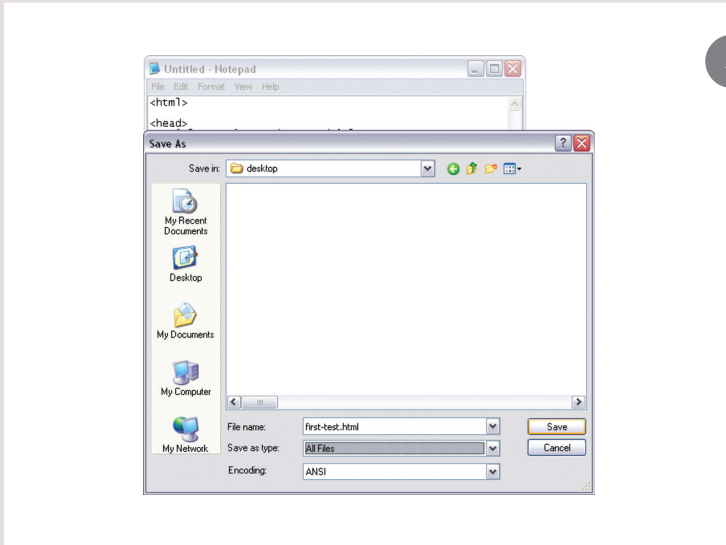
1



Type the code shown on the right.

2

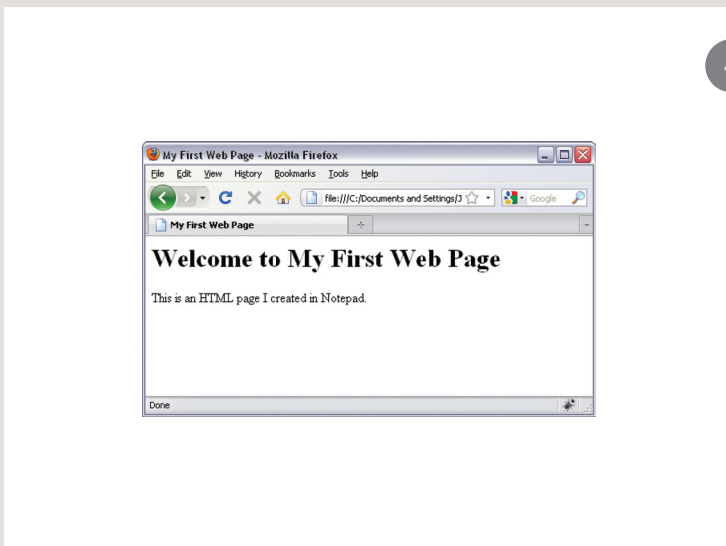




3

Go to the File menu and select **Save as...** You will need to save the file somewhere you can remember. If you like, you could create a folder for any examples that you try out from this book.

Save this file as `first-test.html`. Make sure that the **Save as type** drop down has **All Files** selected.



4

Start your web browser. Go to the **File** menu and select **Open**. Browse to the file that you just created, select it and click on the **Open** button. The result should look something like the screen shot to the left.

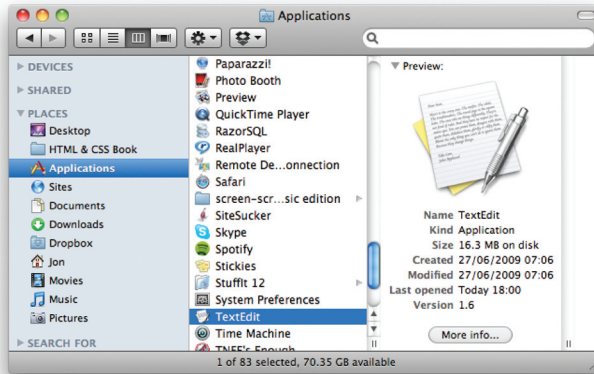
If it doesn't look like this, find the file you just created on your computer and make sure that it has the file extension `.html` (if it is `.txt` then you need to go back to Notepad and save the file again, but this time put quote marks around the name "`first-test.html`").

CREATING A WEB PAGE ON A MAC

To create your first web page on a Mac, start up TextEdit. This should be in your **Applications** folder.

You might also like to download a free text editor for creating web pages called TextWrangler which is available from barebones.com.

1

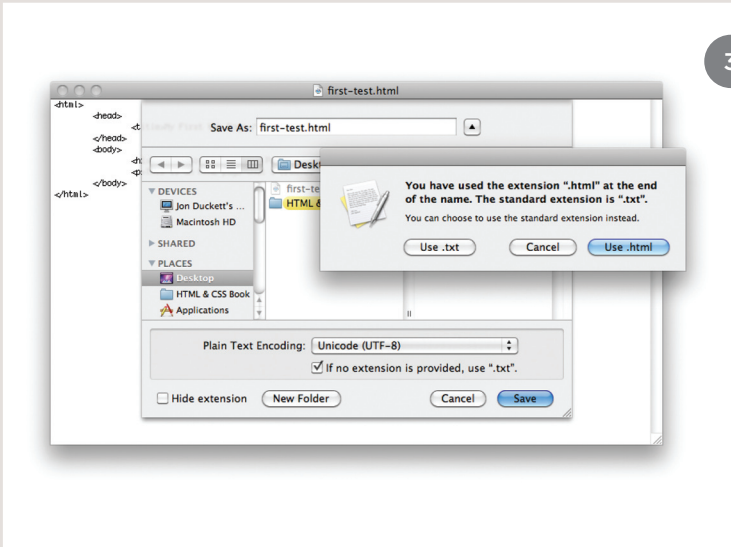


Type the code shown on the right.

2

```
first-test.html
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First Web Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome to My First Web Page</h1>
    <p>This is an HTML page that I created in TextEdit.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```


3

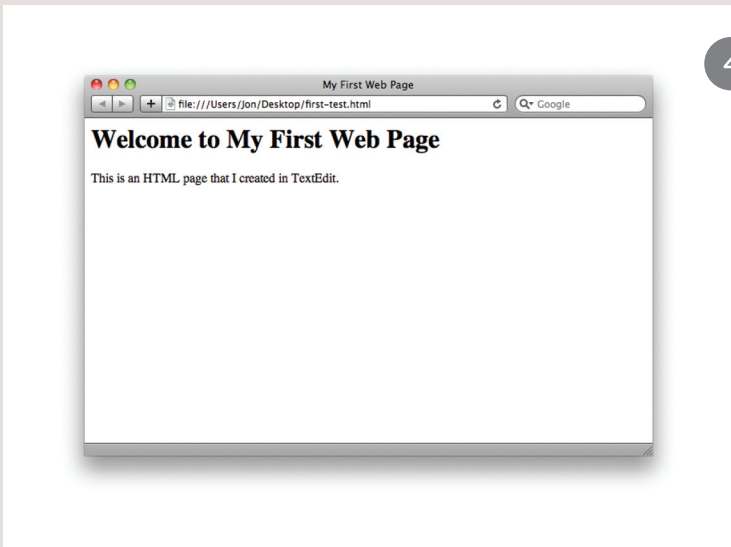


Now go to the **File** menu and select **Save as...** You will need to save the file somewhere you can remember.

If you like, you could create a folder for any examples that you try out from this book. Save this file as `first-test.html`. You will probably see a window like the screen shot to the left.

You want to select the **Use .html** button.

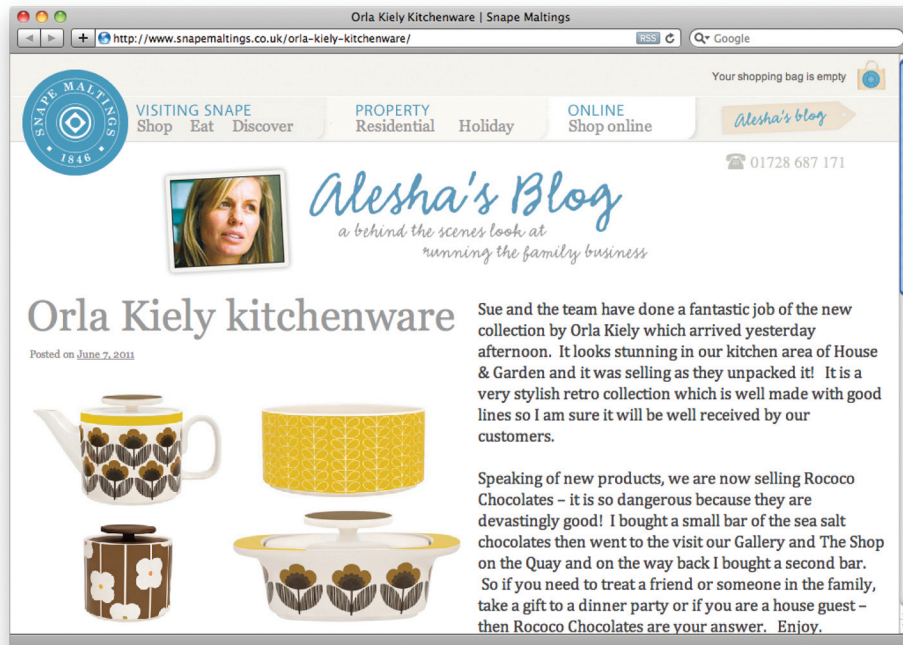
4



Next, start your web browser, go to the **File** menu, and select **Open**. You should browse to the file that you just created, select it and click on the **Open** button. The result should look like the screen shot to the left.

If it doesn't look like this, you might need to change one of the settings in TextEdit. Go to the TextEdit menu and select **Preferences**. Then on the preferences for **Open and Save**, tick the box that says **Ignore rich text commands in HTML files**. Now try to save the file again.

CODE IN A CONTENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



If you are working with a content management system, blogging platform, or e-commerce application, you will probably log into a special administration section of the website to control it. The tools provided in the administration sections of these sites usually allow you to edit parts of the page rather than the entire page, which means you will rarely see the <html>, <head>, or <body> elements.

Looking at the content management system on the opposite page, you have a box

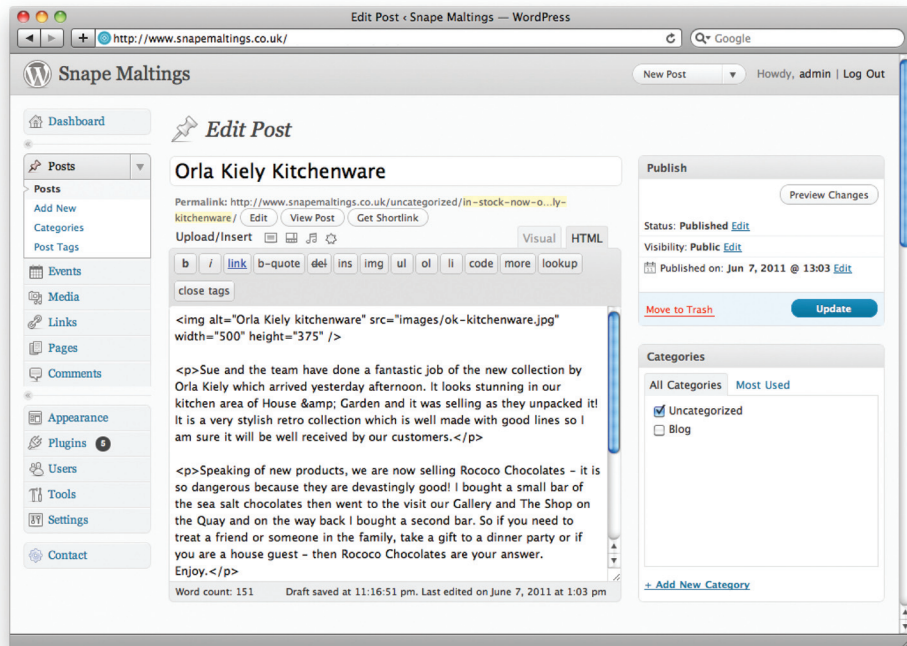
that allows you to enter a title for the page, another box for the main article, a way to enter a publication date, and something to indicate which section of the site this page belongs in.

For an e-commerce store, you might have boxes that allow you to enter a title for the product, a description of the product, its price, and the quantity available.

That is because they use a single 'template' to control all of the pages for a section of the site. (For example, an e-commerce

system might use the same template to show all of their products.) The information you supply is placed into the templates.

The advantage of this approach is that people who do not know how to write web pages can add information to a website and it is also possible to change the presentation of something in the template, and it will automatically update every page that uses that template. If you imagine an e-commerce store with 1,000 items for sale, just



altering one template is a lot easier than changing the page for each individual product. In systems like this, when you have a large block of text that you can edit, such as a news article, blog entry or the description of a product in an e-commerce store, you will often see a text editor displayed.

Text editors usually have controls a little like those on your word processor, giving you different options to style text, add links or insert images. Behind the scenes these editors

are adding HTML code to your text, just like the code you have seen earlier in this chapter.

Many of these editors will have an option that allows you to see (and edit) the code that they produce.

Once you know how to read and edit this code, you can take more control over these sections of your website.

In the example above, you can see that the text editor has a tab for Visual / HTML views of what the user enters. Other systems

might have a button (which often shows angle brackets) to indicate how to access the code.

Some content management systems offer tools that also allow you to edit the template files. If you do try to edit template files you need to check the documentation for your CMS as they all differ from each other. You need to be careful when editing template files because if you delete the wrong piece of code or add something in the wrong place the site may stop working entirely.

LOOKING AT HOW OTHER SITES ARE BUILT

When the web was first taking off, one of the most common ways to learn about HTML and discover new tips and techniques was to look at the source code that made up web pages.

These days there are many more books and online tutorials that teach HTML, but you can still look at the code that a web server sends to you. To try this out for yourself, simply go to the sample code for this chapter, at www.htmlandcssbook.com/code/ and click on the link called "View Source."

Once you have opened this page, you can look for the **View** menu in your browser, and select the option that says **Source** or **View source**. (The title changes depending on what browser you are using.)

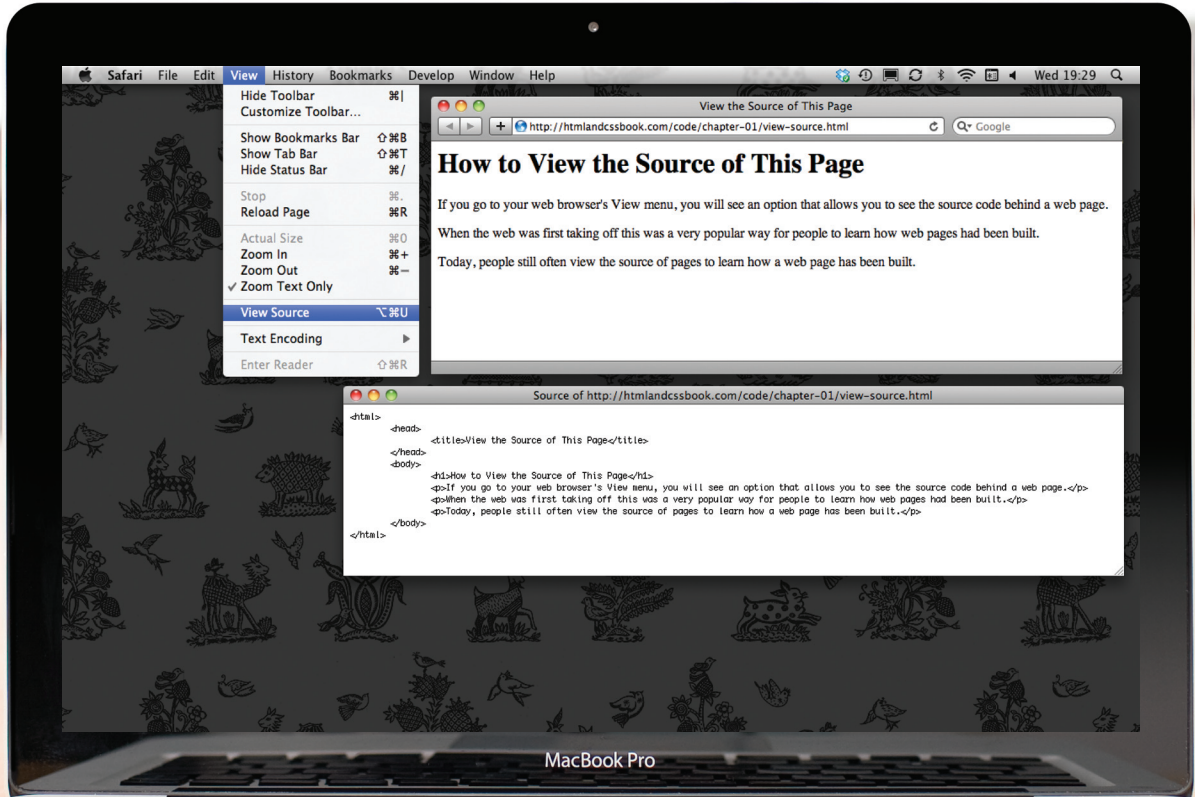
You should see a new window appear, and it will contain the source code that was used to create this page.

You can see this result in the photograph on the right. The page you see is the window at the top; the code is below.

At first this code might look complicated but don't be discouraged. By the time you have finished the next chapter of this book, you will be able to understand it.

All of the examples for this book are on the website, and you can use this simple technique on any of the example pages to see how they work.

You can also download all of the code for this book from the same website by clicking on the "Download" link.



```
Source of http://htmandcssbook.com/code/chapter-01/view-source.html
<html>
  <head>
    <title>View the Source of This Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>How to View the Source of This Page</h1>
    <p>If you go to your web browser's View menu, you will see an option that allows you to see the source code behind a web page.</p>
    <p>When the web was first taking off this was a very popular way for people to learn how web pages had been built.</p>
    <p>Today, people still often view the source of pages to learn how a web page has been built.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```


SUMMARY

STRUCTURE

- ▶ HTML pages are text documents.
- ▶ HTML uses tags (characters that sit inside angled brackets) to give the information they surround special meaning.
- ▶ Tags are often referred to as elements.
- ▶ Tags usually come in pairs. The opening tag denotes the start of a piece of content; the closing tag denotes the end.
- ▶ Opening tags can carry attributes, which tell us more about the content of that element.
- ▶ Attributes require a name and a value.
- ▶ To learn HTML you need to know what tags are available for you to use, what they do, and where they can go.

