



UT 1: HTML y CSS



HTML5

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML Basic 1.0//EN">

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Final//EN">

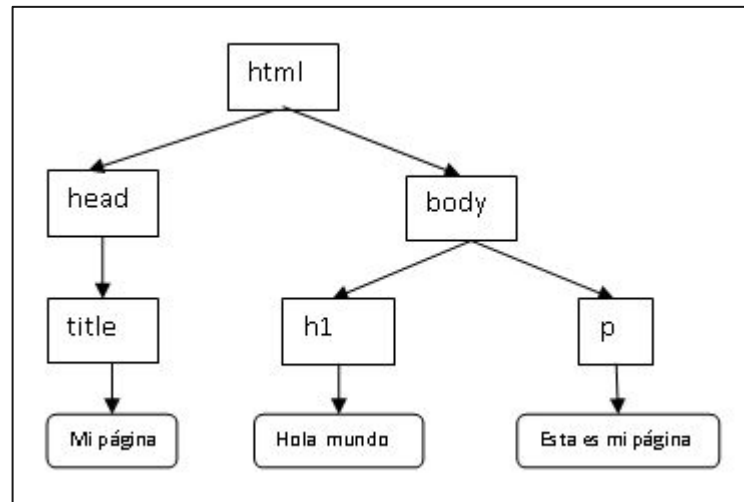
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"

"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

Antes de empezar, el DOM

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>mi página</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hola mundo</h1>
  <p>Esta es mi página.</p>
</body>
</html>
```





```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="es">
```

```
...
```

```
</html>
```

ISO Language Codes

ar-SA Arabic Saudi Arabia

cs-CZ Czech Czech Republic

da-DK Danish Denmark

de-DE German Germany

el-GR Modern Greek Greece

en-AU English Australia

en-GB English United Kingdom

en-IE English Ireland

en-US English United States

en-ZA English South Africa

es-ES Spanish Spain

es-MX Spanish Mexico



<html>

```
<html lang="en">
...
<body>
<p>This page is written in English.</p>
<p lang="fr">Sauf pour ce qui est écrit
en mauvais français.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



```
body {
    font-family: "Palatino
Linotype", "Book Antiqua",
Palatino, serif;
}

:lang(ar) {
    font-family: "Traditional
Arabic", "Al Bayan", serif;
}
```



<head>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="es">

<head>

...

</head>

</html>



```
<title>      <title>A Meaningful Page Title</title>
<style>
<link>      <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
<base>      <base href="https://www.myweb.com/" target="_blank">
<meta>      <meta charset="UTF-8">
<script>    <script src="myscript.js"></script>
```



<base>

- ¿Cambia algo si no lo ponemos?
- ¿Se puede usar sin el atributo “href”?

```
<head>
  <base href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">
</head>

<body>
<a href="src/page2.html">HTML base Tag</a>
</body>
```



Estructura básica

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="es">
```

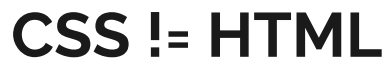
```
<head>
```

```
</head>
```

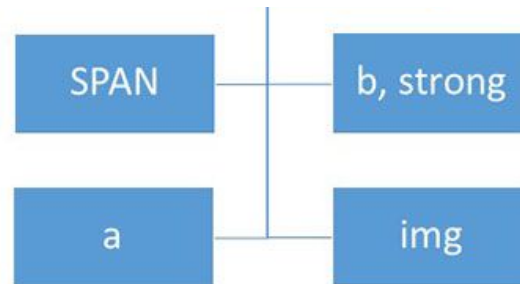
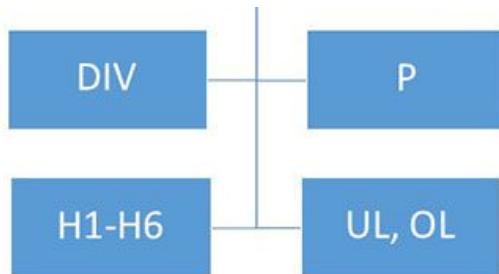
```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

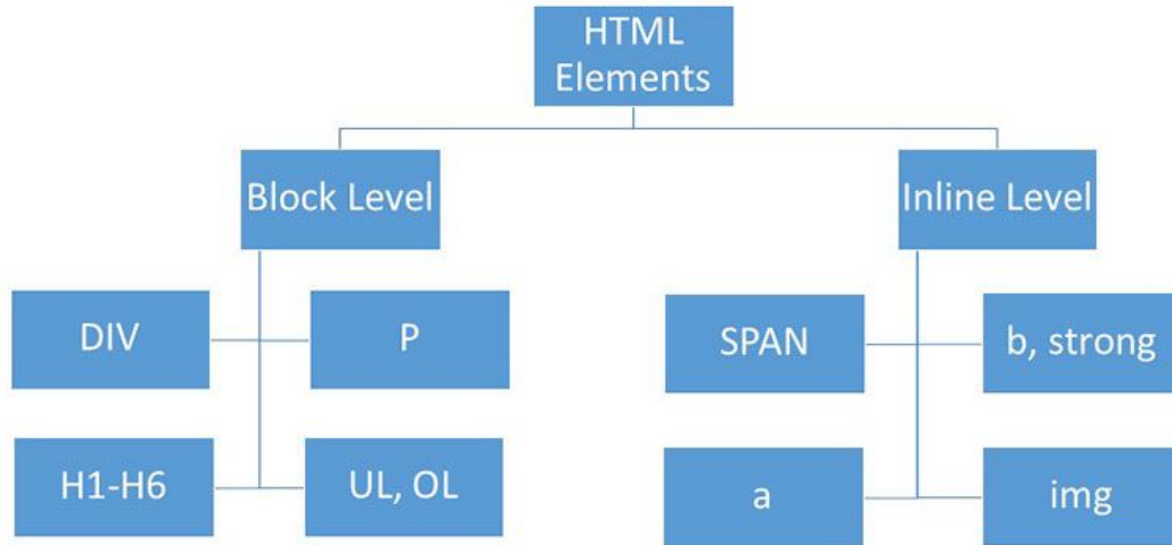
```
</html>
```

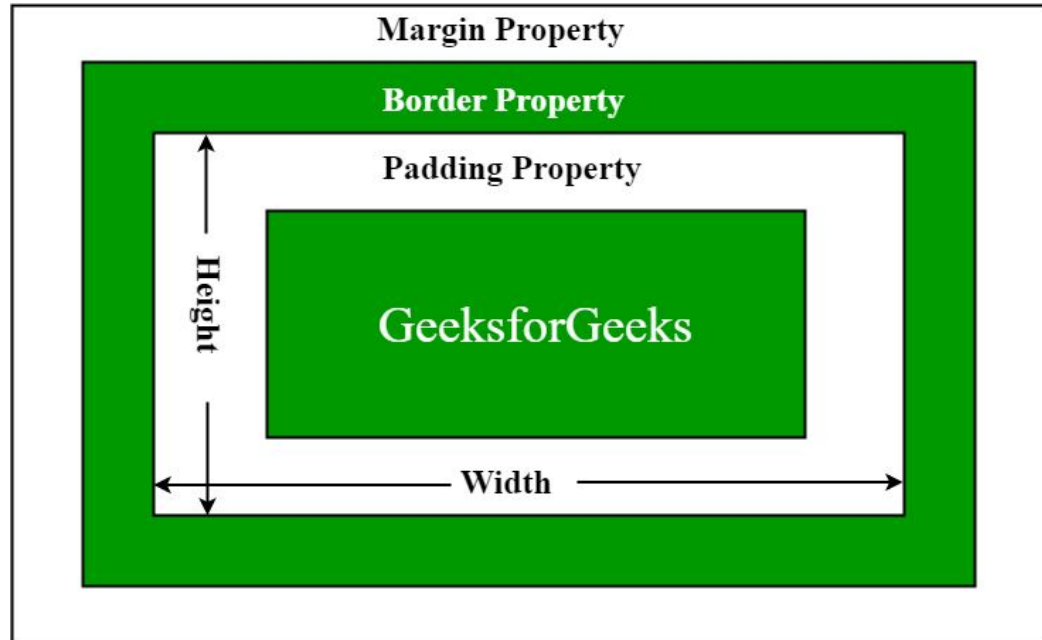
Estructura CSS



Estruc



Box Model



Semantic HTML

Semantic HTML

```
<h5>Benefits</h5>
<p>There are five main benefits of
using semantic HTML:</p>
<ul>
  <li>Lighter code</li>
  <li>Maintainable code</li>
  <li>Accessibility</li>
  <li>Search visibility</li>
  <li>Future-proofing</li>
</ul>
```

Non-semantic HTML

```
<p><b>Benefits</b></p>
There are five main benefits of using
semantic HTML:
<p>
Lighter code<br>
Maintenance<br>
Accessibility<br>
SEO<br>
Future-proofing
</p>
```



Semantic HTML

Output:

Benefits

There are five main benefits of using semantic HTML:

- Lighter code
- Maintainable code
- Accessibility
- Search visibility
- Future-proofing

Fig 1. A heading, a paragraph, and a list

Output:

Benefits

There are five main benefits of using semantic HTML:

- Lighter code
- Maintainable code
- Accessibility
- Search visibility
- Future-proofing

Fig 2. Bold text, paragraphs, and line-breaks

Semantic HTML

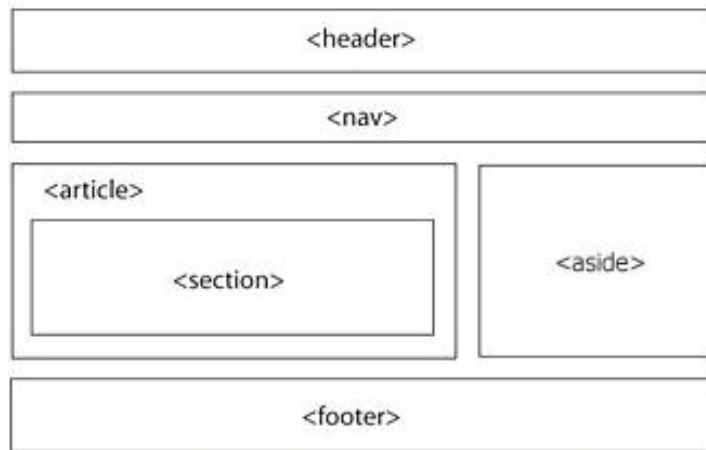


Fig 3. Semantic HTML, using structural elements

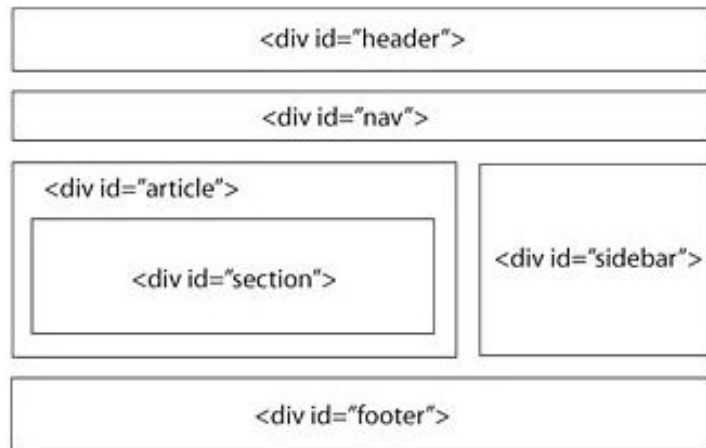
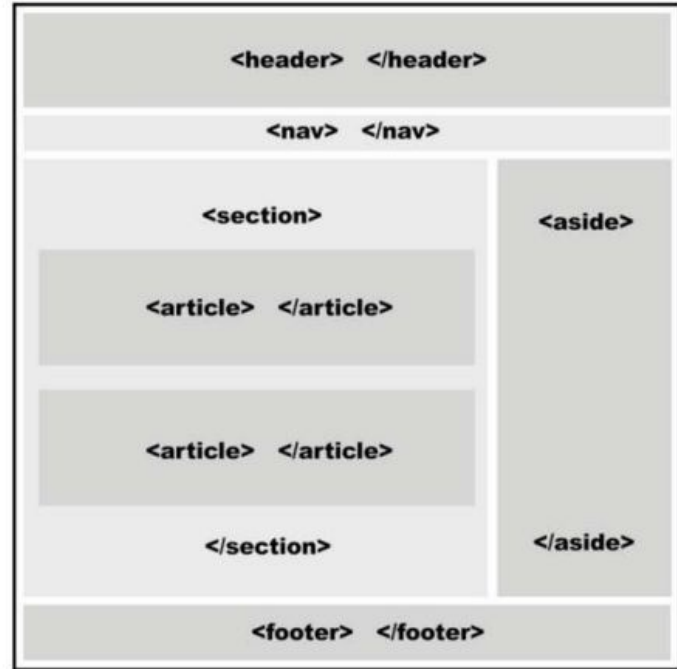


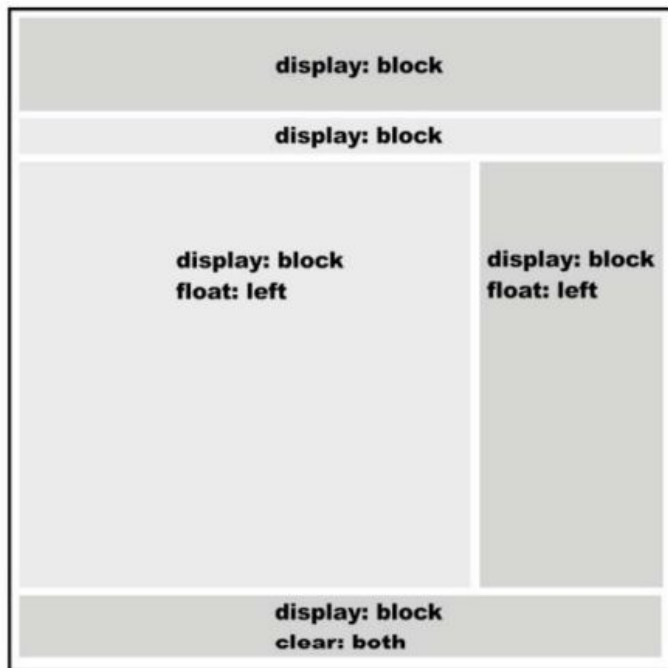
Fig 4. Non-semantic HTML, using generic divs



Semantic HTML

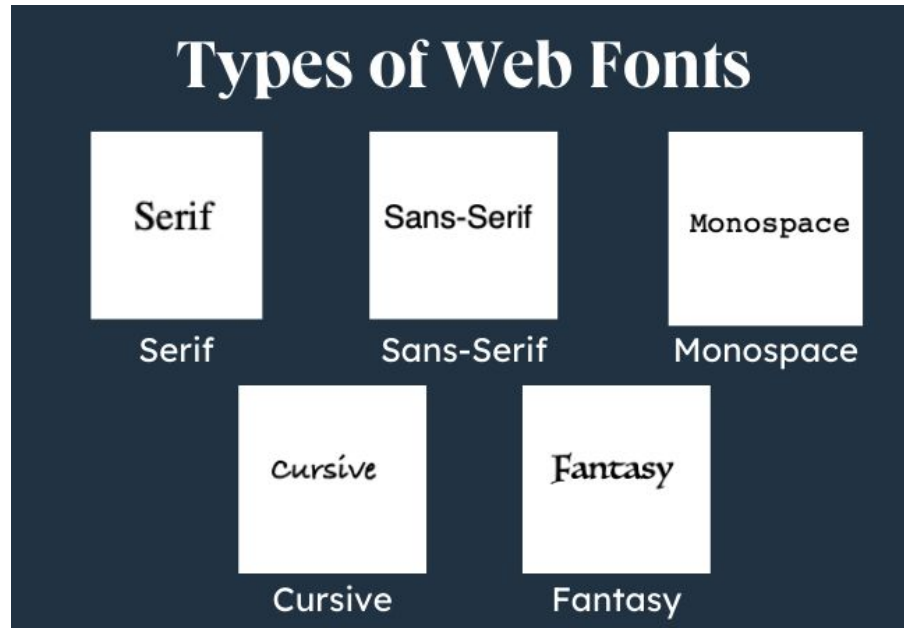
<https://www.tutorialrepublic.com/html-reference/html5-tags.php>







HTML Fonts





HTML Fonts

- **Serif fonts** se definen por los pequeños trazos unidos a los extremos de las líneas de las letras. Estas fuentes se consideran elegantes y legibles.
- **Sans serif fonts** están diseñadas de forma similar a las fuentes Serif, pero carecen de trazos. Son más sencillas y más legibles.
- **Monospace fonts** están espaciados uniformemente entre cada letra, lo que les da un aspecto distintivo.



HTML Fonts

PLAYFAIR DISPLAY

F

SERIF

Montserrat

F

SANS SERIF



Serifs



SANS SERIF



HTML Fonts

Proportional

Monospace

Monospaced
characters have
the same width

Proportional
characters have
different widths



HTML Fonts

```
body {  
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

```
.lucida {  
  font-family: 'Lucida Sans', Verdana, sans-serif;  
}
```

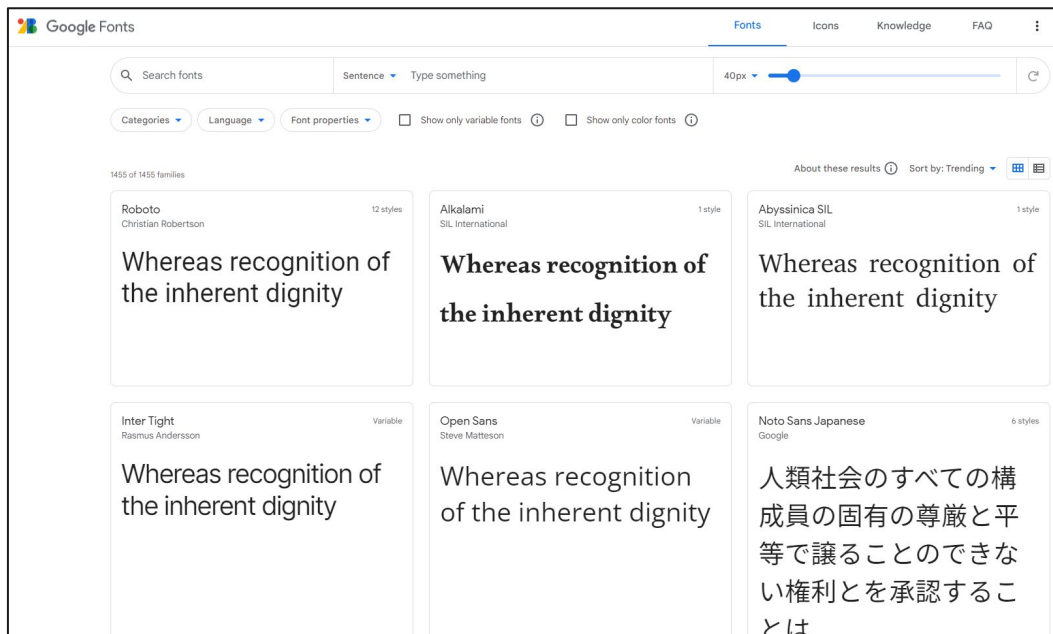


HTML Fonts

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'Roboto';  
  src: url('../fonts/Roboto/Roboto-Regular.ttf');  
}
```

```
.lucida {  
  font-family: 'Roboto', Verdana, sans-serif;  
}
```

Google Fonts





HTML Web Safe Fonts

Helvetica (sans-serif)

Arial (sans-serif)

Arial Black (sans-serif)

Verdana (sans-serif)

Tahoma (sans-serif)

Trebuchet MS (sans-serif)

Impact (sans-serif)

Gill Sans (sans-serif)

Times New Roman (serif)

Georgia (serif)

Palatino (serif)

Baskerville (serif)

Andalé Mono (monospace)

Courier (monospace)

Lucida (monospace)

Monaco (monospace)

Bradley Hand (cursive)

Brush Script MT (cursive)

Luminari (fantasy)

Comic Sans MS (cursive)



Formularios HTML5

attribute focus on that single particular form control on page load. autofocus can be used only once in a single webpage.

```
<form>
```

```
  <input type="text" autofocus >
```

```
</form>
```



Formularios HTML5

EXAMPLE

Placeholder in input

Enter Name

```
<input type="text" placeholder="Enter Name" >
```

EXAMPLE

Placeholder in textarea

Type message

```
<textarea placeholder="Type message"> </textarea>
```

Formularios HTML5

📌 Required

required attribute is a boolean attribute used to add validation in form controls like inputs, textarea, radio controls, checkbox and select dropdown. With required, a blank form control can not submit value.

📌 Required for textbox

EXAMPLE

A screenshot of a web form. It features a text input field with the placeholder text "Enter Name". To the right of the input field is a blue "Submit" button. A yellow tooltip with an exclamation mark icon is positioned over the input field, displaying the message "Please fill in this field.".

Enter Name

Please fill in this field.

```
<form>
  <input type="text" placeholder="Enter Name" required >
</form>
```

📌 required for checkbox

EXAMPLE

A screenshot of a web form. It features a checkbox followed by the text "I Agree". To the right of the checkbox is a blue "Submit" button.

☐ I Agree

```
<form>
  <input type="checkbox" required >
</form>
```

Formularios HTML5

👉 Minlength

Will submit a form only when this field is filled with minimum n characters.

EXAMPLE

❗ Please lengthen this text to 3 characters or more (you are currently using 1 character).

```
<input type="text" placeholder="Enter Name" required minlength="3" >
```

👉 Readonly

A control with **readonly attribute** is not editable by user.

EXAMPLE

Formularios HTML5

HTML5 Form Elements.


HTML5 also includes some **new form Elements** like **meter**, **progress** and **datalist**.

Meter Tag

HTML5 Meter is used to show gauge. This meter will be green if value is greater than high, yellow if value is in between high and low, and red if value is less than low.


EXAMPLE

```
<meter min="0" max="100" low="40" high="80" optimum="100" value="90"> </meter>
```




EXAMPLE

```
<meter min="0" max="100" low="40" high="80" optimum="100" value="60"> </meter>
```



EXAMPLE

```
<meter min="0" max="100" low="40" high="80" optimum="100" value="30"> </meter>
```

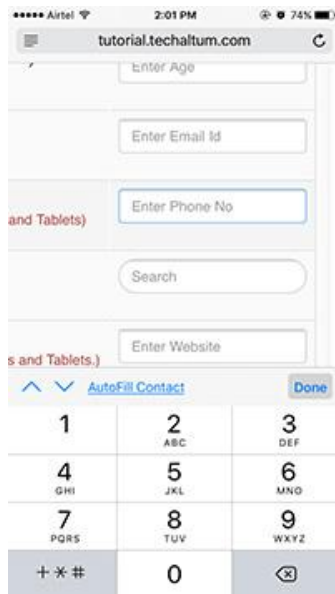
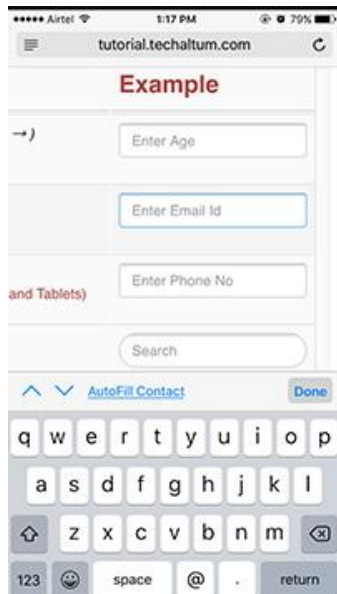


min
max

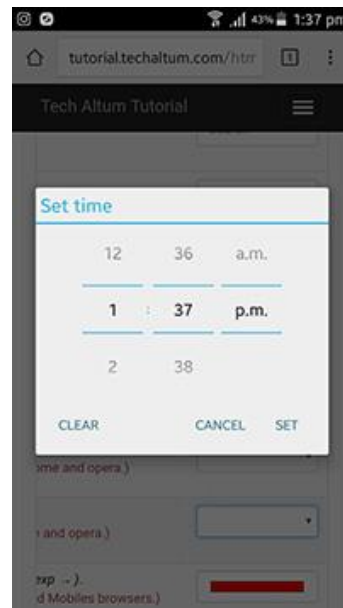
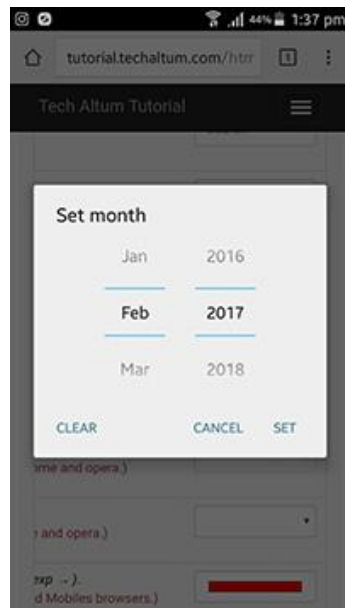
low
high
optimum

value

Formularios HTML5: input text

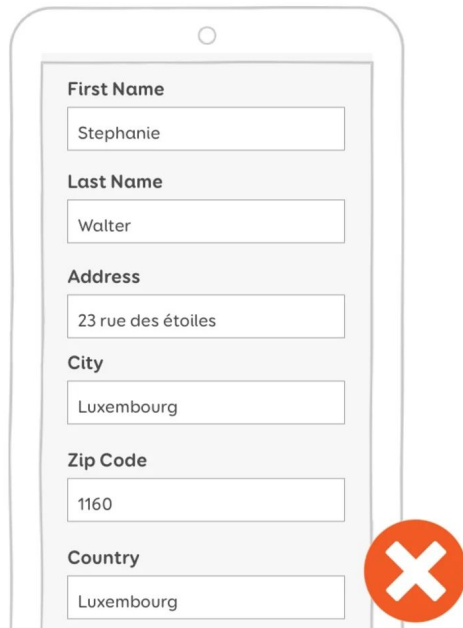


Formularios HTML5: date





Fieldset & legend



First Name

Last Name

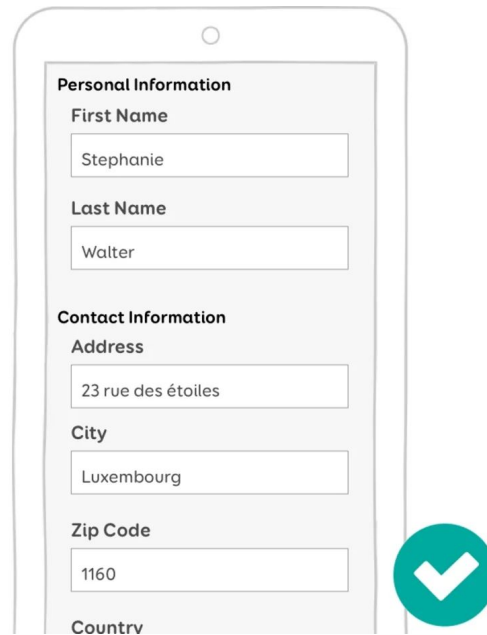
Address

City

Zip Code

Country

A form with individual labels for each input field. A large red circle with a white 'X' is positioned at the bottom right, indicating this is an incorrect approach.



Personal Information

First Name

Last Name

Contact Information

Address

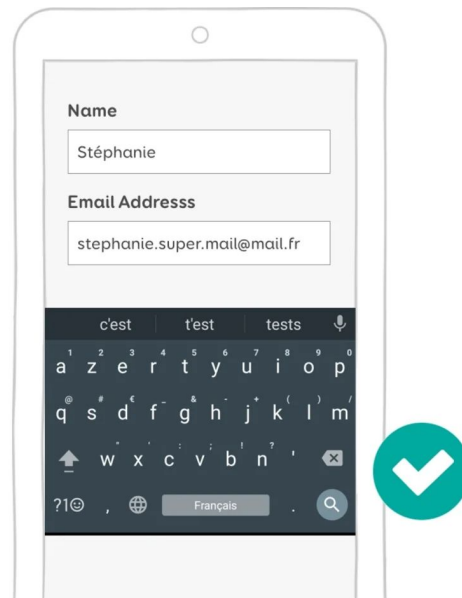
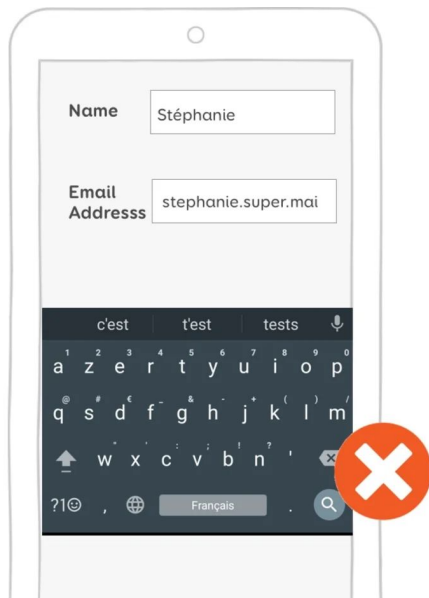
City

Zip Code

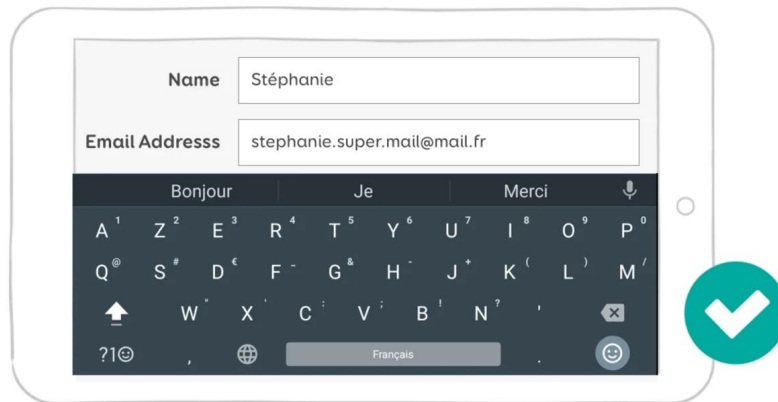
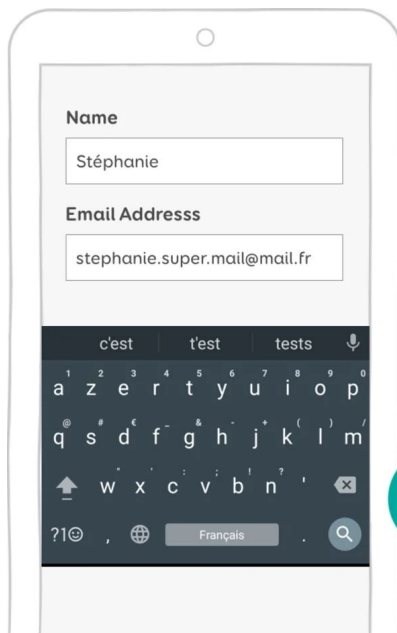
Country

A form where labels are grouped into two sections: 'Personal Information' (containing First Name and Last Name) and 'Contact Information' (containing Address, City, Zip Code, and Country). A large teal circle with a white checkmark is positioned at the bottom right, indicating this is the correct approach.

Single column layout

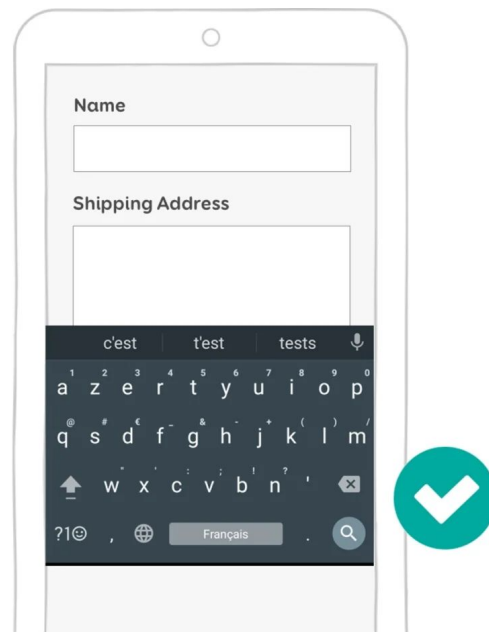
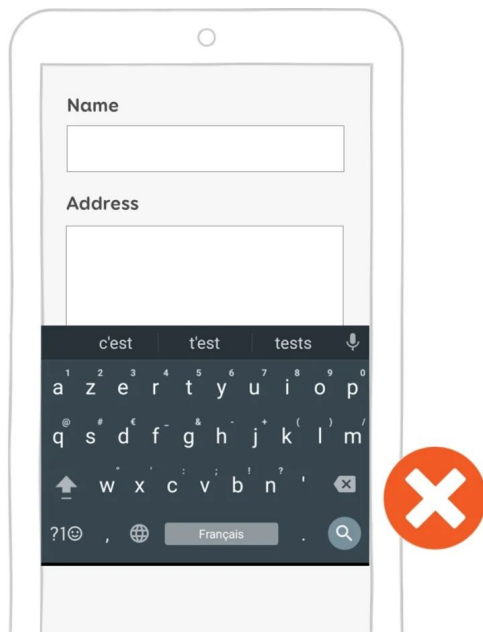


Single column layout



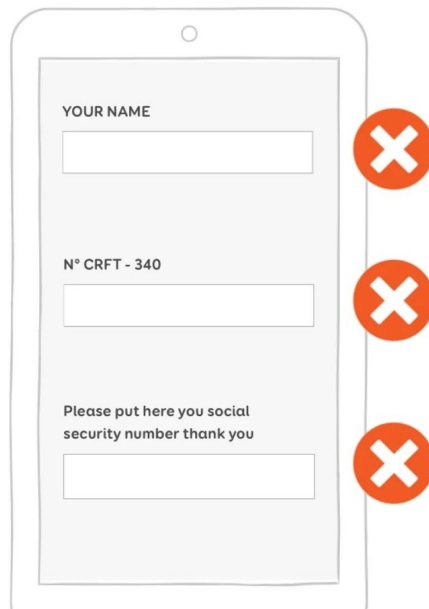


Work without context





Work without context



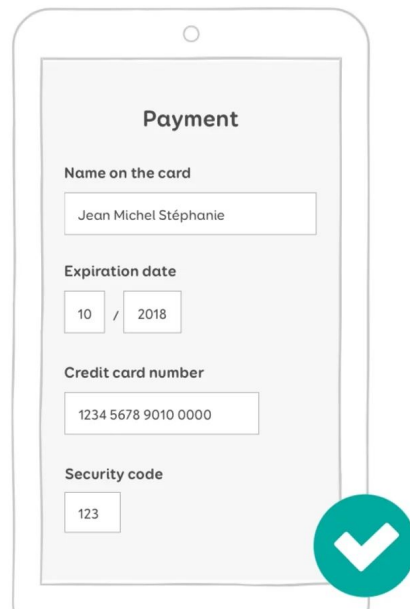
YOUR NAME

N° CRFT - 340

Please put here you social security number thank you



Size matters...



Payment

Name on the card

Jean Michel Stéphanie

Expiration date


10 / 2018

Credit card number

1234 5678 9010 0000

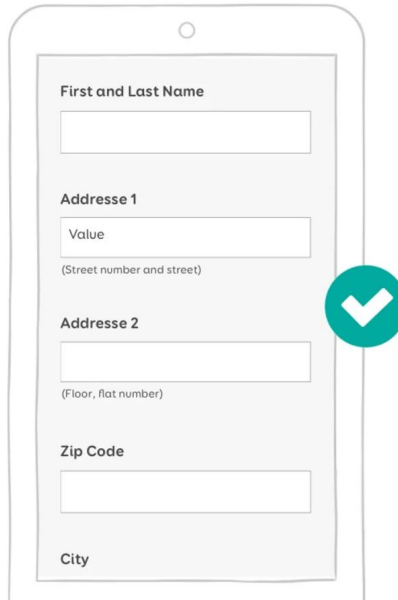
Security code

123





Description



First and Last Name

Adresse 1

Value

(Street number and street)

Adresse 2

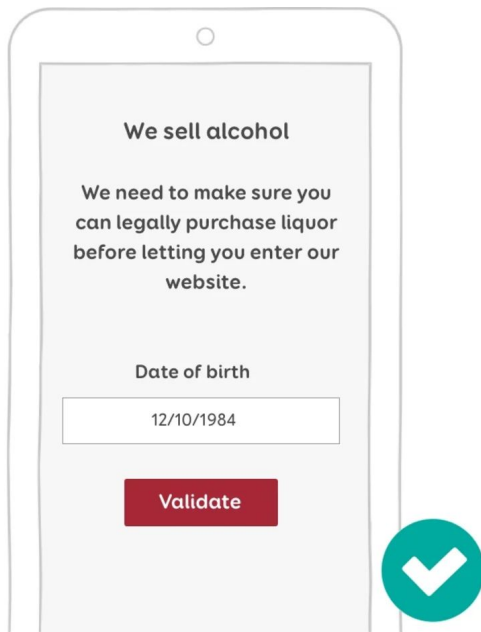
(Floor, flat number)

Zip Code

City



Why do you need it?

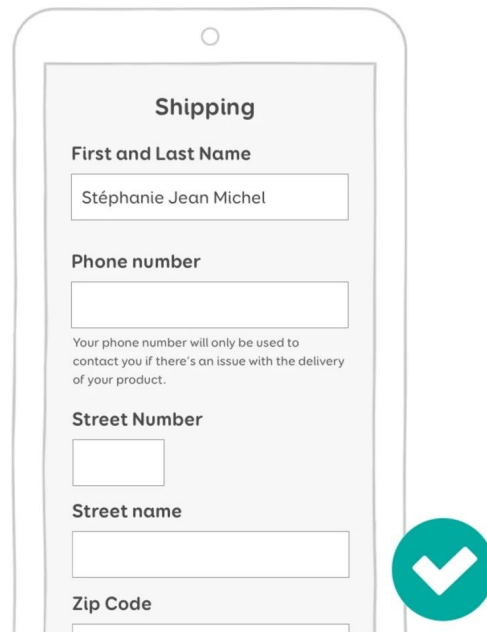



We sell alcohol

We need to make sure you can legally purchase liquor before letting you enter our website.

Date of birth

Validate



Shipping

First and Last Name


Phone number

Your phone number will only be used to contact you if there's an issue with the delivery of your product.

Street Number

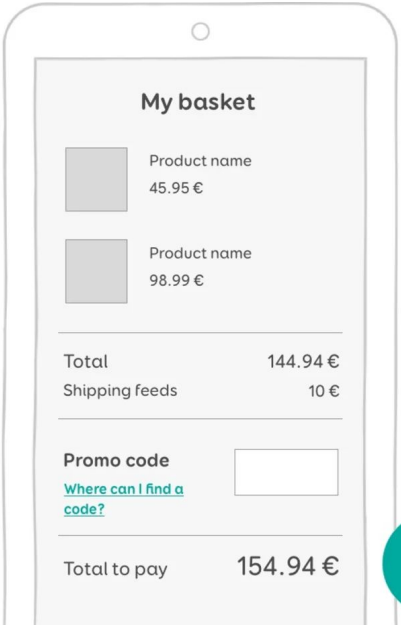
Street name

Zip Code







Help!



My basket

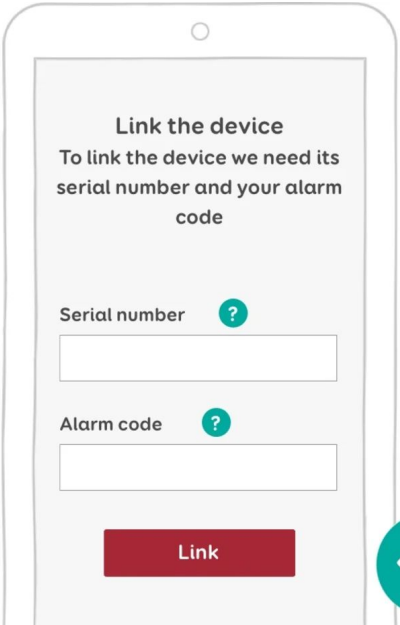

 Product name
45.95 €

 Product name
98.99 €


Total 144.94 €
Shipping feeds 10 €


Promo code
[Where can I find a code?](#)

Total to pay 154.94 €




Link the device
To link the device we need its
serial number and your alarm
code

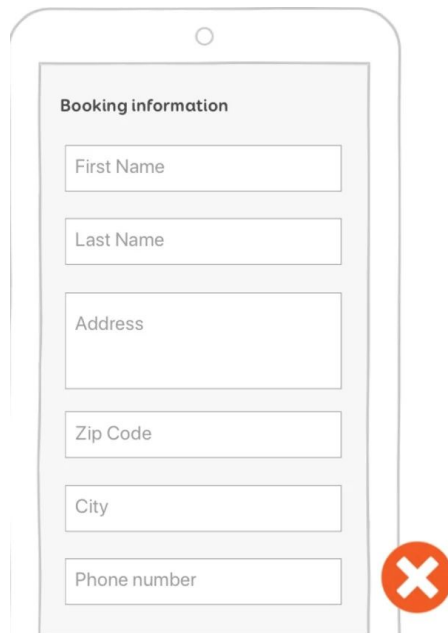
Serial number 

Alarm code 

Link



Placeholder



Booking information

First Name

Last Name

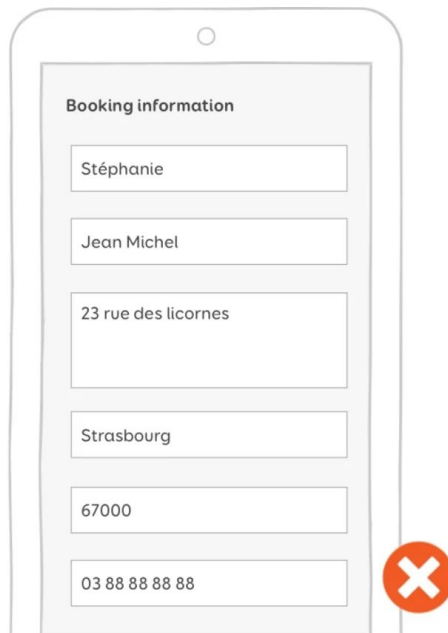
Address

Zip Code

City

Phone number

✗



Booking information

Stéphanie

Jean Michel

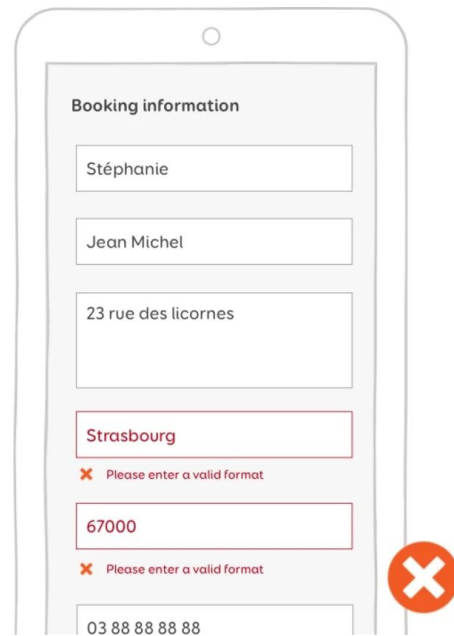
23 rue des licornes

Strasbourg

67000

03 88 88 88 88

✗



Booking information

Stéphanie

Jean Michel

23 rue des licornes

Strasbourg

✗ Please enter a valid format

67000

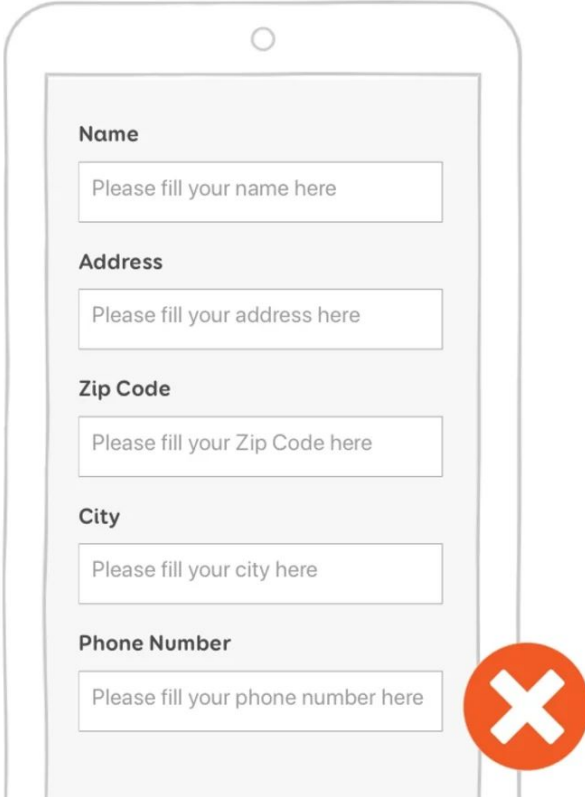
✗ Please enter a valid format

03 88 88 88 88

✗



**don't need a placeholder
in every field**



Name

Please fill your name here

Address

Please fill your address here

Zip Code

Please fill your Zip Code here

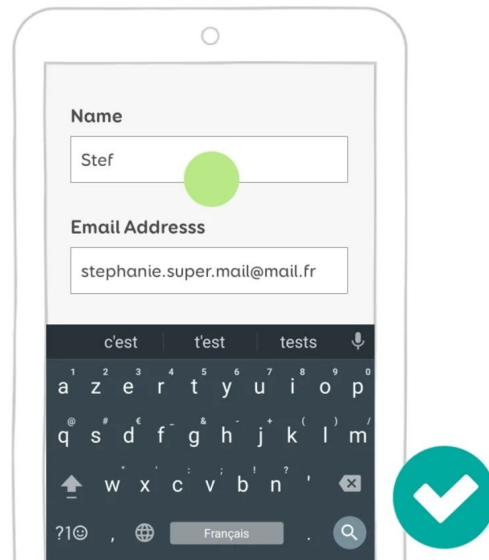
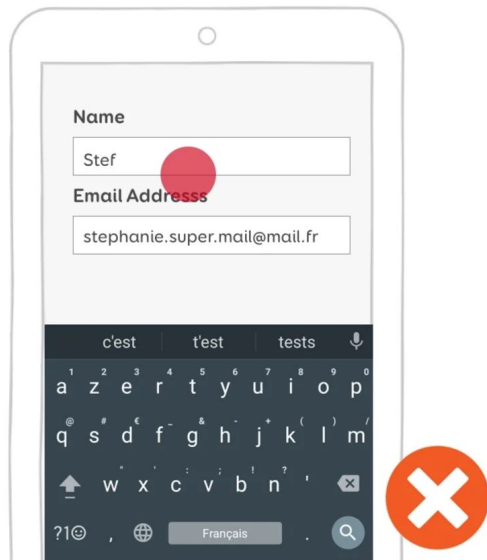
City

Please fill your city here

Phone Number

Please fill your phone number here

Touch interactions



tabindex

`<INPUT name="realname" TABINDEX=1>`

Normal Tab Order

The order the fields appear in the HTML

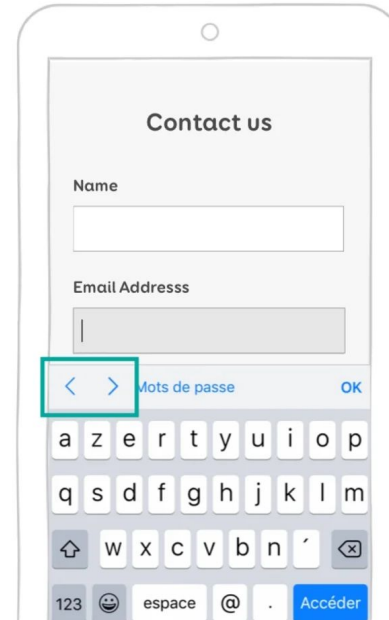


A web form with three input fields on the left and a large text area on the right. The fields are labeled 'name:', 'email:', and 'department:'. Red arrows indicate the tab order: from 'name:' to 'email:', then to 'department:', and finally to the 'comments' text area.

With TABINDEX
tab order is anything you like

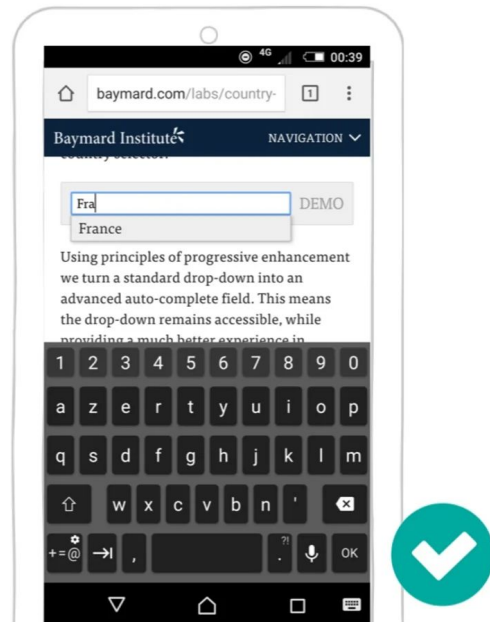
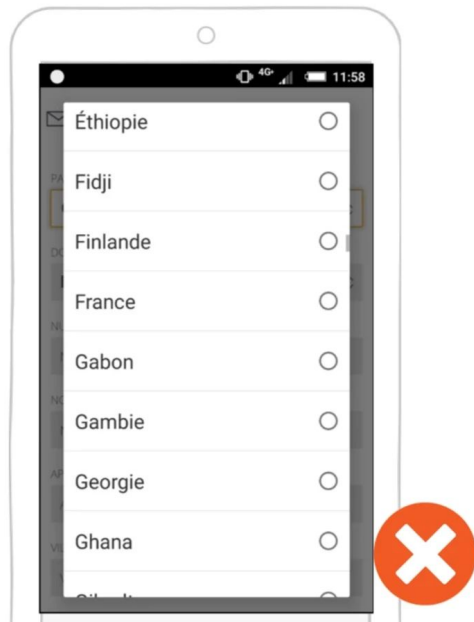


The same web form as above, but with red arrows indicating a custom tab order. The arrows show a sequence: 'name:', 'email:', 'department:', and then to the 'comments' text area, which is the same as the normal order. However, the text above states that with TABINDEX, the order can be anything you like.



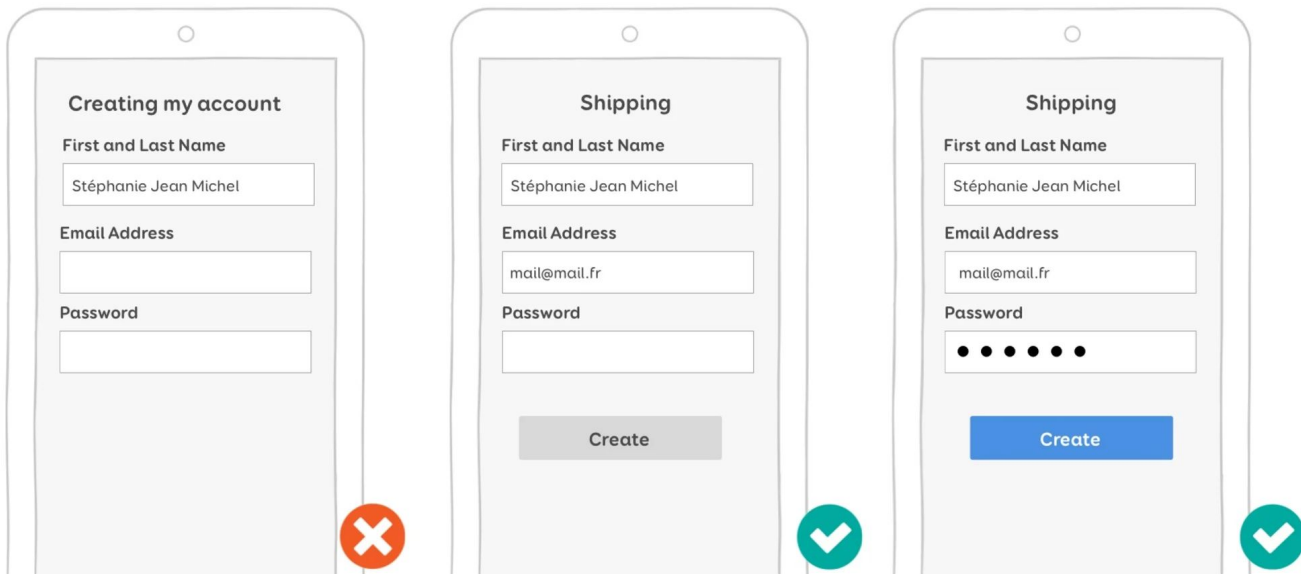
A mobile form titled 'Contact us' with two input fields: 'Name' and 'Email Address'. Below the 'Email Address' field is a blue button labeled 'Mots de passe' (Passwords) with left and right arrow icons. The keyboard is visible, and the 'Mots de passe' button is highlighted with a green box, indicating it is the next focusable element in the tab order.

select vs datalist





disabled input



The image displays three mobile app screens illustrating different states of a form, specifically focusing on disabled input fields.

Screen 1: Creating my account

- First and Last Name:** Input field containing "Stéphanie Jean Michel".
- Email Address:** Empty input field.
- Password:** Empty input field.
- State:** All input fields are disabled (grayed out). A red "X" icon indicates an error or invalid state.

Screen 2: Shipping

- First and Last Name:** Input field containing "Stéphanie Jean Michel".
- Email Address:** Input field containing "mail@mail.fr".
- Password:** Empty input field.
- Create Button:** Gray button labeled "Create".
- State:** All input fields are enabled. A green checkmark icon indicates a valid state.

Screen 3: Shipping

- First and Last Name:** Input field containing "Stéphanie Jean Michel".
- Email Address:** Input field containing "mail@mail.fr".
- Password:** Input field containing six dots (••••••).
- Create Button:** Blue button labeled "Create".
- State:** All input fields are enabled. A green checkmark icon indicates a valid state.