

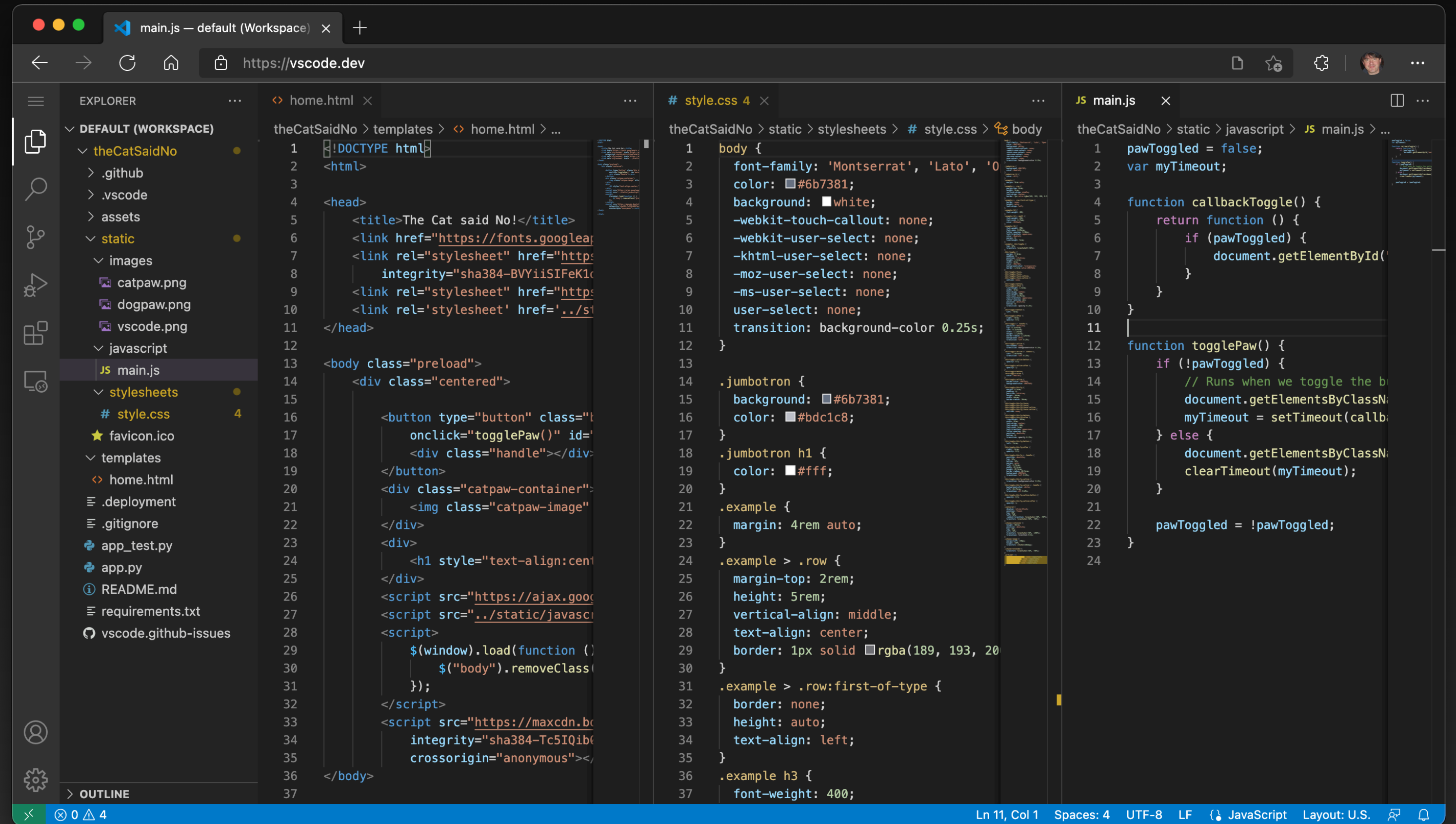


HTML5

Developer Tools

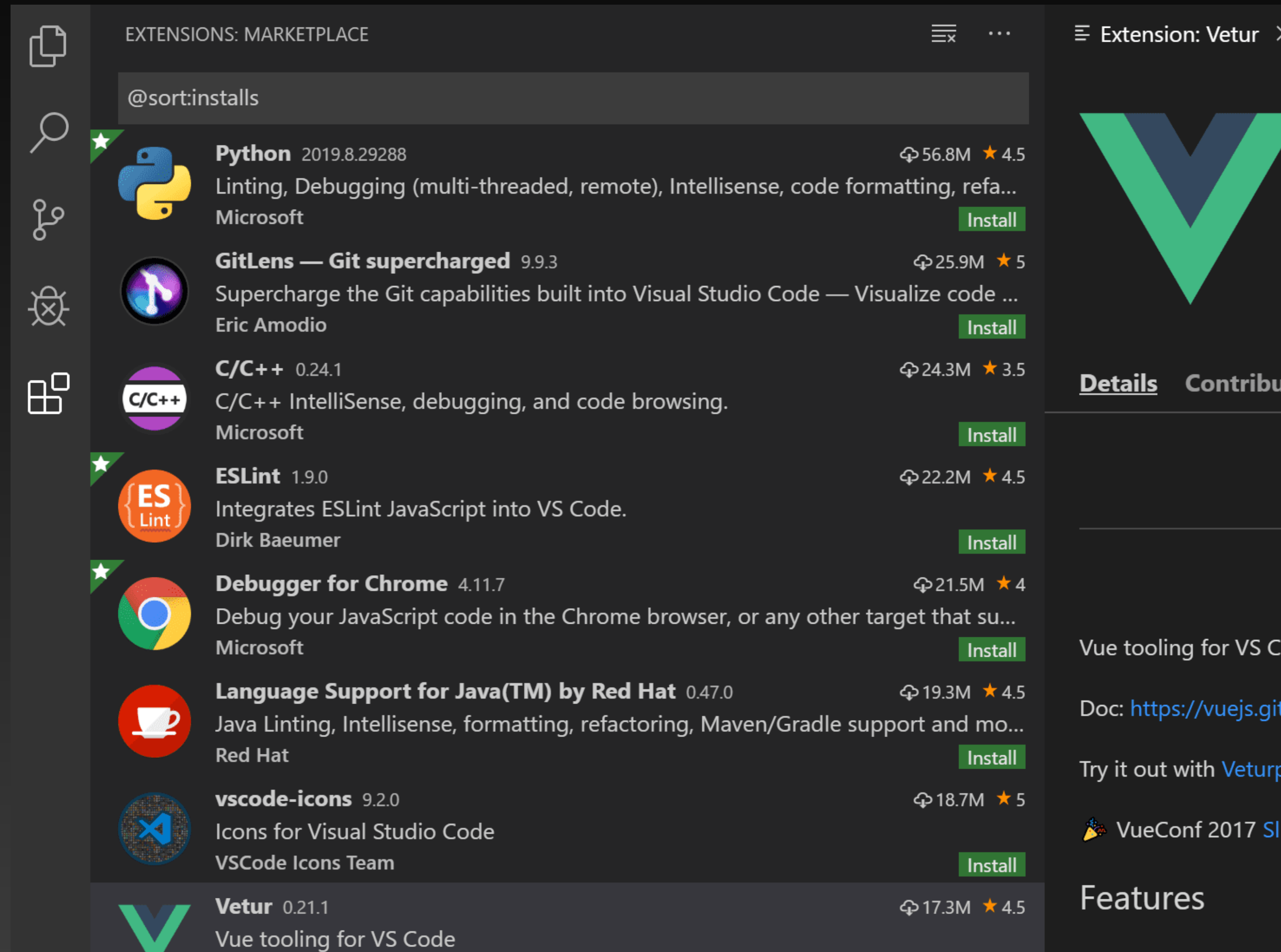


Visual Studio Code



VS Code Extensions

- Auto Close Tag
- Auto Rename Tag
- Live Server
- Prettier - Code formatter
- vscode-icons



The screenshot displays the 'EXTENSIONS: MARKETPLACE' interface in VS Code. A sidebar on the left contains icons for Explorer, Search, Source Control, Run and Debug, and Extensions. The main panel shows a list of extensions sorted by install count. The extensions listed are:

Extension Name	Version	Installs	Rating	Author
Python	2019.8.29288	56.8M	4.5	Microsoft
GitLens — Git supercharged	9.9.3	25.9M	5	Eric Amodio
C/C++	0.24.1	24.3M	3.5	Microsoft
ESLint	1.9.0	22.2M	4.5	Dirk Baeumer
Debugger for Chrome	4.11.7	21.5M	4	Microsoft
Language Support for Java(TM) by Red Hat	0.47.0	19.3M	4.5	Red Hat
vscode-icons	9.2.0	18.7M	5	VSCoDe Icons Team
Vetur	0.21.1	17.3M	4.5	

On the right side of the interface, the 'Extension: Vetur' details panel is visible, showing the Vetur logo and tabs for 'Details' and 'Contributions'.



WHAT IS HTML?

HTML Tags



Mark !

```
<a href="https://google.co.th">Google</a>
```

Some HTML elements will display correctly, even if you forget the end tag

```

```

HTML5 does not require empty elements to be closed. e.g.
 , img, input ... (Single tag)

Meta Tags

The character set used

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

Author information of a page

```
<meta name="author" content="Ndev">
```

Description of your web page

```
<meta name="description" content="Learning HTML5, CSS3, JS">
```

Text Basics

- Headings
- Paragraphs
- Formatting Elements
- Line Break
- Entities

Headings

HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.

`<h1>Heading Level 1</h1>`

`<h2>Heading Level 2</h2>`

`<h3>Heading Level 3</h3>`

`<h4>Heading Level 4</h4>`

`<h5>Heading Level 5</h5>`

`<h6>Heading Level 6</h6>`



Heading level 1

Heading level 2

Heading level 3

Heading level 4

Heading level 5

Heading level 6

Paragraphs

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.

```
<p>  
This is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text. This is  
the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text.  
</p>  
<p>  
This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second  
paragraph. This is the second paragraph.  
</p>
```



This is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text.

This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph.

Formatting Elements

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

Line Break

Insert single line breaks in a text:

```
<p>To force<br> line breaks<br> in a text,  
<br> use the br<br> element.</p>
```



To force
line breaks
in a text,
use the br
element.

Entities

Some Useful HTML Character Entities

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space	 	
<	less than	<	<
>	greater than	>	>
&	ampersand	&	&
"	double quotation mark	"	"
'	single quotation mark (apostrophe)	'	'
¢	cent	¢	¢
£	pound	£	£
¥	yen	¥	¥
€	euro	€	€
©	copyright	©	©
®	registered trademark	®	®

List Types

- HTML Unordered List

The HTML `` tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.

- HTML Ordered List

The HTML `` tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.

- HTML Description Lists

The `<dl>` tag defines the description list, the `<dt>` tag defines the term (name), and the `<dd>` tag describes each term.

Unordered Lists

The HTML `` tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.

```
<ul>  
  <li>first item</li>  
  <li>second item</li>  
  <li>third item</li>  
</ul>
```



- first item
- second item
- third item

Ordered Lists

The HTML `` tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.

```
<ol>  
  <li>Fee</li>  
  <li>Fi</li>  
  <li>Fo</li>  
  <li>Fum</li>  
</ol>
```



1. Fee
2. Fi
3. Fo
4. Fum

Description Lists

The `<dl>` tag defines the description list, the `<dt>` tag defines the term (name), and the `<dd>` tag describes each term:

```
<dl>
  <dt>Firefox</dt>
  <dd>
    A free, open source, cross-platform, graphical web browser
    developed by the Mozilla Corporation and hundreds of volunteers.
  </dd>
</dl>
```



Firefox
A free, open source, cross-platform, graphical web browser developed by the Mozilla Corporation and hundreds of volunteers.

Add Link

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

```
<a href="https://www.google.co.th/">Visit Google!</a>
```

Add Images

Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.

```

```



Semantic Tags

- Semantic Elements
- ARIA

Semantic Elements

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of non-semantic elements: `<div>` and `` - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of semantic elements: `<form>`, `<table>`, and `<article>` - Clearly defines its content.

- `<article>`
- `<aside>`
- `<details>`
- `<figcaption>`
- `<figure>`
- `<footer>`
- `<header>`
- `<main>`
- `<mark>`
- `<nav>`
- `<section>`
- `<summary>`
- `<time>`

ARIA (Accessible Rich Internet Application)

Accessible Rich Internet Applications (ARIA) is a set of **roles** and **attributes** that define ways to make web content and web applications (especially those developed with JavaScript) more accessible to people with disabilities.

```
<div id="percent-loaded" role="progressbar"  
  aria-valuenow="75" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100"></div>
```


Create Tables

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.

```
<table>
  <caption>Caption</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Header 1</th>
      <th>Header 2</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th>Cell 1</th>
      <td>Cell 2</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
  <tfoot>
    <tr>
      <td colspan="2">Footer</td>
    </tr>
  </tfoot>
</table>
```



Caption	
Header 1	Header 2
Cell 1	Cell 2
Footer	

Forms & Inputs

- Forms
- Inputs

Forms

This chapter describes all the different HTML form elements.

```
<form action="https://httpbin.org/get" method="get">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personal Info</legend>
    <p>
      <label for="firstName">First Name:</label>
      <input type="text" name="firstName" id="firstName" placeholder="First Name">
    </p>
    <p>
      <label for="lastName">Last Name:</label>
      <input type="text" name="lastName" id="lastName" placeholder="Last Name">
    </p>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```



Personal Info

First Name:

Last Name:

Inputs

This chapter describes the different types for the HTML `<input>` element.

- `<input type="button">`
- `<input type="checkbox">`
- `<input type="color">`
- `<input type="date">`
- `<input type="datetime-local">`
- `<input type="email">`
- `<input type="file">`
- `<input type="hidden">`
- `<input type="image">`
- `<input type="month">`
- `<input type="number">`
- `<input type="password">`
- `<input type="radio">`
- `<input type="range">`
- `<input type="reset">`
- `<input type="search">`
- `<input type="submit">`
- `<input type="tel">`
- `<input type="text">`
- `<input type="time">`
- `<input type="url">`
- `<input type="week">`