

HTML

Advanced HTML, XHTML and XML



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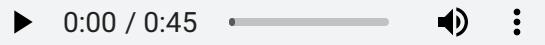
Outline

- Advanced HTML features
 - Multimedia content (audio, video)
 - Document metadata
- Alternatives to HTML
 - XML – General extensible markup language
 - XHTML – XML serialization of HTML markup

Multimedia <audio>

- The **controls** attribute displays the controls (play, stop, pause)
- JavaScript API for controlling the playback

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="sound.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  <source src="sound.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
    Audio is not supported.
</audio>
```

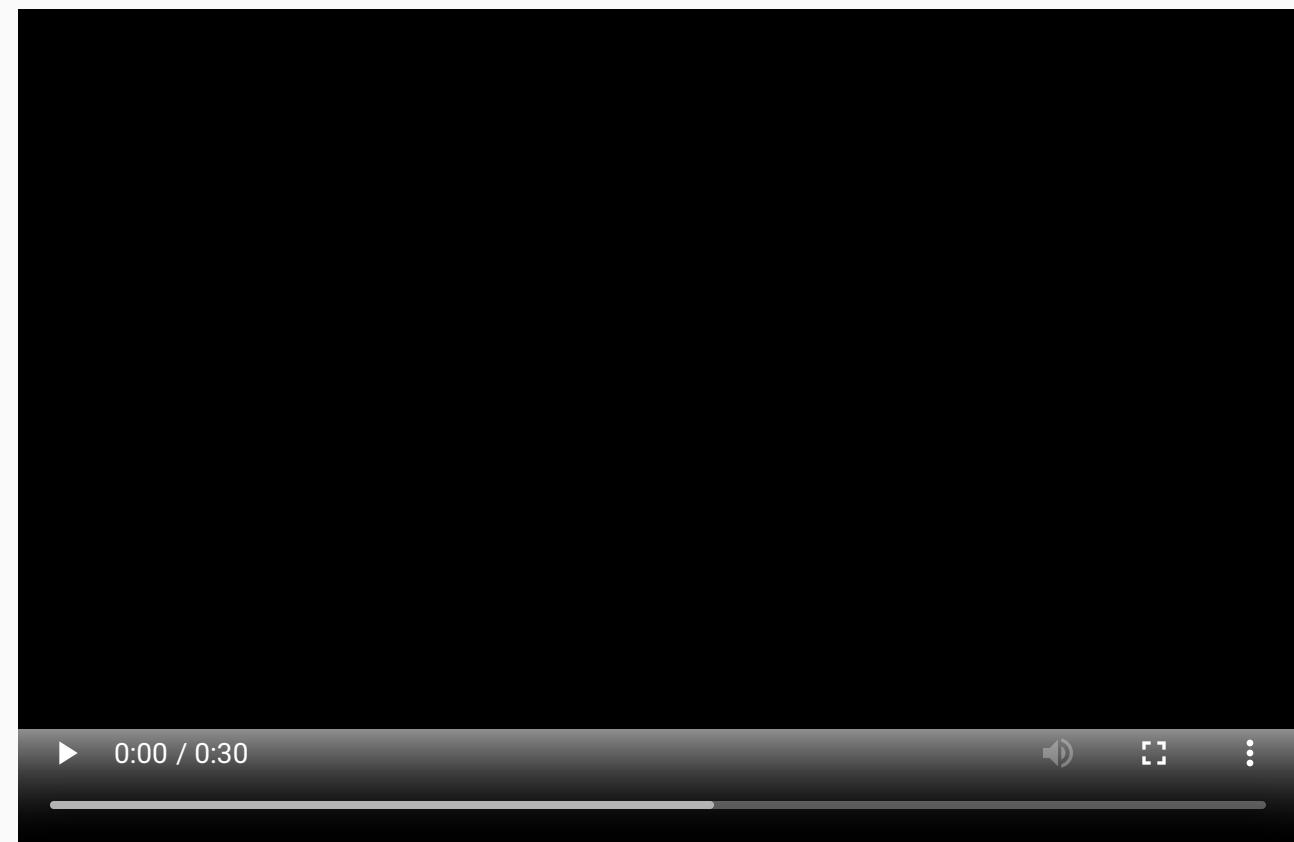


- Different supported formats and codecs (MP3, WAW, OGG, ...)
- Browser-dependent

Multimedia <video>

```
<video controls height="240" width="320">
  <source src="file.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="file.ogg" type="video/ogg">
    Video is not supported.
</video>
```

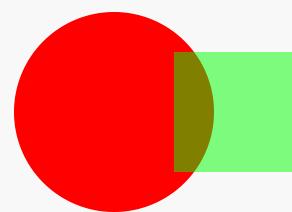
- Different supported formats and codecs (MP4, WebM, OGG, ...)
- Browser-dependent



Vector Graphics <svg>

- SVG a MathML may be included directly in the document
 - with **xmlns namespace definition** optional in HTML
 - note the XML syntax discussed later

```
<svg height="120" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">
  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="50" fill="red" />
  <rect x="80" y="20" height="60" width="60"
        style="stroke:none; fill:#00ff00;
        fill-opacity: 0.5;" />
</svg>
```



- Or use the SVG files as any other image

```

```

Inline frame

New Document

Any document can be displayed in this frame.

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat nulla facilisis at vero eros et accumsan et iusto odio dignissim qui blandit praesent luptatum zzril delenit augue duis dolore te feugait nulla facilisi.

```
<iframe width="400" height="400" src="iframedoc.html">  
  Inline frames are not supported.  
</iframe>
```

- Document is displayed in a separate context; it should not be able to access or influence the parent document.

Microdata

- A possible way of adding semantics to the elements
- For further automated processing
- Attributes:
 - **itemscope** – item set container
 - **itemprop** – a property
 - **itemtype** – element type denoted as URL
 - **itemid** – a global identifier (e.g. ISBN for books)
 - **itemref** – global identifier reference

Microdata (II)

- Example

```
<div itemscope="" itemtype="http://example.org/person">
  <p>My name is <span itemprop="name">John</span>. </p>
  <p>My surname is <span itemprop="surname">Smith</span>. </p>
  <p>I was born in <span itemprop="born-city">Brně</span>. </p>
</div>
```

Document header: Metadata and relations

Link relations

- Adds **semantics** to links – the purpose of the link
- Applicable to the `<link>` and `<a>` elements
- A link to an external resource – adding related contents to a document

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" type="text/css">
```

- Hyperlink – navigation to another document

```
<a rel="next" href="slide010.html">next</a>
```

Link relations (II)

- Some interesting `rel` values:
 - **author**
 - **alternate** – alternative version (RSS, mobile, etc.)
 - **external** – external resources
 - **licence** – content license
 - **tag** – tag page (e.g. blogs)
 - **search** – search page
 - **first, last** – first, last document in a set
 - **prev, next** – previous, next document in a set
 - **up, down** – hierarchical navigation

Page icon

- Displayed in the URL field, in bookmarks, ...
- A file in ICO format stored on server
- Specification in document header:

```
<link rel="icon" href="favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon">
```

- Most browsers automatically look for a **favicon.ico** file in the server root directory even without this specification
- Other image formats may be supported (SVG, PNG, ...)
- Multiple icons may be provided, the browser chooses the last usable one.

RSS and ATOM export

- XML languages for content syndication
- Allows to subscribe to new content via a client software
 - A **standalone application** or a **browser extension**

```
<link rel="alternate"
      type="application/atom+xml"
      title="Feed of recent questions"
      href="/feeds">

<link rel="alternate"
      type="application/rss+xml"
      title="Top News"
      href="http://my-web.com/rss/index.php">
```

Meta information

- Meta information – additional information about the document itself
- Always in the document header
- Two possible variants:
 - User information

```
<meta name="..." content="...">
```

- HTTP header equivalent

```
<meta http-equiv="..." content="...">
```

User information

- Document description

```
<meta name="description" content="Short description">
```

- Keywords

```
<meta name="keywords" content="WWW, HTML, pages, design">
```

- Document author

```
<meta name="author" content="John Smith, john@smith.org">
```

User information (II)

- Generator (software)

```
<meta name="generator" content="Mozilla Composer">
```

- Information for indexing robots

```
<meta name="robots" content="index, follow">
<meta name="robots" content="noindex,nofollow">
```

- Responsive design settings

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width">
<meta name="viewport" content="user-scalable=no, initial-scale=1">
```

Facebook meta tags

- Tags for the Facebook Open Graph Protocol
- Allows to specify metadata for page sharing

```
<meta property="og:title" content="Page Title">
<meta property="og:description" content="Page description">
<meta property="og:site_name" content="my-website.com">
<meta property="og:url" content="http://my-website.com/info/">
<meta property="og:image"
      content="http://my-website.com/thumbnail.jpg">
<meta property="og:type" content="article">
```

HTTP equivalents

- The same information as in HTTP headers
- No access to the server configuration needed
- Content type = MIME type + encoding

```
<meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
```

- Content language

```
<meta http-equiv="content-language" content="en">
```

Redirect

- After displaying a page, another document is automatically displayed after the specified time
- E.g. redirect to IMDB.com after 6 seconds

```
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="6;URL=https://www.imdb.com/">
```

Cache control

- Controls whether to store or not to store the document in cache
- Influences just the browser cache

```
<meta http-equiv="cache-control" content="cache">  
  
<meta http-equiv="cache-control" content="no-cache">
```

- Cache expiration

```
<meta http-equiv="expires" content="Wed 19 Nov 2025 16:10:00">
```

- After this date, the page should be removed from cache

Alternatives to HTML: XML and XHTML

XML and XHTML

- **XML**
 - A general standard for data and document exchange
 - Syntactically similar to HTML, does not define the meaning of the tags (it depends on the particular application)
- **XHTML**
 - The application of XML for web pages
 - Replace HTML with XML
 - Tag names and their meaning equal to HTML, syntax is XML

Advantages of XML

- Simple implementation
 - The language is not so complex
 - Quite easy to process
- It is possible to store, index and search in documents
 - Native XML databases
- Many tools for XML processing
 - Document parsing (DOM, SAX parsers)
 - Transformations (XSLT)
 - ...
- Many applications already use XML

History

- XHTML 1.0 (2000)
 - Basic transformation of existing HTML 4 (last version 1999) to XML
 - Backward compatibility with HTML
- XHTML 1.1 (2001)
 - Modularization (modules for different applications)
 - Preparation for further extensions
 - Strict XML (no backward compatibility with HTML but the same tags)
- XHTML 2.0 (last working draft 2006)
 - Modern design but not compatible with predecessors
 - Slow development, did not solve actual problems (e.g. multimedia), not well received
- HTML 5
 - Back to HTML, solve the important issues
 - Includes both the **HTML syntax** and the **XHTML syntax**

HTML and XHTML

- Common features
 - The same meaning of most the tags and attributes
 - Tags and attributes are written the same way
- Differences
 - Strict syntax
 - Formatting tags and attributes removed, replaced by CSS
 - It has to respect the XML rules
- Currently, use of XHTML is not recommended, but it works

HTML vs XHTML Differences

- Additional XML header (optional for UTF-8 encoding)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

- The root element `<html>` should have the `xmlns` and `xml:lang` attributes

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
```

Writing tags

- All the tag names must be entered in **lowercase**
- All non-empty tags must have an end tag
- The tags empty **from definition** (`
`) must have an end tag too `
</br>` or they can be written as `
`

```

<input type="..." name="..." />
```

- Scripts that must be marked as CDATA:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  <![CDATA[
    ... JavaScript code ...
  ]]>
</script>
```

XHTML and the Transfer Protocol

- XHTML should be processed by a XML parser in the browser
 - Which is different from the default HTML parser
- This must be indicated by the MIME type during the HTTP transfer
 - Type `text/html` for HTML documents
 - Type `application/xhtml+xml` or `application/xml` for XHTML documents
- Practical issues
 - A server side configuration necessary
 - Sometimes the `.xhtml` extension is properly recognized
- Examples

General XML

- The browsers allows general XML processing (which is not XHTML)
- No built-in style is defined
 - But it is possible to define the author style sheet
 - The `xml-stylesheet` directive
- Style definition
 - **CSS**
 - Style for the individual elements
 - **XSLT**
 - Internal transformation to an HTML document
 - May include JavaScript etc.
- Examples

To be continued...