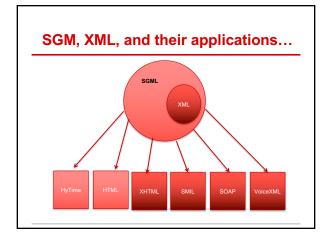
	1
HTML	
HyperText Markup Language	
Tryper rext markup Language	
	_
Goals	
 Discuss the relationship between SGML and HTML 	
Describe the structure of HTML documents	
 Introduction to XHTML and HTML 5 	
 Explain the role of CSS in document rendering 	
J	
]
SGML	
Standard Generalized Markup Language	
 Meta-markup language Language for defining "markup languages" 	
 SGML application – 4 parts of 	
 Declaration - character sets and delimiters 	
 Document Type Definition (DTD) - constraints for composing documents 	
Specification - semantic constraints	

Document instancesTags versus elements

SGML, HTML, XML, and XHTML

- SGML allows for "flexible" documents
 - o Hard to parse
 - o Ambiguous
- HTML (<=4) is a descendant of SGML
- XML tightens up the syntax
 - o Easy to parse
 - o Non-ambiguous
- XHTML combines HTML semantics with XML formalism
- HTML 5 attempts to unify HTML and XHTML



Hello, World (HTML 5)

Header Elements

- META
 - Used to specify optional meta data <META name="Author" content="Adams>
 - Used to specify HTTP headers
 <meTA http-equiv="Date" content="Thu Jan
 3 07:47:04 CST 2013">
- STYLE
- Attaches styling information
- SCRIPT
 - o Attaches Javascript

Body Elements

- Block
- Inline
- Tables
- Forms

Block Elements

Content that is set apart from the surrounding text • h1,h2,h3,...,h6

• img

• p

• ol, li

Useful block elements include:

• blockquote

• pre

- div
- dl, dt, dd

• ul, li

In-line Elements

Content "inline" with surrounding text

• code

- dfn
- em

Useful in-line elements include:

- kbd

- a
- span
- abbr
- strong
- acronym
- address
- cite
- var

Tables

- table starts the table
- tr defines a row
- th defines a header cell
- td defines a cell ("table data")
- One Two Three 5 6 8

_			
_	$\boldsymbol{\smallfrown}$	m	
	u		

- form element starts the form
 - $_{\circ}\;\;$ action attribute: URL where to send the form data
 - o method attribute: send the data via "post" or "get"
- Form elements (things the user can interact with) are created with the input element.
 - $_{\circ}$ $\,$ type attribute determines the kind of form element

Form Elements

All input elements must have a name attribute

- text
- password
- checkbox
 - o checked="true" to check by default
- radio
 - To group, give all radio elements the same name attribute
- file

More Form Elements I

- submit submit button
 - value attribute is the text on the button
- image
 - an image that will submit the form when clicked
- button
- reset
 - $_{\circ}\;$ resets the form
- hidden

Form Example

```
<form action="submit_comments.php"</pre>
    method="post">
   <input type="text" name="name" />
   <textarea name="comment"></textarea>
   <input type="submit" name="submit"</pre>
     value="Submit Comments" />
</form>
```

Textarea

- textarea a large input box
 - $_{\circ}\;\;$ rows and cols attributes are required

<textarea rows="10" cols="40">Initial text</textarea>

Select

select - drop-down menu

```
<select>
 <option value="first">Red</option>
 <option value="second"</pre>
   selected="selected">Blue</option>
  <option value="third">Green</option>
  <option value="fourth">Yellow</option>
</select>
```

HTML 5 Elements	
article	
aside	
audio	
canvas	
command - user clickable button	
datalist - pre-defined options for "input" controls	
details/summary - hidable content	
figure/figcaption - a figure and its caption	
	1
More HTML 5 Elements	
footer	
header	
nav	
section	
video	
For more info see	
http://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp	
	1
Self Study	
Complete the HTML 5 Tutorial on	
w3schools.com:	
o http://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp	