

Terms

HTML5: HTML is constantly evolving. HTML5 is the latest version of the coding language. Browsers must keep up with the coding standards. Browsers do not adopt new coding standards at the same time, requiring you to research your target browser to ensure the browser will support your code.

Semantic markup: Semantic markup is a type of tag that describes your content to search engines and screen readers. For example, you can use the <header>My Introduction content</header> to tell the browser that the content inside the header is introducing a topic or web page.

Metadata: Metadata is not displayed on a web page, rather the browser uses metadata information to understand what the page is about (description, and keywords), who created it (author), and more. Metadata is declared in the head tag.

Structure

Meta Tag Structure

```
<meta name="keywords" content="keyword, keyword, keyword">
```

..... name..... value name..... value

..... attribute 1 attribute 2

..... open/start tag, no additional content so no closing tag is required.

Form Structure

```
<form action="myaction.php">
```

Declares a form. Contains additional content so it must have a closing tag. Action attribute sets what to do with the data you collect.

```
<p>
```

Nested tags

```
First Name: <input type="text" name="fname">
```

Declares an input text field.

```
Last Name: <input type="text" name="lname">
```

No closing tag required.

```
</p>
```

Nested tags

```
<p>
```

Nested tag

```
<input type="submit" value="submit">
```

Declares a submit button.

No closing tag required

```
</p>
```

```
</form>
```

Tags discussed in class

Below is a brief synopsis of the new tags discussed in class. For more information such as additional attributes and **current browser support** visit www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp.

Description	Example
Meta tag. Tells the browser specified information about the page. No closing tag required.	<code><meta name="description" content="My page description"></code>
Div tag. Container that holds any kind of content. Use the id attribute so you can link to the div or target it for styling via CSS.	<code><div id="mydiv"> <h1>My first div</h1> </div></code>
Header tag. Semantic container that holds introductory content.	<code><header>My introduction to the page</header></code>
Nav tag. Semantic container that holds navigation links.	<code><nav> My Nav Link </nav></code>
Section tag. Semantic container that allows you to easily categorize groups of content.	<code><section id="myArticles"> ... </section></code>
Article tag. Semantic container that allows you to group self-contained content together.	<code><article> ... </article></code>
Aside tag. Semantic container that groups content that is related to other content. For example, author information for an article.	<code><aside> ... </aside></code>
Footer tag. Semantic container that allows you to group content that resides on the bottom of the page.	<code><footer> ... </footer></code>
Figure tag. Semantic container that allows you to group an image and caption together.	<code><figure> ... </figure></code>
Video tag. Must contain a source tag between the open and closing tags. Common attributes include controls (play/pause ect) and the width and height.	<code><video controls width="560" height="315"> <source src="myvideo.mp4"> </video></code>
Audio tag. Must contain a source tag between the open and closing tags. Use the controls attribute to show control buttons. May not be supported by all browsers.	<code><audio controls> <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg"> </audio></code>

Anchor link. Anchor links go to a specific spot on a page. They are specified using the # followed by the name of the value of the id attribute.

```
<a href="#section1">My anchor link</a>
...when clicked goes to
<div id="section1">
  ...
</div>
```

Email link.

```
<a href="mailto:myemail@mywebsite.com">Contact me</a>
```

Form tag. The form tag is a container for input elements to collect data and submit a form.

```
<form>
...
</form>
```

Input tag: text type. Text Input type. Asks users for a single line of text. No closing tag required.

```
Last Name <input type="text" name="lastname"
placeholder="Your last name...">
```

Input tag: email type. Email Input type. Asks users for an email. No closing tag required.

```
Email <input type="email" name="mail"
placeholder="Email address">
```

Input tag: radio button type. Asks user to selection only one option from a series of choices. Name indicates the name of the radio group and must be the same for both buttons. Value is the value of each button and must be different for each button. No closing tag required.

```
My radio button 1 <input type="radio" name="myradio"
value="radio1">
My radio button 2 <input type="radio" name="myradio"
value="radio2">
```

Label tag. The label tag expands the clickable area of an input tag to include the text describing the input required.

```
<label>My radio button 1 <input type="radio"
name="myradio" value="radio1"></label>
```

Input tag: checkbox type. User can select multiple options from a series of choices. No closing tag required.

```
<input type="checkbox" name="mycheckbox">
```

Input tag: submit type. A submit input type is a button that is used for submitting form data to a server page that processes the data provided by the user. No closing tag required.
Note: HTML5 introduced the formation attribute that replaces the action attribute in the form tag. The formation attribute specifies the server file that processes the data the user submitted.

```
<input type="submit" value="Submit"
formation="myformation.php">
```

Textarea tag. Asks users for multiple lines of text. Use the rows attribute to specify the number of rows you want to be visible.

```
<textarea name="comment" placeholder="Comments..."
rows="5"></textarea>
```

Select tag. A select element allows the user to choose a single option from a list of choices in a dropdown list.

```
<select name="mySelectionList">
  <option value="Selection1">Selection 1</option>
  <option value="Selection2">Selection 2</option>
  <option value="Selection3">Selection 3</option>
</select>
```

Button tag. A button tag defines a button that the user can click on. A button can have one of three types: button, submit or reset. You must specify a type.

```
<button type="reset" value="Reset">Reset the
form</button>
```

Tags to explore on your own

Below is a list of additional form related tags, input types and attributes you may want to explore.

Description	Example
<p>Input tag: Additional types include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → color → date → datetime-local → file → hidden → image → month → number → password → range → reset → search → tel → text → time → url → week <p>To explore these types, go to https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_input_type.asp.</p>	<p>Telephone: <code><input type="tel" name="userphone"></code></p>
<p>Input tag: Additional attributes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → accept → align → alt → autocomplete → autofocus → checked → dirname → disabled → formaction → formenctype → formmethod → formnovalidate → formtarget → height → list → max → maxlength → min → multiple → name → pattern → placeholder → readonly → required → size → src → step → value → width <p>To explore these attributes, go to https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_input.asp.</p>	<p>Email <code><input type="email" name="mail" required placeholder="Email address"></code></p>
<p>optgroup tag. Groups related items in a dropdown list.</p>	<pre><optgroup label="My Group Label"> <option value="item1">Item 1</option> <option value="item2">Item 2</option> </optgroup></pre>
<p>Fieldset tag. Groups items in a form.</p>	<pre><fieldset> Name: <input type="text">
 Phone: <input type="text">
 Email: <input type="email">
 </fieldset></pre>
<p>Legend tag. Specifies a caption for a fieldset tag.</p>	<pre><fieldset> <legend>Contact Information:</legend> Name: <input type="text">
 Phone: <input type="text">
 Email: <input type="email">
 </fieldset></pre>