

HTML Fundamentals

Slides 2



Topics

- HTML Syntax
- HTML Document Structure
- Common HTML Elements
- How to validate your HTML code.

HTML stands for...

- Hyper
- Text
- Markup
- Language

HTML's Role

To define the type of content to the browser which clues the browser how to display it.

```
<p>Lorem ipsum</p>
```

Creates a paragraph with space above and below the text “Lorem ipsum”.

HTML Syntax



HTML Syntax



HTML Document Structure

<html>

 <head>

 Document metadata

 </head>

 <body>

 Document contents

 </body>

</html>

Document Type

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head></head>
```

```
  <body></body>
```

```
</html>
```

Doctype tells the browser which version of markup language to interpret the document as. In this case we're specifying HTML5.

Text Headings

<h1>Largest Heading</h1>

<h2> . . . </h2>

<h3> . . . </h3>

<h4> . . . </h4>

<h5> . . . </h5>

<h6>Smallest Heading</h6>

Text Elements

`<p>This is a paragraph</p>`

`<small>Secondary information that is smaller and less importance.
Such as copyright details, etc.</small>`

`line
`

`break (line break)`

`<hr> (horizontal rule)`

Unordered List

First item

Next item

- First item
- Next item

Ordered List

First item

Next item

1. First item
2. Next item

Definition List

<dl>

First term

<dt>First term</dt>

Definition

<dd>Definition</dd>

Next term

<dt>Next term</dt>

Definition

<dd>Definition</dd>

</dl>

Tables

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th> Name </th>
    <th> Thread pitch (mm) </th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> M4 </td>
    <td> 0.7 </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Name	Thread pitch (mm)
M4	0.7

Forms

```
<form action="process-user.php" method="post">  
  <input type="text" name="full-name">  
  <input type="password" name="password">  
  <input type="submit" value="submit">  
</form>
```

Text Inputs

`<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="Username" required>`

`<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Password" required>`

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

`<input type="tel" name="phone" placeholder="Phone">`

Hidden Inputs

```
<input type="hidden" name="id" value="UID-99298356982">
```

Submit Buttons

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

```
<button type="submit">submit</button>
```

Radio Inputs

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male <br>  
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female
```

Checkboxes

```
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle-1" value="bike"> Bike <br>  
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle-2" value="car"> Car
```

Select Menus

```
<select name="size">  
  <option value="small" selected>small</option>  
  <option value="medium">medium</option>  
  <option value="large">large</option>  
</select>
```

Text Area

```
<textarea name="message"></textarea>
```

Image

```

```

Links

```
<a href="http://www.example.com/">This is a Link</a>
```

```
<a href="http://www.example.com/">  
    
</a>
```

```
<a href="mailto:webmaster@example.com">Send e-mail</a>
```

A named anchor:

```
<p id="tips">Useful Tips Section</p>  
<a href="#tips">Jump to the Useful Tips Section</a>
```


Relative & Absolute Paths

`This is an absolute url link`

VS

`This is a relative url link`

Relative urls, link to content inside the same site and provides a file path relative to the relationship between the two files. Whether internal to the site or on an external domain, absolute urls provide the full http url in the file path.

Iframe

```
<iframe  
src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3!1d  
24196.428110114928!2d-73.99623679909075!3d40.70582997625058  
4!2m3!1f0!2f0!3f0!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f13.1!3m3!1m2!1s0x89c24fa5d  
33f083b%3A0xc80b8f06e177fe62!2sNew+York%2C+NY!5e0!3m2!1se  
n!2sus!4v1466731389698" width="523" height="359" frameborder="0"  
style="border:0" allowfullscreen></iframe>
```


Semantic Elements

<header>

 <nav> ... </nav>

</header>

<main>

 <section id="music">

 <article id="rock"> ... </article>

 <article id="jazz"> ... </article>

 </section>

</main>

<aside> ... </aside>

<footer> ... </footer>

Articles

`<article>...</article>`

The HTML `<article>` element represents a self-contained composition in a document, page, application, or site, which is intended to be independently distributable or reusable (e.g., in syndication). This could be a forum post, a magazine or newspaper article, a blog entry, an object, or any other independent item of content. Each `<article>` should be identified, typically by including a heading (`<h1>`–`<h6>` element) as a child of the `<article>` element.

Aside

`<aside>...</aside>`

The HTML `<aside>` element represents a section of the page with content connected tangentially to the rest, which could be considered separate from that content. These sections are often represented as sidebars or inserts. They often contain the definitions on the sidebars, such as definitions from the glossary; there may also be other types of information, such as related advertisements; the biography of the author; web applications; profile information or related links on the blog.

Details

`<details>..</details>`

The HTML Details Element (`<details>`) is used as a disclosure widget from which the user can retrieve additional information.

Figure & Figcaption

```
<figure>  
    
  <figcaption> cat photo by Dave.</figcaption>  
</figure>
```

The HTML `<figure>` element represents self-contained content, frequently with a caption (`<figcaption>`). The HTML `<figcaption>` element represents a caption or a legend associated with a figure or an illustration.

Footer

`<footer> ... </footer>`

The HTML `<footer>` element represents a footer for its nearest sectioning content or sectioning root element. A footer typically contains information about the author of the section, copyright data or links to related documents.

Header

`<header> ... </header>`

The HTML `<header>` element represents a group of introductory or navigational aids. It may contain some heading elements but also other elements like a logo, wrapped section's header, a search form, and so on.

Main

`<main> ... </main>`

The HTML `<main>` element represents the main content of the `<body>` of a document or application. The main content area consists of content that is directly related to, or expands upon the central topic of a document or the central functionality of an application.

Mark

`<mark> ... </mark>`

The HTML Mark Element (`<mark>`) represents highlighted text, i.e., a run of text marked for reference purpose, due to its relevance in a particular context. For example it can be used in a page showing search results to highlight every instance of the searched-for word.

Nav

`<nav> ... </nav>`

The HTML `<nav>` element (HTML Navigation Element) represents a section of a page that links to other pages or to parts within the page: a section with navigation links.

Sections

`<section> ... </section>`

The HTML `<section>` element represents a generic section of a document, i.e., a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading. Each `<section>` should be identified, typically by including a heading (`<h1>-<h6>` element) as a child of the `<section>` element.

Time

`<time datetime="2001-05-15T19:00">May 15</time>`

The HTML `<time>` element represents either a time on a 24-hour clock or a precise date in the Gregorian calendar (with optional time and timezone information).

HTML Comments

`<!--` We can make both single and multiline comments in HTML by starting with angle bracket followed by exclamation mark dash, dash, and ending our comment with dash, dash, closing angle bracket like so. `-->`

Deprecated Elements

`bold`

`<u>underline</u>`

`<s>strike through</s>`

`<menu>creates a menu</menu>`


`<center>centers content</center>`

`<applet>creates an applet</applet>`

`font style`

W3C Validation

<http://validator.w3.org/>

 **Markup Validation Service**
Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents

Validate by URI | **Validate by File Upload** | **Validate by Direct Input**

Validate by URI
Validate a document online:
Address:
[▶ More Options](#)

Source: www.w3.org