

SAY HELLO TO

HTML



THE NEW HOPE

HTML5 ELEMENT LIST

<http://www.w3schools.com/>

<http://goo.gl/URyzRE>

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/HTML5/HTML5_element_list

STRUCTURE SYNTAX SEMANTICS

PAVING COWPATHS



HTML5 is **evolutionary** not revolutionary
and is **backwards compatible**

**HTML5 allows for richer,
more meaningful web pages with
structural tags and descriptive attributes.**

**Consider using these tags by
what they contain**

**rather than by
where they are positioned on the screen
or how they are styled or appear**

<div>

Represents a generic container with no special meaning.

<section>

v.

<article>

At the most basic level, these work the same as section/article in a newspaper (ex. the Sports section is made up for many articles)

For a little more info:

<http://www.iandevlin.com/blog/2011/04/html5/html5-section-or-article>

<section>

related content, including paragraphs,
images, can contain a header and a footer

<article>

defines self-contained content such as a blog post, news story, comment, review etc.

articles **may contain** sections
and

sections **may contain** articles

<header>

and

<footer>

header:

defines the header of a *page* or *section*. It often contains a logo, the title of the Web site, and a navigational table of content.

footer:

defines the footer for a *page* or *section*. It often contains a copyright notice, some links to legal information, or addresses to give feedback.



UNORDERED LIST

- New York
- San Francisco
- Chicago

UNORDERED LIST

- New York
- San Francisco
- Chicago

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>New York</li>
```

```
<li>San Francisco</li>
```

```
<li>Chicago</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

ORDERED LIST

1. New York
2. San Francisco
3. Chicago

```
<ol>  
  <li>New York</li>  
  <li>San Francisco</li>  
  <li>Chicago</li>  
</ol>
```

By default, an ordered list appears as a numbered list.

ORDERED LIST

A. New York

B. San Francisco

C. Chicago

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>New York</li>
```

```
<li>San Francisco</li>
```

```
<li>Chicago</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

ORDERED LIST

A. New York

B. San Francisco

C. Chicago

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>New York</li>
```

```
<li>San Francisco</li>
```

```
<li>Chicago</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

Example of style in your stylesheet that would override default styling:

```
ol { list-style-type: upper-alpha; }
```

NESTED LIST

New York

New York City

Albany

California

San Francisco

Los Angeles

Note: a should always be immediately followed by either or or

NESTED LIST

goo.gl/Lhmv6

- New York
 - New York City
 - Albany
- California
 - San Francisco
 - Los Angeles

CITE (CITATION)

According to `<cite title="HTML & XHTML: The Definitive Guide. Published by O'Reilly Media, Inc.; fifth edition (August 1, 2002)">Chuck Musciano and Bill Kennedy</cite>`, the HTML cite tag actually exists!

We can't see the cite title on our page. This helps to indicate that the content was borrowed and from where. This is particularly helpful with SEO.

The citation tag allows you to cite sources and references. It's rendered in italic text in most browsers, but the style can be changed using CSS.

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(August 1, 2002)

we can't see the cite title on our page, but if we hover over the text between `<cite></cite>` we get a tooltip with this information.

BLOCK-LEVEL TAG

By default, block-level tags
expand to **fill the entire width** of their containing block

`<h1>` `</h1>`

`<p>` `</p>`

`<blockquote>` `</blockquote>`

`<section>` `</section>`

`<article>` `</article>`

`<div>` `</div>`

`` ``

`` ``

INLINE TAG

only take up as much width as their contained content
(opposite of a “block-level tag”)

``

`<a>`

``

``

`<small>`

``

INLINE TAG

<p>This is normal text.This text is italicized.</p>

This text appears bold.

<small>This text appears as small or fine print like disclaimers, caveats, or legal restrictions, such as copyrights.</small>

 denotes something important

 denotes emphasized text

** Screen readers use these tags to tell user these words have more weight or emphasis than the rest

INLINE TAG

`` has replaced `<i></i>` for italics for the most part

`` has replaced `` for bold for the most part

According to the HTML 5 specification:

- `` tag should be used as a LAST resort when no other tag is more appropriate
- Headings should be denoted with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags
- Emphasized text should be denoted with the `` tag
- Important text should be denoted with the `` tag
- Marked/highlighted text should use the `<mark>` tag

http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp