

web final

by Usama Ejaz

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National University of Sciences & Technology
School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
Department of Computing

CS-344: Web Engineering (3+1)

BESE-9AB

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ASSIGNMENT # 1

SUBMITTED TO: **Dr. Qaiser Riaz**

SUBMITTED BY:

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Date of Submission: 8th November, 2020

Description of the Assignment:

HTML is the standard markup language which is widely used over world wide web to create web pages. Over the passage of time, various versions of HTML have been released. HTML5 is the latest version of HTML which is adapted by W3C in 2008.

Your task

Write a detailed report on HTML5 including:

- What are the new features/tags introduced in HTML5. Following must be included in the report:
 - New semantic elements like <header>, <footer>, <article>, and <section>.
 - New attributes of form elements like number, date, time, calendar, and range.
 - New graphic elements: <svg> and <canvas>.
 - New multimedia elements: <audio> and <video>.
- A comparison with HTML4: What is no more supported in HTML5
- It's a group task
- Report must include at least 10 pages.
- **Use the assignment template shared on LMS.** A submission in any other format will result into deduction of marks.
- The title page of the report must include assignment number, names and IDs of group members, and Class with section (e.g. BESE-9A)
- Each group must submit only a single report.

Important: Feel free to browse online literature to search related contents but your report must be your own work. A similarity index of above 15% will get a straight '0'.

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HTML5: What's New in the Latest HTML Release?

Authors: Usama Ejaz, Hammad Ahmad, Ahmad Bilal

Semantic Tags introduced in html 5

The following semantic tags have been introduced in html (Penland, n.d.). We'll discuss most of the mentioned tags below. The elements that are added by html5 are:

- ¹ header
- main
- nav
- article
- section
- aside
- address
- footer

Header Tag <header>

Description

Header tag usually contains the introductory material of a webpage. It usually comprises of navigational and introductory content. More commonly, header tags are used as a placeholder for a website's logo, a search bar or other components. Although the header tag is most commonly used only once in a webpage but it can also be used to specify the header of an article, section or any other piece of content on the page.

Usage

No tag omissions are allowed. The starting and ending tags are both required. A <header> element should be a descendent of an <address>, <footer> or <header> element. The <header> element doesn't introduce a new section, it is supposed to comprise of a section's heading; usually h1 – h6 tags.

History

The <header> tag was called <head> in the previous versions of HTML. It was actually existant for a long time. It was later introduced in HTML5 with a new name i.e. <header>

Example

Below is an example of <header> tag.


HTML Demo: <header>
Reset

HTML

CSS

```

1 <header>
2   <h1>Usama Ahmad Hammad</h1>
3 </header>
4
5 <main>
6   <p>This is our assignment 1 of Web Engineering :D </p>
7 </main>
8

```

Output

Usama Ahmad Hammad

This is our assignment 1 of Web Engineering :D

Compatibility

Below is the compatibility information regarding <header> tag.

	Desktop						Mobile					
	Chrome	Edge	Firefox	Internet Explorer	Opera	Safari	Android webview	Chrome for Android	Firefox for Android	Opera for Android	Safari on iOS	Samsung Internet
header	5	12	4	9	11.1	5	Yes	Yes	4	11.1	4.2	Yes

Footer Tag <footer>

Description


The <footer> component is a basic component used to recognize the footer of a page, report, article, or area. A <footer> normally contains copyright and author data or navigational links relating to the content of the parent component.

Usage

No tag omissions are allowed. The starting and ending tags are both required. A `<footer>` element should be a descendent of an `<address>`, `<footer>` or `<header>` element. The `<footer>` element doesn't introduce a new section, it is usually comprised of an `<address>` element.

Example

Below is an example of `<footer>` tag.

 **HTML Demo: <footer>** Reset

HTML

CSS

```
1 <article>
2   <h1>How to get full marks from Sir Qaiser.</h1>
3   <ol>
4     <li>Write a beautiful assignment.</li>
5     <li>Properly divide the work.</li>
6     <li>Pray to God. </li>
7   </ol>
8   <footer>
9     <p>© 2020 All rights reserved</p>
10  </footer>
11 </article>
12
```

Output

How to get full marks from Sir Qaiser.

1. Write a beautiful assignment.
2. Properly divide the work.
3. Pray to God.

© 2020 All rights reserved

Compatibility

Below is the compatibility information regarding `<footer>` tag.

	Desktop						Mobile					
	Chrome	Edge	Firefox	Internet Explorer	Opera	Safari	Android webview	Chrome for Android	Firefox for Android	Opera for Android	Safari on iOS	Samsung Internet
footer	5	12	4	9	11.1	5	Yes	Yes	4	11.1	4.2	Yes

Article Tag <article>

Description

The <article> component comprises of an independent structure; usually in a report, page, application, or site, which is expected to be completely reusable. For example, a gathering post, a magazine or paper article, or a blog passage, an item card, a client submitted remark, an intuitive gadget or contraption.

Usage

No tag omissions are allowed. The starting and ending tags are both required. An <article> should not be a descendent of an <address> tag. Typically, <article> element includes a heading (h1 – h6) to identify an article.

Example

Below is an example of the <article> tag.

HTML Demo: <article>

Reset

HTMLCSS

```
1 <article class="forecast">
2   <h1>Marks Distribution</h1>
3   <article class="day-forecast">
4     <h2>Usama Ejaz</h2>
5     <p>10/10 Excellent</p>
6   </article>
7   <article class="day-forecast">
8     <h2>Hammad Ahmad</h2>
9     <p>10/10 Good</p>
10  </article>
11  <article class="day-forecast">
12    <h2>Ahmad Shaikh</h2>
13    <p>10/10 Good</p>
14  </article>
```

Output

Marks Distribution

Usama Ejaz
10/10 Excellent

Hammad Ahmad
10/10 Good

Ahmad Shaikh
10/10 Good

Compatibility

Below is the compatibility information regarding <article> tag.

	Chrome	Edge	Firefox	Internet Explorer	Opera	Safari	Android webview	Chrome for Android	Firefox for Android	Opera for Android	Safari on iOS	Samsung Internet
article	5	12	4	9	11.1	5	Yes	Yes	4	11.1	4.2	Yes

Section Tag <section>

Description

The <section> component is utilized to distinguish content that is a significant sub-part of a bigger page. For instance, on the off chance that you've posted a long-structure digital book in HTML design, it is sensible to envelop every part by a section component. In the same manner, in the event that you have a sidebar that contains four areas – advertisements, a search bar, related posts, and a bulletin information exchange structure – it would be alright to enclose every one of these four segments by <section> tag.

Usage

There is some disarray about when to utilize a section and when to utilize a div. Here's a decent dependable guideline for you to know when to utilize each:

- Utilize a div in case you're wrapping up some content simply to make it simpler to style it or to make it simpler for some JavaScript code to interact with it.
- A guideline is that a section should logically appear in the outline of a document.
- <section> should not be used in place of <div>. That is; it should not be used as an generic container to wrapper.

No tag omissions are allowed. The starting and ending tags are both required. A <section> should not be a descendent of an <address> tag. Typically, <section> element includes a heading (h1 – h6) to identify it.

Example

Below is an example of the <section> tag.

The screenshot shows a web application titled "HTML Demo: <section>". It has a "Reset" button in the top right corner. Below the title, there are two tabs: "HTML" and "CSS", with "HTML" currently selected. The HTML editor displays the following code:

```
1 <h1>How to get A grade in WE</h1>
2 <section>
3   <h2>Method 1</h2>
4   <p>Work hard and work smart.</p>
5 </section>
6
7 <section>
8   <h2>Method 2</h2>
9   <p>Cry hard and pray to God.</p>
10 </section>
11
```

To the right of the code editor is a preview window labeled "Output". It displays the rendered HTML as follows:

How to get A grade in WE

Method 1















Work hard and work smart.

Method 2

Cry hard and pray to God.

Compatibility

Below is the compatibility information regarding <section> tag.

												
	 Chrome	 Edge	 Firefox	 Internet Explorer	 Opera	 Safari	 Android webview	 Chrome for Android	 Firefox for Android	 Opera for Android	 Safari on iOS	 Samsung Internet
section	5	12	4	9	11.1	5	Yes	Yes	4	11.1	4.2	Yes

Nav Tag <Nav>

Description

<nav> Tag is used to show a part of web page whose main aim is to provide us with navigational links. The links may point to the same document or they may point to other documents. For example, menus and indexes.

Usage

No tag omissions are allowed. The starting and ending tags are both required. It can be a descendent of any element that accepts flow content. <nav> is mainly used for a big block containing navigation links. For example <footer> contains many navigation links. A webpage can have many <nav> elements.

Example

Below is an example of the <nav> tag.

HTML Demo: <nav>
Reset

HTML

CSS

```

1 <nav class="crumbs">
2   <ol>
3     <li class="crumb"><a href="bikes">Usama</a></li>
4     <li class="crumb"><a href="bikes/bmx">Hammad</a></li>
5     <li class="crumb">Ahmad Shaikh</li>
6   </ol>
7 </nav>
8
9 <h1>Web Engineering</h1>
10 <p>This is assignment 1 of Web Engineering</p>
11

```

Output

[Usama](#) > [Hammad](#) > Ahmad Shaikh

Web Engineering

This is assignment 1 of Web Engineering

Compatibility

Below is the compatibility information regarding the <nav> tag.

	PC						Mobile					
	Chrome	Edge	Firefox	Internet Explorer	Opera	Safari	Android webview	Chrome for Android	Firefox for Android	Opera for Android	Safari on iOS	Samsung Internet
nav	5	12	4	9	11.1	5	Yes	Yes	4	11.1	4.2	Yes

New attributes of form elements introduced in Html 5

Following are the new attributes that are included in HTML5:

- Number
- Date
- Time
- Calendar
- Range
- Placeholder
- List & datalist
- Autofocus
- Autocomplete
- Formmethod
- Novalidate
- Formnovalidate
- Form
- Name

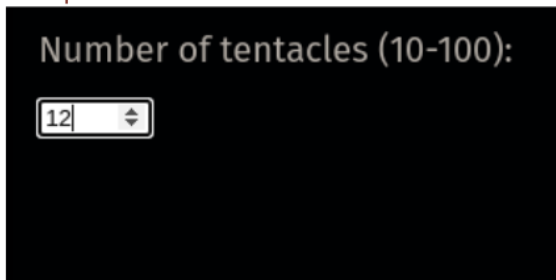
<Number>

This attribute let the user type number in the input element within a specific range.

Code:

```
1 <label for="tentacles">Number of tentacles (10-  
  100):</label>  
2  
3 <input type="number" id="tentacles"  
  name="tentacles"  
4     min="10" max="100">  
5
```

Output:



Number of tentacles (10-100):

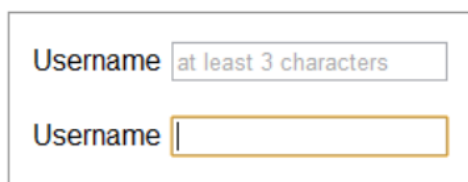
12

The screenshot shows a web form with a label "Number of tentacles (10-100):" and a corresponding number input field. The input field contains the value "12".

<Placeholder>

This attribute allows us to set placeholder text in the webpage.

like in the below diagram. In the HTML4 we have to use the value attribute to set the placeholder.



Username at least 3 characters

Username

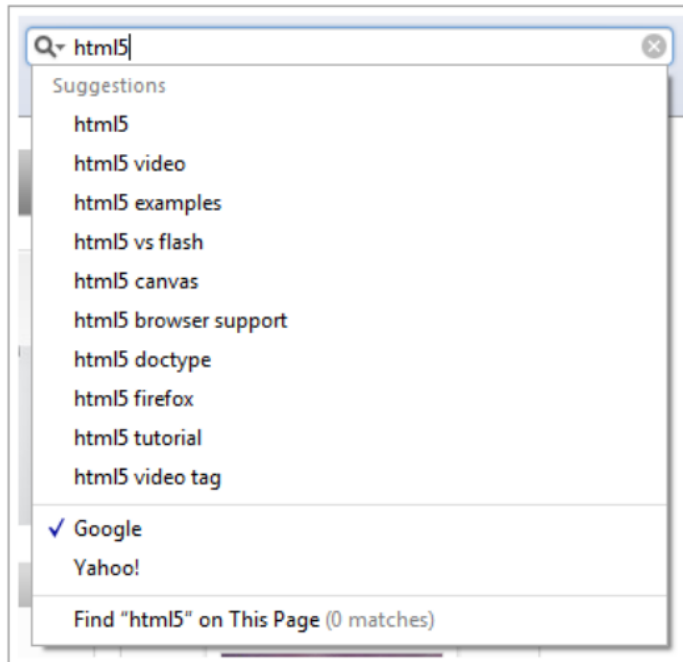
The diagram shows two examples of placeholder text in a form. The first example shows a text input field with the placeholder text "at least 3 characters". The second example shows a text input field with the placeholder text "Username".

Code for placeholder attribute:

```
<input type="text" name="user-name" id="user-name"  
placeholder="at least 3 characters">
```

<List and Datalist>

This attribute is used to display a list of options or suggestions with an input field. It's value should be the same as the id of the datalist that is in the same document.



<autofocus>

This attribute creates a bounding box across the input area that focus our attention there. And when we click anywhere else the bounding box is removed. That's why it's called the autofocus attribute.

We can use this in code as follows:

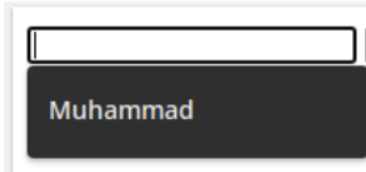
```
<input type="text" name="first-name" id="first-name"  
autofocus>
```

Like it creates a bounding box on the input.

hex codes are always preceeded with a # sign

<autocomplete>

This attribute is used to display suggestions related to the earlier input the user has typed before.



This is a boolean attribute that is enabled by default but you can disable it by using following code.

```
<input type="text" name="first-name" id="first-name" autocomplete="off">
```

<formmethod>

It specifies which HTML method would be use to submit the form data

<novalidate> and <formnovalidate>

These two attribute are also boolean type attribute and indicates that it's not necessary to validate the form after submission.

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

Formnovalidate attribute can only be used with submit or image input based types. while the novalidate attribute is only used on form elements.

<form>

It is used to link input, textarea or select elements with the form. This form attribute shows that at any time these three elements can be moved away from the form without any problem means it doesn't need to be a child element of form.

```
<input type="button" name="sort-l-h" form="sort">
```

<name>

This attribute is used to specify the name of a form element like first name, last name.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body style="text-align:center;">
  <h1 style="color:green;">
    Web Assignment
  </h1>

  <h2>HTML Form name Attribute.</h2>
  <form id="users" action="#" name="Ahmad">
    First name:

    <input type="text" name="fname"
value="Ahmad">
    <br> Last name:

    <input type="text" name="lname"
value="Bilal">
    <br>

    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```


Output:

Web Assignment

HTML Form name Attribute.

First name:

Last name:

<date>

This attribute is used to specify date in the form.

```
<form id="users" action="#" name="Ahmad">
  First name:

  <input type="text" name="fname" value="Ahmad">
  <br> Last name:

  <input type="text" name="lname" value="Bilal">
  <br>
  <label for="birthday">Birthday:</label>
  <input type="date" id="birthday" name="birthday">

  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Output:

Web Assignment

HTML Form name Attribute.

First name:

Last name:

Birthday:

<time>

This attribute allows the user to choose time.

Code:

```
<form id="users" action="#" name="Ahmad">
  First name:

  <input type="text" name="fname" value="Ahmad">
  <br> Last name:

  <input type="text" name="lname" value="Bilal">
  <br>
  <label for="appt">Select a time:</label>
  <input type="time" id="appt" name="appt">

  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Output:

Web Assignment

HTML Time Attribute.

First name:

Last name:

Select a time:

<range>

This attribute allow us to choose a range of values in the html document.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>Display a Range Field</h1>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="vol">Volume (between 0 and 50):</label>
  <input type="range" id="vol" name="vol" min="0" max="50">
  <input type="submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Display a Range Field

Volume (between 0 and 50): 

New graphic elements introduced in Html 5

4

<svg>

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is used to display graphics on the page.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<svg width="100" height="100">
  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40"
    stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />
  Sorry, your browser does not support inline SVG.
</svg>

</body>
</html>
```

By using this code a circle would be displayed on the screen.

Output:



<canvas>

The canvas element is also used to display graphics on the screen. But javascript can only be used to draw those graphics as it is only a container for graphics.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The canvas element</h1>

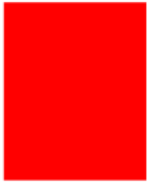
<canvas id="myCanvas">Your browser does not support the canvas tag.</canvas>

<script>
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
ctx.fillStyle = "#FF0000";
ctx.fillRect(0, 0, 80, 100);
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

Display:

The canvas element



New Multimedia Elements introduced in Html 5

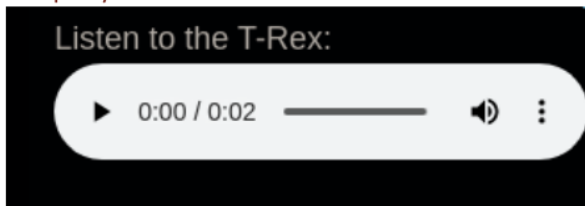
<audio>

This tag is used to display audio content on the web page such as music.

Code:

```
1 <figure>
2   <figcaption>Listen to the T-Rex:</figcaption>
3   <audio
4     controls
5     src="/media/cc0-audio/t-rex-roar.mp3">
6     Your browser does not support the
7     <code>audio</code> element.
8   </audio>
9 </figure>
10
```

Display:



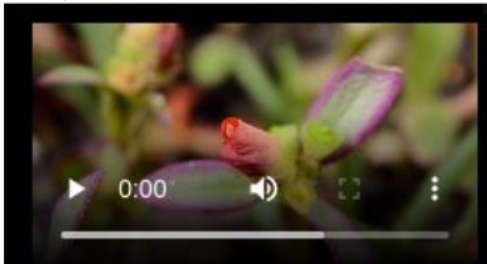
<video>

This attribute is used to display video on the web page which can also support video playback. It can also be used to embed audio but the specific audio element would be more appropriate.

Code:

```
1 <video controls width="250">
2
3   <source src="/media/cc0-videos/flower.webm"
4         type="video/webm">
5
6   <source src="/media/cc0-videos/flower.mp4"
7         type="video/mp4">
8
9   Sorry, your browser doesn't support embedded
  videos.
10 </video>
```

Output:



Differences between HTML5 and HTML4

HTML5 is the latest version of the markup language HTML. It is used for presenting and structuring content over the internet. HTML5 was released on January 22nd, 2008. It's major goals were to improve the language in terms of readability for humans and consistency for computers. HTML5 also introduced modern multimedia haggelling to the markup language.

HTML5 is more simple as compared to HTML4, it has better error handling, produces more consistent results across different web browsers, has multimedia support. HTML5 is constantly changing with addition and removal of tags

Many new "tags" were also included. For native handling of multimedia like video, audio and image tags like <video>, <audio> and <canvas> were added along with many others. Following is the list of new tags introduced .

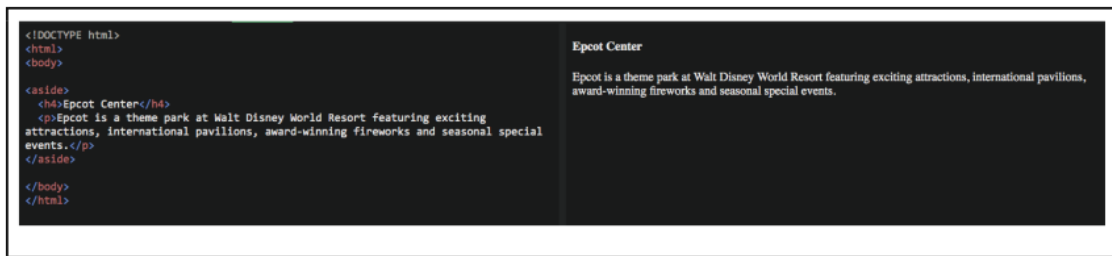
1. <article>

This tag is used to write independent and self-contained content. Which could be distributed independently separate from the rest of the website

<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <h1>The article element</h1> <article> <h2>Apple Inc</h2> <p>Apple is one of the leading tech company of the current century. They make every thing from Desktop computers to smart watches, but mst of their revenue is generated from their iconic lines of phones</p> </article> </body> </html></pre>	<h3>The article element</h3> <h4>Apple Inc</h4> <p>Apple is one of the leading tech company of the current century. They make every thing from Desktop computers to smart watches, but mst of their revenue is generated from their iconic lines of phones</p>
---	--

2. <aside >

This tag is used for content that is separate from the rest of the page. It is mostly used for side bars



3. *<audio>*

This is for native support for audio files



4. *<canvas>*

This creates an empty rectangle on the page for graphics. Javascript is used to draw the graphic



5. *<command>*

This is used to link javascript code to an html element

6. *<datalist>*

The datalist tag is used to make a dropdown menu.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The datalist element</h1>

<form action="/action_page.php" method="get">
  <label for="browser">this is the data list:</label>
  <input list="browsers" name="browser" id="browser">
  <datalist id="browsers">
    <option value="Edge">
    <option value="Firefox">
    <option value="Chrome">
    <option value="Opera">
    <option value="Safari">
  </datalist>
</form>

</body>
</html>

```

The datalist element

this is the data list:

- Edge
- Firefox
- Chrome
- Opera
- Safari

7. <details>

Used to provide extra information that the user can expand or contract on demand

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The details element</h1>

<details>
  <summary>Epcot Center</summary>
  <p>Epcot is a theme park at Walt Disney World Resort featuring exciting attractions, international pavilions, award-winning fireworks and seasonal special events.</p>
</details>

</body>
</html>

```

The details element

▼ Epcot Center

Epcot is a theme park at Walt Disney World Resort featuring exciting attractions, international pavilions, award-winning fireworks and seasonal special events.

8. <embed>

This tag creates a container for an external resource. Something present outside the current website

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The embed element</h1>

<embed type="image/jpeg" src="pic_trulli.jpg" width="300" height="200">

</body>
</html>

```

The embed element



9. <figure>

It is used to add an image and mose caption to the page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The figure and figcaption element</h1>

<figure>
  
  <figcaption>Fig.1 - Trulli, Puglia, Italy.</figcaption>
</figure>

</body>
</html>
```

The figure and figcaption element



Fig.1 - Trulli, Puglia, Italy.

10. <footer>

Tag for the content at the bottom of the webpage

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The footer element</h1>

<footer>
  <p>Author: Hege Refsnes<br>
  <a href="mailto:hege@example.com">hege@example.com</a></p>
</footer>

</body>
</html>
```

The footer element

Author: Hege Refsnes
hege@example.com

11. <header>

Container for content at the top or beginning of the webpage

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<article>
  <header>
    <h1>A heading here</h1>
    <p>Posted by John Doe</p>
    <p>Some additional information here</p>
  </header>
</article>

</body>
</html>
```

A heading here

Posted by John Doe

Some additional information here

12. <mark>

Highlight a part of text

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The mark element</h1>

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The mark element

Do not forget to buy **milk** today.

13. <meter>

Used to indicate progress or consumption

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The meter element</h1>

<p>The meter element is used to display a gauge:</p>


<label for="disk_c">Disk usage C:</label>
<meter id="disk_c" value="2" min="0" max="10">2 out of 10</meter><br>


<label for="disk_d">Disk usage D:</label>
<meter id="disk_d" value="0.6">68%</meter>

</body>
</html>
```

The meter element

The meter element is used to display a gauge:

Disk usage C: 

Disk usage D: 

14. <nav>

Used to contain navigation links

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The nav element</h1>

<p>The nav element defines a set of navigation links:</p>

<nav>
<a href="/html/">HTML</a> |
<a href="/css/">CSS</a> |
<a href="/js/">JavaScript</a> |
<a href="/python/">Python</a>
</nav>

</body>
</html>
```

The nav element

The nav element defines a set of navigation links:

[HTML](#) | [CSS](#) | [JavaScript](#) | [Python](#)

15. <output>

Display output dynamically

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The output element</h1>

<form oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">
<input type="range" id="a" value="50">
<input type="number" id="b" value="25">
<output name="x" for="a b"></output>
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

The output element

+ =

Note: The output element is not supported in Edge 12 (or earlier).

16. <progress>

Indicate progress of download/upload

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The progress element</h1>

<label for="file">Downloading progress:</label>
<progress id="file" value="32" max="100"> 32% </progress>

</body>
</html>
```

The progress element

Downloading progress:

17. <ruby>

Used to annotate text

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The ruby and rt elements</h1>

<ruby>
漢 <rt> annotation </rt>
</ruby>
</body>
</html>

```

The ruby and rt elements

漢

18. <time>

Used to write formatted time

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The time element</h1>

<p>Open from <time>10:00</time> to <time>21:00</time> every weekday.</p>
<p>I have a date on <time datetime="2008-02-14 20:00">Valentines day</time>.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> The time element does not render as anything special in any of the
major browsers.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

The time element

Open from 10:00 to 21:00 every weekday.

I have a date on Valentines day.

Note: The time element does not render as anything special in any of the major browsers.

19. <video>

Tag to hold video multimedia

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<video width="400" controls>
  <source src="mov_bbb.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="mov_bbb.ogg" type="video/ogg">
  Your browser does not support HTML video.
</video>
</body>
</html>

```



20. <wbr>

Used to indicate the position where the text should break in case.

The wbr element

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

Try to shrink the browser window, to view how the very long word in the paragraph below will break:

web final

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