

Content

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Basic HTML and HTML5: Introduction to HTML5 ElementsPassed

HTML5 introduces more descriptive HTML tags. These include main, header, footer, nav, video, article, section and others.

These tags give a descriptive structure to your HTML, make your HTML easier to read, and help with Search Engine Optimization (SEO) and accessibility. The main HTML5 tag helps search engines and other developers find the main content of your page.

Example usage, a main element with two child elements nested inside it:

```
<main>

  <h1>Hello World</h1>

  <p>Hello Paragraph</p>

</main>
```

Note: Many of the new HTML5 tags and their benefits are covered in the Applied Accessibility section.

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Basic HTML and HTML5: Link to Internal Sections of a Page with Anchor ElementsPassed

a (anchor) elements can also be used to create internal links to jump to different sections within a webpage.

To create an internal link, you assign a link's href attribute to a hash symbol # plus the value of the id attribute

for the element that you want to internally link to, usually further down the page. You then need to add the same id

attribute to the element you are linking to. An id is an attribute that uniquely describes an element.

Below is an example of an internal anchor link and its target element:

```
<a href="#contacts-header">Contacts</a>
```

...

```
<h2 id="contacts-header">Contacts</h2>
```

When users click the Contacts link, they'll be taken to the section of the webpage with the Contacts header element.

target is an anchor tag attribute that specifies where to open the link and the value "_blank" specifies to open the link in a new tab

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Basic HTML and HTML5: Use HTML5 to Require a FieldPassed

You can require specific form fields so that your user will not be able to submit your form until he or she has filled them out.

For example, if you wanted to make a text input field required, you can just add the attribute required

within your input element,

like this: `<input type="text" required>`

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Basic HTML and HTML5: Use the value attribute with Radio Buttons and Checkboxes

When a form gets submitted, the data is sent to the server and includes entries for the options selected. Inputs of type radio and checkbox report their values from the value attribute.

For example:

```
<label for="indoor">
```

```
  <input id="indoor" value="indoor" type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor">Indoor
```

```
</label>
```

```
<label for="outdoor">
```

```
  <input id="outdoor" value="outdoor" type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor">Outdoor
```

```
</label>
```

Here, you have two radio inputs. When the user submits the form with the indoor option selected, the form data will include the line: indoor-outdoor=indoor. This is from the name and value attributes of the "indoor" input.

If you omit the value attribute, the submitted form data uses the default value, which is on. In this scenario, if the user clicked the "indoor" option and submitted the form, the resulting form data would be indoor-outdoor=on, which is not useful. So the value attribute needs to be set to something to identify the option.

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Basic HTML and HTML5: Check Radio Buttons and Checkboxes by Default

You can set a checkbox or radio button to be checked by default using the **checked attribute**.

To do this, just add the word "checked" to the inside of an input element. For example:

```
<input type="radio" name="test-name" checked>
```

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Basic HTML and HTML5: Declare the Doctype of an HTML Document

The challenges so far have covered specific HTML elements and their uses. However, there are a few elements that give overall structure to your page, and should be included in every HTML document.

At the top of your document, you need to tell the browser which version of HTML your page is using. HTML is an evolving language, and is updated regularly. Most major browsers support the latest specification, which is HTML5. However, older web pages may use previous versions of the language.

You tell the browser this information by adding the `<!DOCTYPE ...>` tag on the first line, where the ... part is the version of HTML. For HTML5, you use `<!DOCTYPE html>`.

The ! and uppercase DOCTYPE is important, especially for older browsers. The html is not case sensitive.

Next, the rest of your HTML code needs to be wrapped in html tags. The opening `<html>` goes directly below the `<!DOCTYPE html>` line, and the closing `</html>` goes at the end of the page.

Here's an example of the page structure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

<!-- Your HTML code goes here -->

</html>

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