

# HTML5

## Notes for Professionals

### Chapter 12: Linking Resources

Attribute	Details
charset	Specifies the character encoding of the linked document.
crossorigin	Specifies how the element handles cross origin requests.
href	Specifies the location of the linked document.
hreflang	Specifies the language of the link in the linked document.
media	Specifies on what device the linked document will be displayed, often used with the <link> element.
rel	Specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document.
rev	Specifies the size of the linked resource. Only when rel="preload".
size	Specifies where the linked document is to be loaded.
target	Specifies the media type of the linked document.
type	Specifies a base64 encoded hash (sha256, sha384, or sha512) of the linked document to verify its legitimacy.
integrity	

#### Section 12.1: JavaScript

**Synchronous**  
`<script src="path/to/js"></script>`

Standard practice is to place JavaScript code just before the closing </body> tag. This allows your site's visitors to show up more quickly and encourages your JavaScript elements that haven't loaded yet.

**Asynchronous**  
`<script src="path/to/js" async></script>`

Another alternative, when the JavaScript code being loaded is not necessary for the page to load, is to use the `async` attribute. Using `async` means the browser will load the script asynchronously, speeding up the page load. Using `async` means the browser will load the script once it is fully downloaded, without interrupting the HTML parsing in order to support elements that haven't loaded yet.

**Deferred**  
`<script src="path/to/js" defer></script>`

Deferred scripts are like `async` scripts, with the exception that the parsing is fully paused. Deferred scripts are guaranteed to be loaded in the order of the scripts.

`<noscript>`  
`<noscript>JavaScript disabled</noscript>`

The `<noscript>` element defines content to be displayed if the user has scripts disabled or if the browser does not support using scripts. The `<noscript>` tag can be placed in either the `<head>` or the `<body>`.

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### Chapter 17: Input Control Elements

Parameter	Details
class	Indicates the class of the input.
id	Indicates the ID of the input.
type	Indicates the type of input control to display. Acceptable values are <code>button</code> , <code>checkbox</code> , <code>text</code> , <code>tel</code> , <code>url</code> , <code>email</code> , <code>password</code> , <code>date</code> , <code>time</code> , <code>number</code> , <code>range</code> , <code>color</code> , <code>checkbox</code> , <code>radio</code> , <code>file</code> , <code>submit</code> , <code>image</code> , <code>reset</code> , and <code>button</code> . Defaults to <code>text</code> if not specified, if the value is invalid, or if the browser does not support the type specified.
name	Indicates the name of the input.
disabled	Boolean value that indicates the input should be disabled. Disabled controls cannot be edited, are not sent on form submissions, and cannot receive focus.
checked	When the value of the type attribute is <code>radio</code> or <code>checkbox</code> , the presence of this Boolean attribute indicates that the control is selected by default; otherwise it is ignored.
multiple	HTML5 Indicates multiple files or values can be passed (Applies only to <code>file</code> and <code>email</code> type inputs).
placeholder	HTML5 A hint to the user of what can be entered in the control. The placeholder text must not contain carriage returns or line-feeds.
autocomplete	HTML5 Indicates whether the value of the control can be automatically completed by the browser. Boolean value that indicates the input is not editable. Readonly controls are still sent on form submission, but will not receive focus. HTML5: This attribute is ignored when the value of type attribute is either set to <code>hidden</code> , <code>range</code> , <code>color</code> , <code>checkbox</code> , <code>radio</code> , <code>file</code> or <code>button</code> .
readonly	HTML5 Indicates a value must be present or the element must be checked in order for the form to be submitted.
required	An alternative text for images, in case they are not displayed.
alt	The <code>&lt;input&gt;</code> element should get the focus when page loads.
autofocus	Specifies the value of <code>&lt;input&gt;</code> element.
value	The <code>value</code> attribute specifies the legal number intervals. It works with the following input types: <code>number</code> , <code>range</code> , <code>date</code> , <code>datetime-local</code> , <code>month</code> , <code>time</code> and <code>week</code> .
step	

A key component of interactive web systems, input tags are HTML elements designed to take a specific form of input from users. Different types of input elements can regulate the data entered to fit a specified format and provide security to password entry.

#### Section 17.1: Text

The most basic input type and the default input if no type is specified. This input type defines a single-line text field with line breaks automatically removed from the input value. All other characters can be entered into this. `<input type="text">` elements are used within a `<form>` element to declare input controls that allow users to input data.

##### Syntax

`<input type="text">`

or without specifying a type, using the default attributes:

`<input>`

The default width of a text field input is 20 characters. This can be changed by specifying a value for the `size` attribute like this:

`<input type="text" size="50">`

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### Chapter 20: Sectioning Elements

#### Section 20.1: Nav Element

The `<nav>` element is primarily intended to be used for sections that contain main navigation blocks for the website; this can include links to other parts of the web page (e.g. anchors for a table of contents) or other pages entirely.

##### Inline items

The following will display an inline set of hyperlinks:

```
<nav>
  <a href="https://google.com">Google</a>
  <a href="https://www.yahoo.com">Yahoo</a>
  <a href="https://www.bing.com">Bing</a>
</nav>
```

##### Use list items when needed

If the content represents a list of items, use a list item to show this and enhance the user experience. Note the `role="navigation"`, more on this below.

```
<nav role="navigation">
  <ul>
    <li><a href="https://google.com">Google</li>
    <li><a href="https://www.yahoo.com">Yahoo</li>
    <li><a href="https://www.bing.com">Bing</li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

##### Avoid unnecessary usage

`<footer>` elements may have a list of links to other parts of the site (FAQ, T&C, etc.). The `footer` element alone is sufficient in this case, you don't need to further wrap your links with a `<nav>` element in the `<footer>`.

```
<!-- The <nav> is not required in the <footer> -->
<footer>
  <a href="#">...</a>
</footer>
```

```
<!-- The footer alone is sufficient -->
<footer>
  <a href="#">...</a>
</footer>
```

##### Notes:

- `<main>` `<section>` descendants are not allowed within a `<nav>`.

Adding a `role="navigation"` `data-role` to the `<nav>` element is advised to aid user agents that don't support HTML5 and also to provide more context for those that do.

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# Contents

<b>About</b>	1
<b>Chapter 1: Getting started with HTML</b>	2
<a href="#">Section 1.1: Hello World</a>	2
<b>Chapter 2: Doctypes</b>	5
<a href="#">Section 2.1: Adding the Doctype</a>	5
<a href="#">Section 2.2: HTML 5 Doctype</a>	5
<b>Chapter 3: Headings</b>	6
<a href="#">Section 3.1: Using Headings</a>	6
<b>Chapter 4: Paragraphs</b>	7
<a href="#">Section 4.1: HTML Paragraphs</a>	7
<b>Chapter 5: Text Formatting</b>	8
<a href="#">Section 5.1: Highlighting</a>	8
<a href="#">Section 5.2: Bold, Italic, and Underline</a>	8
<a href="#">Section 5.3: Abbreviation</a>	9
<a href="#">Section 5.4: Inserted, Deleted, or Stricken</a>	9
<a href="#">Section 5.5: Superscript and Subscript</a>	9
<b>Chapter 6: Anchors and Hyperlinks</b>	11
<a href="#">Section 6.1: Link to another site</a>	11
<a href="#">Section 6.2: Link to an anchor</a>	12
<a href="#">Section 6.3: Link to a page on the same site</a>	12
<a href="#">Section 6.4: Link that dials a number</a>	12
<a href="#">Section 6.5: Open link in new tab/window</a>	13
<a href="#">Section 6.6: Link that runs JavaScript</a>	13
<a href="#">Section 6.7: Link that runs email client</a>	14
<b>Chapter 7: Lists</b>	15
<a href="#">Section 7.1: Ordered List</a>	15
<a href="#">Section 7.2: Unordered List</a>	16
<a href="#">Section 7.3: Nested lists</a>	17
<a href="#">Section 7.4: Description List</a>	17
<b>Chapter 8: Tables</b>	19
<a href="#">Section 8.1: Simple Table</a>	19
<a href="#">Section 8.2: Spanning columns or rows</a>	19
<a href="#">Section 8.3: Column Groups</a>	20
<a href="#">Section 8.4: Table with thead, tbody, tfoot, and caption</a>	21
<a href="#">Section 8.5: Heading scope</a>	22
<b>Chapter 9: Comments</b>	24
<a href="#">Section 9.1: Creating comments</a>	24
<a href="#">Section 9.2: Commenting out whitespace between inline elements</a>	24
<b>Chapter 10: Classes and IDs</b>	26
<a href="#">Section 10.1: Giving an element a class</a>	26
<a href="#">Section 10.2: Giving an element an ID</a>	27
<a href="#">Section 10.3: Acceptable Values</a>	27
<a href="#">Section 10.4: Problems related to duplicated IDs</a>	29
<b>Chapter 11: Data Attributes</b>	30
<a href="#">Section 11.1: Older browsers support</a>	30
<a href="#">Section 11.2: Data Attribute Use</a>	30

<b>Chapter 12: Linking Resources</b>	31
<a href="#">Section 12.1: JavaScript</a>	31
<a href="#">Section 12.2: External CSS Stylesheet</a>	32
<a href="#">Section 12.3: Favicon</a>	32
<a href="#">Section 12.4: Alternative CSS</a>	32
<a href="#">Section 12.5: Resource Hint: dns-prefetch, prefetch, prerender</a>	33
<a href="#">Section 12.6: Link 'media' attribute</a>	33
<a href="#">Section 12.7: Prev and Next</a>	33
<a href="#">Section 12.8: Web Feed</a>	33
<b>Chapter 13: Include JavaScript Code in HTML</b>	35
<a href="#">Section 13.1: Handling disabled Javascript</a>	35
<a href="#">Section 13.2: Linking to an external JavaScript file</a>	35
<a href="#">Section 13.3: Directly including JavaScript code</a>	35
<a href="#">Section 13.4: Including a JavaScript file executing asynchronously</a>	35
<b>Chapter 14: Using HTML with CSS</b>	36
<a href="#">Section 14.1: External Stylesheet Use</a>	36
<a href="#">Section 14.2: Internal Stylesheet</a>	36
<a href="#">Section 14.3: Inline Style</a>	37
<a href="#">Section 14.4: Multiple Stylesheets</a>	37
<b>Chapter 15: Images</b>	38
<a href="#">Section 15.1: Creating an image</a>	38
<a href="#">Section 15.2: Choosing alt text</a>	38
<a href="#">Section 15.3: Responsive image using the srcset attribute</a>	39
<a href="#">Section 15.4: Responsive image using picture element</a>	40
<b>Chapter 16: Image Maps</b>	41
<a href="#">Section 16.1: Introduction to Image Maps</a>	41
<b>Chapter 17: Input Control Elements</b>	43
<a href="#">Section 17.1: Text</a>	43
<a href="#">Section 17.2: Checkbox and Radio Buttons</a>	44
<a href="#">Section 17.3: Input Validation</a>	46
<a href="#">Section 17.4: Color</a>	47
<a href="#">Section 17.5: Password</a>	48
<a href="#">Section 17.6: File</a>	48
<a href="#">Section 17.7: Button</a>	49
<a href="#">Section 17.8: Submit</a>	50
<a href="#">Section 17.9: Reset</a>	50
<a href="#">Section 17.10: Hidden</a>	50
<a href="#">Section 17.11: Tel</a>	50
<a href="#">Section 17.12: Email</a>	51
<a href="#">Section 17.13: Number</a>	51
<a href="#">Section 17.14: Range</a>	51
<a href="#">Section 17.15: Search</a>	51
<a href="#">Section 17.16: Image</a>	51
<a href="#">Section 17.17: Week</a>	52
<a href="#">Section 17.18: Url</a>	52
<a href="#">Section 17.19: DateTime-Local</a>	52
<a href="#">Section 17.20: Month</a>	52
<a href="#">Section 17.21: Time</a>	52
<a href="#">Section 17.22: DateTime (Global)</a>	53
<a href="#">Section 17.23: Date</a>	53

<b>Chapter 18: Forms</b>	54
<a href="#">Section 18.1: Submitting</a>	54
<a href="#">Section 18.2: Target attribute in form tag</a>	55
<a href="#">Section 18.3: Uploading Files</a>	55
<a href="#">Section 18.4: Grouping a few input fields</a>	55
<b>Chapter 19: Div Element</b>	57
<a href="#">Section 19.1: Basic usage</a>	57
<a href="#">Section 19.2: Nesting</a>	57
<b>Chapter 20: Sectioning Elements</b>	59
<a href="#">Section 20.1: Nav Element</a>	59
<a href="#">Section 20.2: Article Element</a>	60
<a href="#">Section 20.3: Main Element</a>	61
<a href="#">Section 20.4: Header Element</a>	62
<a href="#">Section 20.5: Footer Element</a>	63
<a href="#">Section 20.6: Section Element</a>	63
<b>Chapter 21: Navigation Bars</b>	64
<a href="#">Section 21.1: Basic Navigation Bar</a>	64
<a href="#">Section 21.2: HTML5 Navigation Bar</a>	64
<b>Chapter 22: Label Element</b>	65
<a href="#">Section 22.1: About Label</a>	65
<a href="#">Section 22.2: Basic Use</a>	65
<b>Chapter 23: Output Element</b>	67
<a href="#">Section 23.1: Output Element Using For and Form Attributes</a>	67
<a href="#">Section 23.2: Output Element with Attributes</a>	67
<b>Chapter 24: Void Elements</b>	68
<a href="#">Section 24.1: Void elements</a>	68
<b>Chapter 25: Media Elements</b>	69
<a href="#">Section 25.1: Audio</a>	69
<a href="#">Section 25.2: Video</a>	69
<a href="#">Section 25.3: Using `&lt;video&gt;` and `&lt;audio&gt;` element to display audio/video content</a>	69
<a href="#">Section 25.4: Video header or background</a>	70
<b>Chapter 26: Progress Element</b>	71
<a href="#">Section 26.1: Progress</a>	71
<a href="#">Section 26.2: Changing the color of a progress bar</a>	71
<a href="#">Section 26.3: HTML Fallback</a>	72
<b>Chapter 27: Selection Menu Controls</b>	73
<a href="#">Section 27.1: Select Menu</a>	73
<a href="#">Section 27.2: Options</a>	73
<a href="#">Section 27.3: Option Groups</a>	74
<a href="#">Section 27.4: Datalist</a>	74
<b>Chapter 28: Embed</b>	76
<a href="#">Section 28.1: Basic usage</a>	76
<a href="#">Section 28.2: Defining the MIME type</a>	76
<b>Chapter 29: IFrames</b>	77
<a href="#">Section 29.1: Basics of an Inline Frame</a>	77
<a href="#">Section 29.2: Sandboxing</a>	77
<a href="#">Section 29.3: Setting the Frame Size</a>	77
<a href="#">Section 29.4: Using the "srcdoc" Attribute</a>	78

Section 29.5: Using Anchors with IFrames .....	78
<b>Chapter 30: Content Languages .....</b>	<b>79</b>
Section 30.1: Base Document Language .....	79
Section 30.2: Element Language .....	79
Section 30.3: Elements with Multiple Languages .....	79
Section 30.4: Regional URLs .....	79
Section 30.5: Handling Attributes with Different Languages .....	79
<b>Chapter 31: SVG .....</b>	<b>81</b>
Section 31.1: Inline SVG .....	81
Section 31.2: Embedding external SVG files in HTML .....	81
Section 31.3: Embedding SVG using CSS .....	82
<b>Chapter 32: Canvas .....</b>	<b>83</b>
Section 32.1: Basic Example .....	83
Section 32.2: Drawing two rectangles on a <canvas> .....	83
<b>Chapter 33: Meta Information .....</b>	<b>85</b>
Section 33.1: Page Information .....	85
Section 33.2: Character Encoding .....	85
Section 33.3: Robots .....	86
Section 33.4: Social Media .....	86
Section 33.5: Mobile Layout Control .....	87
Section 33.6: Automatic Refresh .....	88
Section 33.7: Phone Number Recognition .....	88
Section 33.8: Automatic redirect .....	88
Section 33.9: Web App .....	89
<b>Chapter 34: Marking up computer code .....</b>	<b>90</b>
Section 34.1: Block with <pre> and <code> .....	90
Section 34.2: Inline with <code> .....	90
<b>Chapter 35: Marking-up Quotes .....</b>	<b>91</b>
Section 35.1: Inline with <q> .....	91
Section 35.2: Block with <blockquote> .....	91
<b>Chapter 36: Tabindex .....</b>	<b>93</b>
Section 36.1: Add an element to the tabbing order .....	93
Section 36.2: Remove an element from the tabbing order .....	93
Section 36.3: Define a custom tabbing order (not recommended) .....	93
<b>Chapter 37: Global Attributes .....</b>	<b>94</b>
Section 37.1: Contenteditable Attribute .....	94
<b>Chapter 38: HTML 5 Cache .....</b>	<b>95</b>
Section 38.1: Basic Example of HTML5 cache .....	95
<b>Chapter 39: HTML Event Attributes .....</b>	<b>96</b>
Section 39.1: HTML Form Events .....	96
Section 39.2: Keyboard Events .....	96
<b>Chapter 40: Character Entities .....</b>	<b>97</b>
Section 40.1: Character Entities in HTML .....	97
Section 40.2: Common Special Characters .....	97
<b>Chapter 41: ARIA .....</b>	<b>98</b>
Section 41.1: role="presentation" .....	98
Section 41.2: role="alert" .....	98
Section 41.3: role="alertdialog" .....	98

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