

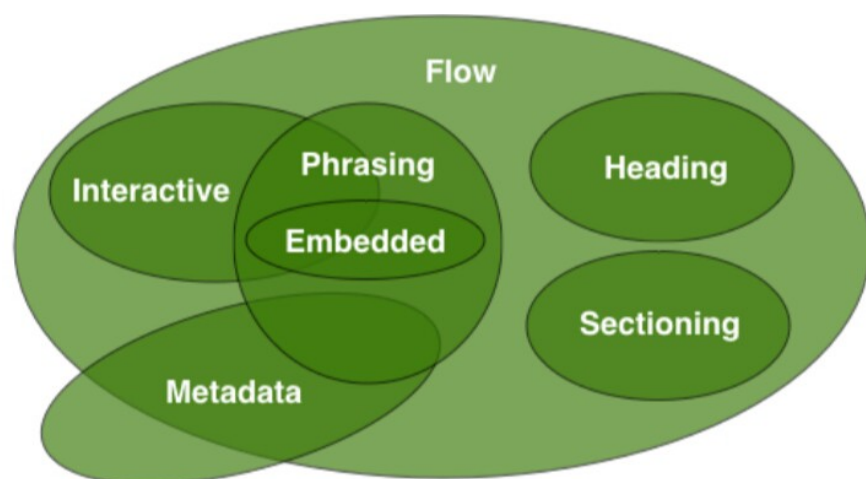
HTML basics

1. Philosophy of HTML5

Contents Model : Contents 와 이의 흐름에 적합한 유연한 구조의 Structure.

이러한 구조를 'Semantic'하다고 한다.

- Flow Contents : 가장중요.
컨텐츠들의 흐름을 하나의 컨텐츠로 정의하며,
기본 구성 요소.
- Meta-data Contents : 컨텐츠의 속성, 관계, 플로우를 기술
- Sectioning Contents : 하나의 컨텐츠의 물리적 단위
- Heading Contents : Sectioning 의 Title.
- Parsing Contents : Text. 컨텐츠를 구성하는 최소단위
- Embedded Contents : 다른 리소스로부터 삽입되는 컨텐츠
- Interactive Contents : 사용자와 상호작용하도록 고안된
컨텐츠

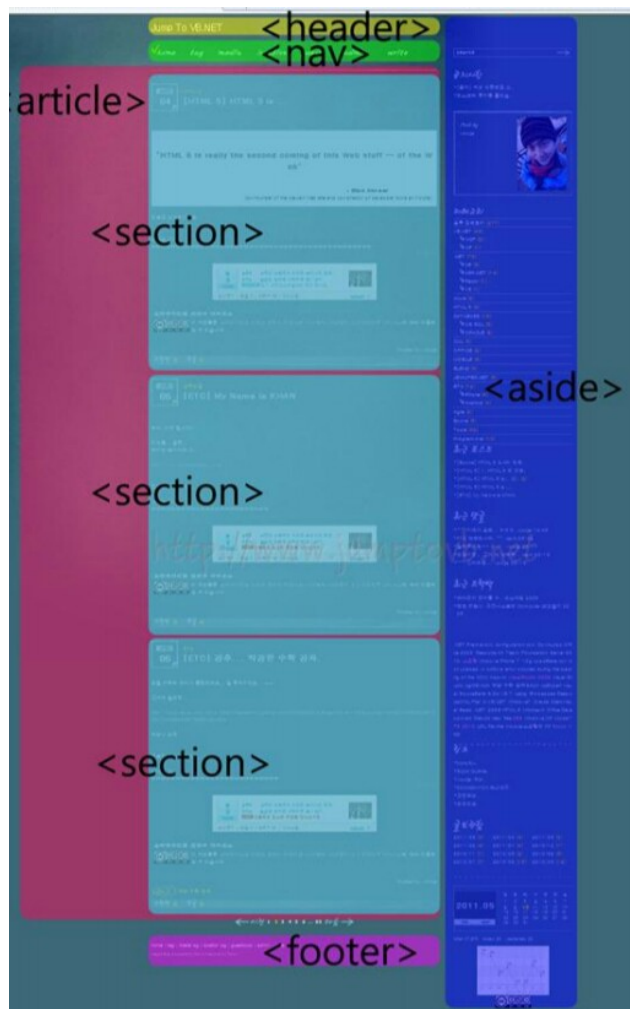


2. HTML5 이전의 HTML 의 구조요소.

Block Tag 와 InLine Tag 로 콘텐츠를 Scoping 하는데 그림.

- Block Element : Tag 종료시 행바꿈
e.g.) <p>, <h1>..- Inline Element : Block Element 내에 위치, 행바꿈 없음,
e.g.) , <input> 등, text enbracing 이 아닌, component embedding.
Single tag 로 쓰인다.
e.g.) <i>, ...와 같은 text decoration tags.

3. Document Structure of HTML 5



4. Mark-up Structure of HTML 5

```
<!DOCTYPE html>                                <!-- html 5임을 알림 -->
<html lang="ko">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <!-- viewport는 모바일과 PC 화면에 맞춰
                                     콘텐츠를 재배열 한다. -->
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title> </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header> </header>
    <nav> </nav>
    <article>
      <section id="news"> </section>
      <section id="opinion"> </section>
      <section id="ads"> </section>
    </article>
    <aside> </aside>
    <footer> </footer>

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

5. Tags for Paragraph

1. block element tags : <p></p> & <h1>...<h6>

- <p></p> : Paragraph(Text) 정의하기 위한 Tag,
하나의 문장/문단임을 알림.

2. inline element tags : for text formatting

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>first page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is regular text </p>
    <p><b> bold text </b></p>
    <p><big> big text </big></p>
    <p><i> italic text </i></p>
    <p><small> small text </small></p>
    <p><strong> strong text </strong></p>
    <p><sub> subscripted text </sub></p>
    <p><sup> superscripted text </sup></p>
    <p><ins> inserted text </ins></p>
    <p><del> deleted text </del></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

- is same as
- <p></p>(paragraph)안에서 특정 단어, 특정 구문만 style 을 주고자 할때는
(inline)을 쓴다.

3. Single Tags & Comment

-
 Single Tag, Line Breaker.
- <hr> Single Tag, Horizontal Line.
- Comment : <!------- comments comes here ----->

6. heading tags.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>first page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is heading 1</h1>
    <h2>This is heading 2</h2>
    <h3>This is heading 3</h3>
    <h4>This is heading 4</h4>
    <h5>This is heading 5</h5>
    <h6>This is heading 6</h6>
  </body>
</html>
```

*. 헤딩 태그는 반드시 섹션의 의미있는 제목에 사용할 것.

검색엔진이 키워드를 추출하는 소스로 헤딩태그를 쓴다.

7. element & attribute

- element = starting tag + "contents" + end tag.
- Attribute ; 이중 starting tag 에 위치하여, element 의 속성을 정의하는 요소

align	left, right, center
width	숫자%, 숫자 px
height	숫자%, 숫자 px
color	색상명, #색상코드, RGB(RGB 값)
bgcolor	HTML5 에서는 없어짐

- width, height 는 px 이 아닌, % 사용할것. device 에서 autosizing 이 된다.
- Attribute 는 HTML 에서 처리하기 보다는 CSS 로 처리.
- CSS 에서는 color, background-color

e.g.) <p style="color : darkviolet ; background-color : darkgreen ; "> test text </p>

8. 다른 component 들을 embedding 하기 위한 Tags

1. image

``

2. Link

`.. contents ..`

9. List

- ordered list : ``, ``
- unordered list : ``, ``
- description list : `<dl>`, `<dt>`, `<dd>`

```
<label>Ordered List</label>
<ol>
  <li>apple </li>
  <li>mango </li>
  <li>banana </li>
  <li>pineapple </li>
  <li>peach </li>
</ol>
<br>

<label>Ordered List, Symbol Type Changed.</label>
<ol type='a'>
  <li>apple </li>
  <li>mango </li>
  <li>banana </li>
  <li>pineapple </li>
  <li>peach </li>
</ol>
<br>
```

```

<label>Unordered List</label>
<ul>
  <li>apple </li>
  <li>mango </li>
  <li>banana </li>
  <li>pineapple </li>
  <li>peach </li>
</ul>
<br>

<label>Unordered List, Symbol Type Changed.</label>
<ul style="list-style-type:square;">
  <li>apple </li>
  <li>mango </li>
  <li>banana </li>
  <li>pineapple </li>
  <li>peach </li>
</ul>
<br>

```

```

<label>Descripted List</label>
<dl>
  <dt>apple </dt>
  <dd>Apple was founded by Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak,
    and Ronald Wayne in April 1976 to develop and
    sell Wozniak's Apple I personal computer.
  <dt>banana </dt>
  <dd>A banana is an edible fruit – botanically a berry
    – produced by several kinds of large
    herbaceous flowering plants in the genus Musa.
    In some countries, bananas used for cooking
    may be called "plantains", distinguishing them
    from dessert bananas.
  <dt>cucumber </dt>
  <dd>Cucumber (Cucumis sativus) is a widely cultivated
    plant in the gourd family, Cucurbitaceae.
    It is a creeping vine that bears cucumiform
    fruits that are used as vegetables.
</dl>

```

10. Table

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$80</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

<table> --> <tr> --> <th>
--> <tr> --> <td>

11. favicon

```
<head>
  <title>favicon test</title>
  <link rel="icon" href="thatday-512.png" >
</head>
```

favicon image ; 'PNG' type. 16 X 16 pixel. 'ico' extension.

그 이상의 크기와, 'png' extension 도 가능하다.

12. HTML FORM

- basic.

```
<form action="./form_action_page" method="post">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Customer Information.</legend>
    <p>
      form elements comes here.
    </p>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

1. form / action=' target ' / method=' get/post '
2. fieldset / legend
 - form 내의 element(<legend>,<input..>)는 inline element 이므로, <p> </p>로 Scoping 하며,
로 newline 한다.
 - <p> </p>는 <div> </div> 대용으로 쓰이며, <label> </label>이 <p> </p>처럼 사용되어 paragraph 를 정의한다. 단, label tag 는 inline 이다.
3. form 의 input 은 type/name/value 또는 placeholder 속성을 가진다.

- radio button

```
<form action="./form_action_page" method="post">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Customer Information.</legend>
    <label>Title</label>
    <p>
      <label>
        <input type='radio' name='title' value='mr'>Mr.
      </label>

      <label>
        <input type='radio' name='title' value='mrs'>Mrs.
      </label>

      <label>
        <input type='radio' name='title' value='miss'>Miss.
      </label>
    </p>
    <p>
      <input type='submit' value="submit">
    </p>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

- radio button 들을 <p></p>로 묶어, <label>, <button>과 scoping out 되도록 함.
- <label>은 <p></p>처럼 쓰이므로, <label>과 <input>이 함께 쓰일 때, <input>이 inline 되도록 함.

- button

```
<p>
  <button type='submit'>Sign up</button>
  <button type='reset'>Reset</button>
</p>
```

- button 은 <button type='submit' / 'reset'..>으로 2 개를 쓰도록 함.

- input type='text'

```
<p>
  <label>First Name</label><br>
  <input type='text' name='firstName' placeholder="your first name">
</p>
```

- <label>과 <input>이 inline 되지 않고,
로 분리되는 형태. inline 과 비교.

```
<p>
  <label>customer name</label><br>
  <input type='text' name='customerName' placeholder="your full name">
</p>
<p>
  <label>email</label><br>
  <input type='email' name='email' placeholder="your email address">
</p>
<p>
  <label>telephone</label><br>
  <input type='tel' name='tel' placeholder="your telephone number">
</p>
<p>
  <label>password</label><br>
  <input type='password' name='password' placeholder="your password">
</p>
```

- <input type='text'>의 유사 attriburtes : email / tel / password

- text / textarea

```
<p>
  <label>First Name</label><br>
  <input type='text' name='firstName' placeholder="your first name">
</p>
<p>
  <label>Last Name</label><br>
  <input type='text' name='lastName' placeholder="your last name">
</p>
<p>
  <label>Comment</label><br>
  <textarea rows='5' cols='21' name='commnet'
    placeholder="your comment here"></textarea>
</p>
<p>
  <button>Sign up</button>
</p>
```

- select 구문

```
<p>
  <label>Nationality</label><br>
  <select>
    <option>America</option>
    <option>England</option>
    <option>France</option>
    <option>Spain</option>
    <option>Italy</option>
    <option>Korea, South</option>
    <option>Korea, North</option>
    <option>Japan</option>
    <option>Malaysia</option>
    <option>Taiwan</option>
  </select>
</p>
```

HTML5 에 추가된 attributes : 1) placeholder / 2) required.