

Introduction

Hypertext Markup Language 5 (HTML5)

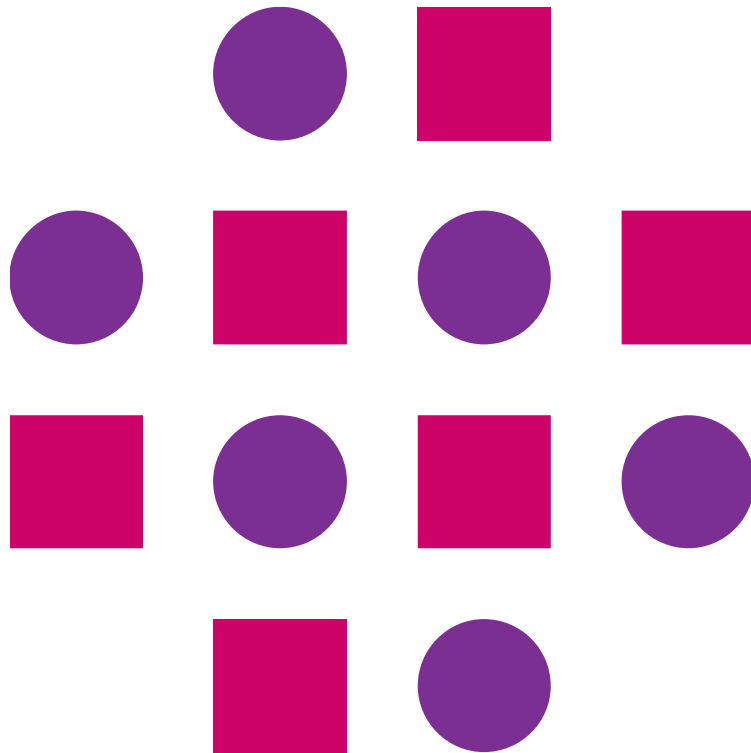
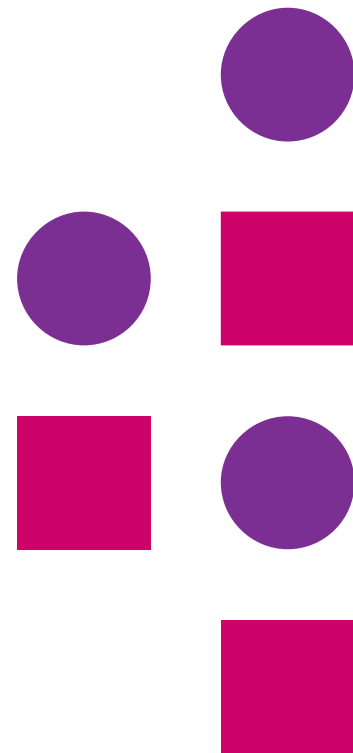


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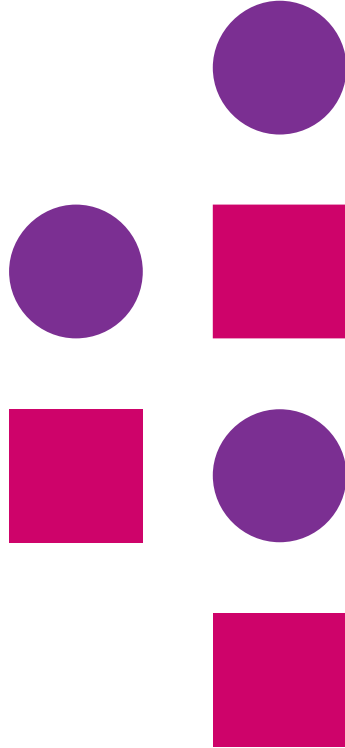


Syllabus

(Content for the course)

Syllabus

- Introduction to HTML
- Tags and elements
- Formatting
- Links
- Tables and Lists
- Forms
- Graphics



A hand in a blue shirt sleeve points towards the center of the slide. The background is a dark purple overlay with a complex digital interface. It features various icons like a download progress bar, a 68% gauge, a bar chart, a line graph, and a list of categories on the left. A network of glowing nodes and lines connects different parts of the interface, with one node highlighted by the hand's pointer.

Goal

(What you can do at the end of the course)

What will you be able to do?

Convert UX designs to responsive webpages



WEB APPLICATION

Responsive Web Pages

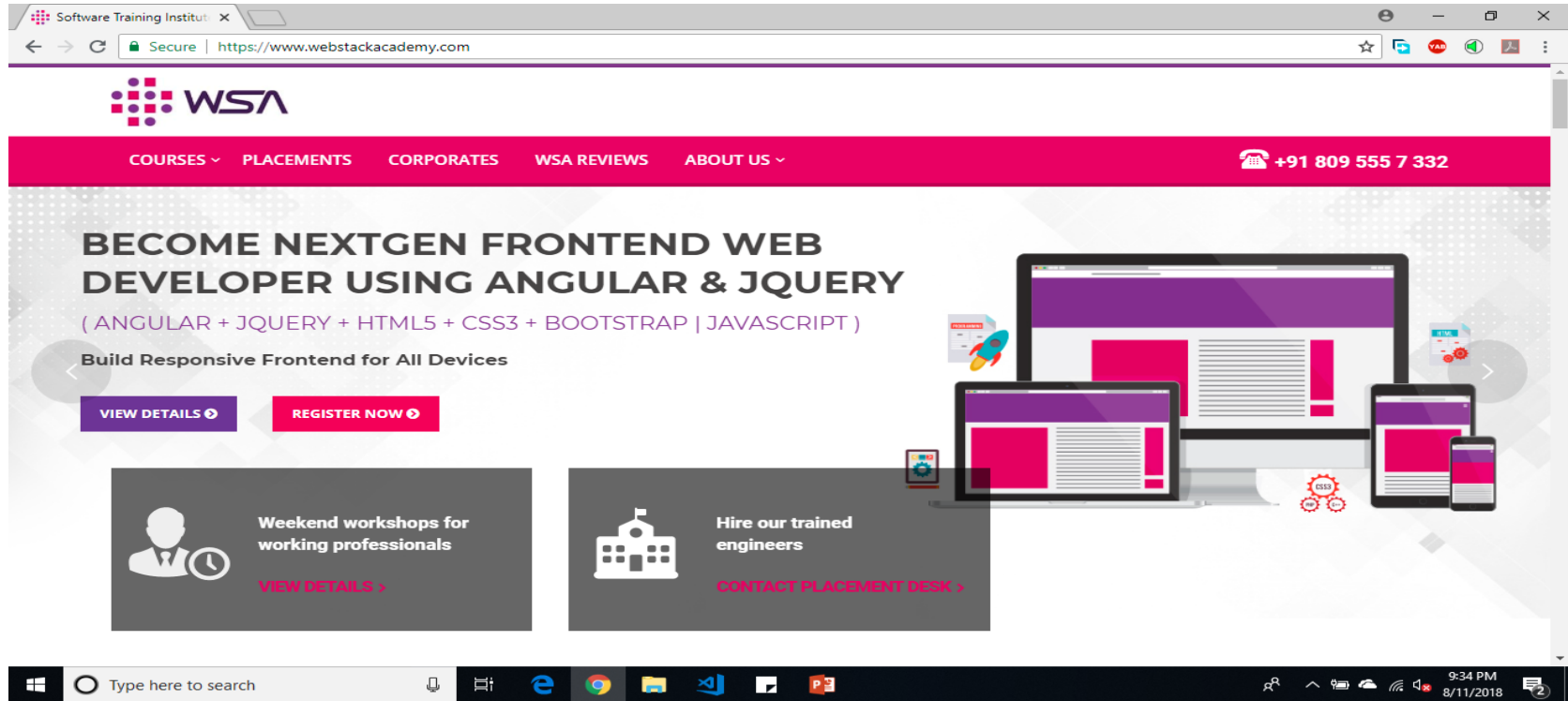


Introduction

How Website Works?

- **The server** receives the request for a **page** sent by your **browser**.
- **The browser** connects to the server through an IP Address; the IP address is obtained by translating the domain name.
- In return, the server sends back the requested **page**.

How Website Looks?



What is HTML?

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is a standard markup language for creating Web pages

- Hyper Text means “Text within Text”
- A text has a link within it, is a hyper text
- Markup language “mark up” a text document with tags that tell a web browser how to structure the document to display

Where HTML is used?

- HTML is used to create Web Pages
- HTML is extensively used in online solutions such as e-commerce, banking, insurance, trading, blogging, social media, Information provided by government, news and many more...
- People use web browsers to access the desired websites from computer, tablet or mobile devices
- Browsers render the web pages to screen so that content can be seen by user

HTML - History

Version	Year	Comments
HTML	1991	Tim Berners-Lee invented HTML
HTML 2.0	1995	HTML 2.0 was published as IETF RFC 1866
HTML 3.2	1997	HTML 3.2 was published as a W3C Recommendation
HTML 4.01	1999	HTML 4.01 was published as a W3C Recommendation. It offers the three variations – strict, transitional, frameset
XHTML	2000	XHTML is a language that began as a reformulation of HTML 4.01 using XML 1.0
HTML5	2014	HTML5 is much more tolerant and can handle markup from all the prior versions

What is HTML5?

- HTML5 is the new standard for HTML, XHTML and HTML DOM (Document Object Model)
- HTML5 is a cooperation between World Wide Web Consortium ([W3C](#)) and Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group ([WHATWG](#))



Why HTML5?

- To improve the language with support for the latest multimedia
- Candidate for cross-platform mobile apps (designed with low-powered devices in mind)
- Many new syntactic features are included -
 - To natively include and handle multimedia and graphical content
 - To enrich the semantic content of documents, new page structure elements
 - DOM is now fundamental parts of the HTML5 specification
 - Improves processing of any invalid documents

HTML5 new features

Category	Description
Semantics	Enable you to describe more precisely what your content is
Connectivity	Enable you to communicate with server
Offline and storage	Enable webpages to store data on the client-side locally and operate offline more efficiently
Multimedia	Enabling video and audio in web page
2D/3D graphics and effects	Allowing a much more diverse range of presentation options

HTML5 new features

Category	Description
Performance and integration	Providing greater speed optimization and better usage of computer hardware
Device access	Allowing for the usage of various input and output devices
Styling	Letting authors write more sophisticated themes

HTML - Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

Document type declaration

```
<html>
```

start of HTML page

```
<head>
```

Page header contains metadata info

```
.....
```

Information about the page

```
</head>
```

Page body contains visible

```
<body>
```

```
.....
```

Content what user should see

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML5 – Requirements

- Text editor
- Web browser

HTML5 – Browser Support

- Latest version of Firefox, Chrome, Safari, Opera browsers have excellent support of HTML5
- Browsers in smart hand-held devices (mobile phones, tablets) also support HTML5

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*Thank
you*

