LMSGI

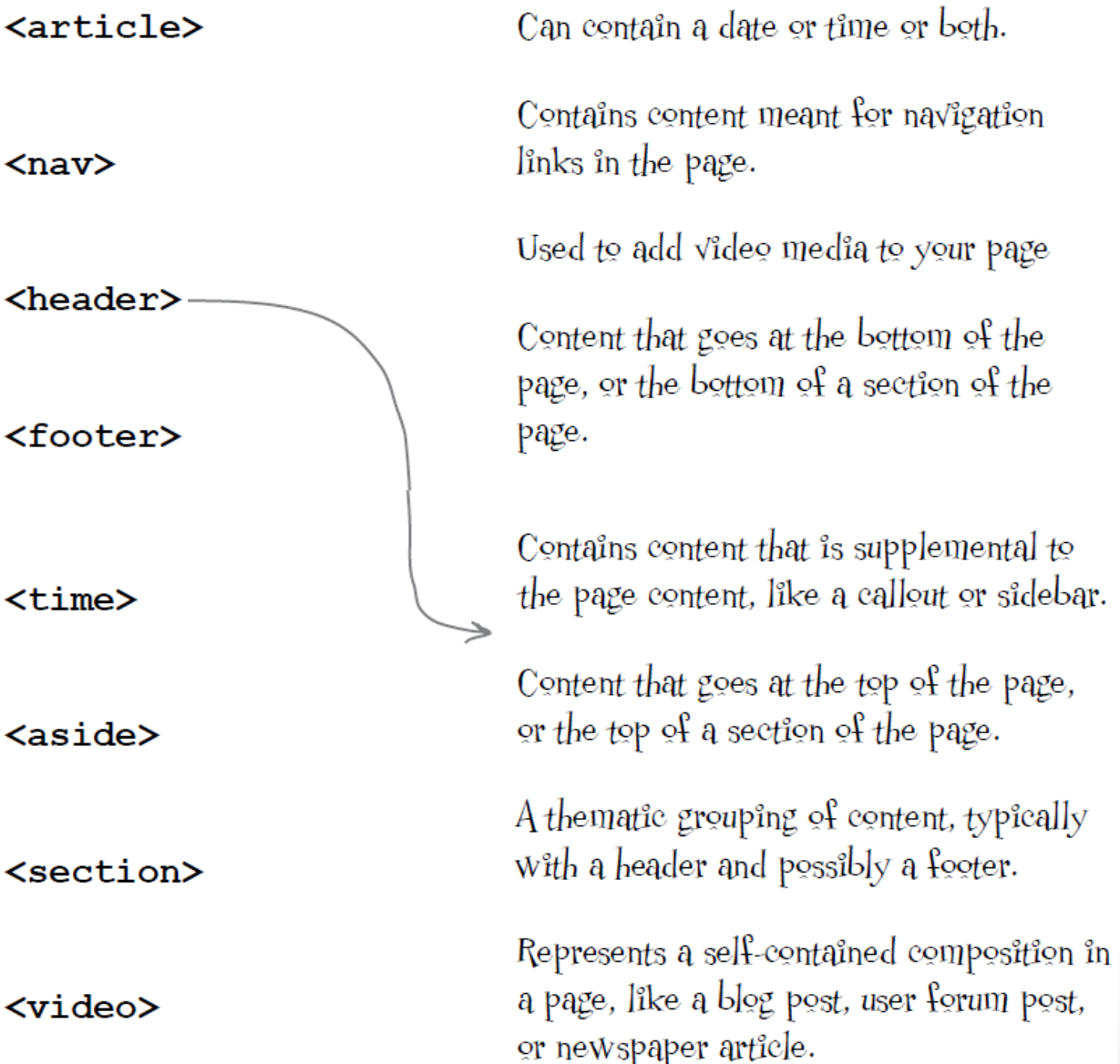
12. HTML moderno

Alejandro Amat Reina

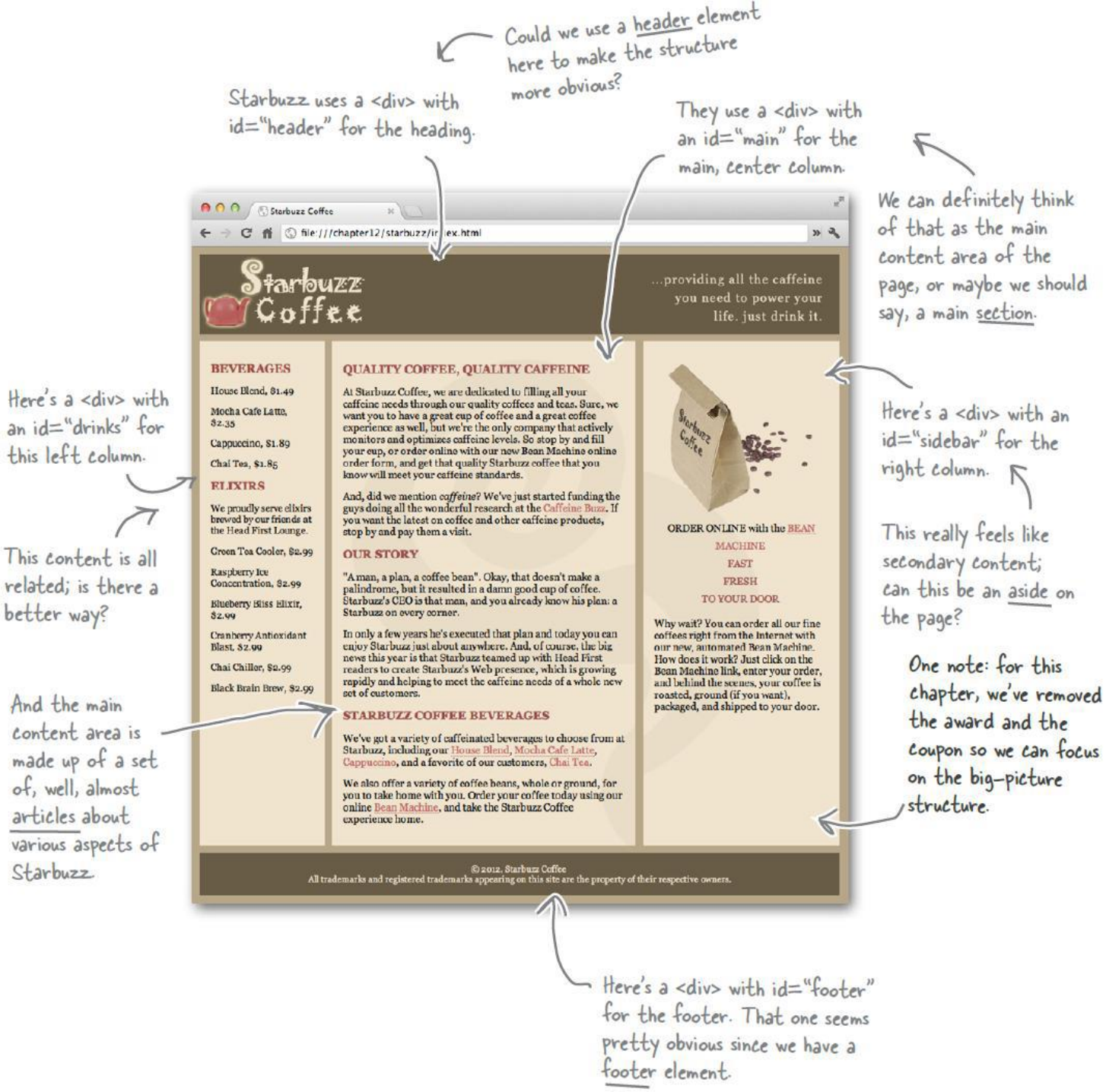
Repensemos la estructura

- Los s son realmente buenos elementos estructurales
- Semánticamente no aportan nada
- En navegador no sabe que es un pie de página, sólo sabe que es un
- Estamos perdiendo semántica
- En HTML5 la estructura principal no depende de los elementos
- Incorpora nuevos elementos que ayudan a identificar cada sección del documento y organizar el cuerpo del mismo
- W3C examinó cómo se usaban los elementos
- Para headers, navigation, footers, articles, etc.
- Creo nuevas etiquetas semánticas para representar estos elementos

¿Quién hace qué?

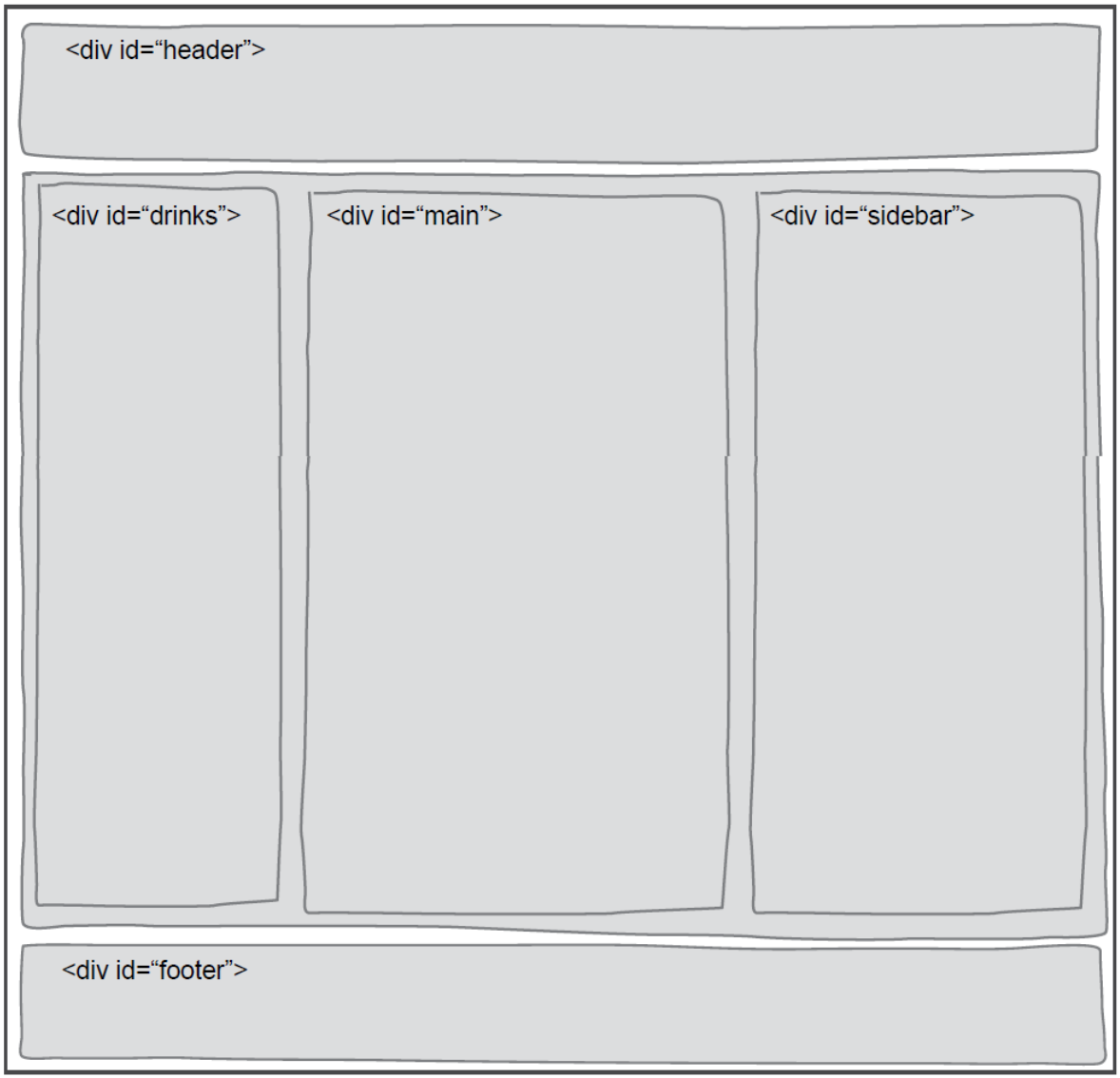


Starbuzz moderno

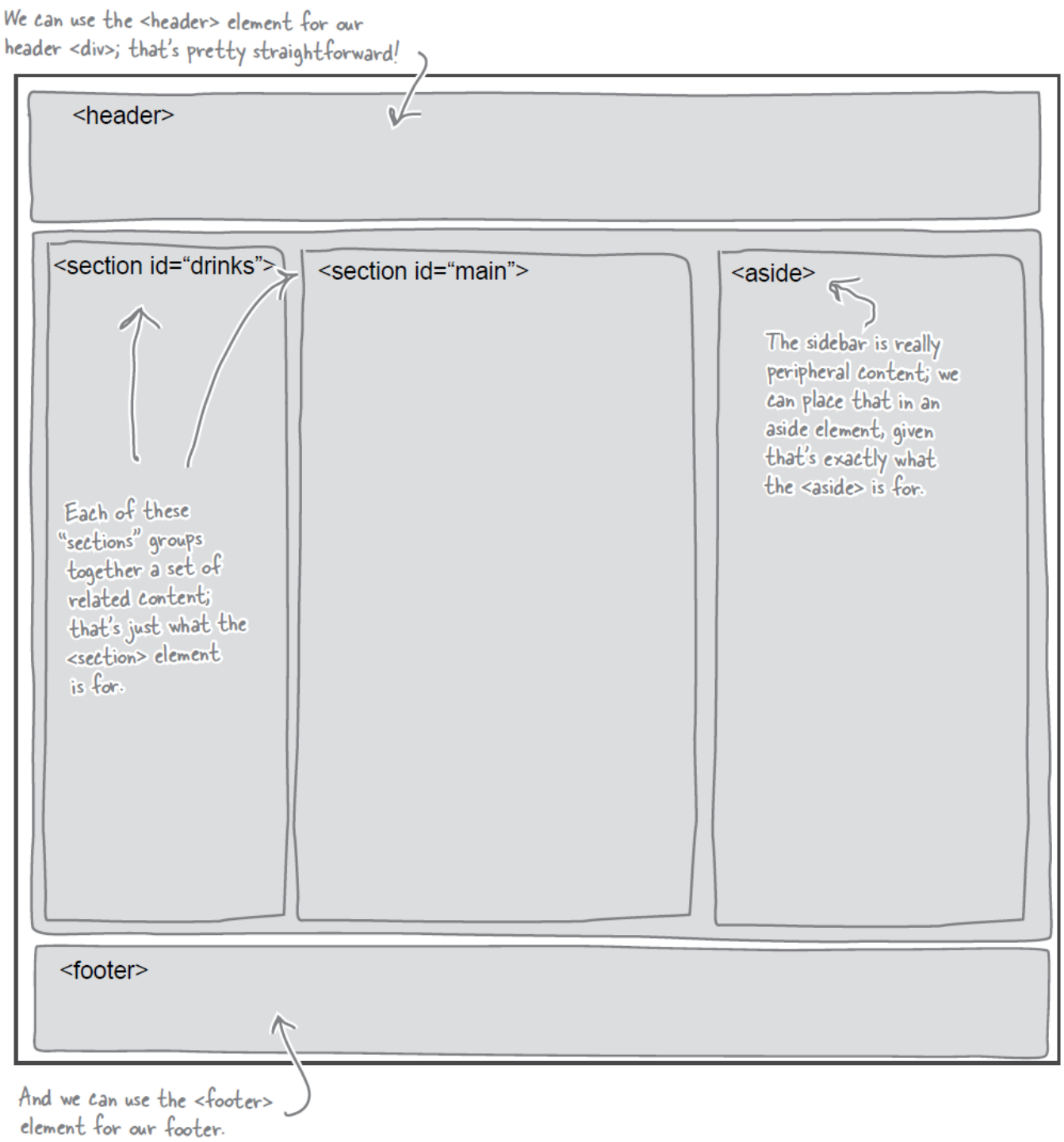


Alejandro Amat Reina

Sustituye los por elementos HTML5



Solución


We can use the <header> element for our header ; that's pretty straightforward!
<header>
<section id="drinks">
<section id="main">
<aside>
The sidebar is really peripheral content; we can place that in an aside element, given that's exactly what the <aside> is for.
Each of these "sections" groups together a set of related content; that's just what the <section> element is for.
<footer>
And we can use the <footer> element for our footer.

Modernizando la página…

1 Add the <header> element

Start by replacing the `<div id="header">` with a `<header>` element. Like this:

```
<div id="header">
<header>
<img id="headerLogo"
     src="images/headerLogo.gif" alt="Starbuzz Coffee logo image">
<img id="headerSlogan"
     src="images/headerSlogan.gif" alt="Providing all the...">
</header>
</div>
```

Remove the tags and replace them with <header> tags.

Modernizando la página…

2 Add the <footer> element

Do the same for the `<div id="footer">`, only replace it with a `<footer>` element:

```
<div id="footer">
<footer>
    &copy; 2012, Starbuzz Coffee
    <br>
    All trademarks and registered trademarks appearing on
    this site are the property of their respective owners.
</footer>
</div>
```

Modernizando la página…

3 Change the sidebar to an <aside>

Now let's change the "sidebar" to an <aside> element:

```
<div id="sidebar">
<aside>
    <p class="beanheading">
        <img src="images/bag.gif" alt="Bean Machine bag">
        ...
    </p>
    <p>
        ...
    </p>
</aside>
</div>
```

We decided to save a few trees (or bits) by abbreviating the content a little; just make sure you keep all the original content in the page and change the tags to <aside> tags.

Lo probamos

Uh oh...looks like things didn't work so well.

¿Qué ha pasado?

- Hemos cambiado el HTML, pero no el CSS
- Tenemos que cambiar las reglas CSS para que hagan referencia a los nuevos elementos, en lugar de a los s
- OJO!!! Los navegadores antiguos (IE8 y anteriores, Safari 3 y anteriores, etc.) no soportan los nuevos elementos que vamos a ver en este tema
- Los navegadores de los dispositivos móviles soportan estos elementos sin problema
- En la siguiente url puedes comprobar el soporte de los principales navegadores:
  - http://caniuse.com/#search=new%20elements

Actualizando el CSS...

```
body {
  background-color: #b5a789;
  font-family:      Georgia, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
  font-size:        small;
  margin:           0px;
}
#header {
header {
  background-color: #675c47;
  margin: 10px 10px 0px 10px;
  height:           108px;
}
#header img#headerSlogan {
header img#headerSlogan {
  float: right;
}

...
```

First, remove the # mark from the header rules. We're going from targeting a with an id of "header" to an element named header.

Saving some trees...just imagine the rest of the CSS here.

Actualizando el CSS

Here we need to change this from targeting an element with an id of "sidebar" to an aside element.

```
#sidebar {
aside {
  display:          table-cell;
  background:       #efe5d0 url(images/background.gif) bottom right;
  font-size:        105%;
  padding:          15px;
  vertical-align:   top;
}
#footer {
footer {
  background-color: #675c47;
  color:            #efe5d0;
  text-align:       center;
  padding:          15px;
  margin: 0px 10px 10px 10px;
  font-size:        90%;
}
...
```

Finally, we need to select the footer element.

Lo probamos

Ahh...much better.

Reflexión

- ¿Por qué añadimos nuevos elementos HTML5 si estos no tienen ningún efecto visual en la página?

Ejercicio

- Has reemplazado los s “header”, “footer” y “sidebar” por <header>, <footer> y <aside>
- Ahora necesitamos reemplazar los s “drinks” y “main” por <section>
- También tendremos que actualizar el CSS
- Realiza todos los cambios necesarios para que la página siga viéndose correctamente

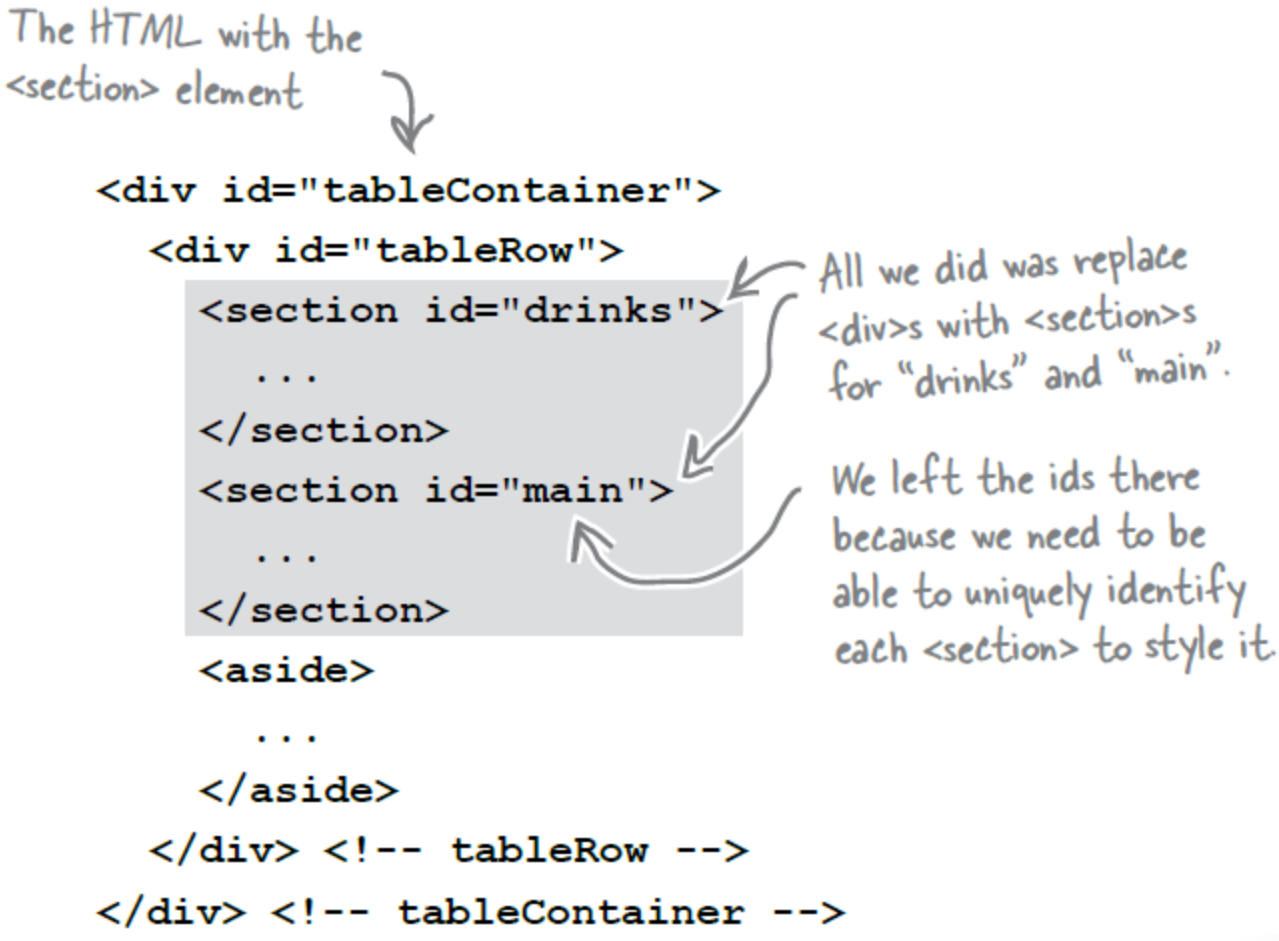
Antes…

```
<div id="tableContainer">
  <div id="tableRow">
    <div id="drinks">
      ...
    </div>
    <div id="main">
      ...
    </div>
    <aside>
      ...
    </aside>
  </div> <!-- tableRow -->
</div> <!-- tableContainer -->
```

```
#drinks {
  display:          table-cell;
  background-color: #efe5d0;
  width:            20%;
  padding:          15px;
  vertical-align:   top;


 main {
  display:          table-cell;
  background:       #efe5d0
     url(images/background.gif) top left;
  font-size:        105%;
  padding:          15px;
  vertical-align:   top;
}
```

Después…


The HTML with the <section> element

<section id="drinks">
...
</section>
<section id="main">
...
</section>
<aside>
...
</aside>
 <!-- tableRow -->
 <!-- tableContainer -->
All we did was replace s with <section>s for "drinks" and "main".
We left the ids there because we need to be able to uniquely identify each <section> to style it.

Después...

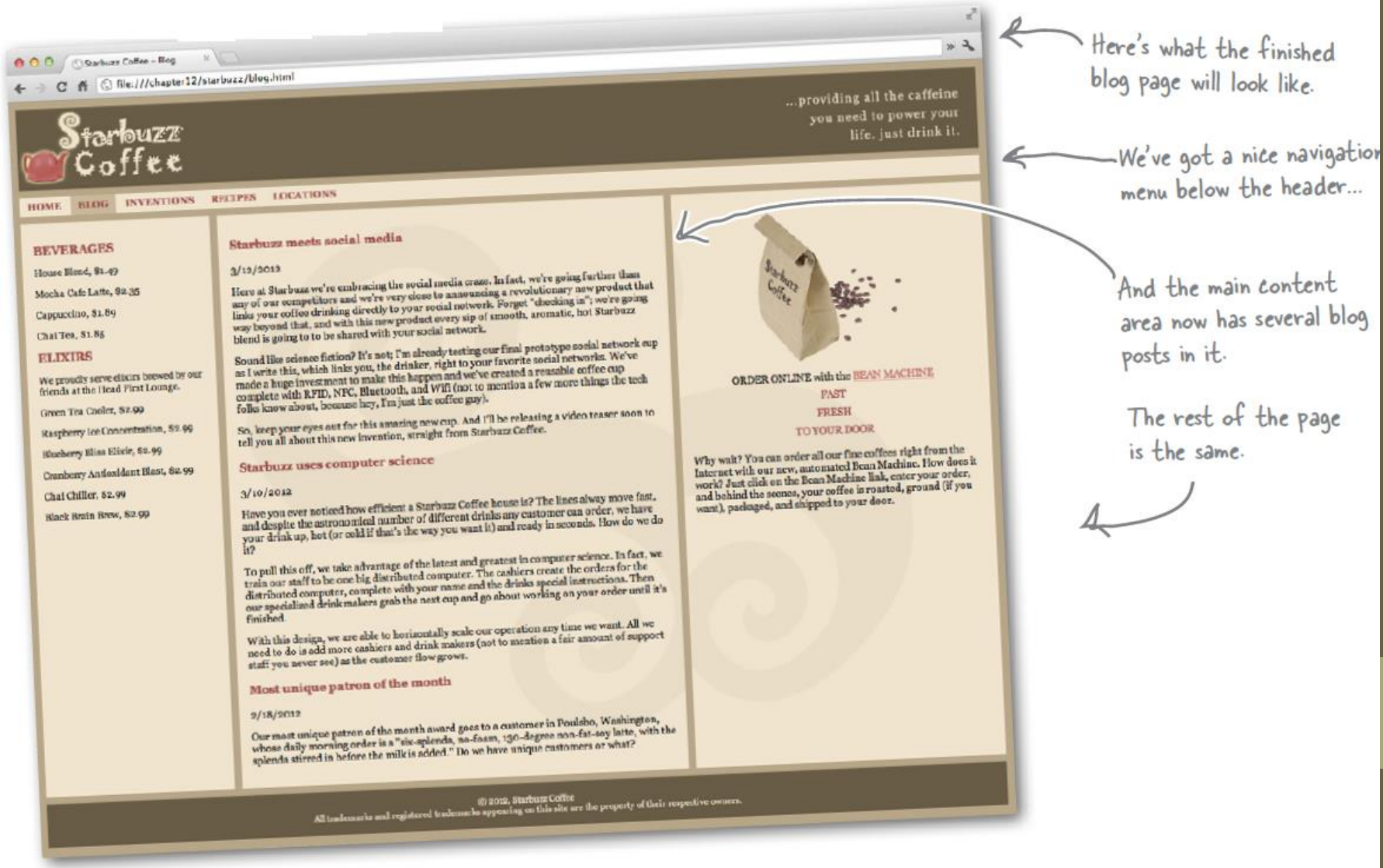
```
section#drinks {
  display:          table-cell;
  background-color: #efe5d0;
  width:            20%;
  padding:          15px;
  vertical-align:   top;
}

section#main {
  display:          table-cell;
  background:       #efe5d0 url(images/background.gif) top left;
  font-size:        105%;
  padding:          15px;
  vertical-align:   top;
}
```

We could have left the CSS exactly as it was! Because we are using ids, the same two elements would have been targeted with the existing rules. We went ahead and added the tag name in front of the id selector just to make it clear we're using <section>s here.

Hey, I'm starting a blog. Can we use any of these new HTML5 elements to build it? I want to make sure I'm using the latest and greatest stuff…it's going to be super popular, just like our coffee.

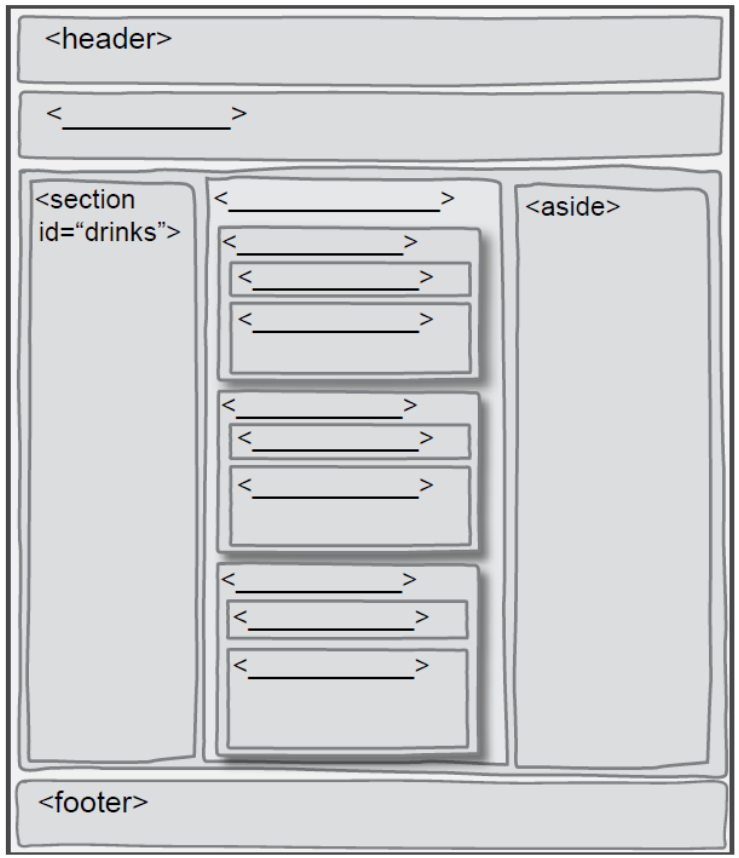
Lo que queremos



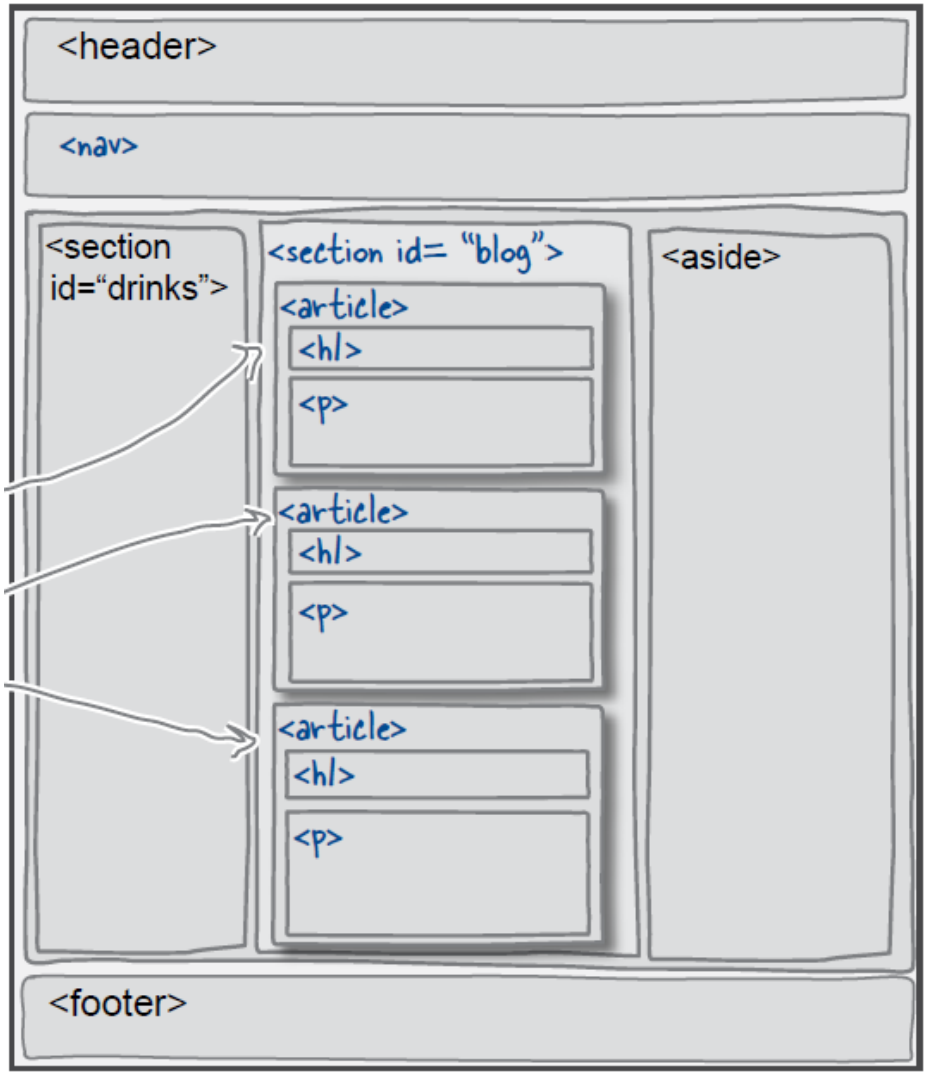
Elige los elementos adecuados

```
<header>        <aside>
<footer>        <section>
<article>       <div>
<nav>           <h1>
<time>          <p>
```

The new blog page. It's like the home page, except the middle section is now blog posts and we have a navigation menu below the header.



Solución


<header>
<nav>
<section id="drinks">
<section id= "blog">
<article>
<h1>
<p>
<article>
<h1>
<p>
<article>
<h1>
<p>
<aside>
<footer>

Comenzamos la página…

- Haz una copia de la página index.html y llámala blog.html
- Reemplaza la sección “main” por una sección “blog”
- Cada entrada del blog será un <article>

```
<section id="blog">
  <article>
    <h1>Starbuzz meets social media</h1>
    <p>
    Here at Starbuzz we're embracing the social media craze. In fact,
we're going further than any of our competitors and we're very close…
    </p>
  </article>
  <article>
    <h1>Starbuzz uses computer science</h1>
    <p>
      ...
    </p>
  </article>
  <article>
    <h1>Most unique patron of the month</h1>
    <p>
      ...
    </p>
  </article>
</section>
```

We're using a <section> element for the middle column, just like we did for "main" in the index.html file.

We're only showing part of each blog post here.

Each blog post gets its own <article> element.

And within each <article>, we use <h1> for the heading, and <p> for the paragraphs of text. Pretty simple! But more meaningful than a bunch of s, right?

Get the full blog post text from the "blog.html" file you downloaded from wickedlysmart.com.

Y ahora el CSS

- La página blog.html utilizará la misma hoja de estilos que la página index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Starbuzz Coffee - Blog</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="starbuzz.css">
  </head>
  ...
```

Here's the link to the CSS...

...and while we're here, go ahead and update the title of the page.

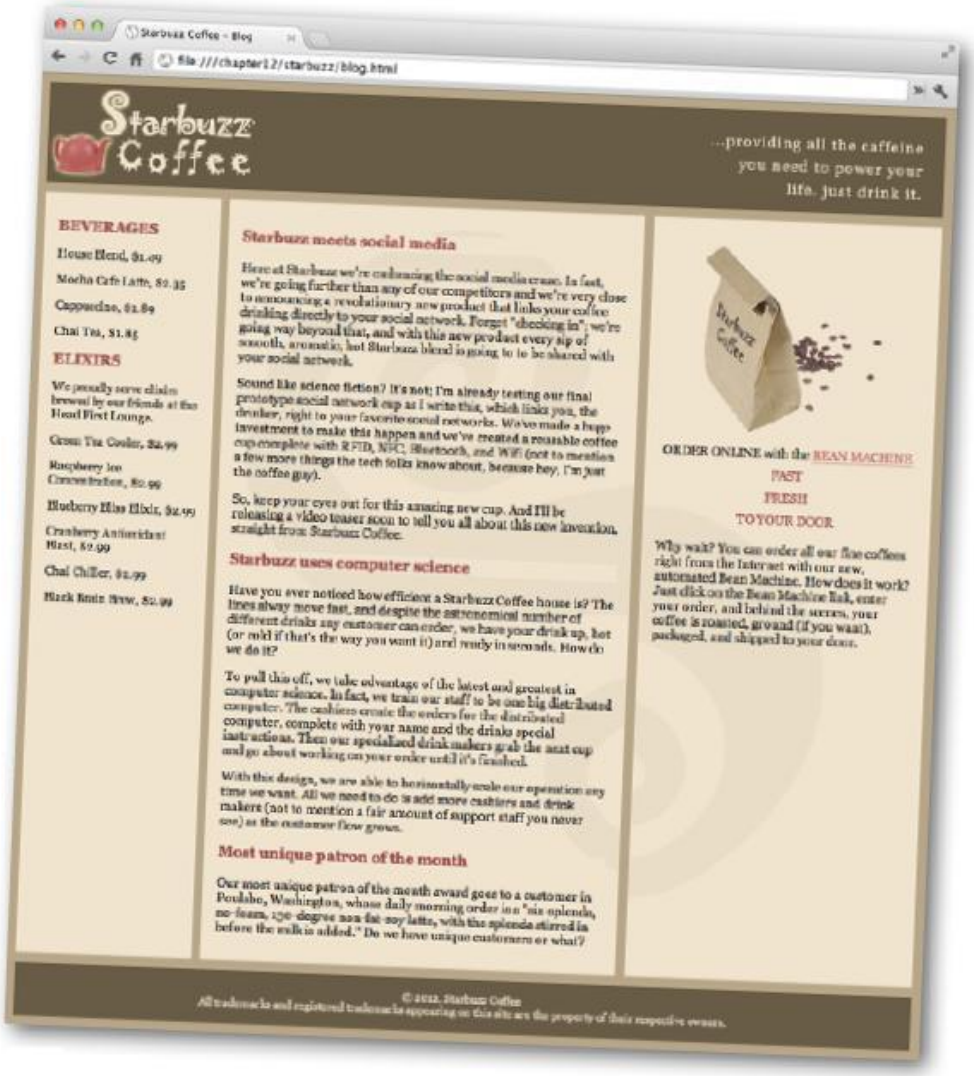
We can use the same rule for both <section> elements by using the two selectors separated by a comma. This says, apply all these properties to both of the selected elements.

```
section#main, section#blog {
  display:        table-cell;
  background:     #efe5d0 url(images/background.gif) top left;
  font-size:      105%;
  padding:        15px;
  vertical-align: top;
}
```

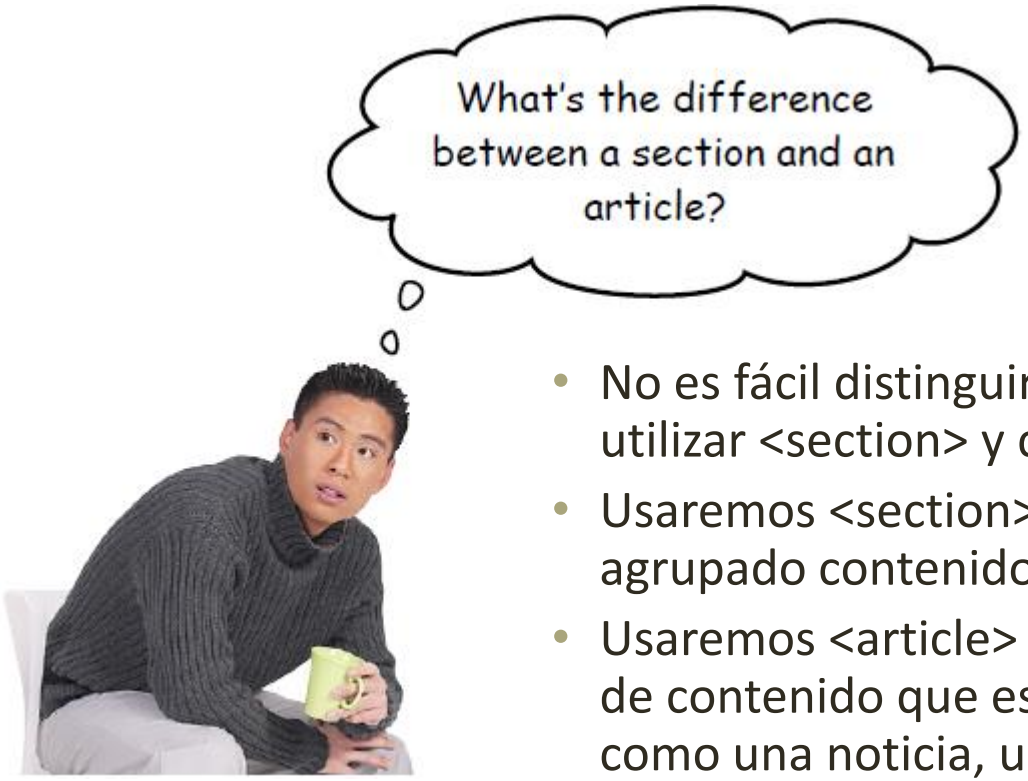
Even though the two elements, the "main" <section> and the "blog" <section>, are on two different pages, this will work because both pages link to the same CSS file.

Lo probamos

As you can see, elements like <section>, <article>, and <aside> have a similar default style to ; that is, not much! But they do add information about the meaning of the content in your page.



<section> y <article>



- No es fácil distinguir cuando tenemos que utilizar <section> y cuando <article>
- Usaremos <section> para mantener agrupado contenido relacionado.
- Usaremos <article> para encerrar una pieza de contenido que es independiente del resto, como una noticia, una entrada de un blog, etc.
- Para mantener junto contenido que no está relacionado, podemos seguir usando

Las fechas de las entradas

- Habrás observado que en las entradas del blog nos falta introducir la fecha.
- Antes de HTML5, no había un método estándar para introducir las fechas
- Se usaba o, simplemente, no se etiquetaban
- Ahora disponemos de:
  - <time>

Atributo datetime

If you're using the datetime attribute to specify a date and/or a time, then you can write whatever you want as the content for the element. Most often, that will be some date- or time-related text, like "February 18, 2012" or even "yesterday" or "now".

The datetime attribute is required if the content of the element isn't written using the official Internet date/time format.

```
<time datetime="2012-02-18">2/18/2012</time>
```

This is the official Internet format for specifying dates with a day, month, and year.

```
2012-02
```
You can specify just a year and month, or even just a year.

```
2012
```

Here are some other ways to express dates and times using the official format.

```
2012-02-18 09:00
```
You can add on a time, in 24-hour format.

```
2012-02-18 18:00
```

```
05:00
```
You can specify just a time.

```
2012-02-18 05:00Z
```
If you use a "Z" after the date and time, then it means UTC time. (UTC = GMT)

Añadiendo el elemento <time> al blog

```
<article>
  <h1>Starbuzz meets social media</h1>
  <time datetime="2012-03-12">3/12/2012</time>
  ...
</article>
<article>
  <h1>Starbuzz uses computer science</h1>
  <time datetime="2012-03-10">3/10/2012</time>
  ...
</article>
<article>
  <h1>Most unique patron of the month</h1>
  <time datetime="2012-02-18">2/18/2012</time>
  ...
</article>
```

Below each heading, we've added a <time> element.

The content of the time element is the date of the blog post (written American style, with the month first). You could also write March 10, 2012 if you want.

We're using the datetime attribute of the <time> element to specify the precise date using the official Internet date/time format for dates.

Lo probamos

Now we have a date below each blog posting.

It seems like semantically each article has its own little header, with a heading and date. I assume we could even add things like a byline with the author's name and location. Is that the right way to be using article?

Más elementos <header>

```
  ...
<section id="blog">
<article>
  <header>
     <h1>Starbuzz meets social media</h1>
     <time datetime="2012-03-12">3/12/2012</time>
  </header>
  <p>...</p>
</article>

<article>
  <header>
     <h1>Starbuzz uses computer science</h1>
     <time datetime="2012-03-10">3/10/2012</time>
  </header>
  <p>...</p>
</article>

<article>
  <header>
     <h1>Most unique patron of the month</h1>
     <time datetime="2012-02-18">2/18/2012</time>
  </header>
  <p>...</p>
</article>
</section>
  ...
```

Place your <header> element here, around the heading and the time elements.

Note that the footer can be used within sections, articles, and asides as well. We're not going to do that on Starbuzz, but many sites do create headers and footers for these elements.

Make sure you add a <header> to each article in the blog section.

Lo probamos

Hmm, did you notice when you loaded the page that the headers of the articles don't look right? The formatting is all off now...

¿Qué pasa con el <header>?

```
header {
  background-color: #675c47;
  margin:           10px 10px 0px 10px;
  height:           108px;
}
```

This header rule height property causes the background color to be set and space to be added to ALL headers in the page, not just the main header. And the margin isn't helping either.

Add the class "top" to the first <header> element in the page.

```
<body>
  <header class="top">
    <img id="headerLogo"
         src="images/headerLogo.gif" alt="Starbuzz Coffee header logo image">
    <img id="headerSlogan"
         src="images/headerSlogan.gif" alt="Starbuzz Coffee header slogan image">
  </header>
...
```

Arreglando el <header>

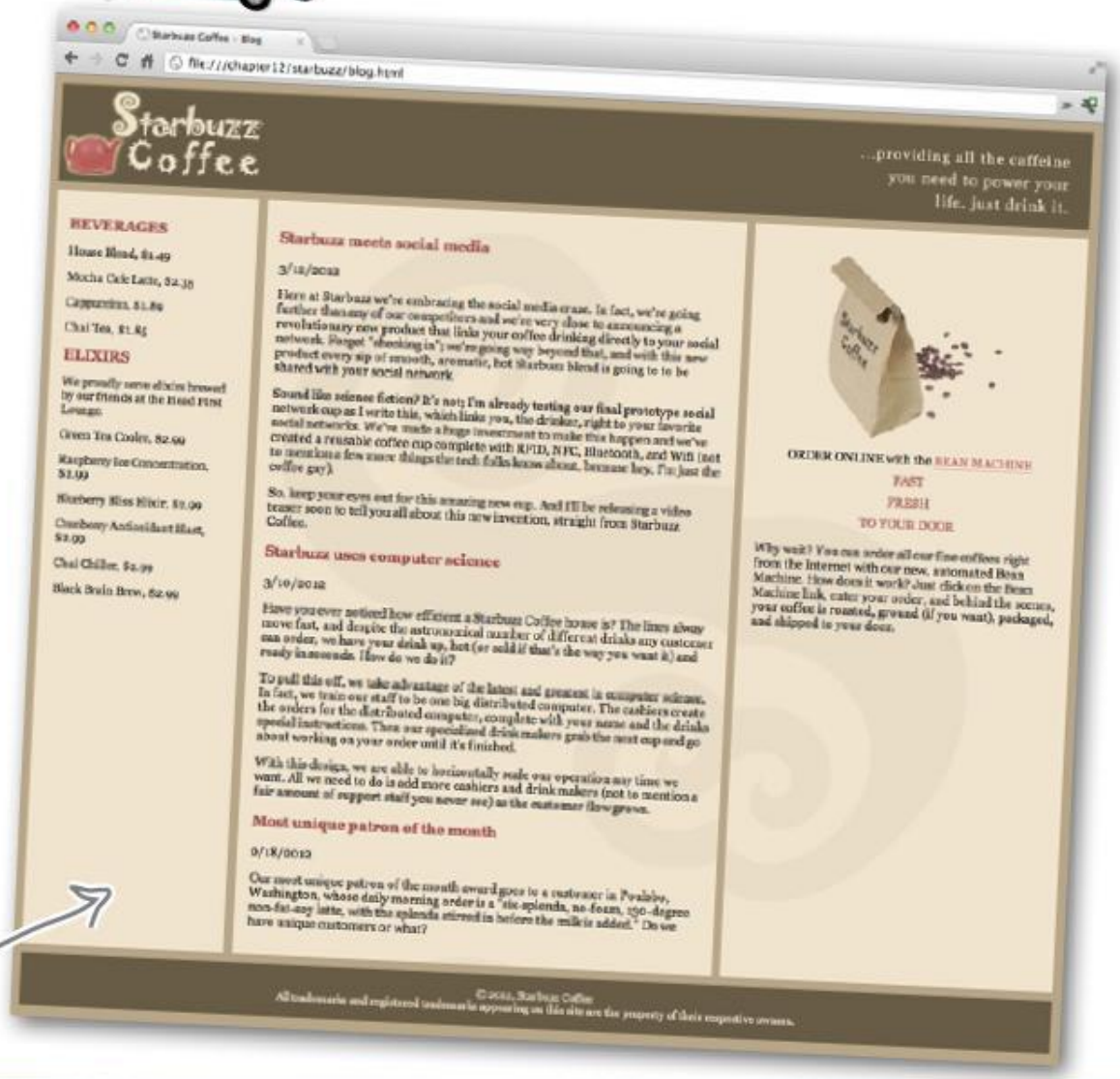
```
header.top {
  background-color: #675c47;
  margin:           10px 10px 0px 10px;
  height:           108px;
}

header.top img#headerSlogan {
  float:            right;
}
```

We've added the .top class selector to the header rule in the CSS.

We added it to this rule too—while we don't need to for the selector to work correctly, it does make it more clear in the CSS exactly which headerSlogan we're selecting. Just a little best-practice work.

Lo probamos



Now the headers in the articles are formatted correctly!

No hay preguntas tontas

- Estamos haciendo un montón de trabajo añadiendo nuevos elementos a la página, y se muestra exactamente igual que antes!! ¿vuelve a decirme que me aporta todo esto?
- ¿Cuál es la diferencia entre un <section> y un <article>?
- ¿Todos los <section> y todos los <article> deberían tener un <header>?
- ¿Deberíamos usar <header> sólo cuando tenemos más de un elemento en él? ¿Qué ocurre cuando sólo tengo una cabecera y nada más?

Menús de navegación

```
<body>
  <header class="top">
    <img id="headerLogo"
         src="images/headerLogo.gif" alt="Starbuzz Coffee header logo image">
    <img id="headerSlogan"
         src="images/headerSlogan.gif" alt="Providing all the caffeine...">
  </header>
  <ul>
        <li><a href="index.html">HOME</a></li>
        <li class="selected"><a href="blog.html">BLOG</a></li>
        <li><a href="">INVENTIONS</a></li>
        <li><a href="">RECIPES</a></li>
        <li><a href="">LOCATIONS</a></li>
  </ul>
  ...
</body>
```

Navegar por la página

Menú de navegación

- Para crear un menú de navegación usaremos una lista y algunos enlaces
- Primero crearemos los enlaces:

```
<a href="index.html">HOME</a>
<a href="blog.html">BLOG</a>
<a href="">INVENTIONS</a>
<a href="">RECIPES</a>
<a href="">LOCATIONS</a>
```

We're leaving these three links blank because we won't be adding these pages, but you should feel free to create these pages!

- Después los envolveremos en una lista desordenada:

Notice that each link is now an item in an unordered list. This may not look much like navigation, but it will when we apply some style.

```
<ul>
    <li><a href="index.html">HOME</a></li>
    <li class="selected"><a href="blog.html">BLOG</a></li>
    <li><a href="">INVENTIONS</a></li>
    <li><a href="">RECIPES</a></li>
    <li><a href="">LOCATIONS</a></li>
</ul>
```

Notice also that we are identifying one item as the selected one, by using a class.

Lo metemos en la página

```
<body>
  <header class="top">
    <img id="headerLogo"
         src="images/headerLogo.gif" alt="Starbuzz Coffee header logo image">
    <img id="headerSlogan"
         src="images/headerSlogan.gif" alt="Providing all the caffeine...">
  </header>
  <ul>
        <li><a href="index.html">HOME</a></li>
        <li class="selected"><a href="blog.html">BLOG</a></li>
        <li><a href="">INVENTIONS</a></li>
        <li><a href="">RECIPES</a></li>
        <li><a href="">LOCATIONS</a></li>
  </ul>
  ...
</body>
```

Añadimos el CSS

Make sure and add this CSS to the BOTTOM of your starbuzz.css file.

```
ul {
    background-color: #efe5d0;
    margin: 10px 10px 0px 10px;
    list-style-type: none;
    padding: 5px 0px 5px 0px;
}
ul li {
    display: inline;
    padding: 5px 10px 5px 10px;
}
ul li a:link, ul li a:visited {
    color: #954b4b;
    border-bottom: none;
    font-weight: bold;
```

We're adding a background color, and some margins and padding. Notice that the bottom margin is 0 because the table display already has a 10px border-spacing at the top.

Also notice that we've removed the bullets from the list items.

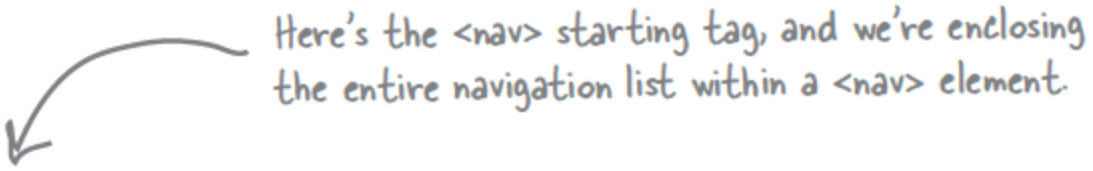
Here, we're changing the display of each list item from "block" to "inline", so now the list items won't have a carriage return before and after; they'll all flow into one line on the page like regular inline elements do.

We want the links in the navigation list to look a bit different from the rest of the links in the page, so we override the other rules for <a> (above this rule in the CSS) with a rule that sets properties for both the links and the visited state of the links (so they look the same).

Lo probamos

Starbuzz Coffee – Blog
file:///chapter12/starbuzz/blog.html
Google
Starbuzz Coffee
...providing all the caffeine you need to power your life. Just drink it.
HOME
BLOG
INVENTIONS
RECIPES
LOCATIONS
BEVERAGES
House Blend, $1.49
Mocha Cafe Latte, $2.35
Cappuccino, $1.89
Chai Tea, $1.85
ELIXIRS
We proudly serve elixirs brewed by our friends at the Head First Lounge.
Green Tea Cooler, $2.99
Raspberry Ice Concentration, $2.99
Blueberry Bliss Elixir, $2.99
Cranberry Antioxidant Blast, $2.99
Chai Chiller, $2.99
Black Brain Brew, $2.99
Starbuzz meets social media
3/12/2012
Here at Starbuzz we're embracing the social media craze. In fact, we're going further than any of our competitors and we're very close to announcing a revolutionary new product that links your coffee drinking directly to your social network. Forget "checking in"; we're going way beyond that, and with this new product every sip of smooth, aromatic, hot Starbuzz blend is going to to be shared with your social network.
Sound like science fiction? It's not; I'm already testing our final prototype social network cup as I write this, which links you, the drinker, right to your favorite social networks. We've made a huge investment to make this happen and we've created a reusable coffee cup complete with RFID, NFC, Bluetooth, and Wifi (not to mention a few more things the tech folks know about, because hey, I'm just the coffee guy).
So, keep your eyes out for this amazing new cup. And I'll be releasing a video teaser soon to tell you all about this new invention, straight from Starbuzz Coffee.
Starbuzz uses computer science
3/10/2012
Have you ever noticed how efficient a Starbuzz Coffee house is? The lines alway move fast, and despite the astronomical number of different drinks any customer can order, we have your drink up, hot (or cold if that's the way you want it) and ready in seconds. How do we
ORDER ONLINE with the BEAN MACHINE
FAST
FRESH
TO YOUR DOOR
Why wait? You can order all our fine coffees right from the Internet with our new, automated Bean Machine. How does it work? Just click on the Bean Machine link, enter your order, and behind the scenes, your coffee is roasted, ground (if you want), packaged, and shipped to your door.

Elemento <nav>




```
<nav>
    <ul>
        <li><a href="index.html">HOME</a></li>
        <li class="selected"><a href="blog.html">BLOG</a></li>
        <li><a href="">INVENTIONS</a></li>
        <li><a href="">RECIPES</a></li>
        <li><a href="">LOCATIONS</a></li>
    </ul>
</nav>
```

Especificamos más el CSS

```
nav {
    background-color: #efe5d0;
    margin: 10px 10px 0px 10px;
}
nav ul {
    margin: 0px;
    list-style-type: none;
    padding: 5px 0px 5px 0px;
}
nav ul li {
    display: inline;
    padding: 5px 10px 5px 10px;
}
nav ul li a:link, nav ul li a:visited {
    color: #954b4b;
    border-bottom: none;
    font-weight: bold;
}
nav ul li.selected {
    background-color: #c8b99c;
}
```

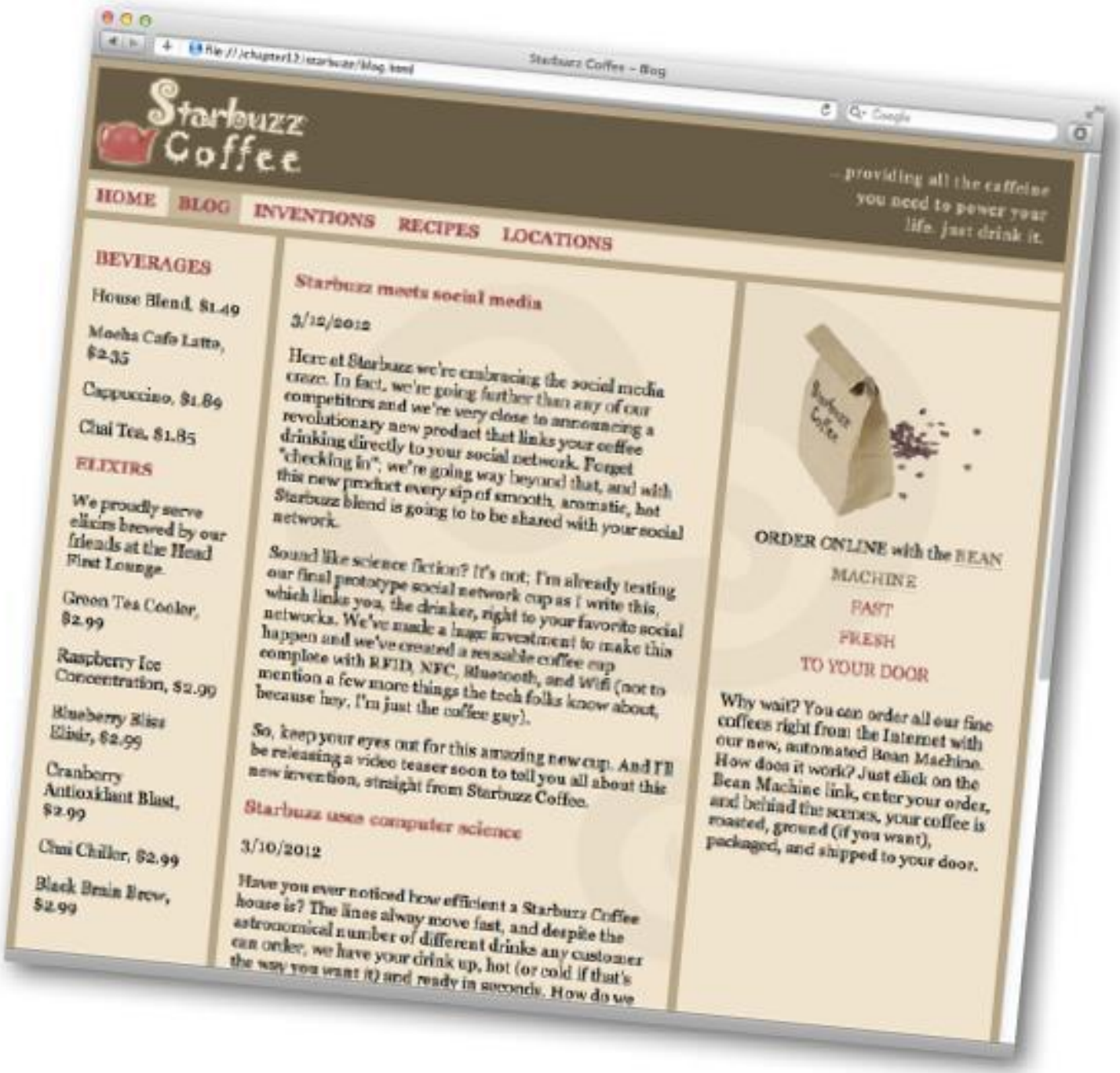
We've added a new rule for the <nav> element, and moved the properties for setting the background color and margin into this rule, so everything in the <nav> element gets styled with these properties.

And we've added a property to set the margin of the <ul> element to 0, so it fits snugly within the <nav> element (by default, <ul> elements have a margin that will cause the <ul> to be shifted over a bit if we don't set it to 0).

Finally, for ALL these rules, we've added the selector "nav" in front of them so the rules affect ONLY <ul> elements that appear within a <nav> element. That way, we can be sure that if the CEO adds a <ul> to his blog in the future, it won't get styled like a navigation list!

Notice, we added "nav" to both rules in this rule with two selectors!

Lo probamos


Starbuzz Coffee
HOME
BLOG
INVENTIONS
RECIPES
LOCATIONS
providing all the caffeine you need to power your life. Just drink it.
BEVERAGES
House Blend, $1.49
Mocha Cafe Latte, $2.35
Cappuccino, $1.89
Chai Tea, $1.85
ELIXIRS
We proudly serve elixirs brewed by our friends at the Head First Lounge.
Green Tea Cooler, $2.99
Raspberry Ice Concentration, $2.99
Blueberry Bliss Elixir, $2.99
Cranberry Antioxidant Blast, $2.99
Chai Chiller, $2.99
Black Brain Brew, $2.99
Starbuzz meets social media
3/12/2012
Here at Starbuzz we're embracing the social media craze. In fact, we're going further than any of our competitors and we're very close to announcing a revolutionary new product that links your coffee drinking directly to your social network. Forget "checking in"; we're going way beyond that, and with this new product every sip of smooth, aromatic, hot Starbuzz blend is going to to be shared with your social network.
Sound like science fiction? It's not; I'm already testing our final prototype social network cup as I write this, which links you, the drinker, right to your favorite social networks. We've made a huge investment to make this happen and we've created a reusable coffee cup complete with RFID, NFC, Bluetooth, and Wifi (not to mention a few more things the tech folks know about, because hey, I'm just the coffee guy).
So, keep your eyes out for this amazing new cup. And I'll be releasing a video teaser soon to tell you all about this new invention, straight from Starbuzz Coffee.
Starbuzz uses computer science
3/10/2012
Have you ever noticed how efficient a Starbuzz Coffee house is? The lines alway move fast, and despite the astronomical number of different drinks any customer can order, we have your drink up, hot (or cold if that's the way you want it) and ready in seconds. How do we
ORDER ONLINE with the BEAN MACHINE
FAST
FRESH
TO YOUR DOOR
Why wait? You can order all our fine coffees right from the Internet with our new, automated Bean Machine. How does it work? Just click on the Bean Machine link, enter your order, and behind the scenes, your coffee is roasted, ground (if you want), packaged, and shipped to your door.

Hey, if I could get you guys to stop geeking out over your new HTML5 elements for a minute, I've got some great news: we've just finished creating our new Tweet Sip cups. It's a revolutionary new technology: take a sip of coffee and have your status updated on Twitter. I just did a new video demonstrating it working! Can we get it on the blog!?

Here's the Starbuzz blog page, complete with all our recent improvements...

And he wants to put a video right in the page, just like this...

Oh, and this Tweet Sip technology is so earth-shatteringly useful, he wants us to assume we're under a "friend-DA"... we told him you'd be good with that

Creando la nueva entrada en el blog

Add this in the "blog" <section> at the top...

```
<article>
    <header>
        <h1>Starbuzz launches…Tweet Sip</h1>
        <time datetime="2012-05-03">5/3/2012</time>
    </header>
    <p>
        As promised, today I'm proud to announce that Starbuzz
        Coffee is launching the Tweet Sip cup, a special Starbuzz
        Coffee cup that tweets each time you take a sip! Check
        out my video of our new invention.
    </p>

</article>
```

We're going to add the video right here, below the paragraph in the blog entry.

Añadiendo el elemento <video>

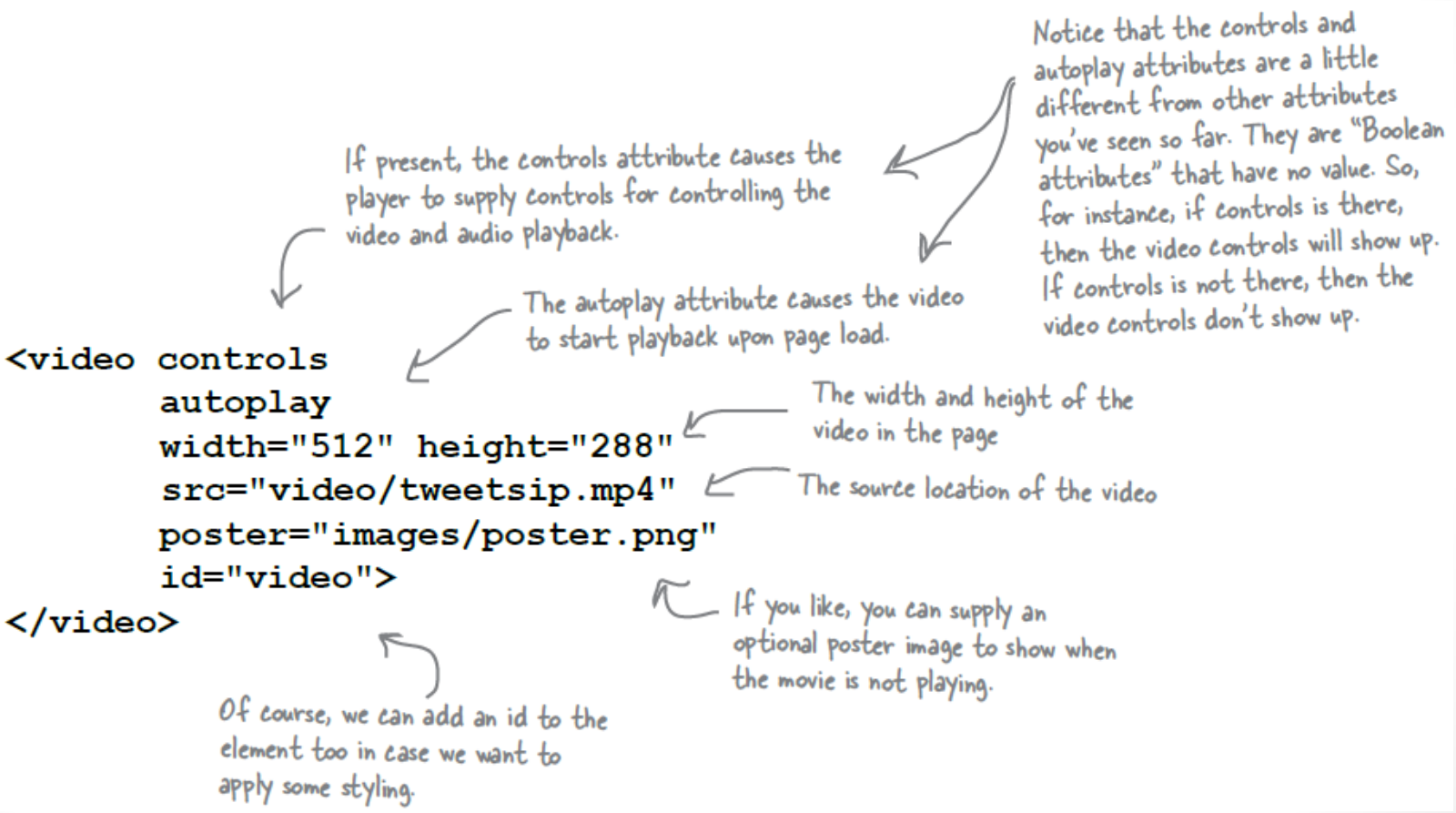
Lo probamos

Here's our video embedded in the page right where we put it with the correct width and height

Did you notice the video started autoplaying? That's because we supplied an "autoplay" attribute. Just remove it, and the user will have to click play to see the video.

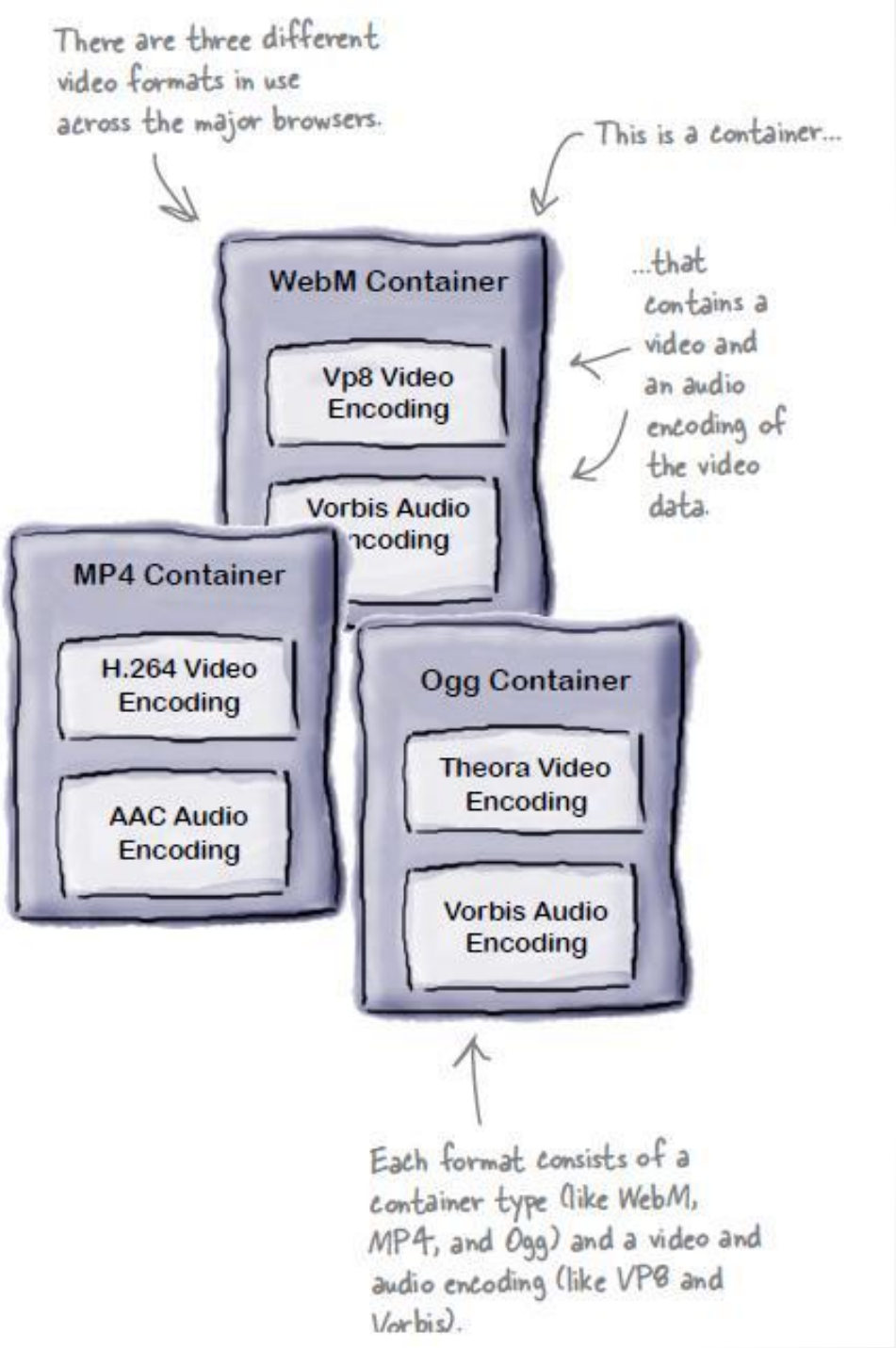
Also notice there's a set of controls for playing, pausing, controlling volume, and so on. These are supplied if you place a "controls" attribute in your <video> element.

El elemento <video>




```
<video controls
       autoplay
       width="512" height="288"
       src="video/tweetsip.mp4"
       poster="images/poster.png"
       id="video">
</video>
```

Formatos de vídeo



Contenedores de vídeo

MP4 container with H.264 video and AAC audio

H.264 is licensed by the MPEG-LA group.

There is more than one kind of H.264; each is known as a "profile."

MP4/H.264 is supported by Safari and IE9+. You may find support in some versions of Chrome.

WebM container with VP8 video and Vorbis audio

WebM was designed by Google to work with VP8-encoded videos.

WebM/VP8 is supported by Firefox, Chrome, and Opera.

You'll find WebM-formatted videos with the .webm extension.

Ogg container with Theora video and Vorbis audio

Theora is an open source codec.

Video encoded with Theora is usually contained in an Ogg file, with the .ogv file extension.

Ogg/Theora is supported by Firefox, Chrome, and Opera.

¿Cómo mezclar todos los formatos?

Notice we're removing the src attribute from the <video> tag...

...and adding three <source> tags, each with its own src attribute, each with a version of the video in a different format.

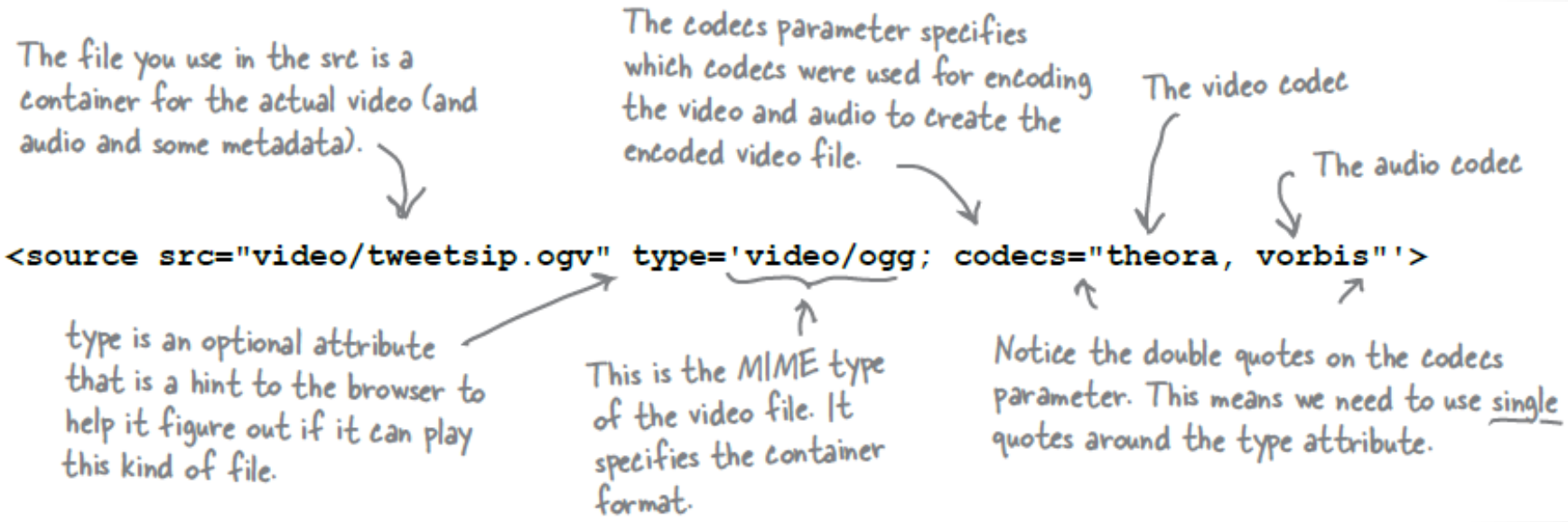
```
<video controls autoplay width="512" height="288"
      src="video/tweetsip.mp4">
    <source src="video/tweetsip.mp4">
    <source src="video/tweetsip.webm">
    <source src="video/tweetsip.ogv">
    <p>Sorry, your browser doesn't support the video element</p>
</video>
```

This is what the browser shows if it doesn't support video.

The browser starts at the top and work its way down until it finds a format it can play.

For each source, the browser loads the metadata of the video file to see if it can play it (which can be a lengthy process, although we can make it easier on the browser...see the next page).

Todavía más específicos



Actualizar la página

```
<video controls autoplay width="512" height="288" >
    <source src="video/tweetsip.mp4" type='video/mp4; codecs="avc1.42E01E, mp4a.40.2"'>
    <source src="video/tweetsip.webm" type='video/webm; codecs="vp8, vorbis"'>
    <source src="video/tweetsip.ogv" type='video/ogg; codecs="theora, vorbis"'>
    <p>Sorry, your browser doesn't support the video element</p>
</video>
```

If you don't know the codecs parameters, then you can leave them off and just use the MIME type. It will be a little less efficient, but most of the time, that's okay.

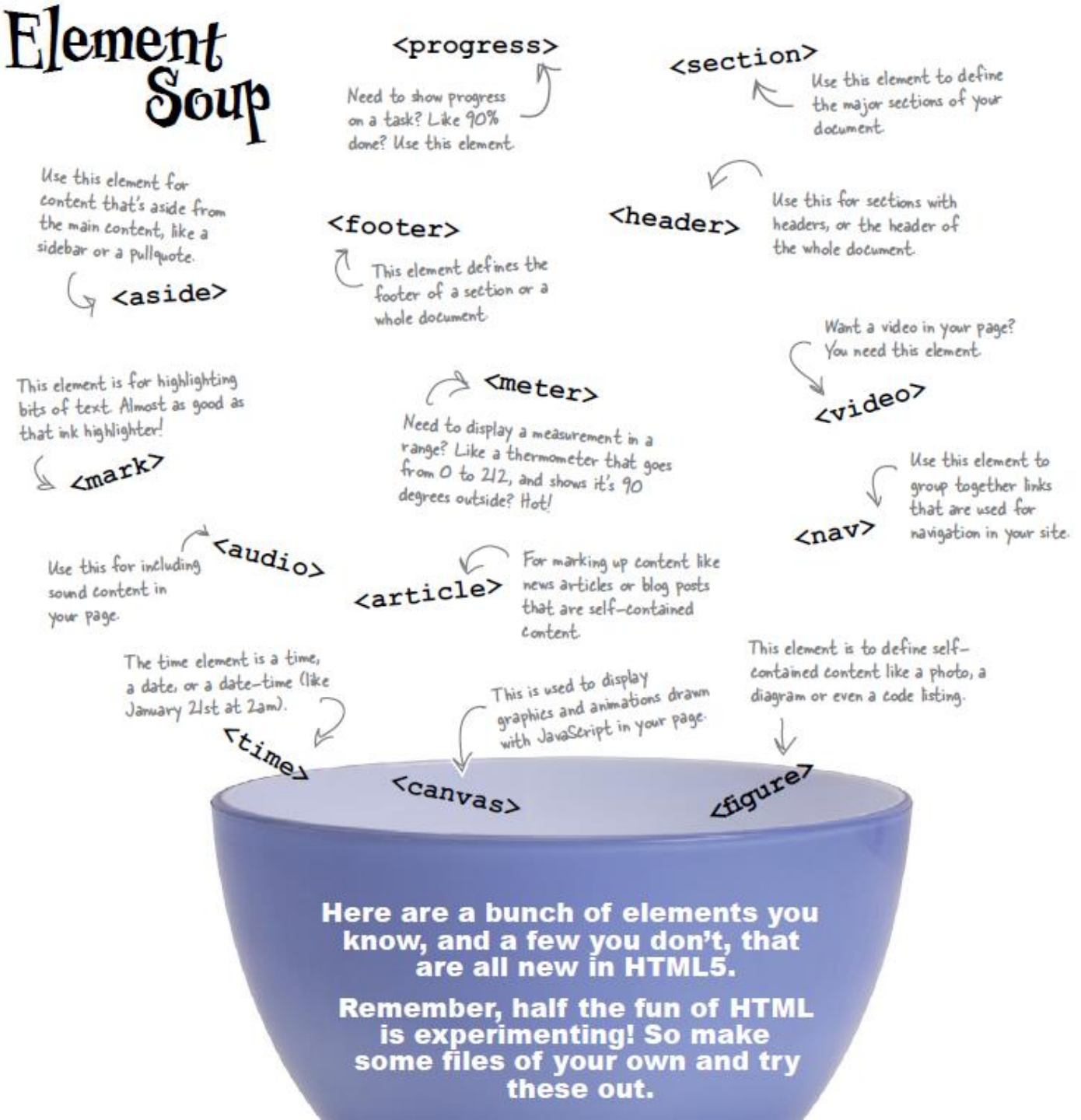
The codecs for mp4 are more complicated than the other two because h.264 supports various "profiles," different encodings for different uses (like high bandwidth vs. low bandwidth). So, to get those right, you'll need to know more details about how your video was encoded.

No hay preguntas tontas

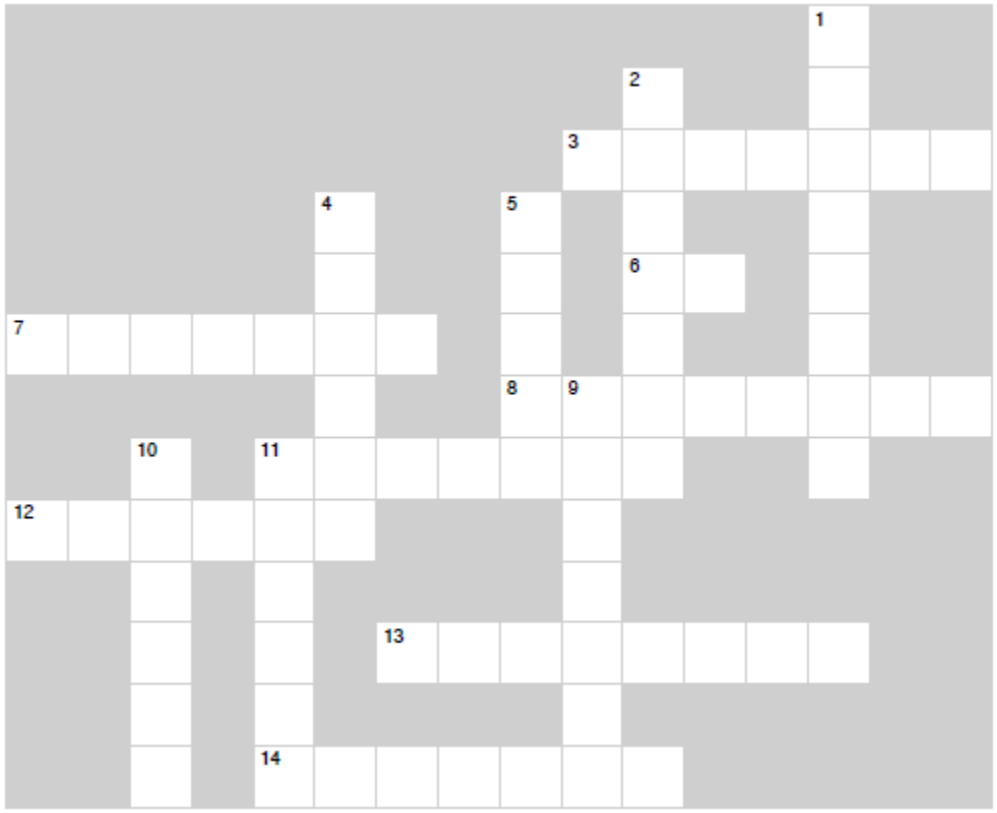
- ¿Hay alguna esperanza de tener un único formato de contenedor o tipo de códec en los próximos años? ¿No es ésta la razón por la que tenemos estándares?
- Si quiero codificar mi propio vídeo, ¿Por donde empiezo?
- ¿Puedo visualizar mi vídeo a pantalla completa?

```
<video poster="video.jpg" controls>
        <source src="video.mp4">
        <source src="video.webm">
        <source src="video.ogv">
        <object>...</object>
</video>
```

For Flash video, you need an <object> element. Insert the <object> element inside the <video> element below the <source> tags. If the browser doesn't know about the <video> element, the <object> will be used, and you'll see Flash video playing.


Element Soup
<progress>
Need to show progress on a task? Like 90% done? Use this element.
<section>
Use this element to define the major sections of your document.
Use this element for content that's aside from the main content, like a sidebar or a pullquote.
<aside>
<footer>
This element defines the footer of a section or a whole document.
<header>
Use this for sections with headers, or the header of the whole document.
Want a video in your page? You need this element.
<video>
This element is for highlighting bits of text. Almost as good as that ink highlighter!
<mark>
<meter>
Need to display a measurement in a range? Like a thermometer that goes from 0 to 212, and shows it's 90 degrees outside? Hot!
Use this element to group together links that are used for navigation in your site.
<nav>
Use this for including sound content in your page.
<audio>
<article>
For marking up content like news articles or blog posts that are self-contained content.
The time element is a time, a date, or a date-time (like January 21st at 2am).
<time>
This is used to display graphics and animations drawn with JavaScript in your page.
<canvas>
This element is to define self-contained content like a photo, a diagram or even a code listing.
<figure>
Here are a bunch of elements you know, and a few you don't, that are all new in HTML5.
Remember, half the fun of HTML is experimenting! So make some files of your own and try these out.

Ejercicio



Across

3. A _____ attribute is one that doesn't have a specified value.
6. The TweetSip cup measures coffee in _____.
7. The design of the Starbuzz page has a main content _____.
8. Specify a date in the _____ attribute of the <time> element.
11. The _____ in the Starbuzz blog had the wrong style until we added the "top" class.
12. A browser doesn't know that means _____.
13. Use _____ selectors in your CSS to make sure you don't get unintended styling.
14. The <section> element is used to group _____ content.

Down

1. The Starbuzz CEO made a video about the _____ cup.
2. Browser makers can't agree on video _____.
4. A section can have a header and a _____.
5. You'd probably use this element for a sidebar.
9. Your local newspaper might use this kind of element to mark up its news articles.
10. The _____ tag is used for specifying multiple video files.
11. You can use a _____ at the top of the page, or at the top of a section or article.

Puntos importantes

- HTML5 added several new elements to HTML.
- <section>, <article>, <aside>, <nav>, <header>, and <footer> are all new elements to help you structure your page, and add more meaning than if you use .
- <section> is for grouping related content.
- <article> is for self-contained content like blog posts, forum posts, and news articles.
- <aside> is for content that is not central to the main content of the page, such as callouts and sidebars.
- <nav> is for grouping site navigation links.
- <header> groups content such as headings, logos, and bylines that typically go at the top of a page or section.
- <footer> groups content such as document information, legalese, and copyright that typically go at the bottom of a page or section.
- <time> is also a new element in HTML5. It is used to mark up times and dates.
- is still used for structure. It is often used to group elements together for styling purposes or to create structure for content that doesn't fit into one of the new structure-related elements in HTML5.
- Older browsers don't support new HTML5 elements, so be sure you know the browsers your primary audience will be using to access your web page, and don't use the new elements until you're sure they will work for your audience.
- <video> is a new HTML element for adding video to your page.
- A video codec is the encoding used to create the video file. Popular codecs include h.264, Vp8, and Theora.
- A video container file contains video, audio, and metadata. Popular container formats include MP4, OGG, and WebM.
- Provide multiple video source files to be sure your audience can view your video files in their browsers.