HTML5

First Steps

Background

- Web starts in 1989
 - o (Sir) Tim Berners-Lee
 - Enquirer 1980 His personal project
 - "Classical" Hypertext can be traced back to
 - Jorge Francisco Isidoro Luis Borges Acevedo, The Garden of Forking Paths, 1941
 - Vannevar Bush, Memex 1945
 - Ideas similar to Hypertext can be traced back to
 - Agostino Ramelli, Book-Wheel, 1588
- Hypertext has been very active area starting in the 1960's
 - Ted Nelson = Xanadu

- . . .
- Many different HTML versions
- HTML5
- Main trends ->
 - Structure -> Trees
 - Clear(er) semantics,
 - Towards declarative constructs,
 - Incorporating media
 - Supporting evolving platforms
- Web Standards try to be compatible to older versions
- Web is based on best effort

Material

- https://dev.w3.org/html5/spec-LC/
- https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/

Doctype

```
<! Doctype>
      <! DOCTYPE html>
<!--
      Comment1
      . . . . . . .
    CommentN
```

Tags

- Tags
 - Markup
 - \circ <Tag > Something </Tag>
 - Some tags have no end e.g.
 -
-> line break

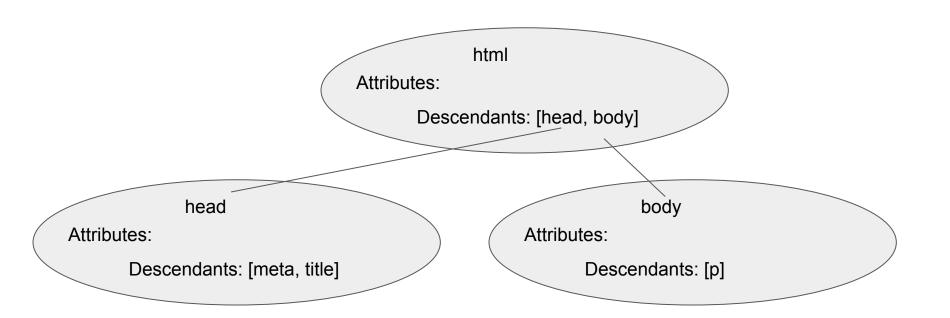
• Tags can be nested

Attributes

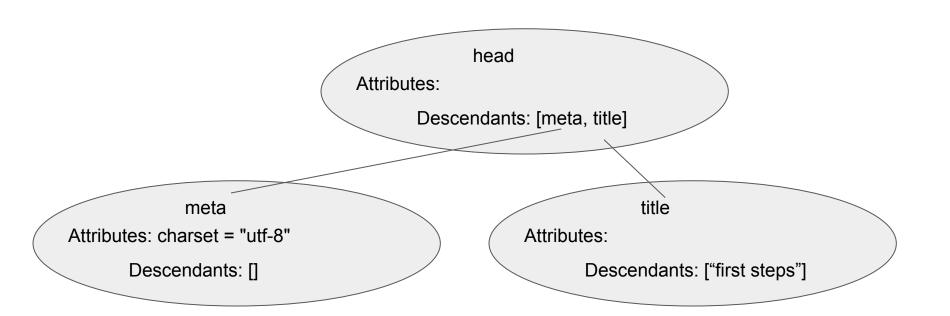
- Tags have attributes
 - link
- Common Attributes
 - https://html.spec.whatwq.org/multipage/dom.html#global-attributes
- Tag specific
 - href
 - target
 - download
 - o ping
 - o rel
 - hreflang
 - type
 - referrerpolicy

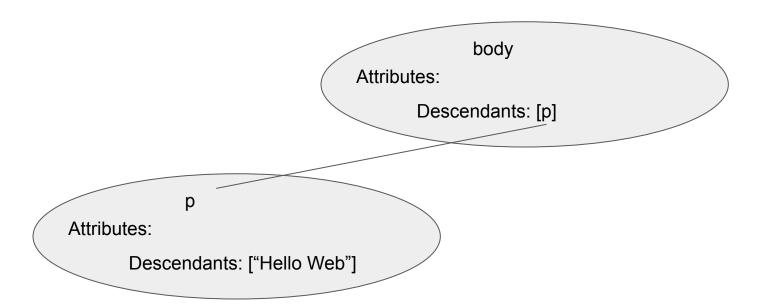
Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<! -- Comment -->
<html>
    <head>
         <meta charset = "utf-8">
         <title> First Steps </title>
    </head>
    <body>
          Hello Web 
    </body>
</html>
```



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Style

- Inline
- Style File

Style (example from html definition)

```
My sweat suit is <span style="color: green; background:
transparent">green</span> and my eyes are <span
style="color: blue;
background: transparent">blue</span>.
```

Inline style

- Use the style attribute (in tag) to declare a style for an individual element
- Every CSS property is followed by a colon and the value of the attribute
- Multiple property declarations are separated by a semicolon

```
<h1
  style = "font-size: 18pt; color: #FF0000">
hello
</h1>
```

Style tag

```
<style type = "text/css">
      { font-family: helvetica, tahoma; color: #FFFF00}
      { font-size: 18pt; color: #00FF00 }
  .ralph1 { color: #FF0000}
  #ralph2 {color: #00FF00}
</style>
<body>
<h1 style = "font-size: 18pt; color: #0000FF"> hello </h1>
<h1> hello1 </h1>
<h1 class="ralph1"> hello2 </h1>
<h1 id="ralph2"> hello3 </h1>
```

Style in Separate File

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
     <head>
          <title>Demo page</title>
     k rel=stylesheet href= "test.css" type="text/css">
     </head>
     <body>
     </body>
</html>
```

CSS File

```
h1 { font-family: helvetica, tahoma; color: #FFFF00} h2 { font-size: 18pt; color: #00FF00 } .ralph1 { color: #FF0000} #ralph2 {color: #00FF00}
```

CSS Statements

- Style defines rules
 - Each rule consists of selector and body
 - Rule body begins with { and ends with }
 - Different properties are separated by ;
 - Different values are separated by ,
- h1 { font-family: helvetica, tahoma; color: #FFFF00;}
- Selector {attribute: value;}
- Selector {attribute1: value;; attributeN: value; }

Selectors

- Selector is name for rule/style
- Selector Types
 - Tag
 - h1 { font-family: helvetica, tahoma; color: #FFFF00;}
 - Class
 - .ralph1 { color: #FF0000}
 - o ID
 - #ralph2 {color: #00FF00}

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CSS File

```
<style type = "text/css">
   h1 { font-family: helvetica, tahoma; color: #FFFF00}
   h2 { font-size: 18pt; color: #00FF00 }
   .ralph1 { color: #FF0000}
   #ralph2 {color: #00FF00}
</style>
```

Grouping & Nesting

- Standalone
 - h1 { font-family: helvetica, tahoma; color: #FFFF00;}
- Grouping
 - h1, h2 { font-family: helvetica, tahoma; color: #FFFF00;}
- Nested
 - h1 h2 { font-family: helvetica, tahoma; color: #FFFF00;}

- .class
 - o class
- #id
 - \circ id
- tag
 - standalone
- tag1 tag2
 - Select if tag2 is in tag1

- tag1>tag2
 - Select when tag1 is a parent of tag2
- tag1+tag2
 - Select tag2 that is right after tag1
- [attribute]
 - Select all tags with attribute
- [attribute=value]
 - Select all tags with attribute equal value

- [attribute~=value]
 - Select all tags with attribute containing value
- :link
 - Select unvisited links
- :visited
 - Select visited links
- active
 - Select active link
- :hover
 - Select links with "mouse over"

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DOM Manipulation

```
<ht.ml>
  <head>
      <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <title>Demo 1</title>
  </head>
  <body>
      Hello world!
      <button onclick="ChangeText()"> Change text </button>
      <button id="b2"> Change color </button>
      <script type = "text/javascript">
             function ChangeText()
                   document.getElementById("p1").innerHTML="New text!";
             function ChangeColor()
                   document.getElementById("p1").style.color = "blue";
             document.getElementById("b2").addEventListener("click", ChangeColor);
               </script>
          </body>
</ht.ml>
```

<!DOCTYPE html>