Structure of HTML 5

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https://github.com/swacademy/HTML5

HTML5 Syntax Checks

✅ Uppercase, lowercase, camel case

✅ Attributes quoted, attributes not quoted

✅ Self-closing or not

✅ No deprecated elements, only obsolete elements – don't use them, but they work

HTML Element Syntax

- HTML documents consist of a tree of *element*s and *text*.
- Each *element* is denoted by a start tag / opening tag, such as **<body>**, and an end tag / closing tag, such as **</body>**.

```
<p>This is <em>very <strong>wrong</em>!</strong></p>

<p>This <em>is <strong>correct</strong>.</em></p>
```

- The *element* content is everything between the start and the end tag.
- Some HTML *element*s have empty content.
- Empty *element*s are closed in the start tag.

HTML Attribute Syntax

- *Element*s can have *attribute*s, which control how the *element*s work.

```
<a href="demo.html">simple</a>
```

- *Attribute*s are placed inside the start tag, and consist of a *name* and a *value*, separated by an = character.

- The *attribute* value can be left unquoted if it is a keyword, but generally will be quoted.

- The *value* can also be omitted altogether if it is empty.

HTML Comment

- The comment tag is used to insert comments in the source code.

- Comments are not displayed in the browsers.

- You can use comments to explain your code, which can help you when you edit the source code at a later date.

- `<!--       -->`

```
1    <!--This is a comment. Comments are not displayed in the browser-->
2
3    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Valid HTML vs. Valid XHTML

- So you created XHTML…

> This document was successfully checked as XHTML 1.0 Strict!
>
> | Result: | Passed | |
> |---|---|---|
> | Address : | http://www.example.com/index.htm | |
> | Encoding : | us-ascii | (detect automatically) |
> | Doctype : | XHTML 1.0 Strict | (detect automatically) |
> | Root Element: | html | |
> | Root Namespace: | http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml | |

- But did you know that
  - Over 90% of XHTML is delivered with the `text/html` MIME type and therefore broken.
  - Delivering XHTML as `text/xml` or `application/xhtml+xml` is risky(not supported in old IE).

Valid HTML vs. Valid XHTML (Cont.)

- Use HTML5 and create valid HTML
  - http://validator.w3.org
  - http://validator.nu/
- HTML5 allows XML syntax from XHTML 1.0 for backward compatibility
  - `<br />`
- HTML5 has well-defined processing rules
- Simple is better
  - New *doctype*
  - Character set

<!DOCTYPE>

- Must be the very first thing in your HTML document, before the `<html>` tag.

- Is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.

- In HTML 4.01, the `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration refers to a DTD, because HTML 4.01 was based on SGML.

- The DTD specifies the rules for the markup language, so that the browsers render the content correctly.

- HTML5 is not based on SGML, and therefore does not require a reference to a DTD.

<!DOCTYPE> (Cont.)

- Does not have an end tag.

- Is *NOT* case sensitive.

- Use W3C's Validator to check that you have written a valid HTML / XHTML document!

<!DOCTYPE> (Cont.)

- ## HTML 4.01

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

- ## XHTML 1.0

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

- ## HTML 5

```
<!doctype html>
```

Simplified Doctype

HTML4/XHTML
- HTML 4.01 Strict
- HTML 4.01 Transitional
- HTML 4.01 Frameset
- XHTML 1.0 Strict
- XHTML 1.0 Transitional
- XHTML 1.0 Frameset
- XHTML 1.1

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML
4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

HTML5
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

\<html\>

- Tells the browser that this is an HTML document.

- Represents the root of an HTML document.

- Is the container for all other HTML elements (except for the `<!DOCTYPE>` tag).

<html> (Cont.)

- Differences between HTML 4.01 and HTML5.
  - HTML5 has added a new attribute: `manifest`.
  - `manifest=URL`
  - Specifies the address of the document's cache manifest (for offline browsing)
- Differences Between HTML and XHTML
  - The `xmlns` attribute is required in XHTML, but is invalid in HTML.
  - `xmlns=http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml` is default.

\<html\> `lang` Attribute

- Sets the language code.

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="ko">
3      <head>
4          <title> New Document </title>
5          <meta charset="utf-8">
6      </head>
7      <body>
```

Korean	English	Chinese	French	Arab	Japanese	Spanish
ko	en	zh	fr	ar	ja	es

Language code ref : http://rishida.net/utils/subtags/

<html> `manifest` Attribute

- Specifies the location of the document's cache manifest.
- HTML5 introduces application cache.
  - Means that a web application is cached, and accessible without an internet connection.
  - Gives an application three advantages:
    - Offline browsing - users can use the application when they're offline.
    - Speed - cached resources load faster.
    - Reduced server load - the browser will only download updated/changed resources from the server.

<html> `manifest` Attribute (Cont.)

- Should be included on every page of your web application that you want cached.
- The manifest file is a simple text file that lists the resources the browser should cache for offline access.

```
1  <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2  <html manifest="demo.appcache">
3     <head>
4        <title>Title of the document</title>
5     </head>
6
7     <body>
8        The content of the document......
9     </body>
10 </html>
```

<html> `manifest` Attribute (Cont.)

- Syntax
  - `<html manifest="URL">`

- URL
  - The address of the document's cache manifest.
  - Possible values:
    - An absolute URL - points to another web site (like href="http://www.exampl e.com/demo.appcache")
    - A relative URL - points to a file within a web site (like href="demo.appcache ")

- Internet Explorer 10+, Firefox, Chrome, Safari and Opera support Application cache.

\<head\>

- Is a container for all the head elements.

- Must include a title for the document, and can include scripts, styles, meta information, and more.

- The following elements can go inside the **\<head\>** element:
  - **\<title\>, \<style\>, \<base\>, \<link\>, \<meta\>, \<script\>, \<noscript\>**

- Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5
  - The **profile** attribute is not supported in HTML5.

<title>

- Is required in all HTML documents and it defines the title of the document.

- Defines a title in the browser toolbar.

- Provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites.

- Displays a title for the page in search-engine results.

- Can *NOT* have more than one `<title>` element in an HTML document.

- If you omit the `<title>` tag, the document will not validate as HTML.

<style>

- Is used to define style information for an HTML document.

- Inside, specify how HTML elements should render in a browser.

- Each HTML document can contain multiple **<style>** tags.

```
1   <html>
2       <head>
3           <style type="text/css">
4               h1 {color:red;}
5               p {color:blue;}
6           </style>
7       </head>
8       <body>
9           <h1>A heading</h1>
10          <p>A paragraph.</p>
11      </body>
12  </html>
```

`<style>` (Cont.)

- To link to an external style sheet, use the `<link>` tag.
- If the `scoped` attribute is not used, each `<style>` tag must be located in the head section.
- Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5
  - The `scoped` attribute is new in HTML5.

\<style> (Cont.)

- Attributes
  - **media**
    - Specifies what media/device the media resource is optimized for.
  - **scoped** *new*
    - Specifies that the styles only apply to this element's parent element and that element's child elements
  - **type**
    - Specifies the MIME type of the style sheet.

<style> `media` Attribute

- Specifies what media/device the CSS style is optimized for.
- Is used to specify that the style is for special devices (like iPhone), speech or print media.
- Can accept several values.

```
1  <style type="text/css" media="print">
2     h1 {color:#000000;}
3     p {color:#000000;}
4     body {background-color:#FFFFFF;}
```

<style> `media` Attribute (Cont.)

- **Possible Operators :** `and`, `not`, `,`

- **Devices**
  - all : default, suitable for all devices.
  - aural : Speech synthesizers
  - braille : Braille feedback devices.
  - handheld : Handheld devices
  - projection : Projectors
  - print : Print preview mode / printed pages
  - screen : Computer screens
  - tty : Teletypes and similar media using a fixed-pitch character grid.
  - tv : Television type devices

\<style\> `scoped` Attribute

- Is currently supported only in Firefox.

- Is a boolean attribute.

- Syntax
  - `<style scoped>`

```
1  <div>
2      <style type="text/css" scoped>
3          h1 {color:red;}
4          p {color:blue;}
5      </style>
6      <h1>This is a heading</h1>
7      <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
8  </div>
```

- When present, it specifies that the styles only apply to this element's parent element and that element's child elements (not the entire document).

\<base\>

- Specifies the base URL/target for all relative URLs in a document.
- There can be at maximum one **\<base\>** element in a document, and it must be inside the **\<head\>** element.

```html
1  <head>
2      <base href="http://www.w3schools.com/images/" target="_blank">
3  </head>
4
5  <body>
6      <img src="stickman.gif" width="24" height="39" alt="Stickman">
7      <a href="http://www.w3schools.com">W3Schools</a>
8  </body>
```

`<base>` (Cont.)

- Put the `<base>` tag as the *first* element inside the `<head>` element, so that other elements in the head section uses the information from the `<base>` element.

- If the `<base>` tag is present, it must have either an `href` attribute or a `target` attribute, or both.

- In HTML the `<base>` tag has no end tag.

<base> (Cont.)

- Attributes
  - **href**
    - Specifies the base URL for all relative URLs in the page.
  - **target**
    - Specifies the default target for all hyperlinks and forms in the page.
    - **_blank**, **_parent**, **_self**, **_top**, framename

<link>

- Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource.

- Is most used to link to style sheets.

- This element goes only in the head section, but it can appear any number of times.

```
1  <head>
2      <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="theme.css">
3  </head>
```

- Has no end tag.

<link> (Cont.)

- ## Attributes
  - ### href
    - Specifies the location of the linked document.
  - ### rel
    - Required.
    - Specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document.
    - alternate, archives, author, bookmark, external, first, help, icon, last, license, next, nofollow, noreferrer, pingback, prefetch, prev, search, sidebar, stylesheet, tag, up

<link> (Cont.)

- # Attributes
  - **sizes** *new*
    - Specifies the size of the linked resource.
    - Only for **rel="icon"**
  - **type**
    - Specifies the MIME type of the linked document.

<link> `sizes` Attribute

- Is not currently supported in any of the major browsers.
- Specifies the sizes of icons for visual media.
- This attribute is only used if `rel="icon"`.
- Syntax
  - `<link sizes="HeightXWidth|any>`

```
1    <link rel="icon" href="demo_icon.gif" type="image/gif" sizes="16x16">
```

<script>

- Is used to define a client-side script, such as a JavaScript.

- Either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the **src** attribute.

- Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content.

```
1  <script>
2      document.write("Hello World!")
3  </script>
```

<script> (Cont.)

- Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5
  - The `type` attribute is required in HTML 4, but optional in HTML5.
  - The `async` attribute is new in HTML5.
  - The HTML 4.01 attribute: `xml:space`, is not supported in HTML5.

<script> (Cont.)

- ## Attributes
  - **async**
    - Specifies that the script is executed asynchronously   (only for external scripts)
  - **charset**
    - Specifies the character encoding used in an external script file.
  - **defer**
    - Specifies that the script is executed when the page   has finished parsing (only for external scripts)

`<script>` `async` Attribute

- Is supported in Internet Explorer 10, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

- Is a boolean attribute.

- When present, it specifies that the script will be executed asynchronously as soon as it is available.

- Is only for external scripts (and should only be used if the `src` attribute is present).

```
1    <script src="demo_async.js" async></script>
```

<script> `charset` Attribute

- Specifies the character encoding used in an external script file.
- Is used when the character encoding in an external script file differs from the encoding in the HTML document.

```
1    <script src="myscripts.js" charset="UTF-8"></script>
```

<script> defer Attribute

- Is a boolean attribute.

- When present, it specifies that the script is executed when the page has finished parsing.

- Is only for external scripts (should only be used if the **src** attribute is present).

```
1    <script src="demo_defer.js" defer></script>
```

<meta>

- Provides metadata about the HTML document.
- Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parseable.
- Are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.
- The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.

<meta> (Cont.)

- Always goes inside the **<head>** element.
- Metadata is always passed as name/value pairs.
- Has no end tag.

```
1  <head>
2      <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
3      <meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">
4      <meta name="author" content="Ståle Refsnes">
5      <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">
6      <meta charset="UTF-8">
7  </head>
```

<meta> (Cont.)

- Attributes
  - **charset** *new*
    - Specifies the character encoding for the HTML document.
  - **content**
    - Gives the value associated with the **http-equiv** or **name** attribute.
  - **http-equiv** :
    - Provides an HTTP header for the information/value of the content attribute.
    - **content-type**, **default-style**, **refresh**

Character encoding ref : http://www.iana.org/assignments/character-sets/character-sets.xhtml

<meta> (Cont.)

- Attributes
  - **name**
    - Specifies a name for the metadata.
    - **application-name**, **author**, **description**, **generator**, **keywords**

<meta> (Cont.)

- <meta name="description" content="HTML5 연습">
- <meta name="author" content="Peter Bok">
- <meta name="copyright" content="Copyright © 2014 javaexpert.co.kr">
- <meta name="reply-to" content="javaexpert@nate.com">
- <meta name="date" content="2014-05-14T 12:00:00+09:00">

<meta> (Cont.)

- <meta http-equiv="keywords" content="HTML5, CSS, JavaScript">

- <meta http-equiv ="Content-Type" content="text/html;charset=euc-kr">

- <meta http-equiv ="Pragma" content="no-cache">

- <meta http-equiv ="Refresh" content="3;url=http://www.google.com">
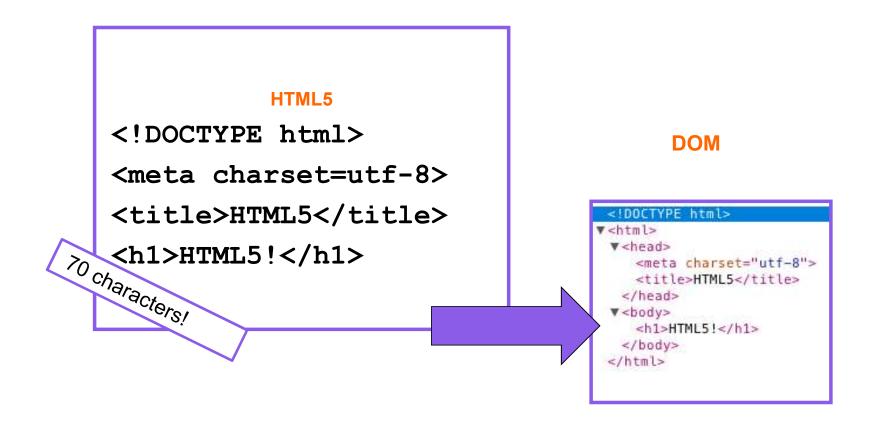
Simplified Character Set

HTML4

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type"
content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
```

HTML5

```
<meta charset=utf-8>
```

Minimal HTML5 Page

HTML5

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<meta charset=utf-8>
<title>HTML5</title>
<h1>HTML5!</h1>
```

70 characters!

DOM

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
▼<html>
  ▼<head>
      <meta charset="utf-8">
      <title>HTML5</title>
    </head>
  ▼<body>
      <h1>HTML5!</h1>
    </body>
  </html>
```

Getting Started……

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" lang="en-US">

<html lang="en">

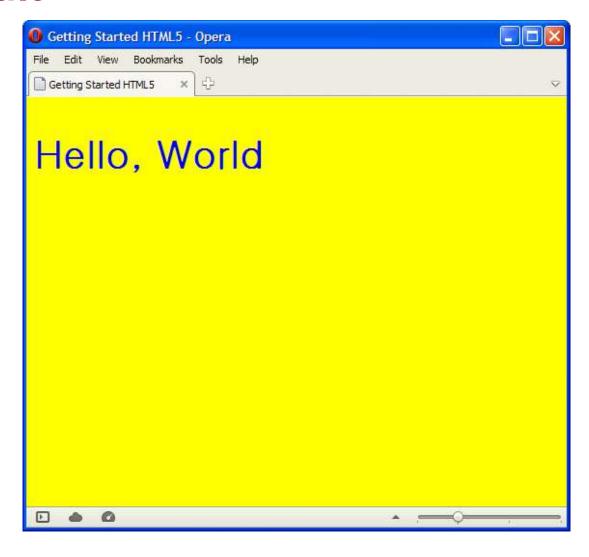<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />

<meta charset="UTF-8">

Lab1 : Hello, World

- Web Browsers
  - Edge, Firefox, Google Chrome, Opera, Safari
- Text Editors
  - Visual Studio Code, Notepad++, Editplus, etc…
- Files
  - helloworld.html

Lab1 : helloworld.html

```html
1   <!doctype html>
2   <html>
3       <head>
4           <title>Getting Started HTML5</title>
5           <meta charset="utf-8">
6           <style type="text/css">
7               body { background-color :yellow }
8               p {font-size : 30pt; color : blue ; font-weight : 900 }
9           </style>
10      </head>
11      <body>
12          <p>Hello, World</p>
13      </body>
14  </html>
```

Lab1 : Result

Lab1 : http://validator.nu/