

FORMAÇÃO ACELERADA EM PROGRAMAÇÃO



Módulo HTML/CSS
Aula 01 e 02

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APOIO

MINISTÉRIO DA
CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA
E INOVAÇÃO



Introdução ao HTML

© Raoni Kunesza

Introdução

- Histórico da Web e HTML5 em detalhes:
 - Currículo de Padrões Web
[https://www.w3.org/wiki/Web Standards Curriculum](https://www.w3.org/wiki/Web_Standards_Curriculum)
 - Dive into HTML5 (tradução brasileira)
<http://diveintohtml5.com.br/>

Introdução

- De acordo com o W3C a Web é baseada em 3 pilares:
 - Um esquema de nomes para localização de fontes de informação na Web, esse esquema chama-se **URI** (URN e URL).
 - Um Protocolo de acesso para acessar estas fontes, hoje o **HTTP**.
 - Uma linguagem de Hypertexto, para a fácil navegação entre as fontes de informação: o **HTML**.
- Esta parte do curso se foca no HTML e tecnologias relacionadas ao cliente

Introdução

- HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)
Linguagem de Marcação de Hipertexto
 - Criada por **Tim Berners-Lee** e se popularizou com o Mosaic-browser desenvolvido por Marc Andreessen na década de 1990
 - **Hipertexto** são conjuntos de elementos – ou nós – ligados por conexões.
 - Uma **linguagem** para publicação de conteúdo (texto, imagem, vídeo, áudio e etc) na Web.

Introdução

- HTML é uma linguagem de marcação para descrever páginas web.
 - Uma linguagem de **marcação** é uma linguagem definida por um conjunto de **tags**
 - Tags descrevem o **conteúdo** de um documento
 - Um documento HTML contém **tags e texto comum**
 - Documentos HTML também são chamados de **páginas web**

Histórico

- W3C só tratou **interoperabilidade** a partir do HTML 4
- **WHAT Working Group** (Mozilla, Opera e Apple) surgiu na época que o W3C trabalhava na segunda versão do XHTML
- Em 2006 o W3C e WHATWG se **uniram** para definir o **HTML5**.
- Em 2011 a **Adobe** resolveu contribuir com o **HTML 5**

Versão	Ano
HTML	1991
HTML+	1993
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML 1.0	2000
HTML5	2012 (2014)
XHTML5	2013

Fonte: W3C School

HTML Básico

- Sintaxe básica de (tags) HTML
 - Tags são palavras-chave declaradas entre os símbolos “<” e “>”: <html>
 - Tags normalmente veem em par: e
 - A primeira **abre**, a segunda **fecha** a tag
 - O nome da **tag final** sempre é precedida de um “/”
 - **Elemento HTML:**

 <tagname>content</tagname>

Exemplo:

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

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HTML Básico

- Estrutura de uma página HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>
</head>

<body>
The content of the document.....
</body>

</html>
```

HTML Básico

- HelloWorld

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Example page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello world</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

Elementos (*html*)
podem ter atributos (*lang*):
`keyword="value"`

Elementos (*body*)
podem ter sub-elementos
(*h1*)

HTML - DOCTYPE

HTML5

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

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">
```

(G) ▾
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">

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

Tanto no HTML 4.01 como
no XHTML pode ser “strict”

HTML x XHTML

HTML

Elements and attributes are case insensitive, eg `<h1>` is the same thing as `<H1>`.

Certain elements don't need a closing tag (eg paragraphs, `<p>`), while others (called "empty elements") shouldn't have a closing tag (eg images, ``).

Attribute values may be written without being enclosed in quotes.

Shorthand can be used for certain attributes (ie `<input required>`).

XHTML

Elements and attributes are case sensitive; they are all lowercase.

All elements must be explicitly closed (eg `<p>A paragraph</p>`). Elements without content should be closed using a slash in the start tag (eg `<hr></hr>` and `<hr/>` mean the same thing).

Attribute values must be enclosed by quotes.

The full attribute form must be used for all attributes (eg `<input required="required">`).

HTML – Caracteres especiais

- Além do “<” e “>”, o caracter “&” deve ser sempre utilizado com o formato de representação de caracter especial (com código de escape: **&código;**)
- Exemplos:

& = &

< = <

> = >

HTML – Head

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-GB">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>I am a title example</title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

Link

HTML – Head

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-GB">
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Breeding Dogs–Tips about Alsatians</title>
    <meta name="description" content="How to breed Alsatians, tips on proper breeding">
    <meta name="keywords" content="Dogs,Alsatian,Breeding,Dog,Tips,Free,Pet">
    <style type="text/css">
        body{
            background:#000;
            color:#ccc;
            font-family: helvetica, arial, sans-serif;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>Test!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Link

HTML – Head

- <style>

```
<style type="text/css" media="print">
  body{
    background:#fff;
    color:#000;
    font-family: helvetica, arial, sans-serif;
    font-size:300%;
  }
</style>
```

Link

HTML – Head

- O elemento **style** pode conter outro atributo: **media**, que pode ter os seguintes valores
 - screen — modo de exibição em monitores desktop
 - print — modo de impressão
 - handheld — modo de exibição em dispositivos móveis
 - projection — modo de exibição de slides (*Opera Show*)

HTML – Head

<script>

```
<script>
  function leave(){
    return confirm("This will take you to another site,\n are you sure you want to go?")
  }
</script>
</head>
<body>
Test!
<a href="http://dailypuppy.com" onclick="return leave()">The Daily Puppy</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Link

HTML – Head

<script>

```
<script src="leaving.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
Test!
<a href="http://dailypuppy.com" onclick="return leave()">The Daily Puppy</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Link

HTML – Head

- É importante modularizar o código, separando os *styles* e *scripts* em outros arquivos externos:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-GB">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Breeding Dogs–Tips about Alsatians</title>
  <meta name="description" content="How to breed Alsatians, tips on proper breeding">
  <meta name="keywords" content="Dogs, Alsatian, Breeding, Dog, Tips, Free, Pet">
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen" href="styles.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="print" href="printstyles.css">
  <script src="leaving.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
Test!
<a href="http://dailypuppy.com" onclick="return leave()">The Daily Puppy</a>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML – Text

- HTML não trata caracteres do teclado que representam “espaço em branco”: teclas espaço, enter e tab.
- Os dois exemplos abaixo serão interpretados do mesmo modo:

```
<h3>In the beginning</h3>
```

```
<h3>In    the  
beginning</h3>
```

HTML – Text

- Elementos de níveis de blocos
 - Cabeçalhos de seção **<hx>**
 - Parágrafos genéricos **<p>**
 - Citações **<blockquote>**
 - Texto pré-formatado **<pre>**

HTML – Text

```
<p>HTML 4.01 is the only version of HTML that you should use when creating a new  
web page, as, according to the specification:</p>  
<blockquote cite="http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/">  
<p>This document obsoletes previous versions of HTML 4.0, although W3C will  
continue to make those specifications and their DTDs available at the W3C Web  
site.</p>  
</blockquote>  
  
<pre><code class="language-perl">  
# read in the named file in its entirety  
sub slurp {  
    my $filename = shift;  
    my $file      = new FileHandle $filename;  
  
    if ( defined $file ) {  
        local $/;  
        return <$file>;  
    }  
    return undef;  
};  
</code></p>
```

HTML – Text

- Elementos in-line
 - Citações pequenas **<q>**
 - Enfase ****
 - Ítalo semantico **<i>**
 - Importante ****

```
<p><em>Please note: the kettle <strong>must</strong> be unplugged every evening, otherwise it will explode<br/><strong>killing us all</strong></em>. </p>
```

- Negrito ****
- Notas **<small>**
- Tempo **<time>**

HTML – Text

- Elementos apresentação. **Não utilizar**
 -
 - <strike>
 - <u>
 - <tt>
 - <big>

HTML – Lists

- Listas desordenadas

- bread
 - coffee beans
 - milk
 - butter
-

```
<ul>
  <li>bread</li>
  <li>coffee beans</li>
  <li>milk</li>
  <li>butter</li>
</ul>
```

HTML – Lists

- Listas ordenadas

1. Gather ingredients
2. Bake in oven for an hour
3. Serve
4. Remove from oven
5. Place ingredients in a baking dish
6. Allow to stand for ten minutes
7. Mix ingredients together

```
<ol>
  <li>Gather ingredients</li>
  <li>Mix ingredients together</li>
  <li>Place ingredients in a baking dish</li>
  <li>Bake in oven for an hour</li>
  <li>Remove from oven</li>
  <li>Allow to stand for ten minutes</li>
  <li>Serve</li>
</ol>
```

HTML – Lists

- Listas ordenadas

1. Gather ingredients
2. Mix ingredients together
3. Place ingredients in a baking dish

Before you place the ingredients in the baking dish, preheat the oven to 180 degrees centigrade.

4. Bake in oven for an hour
5. Remove from oven
6. Allow to stand for ten minutes
7. Serve

```
<ol>
  <li>Gather ingredients</li>
  <li>Mix ingredients together</li>
  <li>Place ingredients in a baking dish</li>
</ol>

<p class="note">Before you place the ingredients in the baking dish, preheat the oven to 180 degrees centigrade.

<ol start="4">
  <li>Bake in oven for an hour</li>
  <li>Remove from oven</li>
  <li>Allow to stand for ten minutes</li>
  <li>Serve</li>
</ol>
```

HTML – Lists

- Listas de descrição

```
<dl>
  <dt>Name</dt>
  <dd>Value</dd>
  <dt>Name</dt>
  <dd>Value</dd>
  <dt>Name</dt>
  <dd>Value</dd>
</dl>
```

Name
Value
Name
Value
Name
Value

HTML – Lists

- Listas aninhadas
 - 1. Chapter One
 - 1. Section One
 - 2. Section Two
 - 3. Section Three
 - 2. Chapter Two
 - 3. Chapter Three

```
<ol>
  <li>Chapter One
    <ol>
      <li>Section One</li>
      <li>Section Two </li>
      <li>Section Three </li>
    </ol>
  </li>
  <li>Chapter Two</li>
  <li>Chapter Three </li>
</ol>
```

HTML – Lists

- Listas aninhadas
 - 1. Chapter One
 - 1. Section One
 - 2. Section Two
 - 3. Section Three
 - 2. Chapter Two
 - 3. Chapter Three

```
<ol>
  <li>Chapter One
    <ol>
      <li>Section One</li>
      <li>Section Two </li>
      <li>Section Three </li>
    </ol>
  </li>
  <li>Chapter Two</li>
  <li>Chapter Three </li>
</ol>
```

HTML – Images

- Uma figura vale mais do que mil palavras?
 - Nem sempre
 - Importante desabilitar ou adaptar a exibição de acordo com necessidades de vários tipos de usuários
- Dois modos de inserir imagens:
 - direto no <body>:
 - utilizando CSS: **back-ground image**

HTML – Images

- Elemento

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Example of an inline image</title>
</head>
<body>
    
</body>
</html>
```

LINK

HTML – Images

- Elemento `` atributos `<alt>` e `<title>`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Example of an inline image</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

[LINK](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

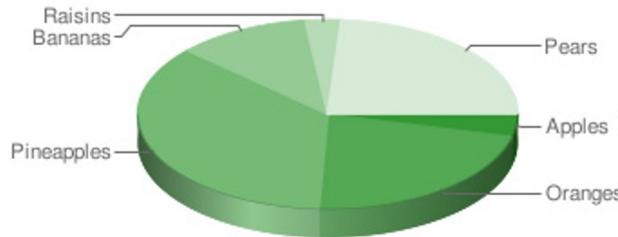
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Example of an inline image with alternative text and title</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

[LINK](#)

HTML – Images

- Elemento `` atributo: `<longdesc>`



LINK

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Fruit consumption - Opera". The page displays a table of fruit consumption data and a link to "Back to article".

Fruit	Amount
Apples	10
Oranges	58
Pineapples	95
Bananas	30
Raisins	8
Pears	63

[Back to article](#)

LINK

HTML – Images

- Elementos: <figure> e <figcaption>

```
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Figure element with figcaption example</title>
  <style>
    figure, figcaption {
      display: block;
    }
  </style>
  <script>
    document.createElement('figure');
    document.createElement('figcaption');
  </script>
</head>
<body>
  <figure>
    
    <figcaption>The view from outside my window.</figcaption>
  </figure>
</body>
</html>
```

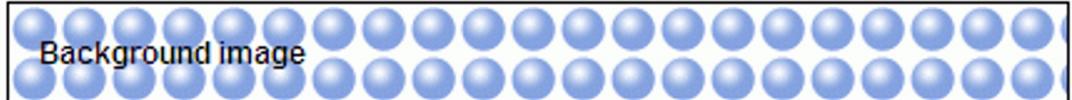
[LINK](#)

HTML – Images

`background-image:url (ball.gif);`

LINK

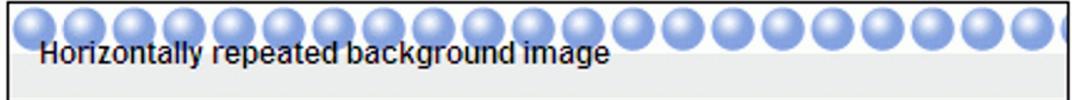
Background images with CSS



Background image



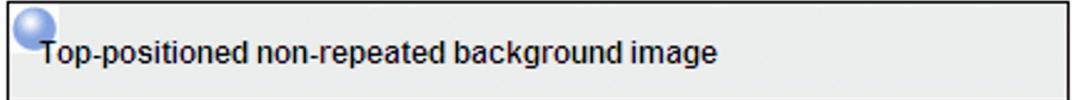
Non-repeated background image



Horizontally repeated background image



Vertically repeated background image



Top-positioned non-repeated background image



Bottom-positioned non-repeated background image



Centered non-repeated background image



Both axis centered non-repeated background image



Right-aligned centered non-repeated background image

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Utilize a figura para alterar o projeto modelo:

<http://bit.ly/2Ng4eFG>

<http://bit.ly/2ZL5TV8>

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HTML – Links

- Partes de uma página Web que “aponta” para outros recursos
- Representados por ancoras: `<a>`
- Dois tipos:
 - Carregado automaticamente pelo browser
 - Carregado a partir de interação do usuário

HTML – Links

- Sintaxe de um link de âncora:

- href
- id
- class
- title

```
<html lang="en-GB">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Link Example</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>A link to Opera</h1>
  <p><a href="http://www.opera.com">Opera Software</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML – Links

- Atributo href:
 - URL no mesmo diretório (help.html) ou relativo ao mesmo diretório (../../help/help.html) ou absoluto ao diretório root
 - URL para um “identificador de fragmento” no mesmo documento (#menu)
 - URL para recurso externo (<http://www.dot.com>)
 - URL para recurso externo e identificador de fragmento (<http://www.dot.com/html5/#menu>)

HTML – Links

- Atributo id:
 - Identificador de fragmento, dois modos:

```
<h2><a id="sec1">Section #1</a></h2>
```

```
<h2 id="sec1">Section #1</h2>
```

```
<a href="#sec1">Section One</a>
```

LINK

HTML – Links

- Atributo title:
 - Auxiliar navegação com informação adicional do link:

```
<html lang="en-GB">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
<title>Adding extra information with a title attribute</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="linkexamplestyles.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Adding extra information with a title attribute</h1>
  <ul>
    <li>Find more information on the <a title="The Yahoo Developer Network is the main hub for all the developer
      href="http://developer.yahoo.com">Yahoo Developer Network</a>.</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

LINK

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HTML – Links

- Importante informar o usuário sobre links

```
<html lang="en-GB">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
<title>Linking non-HTML resources</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="linkexamplestyles.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Linking non-HTML resources</h1>

  <ul>
    <li>Find more information on the <a href="http://developer.yahoo.com">Yahoo
        Developer Network site (external)</a></li>
    <li>Download the <a href="http://www.wait-till-i.com/stuff/JavaScript-DOM-Cheatsheet.pdf">
        Dom Cheatsheet (PDF, 85KB)</a></li>
    <li>Pick and <a href="ftp://get.opera.com/pub/opera/win/">download different Opera
        versions from their FTP (external)</a></li>
    <li>Check out a <a href="http://farm1.static.flickr.com/56/188791635_0b8bdd808d.jpg?v=0">
        Photo of my book (JPG, 200KB)</a></li>
  </ul>

  </body>
</html>
```

HTML – Links

- Linkando no nível de blocos

```
<style>
  a {
    display: block;
    background-color: blue;
    text-decoration: none;
    color: white;
    width: 300px;
    height: 100px;
  }

  a:hover {
    background-color: red;
  }

</style>
</head>
<body>
  <a href="http://www.opera.com">
    <h1>A link to Opera</h1>
    <p>Opera Software</p>
  </a>
</body>
```

LINK

Estilo de links

- visited
- hover
- focus
- active

HTML – Tables

- Devem ser utilizadas apenas para dados tabulares: estatísticas, resultados de votações, dados de gráficos, tabelas comparativas e etc.
- Exemplo

Volcano Name	Location	Last Major Eruption	Type of Eruption
Mt. Lassen	California	1914-17	Explosive Eruption
Mt. Hood	Oregon	1790s	Pyroclastic flows and Mudflows
Mt .St. Helens	Washington	1980	Explosive Eruption

HTML – Tables

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Volcano Name</td>
    <td>Location</td>
    <td>Last Major Eruption</td>
    <td>Type of Eruption</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Mt. Lassen</td>
    <td>California</td>
    <td>1914-17</td>
    <td>Explosive Eruption</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Mt. Hood</td>
    <td>Oregon</td>
    <td>1790s</td>
    <td>Pyroclastic flows and Mudflows</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Mt .St. Helens</td>
    <td>Washington</td>
    <td>1980</td>
    <td>Explosive Eruption</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

HTML – Tables

- Outras tags:

<caption>

<th><th>

Recent Major Volcanic Eruptions in the Pacific Northwest			
Volcano Name	Location	Last Major Eruption	Type of Eruption
Mt. Lassen	California	1914-17	Explosive Eruption
Mt. Hood	Oregon	1790s	Pyroclastic flows and Mudflows
Mt. St. Helens	Washington	1980	Explosive Eruption

```
<table>
  <caption>Recent Major Volcanic Eruptions in the Pacific Northwest</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Volcano Name</th>
    <th>Location</th>
    <th>Last Major Eruption</th>
    <th>Type of Eruption</th>
  </tr>
```

HTML – Tables

- Outras tags:

<caption>

<th><th>

Recent Major Volcanic Eruptions in the Pacific Northwest			
Volcano Name	Location	Last Major Eruption	Type of Eruption
Mt. Lassen	California	1914-17	Explosive Eruption
Mt. Hood	Oregon	1790s	Pyroclastic flows and Mudflows
Mt. St. Helens	Washington	1980	Explosive Eruption

```
<table>
  <caption>Recent Major Volcanic Eruptions in the Pacific Northwest</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Volcano Name</th>
    <th>Location</th>
    <th>Last Major Eruption</th>
    <th>Type of Eruption</th>
  </tr>
```

HTML – Tables

- Outras tags:
`<thead>, <tbody>, <tfoot>`
- Atributos:
`colspan` e `rowspan`
`summary`
`scope`

HTML – Tables

- CSS

```
body {  
    background: #ffffff;  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 20px;  
    line-height: 1.4em;  
    font-family: tahoma, arial, sans-serif;  
    font-size: 62.5%;  
}  
  
table {  
    width: 80%;  
    margin: 0;  
    background: #FFFFFF;  
    border: 1px solid #333333;  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}  
  
td, th {  
    border-bottom: 1px solid #333333;  
    padding: 6px 16px;  
    text-align: left;  
}  
  
th {  
    background: #EEEEEE;  
}  
  
caption {  
    background: #E0E0E0;  
    margin: 0;  
    border: 1px solid #333333;  
    border-bottom: none;  
    padding: 6px 16px;  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```

HTML – Tables

- CSS

Recent Major Volcanic Eruptions in the Pacific Northwest			
Volcano Name	Location	Last Major Eruption	Type of Eruption
Mt. Lassen	California	1914-17	Explosive Eruption
Mt. Hood	Oregon	1790s	Pyroclastic flows and Mudflows
Mt. St. Helens	Washington	1980	Explosive Eruption
Compiled in 2008 by Ms Jen			

HTML5 - Características



HTML5 - Plataformas

Fonte: HTML5 Rocks

EMPRESA

HTML5 traz benefícios substanciais para empresas que nenhuma tecnologia anterior pode trazer - no custo, na segurança, na flexibilidade e na facilidade de uso.

MÓVEL

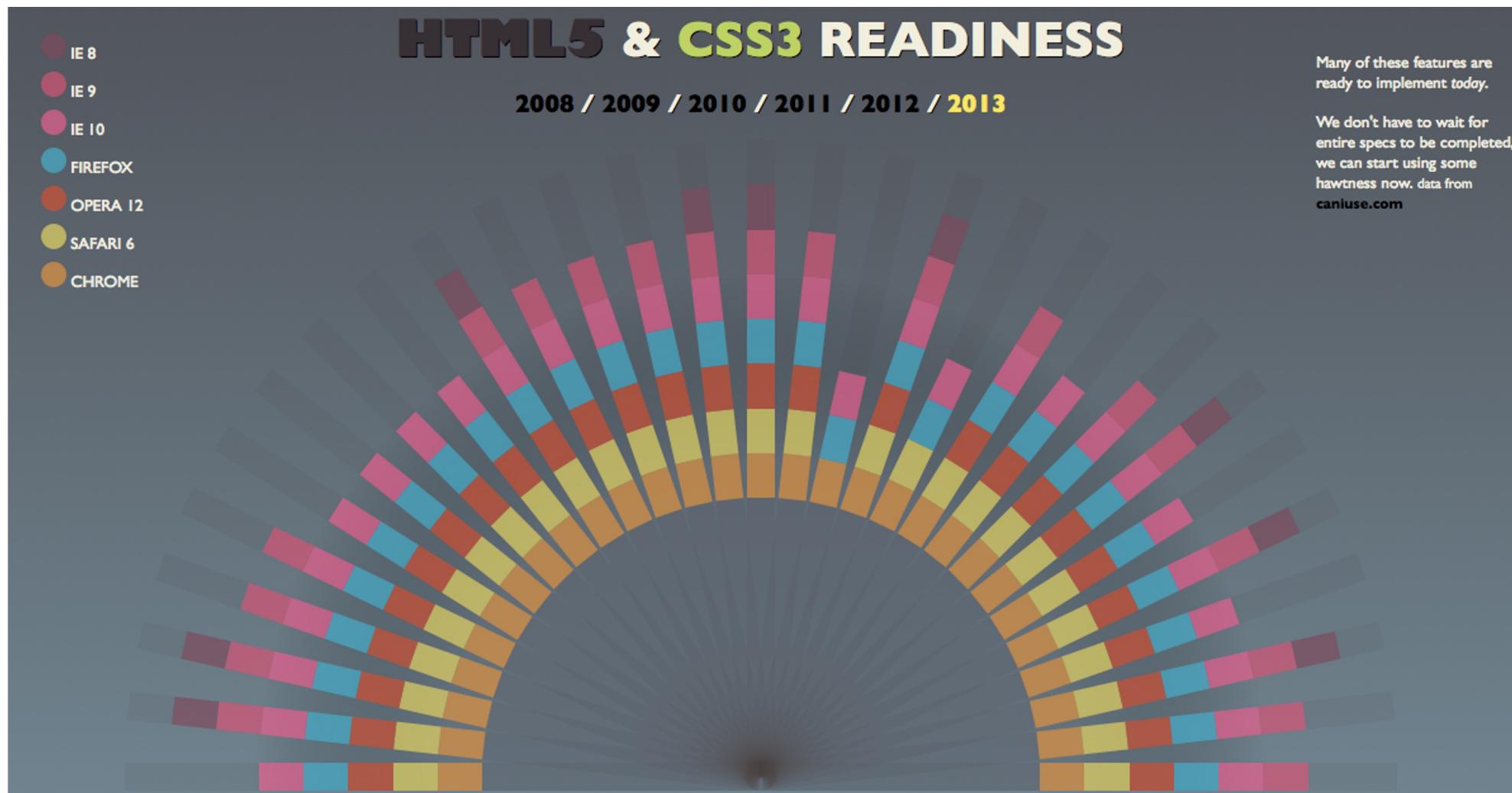
Desenvolvedores da web podem usar o mesmo conjunto de tecnologias que conhecem e gostam para construir aplicações da web avançadas para diferentes tipos de dispositivos móveis.

JOGOS

Gráficos de alto desempenho em 2D/3D, armazenamento de ativos off-line, APIs de áudio complexo e rede baseada em sockets permitem que você crie jogos modernos e atraentes para envolver os usuários mais do que nunca.



HTML5 - Suporte



Fonte: HTML5 Readniness

HTML5 - Suporte



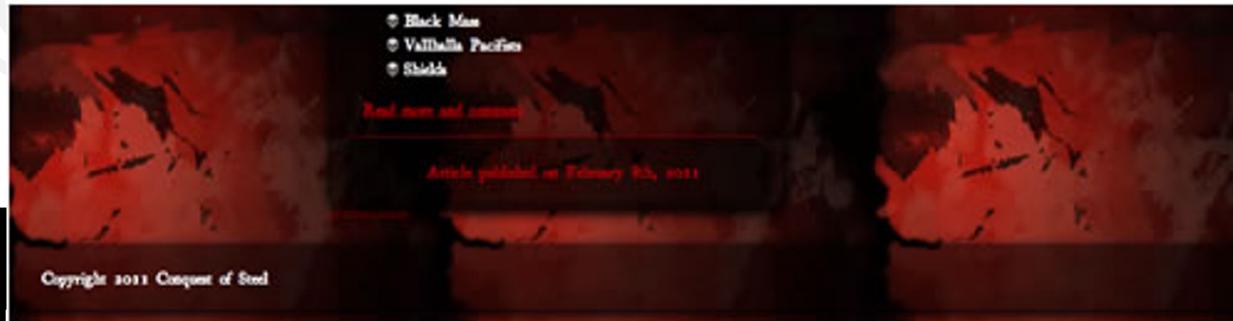
Fonte: <http://caniuse.com>

HTML5 - Semantico

- Como organizar o layout de página Web?
- Observem 5 páginas na Internet



Rest of content



Header



Navigation menu

Home

Releases

Links

Search

Sidebar

Subscribe to
Conquest
RSS

Main content

Conquest Gigs, Bradford — 1st October 2011

For 1st October

pm to 11:00 pm

CONQUEST are playing at The Garage, Bradford, North of England — Conquest are playing the Concourse in Bradford, on October 1st. For this date our drivers, and prepare to unleash hell! We'll have details to follow, as they are given to us.

View all gigs

Artist profile on John Mayall, 2011

Sidebar

Upcoming gigs

Conquest Gigs, Bradford — 1st October 2011

For 1st October

pm to 11:00 pm

CONQUEST are playing at The Garage, Bradford, North of England — Conquest are playing the Concourse in Bradford, on October 1st. For this date our drivers, and prepare to unleash hell! We'll have details to follow, as they are given to us.

View all gigs

Artist profile on John Mayall, 2011

Please e-mail us at
info@conqueststeel.com, or write
to us at No Face Records, PO
Box 57, Brighton, West
Yorkshire, BD6 6YD, England.

For gig bookings, and



- © Black Mass
- © Vallarta Pacific
- © Shields

Facebook and YouTube

Artist profile on John Mayall, 2011

Footer

Estruturando com HTML 4

© Raoni Kunesza

INSTITUIÇÃO EXECUTORA

COORDENADORA

APOIO

FORMAÇÃO ACCELERADA

GOVERNO FEDERAL

```
<div id="header"> </div>
```



```
<div id="nav"> </div>
```

```
<div id="sidebar1">  
</div>
```



Give The Gowers, Bradford
— 1st October 2011

1st October 2011
pm in 11:59 pm

CONQUEST OF STEEL ARE PLAYING THE
North of England — Conquest are playing the
Gowers in Bradford, on October 1st. Put this date
in your diary, and prepare to unleash hell! We'll have
more details to follow, as they are given to us.

```
<div id="main">  
</div>
```

Rest of content

Upcoming gigs:

Give The Gowers, Bradford
— 1st October 2011

CONQUEST OF STEEL ARE PLAYING THE
North of England — Conquest are playing the
Gowers in Bradford, on October 1st. Put this date
in your diary, and prepare to unleash hell! We'll have
more details to follow, as they are given to us.

Please e-mail us at
info@nofacerecords.co.uk, or write
to us at No Face Records, 79
Bromley, Brighton, West
Sussex, BN1 3YD, England.
For live bookings, email

```
<div id="sidebar2">  
</div>
```

```
<div id="footer"> </div>
```

```
<body>

    <div id="header">
        <!-- header content goes in here -->
    </div>

    <div id="nav">
        <!-- navigation menu goes in here -->
    </div>

    <div id="sidebar1">
        <!-- sidebar content goes in here -->
    </div>

    <div id="main">
        <!-- main page content goes in here -->
    </div>

    <div id="sidebar2">
        <!-- sidebar content goes in here -->
    </div>

    <div id="footer">
        <!-- footer content goes in here -->
    </div>

</body>
```

Estruturando com HTML 5

© Raoni Kulesma

```
graph TD; NAV[NAV] --- HEADER[HEADER]; HEADER --- SECTION1[SECTION 1]; HEADER --- SECTION2[SECTION 2]; HEADER --- ASIDE[ASIDE]; FOOTER[FOOTER]
```

NAV

HEADER

ASIDE

SECTION 1

SECTION 2

FOOTER

INSTITUIÇÃO EXECUTORA

COORDENADORA

APOIO

GOVERNO FEDERAL

FORMAÇÃO ACCELERADA

<header> </header>



<nav> </nav>

Gallery

Reviews

Discography
Contact

<section id="sidebar1">
</section>

Subscribe to
Conquest
RSS

Gig: The Grassworks, Bradford
— 1st October 2011

Starts at 2pm
Ends at 11:00 pm

North of England – Conquest are playing the
Grassworks in Bradford, on October 1st. Put this date
in your diary, and prepare to unleash hell! We'll have
more details to follow, as they are given to us.

Conquest are currently working on their new album, and a
few more details will be revealed soon.

↑
Rest of content
↓

Upcoming gigs

In December, 1, 2011
at The Grassworks, Bradford, UK.

<aside>
</aside>

Please e-mail us at
info@nofacerecords.com, or write
to us at: No Face Records, PO
Box 57, Brightside, West
Yorkshire, HD6 0YD, England.
For gig bookings, [click here](#).

<footer> </footer>

```
<body>

    <header>
        <!-- header content goes in here -->
    </header>

    <nav>
        <!-- navigation menu goes in here -->
    </nav>

    <section id="sidebar1">
        <!-- sidebar content goes in here -->
    </section>

    <section id="main">
        <!-- main page content goes in here -->
    </section>

    <aside>
        <!-- aside content goes in here -->
    </aside>

    <footer>
        <!-- footer content goes in here -->
    </footer>

</body>
```

Section e Articles

```
<section id="main">
  <article>
    <!-- first blog post content goes here -->
  </article>

  <article>
    <!-- second blog post content goes here -->
  </article>

  <article>
    <!-- third blog post content goes here -->
  </article>
</section>
```

```
<article>
  <section id="introduction">
  </section>

  <section id="content">
  </section>

  <section id="summary">
  </section>
</article>
```

E o DIV e SPAN?

Utilizar apenas quando necessita agrupar um conjunto de elementos e eles não tem uma relação de estrutura semantico com o documento.

Exemplos:

- centralizar todos os elementos de uma página
- atribuir um background-image específico para um conjunto de elementos de uma página

Estrutura geral

```
<body>

    <header>
        <!-- Conteúdo do cabeçalho -->
    </header>

    <main>
        <!-- Conteúdo principal -->
    </main>

    <section id="destaques">
        <!-- Painéis com destaque -->
    </section>

    <footer>
        <!-- Conteúdo do rodapé -->
    </footer>

</body>
```

Outros elementos HTML 5

Elementos de form

- [Form](#)
- [Form Elements](#)
- [Input Types](#)
- [Input Attributes](#)

Elementos gráficos

- Elementos HTML5
 - [<canvas> element](#)
 - [SVG](#)
 - [CSS3 2D/3D](#)

Elementos multimídia

- HTML5 [<video>](#)
- HTML5 [<audio>](#)

Funcionalidades avançadas

- Drag and drop
- Geolocation
- Webstorage
- SSE

Referências

- Currículo de Padrões Web
 - https://www.w3.org/wiki/Web_Standards_Curriculum
- Dive into HTML5 (tradução brasileira)
 - <http://diveintohtml5.com.br/>
- WebPlatform
 - <https://webplatform.github.io/docs/html/tutorials/>
- W3C Brasil
 - <http://www.w3c.br/Cursos/CursoHTML5>
- W3C School
 - http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_intro.asp
- Curso Caelum
 - <http://bit.ly/47DzILa>