

<!DOCTYPE
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>RA
<LINK REV
<META NAM

HTML

The past, the present, the future

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Edit slide from Telerik Software
Academy

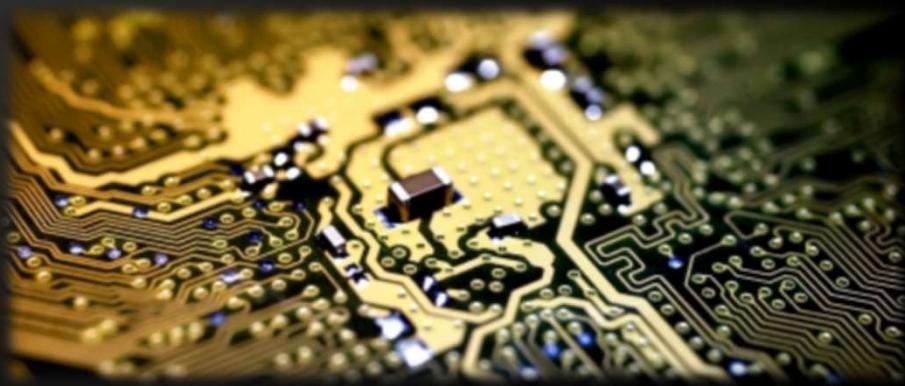


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Introduction to HTML

Web 101



What is HTML

- ◆ HTML was designed to be simple language for describing documents
 - It was created by scientists, so “simple” is not always your average “simple”
 - Describing means outlining the structure of a document in terms of parts: headings, paragraphs, lists, tables etc.
- ◆ To start coding HTML, just create a new file with “.html” extension, our touch it
 - Think in structure, not presentation

HTML Structure

- ◆ HTML was inspired by other similar languages, such as GML and Scribe
- ◆ HTML1 had tags for the following elements:
 - Paragraphs, Headings, Anchors (links), Horizontal rule, Line breaks though they proved insufficient and later more were added
- ◆ What are tags?
 - A tag is the red letter from above enclosed in angle brackets: <p> is for paragraph
 - A pair of starting and end tag forms an element

Simple Q&A

- ◆ **Q: Why Anchor and not Link?**
- ◆ **A: As mentioned earlier, HTML was created by scientists and they tend to have different opinion than we do**
 - **Btw, there is Link in HTML, it just does another job**
- ◆ **Q: So I just write opening and closed tags?**
- ◆ **A: Mostly. There are exceptions.**
 - **And you haven't asked about nesting**

Nesting

- ◆ Nesting is when you want to put a tag in a tag
 - You've seen "Inception", you know what I mean
 - And like in "Inception", the more you nest, the nastier it gets
- ◆ Not all tags can be put in all tags
 - Like, if you want to make an entire paragraph to be a link, you don't put the link around the paragraph, but vice versa
 - Scientists, go figure

HTML Code Formatting

- ◆ The HTML source code should be formatted to increase readability and facilitate debugging.
 - Every block element should start on a new line.
 - Every nested (block) element should be indented.
 - Browsers ignore multiple whitespaces in the page source, so formatting is harmless.
- ◆ For performance reasons, formatting can be sacrificed

What happened next?

- ◆ HTML evolved driven by people and browsers
- ◆ New versions of HTML
 - Inevitably a doctype
- ◆ Accompanying technologies
 - CSS, JavaScript
 - Plugins like Java, Flash, Silverlight
- ◆ Rich media and so on...

My first web page

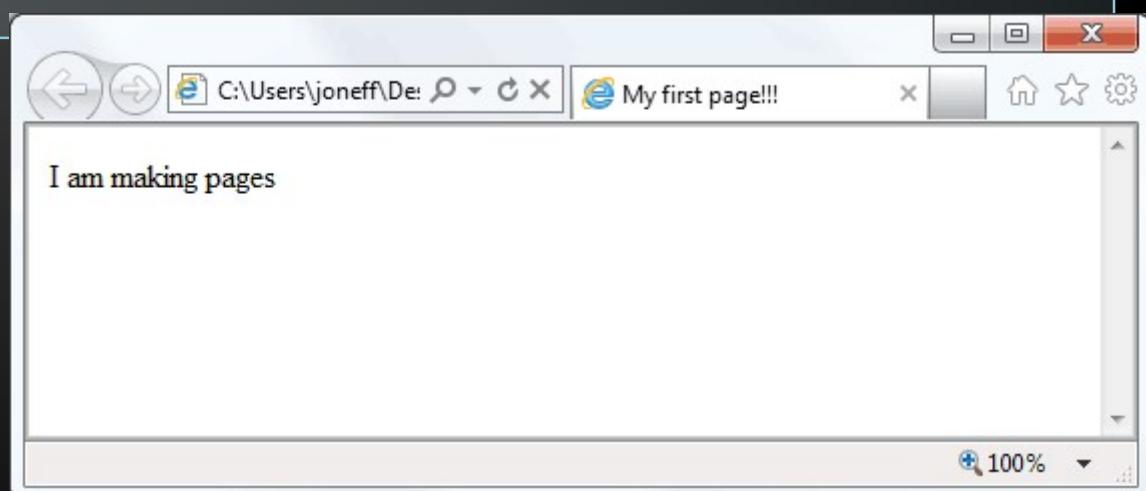
◆ first-page.html

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My first page!!!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>I am making pages</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Boring

Content

Boring





HTML Basics

Time to get dirty

```
Console  HTML  CSS  Script  DOM  Net
④ <div class="contentTop1">
④ <div class="contentInner1">
④ <div class="contentInner2">
④ <div class="contentInner3">
④ <div class="contentInner4">
④ <h1 class="siteTitle">
④ <a href="/" style="">
</h1>
<div class="subTitle">Thoughts
on software and life. </div>
④ <div class="pageHead">
④ <div id="post000170" class="blogPost">
④ <div id="post000170" class="blogPost">
```



Some Simple Tags

- ◆ Hyperlink Tags

```
<a href="http://www.telerik.com/"  
    title="Telerik">Link to Telerik Web site</a>
```

- ◆ Image Tags

```

```

- ◆ Text formatting tags

```
This text is <em>emphasized.</em>  
<br />new line<br />  
This one is <strong>more emphasized.</strong>
```

Simple Q&A

- ◆ **Q: What are the equation looking things?**
- ◆ **A: That would be attributes**
 - **Attributes add more information to an element**
- ◆ **Let's examine:**

```

```

- **So my src attribute equals (is) logo.gif**
- **My alt attribute is logo**
- **You can tell it's 50 pixels wide**

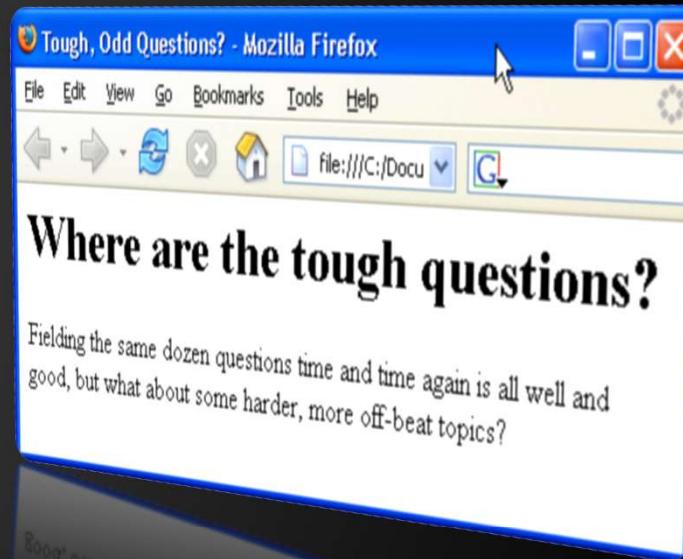
Attributes

- ◆ Some attributes can apply to all element:
 - **id, style, class, title**
 - The **id** is unique in the document
 - The **title** attribute is displayed as hint when the element is hovered with the mouse
- ◆ Some attributes are optional
- ◆ Some are mandatory
- ◆ Some elements **MUST** have attributes
 - the **image** element must have a **src** attribute

Remember

- ◆ It is important to have the correct vision and attitude towards HTML
 - HTML is only about structure, not appearance
 - Browsers tolerate invalid HTML code and parse errors – you should not
 - Always think about semantics

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
2   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
3
4  <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
5
6    <head>
7      <title>Tabview - Demo</title>
8
9      <script src="prototype.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
10     <script src="tabview.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
11
12     <link href="tabview.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
13
14   </head>
15   <body id="body">
16
17     <ul class="tab-collection">
18       <li class="tab" title="Tab1">
19         <h1>Tab 1</h1>
20         
21
22       <li class="tab" title="Tab2">
23         <h1>Tab 2</h1>
24         
25
26       <li class="tab" title="Tab3">
27         <h1>Tab 3</h1>
28         
29
30     </ul>
31
32     <script type="text/javascript">
33       ui.Tabview.init('body', { width: '500px' });
34     </script>
35
36   </body>
37
38 </html>
```



Common Tags

The ones needed 80% of the time

Hyperlinks

- ◆ Hyperlinks, or just links, are one-way tie between two documents
- ◆ Put simply, if you have a page, and you want to go to another page, you click (follow) a link
- ◆ A link must have a destination (`href`) attribute and text content
 - Href means “hypertext reference”
 - Optionally, it may have a title

```
<a href="a.html" title="Go to A">Click</a>
```

Hyperlinks (2)

- ◆ Link to a document on the same server in the same directory:

```
<a href="form.html">Fill Our Form</a>
```

- ◆ Link to a document on the same server in the parent directory:

```
<a href="../parent.html">Parent</a>
```

- ◆ Link to a document on the same server in the sub directory stuff:

```
<a href="stuff/cat.html">Catalog</a>
```

Hyperlinks (3)

- ◆ Link to a document on the same server in the root (top most) directory:

```
<a href="/form.html">Fill Our Form</a>
```

- ◆ Remember:
 - if not linking to the root (/), links are relative to the current document and may be broken if you move the origin document
 - You can do any number of going up (../), but you can't go upper than the root

Hyperlinks (4)

- ◆ Link to an external web site:

```
<a href="http://devbg.org" target="_blank">BASD</a>
```

- Always use the full URL, including the protocol (**http://**), not just “**devbg.org**”
- Using the target attribute tells the browser where to open the link, with **_blank** meaning open in new window

- ◆ Link to an email address:

```
<a href="mailto:bugs@example.com?subject=Bug+Report">  
Please report bugs here (by e-mail only)</a>
```

Hyperlinks and Sections

- ◆ Link to another location in the same document:

```
<a href="#section1">Go to Introduction</a>
...
<h2 id="section1">Introduction</h2>
```

- ◆ Link to a specific location in another document:

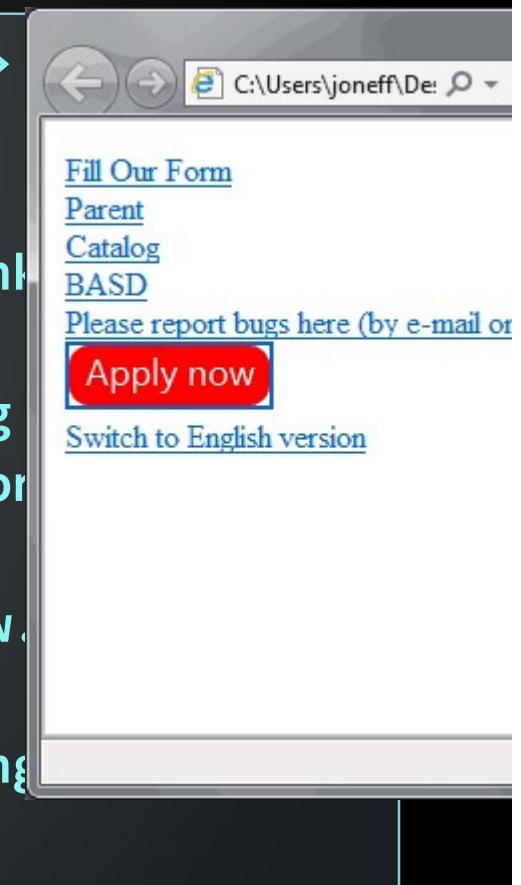
```
<a href="chapter3.html#section3.1.1">Go to Section
3.1.1</a>

<!-- In chapter3.html -->
...
<div id="section3.1.1">
    <h3>3.1.1. Technical Background</h3>
</div>
```

Hyperlinks – Example

hyperlinks.html

```
<a href="form.html">Fill Our Form</a> <br />
<a href="../parent.html">Parent</a> <br />
<a href="stuff/cat.html">Catalog</a> <br />
<a href="http://www.devbg.org" target="_blank">
<br />
<a href="mailto:bugs@example.com?subject=Bug
Report">Please report bugs here (by e-mail or
<br />
<a href="apply-now.html">Switch to Eng
version</a> <br />
```



Links to the Same Document – Example

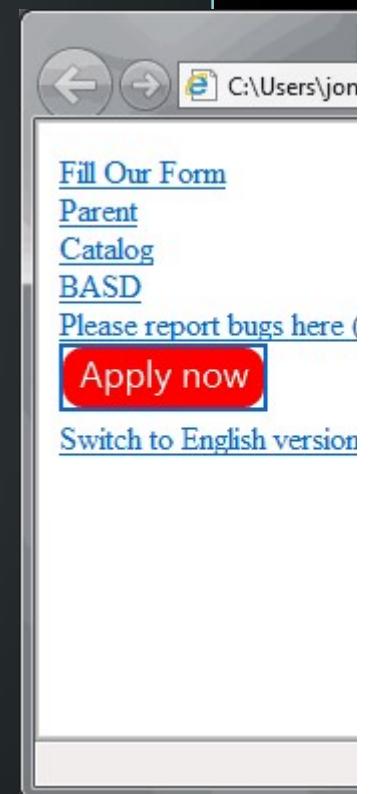
hyperlinks-sections.html

```
<h1>Table of Contents</h1>

<p><a href="#section1">Introduction</a><br />
<a href="#section2">Some background</a><br />
<a href="#section2.1">Project History</a><br />
...the rest of the table of contents...

<!-- The document text follows here -->

<h2 id="section1">Introduction</h2>
... Section 1 follows here ...
<h2 id="section2">Some background</h2>
... Section 2 follows here ...
<h3 id="section2.1">Project History</h3>
... Section 2.1 follows here ...
```



Images: tag

- ◆ Inserting an image with tag:

```

```

- ◆ Image attributes:

src	Location of image file (relative or absolute)
alt	Substitute text for display (e.g. in text mode)
height	Number of pixels of the height
width	Number of pixels of the width
border	Size of border, 0 for no border

- ◆ Example:

```

```

Headings and Paragraphs

- ◆ Heading Tags (h1 – h6)

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Sub heading 2</h2>
<h3>Sub heading 3</h3>
```

- ◆ Paragraph Tags

```
<p>This is my first paragraph</p>
<p>This is my second paragraph</p>
```

- ◆ Sections: div and span

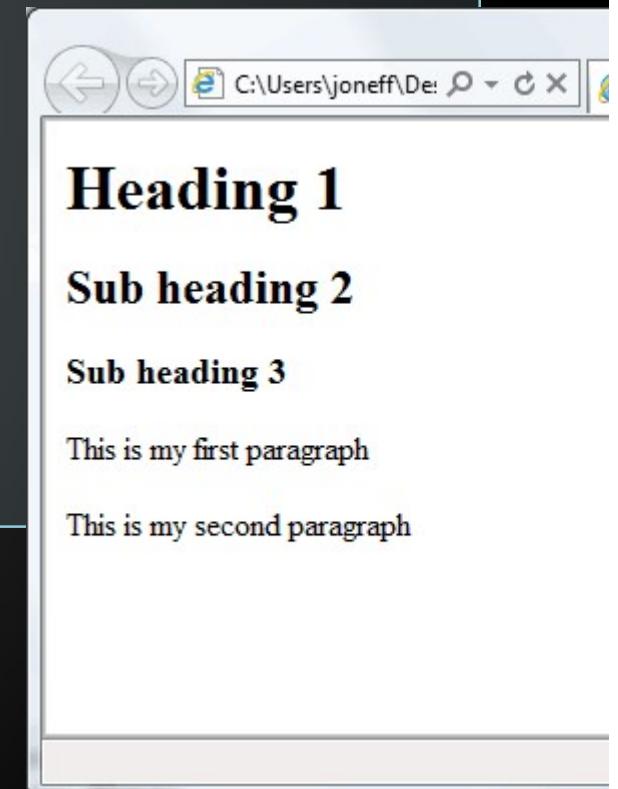
```
<div>This is a div</div>
<span>This is a div</span>
```

Headings and Paragraphs – Example

headings-and-paragraphs.html

```
<html>
  <head><title>Headings and paragraphs</title></head>
  <body>
    <h1>Heading 1</h1>
    <h2>Sub heading 2</h2>
    <h3>Sub heading 3</h3>

    <p>This is my first paragraph</p>
    <p>This is my second paragraph</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



Text Formatting

- ◆ Text formatting tags modify the text between the opening tag and the closing tag
 - ♦ Ex. **Hello** makes “Hello” bold

	bold
<i></i>	<i>italicized</i>
<u></u>	<u>underlined</u>
<sup></sup>	Sample ^{superscript}
<sub></sub>	Sample _{subscript}
	strong
	<i>emphasized</i>
<pre></pre>	Preformatted text
<blockquote></blockquote>	Quoted text block
	Deleted text – strike through

- ◆ Q: Bold or strong?
- ◆ A: Strong
 - Bold describes the looks e.g. the font is bold, strong describes the importance e.g. this word is emphasized on with great importance
- ◆ Q: So I suppose it's emphasized and not italics?
- ◆ A: Correct
 - Bold, italics, underline are deprecated and will talk about that in a moment

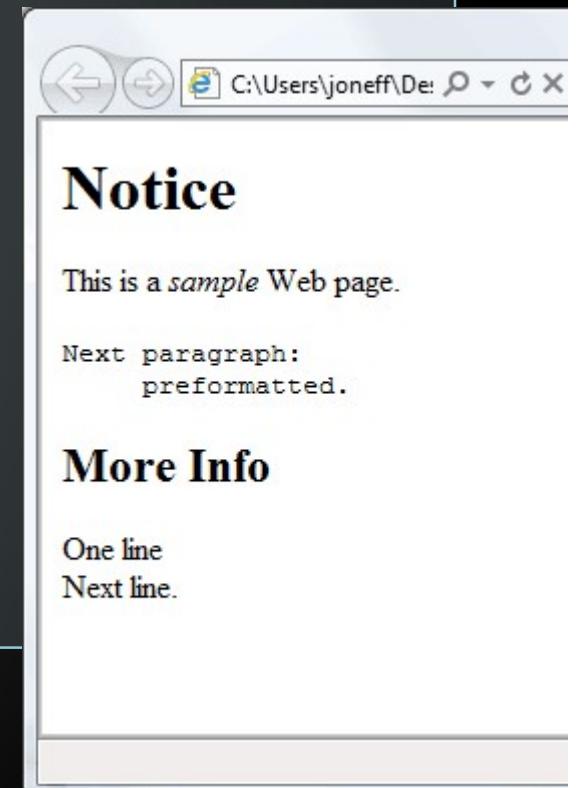
More on formatting

- ◆ Thinks semantics:
 - ◆ Emphasize, Strong emphasize, Insertion, Deletion, Sub-script, Super-script, Quotations
- ◆ Those describe parts of the document
- ◆ There are other, lesser known text formatting elements for input, output, variables and other parts of a document, say a tech spec, but if you come to need those, you can easily google
- ◆ As usual, most of them are for scientific / engineering purposes and might look weird

Text Formatting – Example

text-formatting.html

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Text formating</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Notice</h1>
    <p>This is a <em>sample</em> Web page.</p>
    <p><pre>Next paragraph:
      preformatted.</pre></p>
    <h2>More Info</h2>
    <p>One line<br />
      Next line.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

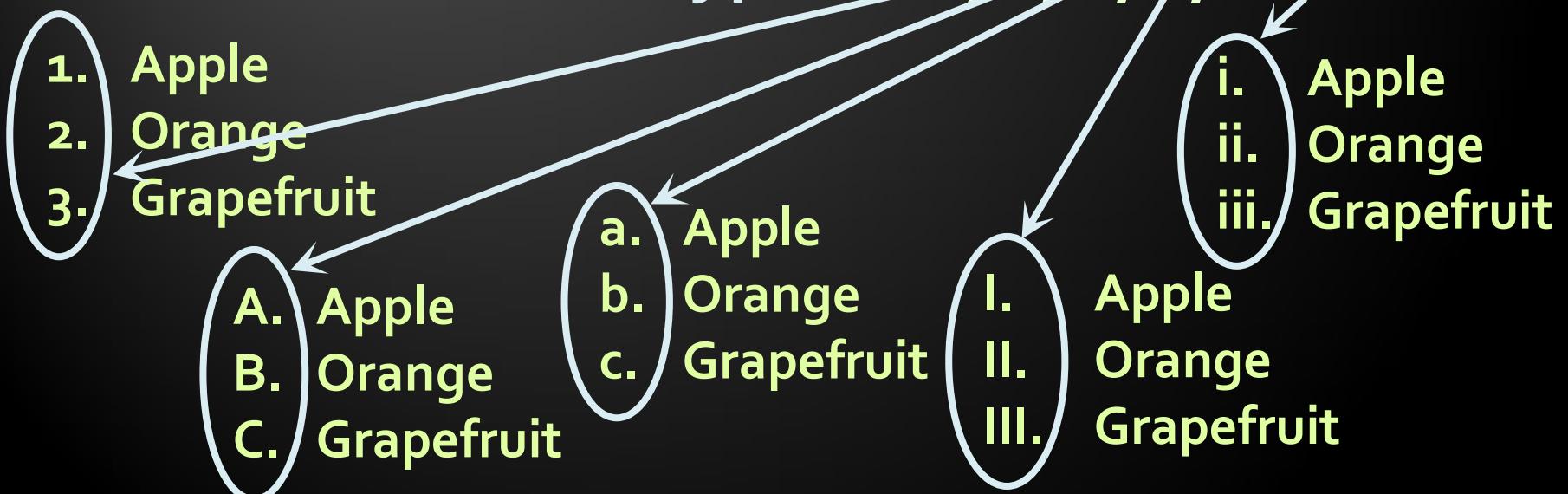


Ordered Lists

- ◆ Create an Ordered List using ``:

```
<ol type="1">
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li>Grapefruit</li>
</ol>
```

- ◆ Attribute values for type are `1`, `A`, `a`, `I`, or `i`



Unordered Lists

- ◆ Create an Unordered List using ``:

```
<ul type="disk">
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li>Grapefruit</li>
</ul>
```

- ◆ Attribute values for `type` are:

- `disc`, `circle` or `square`

• Apple
• Orange
• Pear

○ Apple
○ Orange
○ Pear

■ Apple
■ Orange
■ Pear

Definition lists

- ◆ Create definition lists using `<dl>`
 - ◆ Pairs of text and associated definition; text is in `<dt>` tag, definition in `<dd>` tag

```
<dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>A markup language ...</dd>
  <dt>CSS</dt>
  <dd>Language used to ...</dd>
</dl>
```

- ◆ Renders without bullets
- ◆ Definition is indented

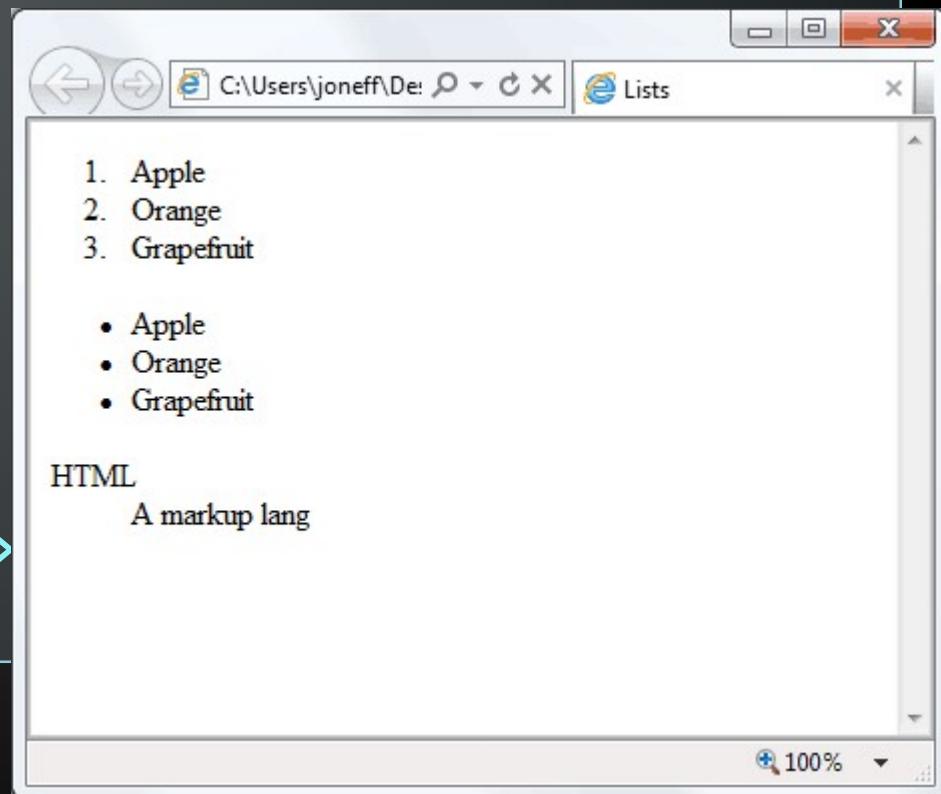
Lists – Example

```
<ol type="1">
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li>Grapefruit</li>
</ol>

<ul type="disc">
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li>Grapefruit</li>
</ul>

<dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>A markup lang...</dd>
</dl>
```

lists.html



Miscellaneous Tags

- ◆ **<hr />**: Draws a horizontal rule (line):

```
<hr size="5" width="70%" />
```

- ◆ **<center></center>**: Deprecated!

```
<center>Hello World!</center>
```

- ◆ ****: Deprecated!

```
<font size="3" color="blue">Font3</font>
<font size="+4" color="blue">Font+4</font>
```

Miscellaneous Tags – Example

misc.html

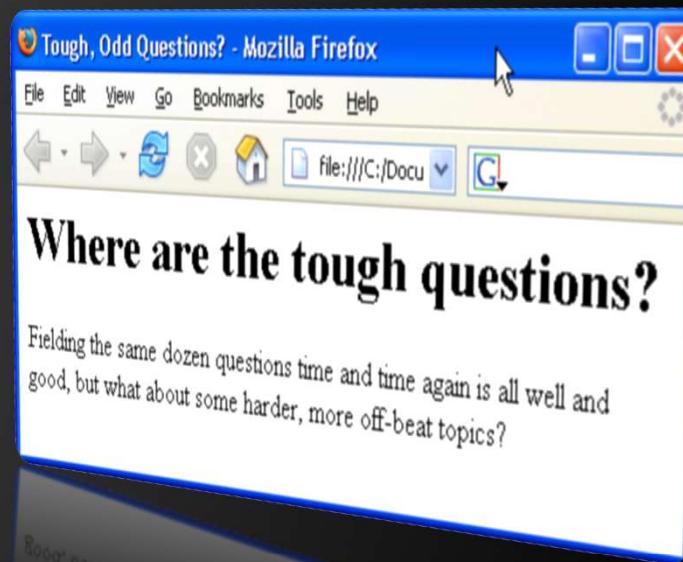
```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Miscellaneous Tags Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <hr size="5" width="70%" />
    <center>Hello World!</center>
    <font size="3" color="blue">Font3</font>
    <font size="+4" color="blue">Font+4</font>
  </body>
</html>
```



Introduction to HTML

HTML Document Structure in Depth

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
2   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
3
4  <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
5
6    <head>
7      <title>Tabview - Demo</title>
8
9      <script src="prototype.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
10     <script src="tabview.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
11
12     <link href="tabview.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
13
14   </head>
15   <body id="body">
16
17     <ul class="tab-collection">
18       <li class="tab" title="Tab1">
19         <h1>Tab 1</h1>
20         
21
22       <li class="tab" title="Tab2">
23         <h1>Tab 2</h1>
24         
25
26       <li class="tab" title="Tab3">
27         <h1>Tab 3</h1>
28         
29
30     </ul>
31
32     <script type="text/javascript">
33       UI.Tabview.init('body', { width: '500px' });
34     </script>
35
36   </body>
37
38 </html>
```



HTML Flavors

Lime, Mint and Tonic



HTML Versions

- ◆ HTML has evolved during the years
 - From a handful of tags to over a hundred
 - Though very few tags were removed, many new were added
 - By design, if a tag is not recognized, it's ignored and its text content is shown
- ◆ Problem: how to tell browsers which version is used in a document?

The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

- ◆ HTML documents must start with a document type definition (DTD)
 - It tells web browsers what type is the served code
 - Possible versions: HTML 4.01, XHTML 1.0 (Transitional or Strict), XHTML 1.1, HTML 5
- ◆ Example:

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

- See <http://w3.org/QA/2002/04/valid-dtd-list.html> for a list of possible doctypes

HTML vs. XHTML



- ◆ XHTML is more strict than HTML
 - Tags and attribute names must be in lowercase
 - All tags must be closed (`
`, ``) while HTML allows `
` and `` and implies missing closing tags (`<p>par1 <p>par2`)
 - XHTML allows only one root `<html>` element (HTML allows more than one)

XHTML vs. HTML (2)

- ◆ Many element attributes are deprecated in XHTML, most are moved to CSS
- ◆ Attribute minimization is forbidden, e.g.

```
<input type="checkbox" checked>
```



```
<input type="checkbox" checked="checked" />
```

- ◆ Note: Web browsers load XHTML faster than HTML and valid code faster than invalid!

- ◆ **Q: Which doctype to use?**
- ◆ **A: XHTML 1.0 Transitional is usually OK**
 - ◆ **Do not be tempted by XHTML 1.1**
- ◆ **Q: How to remember them?**
- ◆ **A: Don't. Just know which one does what and if needed google**



Boring Stuff

Head, Body, Comments and More...

The <head> Section

- ◆ Contains information that doesn't show directly on the viewable page
- ◆ Starts after the <!doctype> declaration
- ◆ Begins with <head> and ends with </head>
- ◆ Contains mandatory single <title> tag
- ◆ Can contain some other tags, e.g.
 - ◆ <meta>
 - ◆ <script>
 - ◆ <style>
 - ◆ <!-- comments -->

- ◆ Title should be placed between <head> and </head> tags

```
<title>Telerik Academy - Winter Season 2009/2010  
</title>
```



- ◆ Used to specify a title in the window titlebar
- ◆ Search engines and people rely on titles

- ◆ Meta tags additionally describe the content contained within the page

```
<meta name="description" content="HTML  
tutorial" />  
  
<meta name="keywords" content="html, web  
design, styles" />  
  
<meta name="author" content="Chris Brewer" />  
  
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5;  
url=http://www.telerik.com" />
```

- ◆ The **<script>** element is used to embed scripts into an HTML document
 - Script are executed in the client's Web browser
 - Scripts can live in the **<head>** and in the **<body>** sections
- ◆ Supported client-side scripting languages:
 - JavaScript (it is not Java!) – de facto standard
 - VBScript (obsolete)
 - Jscript (obsolete)

<style>

- The <style> element embeds formatting information (CSS styles) into an HTML page

```
style-example.html
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      p { font-size: 12pt; line-height: 12pt; }
      p:first-letter { font-size: 200%; }
      span { text-transform: uppercase; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Styles demo.<br />
      <span>Test uppercase</span>.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

- ◆ Comments can exist anywhere between the `<html></html>` tags
- ◆ Comments start with `<!--` and end with `-->`

```
<!-- Telerik Logo (a JPG file) -->

<!-- Hyperlink to the web site -->
<a href="http://telerik.com/">Telerik</a>
<!-- Show the news table -->
<table class="newstable">
    ...

```

<body> Section: Introduction

- ◆ The <body> section describes the viewable portion of the page
- ◆ Starts after the <head> </head> section
- ◆ Begins with <body> and ends with </body>

```
<html>
  <head><title>Test page</title></head>
  <body>
    <!-- This is the Web page body -->
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML Special Characters

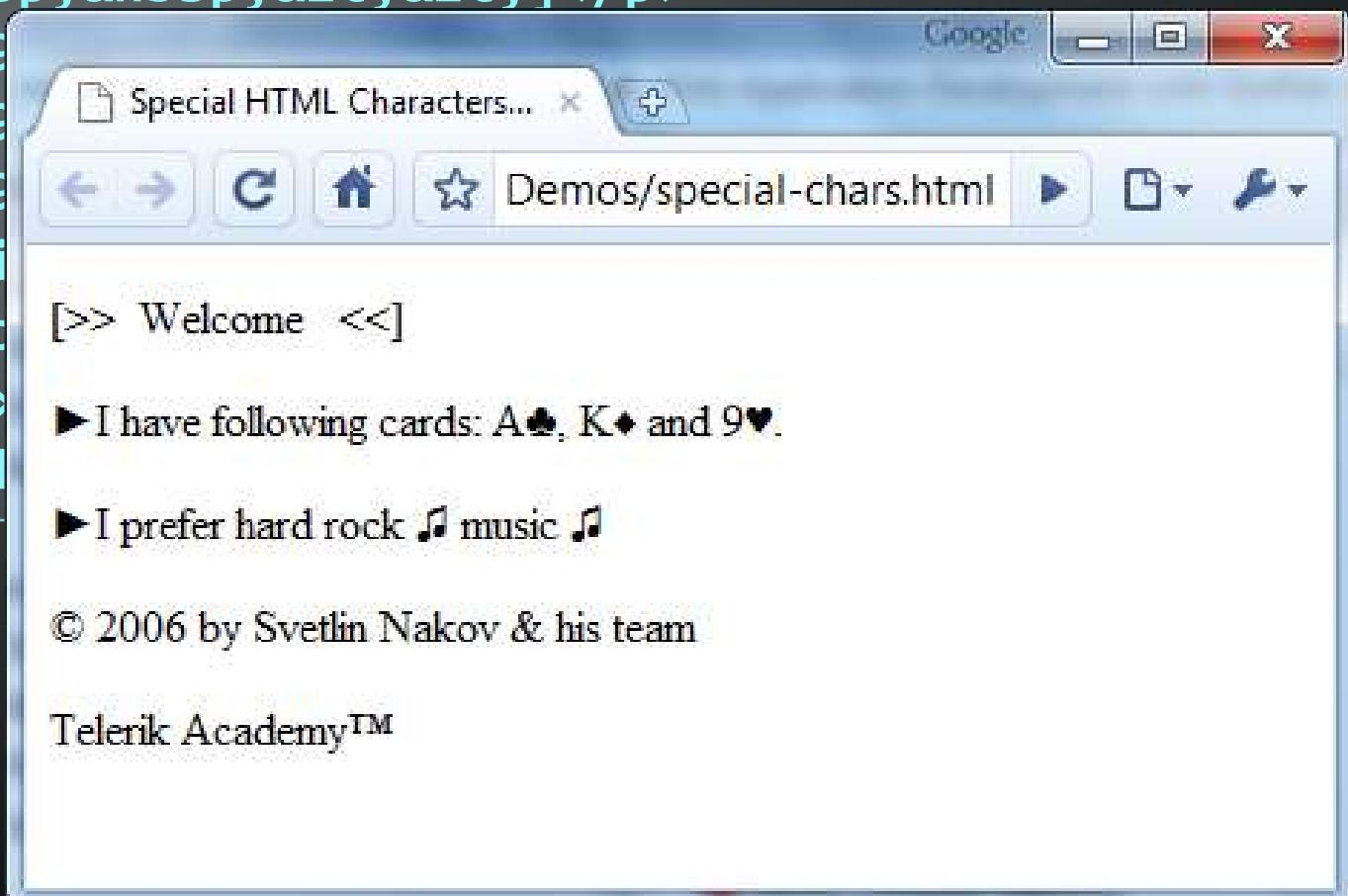
Symbol Name	HTML Entity	Symbol
Copyright Sign	©	©
Registered Trademark Sign	®	®
Trademark Sign	™	™
Less Than	<	<
Greater Than	>	>
Ampersand	&	&
Non-breaking Space	 	
Em Dash	—	—
Quotation Mark	"	"
Euro	€	€
British Pound	£	£
Japanese Yen	¥	¥

Special Characters – Example

```
<p>[&gt;:&gt;:&ampnbsp&ampnbspWelcome    special-chars.html  
    &ampnbsp&ampnbsp&lt;:&lt;]</p>  
<p>&#9658;I have following cards:  
    A&#9827;, K&#9830; and 9&#9829;. </p>  
<p>&#9658;I prefer hard rock &#9835;  
    music &#9835;</p>  
<p>&copy; 2006 by Svetlin Nakov & his  
team</p>  
<p>Telerik Academy™</p>
```

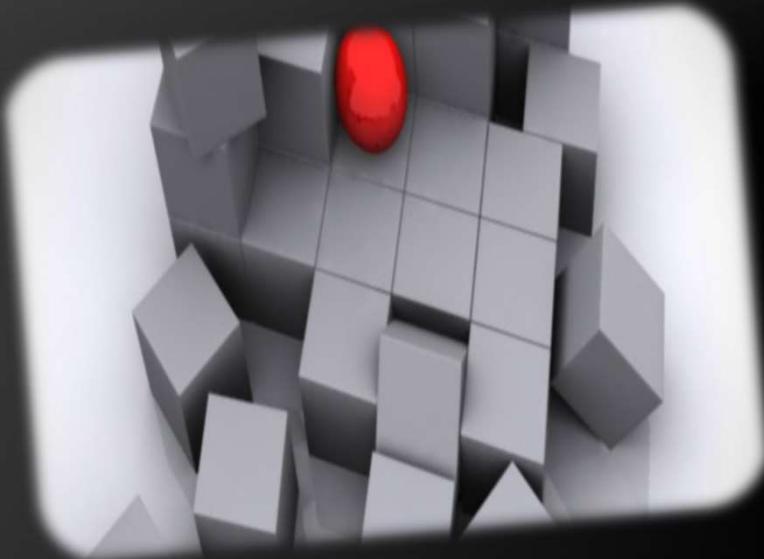
Special Chars – Example (2)

```
<p>[&gt;&gt;&ampnbsp&ampnbspWelcome    special-chars.html  
     &ampnbsp&ampnbsp&lt;&lt;]</p>  
<p>&#9824;  
     A&#9824;  
<p>&#9824;  
     music  
<p>&ccurlyeq;  
team</p>  
<p>Te]
```



```
4 <head>
5 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type"
6 <title>Home</title>
7 <link rel="stylesheet" href="sty
8 <style type="text/css">
9 .style1 {
10   color: #FF0000;
11 }
12 </style>
13 </head>
```

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Using <DIV> and Block and Inline Elements

Block and Inline Elements

- ◆ Block elements add a line break before and after them, and expand to 100% width
 - ◆ <div>, <p>, <h1>, are block elements
- ◆ Inline elements don't break the text before and after them
 - ◆ , <a>, are inline elements
- ◆ <http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS2/visuren.html#block-boxes>

The <div> Tag

- ◆ <div> creates logical divisions within a page
- ◆ Block style element
- ◆ Used with CSS
- ◆ Example:

div-and-span.html

```
<div style="font-size:24px; color:red">DIV  
example</div>  
  
<p>This one is <span style="color:red; font-  
weight:bold">only a test</span>.</p>
```

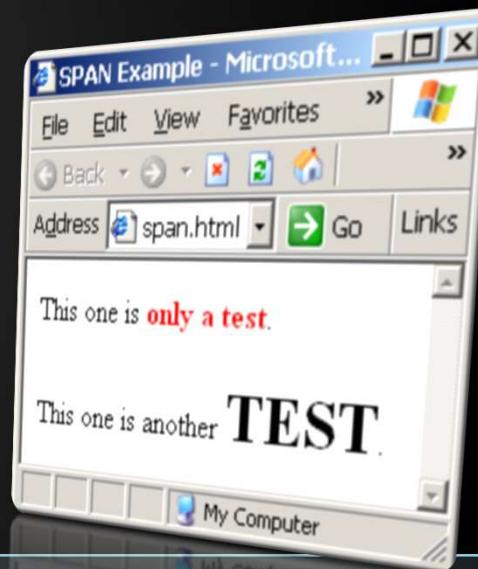


The Tag

- ◆ Inline style element
- ◆ Useful for modifying a specific portion of text
 - Don't create a separate area (paragraph) in the document
- ◆ Makes sense only with some CSS

span.html

```
<p>This one is <span style="color:red; font-weight:bold">only a test</span>.</p>  
<p>This one is another <span style="font-size:32px; font-weight:bold">TEST</span>.</p>
```



HTML Tags Index

- ◆ <http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/index/elements.html>
- ◆ <http://www.htmldog.com/reference/htmltags/>





HTML 5

What the ... is HTML 5?



What is HTML 5?

- ◆ HTML5 – the next major revision of the HTML
 - Currently under development
 - Far away from final version
 - Developed under the HTML 5 working group of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) in 2007
 - First Public Working Draft of the specification
 - January 22, 2008
 - Parts of HTML5 are being implemented in browsers before the whole specification is ready

HTML – Past, Present, Future

- ◆ 1991 – HTML first mentioned – Tim Berners-Lee – HTML tags
- ◆ 1993 – HTML (first public version, published at IETF)
- ◆ 1993 – HTML 2 draft
- ◆ 1995 – HTML 2 – W3C
- ◆ 1995 – HTML 3 draft
- ◆ 1997 – HTML 3.2 – “Wilbur”
- ◆ 1997 – HTML 4 – “Cougar” – CSS
- ◆ 1999 – HTML 4.01 (final)
- ◆ 2000 – XHTML draft
- ◆ 2001 – XHTML (final)
- ◆ 2008 – HTML5 / XHTML5 draft
- ◆ 2011 – feature complete HTML5
- ◆ 2022 – HTML5 – final specification



HTML 5 Goals

- ◆ Latest version is HTML5
 - Aimed to have all of the power of native applications
 - Run on any platform (Windows, Linux, iPhone, Android, etc.)
- ◆ New features should be based on HTML, CSS, DOM and JavaScript
- ◆ Reduce the need for external plugins
- ◆ Better error handling
- ◆ More markup to replace scripting

DESIGN



Designer Outlook

What a Designer Should Know?



Changed Old Tags

- ◆ Doctype tag:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

- ◆ HTML tag:

```
<html lang="en" xml:lang="en">
```

- ◆ Meta tag:

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

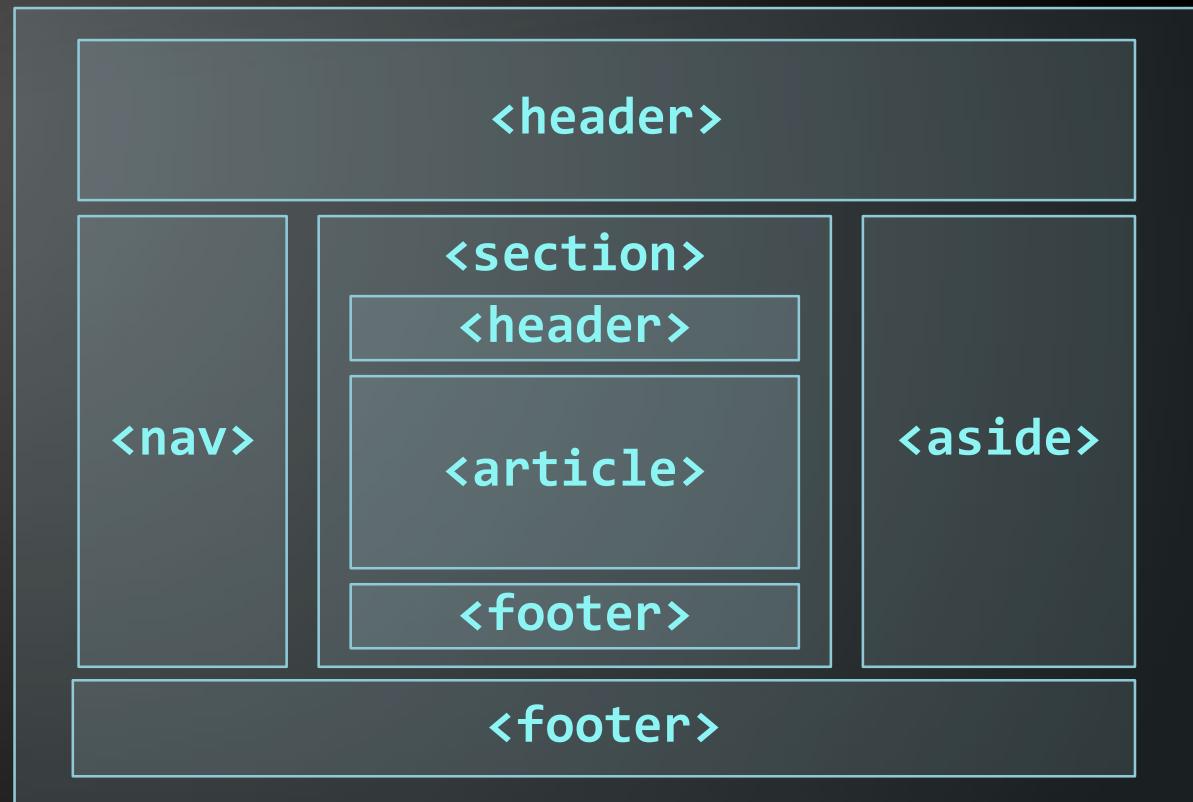
- ◆ Link tag:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style-original.css">
```

New Layout Structure

- ◆ Better layout structure: new structural elements

- ◆ <section>
- ◆ <header>
- ◆ <nav>
- ◆ <article>
- ◆ <aside>
- ◆ <footer>



New Layout Structure (2)

- ◆ Elements like header and footer are not meant to be only at the top and bottom of the page
- ◆ Header and footer of each document section
 - ◆ Not very different from <DIV> tag but are more semantically well defined in the document structure

New Layout Structure – Example

```
<body>  
  <header>  
    <hgroup>  
      <h1>HTML 5 Presentation</h1>  
      <h2>New Layout Structure</h2>  
    </hgroup>  
  </header>  
  
  <nav>  
    <ul>  
      Lecture  
    </ul>  
    <ul>  
      Demos  
    </ul>  
    <ul>  
      Trainers  
    </ul>  
  </nav>
```



New Layout Sctucture – Example (2)

```
<section>
  <article>
    <header>
      <h1>First Paragraph</h1>
    </header>
    <section>
      Some text
    </section>
  </article>
</section>
<aside>
  <a href="http://academy.telerik.com"> more info</a>
</aside>
<footer>
  Done by Doncho Minkov, (c) 2011, Telerik Academy
</footer>
</body>
```

New Tags

- ◆ <article>
 - For external content, like text from a news-article, blog, forum, or any other external source
- ◆ <aside>
 - For content aside from (but related to) the content it is placed in
- ◆ <details>
 - For describing details about a document, or parts of a document
- ◆ <summary>
 - A caption, or summary, inside the details element

New Tags (2)

- ◆ <mark>
 - For text that should be highlighted
- ◆ <nav>
 - For a section of navigation
- ◆ <section>
 - For a section in a document (e.g. chapters, headers, footers)
- ◆ <wbr>
 - Word break. For defining an appropriate place to break a long word or sentence
- ◆ Other tags
 - <command>, <datalist>, <details>, <progress>, etc.



New Media Tags

- ◆ **Media Tags**

- ◆ **<audio>**

- ◆ **Attributes:** **autoplay, controls, loop, src**

- ◆ **<video>**

- ◆ **Attributes:** **autoplay, controls, loop, height, width, src**

```
<audio width="360" height="240" controls= "controls" >
<source src="someSong.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
</source>
  Audio tag is not supported
</audio>
```

HTML - The past, the present, the future

Questions?