

HTML przypomnienie

<http://www.w3schools.com/html>

What is HTML?

HTML is a **markup** language for **describing** web documents (web pages).

- HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language**
- A markup language is a set of **markup tags**
- HTML documents are described by **HTML tags**
- Each HTML tag **describes** different document content

URL - Uniform Resource Locator

Web browsers request pages from web servers by using a URL.

The URL is the address of a web page, like: **<http://www.w3schools.com>**.

HTML5 Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Title of the document</title>
</head>

<body>
Content of the document.....
</body>

</html>
```

Use Correct Document Type

Always declare the document type as the first line in your document:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

If you want consistency with lower case tags, you can use:

```
<!doctype html>
```

Use Lower Case Element Names

HTML5 allows mixing uppercase and lowercase letters in element names.

We recommend using lowercase element names:

Bad:

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

Very Bad:

```
<Section>  
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
</SECTION>
```

Good:

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

Close All HTML Elements

In HTML5, you don't have to close all elements (for example the `<p>` element).

We recommend closing all HTML elements:

Looking bad:

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

Looking good:

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

Use Lower Case Attribute Names

HTML5 allows mixing uppercase and lowercase letters in attribute names.

We recommend using lowercase attribute names:

- Mixing uppercase and lowercase names is bad
- Developers are used to using lowercase names (as in XHTML)
- Lowercase look cleaner
- Lowercase are easier to write

Looking bad:

```
<div CLASS="menu">
```

Looking good:

```
<div class="menu">
```

Use Lower Case Attribute Names

HTML5 allows mixing uppercase and lowercase letters in attribute names.

We recommend using lowercase attribute names:

- Mixing uppercase and lowercase names is bad
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Looking bad:

```
<div CLASS="menu">
```

Looking good:

```
<div class="menu">
```

Quote Attribute Values

HTML5 allows attribute values without quotes.

We recommend quoting attribute values:

- You have to use quotes if the value contains spaces
- Mixing styles is never good
- Quoted values are easier to read

This will not work, because the value contains spaces:

```
<table class=table striped>
```

This will work:

```
<table class="table striped">
```


Image Attributes

Always use the **alt** attribute with images. It is important when the image cannot be viewed.

```

```

Always define image size. It reduces flickering because the browser can reserve space for images before they are loaded.

```

```

Meta Data

The <title> element is required in HTML5. Make the title as meaningful as possible:

```
<title>HTML5 Syntax and Coding Style</title>
```

To ensure proper interpretation, and correct search engine indexing, both the language and the character encoding should be defined as early as possible in a document:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en-US">  
<head>  
  <meta charset="UTF-8">  
  <title>HTML5 Syntax and Coding Style</title>  
</head>
```

Close Empty HTML Elements

In HTML5, it is optional to close empty elements.

This is allowed:

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

This is also allowed:

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

The slash (/) is required in XHTML and XML.

If you expect XML software to access your page, it might be a good idea to keep it.

Change to HTML5 Doctype

Change the **doctype**, from the HTML4 doctype:

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

to the HTML5 doctype:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

Change to HTML5 Encoding

Change the **encoding** information, from HTML4:

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

to HTML5:

Example

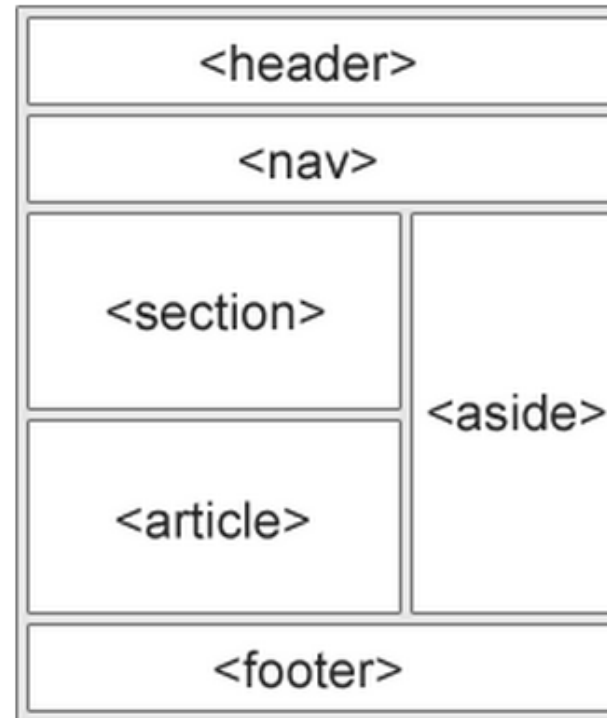
```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

New Semantic Elements in HTML5

Many web sites contain HTML code like: `<div id="nav">` `<div class="header">` `<div id="footer">` to indicate navigation, header, and footer.

HTML5 offers new semantic elements to define different parts of a web page:

- `<article>`
- `<aside>`
- `<details>`
- `<figcaption>`
- `<figure>`
- `<footer>`
- `<header>`
- `<main>`
- `<mark>`
- `<nav>`
- `<section>`
- `<summary>`
- `<time>`



Typical HTML4

Typical HTML5

<div id="header">

<header>

<div id="menu">

<nav>

<div id="content">

<section>

<div id="post">

<article>

<div id="footer">

<footer>

<https://validator.w3.org/>

The image shows the W3C Markup Validation Service interface. At the top, there is a blue header with the W3C logo and the text "Markup Validation Service" and "Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents". Below the header, there are three tabs: "Validate by URI", "Validate by File Upload", and "Validate by Direct Input". The "Validate by File Upload" tab is selected. Under this tab, there is a section titled "Validate by File Upload" with the instruction "Upload a document for validation:". Below this, there is a "File:" label and a file selection box containing the text "Wybierz plik" and "Nie wybrano pliku". Below the file selection box, there is a section titled "More Options" with a downward arrow. This section contains several options: "Character Encoding" with a dropdown menu set to "(detect automatically)" and a checkbox "Only if missing"; "Document Type" with a dropdown menu set to "(detect automatically)" and a checkbox "Only if missing"; "List Messages Sequentially" (selected) and "Group Error Messages by Type" (unselected); "Show Source" (unselected), "Clean up Markup with HTML-Tidy" (unselected), "Show Outline" (unselected), "Validate error pages" (unselected), and "Verbose Output" (unselected). At the bottom right of the form, there is a "Check" button.

W3C[®] Markup Validation Service
Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents

Validate by URI Validate by File Upload Validate by Direct Input

Validate by File Upload

Upload a document for validation:

File:

▼ More Options

Character Encoding Only if missing

Document Type Only if missing

List Messages Sequentially Group Error Messages by Type

Show Source Clean up Markup with HTML-Tidy

Show Outline Validate error pages Verbose Output

your browser

other browsers

compare

news

device lab

about the test

YOUR BROWSER SCORES **521** OUT OF 555 POINTS

You are using Chrome 44 on Windows 7

Correct? ✓ ✕

Save results

Compare to...

Share

Donate

semantics

Parsing rules

5

<!DOCTYPE html> triggers standards mode	Yes ✓
HTML5 tokenizer	Yes ✓
HTML5 tree building	Yes ✓
<i>HTML5 defines rules for embedding SVG and MathML inside a regular HTML document. The following tests only check if the browser is following the HTML5 parsing rules for inline SVG and MathML, not if the browser can actually understand and render it.</i>	
Parsing inline SVG	Yes ✓
Parsing inline MathML	Yes ✓

multimedia

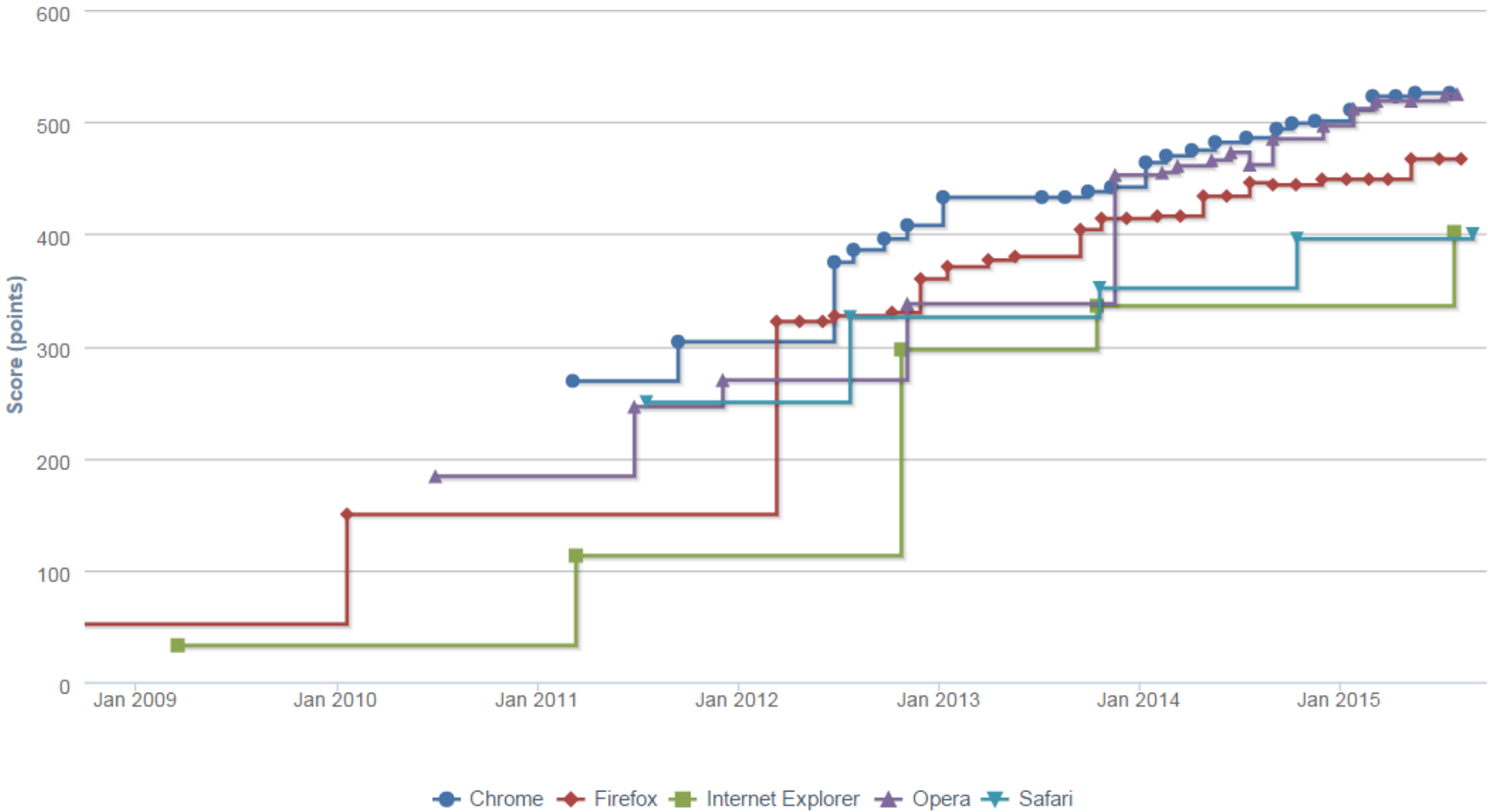
Video

31/35

video element	Yes ✓
Subtitles	Yes ✓
Audio track selection	No ✕
Video track selection	No ✕
Poster images	Yes ✓
Codec detection	Yes ✓
Advanced	
DRM support	Yes ✓
Media Source extensions	Yes ✓

TIMELINE

HTML5test.com score over the years



Szkielet strony w HTML5

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="pl">
3   <head>
4     <title>przypomnienie HTML5</title>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" >
6     <meta name="keywords" content="kurs HTML5, znaczniki, strona WWW,
7     witryna internetowa, webmaster, pozycjonowanie" />
8     <meta name="description" content="Podstawy HTML5 dla uczniów technikum
9     informatycznego">
10  </head>
11  <body>
12  <!-- tutaj komentarz -->
13  </body>
14 </html>
```