

HTML przypomnienie

[HTML](#) (the Hypertext Markup Language) and [CSS](#) (Cascading Style Sheets) are two of the core technologies for building Web pages. HTML provides the *structure* of the page, CSS the (visual and aural) *layout*, for a variety of devices. Along with [graphics](#) and [scripting](#), HTML and CSS are the basis of building Web pages and Web Applications. Learn more below about:

What is HTML?

[HTML](#) is the language for describing the structure of Web pages. HTML gives authors the means to:

- Publish online documents with headings, text, tables, lists, photos, etc.
- Retrieve online information via hypertext links, at the click of a button.
- Design forms for conducting transactions with remote services, for use in searching for information, making reservations, ordering products, etc.
- Include spread-sheets, video clips, sound clips, and other applications directly in their documents.

What is XHTML?

XHTML is a variant of HTML that uses the syntax of XML, the Extensible Markup Language. XHTML has all the same elements (for paragraphs, etc.) as the HTML variant, but the syntax is slightly different. Because XHTML is an XML application, you can use other XML tools with it (such as XSLT, a language for transforming XML content).

A basic HTML document looks like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Sample page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Sample page</h1>
    <p>This is a <a href="demo.html">simple</a> sample.</p>
    <!-- this is a comment -->
  </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.

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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

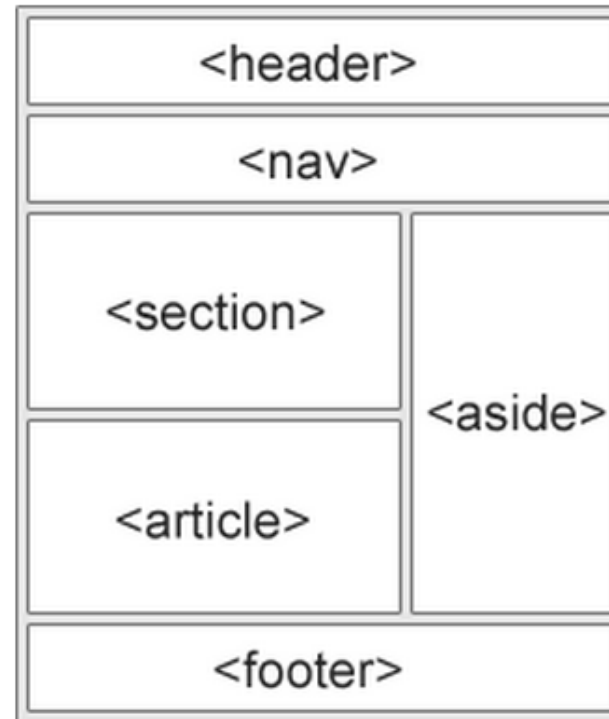
```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

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

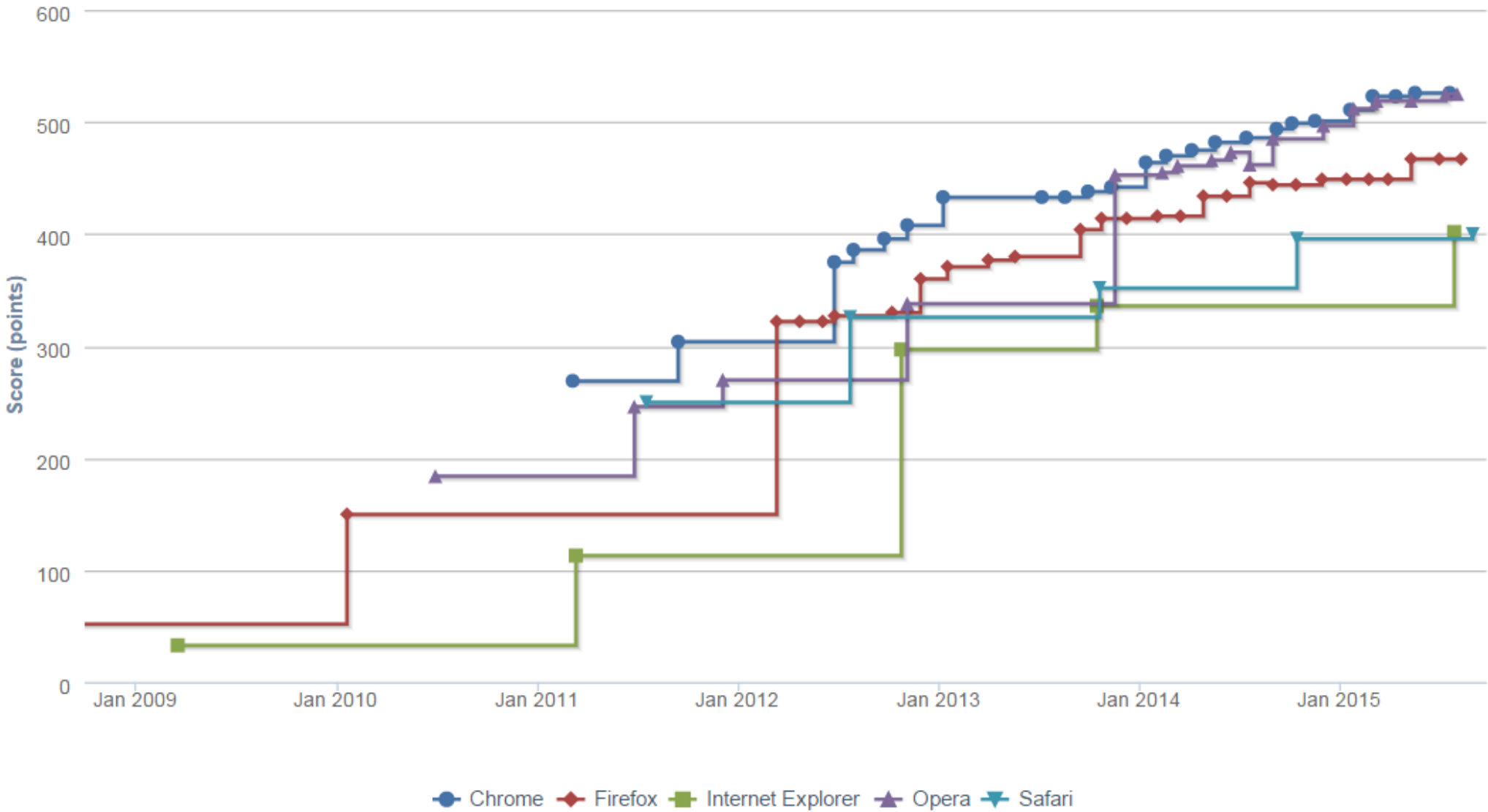
Video

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>
```

Jak umieścić ikonkę w pasku adresu przeglądarki?

FAVICON (ANG. FAVORITES ICON: IKONA ULUBIONYCH) – IKONA, KTÓRA POJAWIA SIĘ PRZED ADRESEM W POLU ADRESOWYM PRZEGLĄDARKI INTERNETOWEJ. IKONA TA MA POSTAĆ OBRAZKA 16X16 LUB 32X32 PIKSELI.

PRZEGLĄDARKI WYŚWIETLAJĄ IKONĘ FAVICON:

- ✓ ZDEFINIOWANĄ W KODZIE HTML ZNACZNIKIEM "LINK", NP. `<LINK REL="ICON" TYPE="IMAGE/PNG" HREF="ICON.PNG">` GDZIE 'ICON.PNG' OZNACZA WZGLĘDNY LUB ABSOLUTNY ADRES URL PLIKU FAVICON
- ✓ UMIESZCZONĄ W GŁÓWNYM KATALOGU, W KTÓRYM ZNAJDUJE SIĘ STRONA INTERNETOWA, BEZ POTRZEBY DEFINIOWANIA ADRESU FAVICON W KODZIE STRONY, NP. `HTTP://PL.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/FAVICON.ICO`

OBIE METODY (CZYLI DEFINIOWANIE ADRESU FAVICON W KODZIE ORAZ UMIESZCZANIE PLIKU FAVICON.ICO W KATALOGU GŁÓWNYM) MOGĄ BYĆ STOSOWANE RÓWNOCZEŚNIE. NIEKTÓRE PRZEGLĄDARKI WYŚWIETLAJĄ IKONĘ TYLKO WTEDY, GDY STRONA ZOSTAŁA DODANA DO FOLDERU ULUBIONE/ŁĄCZA/ZAKŁADKI (NP. INTERNET EXPLORER 6).

Jak umieścić ikonkę w pasku adresu przeglądarki?

DODANIE KODU IKONKI DO SKLEPU JEST BARDZO PROSTE. DO PLIKU SKLEPU TRZEBA DODAĆ KOD HTML. DODAJE SIĘ GO DO PLIKU GŁÓWNEGO SZABLONU. JEST TO PLIK O NAZWIE MAIN_PAGE.TPL.PHP KTÓRY ZNAJDUJE SIĘ W KATALOGU TEMPLATES/NAZWA_DOMYSLNEGO_SZABLONU. ŻEBY DODAĆ KOD TRZEBA WYEDYTOWAĆ PLIK EDYTOREM TEKSTU. KOD NALEŻY DODAĆ NA POCZĄTKU PLIKU W CZĘŚCI GDZIE ZNAJDUJĄ SIĘ KOMENDY META, LINK. KOD JAKI NALEŻY WSTAWIĆ TO:

```
<link rel="shortcut icon" href="http://www.adres-sklepu.pl/favicon.ico">
```

SAM PLIK IKONY O NAZWIE FAVICON.ICO NALEŻY WGRAĆ DO GŁÓWNEGO KATALOGU SKLEPU. W INTERNECIE ZNAJDUJE SIĘ WIELE STRON GDZIE MOŻNA WYGENEROWAĆ IKONĘ NA PODSTAWIE PLIKÓW BMP, JPG CZY GIF. PRZYKŁADOWY GENERATOR: [HTTP://FAVICON-GENERATOR.ORG](http://FAVICON-GENERATOR.ORG)