

HTML 5.0

KKCC INFO SYSTEMS

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- **Document Type Declaration**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

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

- **Head Tag**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
<head>
...
</head>
<body>
...
</body>
</html>
```

Browser setting

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title></title>
    <meta name="description" content="">
    <meta name="keywords" content="">
    <!--[if lt IE 9]>
      <script src="//html5shim.googlecode.com/sin/trunk/html5.js"></script>
    <![endif]-->
  </head>
  <body>
    </body>
</html>
```

- **Nav Tag**

```
<nav>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="http://www.html-5-tutorial.com/">home</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

- **Title Tag**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
<title>Test Title</title>
...
</head>
<body>
...
</body>
</html>
```

- **Meta Tag**

Meta tags also go in the head tag. Two in particular are important; both of which you can see in this page's source code.

The charset meta tag:

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

```
<meta name="description" content="The head tag contains the title and meta tags - important to the search engines, and information for the browser to properly display the page.">
```

- **Body Tag**

The body tag contains the code that generates what is seen in a browser.

```
<body>
.....
</body>
```

- **Heading Tags**

Titles were placed in `<h1>` tags which displayed larger on the page. Subtitles went in `<h2>` through `<h6>` tags and lesser tags shrank both in font size and implicit relative importance.

```
<h1>h1 tag</h1>
```

```
<h2>h2 tag</h2>
```

```
<h3>h3 tag</h3>
```

```
<h4>h4 tag</h4>
```

```
<h5>h5 tag</h5>
```

<h6>h6 tag</h6>

- **Paragraph Tag**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>My first webpage</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>My first webpage</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

- **UL and OL List Tags**

UL – Unordered lists:

Example:

- Apples
- Oranges
- Bananas

UL Code:

```
<ul>
  <li>List item 1</li>
  <li>List item 2</li>
</ul>
```

OL – Ordered Lists:

Example:

1. Breakfast
2. Lunch
3. Dinner

OL Code:

```
<ol>
  <li>List item 1</li>
  <li>List item 2</li>
</ol>
```

- **DL List Tag**

DL – Definition List:

Example:

Wheepie

To whistle feebly

Tyrotaxism

To be poisoned by cheese

DL Code:

```
<dl>
```

```
  <dt>Term 1</dt>
```

```
  <dd>Definition of term 1</dd>
```

```
  <dt>Term 2</dt>
```

```
  <dd>Definition of term 2</dd>
```

```
</dl>
```

The definition list is a bit more complicated than the ul or ol tags. Rather than having bullets or numbers it indents like this:

DT

The term being "defined"

DD

The "definition" of the term

It's called a "definition list", but it's rather handy for any number of things.

John Doe

123 Main St.

- **A or Anchor Tag**

- Hyperlinks, or links, are how you move around the web. An a or anchor tag is how you make hyperlinks in HTML.
- The a or anchor tag is an elegantly simple and powerful tool – with an utterly counterintuitive name.

```
<a href="http://www.html-5-tutorial.com/a-tag.htm">a tag</a>
```

- **Table and Related Tags**

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
  <td>Row 1 - Col 1</td>
```

```
  <td>Row 1 - Col 2</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
  <td>Row 2 - Col 1</td>
```

```
<td>Row 2 - Col 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Multiple columns:

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <td colspan="2">Row 1 - Col 1 & Col 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Row 2 - Col 1</td>
  <td>Row 2 - Col 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Multiple rows:

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <td>Row 1 - Col 1</td>
  <td rowspan="2">Row 1 & Row 2 - Col 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Row 2 - Col 1</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Or a combination of both:

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <td>Row 1 - Col 1</td>
  <td>Row 1 - Col 2</td>
  <td>Row 1 - Col 3</td>
  <td rowspan="4">Row 1, 2, 3 & 4 - Col 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Row 2 - Col 1</td>
  <td colspan="2" rowspan="3">Row 2, 3 & 4 - Col 2 & 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Row 3 - Col 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Row 4 - Col 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td colspan="2">Row 5 - Col 1 & 2</td>
```

```
<td colspan="2">Row 5 - Col 3 & 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td colspan="4">Row 6 - Col 1, 2, 3 & 4</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Other Table Tags

- <th> - Table header
- <colgroup> - Column Group
- <thead> - Table head
- <tbody> - Table body
- <tfoot> - Table foot

```
<table cellpadding="5" cellspacing="5" border="1">
```

- **Strong and B Elements**

This bold text is in strong tags.

This bold text is in b tags.

This bold text is in strong tags.

This bold text is in b tags.

- **Div Tag**

```
<div class="outer-div">
```

This div tag

```
<div class="inner-div">
```

contains this div tag.

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

The Style Code put the before </head> Tag

```
<style>
```

```
.outer {
```

```
width: 960px;
```

```
color: navy;
```

```
background-color: pink;
```

```
border: 2px solid darkblue;
padding: 5px;
}
</style> *
```

```
<div class="outer">
  <p>My fourth webpage!</p>
</div>
```

Or

```
<div style="width: 960px; color: navy; background-color: pink; border: 2px solid blue; padding: 5px;">
  <p>My fourth webpage!</p>
</div>
```

Let's take a look at the styles.

width: 960px;

The "px" stands for pixels. A pixel is a size of one dot on a monitor. 960 pixels fits comfortably on a 1024 pixel wide screen **, leaving room for the slide bar on the right.

color: navy; & background-color: pink;

The former sets the color of the font inside the div tag. The latter obviously sets the background color.

border: 2px solid blue;

This sets the border to 2 pixels wide, makes it solid (as opposed to say dashed) and colors it blue.

padding: 5px; ***

This adds 5 pixels of padding from the border inward.

Let's create another class.

```
.c {
  text-align: center;
}
```

Add the class to the h1 tag: <h1 class="c">My fourth webpage!</h1>

- **Footer, Article, aside, section**

Now copy the following:

```
article { width: 950px; display: table; }
```

and paste it above the </style> tag.

Next copy:

```
<article>
  <h1>The article title</h1>
  <p>This is the contents of the article element.</p>
</article>
```

and paste it under </nav>.

- **Img Tag**

``

- **Map and Area elements & image Maps**

``

Here is the process I go through to make that image an image map:

First I add usemap="#on-off" to the image tag.

``

Second I open the map element with the name attribute.

`<map name="on-off">`

Third I setup the two areas I want to be "hot":

1. `<area shape="rect" coords="0,0,50,50" href=".." alt="..">`
2. `<area shape="rect" coords="50,0,100,50" href=".." alt="..">`

Lastly I close the map element.

`</map>`

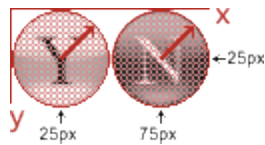
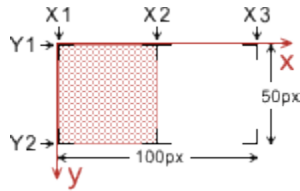
There are a few things you need to remember:

- The map name must match what is in usemap.
- Usemap has a hashmark (#) – usemap="#on-off", but name doesn't – name="on-off".
- There can be multiple image maps on a page, but each must have a unique name.
- The area element doesn't have a closing tag.
- If the area tag has an href="" attribute it should also have an alt="" attribute.

All that looks relatively straightforward except the coords part, which I will admit, is not all that straightforward – but don't panic. Take a moment to close your eyes, take a deep breath and embrace your inner geek.

The x,y co-ordinates of the upper left hand corner of the image is 0,0. Starting there, x counts from left to right and y from the top down.

When the shape is set to rect, coords creates a rectangle. In coords="x1,y1, x2,y2" the first two digits are the x,y co-ordinates of the upper left corner of the box and the second two are the co-ordinates of the lower right corner.



```

area shape="circle" coords="x,y,radius" title="..">
<area shape="circle" coords="25,25,25" title="Yes">
<area shape="circle" coords="75,25,25" title="No">
    
```

or a polygon:



```

<area shape="poly" coords="x1,y1,x2,y2,...,xn,yn" title="..">
<area shape="poly" coords="2,5,32,1,33,22,51,36,33,57" title="The Americas">
<area shape="poly" coords="57,14,70,2,111,3,114,23,97,34" title="Eurasia">
<area shape="poly" coords="57,14,86,29,73,52,66,49,50,28" title="Africa">
<area shape="poly" coords="105,40,108,49,122,52,127,41,117,34" title="Australia">
    
```

- **Form Element Tag**

```

<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<form action="form-element.html" method="post">
....
</form>
    
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

- **Input and Related Elements**

```
<input type="text" name="your_name" size="35" value="">
```

```
<input type="email" name="email" size="35" value="">
```

```
<input type="number" name="age" value="">
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="Male">
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="Female">
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="Other">
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="chess" value="Chess">
<input type="checkbox" name="checkers" value="Checkers">
```

```
<select name="country">
  <option value="None selected">Please select below</option>
  <option value="Afghanistan">Afghanistan</option>
  <option value="Albania">Albania</option>
  etc.
</select>
```

```
<textarea name="comments" rows="3" maxlength="200" cols="60"></textarea>
```

Hidden input

```
<input type="hidden" name="your_ip" value="">
```

Input type="hidden" is useful for situations when you might want to gather data not supplied by the person filling out the form. Here I use a hidden input tag to collect your IP address.

```
<input type="submit" name="submit" value=" Submit ">
```

Input type="submit" displays as a button with the contents of the "value" attribute written on the button.

Clicking "Submit" triggers the browser to send the information entered in the form back to the server and process the data according to the instructions in file indicated by the action attribute of the opening form tag:<form action="input-element.php" method="post">