

HTML 5 Made Simple

Introduction

H= Hyper

T= Text

M= Markup

L= Language

5= Latest Version (as of 2014)

HTML is the language browsers communicate what the web page will look like. HTML 5 as of 2014, is the latest version of HTML. HTML5 code is clearer and easier for browsers to read and interpret. Works with variety of complex devices such as cell phones and tablets. If you'd like to see what the coding looks like in your browser, right click then select view page source to see the coding also known as tags.

HTML Editor

Dreamweaver is the most popular and most expensive editor. There are many editors that don't cost too much but do lack certain features, and you need to have a background in coding in order to make them work. That is why Kompozer.net is highly recommended for beginners, because you don't need to know a lot about coding to get it going. Kompozer like Dreamweaver is a WYSIWYG editor.

W= What

Y= You

HTML Editor (cont)

S= See

I= Is

W= What

Y= You

G= Get

You can just type in the editor box what you want, and the kompozer.net will give you what you need. See what is out there and choose the one that suits you the most.

HTML Colors

3 Methods of color:

Name = RED

RGB = 255 R, 0 G, 0 B

Hexadecimal = #FF0000

Hexadecimal code is mostly used in html 5 color. Always use the # sign following 3 points of digits.

They range ONLY from 0123456789 in numbers and abcdef. Nothing above the "f", no Z, G, W etc.

If you have chrome, you can install colorzilla extension add on or go to www.colorpicker.com

HTML5 Meta Tags

Metatags go in between the opening and the closing head tags.

Basic metadata include:

Description

HTML5 Meta Tags (cont)

Keywords

Author

Charset

HTML 5 Audio Tag

In HTML5, it is not necessary to rely on third-party plug-in software to play audio and video, that capability is already built in. In order to add audio file to your page you will need multiple audio formats to suit the needs of most browsers, that way your site visitors will be able to view them. There are many audio formats used for major browsers.

But to keep this simple and basic here are the most common:

.mp3

.wav

.aif

Example of what coding in HTML editor looks like:

```
<body>
<audio controls="controls">
<source src="ebay-store-setup.mp3"
type="audio/mp3">
<source src="ebay-store-setup.wav"
type="audio/wav">
<source src="ebay-store-setup.aif" type="
audio/aif">
</audio>
</body>
</html>
```

Newly Added HTML 5 Attributes

These attributes can be used with most elements.

contenteditable Allows the user to change the contents of an element.

Ex: `<p contenteditable = 'true '>You can edit this element. </p>`

contextmenu Attaches a right-click menu to an element.



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Newly Added HTML 5 Attributes (cont)

Ex: `<p contextmenu = 'menu'>Right-click this element. </p>`

```
<menu id = 'menu'>
```

```
<command label = 'Option A' onclick = 'do_a()' >
```

```
<command label = 'Option B' onclick = 'do_a()' >
```

```
</menu>
```

draggable lets you know whether an element can be dragged.

Ex: ``

dropzone specifies whether dragged information is to be copied, moved, or linked when it is dropped on an element; supported values are **copy**, **link** and **move**.

Ex: `<div dropzone= 'copy'></div>`

hidden specifies whether an element should be hidden from display.

Ex: `<p hidden = 'hidden'>This text is not shown. </p>`

Spellcheck specifies whether an element should have its spelling and grammar checked; particularly useful with the **contenteditable** attribute.

Ex: `<p contenteditable = 'true' spellcheck = 'true'>`

You can edit this text, and it will be spell-checked.

```
</p>
```

Rules of Coding To Live By

All programming language have concepts that are recommended that you follow. Whether you are just starting out (don't worry, if you are dedicated you will pick up quick) or have some experience under your belt, here are some principles to stand by.

1. HTML documents must all have 1 root element.

Rules of Coding To Live By (cont)

2. **Make sure that every tag opened is closed.**
3. **Empty elements must also be closed.**
4. **It is good practice to rest your tags for cleaner coding.**
5. **Ensure that tag and attribute names are lower case.**
6. **Quote attribute values with a single or double quote, (') ('").**
7. **Attributes must have a corresponding value.**
8. **Minimizing attributes is not allowed.**

Of course, there is always an exception to a rule, but these are just the standard rules to follow.

Saving A File

Saving a file is so simple that we all do it without thinking about it. But as it was mentioned before, to save a web page file, ALWAYS save as a .html or .htm. You can name the file anything you'd like, just remember to not leave any space in between whatsoever, ex. Myfirstwebpage.html. Also exclude unnecessary characters ex: My-1st_webpage.html.

Browsers don't care whether or not the letters are lower case. Just stay within the guidelines mentioned, and you should be ok.

If you want the browser to auto find your page you must be name index.html.

HTML Images

How to add images to your page

Look up the folder where your image is held Write the code in the index file to bring those images on the index page

`` tag doesn't have open and closing, it's all the same

Image tag looks like this:

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<img src= "images/nameoftheimage.jpg" />
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

This is just the basic image, but you can get creative by adding different attributes. Like Height and Width.

Example: ``

HTML 5 Video Tag

All browsers don't recognize all video formats. To get the major browsers to accept your videos, you must have a variety of video formats that suit specific browsers.

Example of formats: .mp4, .mov, .webm, .avi, .ogg

Go to <http://html5test.com> to see which formats is best for your chosen browser.

To do basic video coding, you must enter `<video>` element between `<body>` elements.

```
<body>
```

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls autoplay>
```

```
<source src="movie.webm" type="video/webm">
```

```
<source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
```

```
<source src="movie.ogv" type="video/ogg">
```

```
</video>
```

```
</body>
```



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HTML Unordered Lists

An unordered list, is a list of items without a definite order. Like listing bullets stating benefits of a product for example.

- Unordered List

 It is easy to remember

 Fits in the palm of your hand

New HTML5 Elements

Over 20 new elements have been introduced into HTML5, for the sake of keeping it digestible we listed just some here.

<article> Self-contained content used in syndication ex. Blog entry, article, forum post.

<article> This is an article...</article>

<aside> Section of a page consisting of content related to that around the element but that could be considered separate from that content.

Ex. <article>This is an article<aside>... and

this is an aside</aside></article>

<audio> Section containing audio material in a format playable by HTML5 without recourse to plug ins, by means of the <source> element.

Ex. <audio>

<source src= 'music.mp3' type='audio/mp3'>Your browser doesn't support the audio tag. </audio>

<canvas> Provides JavaScript with a bitmap canvas on which drawings can be made in real time.

Ex. <canvas id= 'canv1'></canvas>

<script> // Draw a filled square

New HTML5 Elements (cont)

canvas = document.getElementById ('canv1')

ctx = canvas.getContext ('2d')

ctx.fillStyle = '#445566'

ctx.fillRect (0, 50, 50)

</script>

<command> Used within a <menu> element, this tag defines a command the user can invoke.

Ex. <menu>

<command onclick = 'alert ("Help is at hand!")

'>Help</command>

</menu>

Creating The Basic Page

Syntax – rules for communicating to the browser.

FAB 5 TAGS for basic page creation.

1. <Declaration> for HTML5 it's <!DOCTYPE html>

2. <HTML>

3. <head>

4. <Title>

5. <body>

Most of the time they come in pairs, but exception can occur.

Items needed to create a webpage.

- Text Editor

- Browser

Let's get organized, by creating folder to keep all of your work in one place. When right clicking and creating a new file make sure it is saved as an HTML not a TXT. The browser won't recognize TXT.

Creating The Basic Page (cont)

HTML5 supports the self- closing tag format /. It is placed before > of a tag.

<html> = opening tag

</html> = closing tag.

 -tag doesn't open or close, this is called the break tag. It will move your content to the next line

HTML Nesting

Nesting is when you assign different HTML elements to the same block of content.

Example: <p><i>Content goes here but if you add more content it can go here or there blah blah blah.</i></p>.

Closing tags always go opposite the opening tags.

= **bold element**, opening tag

= **bold element**, closing tag

<i>= *italicized* element, opening tag

</i>= *italicized* element, closing tag

<p>= paragraph element, opening tag

</p>= paragraph element, closing tag

HTML Comments Tag

HTML comments in coding can mostly be used as a remainder, note within the code, even to brand you as the creator of the page as web developer. It is only seen by you, client or whoever looks at the source page of your site.



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HTML Comments Tag (cont)

Example:

```
<!-- this is where my sales page begins -->
```

Opening comment tag = `<!--`

Closing comment tag = `-->`

If you would like see what a page looks like without an element, you don't have to erase that element.

You can comment it out.

Example:

```
<body>
<!--<h1>This is my header</h1-->
<p>This is my comment tag demo video
blah blah blah</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Ordered Lists

What is an order list?

An ordered list is a list of items with a definite order. Ex: Dave's top ten.

How to set up an ordered list?

```
<ol> Ordered List
<li> List Item
<h2> Top 5 Cities I've lived in</h2>
<ol> type=
<li>Anchorage</li>
<li>Kansas City</li>
<li>St. Louis</li>
<li>London</li>
<li>San Diego</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

New Elements (continuation)

<details> creates a clickable heading with the default title of "Details"; when clicked, the contents of the element are toggled into and out of view; you may replace the default title with your own using the **<summary>** element.

Ex. `<details>`

```
<summary there are 36 species of wild cat
</summary>
```

The 36 species of the wild cat family are spread across most of the globe excluding the continents of Antarctica and Australia and some island groups.

```
</details>
```

<embed> Allows embedding of external content and has no matching closing tag; supported parameters are quality, src, and type.

Ex. `<embed type= 'application/x-shockwave-flash'`

```
src= 'flashgsme.swf' quality = 'high'>
```

<figure> Used to contain illustrations, diagrams, and other figures, including an optional **<figcaption>** element for providing a caption.

Ex. `<figure>`

```
<img src = 'atwork.jpg' alt = 'Working'>
<figcaption>Me at work</figcaption>
</figure>
```

<footer> Typically contains information about its section, such as who wrote it, links to related documents, copyright data, etc.

Ex. `<footer> By S. Smith © 2013</footer>`

<header> Container for a group of introductory or navigational aids.

Ex. `<header>`

New Elements (continuation) (cont)

```
<h1> Welcome to this website </h1>
<a href = '/ games'>Games</a> |
<a href = '/ forum'>Forum</a> |
<a href = '/ download'>Download</a>
</header>
```

For More Information Visit These Sites

<http://www.w3schools.com/html/>
<http://html-color-codes.info/>
<http://htmldog.com/guides/html/beginner/>
<http://www.w3.org/html/>
<http://www.colorpicker.com>
<http://html5test.com>



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