

HTML Basics

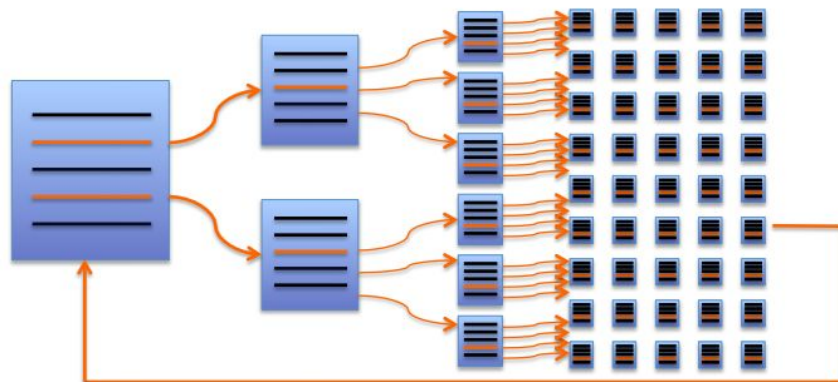
What is HTML?

What Does HTML Stand For?

H T M L
Hyper**T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage

What Is HTML?

Hypertext Markup Language



What Is HTML?

Hypertext Markup Language

Hypermedia



What Is HTML?

Hypertext Markup Language

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Why I Love This Course</title>
</head>
<body> [...]
</body>
</html>
```

content

What Is HTML?

Hypertext Markup Language

```
<h1>  
  <div>Hello World!</h1>  
</div>
```



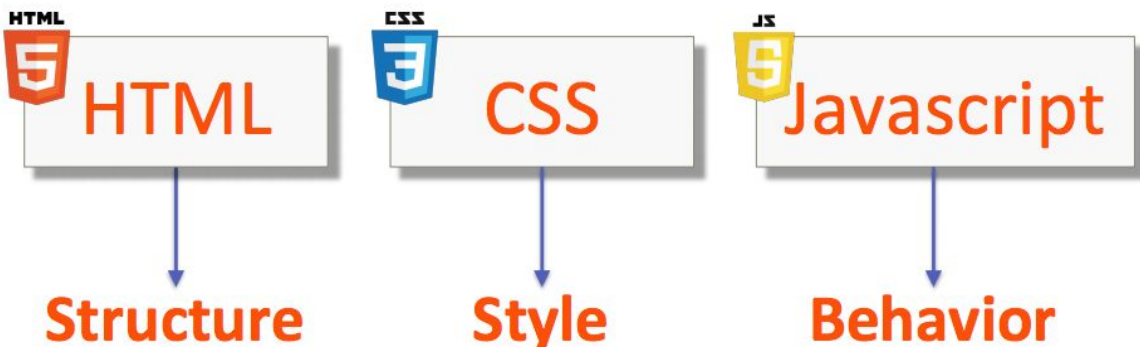
```
<h1>  
  <div>Hello World!</div>  
</h1>
```



Uses of HTML?

- Technologies that Drive the Web

Technologies That Drive The Web



Relevant History Of HTML

W3C, Organization producing and managing different web-related standards:

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

Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG):
organization run by browser vendors that advance HTML-related
technologies:

<https://whatwg.org/>

W3C HTML5 Recommendation (i.e., specification):

<https://www.w3.org/TR/html5/>

Excellent that keeps track of HTML-related technologies and browser
compliance with each feature. Allows you to search for
feature, tag, attribute,
etc.:

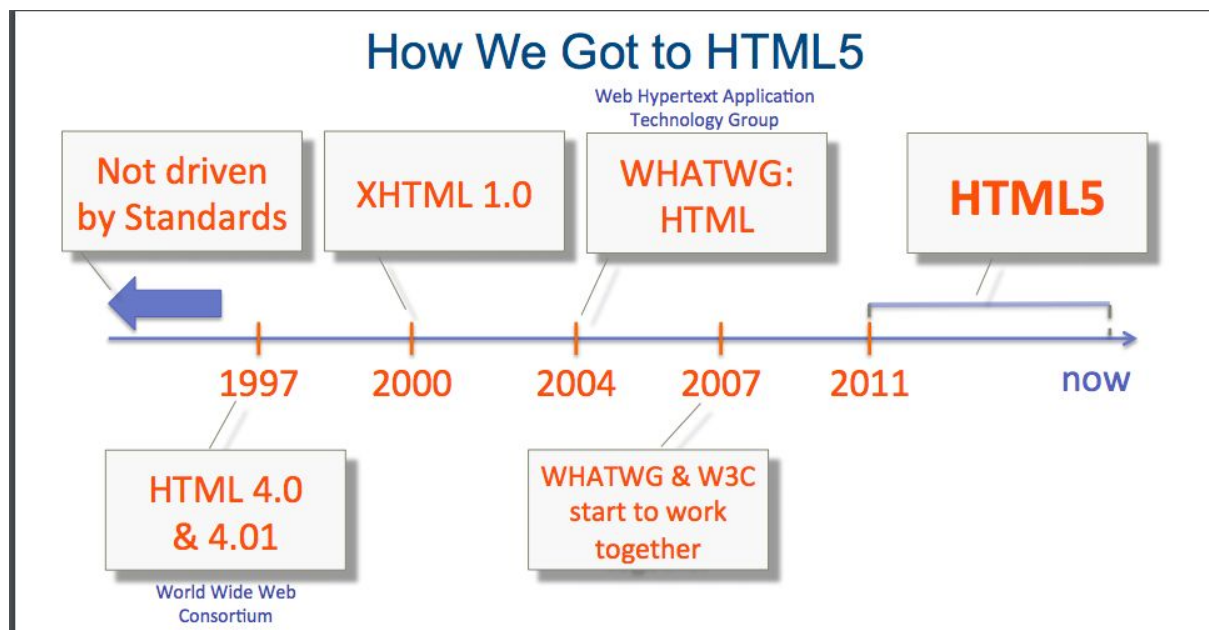
<http://caniuse.com/>

Validate your HTML using this W3C.org validator:

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

Browser usage statistics from w3schools.com. In my opinion, these statistics
Are very accurate if you want to know which browsers are popular with the
developer/IT community:

http://www.w3schools.com/browsers/browsers_stats.asp



What Matters to You



HTML5
(standard)

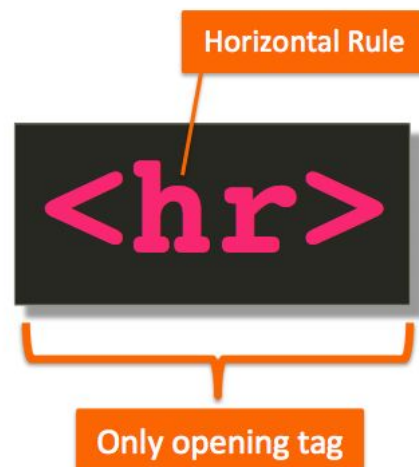
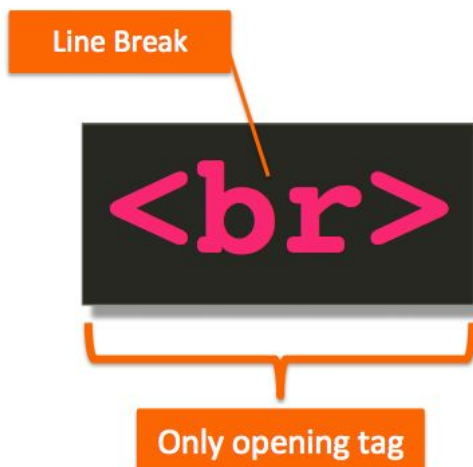
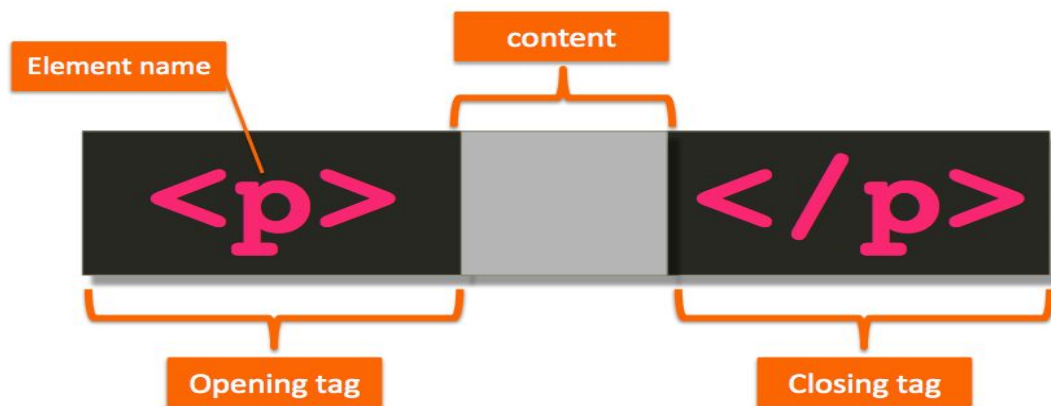


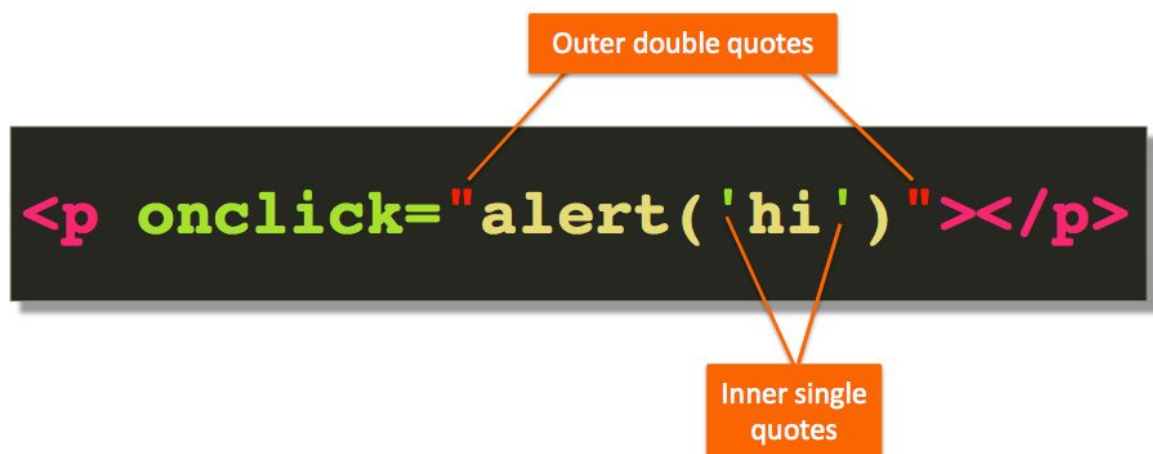
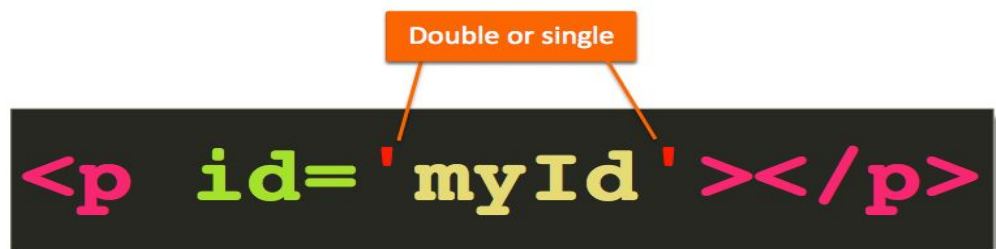
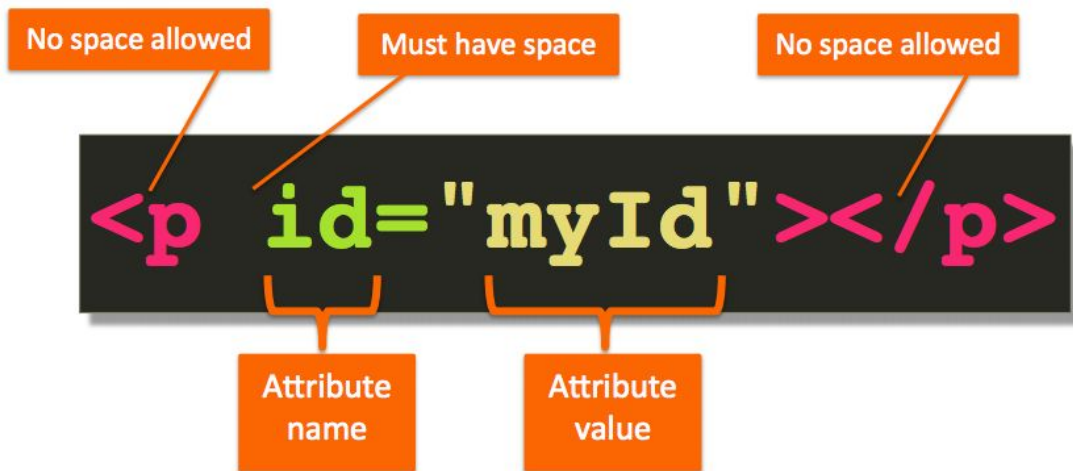
WHATWG



HTML
(evolving)

Anatomy Of An HTML Tag





<p />



<p></p>



Basic HTML Document Structure

- Will create a sample HTML Structure and will validate using w3c

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!--[if lt IE 7]>      <html class="no-js lt-ie9 lt-ie8 lt-ie7"> <![endif]-->
<!--[if IE 7]>        <html class="no-js lt-ie9 lt-ie8"> <![endif]-->
<!--[if IE 8]>        <html class="no-js lt-ie9"> <![endif]-->
<!--[if gt IE 8]>     <html class="no-js"> <!--<![endif]-->
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <title></title>
    <meta name="description" content="">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="">
  </head>
  <body>
    <!--[if lt IE 7]>
      <p class="browsehappy">You are using an <strong>outdated</strong>
browser. Please <a href="#">upgrade your browser</a> to improve your
experience.</p>
    <![endif]-->

    <script src="" async defer></script>
  </body>
</html>
```


Why DOCTYPE?

When HTML standards were first becoming popular, the web was full of pages that were not compliant with the standards. To help browsers render those pages correctly, browsers used the doctype declaration to distinguish between non compliant and compliant pages.

Noncompliant pages were rendered in what's called the quirks mode, and the compliant pages were rendered in what's called the standards mode.

So to make a long story short always use the simple HTML5 doctype declaration.

HTML Content Models

- The term content model refers to the full behavior the browser applies to the elements belonging to that content model, and to the nesting rules of those elements.
- In other words, which elements are allowed to be nested inside which other elements.
- Prior to HTML5 specification, HTML elements were either block level or inline elements
- Block level elements render to begin on the new line by default. So what that means is every time you specify a block-level element in HTML, the browser will automatically place that element on a new line in the flow of the document.
- Block-level elements are allowed to contain inline or other block-level elements within them. which render on the same line by default. So if you put a whole bunch of inline elements next to each other, they will all be going on on the same line.
- HTML5 split these two content models into **seven** models.

(<https://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-20110525/content-models.html>)

Block-Level Elements

- ✧ Render to begin on a new line (by default)
- ✧ May contain inline or other block-level elements
- ✧ **Roughly Flow Content (HTML5 category)**

✧ **HTML5 replaces these definitions with more complex set of content categories.**

✧ **However, this distinction remains practical because it aligns well with existing CSS rules.**

Inline Elements

- ✧ Render on the same line (by default)
- ✧ May only contain other inline elements
- ✧ **Roughly Phrasing Content (HTML5 category)**

Assignments (MCQs and Practical Questions)

Link will get shared