

HTML5 part2



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HTML5 TABLES

- A table represents information in a grid format.
- Basic table structure is using the `<table>` element to create a table
- Rows in the table `<tr>`
- Cells in the table `<td>`
- Headers in the table `<th>`

HTML5 NOTE !

Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The "align", "bgcolor", "border", "cellpadding", "cellspacing", "frame", "rules", "summary", and "width" attributes are not supported in HTML5.

HTML5 TABLES

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>1</td>
```

```
<td>2</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>3</td>
```

```
<td>4</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

1	2
3	4

HTML5 TABLES

```
<table>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>999</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Player	Points
John	444
James	999

HTML5 LONG TABLES

`<thead>` headings of the table

`<tbody>` inside the body table

`<tfoot>` the footer

Date	Income	Expenditure
1st January	250	36
2nd January	285	48
3rd January	260	42
4th January	290	38
5th January	310	115
6th January	168	14
7th January	226	20
8th January	253	37
9th January	294	33
10th January	216	46
11th January	244	29
12th January	297	32
13th January	328	86
14th January	215	38
15th January	254	30
16th January	256	27
17th January	311	68
18th January	212	39
19th January	234	36
20th January	221	43
21st January	259	38
22nd January	246	31
23rd January	248	17
24th January	229	45
25th January	263	34
26th January	258	41
27th January	283	22
28th January	256	30
29th January	278	47
30th January	251	15
31st January	129	64
	7824	1241

HTML5 LONG TABLE CODE

FIRST ROW->

Date	Income	Expenditure
1st January	250	36
2nd January	285	48
3rd January	260	42
4th January	290	38
5th January	310	115
6th January	168	14
7th January	226	20
8th January	253	37
9th January	294	33
10th January	216	46
11th January	244	29
12th January	297	32
13th January	328	86
14th January	215	38
15th January	254	30
16th January	256	27
17th January	311	68
18th January	212	39
19th January	234	36
20th January	221	43
21st January	259	38
22nd January	246	31
23rd January	248	17
24th January	229	45
25th January	263	34
26th January	258	41
27th January	283	22
28th January	256	30
29th January	278	47
30th January	251	15
31st January	129	64
	7824	1241

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<th>1st January</th>
<td>250</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
.....
```

HTML5 LONG TABLE CODE

```
<tr>
<th>31st January</th>
<td>129</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
<tfoot>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7824</td>
<td>1241</td>
</tr>
</tfoot>
</table>
```

Date	Income	Expenditure
1st January	250	36
2nd January	285	48
3rd January	260	42
4th January	290	38
5th January	310	115
6th January	168	14
7th January	226	20
8th January	253	37
9th January	294	33
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21st January	259	38
22nd January	246	31
23rd January	248	17
24th January	229	45
25th January	263	34
26th January	258	41
27th January	283	22
28th January	256	30
29th January	278	47
30th January	251	15
31st January	129	64
	7824	1241

Last row ->

HTML5 LONG TABLE SPANNING

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th></th>
```

```
<th>ABC</th>
```

```
<th>BBC</th>
```

```
<th>CNN</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>6pm - 7pm</th>
```

```
<td rowspan="2">Movie</td>
```

```
<td>Comedy</td>
```

```
<td>News</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>7pm - 8pm</th>
```

```
<td>Sport</td>
```

```
<td>Current Affairs</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

	ABC	BBC	CNN
6pm - 7pm	Movie	Comedy	News
7pm - 8pm		Sport	Current Affairs

HTML5 TABLE SPANNING / CSS

	ABC	BBC	CNN
6pm - 7pm	Movie	Comedy	News
7pm - 8pm		Sport	Current Affairs

```
<table>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ABC</th>
<th>BBC</th>
<th>CNN</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th>6pm - 7pm</th>
<td rowspan="2">Movie</td>
<td>Comedy</td>
<td>News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th>7pm - 8pm</th>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>Current Affairs</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

```
<head>
  <title>Spanning Rows</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    table {
      border: none;}
    th, td {
      border: none;
      background-color: #dddddd;
      padding: 5px;
      width: 100px;}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <table>
```

HTML5 / CSS

Change background color of webpage

```
<body bgcolor="#000000">
```

Compatibility Notes

The `<body>` `bgcolor` attribute is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead.

```
<!-- HTML5 SPECIFIC -->
```

```
<body style="background-color:#000000">
```

```
<!-- HTML5 SPECIFIC -->
```

HTML5 / CSS

```
<!-- HTML5 SPECIFIC -->
```

```
<body style="background-color:#000000">
```

```
<!-- HTML5 SPECIFIC -->
```

Value	Description
<i>color_name</i>	Specifies the background color with a color name (like "red")
<i>hex_number</i>	Specifies the background color with a hex code (like "#ff0000")
<i>rgb_number</i>	Specifies the background color with an rgb code (like "rgb(255,0,0)")

HTML5 / CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: yellow;
}

h1 {
  background-color: #00ff00;
}

p {
  background-color: rgb(255,0,255);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



HTML5 FORMS

FORMS traditionally refer to a printed document that contains spaces for you to fill in information.

HTML5 can be used to create digital forms

Contact details

Email:

Mobile:

Telephone:

Your Details:

Name:

Email:

Your Review:

How did you hear about us?

Would you visit again?
 Yes No Maybe

Comments:

Sign me up for email updates

HTML5 FORMS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Password Input</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form action="http://www.example.com/login.php">
      <p>Username:
        <input type="text" name="username" size="15" maxlength="30" />
      </p>
      <p>Password:
        <input type="password" name="password" size="15" maxlength="30" />
      </p>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

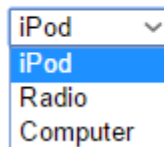
Username:

Password:

HTML5 FORMS LISTBOX

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Drop Down List Box</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form action="http://www.example.com/profile.php">
      <p>What device do you listen to music on?</p>
      <select name="devices">
        <option value="ipod">iPod</option>
        <option value="radio">Radio</option>
        <option value="computer">Computer</option>
      </select>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

What device do you listen to music on?



iPod	▼
iPod	
Radio	
Computer	

HTML5 FORMS – FILE INPUT

```
<body>  
  <form action="http://www.example.com/upload.php" method="post">  
    <p>Upload your song in MP3 format:</p>  
    <input type="file" name="user-song" /><br />  
    <input type="submit" value="Upload" />  
  </form>  
</body>
```

Upload your song in MP3 format:

No file chosen

HTML5 FORMS – RADIO

```
<body>  
  <form action="http://www.example.com/subscribe.php">  
    <label>Age: <input type="text" name="age" /></label>  
    <br />  
    Gender:  
    <input id="female" type="radio" name="gender" value="f">  
    <label for="female">Female</label>  
    <input id="male" type="radio" name="gender" value="m">  
    <label for="male">Male</label>  
  </form>  
</body>
```

Age:

Gender: Female Male

HTML5 FORMS – CHECKBOX

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/profile.php">
  <p>Please select your favorite music service(s):
    <br />
    <input type="checkbox" name="service" value="itunes" checked="checked" />
    iTunes
    <input type="checkbox" name="service" value="lastfm" /> Last.fm
    <input type="checkbox" name="service" value="spotify" /> Spotify
  </p>
</form>
```

Please select your favorite music service(s):

iTunes Last.fm Spotify

HTML5 METADATA

Definition and Usage

Metadata is data (information) about data.

The `<meta>` tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.

Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.

The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.

```
<head>
```

```
  <title>Information About Your Pages</title>
```

```
  <meta name="description" content="An Essay on Installation Art" />
```

```
  <meta name="keywords" content="installation, art, opinion" />
```

```
  <meta name="robots" content="nofollow" />
```

```
  <meta http-equiv="author" content="Jon Duckett" />
```

```
  <meta http-equiv="pragma" content="no-cache" />
```

```
  <meta http-equiv="expires" content="Fri, 04 Apr 2014 23:59:59 GMT" />
```

```
</head>
```

HTML5 METADATA

```
<head>  
  <meta charset="UTF-8">  
  <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">  
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">  
  <meta name="author" content="John Doe">  
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">  
</head>
```

Example for HTML5

Specify the character encoding for the HTML document:

```
<head>  
  <meta charset="UTF-8">  
</head>
```

Before HTML5 it was

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

HTML5 METADATA EXAMPLE

```
<head>  
  <meta charset="UTF-8">  
  <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">  
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">  
  <meta name="author" content="Juha Soderqvist">  
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">  
</head>
```

HTML5 METADATA VIEWPORT

Setting The Viewport

HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport, through the `<meta>` tag.

The viewport is the user's visible area of a web page. It varies with the device, and will be smaller on a mobile phone than on a computer screen.

You should include the following `<meta>` viewport element in all your web pages:

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

A `<meta>` viewport element gives the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling.

The `width=device-width` part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device

(which will vary depending on the device).

The `initial-scale=1.0` part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.

HTML5 AUDIO

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Adding HTML5 Audio</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <audio src="audio/test-audio.ogg" controls autoplay>
      <p>This browser does not support our audio format.</p>
    </audio>
  </body>
</html>
```



HTML5 VIDEO

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Adding HTML5 Video</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <video src="video/puppy.mp4"
      poster="images/puppy.jpg"
      width="400" height="300"
      preload
      controls
      loop>
      <p>A video of a puppy playing in the snow</p>
    </video>
  </body>
</html>
```

