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## HTML5 and CSS3 – The Future of the Web Programming



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HTML

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## HTML5 & CSS3



## Content

- Introduction
- HTML syntax
- Differences HTML/XHTML
- Tags
- More information

## HTML5 & CSS3



## INTRODUCTION



## HTML5 & CSS3



### Introduction

- Wikipedia:

*HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is the predominant markup language for web pages. HTML elements are the basic building-blocks of webpages.*

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### Introduction

*HTML is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of tags, enclosed in angle brackets (like <html>), within the web page content. HTML tags most commonly come in pairs like <h1> and </h1>, although some tags, known as empty elements, are unpaired, for example <img>. The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag (they are also called opening tags and closing tags). In between these tags web designers can add text, tags, comments and other types of text-based content.*



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## Introduction

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is not a programming language, it is a markup language
- A markup language is a set of markup tags
- HTML uses markup tags to describe web pages

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## Introduction

- Standard defined by the W3C:
  - HTML 4.01
  - HTML 5 (en desarrollo)
  - XHTML 1.0
  - XHTML 1.1
  - XHTML 2 (cancelled)

(December 2011)



World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) - Windows Internet Explorer  
Views: desktop mobile print

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The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community that develops open standards to ensure the long-term growth of the Web. Read about the W3C mission.

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Product Manager  
Systems Administrator  
Web Accessibility Specialist  
Web Accessibility Engineer

W3C BLOG

Sounding Out the Audio APIs  
15 December 2011 by Doug Schepers

Seven Web Services Specifications are Recommendations  
13 December 2011 | Archive

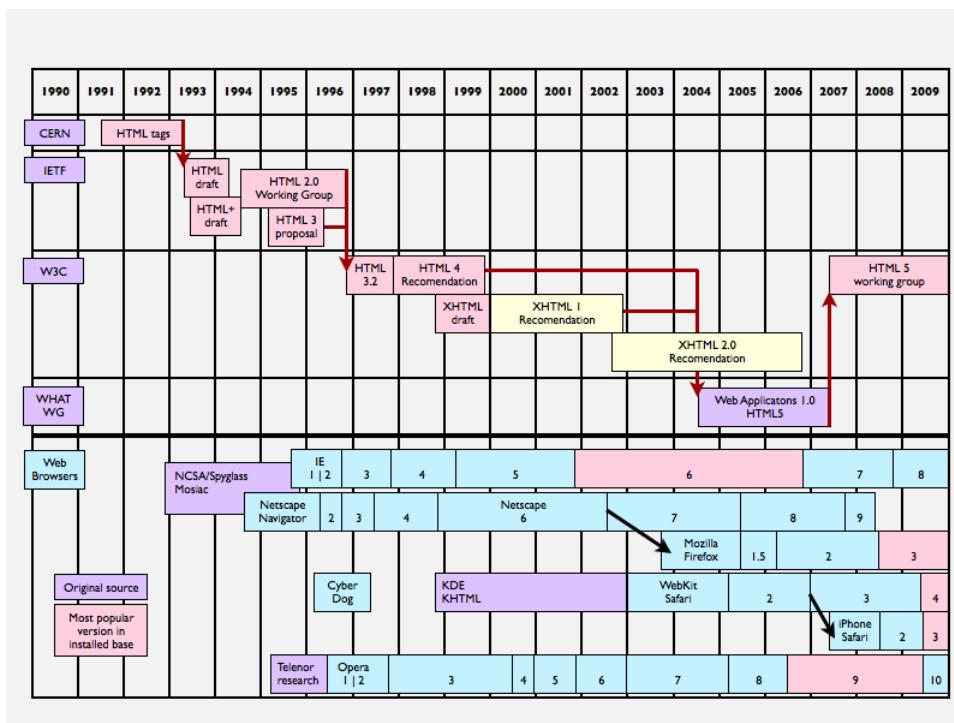
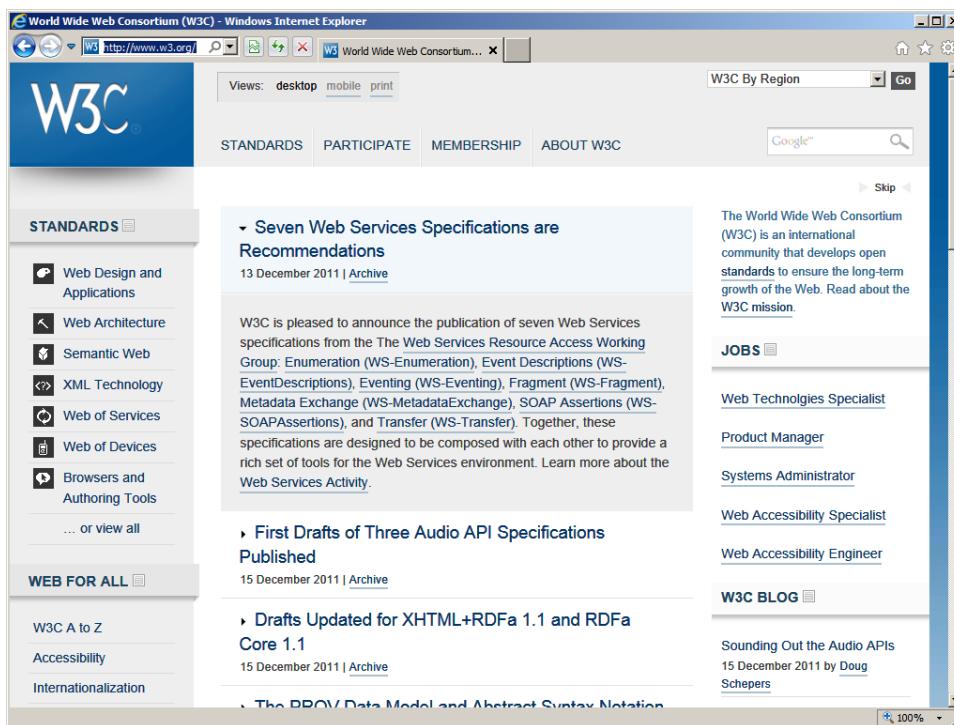
W3C is pleased to announce the publication of seven Web Services specifications from The Web Services Resource Access Working Group: Enumeration (WS-Enumeration), Event Descriptions (WS-EventDescriptions), Eventing (WS-Eventing), Fragment (WS-Fragment), Metadata Exchange (WS-MetadataExchange), SOAP Assertions (WS-SOAPAssertions), and Transfer (WS-Transfer). Together, these specifications are designed to be composed with each other to provide a rich set of tools for the Web Services environment. Learn more about the [Web Services Activity](#).

First Drafts of Three Audio API Specifications Published  
15 December 2011 | Archive

Drafts Updated for XHTML+RDFa 1.1 and RDFa Core 1.1  
15 December 2011 | Archive

The PROV Data Model and Abstract Syntax Notation

100%





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## Introduction

- HTML 1 → HTML 4.01:
  - Based on **Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)**
- XHTML 1:
  - Based on **eXtensible Markup Language (XML)**

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## Introduction

- Old HTML (until 4.01):
  - Defines the visual presentation of the web page:
  - Font face and font size
  - Colors
  - Size of elements
  - Some special effects
  - ...



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## Introduction

- New HTML (XHTML 1, HTML5):
  - Visual presentation → CSS

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## HTML SYNTAX





The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer window displaying the "HTML 4.01 Specification". The title bar reads "HTML 4.01 Specification - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar shows the URL "http://www.w3.org/TR/HTML401/". The page content includes the W3C logo, the title "HTML 4.01 Specification", and the date "W3C Recommendation 24 December 1999". It lists various versions and links to the specification, including "This version", "Latest version of HTML 4.01", "Latest version of HTML 4", "Latest version of HTML", and "Previous version of HTML 4.01". It also mentions "Previous HTML 4 Recommendation" and provides email addresses for editors: "Dave Raggett <dsr@w3.org>" and "Arnaud Le Hors, W3C". The copyright notice at the bottom states: "Copyright ©1997-1999 W3C® (MIT, INRIA, Keio), All Rights Reserved. W3C liability, trademark, document use and software licensing rules apply."

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## HTML syntax

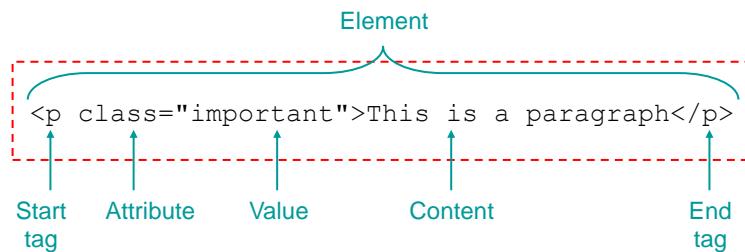
- HTML tags are keywords surrounded by angle brackets like `<html>`
- HTML tags normally come in pairs like `<b>` and `</b>`
- The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag
- Start and end tags are also called opening tags and closing tags



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### HTML syntax



### HTML syntax

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"  
      "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>The title of the web page</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p>A paragraph of text</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```



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### HTML syntax

- Versions HTML 4.01:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"  
      "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">  
  
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01  
Transitional//EN"  
      "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">  
  
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01  
Frameset//EN"  
      "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
```

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### HTML syntax

- Tag:
  - Individual: <...>
  - Pair: <...> ... </...>
- Attributes:
  - 
  - <input type="radio"  
checked="checked">
- Upper and lower-case:
  - <HTML>, <Html>, <html>



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### HTML syntax

- `<!-- Comentario -->`
- New lines and blank spaces are ignored:
  - `<br />`
  - `&ampnbsp`

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### HTML syntax

- How can we know if a web page is correctly written? → Validation
- W3C: <http://validator.w3.org/>



The W3C Markup Validation Service - Windows Internet Explorer

http://validator.w3.org/#validate\_by\_uri+with\_options

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The W3C Markup Validation Service

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 URI

Validate a document online:

Address:

▼ 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

This validator checks the [markup validity](#) of Web documents in HTML, XHTML, SMIL, MathML, etc. If you wish to validate specific

Internet 100%

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DIFFERENCES HTML/XHTML



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## Differences HTML/XHTML

- eXtensible HyperText Markup Language
- XHTML is based on XML
  - Syntax is more strict → XHTML is a stricter and cleaner version of HTML
- XHTML is almost identical to HTML 4.01



XHTML 1.0: The Extensible HyperText Markup Language (Second Edition) - Windows Internet Explorer

W3C Recommendation

**XHTML™ 1.0 The Extensible HyperText Markup Language (Second Edition)**

A Reformulation of HTML 4 in XML 1.0

W3C Recommendation 26 January 2000, revised 1 August 2002

This version: <http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/REC-xhtml1-20020801>

Latest version: <http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1>

Previous version: <http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-xhtml1-20000126>

Diff-marked version: <http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/REC-xhtml1-20020801/xhtml1-diff.html>

Authors:  
See [acknowledgments](#).

Please refer to the [errata](#) for this document, which may include some normative corrections. See also [translations](#).

This document is also available in these non-normative formats: [Multi-part XHTML file](#), [PostScript version](#), [PDF version](#), [ZIP archive](#), and [Gzip'd TAR archive](#).

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**Abstract**

100%



## HTML5 & CSS3



## Differences HTML/XHTML

- An XHTML document must have only one root element
- Case-sensitive for element and attribute names → Everything in lower-case
  - This is wrong:  
`< table WIDTH="100%">`
  - This is correct:  
`< table width="100%">`

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## Differences HTML/XHTML

- All elements be closed, either by a separate closing tag or using self closing syntax (e.g. `<br />`)
  - This is wrong:  
`< p>This is a paragraph`  
`< p>This is another paragraph`
  - This is correct:  
`< p>This is a paragraph</p>`  
`< p>This is another paragraph</p>`



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## Differences HTML/XHTML

- Attribute values must be quoted (single or double quotes)

– This is wrong:

```
<table width=100%>
```

– This is correct:

```
<table width="100%">
```

## HTML5 & CSS3



## Differences HTML/XHTML

- Attribute minimization is not allowed

– This is wrong:

```
<input checked>
```

```
<input readonly>
```

```
<input disabled>
```

```
<option selected>
```

– This is correct:

```
<input checked="checked" />
```

```
<input readonly="readonly" />
```

```
<input disabled="disabled" />
```

```
<option selected="selected" />
```



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# Differences HTML/XHTML

- Three versions:
  - XHTML Strict
  - XHTML Transitional
  - XHTML Frameset

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



**W3C QA - Recommended list of DTDs you can use in your Web document - Windows Internet Explorer**

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W3C QUALITY Assurance Recommended list of DTDs

**Recommended DTDs to use in your Web document.**

When authoring document is HTML or XHTML, it is important to [Add a Doctype declaration](#). The declaration must be exact (both in spelling and in case) to have the desired effect, which makes it sometimes difficult. To ease the work, below is a list of recommended declarations that you can use in your Web documents.

**Template**

Use the following markup as a template to create a new XHTML 1.0 document using a proper DOCTYPE. See the [list](#) below if you wish to use another document type.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
<head>
    <title>An XHTML 1.0 Strict standard template</title>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Style-Type" content="text/css" />
</head>
<body>
    <p>... Your HTML content here ...</p>
</body>
```

**Warning**

The list is **informative** and does not try to be exhaustive (there are many other proper declarations you could use), but it has most of the declarations commonly used on the Web at the moment.



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en"
  lang="en">
<head>
  <title>An XHTML 1.0 Strict standard template</title>
  <meta http-equiv="content-type"
    content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/css" />
</head>
<body>
  <p>... Your HTML content here ...</p>
</body>
</html>
```

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**TAGS**





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### Tags (1)

- Tags that define the structure of the document: `<html>`, `<head>`, `<body>`
- Tags that can be used in the `<head>` section: `<title>`, `<base>`, `<meta>`, `<style>`, `<link>`

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### Tags (2)

- Tags that define text blocks: `<address>`, `<blockquote>`, `<div>`, `<h1>...<h6>`, `<p>`, `<pre>`, `<xmp>`
- Tags that define lists: `<dir>`, `<dl>`, `<dt>`, `<dd>`, `<menu>`, `<ol>`, `<ul>`, `<li>`



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### Tags (3)

- Tags that define text format: `<b>`, `<basefont>`, `<big>`, `<cite>`, `<code>`, `<em>`, `<font>`, `<i>`, `<kbd>`, `<small>`, `<span>`, `<strike>`, `<strong>`, `<sub>`, `<sup>`, `<tt>`, `<u>`, `<var>`
- Tags that define anchors and links: `<a>`

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### Tags (4)

- Tags that define images and image maps : `<img>`, `<area>`, `<map>`
- Tags that define tables : `<table>`, `<caption>`, `<thead>`, `<tbody>`, `<tfoot>`, `<tr>`, `<th>`, `<td>`



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### Tags (5)

- Tags that define forms: `<form>`,  
`<fieldset>`, `<input>`, `<select>`,  
`<option>`, `<textarea>`, `<label>`,  
`<legend>`, `<isindex>`
- Tags that define frames: `<frame>`,  
`<frameset>`, `<noframes>`,  
`<iframe>`

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### Tags (6)

- Tags that define scripts: `<script>`,  
`<noscript>`
- Tags that define applets and plug-ins:  
`<applet>`, `<param>`, `<object>`  
(`<embed>` not standard)
- Tags that adjust text: `<br>`, `<center>`,  
`<hr>`



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### Metadata (1)

- Data about data
- Section <head>:
  - <meta http-equiv="property" content="content" />
  - <meta name="property" content="content" />



```
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Refresh"
      content="5;url=http://www.ua.es" />
<meta name="author" content="Programming
      in Internet" />
</head>
<body>
<p>In five seconds, this page must
    change...</p>
</body>
</html>
```



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### Metadata (2)

- `<meta name="copyright" content="Company, author, designer" />`
- `<meta name="keywords" content="keywords, separated, by, commas" />`

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### Metadata (3)

- `<meta name="description" content="Description of the content and the purpose of the website" />`
- `<meta name="author" content="A person or a company" />`
- `<meta name="robots" content="index, follow" />`



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## Metadata (4)

- `<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />`
- `<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="ES" />`
- `<meta http-equiv="Content-Script-Type" content="JavaScript" />`



**META Tag Builder - Windows Internet Explorer**

This form will generate [HTML META tags](#) suitable for inclusion in your HTML document. These tags allow better indexing by robot-driven search engines, such as [AltaVista](#), [Infoseek](#) and [searchBC](#). Elements. See [about mkt-metas2](#) for more details.

To generate PICS META tags for adult content see the [RSAC](#) or [SafeSurf](#) generators.

(To select an item not given in a scroll list, select "other" then fill in the adjacent box)

**Title:**

**Description:**

**Keywords:**

**Owner:**  (Email address)

**Author:**  (name)

**Expires:**  e.g. +25 days or Sunday, 12-May-96 00:36:05 GMT

**Charset (Recommended if not ISO8859-1)**

**Charset:**  (other: )

**Language:**  (other: )

**Dialect (country):**  (other: )

**Robots:** Controls Web robot traversal:  NOFOLLOW  NOINDEX

Internet | Modo protegido: activado 75% 23



## HTML5 & CSS3



### Text format (1)

- **Headings:** `<h1>, ..., <h6>`
- **Physical styles:** `<b>, <i>, ...`
- **Logical styles:** `<cite>, <code>, <em>, <strong> ...`

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### Text format (2)

- `<font face="" size="">`
  - **YOU NEVER MUST USE FONT**
  - You must use CSS instead of



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### Text format (3)

- **CSS:**

- **Inline:**

```
style="font-face: ...; font-size: ..."
```

- **Embedded:**

```
<style type="text/css">  
  selector {font-face: ...; font-size: ...}  
</style>
```

- **External file:**

```
selector {font-face: ...; font-size: ...}
```

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### Text format (4)

- **Serif font types:**

- Letra Courier New
  - Letra Georgia
  - Letra Times New Roman

- **Sans-serif font types:**

- Letra Arial
  - Letra Tahoma
  - Letra Verdana



Texto normal

**Encabezado nivel 1**

**Encabezado nivel 2**

**Encabezado nivel 3**

**Encabezado nivel 4**

**Encabezado nivel 5**

**Encabezado nivel 6**

Texto normal

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
Texto normal
<H1>Encabezado nivel 1</H1>
<H2>Encabezado nivel 2</H2>
<H3>Encabezado nivel 3</H3>
<H4>Encabezado nivel 4</H4>
<H5>Encabezado nivel 5</H5>
<H6>Encabezado nivel 6</H6>
Texto normal
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Documento: Terminado

Este está en negrita.

Este está en negrita y cursiva.

Este es una cita

Este es texto tecleado

**Este es Impact**

**Este es Impact más grande**

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<B>Este está en negrita.</B>
<BR><BR>
<B><I>Este está en negrita y cursiva.</I></B>
<BR><BR>
<CITE>Este es una cita</CITE>
<BR><BR>
<KBD>Este es texto tecleado</KBD>
<BR><BR>
<FONT FACE="Impact">Este es Impact</FONT>
<BR><BR>
<FONT FACE="Impact" SIZE="5">Este es Impact más grande</FONT>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Documento: Terminado



## HTML5 & CSS3



## Lists

- Definition list
  - <dl>, <dt>, <dd>
- Ordered list
  - <ol>, <li>
- Unordered list
  - <ul>, <li>



The screenshot shows a Netscape browser window with the following content:

**BANCO**  
Lugar donde se deposita dinero  
Sito donde se sienta la gente

**ORDENADOR**  
Aparato electrónico que realiza cálculos

1. Elemento 1  
2. Elemento 2

• Elemento 1  
• Elemento 2

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<DL>
<DT>BANCO</DT>
    <DD>Lugar donde se deposita dinero</DD>
    <DD>Sito donde se sienta la gente</DD>
<DT>ORDENADOR</DT>
    <DD>Aparato electrónico que realiza cálculos</DD>
</DL>
<BR>
<OL>
<LI>Elemento 1</LI>
<LI>Elemento 2</LI>
</OL>
<BR>
<UL>
<LI>Elemento 1</LI>
<LI>Elemento 2</LI>
</UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Documento: Terminado



The screenshot shows a table with two columns: 'Nombre color' and 'Valor RGB'. The colors listed are aqua, blue, gray, olive, silver, and yellow. The RGB values are #00FFFF, #0000FF, #808080, #800000, #C0C0C0, and #FFFF00 respectively.

Nombre color	Valor RGB
aqua	#00FFFF
blue	#0000FF
gray	#808080
olive	#800000
silver	#C0C0C0
yellow	#FFFF00

The page source code is also visible, showing the HTML structure used to generate the table:

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER="1">
<TR><TD>Nombre color</TD><TD>Valor RGB</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>aqua</TD><TD>#00FFFF</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>blue</TD><TD>#0000FF</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>gray</TD><TD>#808080</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>olive</TD><TD>#800000</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>silver</TD><TD>#C0C0C0</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>yellow</TD><TD>#FFFF00</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

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### Links (1)

- Link to a target in the same document (internal link):
  - Link: `<a href="#name">...</a>`
  - Target: `<a name="name">...</a>`





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### Links (2)

- Link to another document (external link):

– `<a href="page.html">...</a>`

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### Links (3)

- Link to a target in another document:

– Link:

`<a href="page.html#name">...</a>`

– Target: `<a name="name">...</a>`



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### Links (4)

- Be careful with:
  - Upper and lower case
  - Strange characters (use only English alphabet)
  - Physical paths  
("file:///c:/myweb/groups.html")

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### Tables (1)

- Don't use tables for layout, only for data
- Tags and structure:

```
<table>...</table>  
<tr>...</tr>  
  <th>...</th>  
  <td>...</td>
```



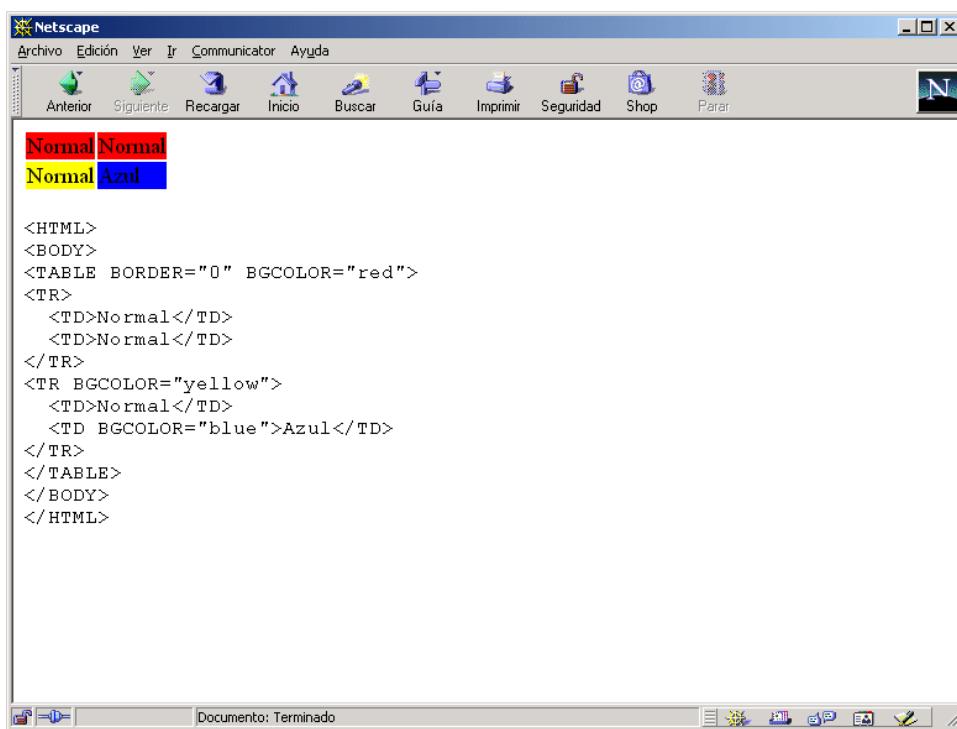
## HTML5 & CSS3

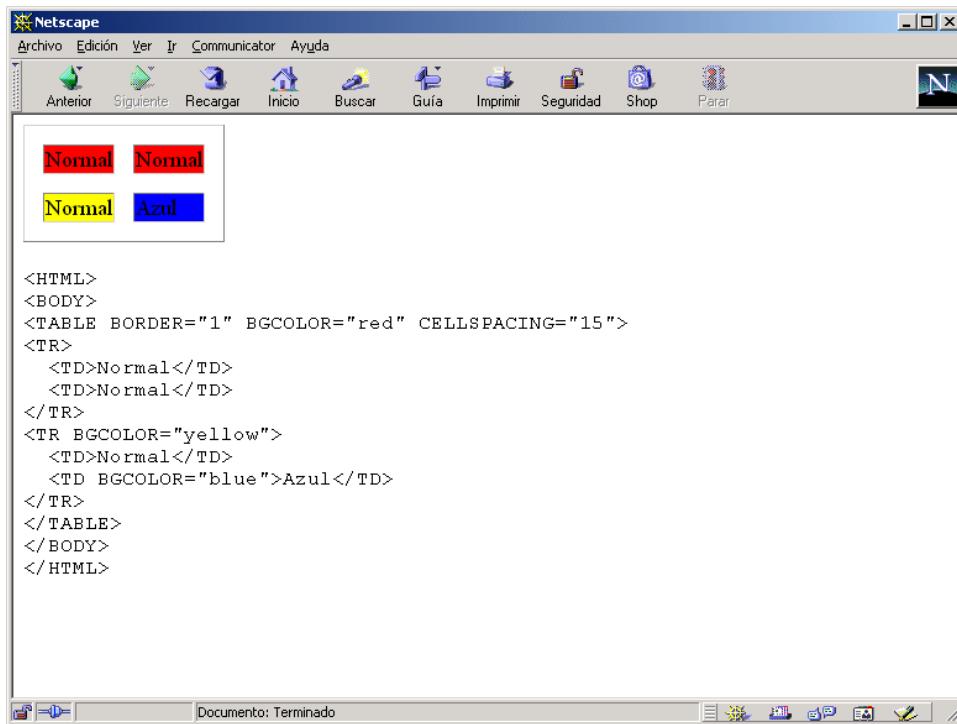
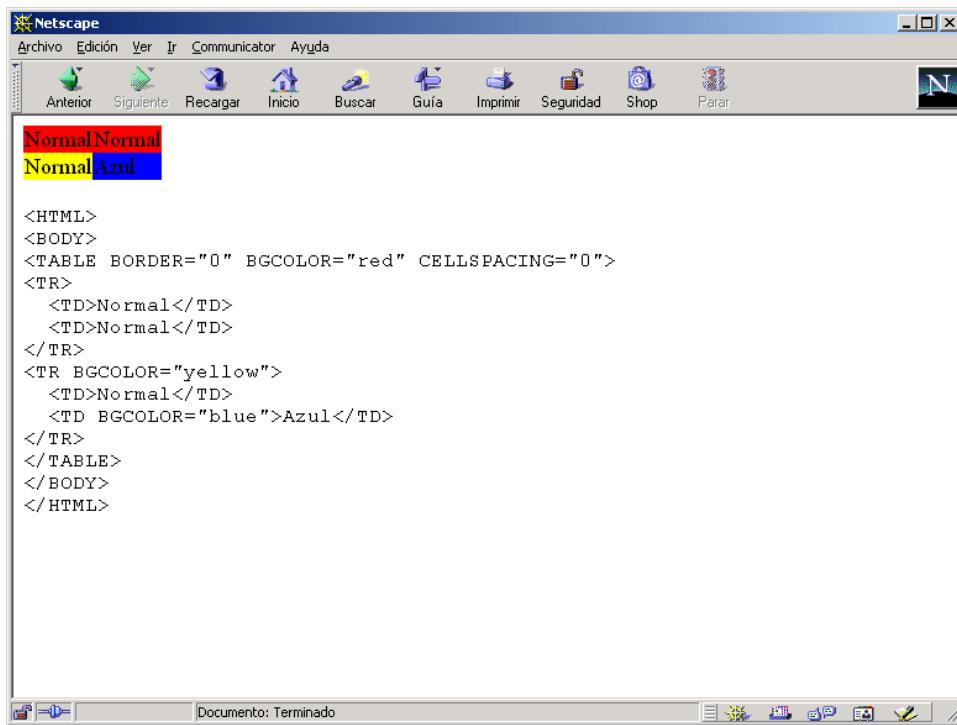


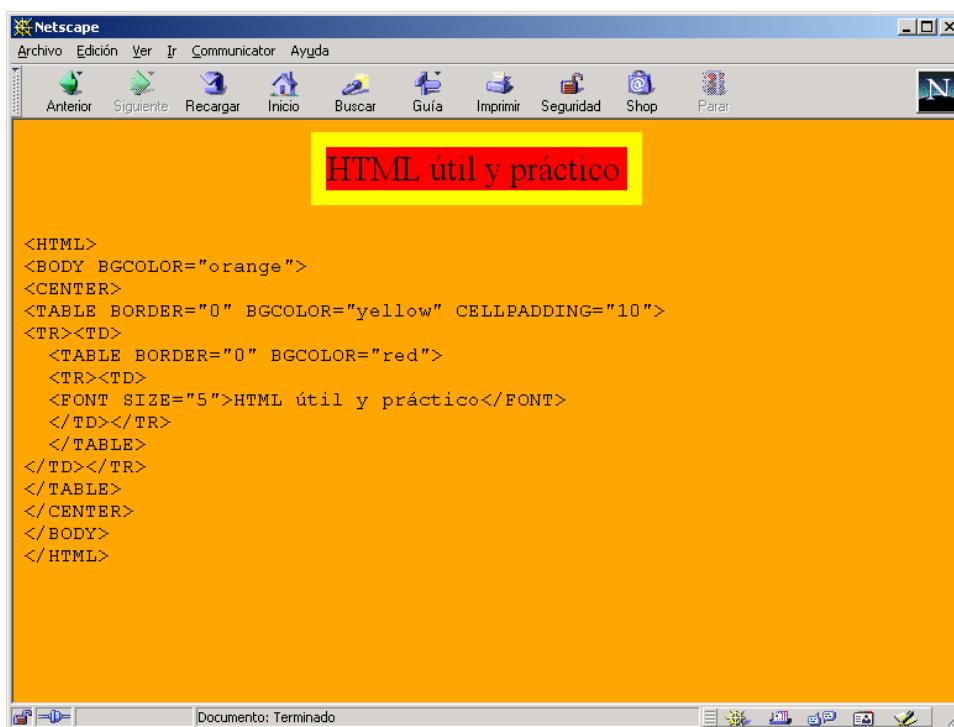
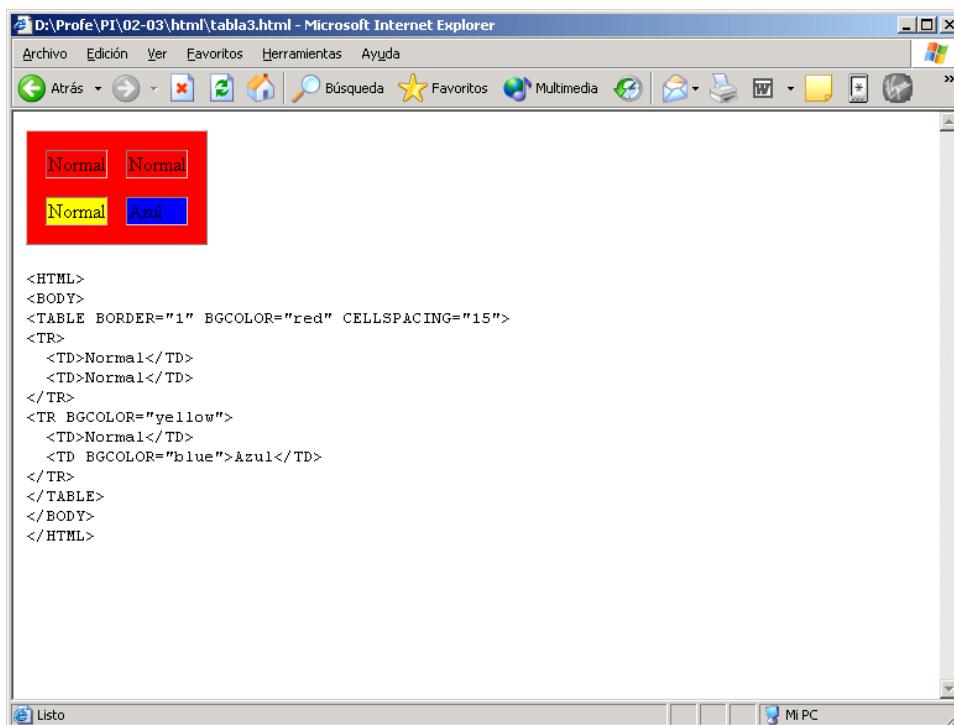
## Tables (2)

- Other tags:

- <thead>, <tbody>, <tfoot>
- <caption>







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Altrás Último favorito Búsqueda Favoritos Multimedia

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## HTML5 & CSS3



### Images (1)

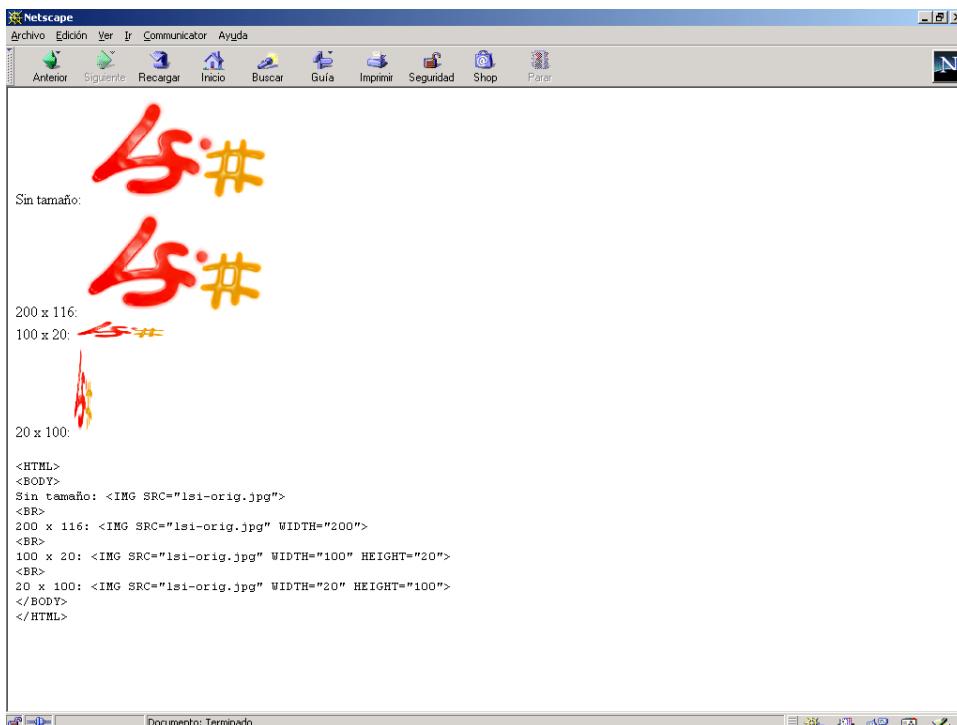
- <img>
  - Mandatory attributes:
    - src, alt
  - Optional attributes:
    - width, height
    - longdesc
    - border → Deprecated

## HTML5 & CSS3



### Images (2)

- Types of images:
  - GIF (maximum 256 colors)
  - JPG, (maximum 16M colors)
  - PNG



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[NUEVO PRIMER CENTENARIO DEL OBSERVATORIO DE CARTUJA NUEVO](#)

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[PRIMER CENTENARIO DEL OBSERVATORIO DE CARTUJA](#)

Documento: Terminado

## HTML5 & CSS3



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## Forms (1)

- Send data from Client → Server

```
<form name="name"  
      action="page.html"  
      method="methd">
```

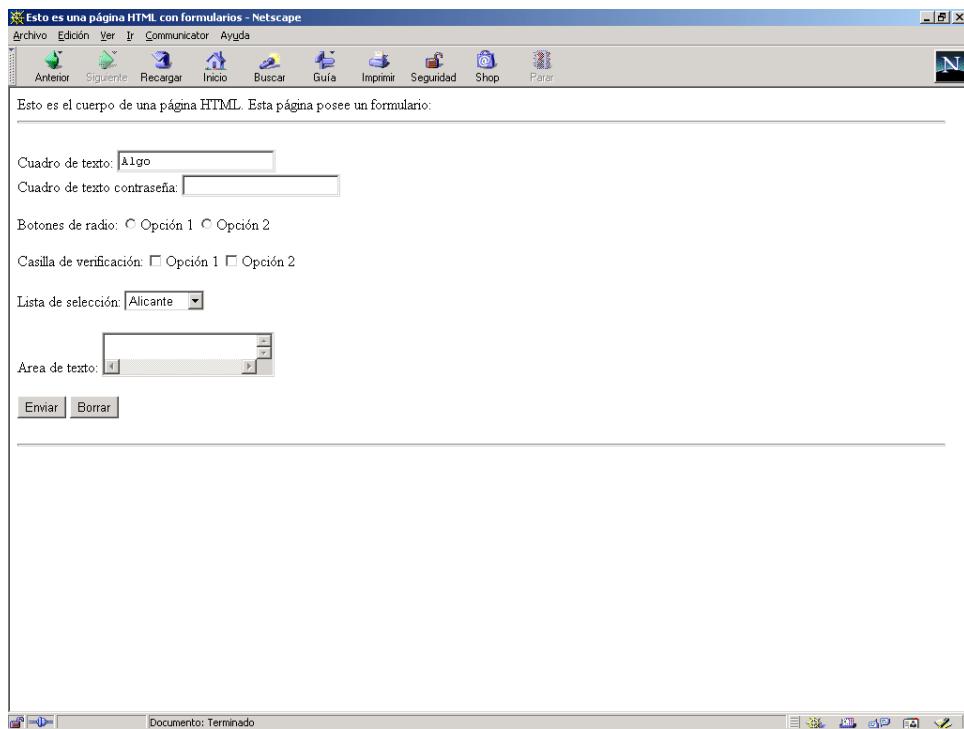
Form controls

```
</form>
```

- Methods:

- POST
- GET





## HTML5 & CSS3



## Forms (2)

- **Attributes:** name and value
- Buttons (to send data, to reset form and other actions):
  - `<input type="submit">`
  - `<input type="reset">`
  - `<input type="button">, <button>`
  - `<input type="image">`





## HTML5 & CSS3



## Forms (3)

- **Check boxes:**

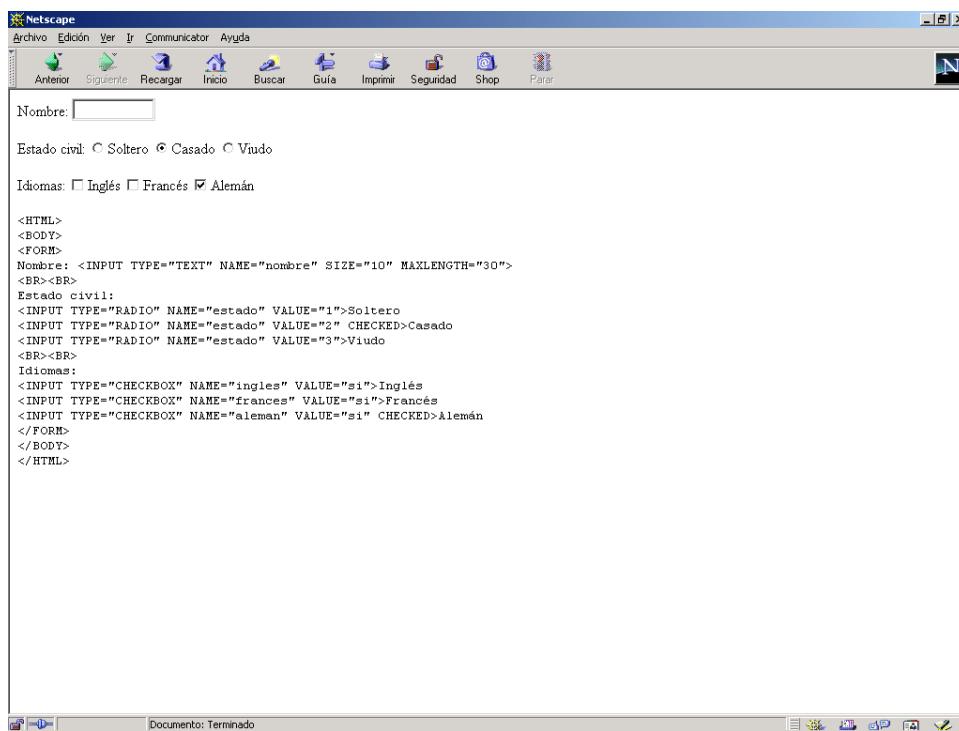
- `<input type="checkbox">`

- **Radio buttons:**

- `<input type="radio">`

- **Text boxes:**

- `<input type="text">`





## HTML5 & CSS3



## Forms (4)

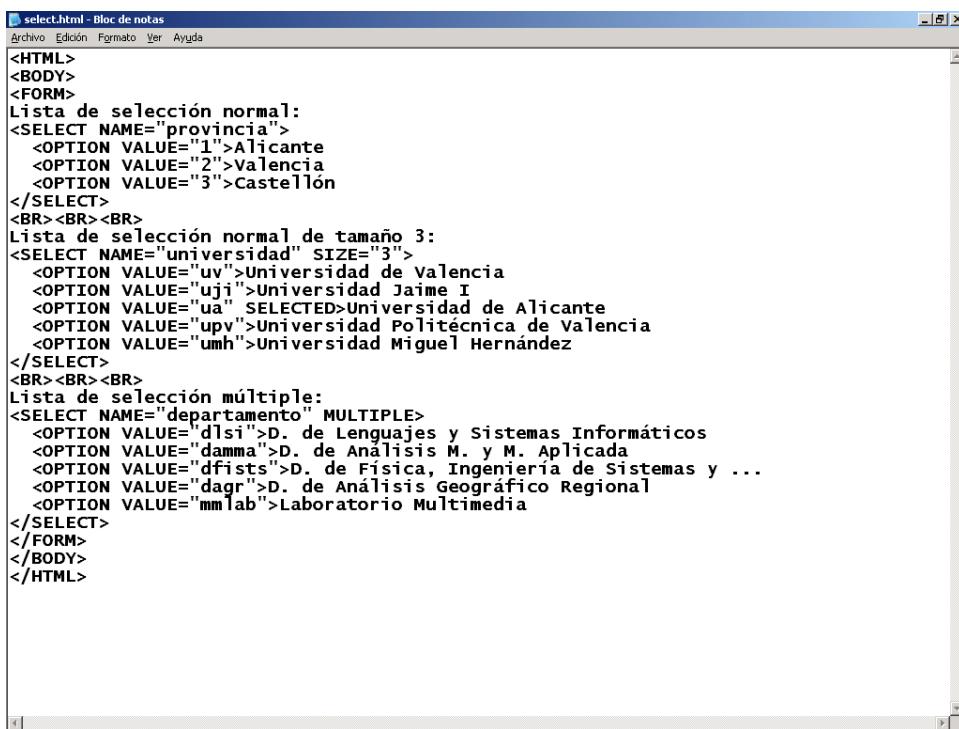
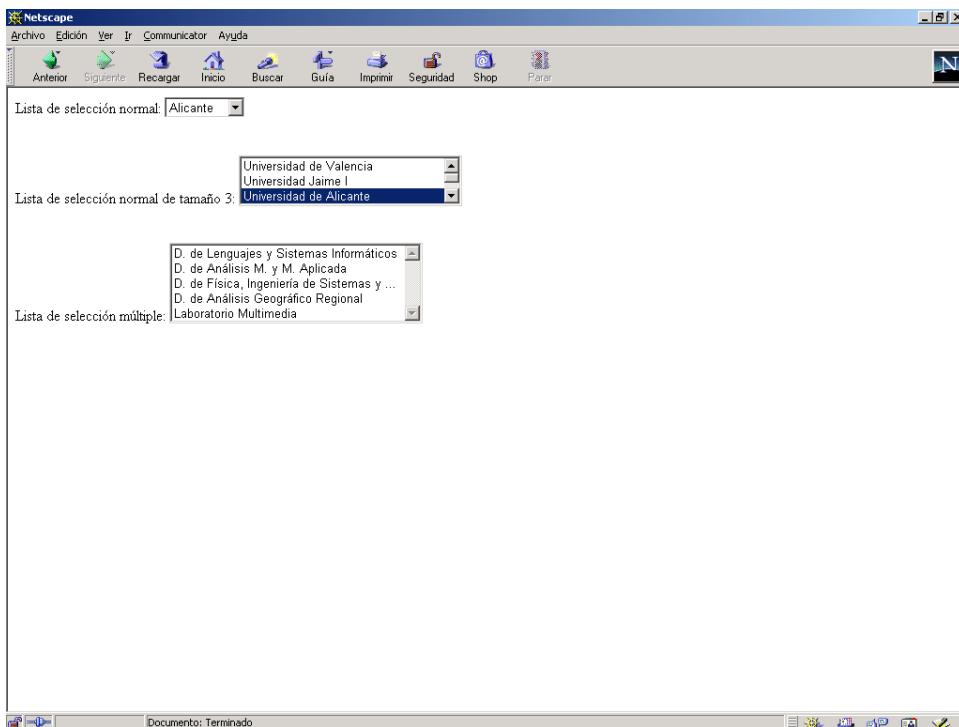
- **Password text boxes:**
  - `<input type="password">`
- **Hidden fields:**
  - `<input type="hidden">`
- **Sending a file:**
  - `<input type="file">`

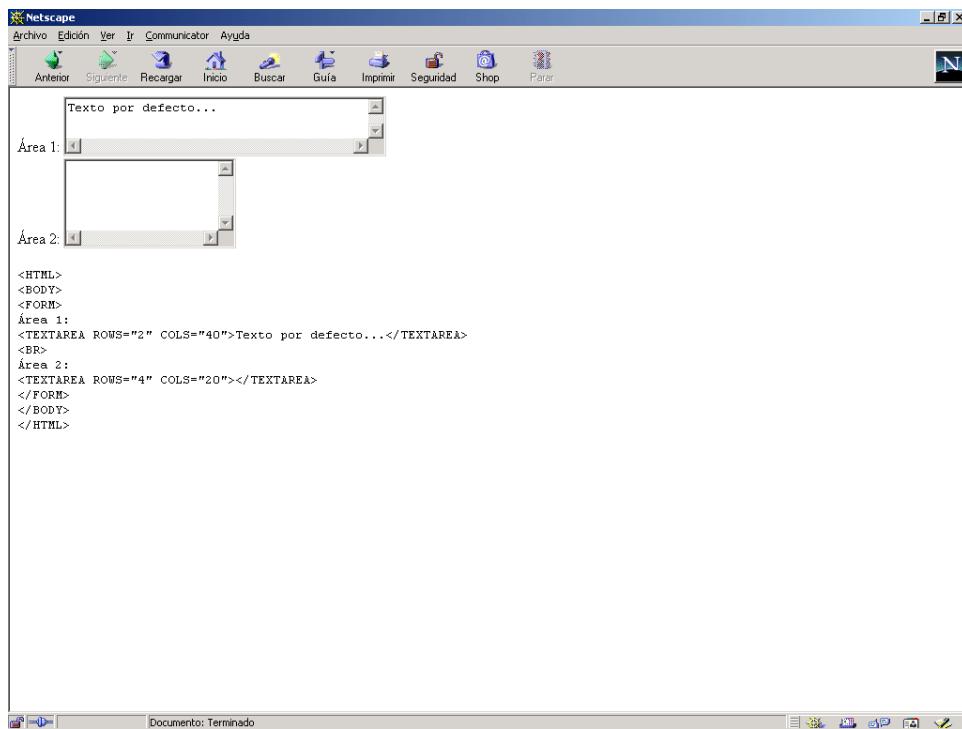
## HTML5 & CSS3



## Forms (5)

- **Selection lists:**
  - `<select>, <option>, <optgroup>`
- **Text areas:**
  - `<textarea>`
- **Label of a control:**
  - `<label>`
- **Group of controls:**
  - `<fieldset>, <legend>`





## HTML5 & CSS3



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**MORE INFORMATION**





The screenshot shows the homepage of w3schools.com. At the top, there's a green banner with the w3schools logo and the tagline "the world's largest web development site" and "educate yourself! beginners and experts". Below the banner, the main title "Learn to Create Websites" is displayed, accompanied by a green icon of a notepad and a pencil. A sub-section titled "Try it Yourself Editor" features a green icon of a wrench and a screwdriver, with a brief description of how users can experiment with various web technologies. To the right, there's a sidebar titled "WEB REFERENCES" containing links to topics like HTML 4.01, CSS 1,2,3, etc. At the bottom left, there's a sidebar for "XML Tutorials" and "Server Scripting". On the right side, there's a section for "W3Schools Certificates" with a thumbnail of a certificate and a link to "Get Certified". The browser interface at the bottom includes standard IE controls and a status bar showing "100%".