

HTML 5 Reference and Cheat Sheet

Introduction to HTML-5.com

Welcome to HTML-5.com.

History and Features of HTML 5

HTML 5 Reference

HTML Tags and Attributes and [HTML Cheat Sheet](#) for HTML 5

This HTML-5 site provides a great reference for coding HTML 5 or [converting to HTML 5](#) from HTML version 4, XHTML or earlier versions of HTML. (See the [HTML 5 standard](#) version of this site.) Note that the purpose of this HTML-5 site is not to duplicate the HTML 5 specifications and document every possible legal way to code HTML 5 documents. The goals of this HTML 5 Reference include:

- simplifying the understanding of HTML 5 coding, by providing a reference and examples that are consistent and which can be followed to develop sites that should not alternate between different ways that HTML 5 may be coded
- showing one way of coding HTML 5 that can be counted on to work under most circumstances (including browser apps on mobile devices), using [Polyglot Documents](#)
- promoting the use of future-proof HTML coding, HTML code that can stand the test of time
- assisting developers in the transition from HTML version 4 or XHTML 1 to HTML 5 (for example, the [HTML Cheat Sheet](#) not only provides a quick reference of valid elements in HTML 5, but also uses a strike-through font to indicate which elements are obsolete HTML tags), and
- using element names without an explicit namespace prefix, for more simple HTML coding, but having an associated namespace URI by default, to allow the HTML content to be aggregated with other types of content in other namespaces or handled by automated processes, using either HTML or non-HTML tools, such as syndicated feed readers and the parsers in [SDKs](#), both server-based and mobile,

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Converting to HTML 5

We are working on [converting to HTML 5](#). Please visit the [HTML 5 standard](#) version of this site.

HTML 5 Tutorial and Reference

[Authoring HTML](#)

[Features of HTML 5](#)

[What's New in HTML 5](#)

[HTML 5 Tutorial](#)

[HTML 5 Tag Reference](#)

[Common HTML Attributes](#)

[CSS Styles](#)

[HTML Metatags](#)

[HTML 5 Cheat Sheet](#)

[HTML 5 Examples](#)

[HTML Definitions](#)

Polyglot HTML Documents

You may notice that, when there is a difference between the two possible flavors of HTML 5 syntax, rather than confusing things by presenting examples using both possible options, the syntax that is shown is one that could be used for documents that could be rendered by HTML browsers that interpreting the input in either way. These are known as [Polyglot HTML Documents](#) .
[more definitions](#)

[Differences between HTML 4 and HTML 5](#)

[Things to avoid in HTML 5](#)

[HTML 5 FAQs](#)

[FAQs](#) about HTML 5 along with answers

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document.

History and Features of HTML 5

Some History of HTML

During the 1990's, the HTML standard had been evolving pretty steadily. But as Internet Explorer, with its non-standard extensions, gained popularity with developers it caused a divergence between the standard and the implementation, which resulted in the evolution of the markup language becoming stagnant for almost a decade. Attempt to make some additional improvements in HTML, as [XHTML](#), unfortunately backfired and resulted in further chaos in HTML development.

Finally, HTML version 5 promises to bring order back to the chaos. There is enough support from vendors and standards bodies behind HTML 5 that developers who have been creating web sites using HTML and XHTML as well as Flash can confidently start their migration to this latest version of HTML. Many web browsers, including Chrome, Firefox, Opera and Safari already support many of the features of HTML 5. In particular, developers who are concerned about their web site content and apps running on mobile devices *should* start their migration to HTML 5.

Features of HTML 5

Style of web page elements

HTML 5 continues to promote the separation of the semantic content of documents from the style of presentation of elements on web pages. Many of the HTML tags deprecated in this version were non-semantic tags which provided only some specific styling of web page elements.

Separation of main content and navigation

Earlier versions of HTML were not designed with accessibility in mind. Web page designers created some workarounds such as "Skip Navigation" links (similar to "Skip Intro" buttons), which would be placed near the beginning of web pages to allow users "viewing" a site with an HTML screen reader to keep the software from having to vocalize the navigation links on every page.

HTML 5 continues to support XSL style sheets, which allow the navigation and other common elements to be completely removed from the documents with the main content and placed in one or more style sheet documents. The advantages of separating the navigation from the main content include:

- making the web pages more accessible, by not forcing screen readers to vocalize all of the navigation links before getting to the main content
- centralizing the "look and feel" of the web site using the templates in the style sheet documents
- improving page load times, since the style sheet documents can be cached by the browser and downloaded just once as opposed to when the common navigation elements are wrapped around the content and downloaded again and again with every web page
- making the web pages more mobile-friendly

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What's New or Different in HTML 5

New elements (tags) in HTML

- [<article>](#)
- [<aside>](#)
- [<footer>](#)
- [<header>](#)
- [<hgroup>](#)
- [<mark>](#)
- [<nav>](#)
- [<section>](#)
- [<time>](#)
- [<>](#)

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