CS 328 HTML5 Coding Standards so far

- last modified: 2016-02-07

- You are required to use "strict-style" HTML5 for CS 328.
  - In general, your documents are expected to validate using the validators noted on bottom of the html5-template.html available from the course public web site. (There will be a very few exceptions, which will be noted as the semester continues.)
  - Your documents are also expected to include the links to the W3C experimental HTML5 validator and the CSS3 validator as well as the link to http://validator.nu/ as shown in example page html5-template.html.

- Remember that HTML5's intent is to describe a document's content and structure, not how it should look or behave.

- All elements are to be written in all-lowercase.

- All elements are required to be both explicitly opened and closed.
  - For elements that can have content, both start and end tags are required.
  - For elements that cannot have content, their tag is expected to end in /> (so that it serves as both start and end tag).

- All attribute values are to be written within quotes (either double quotes or single quotes).

- All content within an HTML5 document must be within an appropriate element.

- I am not requiring strict indentation standards for HTML5 yet (I am still trying to figure out a set that I like) -- avoid lines longer than 80 characters, and indent in some consistent, READABLE fashion.

- Use semantic HTML -- that is, choose which element to use based on what the content is, NOT how the element appears on the page!
  - (instead, use CSS3 as desired to change how elements appear on the page)

- Within an a (anchor) element, use link text content that describes the document being linked to.

- Use the code element for small, in-line fragments of computer code; use a code element nested within a pre element for multi-line fragments of code (where you want preservation of indentation and white space).

- HTML5 forms should not use the table element for layout purposes -- CSS3 should be used for such layout instead. The table element should be only used for truly-tabular data.

- Since the summary attribute for a table element is now deprecated, you are expected to include a caption element within each table element describing the table (to help with accessibility).
  - It is also a course style standard to include a scope attribute for th elements, indicating if that header is the header of a row (scope="row") or of a column (scope="col").

- For a form element whose contents are to be submitted, include at least one explicit input element of type submit (a submit button).
• Use appropriate label elements within form elements to logically associate text with form controls that should have text associated with them.

• Within a form element, choose form control elements that are logically/semantically appropriate for the information desired.
  – (e.g., use logically-grouped radio buttons when a user is selecting exactly one of a small number of options, use check boxes when a user may select 0 or more of a small number of options, etc.)
  – Use an input element of type password for password/sensitive data entry situations.

• Each (logical) control "element" within a form element that is to have a value submitted should have a name attribute with a unique name value (unique within that form).