BASIC WEB

Unit 1: Intro to Web Development
CHAPTER No.

REVIEW

JULY 31, 2014
What does HTML stand for?
Who invented HTML?
What is a web server?
What does a web browser do?
What is a web page?
Why are the browser wars historically important?
What is the W3C?
What do you need to create an HTML document?
**How Does a Web Browser Work?**

1. **Step One**
   - Client requests data from the server.

2. **Step Two**
   - Server sends data to the client.

3. **Step Three**
   - Browser interprets the data so you can see it.
<html>
<body>
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
CHAPTER No. 2

HTML BASICS
HTML BASICS

★ The text between <html> and </html> describes the web page
★ The text between <body> and </body> is the visible page content
★ The text between <h1> and </h1> is displayed as a heading
★ The text between <p> and </p> is displayed as a paragraph
These elements MUST be included in every HTML document.

- HTML – `<html></html>`
- HEADER – `<head></head>`
- TITLE – `<title></title>`
- BODY – `<body></body>`
HTML Basics: Attributes

- HTML elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide additional information about an element
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes come in name/value pairs like: name="value"
- HTML links are defined with the <a> tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute
  
  ```html
  <a href="http://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
  ```
A deprecated element or attribute is one that has been outdated.

Deprecation of body attributes:Deprecated elements may become obsolete in the future, but browsers should continue to support deprecated elements for backward compatibility.

- `bgcolor` - Specifies document BG color
  ```html
  <body bgcolor="#E6E6FA">
  ```

- `link` - Set the default link color
  ```html
  <body link="blue">
  ```

- `text` - Specify the color of text
  ```html
  <body text="green">
  ```

- Set the visited link color
  ```html
  <body vlink="red">
  ```
The <IMG> tag is used to incorporate in-line graphics (typically icons or small graphics) into an HTML document. This element is NOT intended for embedding other HTML text.

Example:

```html
<img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley face" height="42" width="42" />
```

- File paths MUST be correct
- The <img> tag has two required attributes: src and alt.
FILE PATHS: ABSOLUTE

Absolute paths are called that because they refer to the very specific location, including the domain name. The absolute path to a web element is also often referred to as the URL.

Example:

```html
<a href="http://www.ipr.edu/">IPR</a>
```

- You would use absolute path to link to a page located outside of your site using the http protocol.
- You would use absolute path to link another file on the site: / name of the file.
FILE PATHS: RELATIVE

A Relative path specifies a file location in relation to the location of the current document. You should almost always use relative paths in your links.

Example:

```html
<a href=../index.html>Home</a>
```

- If the file is in the same folder as the current document you do not have to specify the folder name.
- If the file is in a subfolder of the current document you have to include the name of the subfolder.
- If you want to go one level up the folder tree you start the relative path with a double period [ex: ../file name]
CHAPTER No. 3

BASIC AND NESTED ELEMENTS
The HTML `<em>` element (or HTML Emphasis Element) marks text that has stress emphasis. The `<em>` element can be nested, with each level of nesting indicating a greater degree of emphasis.

**Example:**
Josh Engen `<em>`knows`</em>` how to program HTML

- Emphasis / Italics
- Current: `<em>`text`</em>`
- Deprecated: `<i>`text`</i>`
The HTML Strong Element (<strong>) gives text strong importance, and is typically displayed in bold.

Example:

```html
<p>When doing x it is <strong>imperative</strong> to do y before proceeding.</p>
```

- While in HTML4, Strong simply indicated a stronger emphasis, in HTML5, the element is described as representing "strong importance for its contents."
  - `<strong>text</strong>`
FILE PATHS: BLOCKQUOTE

The HTML `<blockquote>` Element (or HTML Block Quotation Element) indicates that the enclosed text is an extended quotation. Usually, this is rendered visually by indentation.

Example:

```html
<blockquote cite="http://developer.mozilla.org">
    <p>This is a quotation taken from the Mozilla Developer Center.</p>
</blockquote>
```

- Indents content
- Intended for lengthy quotations
- `<blockquote>`<content>`</blockquote>`
- A URL for the source of the quotation may be given using the `cite` attribute, while a text representation of the source can be given using the `<cite>` element.
FILE PATHS: HORIZONTAL RULE

Represents a thematic break between paragraph-level elements (for example, a change of scene in a story, or a shift of topic with a section). In previous versions of HTML, it represented a horizontal rule.

Example:

<p>This is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text.</p>

<hr />

<p>This is second paragraph of text. This is second paragraph of text.</p>

- Draws a line across the page
- Intended to separate content areas
- Self closing
- `<hr />`
FILE PATHS: UNORDERED LIST

The HTML unordered list element (<ul>) represents an unordered list of items, namely a collection of items that do not have a numerical ordering, and their order in the list is meaningless.

Example:

```html
<ul>
    <li>first item</li>
    <li>second item</li>
    <li>third item</li>
</ul>
```

- List with bullets in front of each item
- `<ul></ul>`
The HTML `<ol>` Element (or HTML Ordered List Element) represents an ordered list of items. Typically, ordered-list items are displayed with a preceding numbering, which can be of any form, like numerals, letters or Romans numerals or even simple bullets.

Example:

```
<ol>
  <li>first item</li>
  <li>second item</li>
  <li>third item</li>
</ol>
```

- List with numbers in front of each item
- `<ol></ol>`
LIST EXAMPLES

<ul>
  <li>item 1</li>
  <li>item 2</li>
  <li>item 3</li>
</ul>

<ol>
  <li>item 1</li>
  <li>item 2</li>
  <li>item 3</li>
</ol>
WHAT'S NEXT?

★ Directory Structure
★ Homework
★ Questions?