Hypertext Markup Language

* Language used to create webpages, which is a type of document, in the World Wide Web. It uses “markup” to annotate text, images, and other content to display in a Web browser.

Webpages

* + Structure and Content
  + Presentation/Aesthetics
  + Behavioral Aspects (interaction with the content by typing inputs, clicking buttons, etc.)

History

* Invented by Tim Berners Lee

Versions:

* HTML 1.0 (1990) - first version by Tim Berners Lee
* HTML 2.0 -RFC 1866
* HTML 3.0 -W3C recommendation
* HTML 3.2
* HTML 4.0
* HTML 4.01
* HTML 5 ( 2014)
* HTML 5.1 - W3C recommendation (recent)
* HTML 5.2 - working draft

HTML Elements

Headings

* <head> - the element contains the general information or metadata about the document. It also includes the title and links of its stylesheets and scripts.
* <meta> - the element represents metadata (i.e. authors, authoring tool, etc.) that cannot be represented by other using the other elements like <link>, <scipt>, or <title>.
* <style> - the element allows authors to embed information for their style for the document. The style information written inside the element are expected to be CSS.
* <links> - the element allows authors to link their existing document to other external resources (stylesheets, icons, etc.). This element is mostly used to link to style sheets.
* <base> - the element allows author to specify their document base URL to use for all relative URLs contained in their document.

Body

* <body> - the element contains all the constants in the document is placed.
* Grouping elements
  + <div> - the element is a generic container
* Headings
* <h1> - <h6> -
* Paragraph
  + <p> - the element represents a paragraph of text
* Lists
  + <ul>
  + <li>
  + <dl>
  + <dt>
  + <dd>
  + <dir>
  + <menu>
* Line Breaks
  + <br>
* Horizontal Rules
  + <hr>
* Tables
  + <table>
  + <th>
  + <tr>
  + <td>
  + <thead>
  + <tfoot>
  + <tbody>
  + <colgroup>
  + <col>
* Font Styles and alignments
  + <tt>
  + <i>
  + <b>
  + <big>
  + <small>
  + <strike>
  + <s>
  + <u>
  + <font>
  + <basefont>
  + <center>
* Structured Elements
  + Phrase Elements
    - <em>
    - <strong>
    - <dfn>
    - <code>
    - <samp>
    - <kbd>
    - <var>
    - <cite>
    - <abbr>
    - <acronym>
  + Quotations
    - <blockqoute>
    - <q>
  + Subscripts and superscripts
    - <sub>
    - <sup>
  + Preformatted texts
    - <pre>
* Images
  + <img>
* Scripts
  + <script>
  + <noscript>
* Frames, noframes, iframe
* Miscellaneous
  + <address>
  + <bdo>

XHTML

* Stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language
* A reformulation of HTML 4.0
* It is an HTML redesigned as XML. As such, they are readily viewed, edited, and validated with standard XML tools.

Versions:

* XHTML 1.0
* XHTML 1.1
* XHTML 1.2
* XHTML 2.0
* XHTML 5

Differences between HTML and XHTML

* All elements have beginning and ending tags
* All elements are nested properly
* Elements and attribute names are case sensitive (lowercase)
* Attribute values are quoted
* Attribute values cannot be minimized

XHTML elements

* Block-level and inline (aka text-level) elements
  + Block-level elements represent “larger” document structures and may contain inline & other block level elements.
  + Inline elements contain only data and other inline elements

Author Styles

* External style sheets (recommended)
* Embedded styles
* Inline styles

User Style

User Agent Style

Standards

* Following the specification by W3C for HTML, CSS