My name is Brother Scott Winkler, I have recently completed PathwayConnect. I have worked in the pest control industry for almost 15 years, I have been computer savvy with a mechanical aptitude since I was young which has led me to pursue a degree in Applied Technology. I am now working from home as a business development rep which puts me in front of a screen full time.   
  
In the Church along with my wife, I am currently Sunday school teacher for the 11-12 year old’s. I live in the Nampa, Idaho area. I became active in the church a little over a year ago, I have 2 daughters, one is 9 years old and the other is 2.

I have had many hobbies over the years, from playing instruments like piano and guitar, to sports like racquetball, fishing. My current hobby is playing disc golf and Dungeons and Dragons.

Tcp/ip

Transmission control protocol/internet protocol

http

hyper text transfer protocol

web user == client (front-end)

web server == back end

url: uniform resource locator

dns: domain name system

When a web user opens a website a request is made to the web server that holds the web files.

The browser on the front-end or on the user's computer is what actually runs or interprets the HTML and CSS code and renders, or presents, the webpage.

web developers often use hosting companies that have servers in place to store files but they can use their own web server.

Html and css are stored on the server but run on front end languages, front end processing.

Php and python are back end languages, logging in or processing data from a form, etc… back end processing

Consider the users of our sites/applications

They could be mobile users, they can also be visually impaired, need to use screen readers. Keep accessibility in mind.

**What is HTML?**

Hypertext markup language

Hypertext refers to the way we can place hypertext links in our doc that allows our users to move from one page to another

Markup is a set of symbols or codes for displaying content on the internet.

Not a programming language, it is a markup language.

Tells browsers structure of pages words and images.

First line let’s browser know which version of html is being used

Ex: <!DOCTYPE html>

Tells browers to expect a html version 5 doc.

Looking at source of a webpage allows you to see the html code

**HTML Elements and Attributes**

**<body>**

**<header>**

things like a company logo or menu generally go here, wouldn’t change between pages.

**<nav>**

Used to hold the menu, defines set of nav links, holds different elements and ‘a’ elements, which define a hyperlink

Additional info inside an opening tag is called an Attribute, they typically come in name value pairs.

Nested inside nav elements “children of the nav”

Href: hypertext reference, not case sensitive

Ex:

**<a href=”index.html”>Home</a>**

**<a href=”aboutme.html”>About Me</a>**

**</nav>**

**</header>**

**<main>**

holds content unique to each page of a website.

The following is an image element. One of the few that has no opening or closing tag. Because there is no content needed between tags. It has 2 attributes, **src**(source) contains value of path and locations and name of the image, and **alt**(alternative text), used by a screen reader or if image is not available.

**<img src=”voyager.jpg” alt=” docking stations”>**

**</main>**

**<footer>**

holds elements at the bottom of a page, things like copyright or contact information or more links. it wouldn’t change between pages.

**</footer>**

**</body>**

Html handles the structure (or skeleton) of the page

Knowing what elements to use for what content and how to organize it on the page.

CSS handles how it is present or how it looks (controlling fonts, colors, etc... )

Html has css defaults that we can change.

For html the h1 element simply means that it’s the main heading of the page, and to see its content as such.

Referred to as Semantics.

Semantic tags, are tags that you can tell what type of content it has because of the element being used. They describe the content you are adding to the page.

<h1> main heading

<A> link

<img> image

**What is CSS?**

**Cascading Style Sheets**

CASCADING refers to the fact that one style rule can be set up for multiple elements and even work on multiple pages of your website. Makes it very efficient and requires less coding to style your pages.

Also refers to hierarchical order in which different styling styles interact with elements.

Language used to style html doc. Has it’s own syntax or way of typing the code. It is how to makes a webpage more attractive

Best to keep html and css in separate files. Easier to write and edit and apply to multiple web pages making the code not needing to be repeated every time. (less code, faster load times)

Use the html link element to tell the page which css file to use to style the page

Ex:

<link rel=”stylesheet” href=”styles.css”>

It is placed inside the head section

No close tag needed.

Has 2 **required attributes**

**rel** to show relationship of linked file

**href** to reference the hypertext link of the file that is being used.

It’s possible to have multiple CSS files affecting a page.