

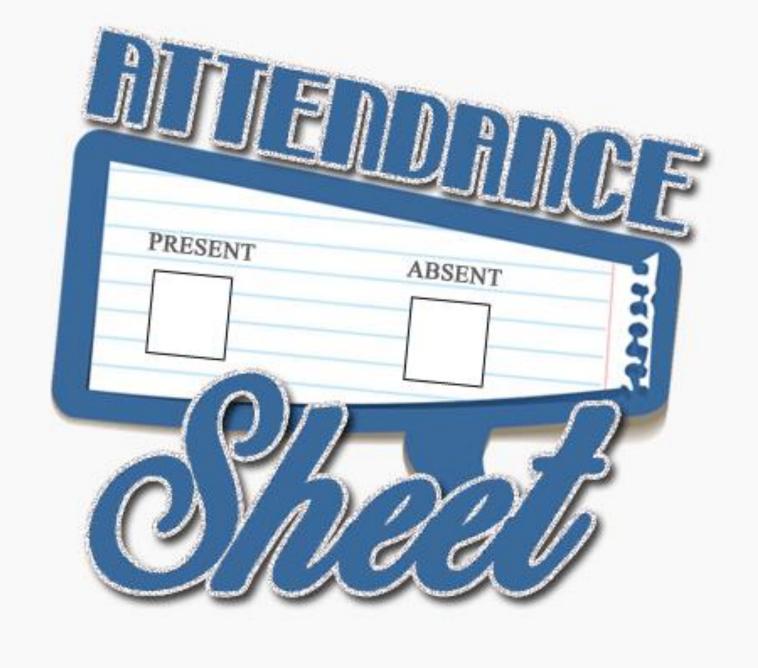
Grade 9 1st Quarter Lesson 1





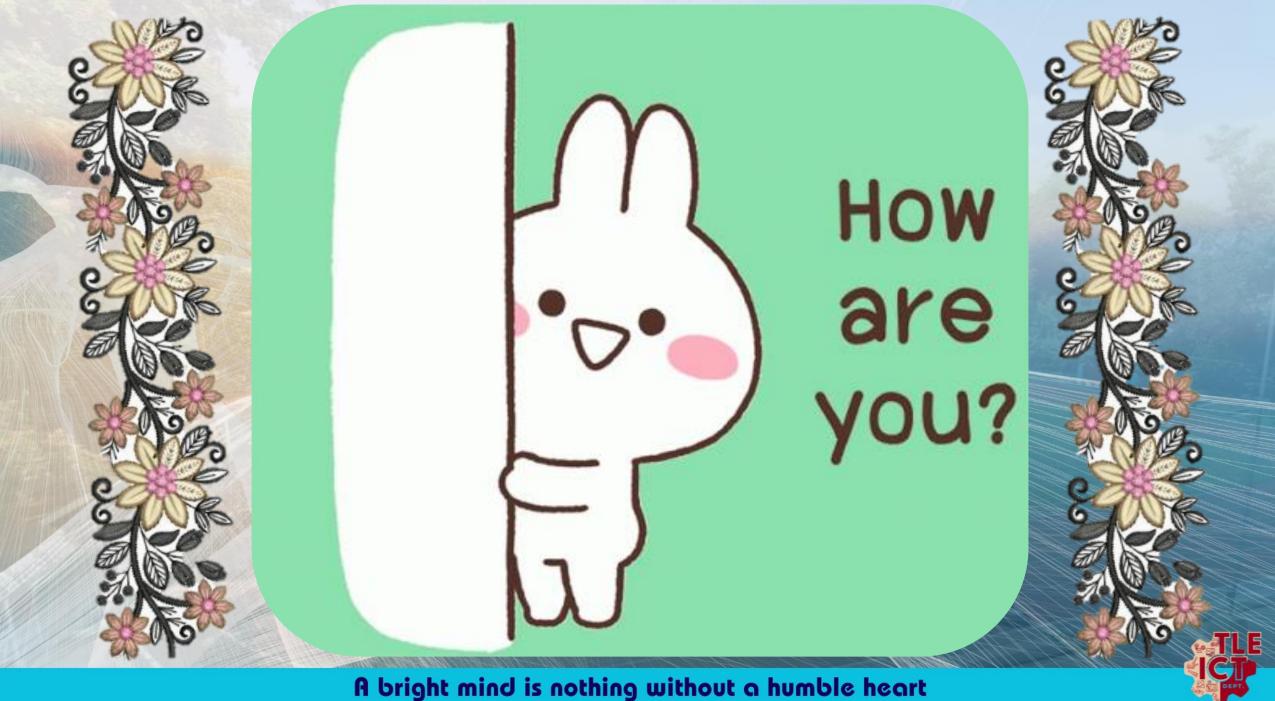








A bright mind is nothing without a humble heart







A bright mind is nothing without a humble heart

Let us have a short review of the things you learned from last school year.





What is the latest version of HTML as of 2022?

QUESTION

1

Answer: HTML5



This refers to the declaration that specifies the HTML version being used and helps browsers render the web age correctly.

QUESTION

2

Answer: <!DOCTYPE html>



Give the 2 main parts of an HTML document?

QUESTION

3

Answers: 1. <head>

2. <body>



The tag that specifies the source (URL) of the script or image.

QUESTION

4

Answer: src



The attribute that provides an alternative text for an image, which will be displayed if the image fails to load.

QUESTION

5

Answer: alt



This tag create allowing navigate

is used to hyperlinks, users to between different web pages.

QUESTION

Answer: <a>





QUESTION

Answer:



What is the attribute used that specifies the URL of the page the link goes to?

QUESTION

8

Answer: href



This tag is used to contains the metadata about the HTML document.

QUESTION

9

Answer: <head>



This tag is used to contains the content of the HTML document.

QUESTION

10

Answer: <body>





TAThat

is

XIIINE



- XHTML is an acronym for eXtensible HyperText Markup Language.
- The "x" came from XML or eXtensible Mark-up Language.
- Though different from HTML, XHTML also uses the filename extension .html
- The content of the actual coding might change because of XHTML conventions but it still holds the same filename extension.



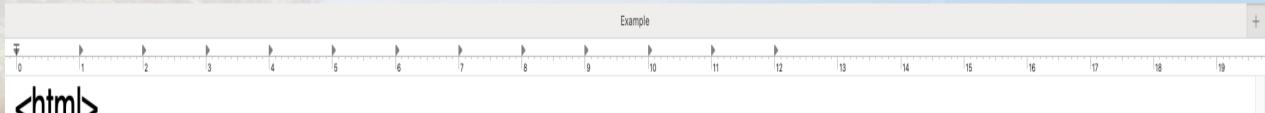


What is the difference between XHTML and HTML?



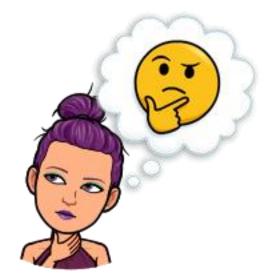
- XHTML is stricter and cleaner version of HTML.
- Aimed to replace HTML.
- All new Web browsers support XHTML, because there came to a point that a huge amount of web pages have been written in the wrong syntax. Since web browsers still force to interpret HTML the way they could, sometimes the wrong syntax could still display a logically correct output.





- <html>
- <head>
- <title> Wrong HTML Syntax</title>
- <body>
- This text is still written in boldface. Right?
- </body>
- </html>

Identify the error/s in this HTML document







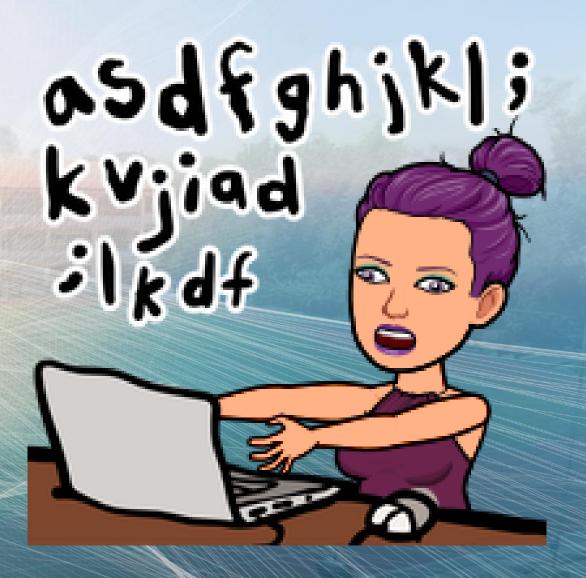
Will the given example produce the correct output when opened in a browser?



Time to code!

Using your gadgets, copy the code and save it as an html document, then open it in a browser.

What is the output?





Why XHTML?

The current market is composed of many different browser technologies. Some of them run on computers, some on mobile phones, even some on other hand-held devices. Not all of them have the capability to successfully interpret wrong HTML syntax. So, XHTML was developed to cater to the fast-paced growth of technology.



Proper Nesting

Proper nesting of elements has been exemplified and XHTML elements must be properly nested. Proper nesting of elements would mean that, for example, if you were to make a piece of text appear in boldface and italics using ** and *<i></i>* respectively.

You would need to close last the first tag you opened. Identify the error in this statement:

<i>This text will appear in boldface and in
italics</i>

Ans: <i>This text will appear in boldface and in italics</i>

Proper Tag Closing

Recall the container tags. Container tags have start and end tags; and end tags are defined by a slash. End tags are used to basically close the tag. XHTML requires proper closing of tags.

Identify the error in this statement: XHTML requires proper closing of tags.

Ans. XHTML requires proper closing of tags.



Proper Tag Closing

Recall empty tags. Empty tags are stand-alone type of tags, they don't require an end tag. But since XHTML requires proper closing, things have changed a bit for empty tags. A slash defines end tags, thus, it simplifies closing. In the same sense, a slash will be used in empty tags for it to be properly closed. A slash is placed before the end of an angle bracket of a tag. Identify the error in this statement:

<hr>

In XHTML, even empty tags have to be closed following given format.

Ans. <hr/>



Elements in Lowercase Characters

XHTML elements MUST be written in lowercase characters.

Identify the error in this statement:

<P>Elements should be written in lowercase.</P>

Ans. Elements should be written in lowercase.



One Root Element

All XHTML elements MUST be nested within one root element which is <html></html>. Therefore, the basic structure for the whole document is:

```
<html>
     <head>
        <title>One Root</title>
     </head>
     <body>
        <!- - body part goes here - ->
     </body>
</html>
```



Attributes in Lowercase Characters

All XHTML elements MUST be written in lowercase characters same as with the attributes.

Identify the error/s in the statement:

Ans.



Quoted Values

Values of attributes are described as "usually enclosed in single and double quotes". XHTML requires values to be quoted nevertheless.

Identify the error/s in the statement:

Ans. <hr width="200" />



Forbidden Attribute Minimization

In HTML, there are attributes that don't need values; just like the *noshade* attribute of horizontal rules, *noresize* attributes of frames and checked attribute of checkboxes and radio buttons. But XHTML forbids such (also known as attribute minimization). In order to fix this, XHTML requires that type of attributes to have a value equal to its attribute name.

Identify the error/s in the statement:

<hr noshade />

Ans. <hr noshade="noshade" />



Image Alternate Texts

Remember the *alt* attribute in images? It is used to display an alternate text of the text that appears when the mouse hovers over the image and when the image cannot be displayed. In XHTML, image alternative texts are now mandatory. In cases where the image is only for decoration purposes, you can provide it a *null* value by using a space.

Ex.

Identify the error/s in the statement:

Ans.



Amperstands in URLs

Amperstands are usually used in URLs to carry variables. In XHTML, it is required to escape this using the special character entity (&). On Web browser screens, it is of course displayed as amperstands.

Identify the error/s in the statement:

link

Ans.

link



Contents within Block-Level Elements

In XHTML Strict, you cannot just put content directly inside <body></body>. Contents must be placed within , <math>, etc. (also known as block-level elements). Another good reason to put and <div></div> into practice.

Identify the error/s in the statement: <body> Put chunk of text here.</body>

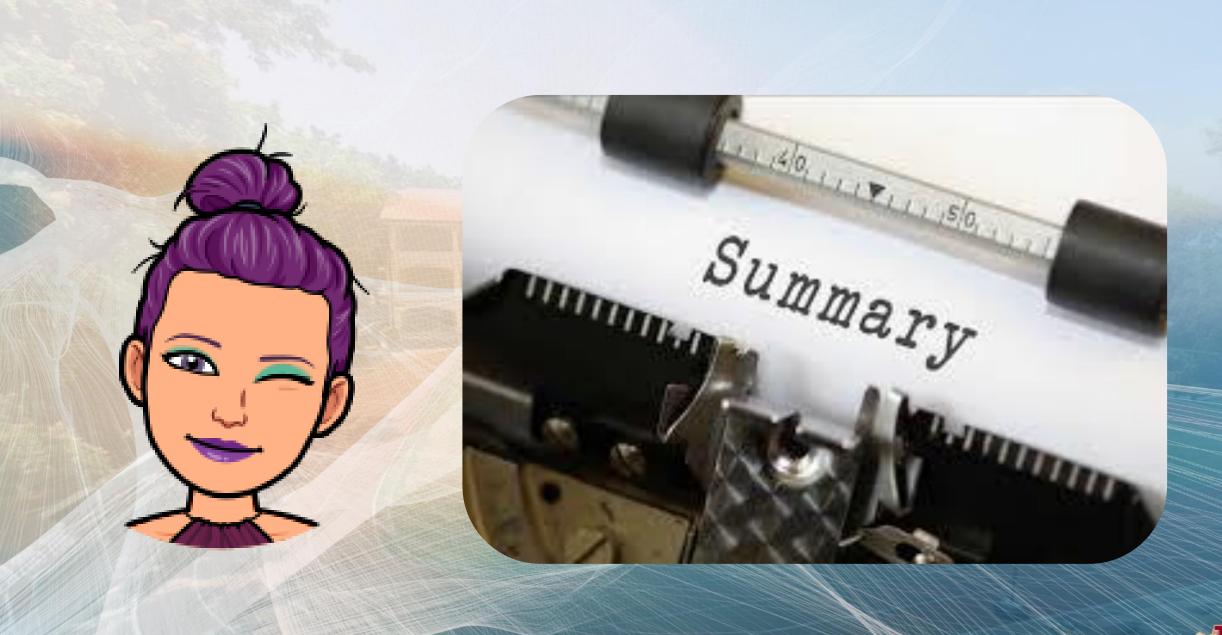
Ans. <body> <div>Put chunk of text here.</div></body>





How can you apply the lesson in your activities as a student?
(Practical/actual application)







Assignment:

- 1. Choose a FREE web hosting site where you can publish your web page.
- 2. Learn how to publish a web page.





Graded Activity #1

- 1. Open your browser and type the link (https://forms.office.com/r/3pNZNvJ8aQ) in the address bar.
- 2. Read and follow the instructions carefully.
- 3. You are given 5 minutes to answer.





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