

Caleb Spradlin  
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## Chapter II-

4- Apache Server

5- Text editor, web browser

6- WYSIWYG, what you see is what you get editor. Uses a GUI for users to place and make content to create a webpage. Can get really complicated and make it hard to modify

## Chapter III-

1- Created a system that would connect hypertext docs to a TCP protocol, he first published specs for HTML in 1991

2- XHTML came out from the frozen dev of HTML. XHTML was made to have stricter standards which would go hand in hand with XML. HTML5 came when devs wanted a looser standard.

4- HTML is solely meant to describe the structure of a webpage, not the presentation or interactivity, which browsers tried to implement in their html

7- It's best to separate it so maintenance and bug fixes would be easily fixed because of separation of structure, presentation, etc.

11- Tells the browser which version of the markup language is being used

## Chapter IV-

1- Before css, it was a wild west presentation wise. Lack of uniformity between each browser's rendering of HTML presentation. CSS was a solution to have a standard separation

8- rel is relationship and typer specifies it is plain text containing css

13- hex, short hex, built-in color, rgb, rib relative

18-216 colors

20- ID selector must be unique to one element. class can be used throughout the doc

30- When a dev resets css standards back to a baseline specification.

## Chapter V-

1- The html center tag, was used in presentation outside of CSS, showed to remind us to use best practices

2- generally the name of the server side script that will process the info. it is omitted because nothing is being processed at the time and it does not accept empty strings

7- text, radio, checkbox, submit, reset

10- used to indicate how many chars will fit into a textblock

13-a user can select more than one checkbox elements a radio button is binary

15- pattern attribute allows verification of input from legacy attributes

