



HTML 00

Literatura

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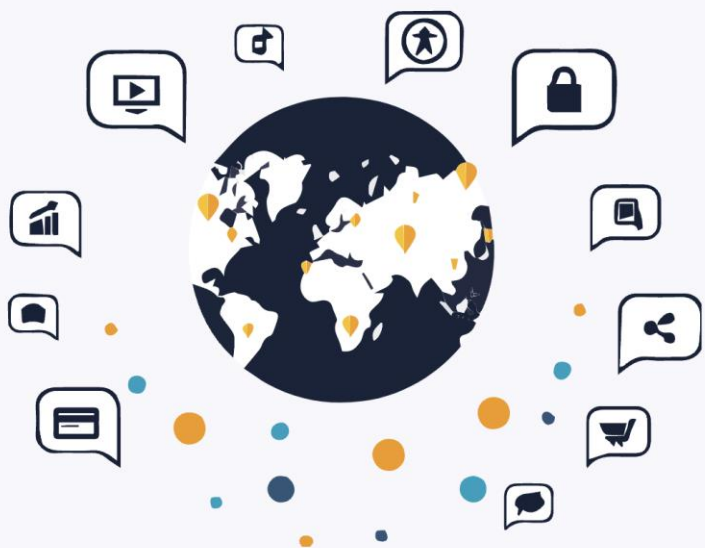
[Home](#) > **Web Standards**

Web Standards

Read this page in:

[日本語](#)

Web standards are blueprints –or building blocks– of a consistent and harmonious digitally connected world. They are implemented in browsers, blogs, search engines, and other software that power our experience on the web.



Literatura

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML>

mdn web docs

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HTML basics

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HTML: HyperText Markup Language

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the Web. It defines the meaning and structure of web content. Other technologies besides HTML are generally used to describe a web page's appearance/presentation ([CSS](#)) or functionality/behavior ([JavaScript](#)).

"Hypertext" refers to links that connect web pages to one another, either within a single website or between websites. Links are a fundamental aspect of the Web. By uploading content to the Internet and linking it to pages created by other people, you become an active participant in the World Wide Web.

In this article

Key resources

Beginner's tutorials

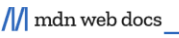
Advanced topics

Reference

Related topics

Literatura

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS>

mdn web docs

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Tutorials

CSS basics

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► CSS building blocks

► Styling text

► CSS layout

Reference

► Modules

► Properties

► Selectors

CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a [stylesheet](#) language used to describe the presentation of a document written in [HTML](#) or [XML](#) (including XML dialects such as [SVG](#), [MathML](#) or [XHTML](#)). CSS describes how elements should be rendered on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media.

CSS is among the core languages of the **open web** and is standardized across Web browsers according to [W3C specifications](#). Previously, the development of various parts of CSS specification was done synchronously, which allowed the versioning of the latest recommendations. You might have heard about CSS1, CSS2.1, or even CSS3. There will never be a CSS3 or a CSS4; rather, everything is now just "CSS" with individual CSS modules having version numbers.

After CSS 2.1, the scope of the specification increased significantly and the progress on different CSS modules started to differ so much, that it became more effective to [develop and release recommendations separately per module](#). Instead of versioning the CSS specification, W3C now periodically takes a snapshot of [the latest stable state of the CSS specification](#) and individual modules progress. CSS modules now have version numbers, or levels, such as [CSS Color Module Level 5](#).

In this article

Key resources

Tutorials

Reference

Cookbook

Tools for CSS development

Meta bugs

See also

Ostali Relevantni izvori

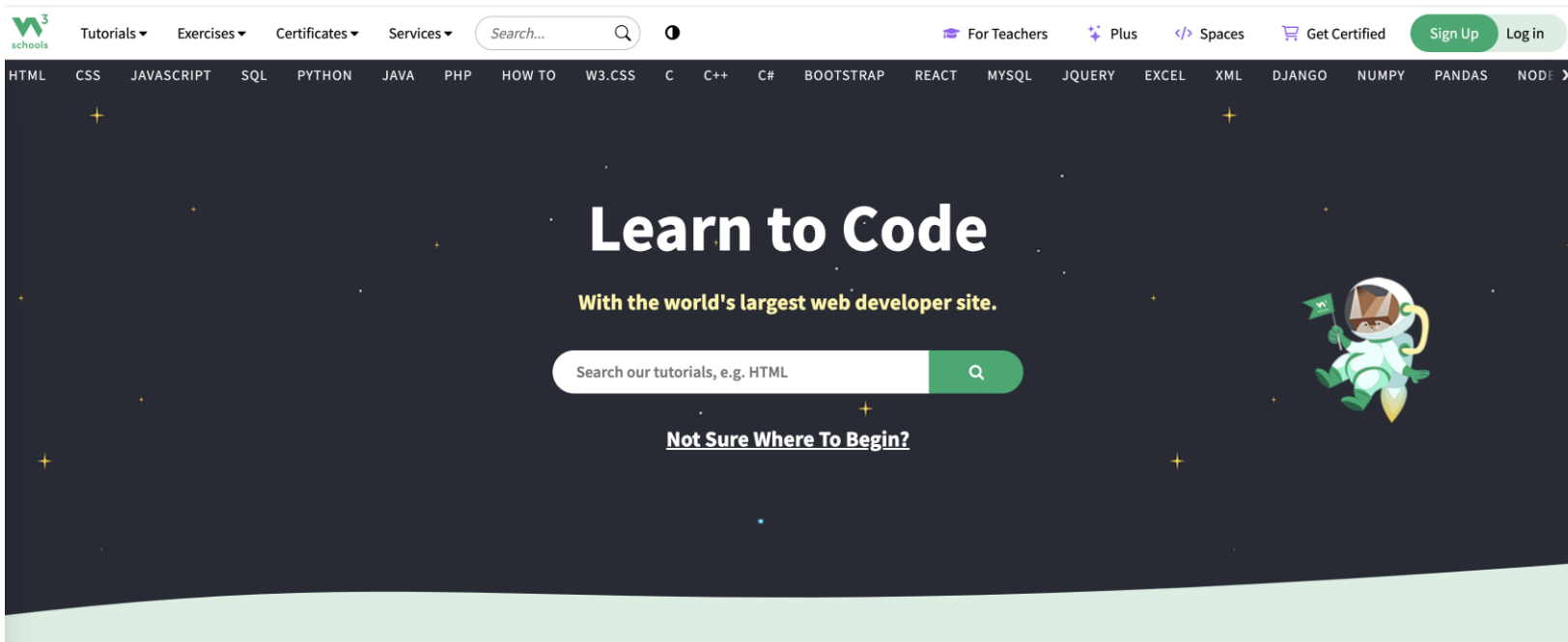
- Službena specifikacija HTML: <https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/>
- Službena specifikacija CSS: <https://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/specs.en.html>
- Mozilla developer network: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn>
- Code Cademy Learn HTML 5: <https://www.codecademy.com/learn/learn-html>
- Code Cademy Learn CSS 3: <https://www.codecademy.com/learn/learn-css>
- DevFreeBooks: <https://devfreebooks.github.io>

Ostali izvori

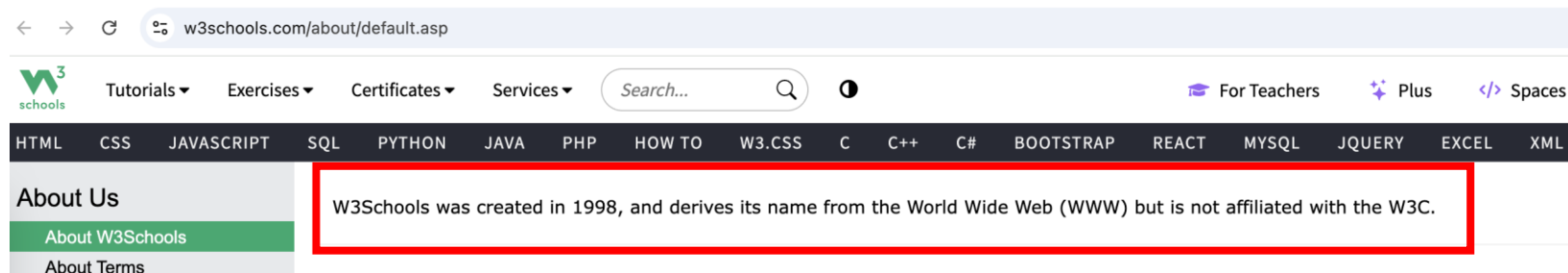
- CSS-TRICKS: <https://css-tricks.com/where-do-you-learn-html-css-in-2019/>
- Front-end Developer Handbook 2019: <https://frontendmasters.com/books/front-end-handbook/2019/>
- Front-end Development mindmap: <https://urlzs.com/s8sE8>

ANTI Literatura

https://www.w3schools.com/



Iako će jedan od prvih rezultata pojmova vezanih za oblikovanje mrežnih stranica rezultirati ponuđenim rezultatom s mrežnog mjesta w3schools, ovaj izvor ZAOBILAZITI U VELIKOM LUKU!



Stav prema AI alatima

AI alati su dopušteni, pripaziti samo na kvalitetu sadržaja koje produciraju

```
<div class="fix-6-12">
  <h1 class="huge ae-1 margin-bottom-2">Vidimo se na nastavi!</h1>
  <div style="text-align: left;">
    <p>Izvori korišteni u pripremi mrežne stranice</p>
    <ul>
      <li>
        <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">W3Schools</a>
      </li>
      <li>
        <a href="https://designmodo.com/website-templates/" target="_blank">Designmodo</a>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </div>
```

Koristiti kao pomoć pri učenju

Objasni mi ulogu div elementa u HTML



`<div>` element u HTML-u predstavlja generički kontejner za blok elemente bez posebnog semantičkog značenja. Koristi se za grupisanje drugih HTML elemenata kako bi se omogućila njihova organizacija i stilizacija putem CSS-a ili upravljanje putem JavaScript-a.

Evo nekoliko ključnih funkcija i karakteristika:

1. **Struktura:** Koristi se za organizaciju stranice u logične celine. Na primer, može da grupiše više elemenata, poput slika, naslova i paragrafa, unutar jednog bloka.

```
html
<div>
  <h1>Naslov</h1>
  <p>Ovo je paragraf.</p>
</div>
```

2. **Stilizacija:** Sa CSS-om, može se koristiti za dodavanje stilova (boja, margina, rasporeda) određenoj grupi elemenata.

```
html
<div style="background-color: lightblue; padding: 20px;">
  <h2>Naslov unutar div-a</h2>
  <p>Tekst u div-u.</p>
</div>
```

3. **Raspored (Layout):** U kombinaciji sa CSS tehnikama poput `flexbox` ili `grid`, omogućava raspoređivanje elemenata na strani.

```
html
<div style="display: flex;">
  <div>Prvi element</div>
  <div>Drugi element</div>
</div>
```

4. **Nema semantičko značenje:** Za razliku od elemenata kao što su `<header>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, koji imaju specifičnu semantiku, `<div>` ne dodaje nikakvo značenje sadržaju. Zbog toga se koristi kada nema potrebe ↓. specifičnim semantičkim oznakama.

Povijest

SGML

Standard Generalized Markup Language

1986

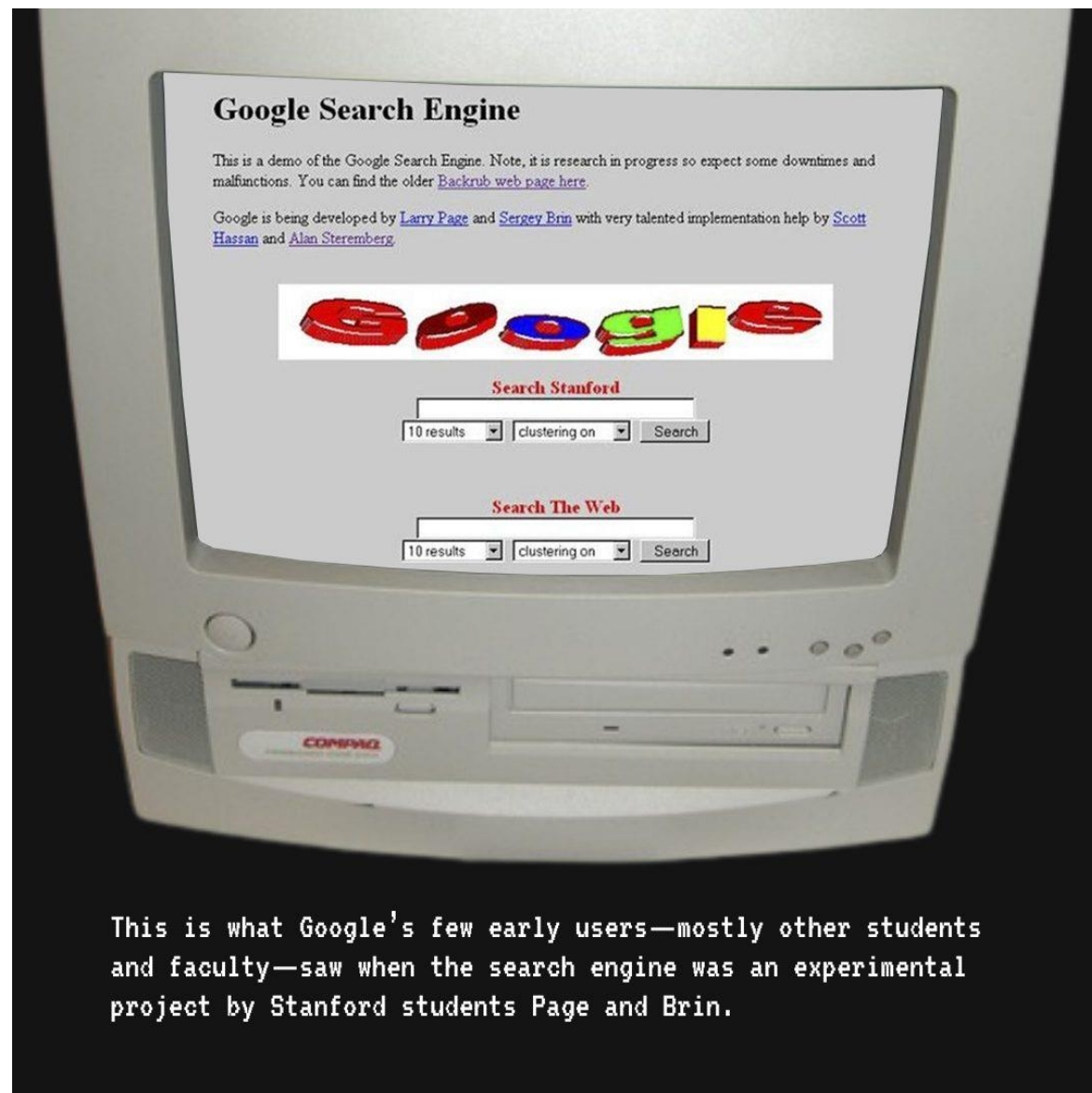
ISO 8879:1986 Information processing

Text and office systems – Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)

Izvori

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WD-html40-970708/intro/sgmltut.html>
- <https://www.whoishostingthis.com/resources/sgml/>

Program osposobljavanja Frontend developer



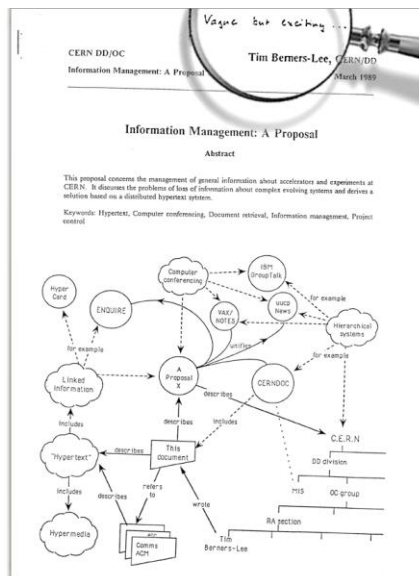
This is what Google's few early users—mostly other students and faculty—saw when the search engine was an experimental project by Stanford students Page and Brin.

Povijest

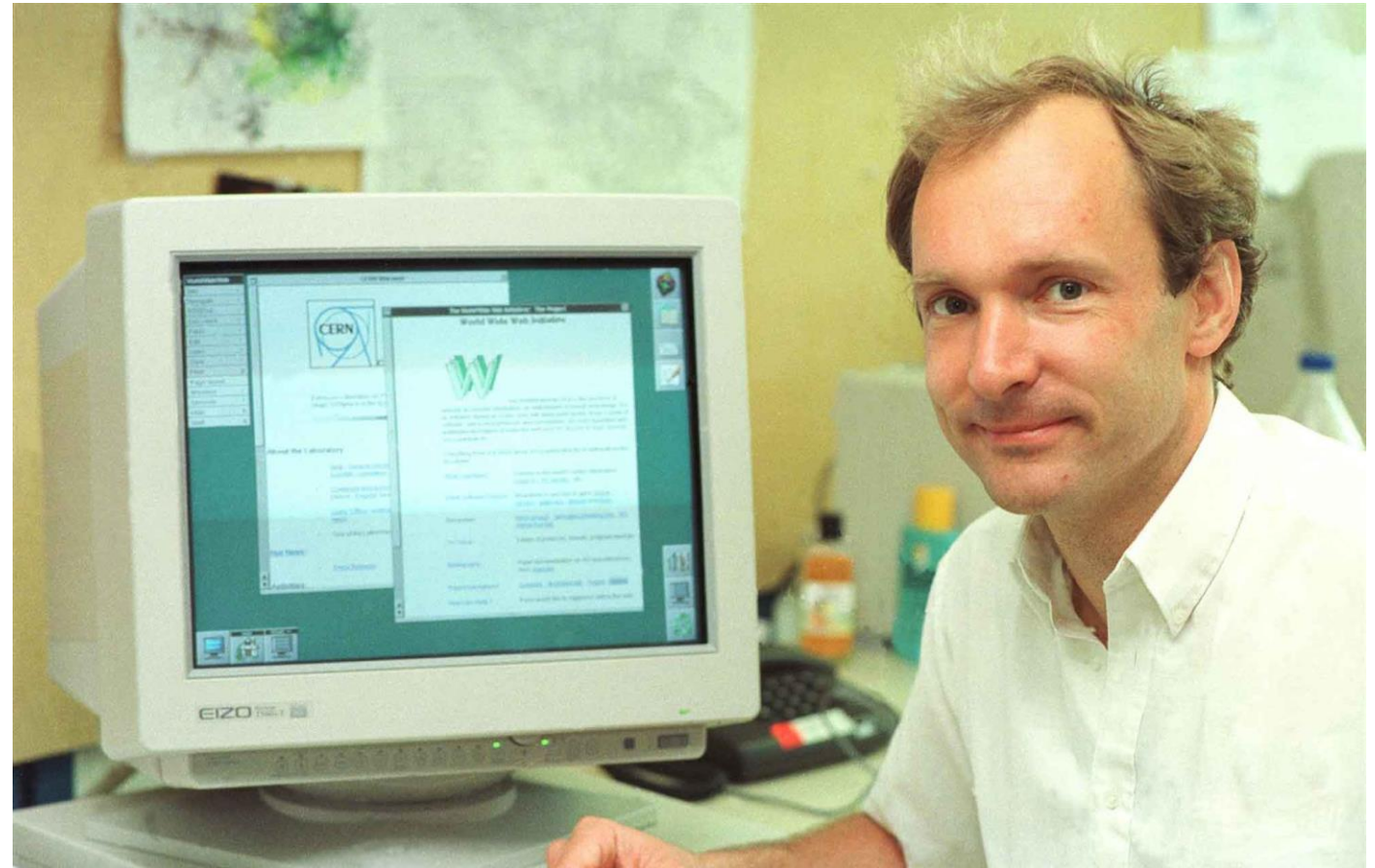
1989 Tim Berners-Lee

Information Management: A Proposal

<https://www.w3.org/History/1989/proposal.html>



<http://info.cern.ch/images/proposal.gif>



<https://webfoundation.org/docs/2009/10/berners-lee.jpg>



Proučiti:

<https://artsandculture.google.com/story/the-birth-of-the-world-wide-web-cern/5AVhmV4JkYtgJw>

Program osposobljavanja Frontend developer

Povijest

Preglednici mrežnih stranica

1991. WorldWideWeb (kasnije preimenovan u Nexus)

1993. Mosaic

1994. Netscape Navigator

1994. Opera

1995. Internet Explorer

2003. Safari

2004. Firefox

2008. Chrome

2015. Edge

Izvori

Danas: Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari, Opera, Brave,...

- <https://acodez.in/browser-wars/>
- <https://www.livescience.com/20727-internet-history.html>
- <https://midlothianweb.com/history-of-web-browsers/>
- <https://www.pewinternet.org/2014/03/11/world-wide-web-timeline/>

HTML?



HyperText Markup Language

HTML je označiteljski jezik

„ HTML definira značenje i strukturu sadržaja mrežnih stranica.“

„ HTML je osnovni jezik na mreži za kreiranje sadržaja za svakoga na bilo kojem mjestu“

HTML se sastoji od oznaka kojim se označavaju tekst, slike i druge sadržaje.

Valjani HTML5 dokument

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="hr">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Dokument</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

<https://validator.w3.org>

W3C Markup Validation Service
Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents

Validate by URI Validate by File Upload Validate by Direct Input

Validate by URI

Validate a document online:

Address:

► More Options

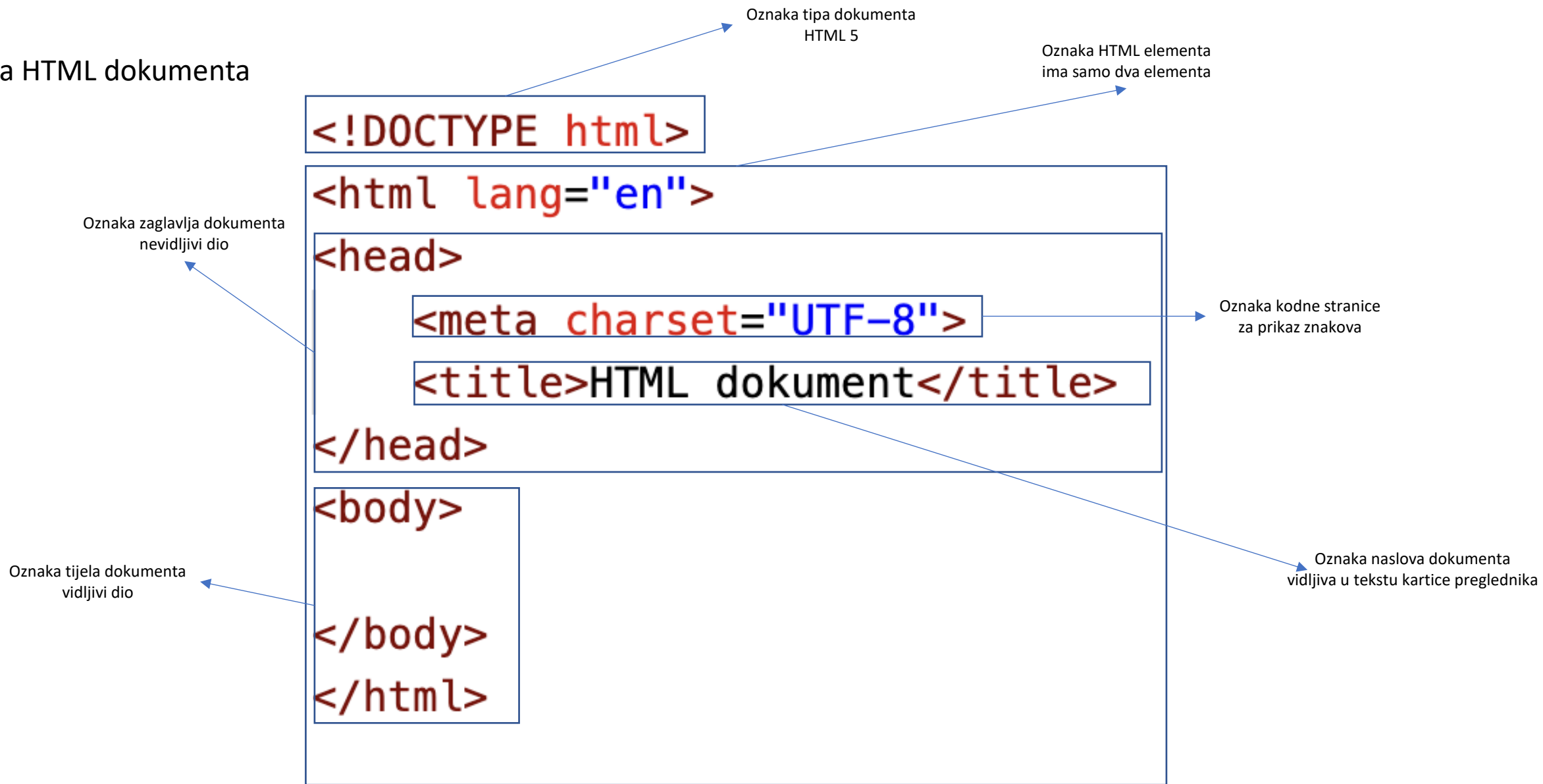
Check

Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

Source

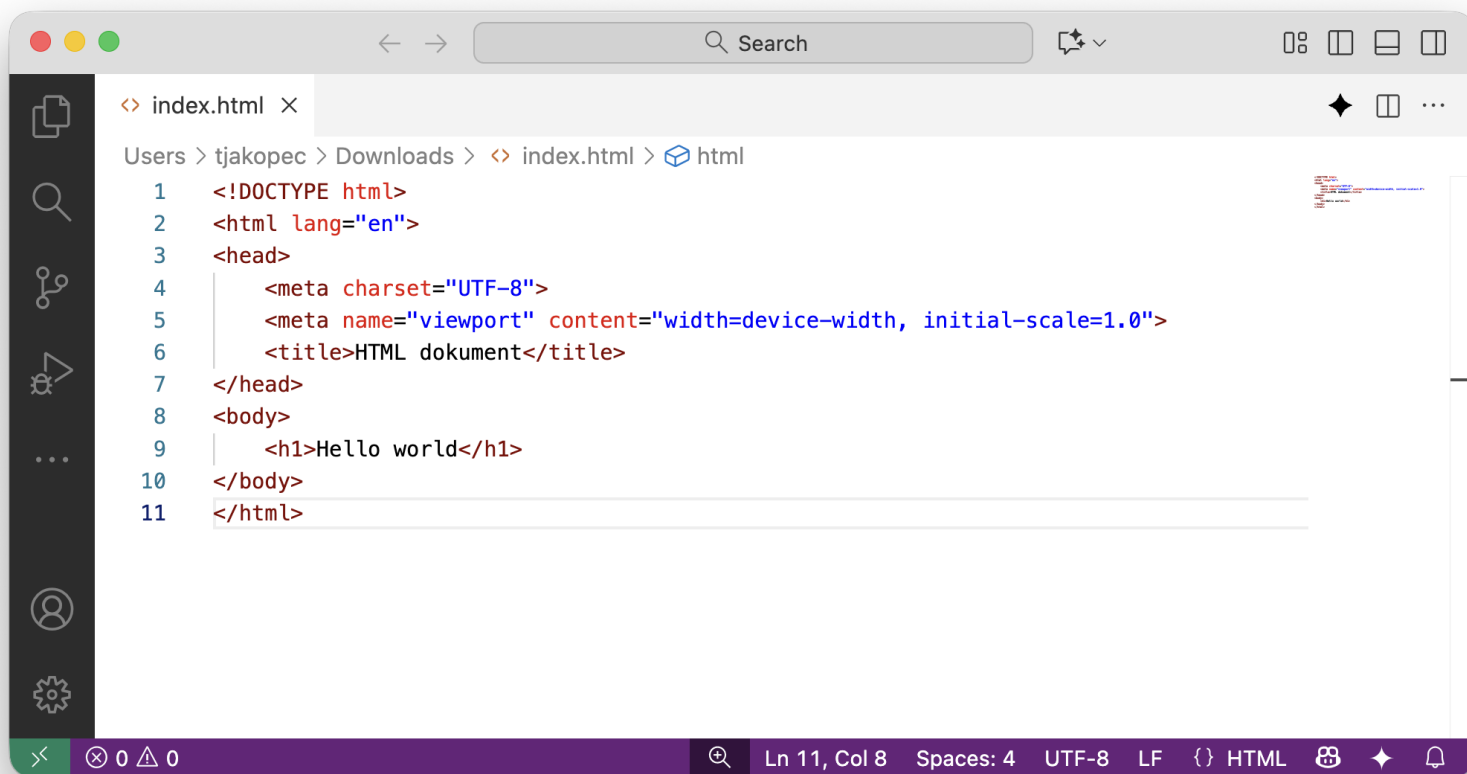
```
1. <!DOCTYPE html>↵
2. <html lang="hr">↵
3. <head>↵
4.   <meta charset="UTF-8">↵
5.   <title>Dokument</title>↵
6. </head>↵
7. <body>↵
8.   ↵
9. </body>↵
10. </html>↵
11. ↵
12.
```


Anatomija HTML dokumenta



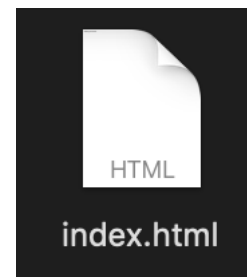
Anatomija HTML dokumenta

Preporuka za rad: Microsoft Visual Studio Code



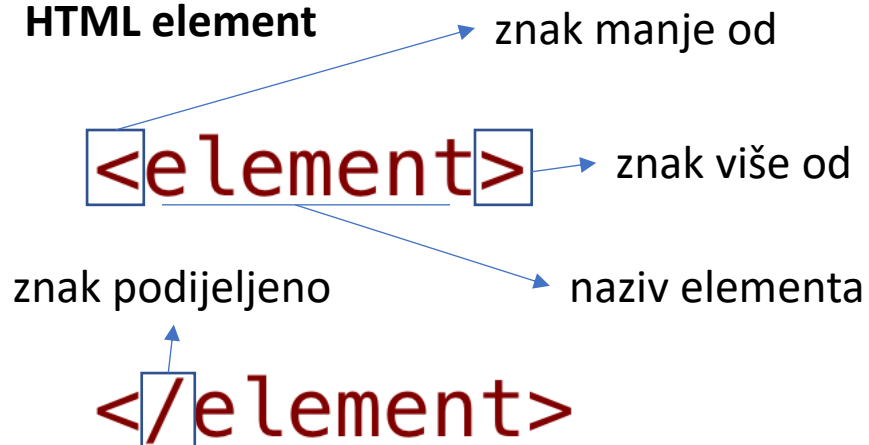
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>HTML dokument</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <h1>Hello world</h1>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

HTML dokument se pohranjuje u .html datoteci koristeći UTF-8 kodnu stranicu



index.html je datoteka koju mrežni poslužitelj dostavlja ukoliko je naveden samo naziv direktorija

HTML element



početak elementa

`<element>`

kraj elementa

`</element>`

Anatomija HTML elementa - generički

naziv atributa

znak jednako

dvostruki navodnici

`<element atribut="vrijednost">`

Sadržaj elementa

`</element>`

vrijednost atributa

`<element atribut1="vrijednost"`

`atribut2="vrijednost">`

`<drugi element />`

`</element>`

način zatvaranja
elementa bez "djece"

HTML element

```
<p title="0sijek, 07. prosinca">  
  0sjećam se odlično.  
</p>
```

Anatomija HTML elemenata – primjer 1

HTML element

```
<div class="popis">  
  <ul id="lista">  
    <li>Stavka 1</li>  
  </ul>  
</div>
```

Anatomija HTML elemenata – primjer 2

HTML elementi <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML>

<a>	<center> 	<fieldset>	<kbd>	<optgroup>	<search>	<th>
<abbr>	<cite>	<figcaption>	<label>	<option>	<section>	<thead>
<acronym> 	<code>	<figure>	<legend>	<output>	<select>	<time>
<address>	<col>	 		<p>	<slot>	<title>
<area>	<colgroup>	<footer>	<link>	<param> 	<small>	<tr>
<article>	<data>	<form>	<main>	<picture>	<source>	<track>
<aside>	<datalist>	<frame> 	<map>	<plaintext> 		<tt> 
<audio>	<dd>	<frameset> 	<mark>	<portal> 	<strike> 	<u>
		<h1>	<marquee> 	<pre>		
<base>	<details>	<head>	<menu>	<progress>	<style>	<var>
<bdi>	<dfn>	<header>	<meta>	<q>	<sub>	<video>
<bdo>	<dialog>	<hgroup>	<meter>	<rb> 	<summary>	<wbr>
<big> 	<dir> 	<hr>	<nav>	<rp>	<sup>	<xmp> 
<blockquote>	<div>	<html>	<nobr> 	<rt>	<table>	
<body>	<dl>	<i>	<noembed> 	<rtc> 	<tbody>	
 	<dt>	<iframe>	<noframes> 	<ruby>	<td>	
<button>			<noscript>	<s>	<template>	
<canvas>	<embed>	<input>	<object>	<samp>	<textarea>	
<caption>	<fencedframe> 	<ins>		<script>	<tfoot>	

Σ 127

Atributi HTML elemenata

Globalni atributi – zajednički za sve elemente

accesskey

autocapitalize

class

contenteditable

contextmenu

data-*

dir

draggable

hidden

id

inputmode

is

itemid

itemprop

itemref

itemscope

itemtype

lang

slot

style

tabindex

title

Atributi događaja

onabort, onautocomplete, onautocompleteerror,

onblur, oncancel, oncanplay, oncanplaythrough,

onchange, **onclick**, onclose, oncontextmenu,

oncuechange, **ondblclick**, ondrag, ondragend,

ondragenter, ondragexit, ondragleave, ondragover,

ondragstart, ondrop, ondurationchange, onemptied, o

nended, onerror, onfocus, oninput, oninvalid,

onkeydown, **onkeypress**, onkeyup, onload, onloadedd

ata, onloadedmetadata, onloadstart, onmousedown,

onmouseenter, **onmouseleave**, onmousemove,

onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup,

onmousewheel, onpause, onplay, onplaying,

onprogress, onratechange, onreset, onresize,

onscroll, onseeked, onseeking, onselect, onshow,

onsort, onstalled, onsubmit, onsuspend,

ontimeupdate, ontoggle, onvolumechange, onwaiting

Atributi HTML elemenata

Pojedini HTML elementi imaju obavezne atribute

```

```

```
<a href="stranica.html">Stranica</a>
```

....

U danoj relevantnoj literaturi postoji popis koji atributi se primjenjuju na kojem elementu