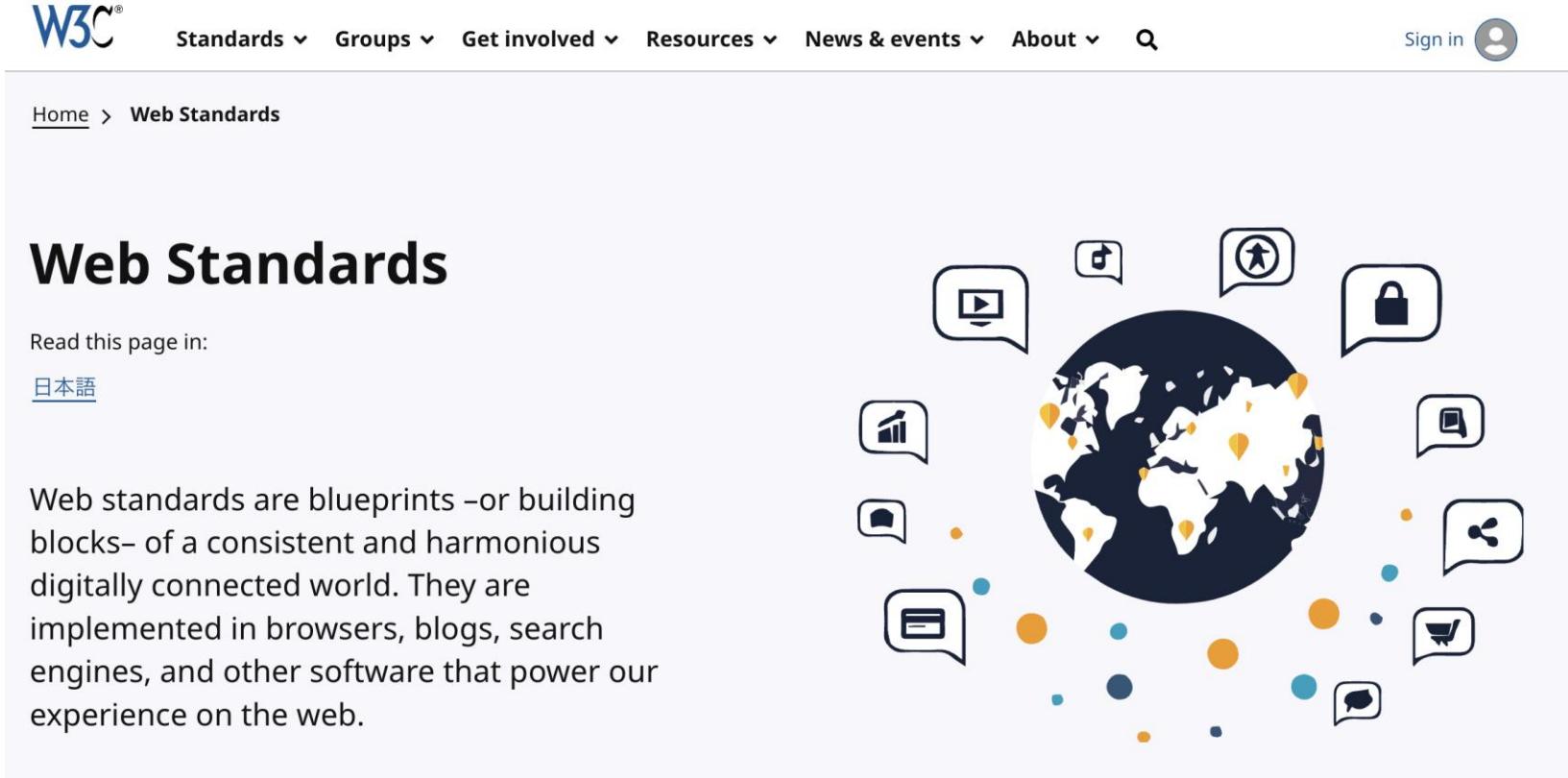


HTML 00

Literatura

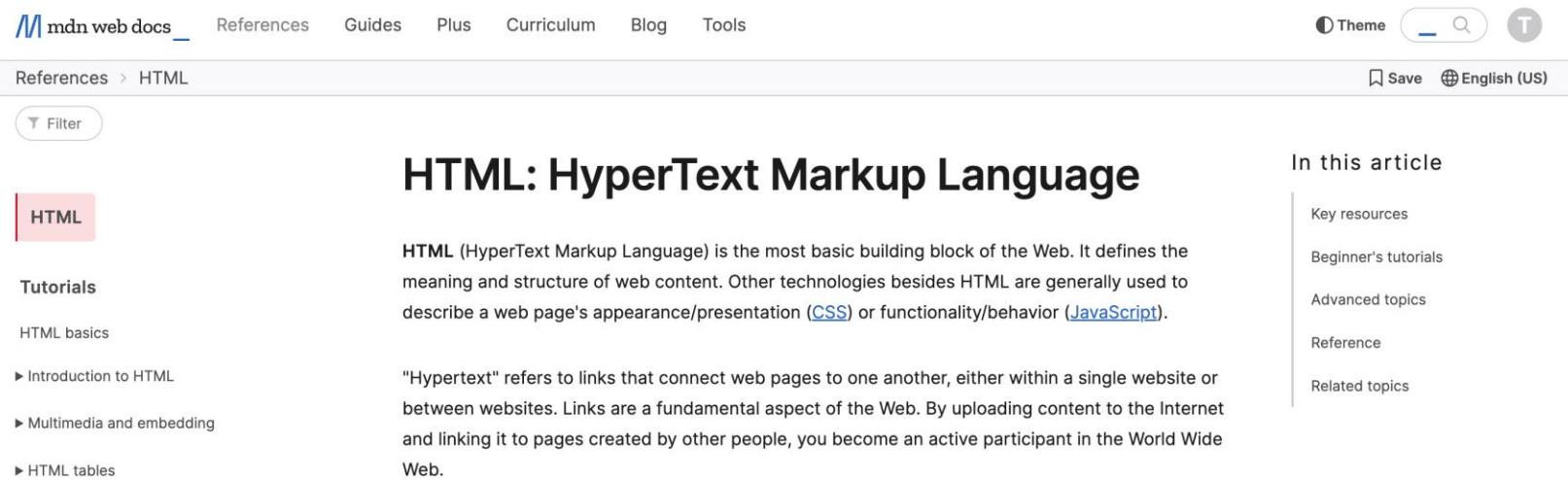
<https://www.w3.org/standards/>



The screenshot shows the W3C website's "Web Standards" page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for "Standards", "Groups", "Get involved", "Resources", "News & events", "About", and a search icon. To the right of the search icon is a "Sign in" button with a user icon. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb navigation shows "Home > Web Standards". The main title "Web Standards" is prominently displayed in large, bold, black font. Below the title, there is a section titled "Read this page in:" with a link to "日本語" (Japanese). A detailed text block describes what web standards are, mentioning they are blueprints or building blocks for a consistent and harmonious digitally connected world, implemented in various web technologies. To the right of the text, there is a central graphic featuring a dark blue globe with white continents, surrounded by numerous small, colorful icons representing various web-related concepts like video, user profiles, locks, charts, and social sharing.

Literatura

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



The screenshot shows the MDN Web Docs website. The top navigation bar includes links for mdn web docs, References, Guides, Plus, Curriculum, Blog, and Tools. On the right side of the header are theme settings, a search bar, and a language selector set to English (US). The main navigation bar below shows 'References > HTML'. On the left, there's a sidebar with a 'Filter' button and categories: 'HTML' (which is highlighted in red), 'Tutorials', 'HTML basics', 'Introduction to HTML', 'Multimedia and embedding', and 'HTML tables'. The main content area features a large heading 'HTML: HyperText Markup Language'. Below it, a paragraph explains that HTML is the most basic building block of the Web, defining meaning and structure. It notes that other technologies like CSS and JavaScript are used for presentation and functionality. A second paragraph explains 'Hypertext' as links between web pages. To the right of the main content, a sidebar titled 'In this article' lists sections: Key resources, Beginner's tutorials, Advanced topics, Reference, and Related topics.

Literatura

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



The screenshot shows the MDN Web Docs website for the CSS category. The left sidebar has a 'Filter' button and sections for 'CSS' (selected), 'Tutorials', 'CSS basics', and 'Reference' (with sub-sections for 'Modules', 'Properties', and 'Selectors'). The main content area features a large h1 'CSS: Cascading Style Sheets'. Below it is a paragraph about CSS being a stylesheet language for documents. To the right is a sidebar titled 'In this article' with links to 'Key resources', 'Tutorials', 'Reference', 'Cookbook', 'Tools for CSS development', 'Meta bugs', and 'See also'.

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](#).

Ostali Relevantni izvori

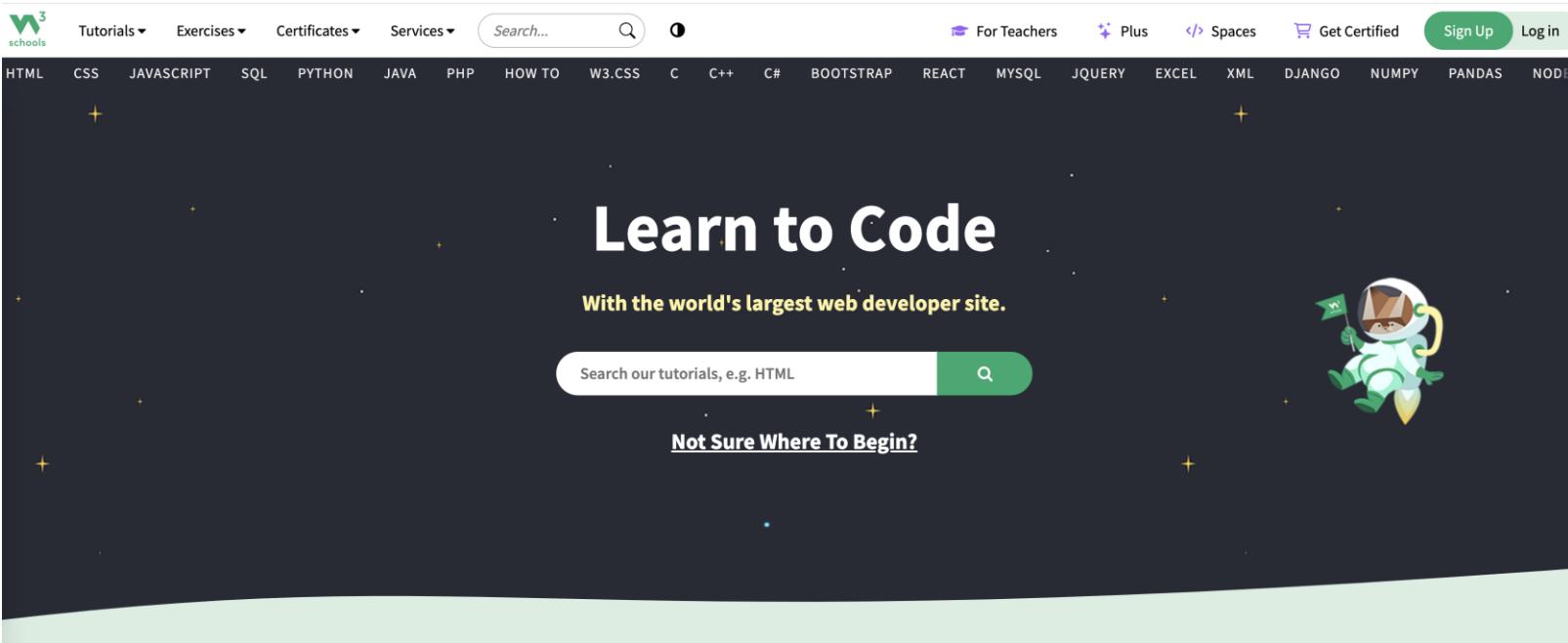
- Službena specifikacija HTML: <https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/>
- Službena specifikacija CSS: <https://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/specs.en.html>
- Mozilla developer network: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn>
- Code Cademy Learn HTML 5: <https://www.codecademy.com/learn/learn-html>
-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

Ostali izvori

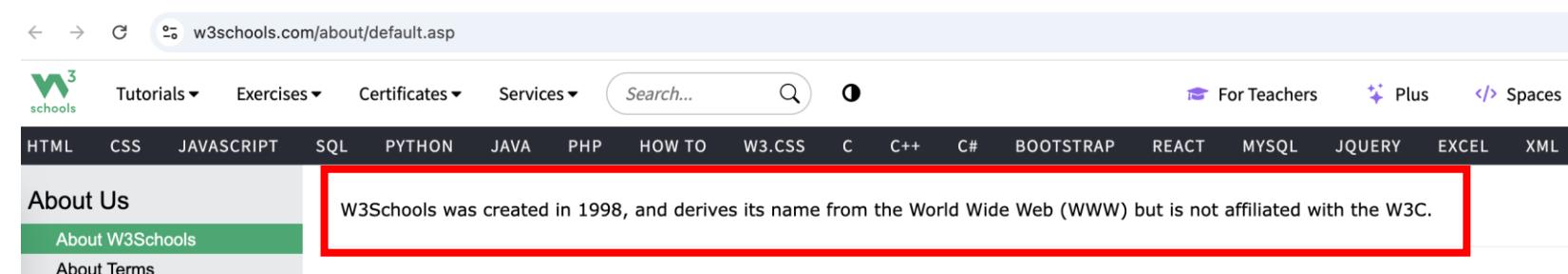
- CSS-TRICKS: <https://css-tricks.com/where-do-you-learn-html-css-in-2019/>
- Front-end Developer Handbook 2019: <https://frontendmasters.com/books/front-end-handbook/2019/>
- Front-end Development mindmap: <https://urlzs.com/s8sE8>

ANTI Literatura

<https://www.w3schools.com/>



Iako će jedan od prvih rezultata pojmovima vezanim za oblikovanje mrežnih stranica rezultirati ponuđenim rezultatom s mrežnog mesta w3schools, ovaj izvor **ZAOBILAZITI U VELIKOM LUKU!**



The screenshot shows the 'About Us' page of w3schools.com. The URL in the browser address bar is 'w3schools.com/about/default.asp'. The page has a similar header and navigation bar as the homepage. The main content area contains the text 'About Us' and 'W3Schools was created in 1998, and derives its name from the World Wide Web (WWW) but is not affiliated with the W3C.' This text is highlighted with a red rectangular box.

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>
        </li>
      <li>
        <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">W3Schools</a>
      </li>
      <a href="https://designmodo.com/website-templates/" target="_blank">Designmodo</a>
    </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 potrebne specifične semantičke označke.

Povijest

SGML

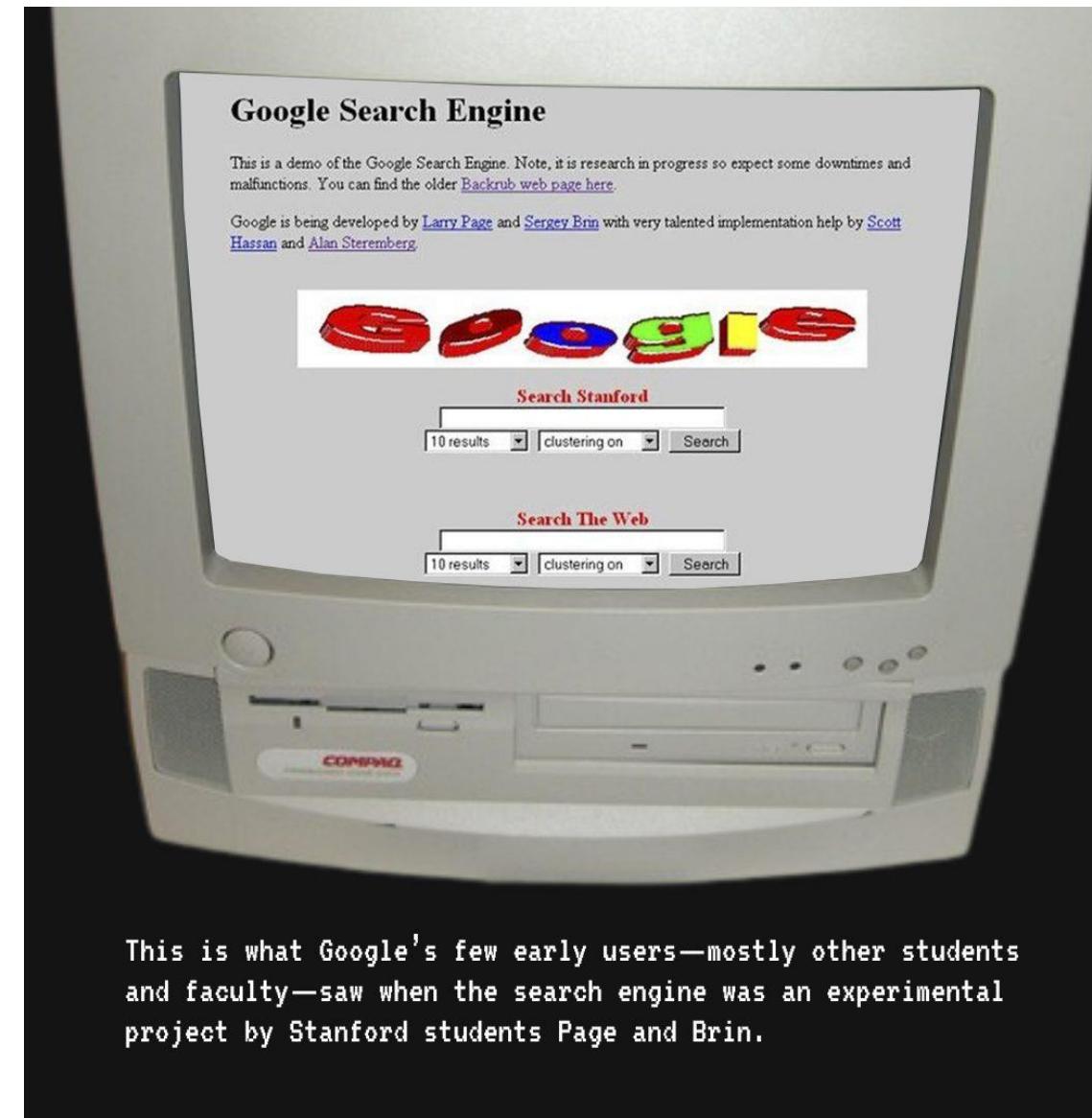
Standard Generalized Markup Language

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/>

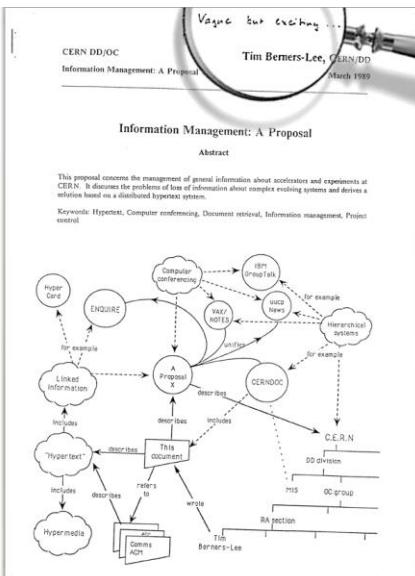


Povijest

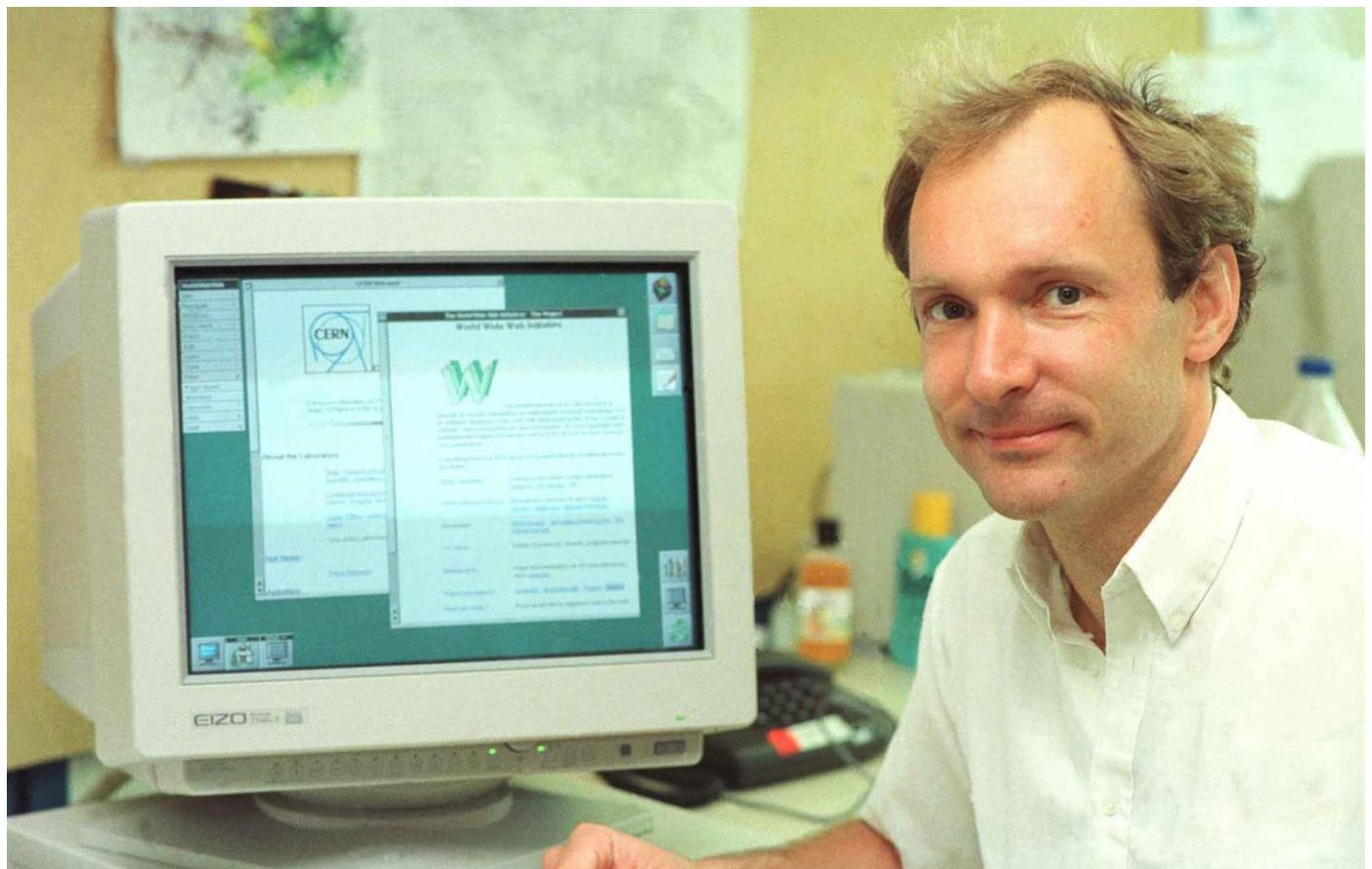
1989 Tim Berners-Lee

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>



Validate by URI Validate by File Upload Validate by Direct Input

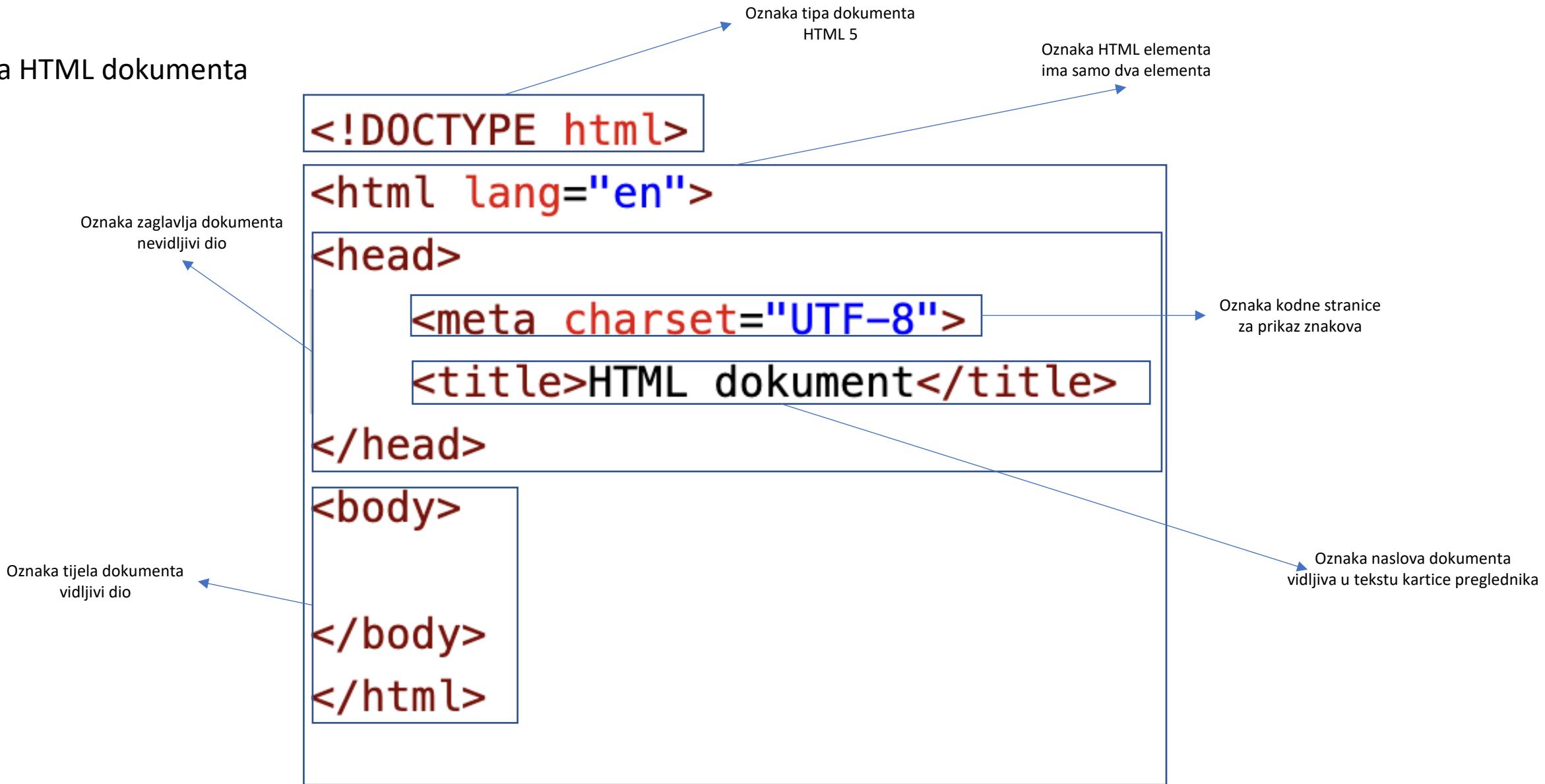
Validate by URI
Validate a document online:
Address:
[More Options](#) [Check](#)

Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

Source

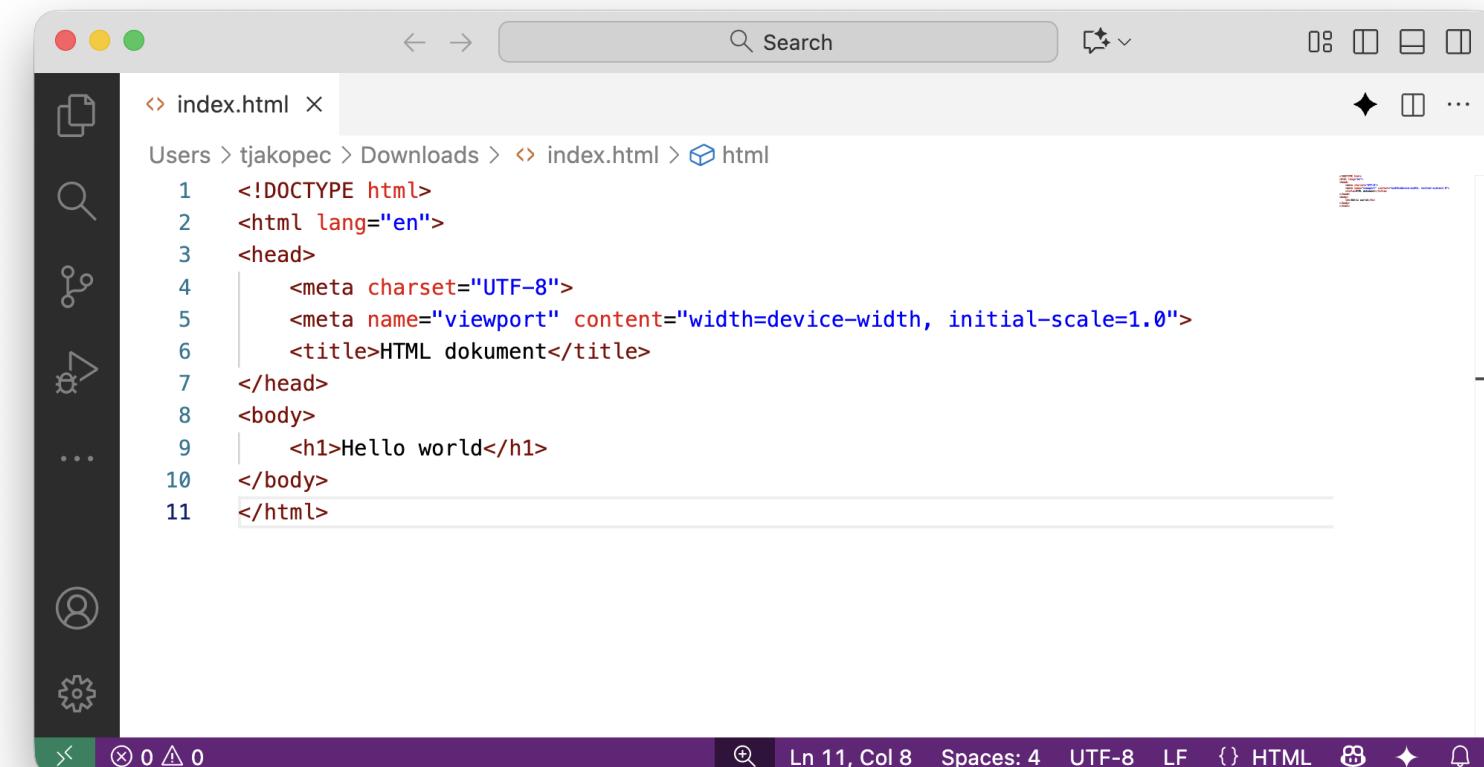
1. <!DOCTYPE html>↔
2. <html lang="hr">↔
3. <head>↔
4. <meta charset="UTF-8">↔
5. <title>Dokument</title>↔
6. </head>↔
7. <body>↔
8. ↔
9. </body>↔
10. </html>↔
11. ↔
12. ↔

Anatomija HTML dokumenta



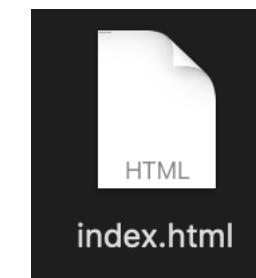
Anatomija HTML dokumenta

Preporuka za rad: Microsoft Visual Studio Code

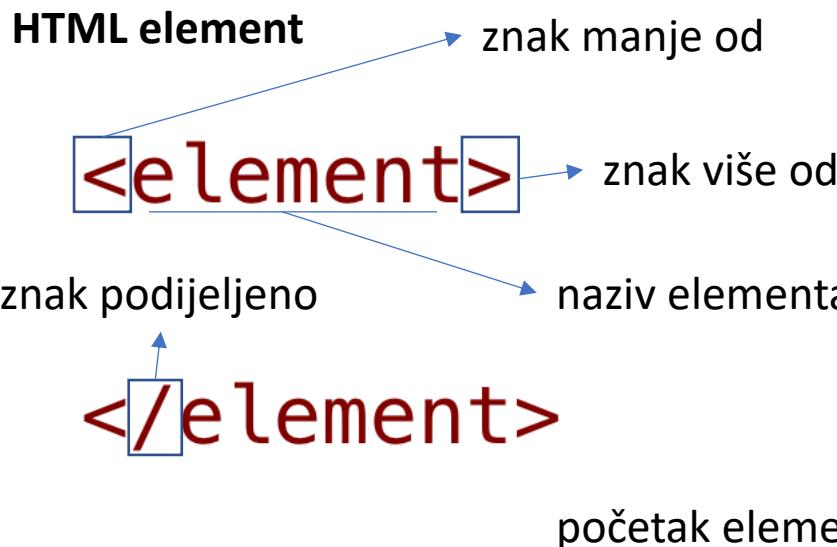


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML dokument</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Hello world</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

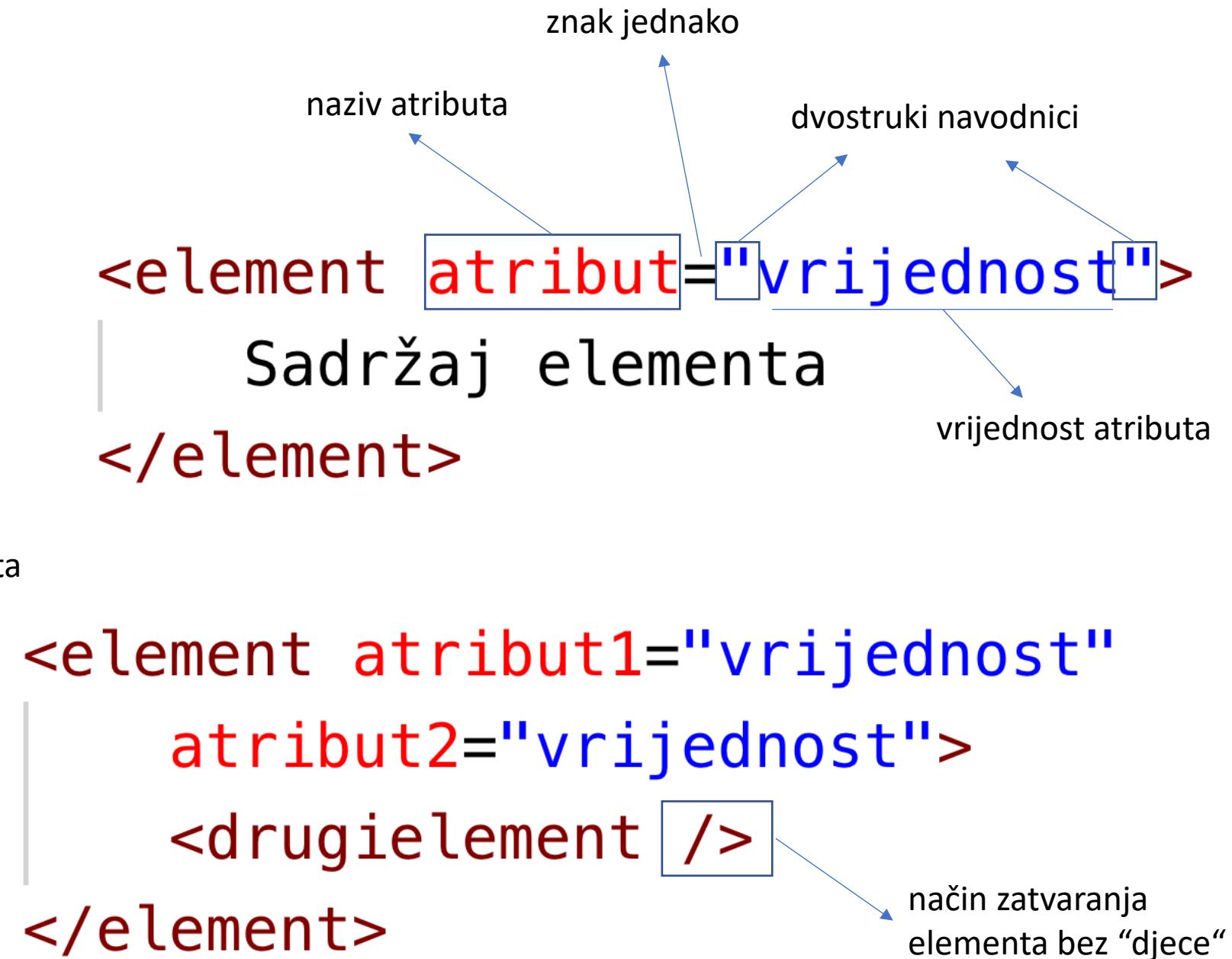
HTML dokument se pohranjuje u .html datoteci koristeći UTF-8 kodnu stranicu



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



Anatomija HTML elementa - generički



HTML element

```
<p title="Osijek, 07. prosinca">  
|   Osjećam 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>	

$\Sigma 127$

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