

# Homework 1

## Source

```
1. <!DOCTYPE html>↵
2. <html lang="en">↵
3.     <head>↵
4.         <title>Page Title</title>↵
5.     </head>↵
6. ↵
7.     <body>↵
8.         <h2> Frank Koshinskie </h2>↵
9.         <h1> Homework Links </h1>↵
10.        <aside> <a href="HW1.pdf"> HW1 </a> </aside>↵
11.    </body>↵
12. </html>
```

## Heading-level outline

**<h1>** [missing]  
**<h2>** Frank Koshinskie  
**<h1>** Homework Links

## Structural outline

- Frank Koshinskie
- Homework Links
  - [aside element with no heading]

Used the HTML parser. Externally specified character encoding was UTF-8.

Total execution time 53 milliseconds.

## XHTML 1.0 Specification

Section 4.6 is describing what to do when creating your tags. If you do not close them your page will break since it thinks that everything after the tag you used is still part of the tag. For example if you start a tag `<p>` and add other tags without ever adding `</p>` or simply making the beginning `<p>` tag into `<p/>` things would break. Always always end your tags.

## History of HTML

HTML began in 1991 as a document called “HTML Tags” and later was made into HTML 2.0, bypassing HTML 1.0. HTML 2.0 had undergone revisions multiple times

until it hit HTML 4.01 in 1999. What's interesting about this is that it took almost a full decade for HTML to go up two versions of itself.

## HTML Evolution

It actually took some time for HTML 4.01 to make its way to HTML5. HTML 4.01 started by evolving into XHTML 1.0, however nothing new was added to it other than the name change and how the language looked syntax-wise. XHTML required designers to abide by a stricter set of rules when it came to designing their sites as opposed to the freedom they had with HTML 4.01. XHTML 1.0 eventually turned into 1.1 which then went to 2.0.

There was a different group that decided to start working on HTML5 while the base W3C group stuck with XHTML 2.0, HTML5 would take over XHTML 2.0 as the standard even though it had less strict rules and could lead to sloppier coding, but that was all dependent on the designer's skill.

## HTML5 Tags

`<aside>`: Extremely useful tool, in fact I even use it for my site here, it's not working fully yet but I will get it looking nice. The aside tag more or less makes a section on the side of the screen for you to use, and when used with `<body>`, `<header>`, `<footer>`, and `<div>` tags can really chop your site up into neat pieces that all have their own place.

`<header>`: I was surprised to find that the header and footer tags were new additions to HTML5. The header tag gives the designer more control over what they want to display at the top of their page, this is a good place to place one of the other new features called `<nav>`.

`<nav>`: This tag lets the designer make pretty much a list of links that take you to other parts of the site. You can use CSS to really give it some style, but otherwise it's just a link section that is used specifically for navigating your site. It is placed on every page skeleton for uniformity.