CIST 1510 Quiz after zeus stuff.

XHTML Quiz Answers

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 A | 6 B | 11 C | 16 No |
| 2 T | 7 A | 12 T | 17 Y |
| 3 F | 8 T | 13 C | 18 C |
| 4 B | 9 No | 14 C | 19 B |
| 5 B | 10 T | 15 B | 20 T |

W3schools tutorials as reference

File organization on the X drive

Discuss viewing in various browsers – show screenshots

Web design interview questions - below

Use validation

Read / understand code – add comments explaining code!

Begin with worked examples.

Let students explain how worked examples actually work. Comment the code!

History notes:

Reasons for Internet Growth in the 1990s

* Removal of the ban on commercial activity(1991)
* Development of the World Wide Web by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN (1991)
* Development of Mosaic, the first graphics-based web browser at NCSA(1993)

Discuss [validation](http://validator.w3.org/) and [why](http://validator.w3.org/about.html) you should validate your pages

* The Validator is a free service from W3C that helps check the validity of Web pages
* The Validator checks the document against established standards which can help improve and ensure their quality
* The Validator uses the DTD statement to determine which standard to use
* Why – a debugging tool, quality tool, and a sign of professionalism

What is the [W3C](http://www.w3.org) and [what does it do](http://www.w3.org/Consortium/activities.html)? In class

* The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community where Member organizations, a full-time staff, and the public work together to develop Web standards
* A variety of W3C groups enable W3C to pursue its mission through the creation of Web standards, guidelines, and supporting materials

What are the [current W3C recommendations](http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/) for hypertext markup?

Current versions let student research!

* HTML – 4.01 1999-12-24
* XHTML – 1.1 2008-07-09
* CSS – Level 2 2008-04-11
* XML – 1.0

What are [web standards](http://webstandardsgroup.org/standards/)?

* Technologies for creating and interpreting web based content

HTTP Hypertext Transfer Protocol

* A set of rules for exchanging files such as text, graphic images, sound, video, and other multimedia files on the Web.
* Web browsers send HTTP requests for web pages and their associated files.
* Web servers send HTTP responses back to the web browsers.

FTP File Transfer Protocol

* A set of rules that allow files to be exchanged between computers on the Internet

Chapter 2

XHTML stands for **eXtensible HyperText Markup Language.**

XHTML is HTML defined as an XML application (W3schools)

An XHTML document is a mixture of content and controls (tags).

**XHTML will *NOT* replace XML and HTML!**

XHTML uses the tags and attributes of HTML along with the syntax of XML (Book)

The purpose of XHTML was to provide a foundation for device-independent Web access (Book)

HTML is about displaying information, whereas XML is about transporting information

**XHTML documents must be well-formed**. A well-formed document is a document that adheres to the syntax rules of the language.

A **well-formed element** is either:

* opened and closed <b>bold</b>
* an empty element must be terminated <br /> line break <hr /> horizontal line
* properly nested <i><b>bold</b></i>

DTD Document Type Definition

Explain DTD, we will use transitional - specifies the syntax of a web page in SGML, specify rules for documents of a particular type, including a set of elements and entity declarations. An XHTML DTD describes in precise, computer-readable language, the allowed syntax of XHTML markup. **Types – Strict, Transitional, and Frameset. Transitional is the most common.**

**The DOCTYPE declaration has no closing tag!**

Demonstrate mandatory XHTML elements - **All XHTML documents must have a DOCTYPE declaration! The html, head, title, and body elements must also be present.**

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"  
 "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">  
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">  
<head>  
<title>The title goes here</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
</body>  
</html>

**Note**: The DOCTYPE declaration is not a part of the XHTML document itself. It is not an XHTML element. You will learn more about the XHTML DOCTYPE in the next chapter.

**Note:** The xmlns attribute in <html>, specifies the xml namespace for a document, and is required in XHTML documents. However, the HTML validator at w3.org does not complain when the xmlns attribute is missing. This is because the namespace "xmlns=http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" is default, and will be added to the <html> tag even if you do not include it.

Have students build a basic HTML page using the following HTML tags: <!Doctype><HTML>

<HEAD><BODY><TITLE>.

Your Doctype should be "XHTML 1.0 Transitional" for all web pages you build in this class.

Invite business in so students can ask business questions. One set of criteria for business. Business decides which is best.

Explain XHTML Syntax

* <http://www.w3schools.com/xhtml/xhtml_html.asp>
* <http://www.w3schools.com/xhtml/xhtml_syntax.asp>

## Syntax Rules: (W3schools)

* XHTML elements must be **properly nested**
* XHTML elements must always be **closed**
* XHTML elements must be in **lowercase**
* XHTML documents must have **one root element**
* Attribute names must be in **lower case**
* Attribute values must be **quoted**
* **Attribute minimization is forbidden**
* **The id attribute replaces the name attribute**
* The XHTML DTD defines **mandatory** elements

## Why XHTML Modularization?

XHTML contains most of the functionality a web developer will need.

By splitting XHTML into modules, the W3C (World Wide web Consortium) has created small and well-defined sets of XHTML elements that can be used separately for small devices, or combined with other XML standards in more complex applications.

With modular XHTML, designers can:

* Choose the elements to be supported by a device
* Simplify XHTML for small devices
* Extend XHTML for complex applications by adding new XML functionality (like MathML, SVG, Voice and Multimedia)
* Define XHTML profiles like XHTML Basic (a subset of XHTML for mobile devices)

Project 1 for Chapter 2

Using Notepad, build a basic resume for yourself, use the Paragraph, Headings, and at least one of the list types (numbered, ordered, unordered). Your resume should contain your education, skills, and current and past jobs. Save as resume.html.

Using the resume you create in last week’s lesson, add links to your resume. Add links to the schools you have attended including high school and college. Add links to places you have worked if they exist. Add a mailto: tag to your resume that links to your email address. Save your new resume page as resume.html. Create a second web page to list your hobbies and interests. Name this page resume2.html. Create a link from your resume.html to this new page you have just created. This link could be called "Hobbies and Interests" Both files should be in the “X” drive.

<div lang="en" xml:lang="en">English!</div>

# Interview questions for web developers

## Interview questions

### Web standards

1. What is [the W3C](http://www.w3.org/) and [what does it do?](http://www.w3.org/Consortium/Activities)
2. What is [HTML validation?](http://validator.w3.org/) Do you ever validate your HTML? Why?
3. What is the [current W3C recommendation](http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/) for hypertext markup?
4. What are [web standards](http://webstandardsgroup.org/standards/)?

### Accessibility

1. What is the W3C's [Web Accessibility Initiative](http://www.w3.org/WAI/) and what does it do?
2. What are the [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines](http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10/) produced by the W3C?
3. What is meant by [A, AA, and AAA accessibility conformance?](http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10/#Conformance)
4. List 3 ways that content can be made more accessible to visually impaired users

### Design approaches

1. How would you decide which browsers your company's web design should support?
2. Faced with the choice between a fixed-width and fluid layout for a new website design, which would you choose? Why?
3. What is user-centred design?
4. At what stage/s of the development lifecycle should end users be involved?

### Maintaining knowledge

1. How do you keep your web design/development knowledge up to date?
2. Do you read any web development related blogs? Which ones? What do you like about these?
3. Do you participate in any web development related mailing lists? Which ones? What do you like about these?
4. What web-related conferences have you been to recently?

## Exercises

### Correct the errors in the following HTML mark up

<html>  
  <body>  
   <title>Company X</title>  
    <h1>Welcome to the Company X home page</h2>  
    <table width=100% bgcolor=ffffff border=0>  
    <td align=top><center>Latest News & Information</center>  
    <p>&nbsp;</p>  
    <p>This page provides the latest news   
    and information from Company X.</p>  
    </table>  
  </body>  
</html>

#### Errors included

1. There is no [document type](http://www.wdvl.com/Authoring/HTML/Validation/DTD.html) declaration
2. The title should appear between head elements
3. The closing heading tag is incorrect. It should be an h1. This would cause the whole document to be formatted at heading level 1.
4. The table [attribute values should be quoted](http://www.malibutelecom.fi/yucca/qattr.html)
5. The table background colour, bgcolor, should be expressed as #ffffff or #fff or better still, presentation should be handled in a stylesheet
6. The table cell, td, needs to be enclosed by a table row, tr
7. Top is not a valid attribute for align. It is an attribute of valign, and valign is a deprecated attribute in XHTML.
8. The center element is deprecated. Use a stylesheet for presentation
9. There is no closing table cell element, /td
10. An [HTML entity](http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/sgml/entities.html), &amp;, should replace the ampersand in Latest News and Information
11. The paragraph containing the non-breaking space entity, &nbsp;, should be removed. These are frequently generated by WYSIWYG HTML editors and unnecessarily bloat code
12. A smart candidate may suggest a more descriptive page title or the use of meta data to increase the chances of the page being usefully indexed by search engines.

### Correct the errors in the following stylesheet

body {   
    color: #000000  
    background-color: #ffffff  
    font-face: "Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"  
    font-size: "medium"  
}  
code pre {   
    color: #000000  
    background-color: #ffffff  
    font-face: "monospace"  
    font-size: "small"  
}  
.footer {   
    color: #666666  
    background-color: #ffffff  
    font-face: "Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"  
    font-size: "tiny"  
}

#### Errors included

1. Each property/value pair needs to have a semi-colon separator (not needed for the last pair)
2. Font-face is not a valid property. Font-family should be used
3. Property values do not need to be quoted
4. A comma should be used between the selectors code and pre
5. Tiny is not a valid value for the font-size property