Week 1 Notes

* The worldwide web uses http which stands for “hypertext transfer protocol.” This protocol allows you to use hyperlinks on documents to take you to other documents and applications.
* URL = uniform resource locator
* When someone looks for a document on the web, they send a request to the web server which is the database that holds the file. The file has an IP address
* The name of a website is bought and becomes the domain name (example www.mycompany.com).
* HTML and CSS are Front-end languages. (from user computer)
* Python and PHP are back-end languages.
* Actual files are stored in Web servers, which are back-end.
* Principle: accessibility and efficiency
* HTML = Hyper Text Markup Language
* The <head> tag tells about the page, not what’s on the page.
* Parent-child elements.
  + Indent child elements.
  + <header> are things that would be found on multiple pages under a domain (e.g. company logo or menu)
    - <nav> holds the menu and navigation links. Holds hyperlink elements (<a>)
  + <main> will hold content that are unique to each page.
  + <body> will display all the content within it.
  + <footer> will show thing at the bottom of the page. Will remain the same from one page to another.
* Attributes are additional information inside a tag.
* Semantics describes elements that describe what type of content you are adding to the page.

**CSS**

* Cascading Style Sheets
  + Cascading means that it can apply to multiple pages.
* The language used to style a website.
* CSS Zen Garden
* In-line CSS: not favored because it is unreusable on multiple pages
* Better to keep CSS file and HTML file separate.
  + Different webpages can have the same CSS style.