WEBDEVTUTS NOTES

150729

DOM – document object model.

HTML validation –

<http://validator.w3.org/> - W3C HTML Validation Service

Validating helps to insure that your HTML will be displayed correctly in all of your browsers.

Charset Validation:

Be sure to set your character set so as not to have an invalid character set warning during HTML validation.

Use the charset meta tag here: <meta charset="UTF-8">

Block Level Elements:

Block level elements divide the page into sepearte blocks so that elements live in their respective places on the screen based on the type of element.

<div></div>

Anchor Elements:

Relative vs Absolute URL:

Absolute – Provides the full domain of the link destination starting with protocol, http:// . Without the protocol, the browser will be looking for a file name ‘www.xyz.com’ rather than an absolute URL.

Relative – Only point to a file path for a page or asset that exists in your site folder structure. Think about the command line. ‘..’ will take you back one directory level. Add ‘..’ to every relative path for every directory that you need to back out of.

Title attribute: Adding a title attribute to your link (<a href=”” title=””></a>) allows you to add a tag to the link that will display the text added to the title attribute.

Anchor Links:

Use the id=”” attribute to designate a DOM element as an anchor.

Reference the DOM element with the id attribute setting the link destination as “#id” e.g. id=”Jason” –

a href=”#Jason”.

Images:

‘src’ attribute can take a relative or absolute path to an image.

‘alt’ attribute is alternative text that can be shown if the image doesn’t load. ‘alt’ will optimize the search for images in your site, you want to add a descriptive text for this attribute, one that will be applicable to your site and will aid your web visibility.

Tables:

‘tr’ – Table Row

‘th’ – Table Headings

‘td’ – Tabular Data

Forms:

Forms have inputs and each input has a particular type.

Type Submit = text, password, submit

Method =”” Method attributes takes a value of ’Post’ or ‘GET’

Value= This can also be used to set the text value for your submit button.

Query String – starts with a question mark, is the point in

Field Sets used to group related inputs. <fieldset></fieldset>

Legend is denoted by <legend></legend>. The legend will be rendered above the form and can read as a form caption.

Labels denoted by <label></label>.

Labels take a for attribute (for=””), the for attribute takes the id for the input that is associated with label.

Placeholder attribute is an html5 element that allows you to place dummy text into the text field.

Reset and submit are elements that display as buttons.

Radio Buttons:

By using the same value for your radio button ‘name=””’ attribute you can creating a group (choices) so that users can select one from the group of radio buttons.

Select Elements:

The select elements has option elements that allow you to populate a menu for selecting one of the options that you create.

<select>

<option>…</option>

</select>

Date Input:

You can limit the date parameters that your user can enter by using the min attribute (min=””). The format of the min attribute must be entered in as year-month-day (min=”####-##-##”)

Range Input:

Range take a min and max attribute in order to set the parameters for the scale.

Discussion of Client Side Validation:

Client side technologies shouldn’t be the only resource that is used to validate user inputs.