**Lecture1: HTML and CSS**

* Internet and WWW, TCP, IP stateless, TCP stateful, Multiplexing, HTTP status code, MIME
* URL – protocol, host, path
* Element – each tag and its content
* Relative URL - Absolute URL
* Block level element – always starts on a new line and it takes full width available
  + div, h1 – h6, p, form,
  + hr – line to separate section (block)
* Semantic elements – A element clearly tells its meaning to both the browser and the developer
  + section, header, footer, nav, aside, article, form
  + Non-semantic example – div, span
* Inline elements – Element does not start on a new line and only takes width as necessary.
  + span, a /anchor – links, href – can be absolute or relative URL/, img
* br – forces a line break in the middle of a block element – Don’t overuse br. Should not be used to separate paragraphs or used multiple times in a row to create spacing
* em - emphasized text – usually rendered in italic
* strong – string emphasized text (usually, rendered in bold)
* Definition list: dl, dt – list of definition - block, dd
* Quotations: q – In addition, allows us to apply CSS styles. Blockquote
* Special characters - <>. TM, Copy marks
* Computer code - <code>
* Preformatted text - <pre>, it preserves both space and line break
* Abbr,
* Table – don’t use tables for layout
  + Table has semantics, it should be used only to represent actual data.
  + Instead of tables, use div, widths/margin, floats, flexbox, grid etc to perform layout

**Lecture2: CSS for Styling**

HTML is for content, the information on the page

CSS is for presentation, how to display the page,

Keeping the content separate from the presentation is very important web design principle.

Styles get inherited from containing element

**Selector**

* Select multiple elements separated by commas p, h1, h2
* #id .class
* When 2 style set conflict for same element, latter style takes precedence
* selector1 selector2 – all selector2 inside a selector1 on the page
* selector1 -> selector2 – selector2 is direct child of selector1

Style order: browser default, external style uses link tag, internal style on header, inline

Multiple class can be assigned to element. Override last. Margin collapse

Id - unique for ach element, class use to group some elements and give a style to only that group

Lecture3: CSS for Page Layout

Lecture4: HTML5 Forms

HTML form allows the user to send data to the server.

var patt = /^[0-9]{2}(?:[0-9]{9}|-[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{6})$/;

patt.test('22-333-666666'); // true

Lecture5: JS Intro

Lecture6: JS Environment

Lecture7: Score, Closure and Encapsulation

Lecture8: Modules and Objects

Lecture9: Inheritance and Classes

Lecture10: jQuery

Lecture11: Event handling