HTML: HyperText Markup Language

Old HTML: browser wars

Crazy HTML resulting from direct competition

HTML4: more standardized (internet explorer was still odd man out)

XHTML: an attempt to fix the structure and is structured strictly in XML

Error handling is well defined

Both web devs and browsers said no, it was kind of “skipped”

HTML5: a compromise between XHTML

Error handling, not xml based

Defines a “living standard” – no actual version, just kind of evolves

W3C: WWW Consortium- was the group in charge of old html, html4 and xhtml

WHATWG: Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group- in charge of HTML5

Google, Mozilla, ect… all the big players working together

Separation of concerns

HTML- Structure and semantics, text content

CSS- Appearance, layout and general presentation

Javascript- Dynamic clientside behavior

Anything that changes on the page without getting a new webpage

HTML syntax:

<tagname attributename = “attributevalue”>

Contents

</tagname>

Global attributes: title, class, id, style, “on \_\_\_” event handlers

Id: mainly used as an identifier for CSS and Javascript

Scope is always limited to the current page

Class: a grouping of elements for CSS and Javascript to target

Title: hover tool tip text

Resource: Mozilla Developer Network

For Boolean options

Name = “name”

Can shorthand to: name

HTTP request

Uses dns to translate url into ip address

The actual http request is: “GET /index.html”

^ referred to as method or verb

Forms use POST, not GET

POST /index.html

(responsebody)

Name = Lee, employer = Rev

Query string

At the end of a URL we can put ?name=value at the end of the URL

CSS: cascading style sheet

Syntax

Table, th, td {

Border: 1px solid black

}

“Table, th, td” is the selector

The whole thing is a rule

“Border” is a property

“1px solid black” are values

Selectors

\* - all elements

tag – all elements with tag

.class - all with class (all class = “login-form”)

#id - the one with id

[attr=val] - all with attribute set to value

Selector combinators

Comma- or

Concat (smush 2 selectors together)- and

> - parent🡪child relation

(space) - ancestor 🡪 descendent

+ - next sibling

~ any sibling

Psudo class- comes at the end of selector

:valid

:invalid

:link

:visited

:active

:focus

:hover

:nth-child

:first-child

:last-child

Psudo element

::before

::after

::selection

User-agent styles: user’s browser defaults

Author styles: CSS included on documents

External styles

<head>

<link rel = “stylesheet” href = “main.css”>

</head>

Internal styles

<head>

<link rel = “stylesheet” href = “main.css”>

<style>

P{font-weight:bold;}

</style>

</head>

In-line styles: done in the body

The cascade

1. Importance (bad) - !important
2. Specificity
   1. More ids wins
      1. More class wins
         1. More tags wins
3. Source order