

Lecture Notes: HTML

Vocabulary:

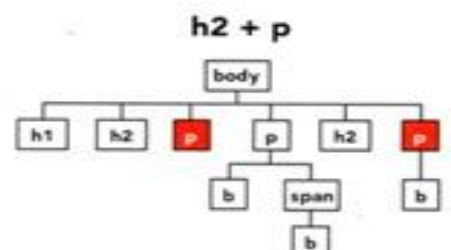
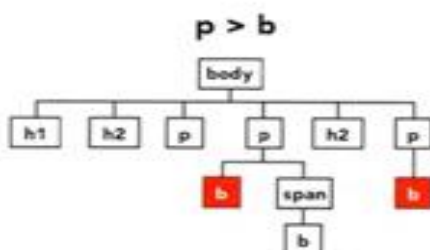
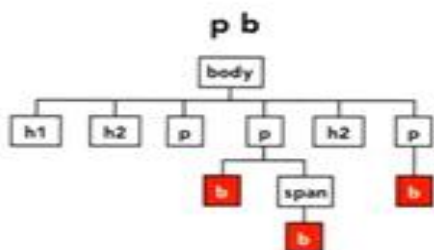
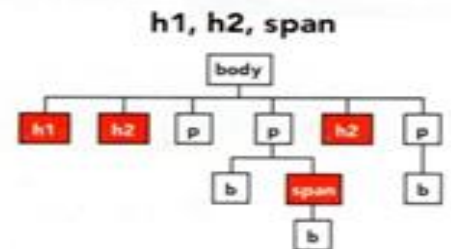
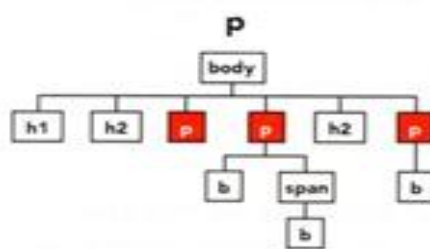
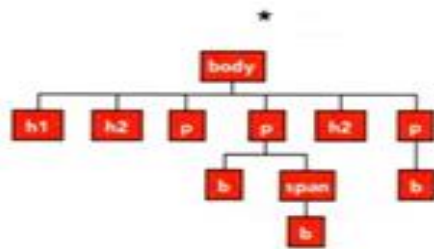
- *Deprecated* is another term for to “make obsolete”.
- *Elements* are distinct items in a web page, and are delineated within a web page with *tags*.
- *Tags* are used to mark elements.
- A *two-sided tag* has an opening and closing tag which contains text or another element.
- A *one-sided tag* is an empty element that uses the syntax → <element />.
- *Whitespace* includes blank spaces, tabs, or line breaks (web browsers ignore).
- *URL* is a *Uniform Resource Locator*.
- The server name portion of a URL is called the *Domain Name*. They include a hierarchy of names, separated by a period with the top level appearing at the end. This top level domain, called an *Extension*, indicates the general audience supported by a web server (.com, .edu, etc.).
- *Contextual Selectors*. "Contextual selectors" in CSS allow you to specify different styles for different parts of your document. You can assign styles directly to specific HTML tags, or you can create independent classes and assign them to tags in the HTML.
- *Parent* Element is an element that contains one or more other elements or *child elements*.
- *Sibling* Elements share the same parent.
- *Node Relationships*. The nodes in the node tree have a hierarchical relationship to each other. The terms parent, child, and sibling are used to describe the relationships. In a node tree, the top node is called the root (or root node). Every node has exactly one parent, except the root (which has no parent) A node can have several children. Siblings (brothers or sisters) are nodes with the same parent.
- *Descendant Elements* are all descended from a common parent.
- *Specificity* is the rule of the thumb, all things being equal, the more specific style is applied instead of the more general style when in conflict. If 2 style rules have equal specificity, the last one prevails.
- *Inheritance* is when element properties are passed from a parent element to its child.
- *Progressive Enhancement* places code conforming to older standards before newer standards to allow backward compatibility.
- *Inline element vs. Block element*: An inline element is a text-level element in which the content is placed in line or alongside other element content, a block element is an element that is displayed on a new line as a rectangular block in the box model.

Tables & Diagrams

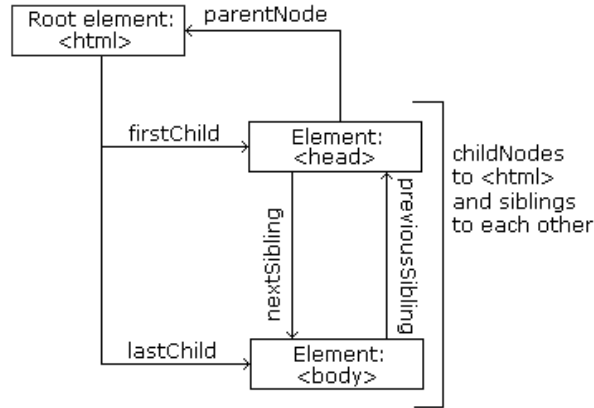
Contextual Selectors

*	Matches any element in the hierarchy.
e	Matches any element, e, in the hierarchy.
e1, e2, e3	Matches the group of elements e1, e2, e3...
e f	Matches any element, f, that is a descendant of an element, e.
e > f	Matches any element, f, that is a direct child of an element, e.
e + f	Matches any element, f, that is immediately preceded by a sibling element, e.
E ~ f	Matches any element, f, that is a sibling to an element, e.

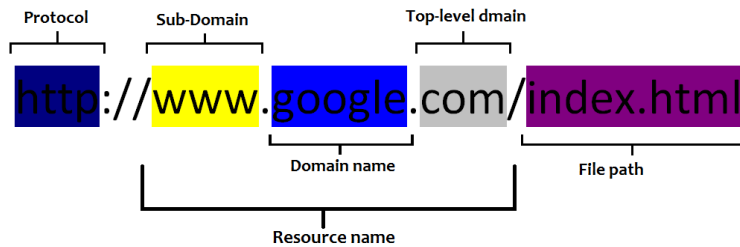
Examples of Contextual Selectors



Node Diagram



URL Diagram



Internet Protocols

Protocol:	Used to:
file	Access data on a user's computer
ftp	Access documents via FTP
http	Web Pages
https	Secure Web Pages
mailto	Open user email

Order of Importance: CSS

Author's inline styles	ACCESSED LAST
Author's embedded style sheet	↑
Author's external style sheet	↑
User defined styles	↑
Browser	ACCESSED FIRST