Extra Slides, week 1

CSE 190 M (Web Programming), Spring 2008
University of Washington

Reading: Chapter 1, sections 1.3 - 1.5

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Additional XHTML elements

Not needed for our homework, but useful nonetheless

Definition list: `<dl>`, `<dt>`, `<dd>`

dl represents a list of definitions of terms (block)
dt represents each term, and dd its definition

```
<dl>
    <dt>newbie</dt><dd>one who does not have mad skills</dd>
    <dt>own</dt><dd>to soundly defeat (e.g. "I owned that newbie!")</dd>
    <dt>frag</dt><dd>a kill in a shooting game</dd>
</dl>
```

newbie
    one who does not have mad skills
own
    to soundly defeat (e.g. "I owned that newbie!")
frag
    a kill in a shooting game

Computer code: `<code>`

code: a short section of computer code (usually rendered in a fixed-width font)

```
<p>
    The <code>ul</code> and <code>ol</code> tags make lists.
</p>
```

The `ul` and `ol` tags make lists.
Preformatted text: `<pre>`

*a large section of pre-formatted text (block)*

```
<pre>
  Steve Jobs speaks loudly
  reality distortion
  Apple fans bow down
</pre>
```

- displayed with exactly the whitespace / line breaks given in the text
- shown in a fixed-width font by default
- how would it look if we had instead enclosed it in code tags?

**Using `pre` and `code` together**

```
<pre><code>
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println("Hello, world!");
  }
</code></pre>
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
  System.out.println("Hello, world!");
}
```

- When showing a large section of computer code, enclose it in a `pre` to preserve whitespace and a `code` to describe the semantics of the content
### Embedding style sheets: `<style>`

```html
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    p { font-family: sans-serif; color: red; }
    h2 { background-color: yellow; }
  </style>
</head>
```

- CSS code can be embedded within the `head` of an HTML page
- this is considered bad style in this course (why?)
- linking to an external style sheet file is preferred, especially when you have many styles

### Inline styles: the `style` attribute

```html
<p style="font-family: sans-serif; color: red;">This is a paragraph</p>
```

- higher precedence than embedded or linked styles
- used for one-time overrides and styling a particular element
- this is considered bad style in this course (why?)

### Cascading style sheets

- it's called Cascading Style Sheets because the properties of an element `cascade` together in this order:
  - browser's default styles
  - external style sheet files (in a `<link>` tag)
  - internal style sheets (inside a `<style>` tag in the page's header)
  - inline style (the `style` attribute of the HTML element)
Inheriting styles (explanation)

body { font-family: sans-serif; background-color: yellow; }
p { color: red; background-color: aqua; }
a { text-decoration: overline underline; }
h2 { font-weight: bold; text-align: center; }

This is a heading.

A styled paragraph. Previous slides are available on the web site.

- a bullet list

- when multiple styles apply to an element, they are **inherited**
- a more tightly matching rule can override a more general inherited rule
- not all properties are inherited (notice link's color above)

**Styles that conflict**

p,h1,h2 { color: blue; font-style: italic; }
h2 { color: red; background-color: yellow; }

*This paragraph uses the first style above.*

*This heading uses both styles above.*

- when two styles set conflicting values for the same property, the latter style takes precedence