Extra Slides, week 2

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

Reading: Chapter 2, sections 2.4 - 2.6

Additional XHTML

Tags for adding metadata and icons to a page

Web page metadata: `<meta>`

information about your page (for a browser, search engine, etc.)

```
<meta name="description"
 content="Authors' web site for Building Java Programs." />
<meta name="keywords" content="java, textbook" />
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type"
 content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
```
HTML

- placed in the `head` of your XHTML page
- `meta` tags often have both the `name` and `content` attributes
  - some `meta` tags use the `http-equiv` attribute instead of `name`

`meta` element to aid browser / web server

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type"
 content="type of document (character encoding)" />
<meta http-equiv="refresh"
 content="how often to refresh the page (seconds)" />
</head>
```
HTML

- using the `Content-Type` gets rid of the W3C "tentatively valid" warning
  `<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />`
- the `meta refresh` tag can also redirect from one page to another:
  `<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5;url=http://www.bjp.com" />`
  - why would we want to do this? (example)

`meta` element to describe the page

```html
<head>
<meta name="author"
 content="web page's author" />
<meta name="revised"
 content="web page version and/or last modification date" />
<meta name="generator"
 content="the software used to create the page" />
</head>
                                                              HTML
```

- many <u>WYSIWYG</u> HTML editors (FrontPage, PageMaker, etc.) place their names in the `meta generator` tag (why?)

`meta` element to aid search engines

```html
<head>
<meta name="description"
 content="how you want search engines to display your page" />
<meta name="keywords"
 content="words to associate with your page (comma-separated)" />
</head>
                                                              HTML
```

- these are suggestions to search engines about how to index your page
- the search engine may choose to ignore them (why?)

Internet media ("<u>MIME</u>") types

classifications of data that travel over the internet

- sometimes when including resources in a page (style sheet, icon, multimedia object), we specify their type of data

MIME type	file extension
text/html	.html
text/plain	.txt
image/gif	.gif
image/jpeg	.jpg
video/quicktime	.mov
application/octet-stream	.exe

- Lists of MIME types: <u>by type</u>, <u>by extension</u>

Additional CSS

CSS Pseudo-classes

```css
a:link { color: #FF0000; }       /* unvisited link */
a:visited { color: #00FF00; }    /* visited link */
a:hover { color: #FF00FF; }      /* mouse over link */
a:active { color: #0000FF; }     /* selected link */
```
CSS

- `:active` : an activated or selected element
- `:focus` : an element that has the keyboard focus
- `:hover` : an element that has the mouse over it
- `:link` : a link that has not been visited
- `:visited` : a link that has already been visited
- `:first-letter` : the first letter of text inside an element
- `:first-line` : the first line of text inside an element
- `:first-child` : an element that is the first one to appear inside another

Pseudo-class example

```css
a:link { color: red; }
a:visited { color: green; }
a:hover { color: purple; background-color: yellow; }
a:active { color: blue; }
```
CSS

```html
<a href="http://www.google.com">Goooooogle</a>
```
HTML

<u>Goooooogle</u>

- How would we make unvisited links blue, only they are in a paragraph inside of the `div` with id `header` or id `footer`?

- answer:

```css
div#header p a:link, div#footer p a:link {
  color: blue;
}
```