

Document and Block Element Review

- ❖ In the previous slide set we covered the following elements
 - ◆ Which are Document Elements?
 - ◆ Which are Block Elements?
 - ◆ What is the function of each element?
 - ◆ Which is the biggest heading element?

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X/HTML: Inline -Text Markup Elements

- ❖ Some of the Inline Text Markup Elements

<u>Semantic Markup</u>	<u>Format Markup?</u>
◆ <code></code> Usually bold <code></code>	= Usually bold <code>abc</code>
◆ <code></code> Emphasize <code></code>	= Usually <i>italics</i> <code><i>abc</i></code>
◆ <code></code> Deleted text <code></code>	= Deleted text <code><s>abc</s></code>
◆ <code><ins></code> Inserted text <code></ins></code>	= Inserted text <code><u>abc</u></code>
◆ <code><sub></code> Subscript text <code></sub></code>	= Subscript text
◆ <code><sup></code> Superscript text <code></sup></code>	= Superscript text
◆ <code><mark></code> Marked text <code></mark></code>	= Marked text
◆ <code><small></code> Smaller text <code></small></code>	= Smaller text
◆ <code><abbr title="Japan"></code> JP <code></abbr></code>	= JP
- ❖ Break Line is an *Inline* and *Empty* Element
 - ◆ The line will break `
` or `
` here

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Inline Markup Example

```

1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. <html>
3.   <head>
4.     <title>Einstein Equation</title>
5.   </head>
6.   <body>
7.     <h2>
8.       Einstein Equation<br />
9.       <abbr title="Energy">E</abbr> =
10.      <abbr title="Mass">m</abbr>
11.      <abbr title="Speed of Light">c</abbr>
12.      <sup>2</sup>
13.    </h2>
14.  </body>
15. </html>
```

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X/HTML: Inline - Symantec Elements

- ❖ Computer Code Symantec Markup
 - ◆ `<code>` computer code `</code>` = usually monospaced
 - ◆ `<samp>` sample output `</samp>` = usually monospaced
 - ◆ `<kbd>` keyboard input `</kbd>` = usually monospaced
 - ◆ `<var>` variable markup `</var>` = usually italics
- ❖ Miscellaneous Inline Text Markup Elements
 - ◆ `<cite>` title of a work `</cite>` = usually italics
 - ◆ `` specifying text `` = no inherent formatting
 - ◆ `<pre>` preformatted text `</pre>` = monospaced and all white space displayed including multiple spaces, tabs, and new lines

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Quadratic Equation Solution

Solve: $x^2 - 2x = 35$

Step 1: Move all the terms to one side by subtracting 35 from both sides
 $x^2 - 2x - 35 = 0$

Step 2: Factor trinomial into product of two binomials
 $(x - 7)(x + 5) = 0$

Step 3: Set each factor to zero and solve.
 $(x - 7) = 0$ or $(x + 5) = 0$

Step 4: Solve for the two solutions
 $x_1 = 7$ and $x_2 = -5$

```

1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. <html>
3. <head>
4.   <title>Algebra Example</title>
5. </head>
6. <body>
7.   <h2>Quadratic Equation Solution</h2>
8.   <h3>Solve: <var>x</var><sup>2</sup> - 2<var>x</var> = 35 </h3>
9.   <p>Step 1: Move all the terms to one side by subtracting 35 from both sides<br>
10.  <strong><var>x</var><sup>2</sup> - 2<var>x</var> - 35 = 0 </strong></p>
11.  <p>Step 2: Factor trinomial into product of two binomials<br>
12.  <strong><var>x</var> - 7</strong><strong><var>x</var> + 5 = 0</strong></p>
13.  <p>Step 3: Set each factor to zero and solve.<br>
14.  <strong><var>x</var> - 7 = 0 </strong> or
15.    <strong><var>x</var> + 5 = 0</strong></p>
16.  <p>Step 4: Solve for the two solutions<br>
17.  <var>x</var><sub>1</sub> = 7 </strong> and
18.    <strong><var>x</var><sub>2</sub> = -5</strong></p>
19. </body>
20. </html>
    
```

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Character Encoding

- ❖ X/HTML Character encoding specifies the document character set used for webpage.
 - ◆ Standard US ASCII XHTML designation
 <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=us-ascii" />
 - ◆ Western European Languages XHTML designation
 <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
 - ◆ Unicode UTF-8 Recommended for X/HTML documents and includes character glyphs for all human languages
 <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
- ❖ HTML5 simplifies Character encoding meta tag
 <meta charset="utf-8">
- ❖ Language Specification uses <html> language attribute
 - ◆ <html lang="en"> Primary language in document is English
 - ◆ <html lang="es"> Primary language in document is Spanish
 - ◆ <html lang="ru"> Primary language in document is Russian
 - ◆ <html lang="ja"> Primary language in document is Japanese
 - ◆ <html lang="zh"> Primary language in document is Chinese

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Special Characters and Symbols

 < < > > & & " " © © Ñ Ñ ñ ñ ° ° • · ● ◎ ™ ™ » » &arr; ⇐ ± ± ¥ ¥ ® ® £ £ â å	 < > & " © Ñ ñ ° · ◎ ™ » ⇐ ± ¥ ® £ å	1. <!DOCTYPE html> <html lang="en"><head> 2. <meta charset="utf-8"> 3. <title>Character Encoding & Colors</title> 4. </head> 5. <body style="background-color: yellow; color: blue;"> 6. <h2>WebRate™</h2> 7. <h3>Today's Rates: 8. US\$ 100.00 = JP¥ 11,275 = UK£ 67.30</h3> 9. <p>Copyright © 2016 WebRate™ 10. Hågatña, Guam</p> 11. </body> 12. </html>
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WebRate™

Today's Rates:
 US\$ 100.00 = JPY 11,275 = UK£ 67.30

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Factoring Trinomial using AC Method

Assignment 1 - Part B:
Code the factoring shown as valid HTML5.

Solve: $6x^3 - 40x^2 + 56x$

Step 1: $2x [3x^2 - 20x + 28]$ Factor out anything common to all terms.

Step 2: $2x [3x^2 + (-20)x + 28]$ Write trinomial in standard form $ax^2 + bx + c$

Step 3: $2x [3x^2 + (-20)x + 28]$ Determine product of $a \cdot c = 3 \cdot 28 = 84$

Step 4: List all pairs of factors of $a \cdot c$. If $a \cdot c$ is negative, then factors have opposite signs. If $a \cdot c$ is positive, then factors have same signs. Sign of b determines sign of factors. Factors of 84 are: -1, -84 -4, -21 -6, -14 -7, -12
 Select factor pair such that their sum is b term = -20

Step 5: Split middle term b order factors as multiple of the a and c terms
 $2x [3x^2 + (-6)x + (-14)x + 28]$

Step 6: Factor out something common to first two terms.
 $2x [3x^2 + (-6)x + (-14)x + 28] \rightarrow 2x [3x(x - 2) + (-14)x + 28]$

Step 7: Factor out same binomial in last two terms.
 $2x [3x(x - 2) + (-14)(x - 2)]$

Step 8: Apply Distributive Law and convert trinomial into the product of two binomials and a monomial.
 $2x [(3x - 14)(x - 2)] \rightarrow 2x(3x - 14)(x - 2)$ This is the answer

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