



# Grade 9

## 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter

### Lesson 1

A bright mind is nothing without a humble heart



**UNITED**  
*in prayer*

**A bright mind is nothing without a humble heart**





# ATTENDANCE

PRESENT	ABSENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Sheet



**A bright mind is nothing without a humble heart**



How  
are  
you?



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**Let us have a  
short review  
of the things  
you learned  
from last  
school year.**



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**What is the latest version of HTML as of 2022?**

QUESTION

**1**

**Answer: HTML5**

**This refers to the declaration that specifies the HTML version being used and helps browsers render the web page correctly.**

QUESTION

2

**Answer: `<!DOCTYPE html>`**



**Give the 2 main parts of an HTML document?**

QUESTION

3

**Answers:**

1. `<head>`
2. `<body>`

**The tag that specifies the source (URL) of the script or image.**

QUESTION

4

**Answer: src**

**The attribute that provides an alternative text for an image, which will be displayed if the image fails to load.**

QUESTION

5

**Answer: alt**

**This tag is used to create hyperlinks, allowing users to navigate between different web pages.**

QUESTION

6

**Answer: <a>**

**What tag is used together with `<ol>` or `<ul>`?**

QUESTION

7

**Answer: `<li>`**

**What is the attribute used that specifies the URL of the page the link goes to?**

QUESTION

8

**Answer: href**

**This tag is used to  
contains the metadata  
about the HTML  
document.**

QUESTION

9

**Answer: <head>**

**This tag is used to  
contains the content  
of the HTML  
document.**

QUESTION

10

**Answer: <body>**





# What is XHTML?

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- XHTML is an acronym for eXtensible HyperText Markup Language.
- The "x" came from XML or eXtensible Mark-up Language.
- Though different from HTML, XHTML also uses the filename extension .html
- The content of the actual coding might change because of XHTML conventions but it still holds the same filename extension.

# What is the difference between XHTML and HTML?



- XHTML is stricter and cleaner version of HTML.
- Aimed to replace HTML.
- All new Web browsers support XHTML, because there came to a point that a huge amount of web pages have been written in the wrong syntax. Since web browsers still force to interpret HTML the way they could, sometimes the wrong syntax could still display a logically correct output.

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Wrong HTML Syntax</title>
<body>
<b>This text is still written in boldface. Right?
</body>
</html>
```

Identify the error/s in this HTML document



**Will the given  
example  
produce the  
correct output  
when opened in  
a browser?**



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# Time to code!

Using your gadgets, copy the code and save it as an html document, then open it in a browser.

What is the output?

```
asdfghijkl;  
kvjiad  
ilkdf
```



# Why XHTML?

The current market is composed of many different browser technologies. Some of them run on computers, some on mobile phones, even some on other hand-held devices. Not all of them have the capability to successfully interpret wrong HTML syntax. So, XHTML was developed to cater to the fast-paced growth of technology.



# Proper Nesting

Proper nesting of elements has been exemplified and XHTML elements must be properly nested. Proper nesting of elements would mean that, for example, if you were to make a piece of text appear in boldface and italics using `<b></b>` and `<i></i>` respectively.

You would need to close last the first tag you opened.

Identify the error in this statement:

***This text will appear in boldface and in italics***`</b></i>`

**Ans:** `<b><i>`**This text will appear in boldface and in italics**`</i></b>`

# Proper Tag Closing

Recall the container tags. Container tags have start and end tags; and end tags are defined by a slash. End tags are used to basically close the tag. XHTML requires proper closing of tags.

Identify the error in this statement:

**<p>XHTML requires proper closing of tags.**

**Ans. <p>XHTML requires proper closing of tags. </p>**

# Proper Tag Closing

Recall empty tags. Empty tags are stand-alone type of tags, they don't require an end tag. But since XHTML requires proper closing, things have changed a bit for empty tags. A slash defines end tags, thus, it simplifies closing. In the same sense, a slash will be used in empty tags for it to be properly closed. A slash is placed before the end of an angle bracket of a tag.

Identify the error in this statement:

```
<hr><br>
```

In XHTML, even empty tags have to be closed following given format.

**Ans.** `<hr /><br />`

# Elements in Lowercase Characters

XHTML elements MUST be written in lowercase characters.

Identify the error in this statement:

**<P>Elements should be written in lowercase.</P>**

**Ans. <p>Elements should be written in lowercase.</p>**

# One Root Element

All XHTML elements MUST be nested within one root element which is **<html></html>**. Therefore, the basic structure for the whole document is:

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>One Root</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <!-- body part goes here -->  
  </body>  
</html>
```

# Attributes in Lowercase Characters

All XHTML elements MUST be written in lowercase characters same as with the attributes.

Identify the error/s in the statement:

**<img SRC="violetFlower.jpg" />**

**Ans. **

# Quoted Values

Values of attributes are described as “usually enclosed in single and double quotes”. XHTML requires values to be quoted nevertheless.

Identify the error/s in the statement:

**<hr width=200 />**

**Ans. <hr width=“200” />**

# Forbidden Attribute Minimization

In HTML, there are attributes that don't need values; just like the *noshade* attribute of horizontal rules, *noresize* attributes of frames and checked attribute of checkboxes and radio buttons. But XHTML forbids such (also known as attribute minimization). In order to fix this, XHTML requires that type of attributes to have a value equal to its attribute name.

Identify the error/s in the statement:

**<hr noshade />**

**Ans. <hr noshade="noshade" />**



# Image Alternate Texts

Remember the *alt* attribute in images? It is used to display an alternate text of the text that appears when the mouse hovers over the image and when the image cannot be displayed. In XHTML, image alternative texts are now mandatory. In cases where the image is only for decoration purposes, you can provide it a *null* value by using a space.

Ex. ``

Identify the error/s in the statement:

``

Ans. ``

# Amperstands in URLs

Amperstands are usually used in URLs to carry variables. In XHTML, it is required to escape this using the special character entity (*&amp;*). On Web browser screens, it is of course displayed as amperstands.

Identify the error/s in the statement:

```
<a href="dataLibrary.php?page=12&style=green">link</a>
```

**Ans.**

```
<a href="dataLibrary.php?page=12&ampstyle=green">link</a>
```

# Contents within Block-Level Elements

In XHTML Strict, you cannot just put content directly inside `<body></body>`. Contents must be placed within `<p></p>`, `<ol></ol>`, *etc.* (also known as block-level elements). Another good reason to put `<span></span>` and `<div></div>` into practice.

Identify the error/s in the statement:

**`<body> Put chunk of text here.</body>`**

**Ans. `<body> <div>Put chunk of text here.</div></body>`**

Any  
Questions



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**How can you apply the  
lesson in your activities  
as a student?  
(Practical/actual application)**



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## **Assignment:**

- 1. Choose a FREE web hosting site where you can publish your web page.**
- 2. Learn how to publish a web page.**



# Graded Activity #1

1. Open your browser and type the link (<https://forms.office.com/r/3pNZNvJ8aQ>) in the address bar.
2. Read and follow the instructions carefully.
3. You are given 5 minutes to answer.



# THANK YOU!



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