#### **Announcements**

- 1. Class webpage:
  - Have you been reading the announcements?
  - Lecture slides and coding examples will be posted
- 2. Install Komodo Edit on your computer right away.
- 3. Bring laptops to next class session!

## Recall: How Browser gets Web Page

- You type "http://www.cs.umd.edu/~fpe/example.html" into your browser
- Your browser sends request to DNS server to look up the IP Address for www.cs.umd.edu.
- 3. The DNS server's response contains the IP address
- Browser sends HTTP "GET" request to web server located at this IP Address
- Web server's response contains HTTP header and the HTML file you requested
- 6. Browser interprets the HTML file and renders the page

# Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

# Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

#### Options for protocol:

- http
- https
- ftp
- File
- Many others...

#### Other possibilities:

Using IP address instead of domain name:

```
http://163.122.8.150/webpage.html
```

Specifying port number:

```
http://www.blah.com:80/webpage.html
```

– Query String:

```
http://www.blah.com/webpage.html?name=Fred&age=25
```

Fragment Identifier:

```
http://www.blah.com/webpage.html#section2
```

## HTML, CSS, JavaScript

HTML is used to define the structure of the page CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) used to define the style of the page Javascript will be used to make webpage interactive

#### **Great online tutorials:**

- http://www.htmldog.com/
- http://www.w3schools.com/
- These links are on class webpage under "Resources"

## HyperText Markup Language (HTML)

- Simple language used to define web pages
- Web browser "interprets" the HTML and "renders" the web page
- Standards maintained by W3C (World Wide Web Consortium)
  - Led by Tim Berners-Lee
  - http://www.w3.org/Consortium/

### **Evolution of HTML**

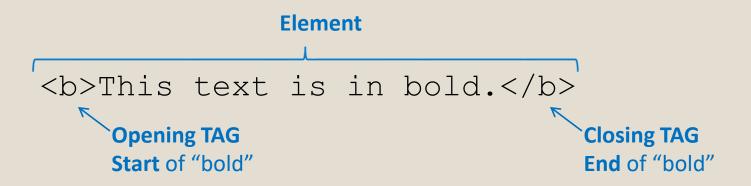
History of HTML:

http://www.html5code.com/tutorials/a-brief-history-of-html/

- Most up-to-date version: HTML 5
  - Not fully supported by all browsers
  - We will use this for class
  - We will not be using any "advanced" features

## HTML Tags and Elements

- Tags specify how portions of your document will be structured
- Most tags must be used in pairs (opening and closing tags)
- An element is a section that is demarked by a corresponding pair of tags



# **Solitary Tags**

#### Some tags are solitary:

```
<hr /> Horizontal Rule
```

<br /> Line break

### HTML 5 Skeleton

- All HTML 5 web pages **must** have these features
- Let's talk about what we see here (next slide...)

### HTML 5.0 Skeleton

#### <!DOCTYPE html>

Tells the browser what language we will use

## Creating HTML Files

- HTML code is just "text"
  - Could use ANY text editor
  - We prefer tool like "Komodo Edit"
    - Knows HTML and detects many mistakes
    - Automatically fills in certain details
    - Formats code nicely (auto-indentation, nice colors, etc.)
    - Many advanced features
    - Install it on your machine right away!
  - In this class, you may NOT use a web authoring tool that automatically generates HTML for you!

### Komodo Edit Demo

Let's create a new HTML page using the built-in "template" for HTML-5.

The template is incomplete! We'll need to modify the <a href="https://www.needing.com/red/">httml></a> opening tag:

and let's not forget to put this in the "head" section:

# HTML Ignores "White Space"

What happens when we enter the following as the "body" of a web page?

one two three

four five

six

seven

# **Examples of Tags**

All examples from class will be on the class webpage.

- Paragraphs.html
- Headings.html
- OtherTags.html
- Where can we find a list of all available tags?

### **HTML Validation**

- HTML 5 standard is very strict
- Code must be "validated": <a href="http://validator.w3.org">http://validator.w3.org</a>
  (Link is also on Resources section of class webpage)
- Why is validation important?

Let's try validating some of our examples...