

# Geography 485L/585L Weekly Breakdown

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# Chapter 1

## Goals and Objectives

Internet mapping technologies are an important component of geospatial data capture, sharing, visualization, and delivery. This course provides a survey of current and emerging internet and geospatial interoperability standards, technologies, and capabilities. The emphasis of the work in this class will be hands-on experience in four critical aspects of Internet-enabled mapping:

- The basic concepts behind web development and web mapping technologies that enable the delivery of maps and mapped data through web browsers
- The Open Standards that facilitate the exchange of map images and geospatial data over the internet
- The use of published standards-based services in desktop mapping applications that implement those standards
- The deployment of standards-based geospatial map and data services that other systems and users may make use of

The specific class objectives that relate to these activities and departmental curriculum objectives for undergraduate and graduate students in the Geography Department include the following:

- Students will understand the concepts geospatial data and service interoperability
- Students will be able to define the specific requirements of a particular analysis or project and identify the interoperability standards that are capable of meeting those requirements
- Students will be knowledgeable in the core technologies that they may use to produce their own internet-enabled mapping capabilities
- Students will understand the strengths and limitations of current internet mapping technologies for generating cartographically effective map products.

The weekly goals, objectives and assignments are outlined below



## Chapter 2

# Week 1 - Introductions, Course Outline & Web Concepts

This week we will review the content and structure for the course and spend some time getting to know each other. Following this we will spend some time setting up some of the tools that you will be using for the course in developing your portfolio of materials.

### Class Prep

- [Wikipedia article - History of the World Wide web](#)
- [Lynda.com tutorials](#)
  - *Web Design Fundamentals*
    - \* Introduction
    - \* 1. Exploring Web Design
  - *Version Control for Everyone*
    - \* Introduction
    - \* 1. Introducing Version Control
    - \* 2. Version Control Basics
    - \* 3. Setting Up Your First Project

### Reference Materials

[Class Syllabus](#)

## Weekly Milestone - Creating Your GitLab Project and First Web Page

Developing content to go onto the web has evolved from a solitary effort to one where teams work together in developing components of larger web sites. These teams need to have a variety of tools to enable their work. Some of the most important tools enable code sharing with the team, and in projects based on the [Open](#)

Source software model the rest of the world. The [GitHub](#) web platform uses the [Git](#) distributed [version control](#) system to enable sharing of code and hosting static web pages based on that shared code.

You will be using a private [GitHub](#) repository to build your class portfolio during the course. If you would like to make your portfolio available publicly you can also use GitHub as the platform for providing that public access. Regardless of your decision about providing public access to your portfolio, you will learn how version control operates, and how to provide comments and keep notes on your work and comment on the work of others (this will be part of our peer review process).

While the work we do this and next week will be directly through the editor integrated into the GitHub system, you will eventually need to install a desktop application (such as the [SourceTree](#) application recommended for the class) that allows you to develop your web pages on your local computer and then update the files on the GitHub system when you want to share a new version. Also, you can't add things like images to your web pages until you are adding them to a local repository on your computer and then sending them GitHub.

For this milestone we will walk through the process of creating your repository in GitHub, creating your first web page, previewing that page on your local computer, changing the page, and updating the page on LoboGit. For this milestone we will do this as a manual process which we will streamline in the coming weeks.

### Step 1 - Create Your GitHub Account and Portfolio Repository

For your work in this class you will build your portfolio within an organization (<https://github.com/UNM-GEOG-485-585>) within GitHub that has been created for the class. The first step in the process of creating your portfolio is to create a new *repository* in GitHub within which you will put your portfolio materials for sharing within the class. Please follow the following steps to create your repository:

1. Go to the [GitHub homepage](#) and follow the onscreen instructions for creating a new account. If you already have an account you can skip this step.
2. Come to the front of the class and tell me your GitHub username so that I can add you to the organization and create your repository for you within the organization.

### Step 2 - Create Your First Web Page

To create your first web page within your portfolio repository you need to first enter your repository, add a new file, modify its contents, and commit your modifications back to the repository to save your changes.

1. Go to the class organization page ((<https://github.com/UNM-GEOG-485-585> - logging in if necessary) and click on your repository name in the list.
2. On the page that comes up listing the files in your repository, click the “New File” button above the list of files.
3. Enter the name of the file that you are creating as “hello-world.html”
4. Enter the following text into the text entry area under the filename field.

```

1 <html>
2   <head>
3   </head>
4   <body>
5     Hello World !!!
6   </body>
7 </html>
```

5. Add a brief comment (such as “Created hello-world.html from provided text”) in the first field under the “Commit new file” title. You can optionally add a more detailed description in the next field if you like.



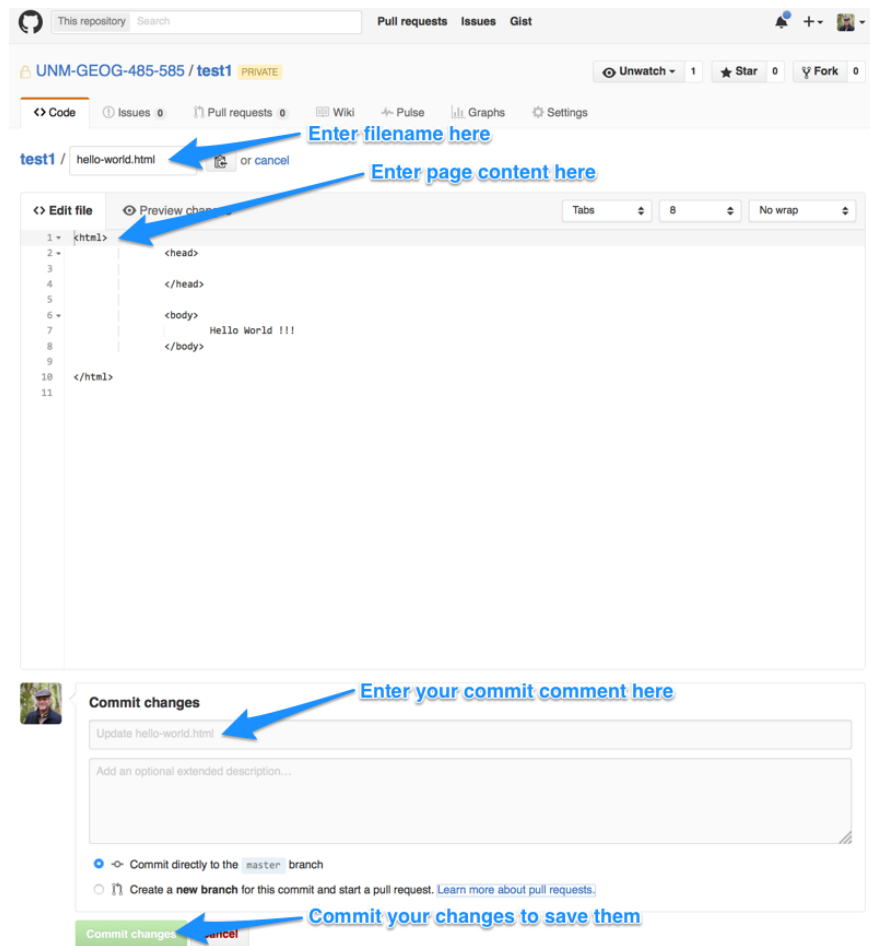


Figure 2.1: GitHub file creation/editor page

6. Keep the default option to “Commit directly to the master branch”
7. Click the “Commit New File” button to commit your change and save the file

### Step 3 - Preview Your Web Page in a Browser

While we will later discuss strategies for hosting your web content on a system (GitHub for example) that supports direct access by web clients, to preview the web page you just created you need to download the repository to your local computer where you can open the locally stored file in a browser.

1. Go to the class organization page ((<https://github.com/UNM-GEOG-485-585> - logging in if necessary) and click on your repository name in the list.
2. On the page that comes up listing the files in your repository, click the “Download Zip” button above the list of files. You may be prompted to provide a download location - if not you will need to find the default download location. Often it is the “Downloads” folder in your home directory.
3. Extract the contents of the downloaded .zip file using the appropriate utility program on your computer. On Macs and Windows computers this functionality is available through right-clicking on the file name in their respective file browsers.
4. Once you have extracted the contents of the zip file open the `hello-world.html` file that you created in a web browser - typically if you double-click on the file it will open in your default browser. You can also open it from within your browser of choice by using the “Open File” (or similar) option in the browser’s file menu.
5. Confirm that the display resembles something like the following:

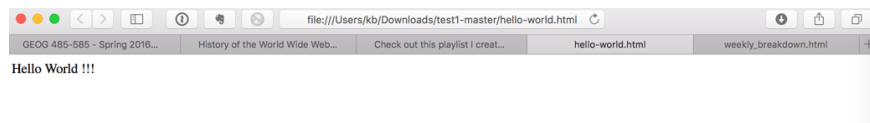


Figure 2.2: Sample `hello-world.html` file when viewed in a web browser

6. If the page does not appear as you like, edit it on GitHub and repeat 2-5 above until you see something like the sample figure.

## Chapter 3

# Week 2 - Module 2a - Web-based Mapping Clients: HTML, CSS & Javascript

This week we will begin to build our foundation for developing material to be shared over the Internet via the World Wide Web. In particular we will cover the basic process of web development, define the parts of a web page, and spend some time learning about the different *languages* and define the key components of a web page: its structure, presentation, and behavior.

The presentation of information over the Internet is dependent upon the use of standards that have been developed for defining the *structure*, *presentation*, and *behavior* of content. This week we will begin working with the key technologies that define these three components of web content.

These concepts will be illustrated through reference to several simple web pages which are progressively modified to integrate all three of these components.

### *Expected Outcomes*

By the end of this class module you should understand the following:

- The basic process of web development
- The parts of a web page
- The role of the three web page components: *structure*, *presentation*, and *behavior*
- Be able to write your own basic web page with your own content and make it available over the web

### *Key Concepts*

- Parts of a web page
- Structure = X/HTML
- Presentation = CSS
- Behavior = Javascript
- Iterative Development

## Class Prep

- [Lynda.com tutorials](#)
  - *Web Design Fundamentals*
    - \* 3. Getting Started
    - \* 4. Getting Started
  - *Version Control for Everyone*
    - \* 5. Basic Project Sharing
    - \* Conclusion
- Duckett, Jon, and Larsen, Rob. *Beginning HTML and CSS*. Somerset, NJ, USA: John Wiley & Sons, 2013. ProQuest ebrary. Web. 28 December 2015. This book is available online through the [University Library](#) - Chapters 1, 7, 10

## Reference Materials

- Duckett, Jon, and Larsen, Rob. *Beginning HTML and CSS*. Somerset, NJ, USA: John Wiley & Sons, 2013. ProQuest ebrary. Web. 28 December 2015. This book is available online through the [University Library](#) - Chapters 2,3,4 and 8

## Weekly Milestone - Create a More Complex Web Page and Style It

This week's milestone activity takes you through the process of creating two more web pages in preparation for next week's work with the Google Maps API in developing your first web mapping page. These pages will be:

1. A *home page* for your portfolio that will be the access point for all of the materials you create ([template/preview](#)), and
2. Your first web page containing materials related to this *milestone* assignment ([template/preview](#)).

*Step 1* - Open the *home page* [template](#) linked above in your web browser and open the [preview](#) in a second tab or window so that you can view both at the same time.

*Step 2* - Copy the code in the home page [template](#) into a new text file named `index.html` on your computer.

*Step 3* - Open the *milestone* assignment [template](#) linked above.

*Step 4* - Copy the code in the template into a new text file named `milestone_02.html` on your computer.

*Step 5* - After you have saved the `index.html` and `milestone_02.html` files to your hard drive open them up in your browser to see what they look like when read through a web browser.

*Step 6* - Add your responses to the following questions to the `milestone_02.html` document. - note: it is a good practice when you are developing a web page to make small changes, save them, and preview the page to make sure that you have not made an error in your code before adding the next item. Practice this by adding each answer, saving your page and previewing it and correcting any errors in your code before going onto the next question.

**Question 1** From examining the display of `index.html` in your web browser and the structure of the source code in the page, what effect (if any) does the white space (i.e. tabs, blank lines, multiple spaces) have on what is displayed in the browser?

**Question 2** How are the

`<h1>`

and

`<h2>`

elements from the source code displayed differently in the browser?

**Question 3** What type of element would you use to create additional list elements in either the “topic” or “data type” (`<ul>`) lists on the page.

*Step 7* - Flesh out the `index.html` page that you created above (*Step 2*) with information specific to you based upon the content areas in the page. After making sure that your `index.html` and `milestone_02.html` are in the same directory, add a *relative* link to your `milestone_02.html` file to the “milestones” section of your `index.html` page by modifying the line

```
<p><a href="">Milestone 2</a></p>
```

to look like this

```
<p><a href="milestone_02.html">Milestone 2</a></p>
```

Save your change and test it in the browser by clicking the link on your `index.html` page in the browser. If it successfully opens your `milestone_02.html` page you have properly built your link.

*Step 8* - Copy your `hello-world.html` file from *Milestone 1* into the same directory as your `index.html` file and modify the existing line in your `index.html` file

```
<p><a href="">Hello World</a></p>
```

to link to your `hello-world.html` file (follow the same pattern you used in *Step 7* above).

*Step 8* - Make a copy of your `index.html` page by copying the content of the page and pasting it into a new document named `index_styled.html`.

Experiment with some of the styling capabilities described in Dave Raggett’s “Adding a Touch of Style” page (<http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/Guide/Style.html>) on `index_styled.html` page you created above. Make at least three stylistic changes to the `index_styled.html` page. Add a link to your `index_styled.html` page to your home page (`index.html`) under the `milestones` section.

*Step 9* - Transfer your created files `index.html`, `milestone_02.html`, and `index_styled.html` to your GitHub repository (created in *Milestone 1*). Of course you could do this by copying and pasting the content of your files into corresponding files in GitHub (but that would not be very efficient or satisfying), but you should probably experiment with [SourceTree](#) as demonstrated in this week’s Lynda.com video tutorial as a way to work locally and transfer your files to GitHub for remote access and sharing.