Announcements

http://www.infoq.com/news/2015/06/nuclide

HTML5 Geolocation API

- Example: Geolocation.html
- Example (in CS server): http://www.cs.umd.edu/~nelson/classes/utilities/Geolocation.html
- Reference:
 - http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_geolocation.asp

HTML5 Local Storage API

- localStorage → stores data with no expiration date
- To store data:
 - localStorage.setItem("name", "Mary");
- To retrieve data:
 - localStorage.getItem("name");
- You can only store strings. You store objects you could use JSON.stringify
- sessionStorage → equivalent to localStorage, but data is deleted when the browser is closed
- Example: TodoList.html
- To clean localStorage
 - Right click on page in Chrome
 - Select "Inspect element"
 - Select "Console"
 - Type "window.localStorage.clear()"
- Reference: http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5 webstorage.asp

- Allows JavaScript to interact with the browser
- window object
 - Represents the window
 - Window size properties (Chrome/Firefox)
 - window.innerWidth
 - window.innerHeight
 - Functions
 - window.open()
 - window.close()
 - window.moveTo()
 - window.resizeTo()
- Example:
 - http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/tryit.asp?filename=tryjsref_win_resizeto

- Navigator object
 - Constains information about the browser
- Properties
 - appName → browser's name
 - platform → platform browser is compiled
 - product → engine name of the browswer
 - userAgent → header sent by browser to server
 - onLine → whether browser is online
- Example: Navigator.html

- History object
 - Constains URLs visited by user
 - Part of the window object
- Functions
 - history.back() → like clicking on back button
 - History.forward() → like clickin forward button
- Example: Navigator.html

- Location object
 - Constains URLs visited by user
- Properties
 - href → URL of current page
- Functions
 - location.assign → loads a new document
 - History.forward() → like clickin forward button
- Example: Location.html

Alternate Style Sheets

- You can have alternate style sheets that are accessible via the browser
- **Example:** stylesheetsAlt.html, stylesheetsAltA.css, stylesheetAltB.css
- Note: we use Firefox (View→Page Style)
- In Chrome is not that straightforward

Clear Property

- An element that follows a floated element will be placed next to the floated element if possible
- If you want an element to sit below (and not next to it) then use the clear property on the element
- You can set the clear property to left, right, both
 - Implies elements "sits below" elements floated on left, right or both
- Example: float.html

Page Layouts

1-Column

- Use % to make column width flexible
- Example:
 - oneColumnPageLayout.html, oneColumnPageLayout.css

2-Column

- When designing your pages it will help you to set borders
- Notice how block elements (e.g., div) float around each other
- Example: twoColumnPageLayout.html,twoColumnPageLayout.css

3-Column

- Define the width of columns using %
- The total percentage should add to a 100
- Make each column float to left
- Example: threeColumnPageLayout.html, threeColumnPageLayout.css

Favicon

- Icon that appears next to the websites' URL in the address bar
- Example: http://www.umd.edu/
- You also see them when you bookmark a page
- In the resources section of the class web page you can find a link to a favicon generator
- Example: FaviconExample.html

"Like" Facebook BUTTON

Just paste and cut the following

```
<iframe src="http://www.facebook.com/widgets/like.php?href=YOUR_WEB_SITE"
    style="border:none; height:2.5em; padding-left: 34em">
</iframe>
```

Ldap access web directory

http://www.cs.umd.edu/faq/ldaphtaccess.html

Firebug

Firefox Debugger

Site: http://getfirebug.com/