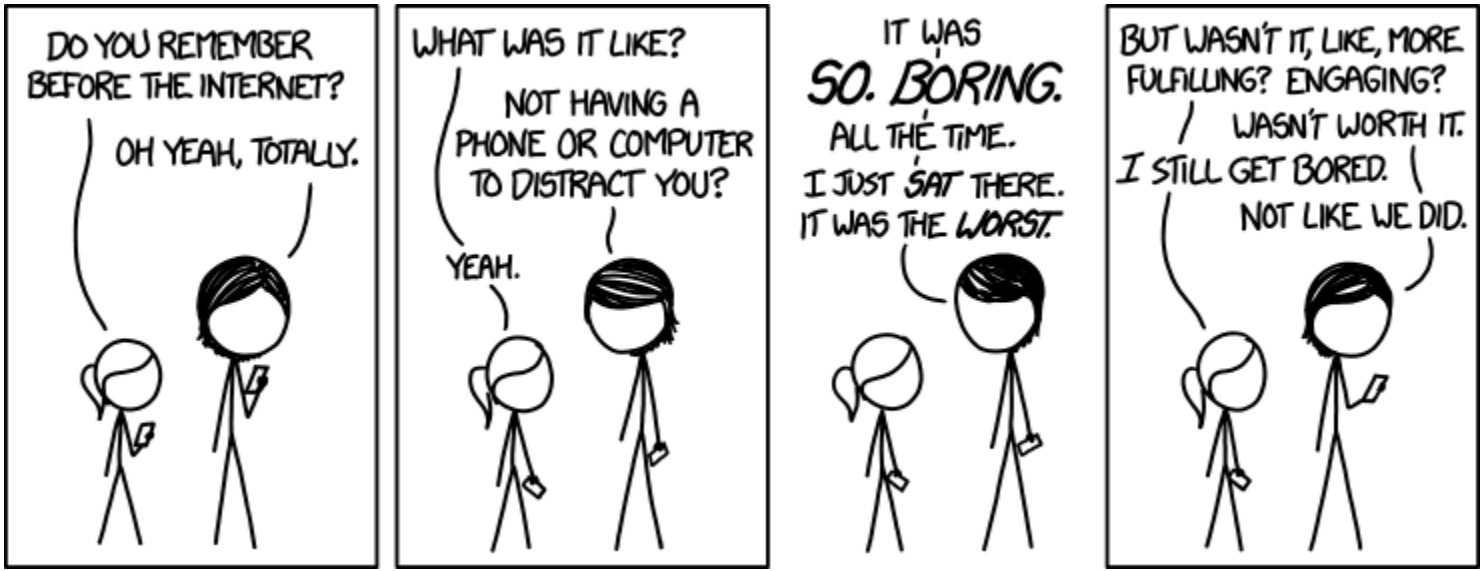
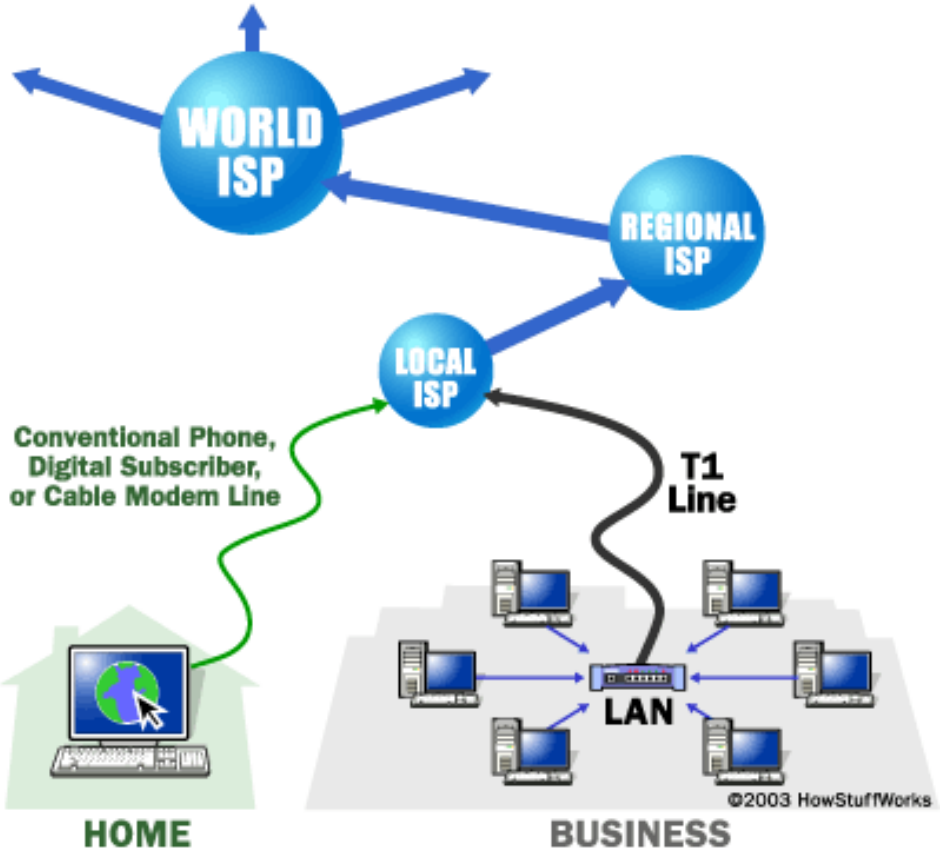
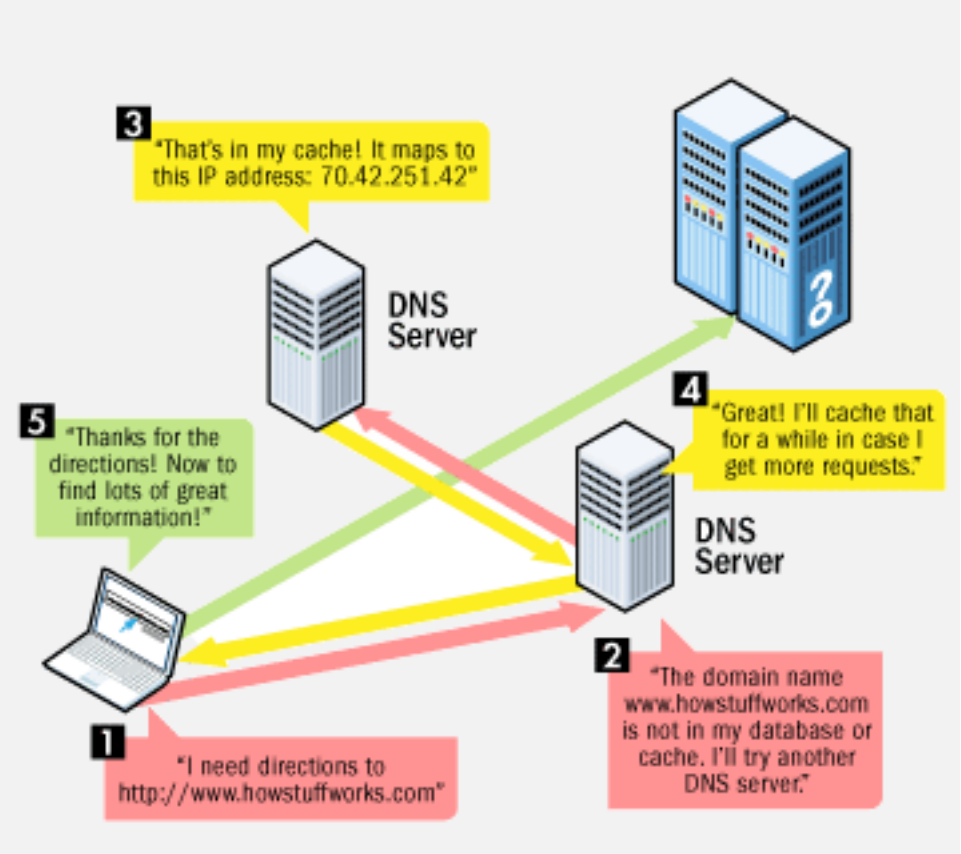

DO YOU REMEMBER BEFORE THE INTERNET?
OH YEAH, TOTALLY.
WHAT WAS IT LIKE?
NOT HAVING A PHONE OR COMPUTER TO DISTRACT YOU?
YEAH.
IT WAS SO. BORING. ALL THE TIME. I JUST SAT THERE. IT WAS THE WORST.
BUT WASN'T IT, LIKE, MORE FULFILLING? ENGAGING?
WASN'T WORTH IT.
I STILL GET BORED.
NOT LIKE WE DID.

The Web.



Connecting to the internet.

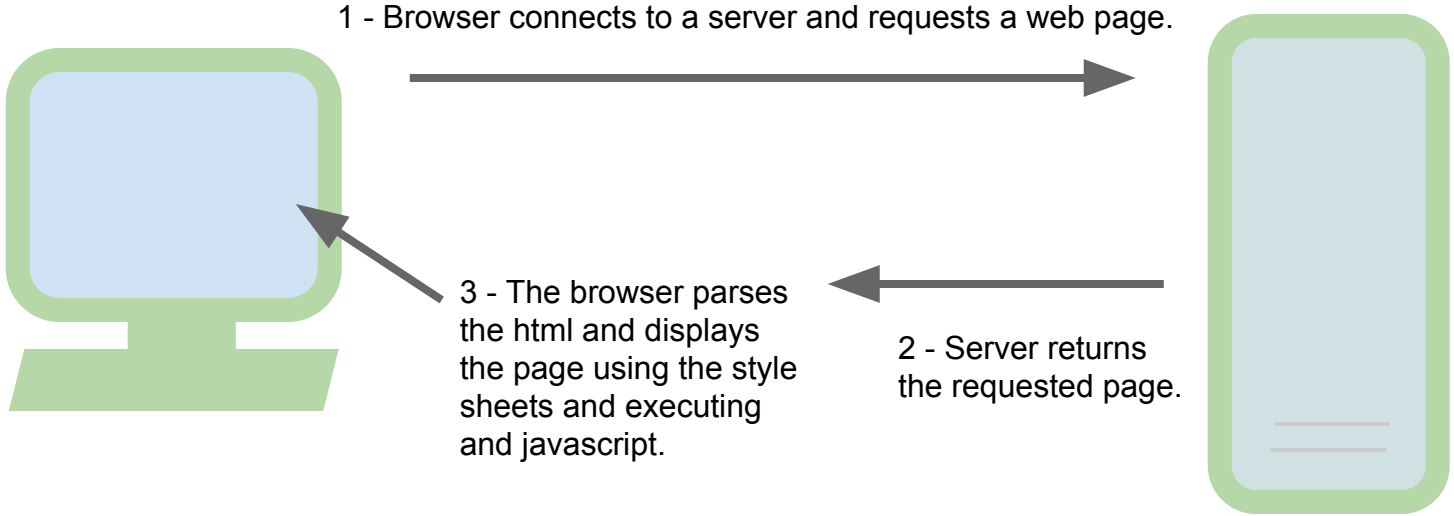


The contents of each web page on the internet is stored on a server somewhere in the world.

When you enter a url in a browser, this human-readable address needs to be converted to a numerical IP address for that server.

DNS servers (domain name server) have a large database of domain names and ip addresses to make that conversion.

DNS servers.



Browser, Server and Client.

HTML: HyperText MarkUp Language

HTML describes the structure of a web page. A web browser can read an html file and render them as a visible web page. (document content)

CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet language that describes how an html file is formatted in terms of look. Styles are applied to html elements. (document presentation)

Javascript

Javascript is a programming language supported by all modern browsers that is widely used to create interactive and responsive web content.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>This is a title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Hello world!</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML tags describe elements on the page. Each tag is encased by < > and most tags have an opening followed by content and then a closing tag with a forward slash </ >.

```
<body>
<p>Hello World!!</p>
</body>
```

Tags can also have attributes that are written inside the <> :

```
<image src="http://google.com/logo.png" />
```

Cascading Style Sheets have their own syntax and are included in an html document as either:

an external .css file linked to from the html head,

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="theme.css" />
```

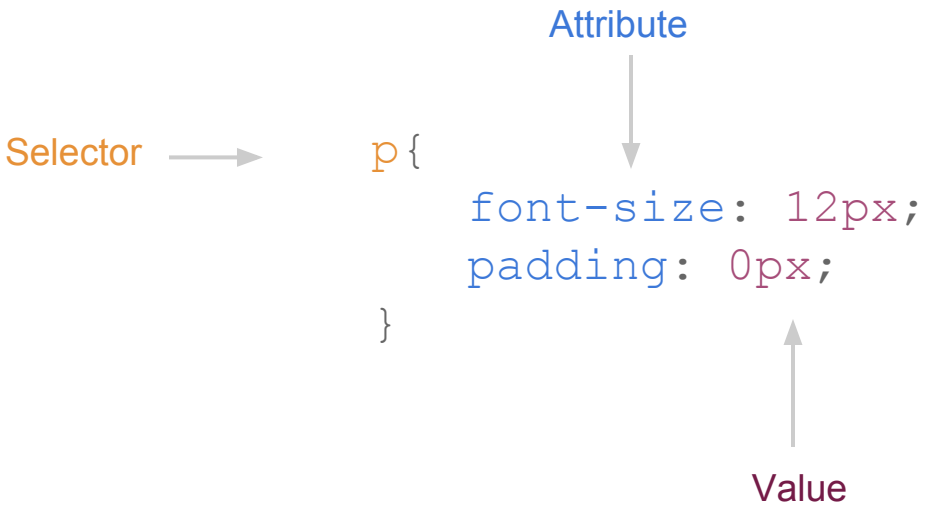
inside <style> </style> tags in an html page

or inside a particular html tag

```
<h1 style="font-weight:normal;">Hello</h1>
```

Basic CSS syntax:

```
p{
    font-size: 12px;
    padding: 0px;
}
```



Element selectors:

```
p{
    font-size: 12px;
    padding: 0px;
}

a{
    color: #ff0000;
}
```

```
<html>
<body>
<p>Hello World!</p>

<p>
<a href=”http://google.com”
>Google Me</a>
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Id selectors:

```
#primary{
    width: auto;
}
```

```
<html>
<body>
<article id=”primary”>
Hello World!
</article>

<article>
How are you?
</article>

</body>
</html>
```

Class selectors:

```
.align-left{
    float: left;
}

.entry{
    color: #ff0000;
}
```

```
<html>
<body>
<p>Hello World!</p>

<p class=”entry”>
<img class=”align-left” src=”images/logo.png”/>
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Child + Descendent selectors:

```
article.entry{
    color: #000;
}


article p{
    font-size: 14pt;
}
```

Note: A more specific style has precedence over others.

```
<html>
<body>

<article>
    <p>Hello World!</p>
</article>

<article class=”entry”>
    <p>
    My logo: <img class=”align-left” src=”
images/logo.png”/>
    </p>
</article>

</body>
</html>
```

The Box Model

All elements on the page are considered to be a rectangle or box.

Every element can be adjusted in terms of its width, height, margins, borders…