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CSCI-UA-4-005

Intro to Web Design + Computer Principles

Review Unix + Introduce HTML

Professor Emily Zhao
M/W 12:30PM – 1:45PM

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Agenda

— *Activity: HTML Debugging*
— Review Quiz
— File Paths
  — Review <img> and <a>
  — Absolute vs Relative URLs
— *Activity: File Paths*
— *Code-Along: NYC Site*
— Semantic HTML Tags
— Introduce Assignment #2

Find the HTML Errors

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <met charset="utf-8">
    <title>My Page with Errors</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Welcome to My Page</h2>

    <p>This is a simple paragraph with a <a href=www.example.com>link</a></p>

    <img source="bit.ly/pic123.jpg" alt="An image">

    <ul>
        <li>Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2
            <ul>
                <li>Subitem 1</li>
                <li>Subitem 2</li>
            </ul>
        </li>
    </ul>
</body>
<html>
```

Today's Attendance
(via PollEverywhere)

pollev.com/emilyzhao

→ Review quiz
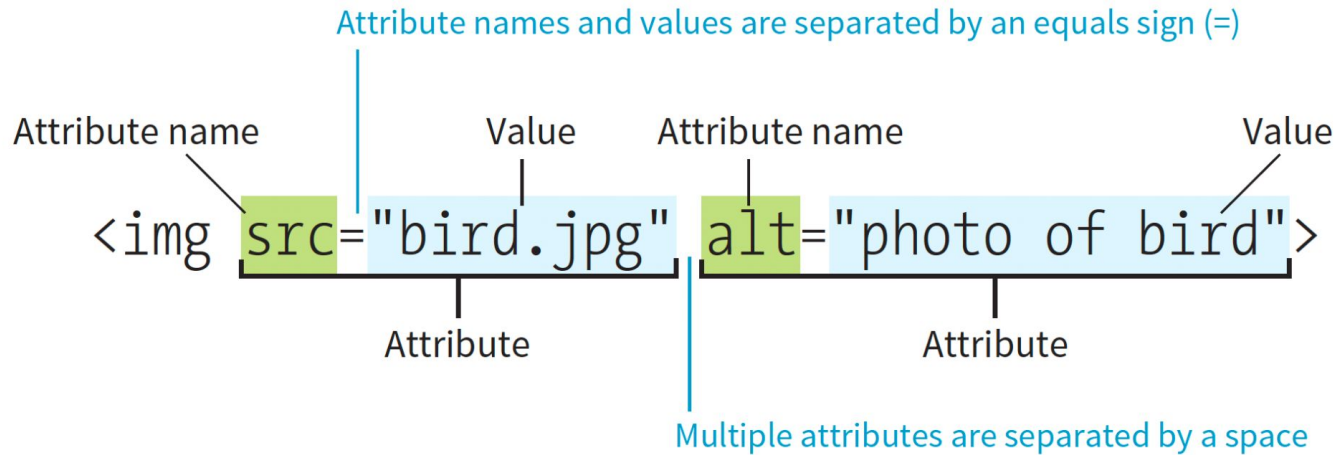→ How many HTML errors did you find?

`<img>` tag

FIGURE 4-13. An **img** element with two attributes.

links

`<a href="url">linked content</a>`

File Paths

Absolute URL

— Complete and unambiguous
— Less portable
— Most commonly used for external resources/web addresses on the internet

On the web, an absolute URL includes the protocol (http/https), the optional subdomain (www), domain (example.com), and path.
https://www.example.com/about/team/

On your local computer:
`file:///C:/Users/YourUsername/Documents/example.txt`

Relative URL

— Used within a website to specify the location of resources **IN RELATION** to the current page or directory

— More concise and used for internal linking

— Easier to maintain

Examples:

`.`	Represents current directory
`./images/pic.jpg`	Relative to the current directory
`images/pic.jpg`	Relative to the current directory
`../page.html`	One level up in the directory structure

`i6.cims.nyu.edu/~ez560` 🟣 **Absolute** 🔵 **External**

`about.html` 🟡 **Relative**

`https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science` 🟣 **Absolute** 🔵 **External**

`/Users/emilyzhao/Documents/module-04.pdf` 🟣 **Absolute** 🔴 **Local**

`../WebDesign/Assignments/Me/styles/main.css` 🟡 **Relative**

`images/cat.png` 🟡 **Relative**

File Paths Practice

STREET
- building-1
  - apt-1
    - landlord.html
  - apt-2
    - roommate.html
    - you.html
  - lobby.html
- building-2
  - apt-A
    - cat.jpg
  - apt-B
    - neighbor.html
  - backyard.html
- restaurant.jpg

We are working in the `you.html` file in the `apt-2` directory.

How would we write a link to `roommate.html`?

Since both files are in the same directory (`apt-2/`) we can just refer to the name of file:

```
<a href="roommate.html"> Link to Roommate </a>
```

STREET

- building-1
  - apt-1
    - landlord.html
  - apt-2
    - roommate.html
    - you.html
  - lobby.html
- building-2
  - apt-A
    - cat.jpg
  - apt-B
    - neighbor.html
  - backyard.html
- restaurant.jpg

We are working in the `you.html` file in the `apt-2` directory.

How would we write a link to `landlord.html?`?

```
<a href="../apt-1/landlord.html"> Link to Landlord </a>
```

`../` represents the `building-1` parent directory
then we must "enter" the `apt-1` directory and specify the `landlord.html` file

STREET

- building-1
  - apt-1
    - `<>` landlord.html
  - apt-2
    - `<>` roommate.html
    - `<>` you.html
  - `<>` lobby.html
- building-2
  - apt-A
    - cat.jpg
  - apt-B
    - `<>` neighbor.html
  - `<>` backyard.html
- restaurant.jpg

We are working in the `you.html` file in the `apt-2` directory.

How would we write a link to `lobby.html?`?

```
<a href="../lobby.html"> Link to Lobby </a>
```

`../` represents the `building-1` parent directory
`lobby.html` "resides" directly in `building-1` so we can just refer to its name

```
STREET
  building-1
    apt-1
      <> landlord.html
    apt-2
      <> roommate.html
      <> you.html
    <> lobby.html
  building-2
    apt-A
      cat.jpg
    apt-B
      <> neighbor.html
    <> backyard.html
  restaurant.jpg
```

We are working in the `you.html` file in the `apt-2` directory.

Determine the relative path urls for the following:

```
cat.jpg
neighbor.html
backyard.html
restaurant.jpg
```

STREET
- building-1
  - apt-1
    - landlord.html
  - apt-2
    - roommate.html
    - you.html
  - lobby.html
- building-2
  - apt-A
    - cat.jpg
  - apt-B
    - neighbor.html
  - backyard.html
- restaurant.jpg

We are working in the `you.html` file in the `apt-2` directory.

Determine the relative path urls for the following:

cat.jpg
`../../building-2/apt-A/cat.jpg`

neighbor.html
`../../building-2/apt-B/neighbor.html`

backyard.html
`../../building-2/backyard.jpg`

restaurant.jpg
`../../restaurant.jpg`

Code Along: NYC Site

New York City

- Manhattan
- Brooklyn
- Queens
- Staten Island
- Bronx

Introduction

New York is the most populous city in the United States and the center of the New York Metropolitan Area, one of the most populous urban agglomerations in the world. The city is referred to as New York City or the City of New York to distinguish it from the State of New York, of which it is a part. A global power city, New York exerts a significant impact upon commerce, finance, media, art, fashion, research, technology, education, and entertainment. The home of the United Nations Headquarters, New York is an important center for international diplomacy and has been described as the cultural capital of the world.

About

Located on one of the world's largest natural harbors, New York City consists of five boroughs, each of which is a county of New York State. The five boroughs—The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island—were consolidated into a single city in 1898. With a census-estimated 2012 population of 8,336,697 distributed over a land area of just 302.64 square miles, New York is the most densely populated major city in the United States. As many as 800 languages are spoken in New York, making it the most linguistically diverse city in the world. The New York Metropolitan Area's population is the United States' largest, with 18.9 million people distributed over 6,720 square miles, and is also part of the most populous combined statistical area in the United States, containing 22.2 million people as of 2011.

History

New York traces its roots to its 1624 founding as a trading post by colonists of the Dutch Republic and was named New Amsterdam in 1626. The city and its surroundings came under English control in 1664 and were renamed New York after King Charles II of England granted the lands to his brother, the Duke of York. New York served as the capital of the United States from 1785 until 1790. It has been the country's largest city since 1790. The Statue of Liberty greeted millions of immigrants as they came to America by ship in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and is a globally recognized symbol of the United States and its democracy.

Introduction to Web Design

New York City

- Manhattan
- Brooklyn
- Queens
- The Bronx
- Staten Island

Manhattan

Geography

Manhattan is one of the five boroughs of New York City, geographically the smallest but also the most densely populated in the city. Located primarily on the island of Manhattan at the mouth of the Hudson River, the borough is conterminous with New York County, an original county of the U.S. state of New York. The borough and county consist of Manhattan Island and several small adjacent islands: Roosevelt Island, Randall's Island, Wards Island, Governors Island, Liberty Island, part of Ellis Island, Mill Rock, and U Thant Island; as well as Marble Hill, a small area on the mainland bordering the Bronx. The City of New York originated at the southern tip of Manhattan and expanded northward.

Characteristics

New York County is the most densely populated county in the United States and is one of the most densely populated areas in the world, with a 2010 population of 1,585,873 living in a land area of 22.96 square miles, or 69,464 residents per square mile, more dense than any individual American city. It is also one of the wealthiest counties in the United States, with a 2005 per capita income above $100,000. Manhattan is the third-largest of New York's five boroughs in population, after Brooklyn and Queens, and it is the smallest borough in land area.

Introduction to Web Design

Live Preview

Semantic HTML

Semantic HTML

— Semantic HTML involves using HTML markup to reinforce the **_meaning_** of the information in webpages rather than merely defining its presentation or look.

— Semantic HTML tags give the browser and other devices understanding the content's structure and how it's supposed to be used or interpreted.

— By using semantic tags, you make your content more accessible to a wider range of users, including those using screen readers and other assistive technologies.

Examples of Semantic HTML Tags

`<article>` Defines a piece of self-contained content that could stand alone and potentially be syndicated.

`<footer>` Defines the footer of a document, containing info about the author, related documents, copyright, etc...

`<header>` Denotes the introductory content of a page, section, or article, which can contain navigation links

`<main>` Represents the dominant content of the `<body>` of a document, unique to that document and excluding content repeated across documents such as sidebars and footers.

`<nav>` Designates a section of navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents. Common examples include menus, tables of contents, and indexes.

`<section>` Represents a generic standalone section of a document, which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it

Introduce Assignment #2: HTML

For next time

— Assignment #1 (due tonight at 11:59PM)
— Chapter 6: Adding Links
— Chapter 7: Adding Images