Session 1

Web Pages

Web page - a file that can be read by a web browser (e.g. Chrome or Internet Explorer)

Web site - a collection of web pages

All web pages are made up of these three languages (and other things, but all contain these):

HTML - Hyper Text MarkUp Language - used for structure on a web page (i.e. words and images)

CSS - Cascading Style Sheet - used for presentation (i.e. colour, font, size, position)

Javascript - used for behaviour on a website (i.e. movement, special effects)

All code on websites is visible!

Accessing a site's code (Making the News Example)
- Open Google Chrome
- Go to your favourite news site (i.e. www.theguardian.com)
- Right-click - "**View page source**" (the code)
- Go back to the site, right-click "**Inspect**"
- "**Elements**" shows the HTML code, any CSS that is rendered for a particular element is on the right.
- "**Console**" shows any errors or warnings (this is important to check if your website isn't working as you want it to)
- "Sources" shows the file structure (this is were the CSS or Javascript generally should be)
- "Applications" shows any information held, including Cookies
- The arrow button on the top left allows you to select an element on the page
- The next button (that looks like a phone and a tablet) allows you to see your website on different device sizes. This is important for building responsive website (Bootstrap).
- Now, select a heading on the news site (remember to use the arrow button). This is highlight the HTML code - you can edit this!

How the internet works

Taken from this guide:

https://tutorial.djangogirls.org/en/how_the_internet_works/

Clients & Servers

A little bit of reading from GCSE ICT if you are interested in the Network theory (pages 7 & 8 are particularly useful)

http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zh4whyc/revision/7

Coding

Remember, to create a HTML file. Just save it as name.html (and you can open it in your browser or in a text editor).

In the other folders, there are the examples that we went through in class (these are the HTML files).

Why index.html?

The main page (generally, the home page) is historically called index.html - t's named this because in a folder system a list of available files and folders is called an index.