



NAZARBAYEV
UNIVERSITY

CSCI 111: Web Programming and Problem Solving

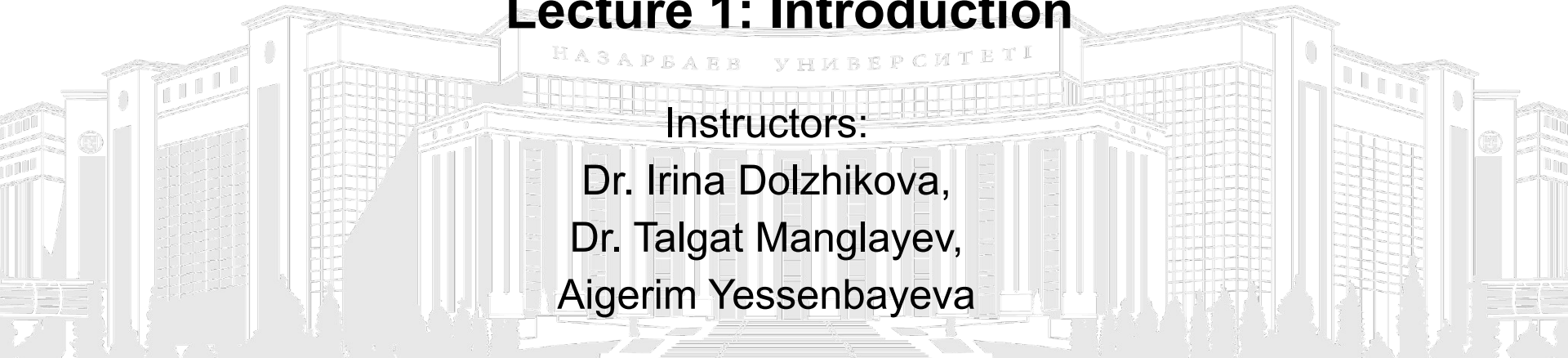
Lecture 1: Introduction

Instructors:

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Outline

- Introduction
- About the Course
- Class Policies
- How does the web work
 - IP addresses and Domain names
 - DNS and getting domain
 - Client-Server Model
 - Websites and their architecture
 - HTML, CSS, JavaScript

About the Course

❑ Instructor:

Talgat Manglayev

Email: talgat.manglayev@nu.edu.kz

Office: 7e428

Office Hours: TBD

❑ Grading:

Course Project: 35%

Quizzes (3): 30%

Lab Assignments: 30%

Attendance: 5%

About the Course

- ❑ This is a basic introduction to *Web Programming*

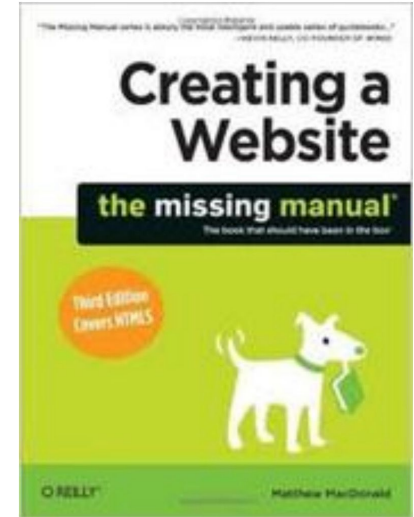
- ❑ What you are expected to learn:
 - Understand how does the **web** works
 - Create web pages using **HTML** and **CSS**
 - Add some interactivity to the web pages with **JavaScript**
 - Solve problems using **Excel** and use data in your web pages

Course Materials

Extensive online digital resources (readings, references, tutorials) will be utilized throughout the course.

Recommended resources:

- ☐ Lecture notes on Moodle
- ☐ A book: Creating a website
- ☐ Tutorials: w3schools.com or developer.mozilla.org
- ☐ HTML CSS and JavaScript for Beginners - A Web Design Course



Deadlines are important!

- There will be **Soft** and **Hard** Deadlines
- Late submissions (later than 60 minutes) after the **Soft** deadline are penalized by 50%
- Late submissions after the **Hard** deadline are not accepted

Plagiarism

- “A piece of writing that has been copied [or closely paraphrased] from someone else and is presented as being your own work”
- “The act of plagiarizing; taking someone's words or ideas as if they were your own”
- **Plagiarism results in an automatic F in the course and may result in your suspension from the program!**
- Whenever in doubt, ask the instructor

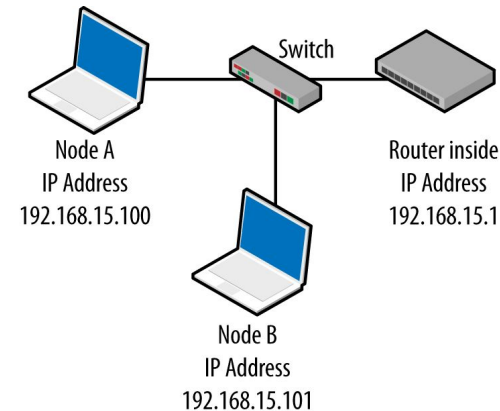
Class Behaviour

- Personal responsibility (Self study!!!)
- Behave professionally & respectfully
- In class: English only
- You will make mistakes (and that's okay)
- Get involved and have fun!

IP addresses

An **Internet Protocol (IP)** address is a unique identifier of a particular device on the Internet network

- PC, mobile, router, smart watch, TV
- Example: 178.91.253.180 [Format is A.B.C.D]
- IP addresses are mathematically produced and allocated by the **Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)**
- **Types** of IP addresses:
 - public/private (global/local)
 - static/dynamic
 - dedicate/shared



A **domain name** (or domain) is a text string (name) that's associated with an IP address on the Internet.

- It is a unique name
- Easy to remember for human
- Example: nu.edu.kz, google.com

Types of Domain names:

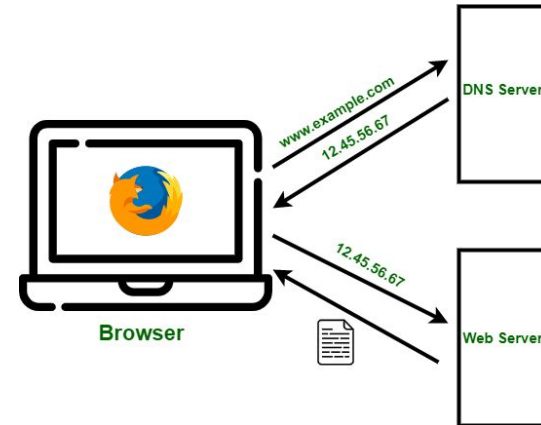
- Root domain (top-level) – .com, .org, .kz, .ru,
- Subdomains (other levels) – google.com, nu.edu.kz, library.nu.edu.kz

Domain Name System

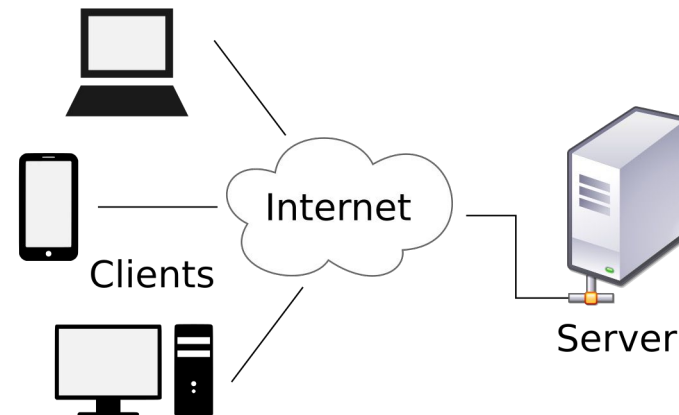
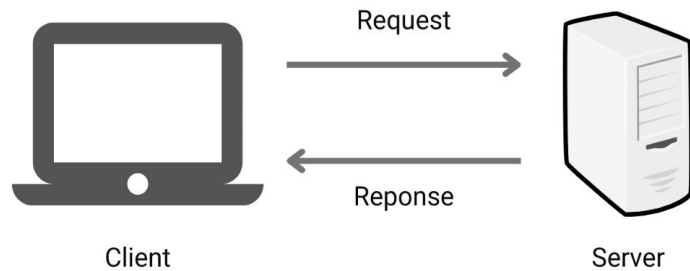
The Domain Name System (DNS) is the hierarchical and decentralized naming system (database) used to identify computers reachable through the Internet or other Internet Protocol (IP) networks. [Wikipedia]

- DNS is a “phonebook” or “librarian” that converts domain names to IP addresses

- nu.edu.kz --> 178.91.253.180
- There are WHOIS services to lookup domains
 - godaddy.com, hoster.kz, domaintoipconverter.com
- The browser does a domain lookup for you



Client-Server Model



Websites

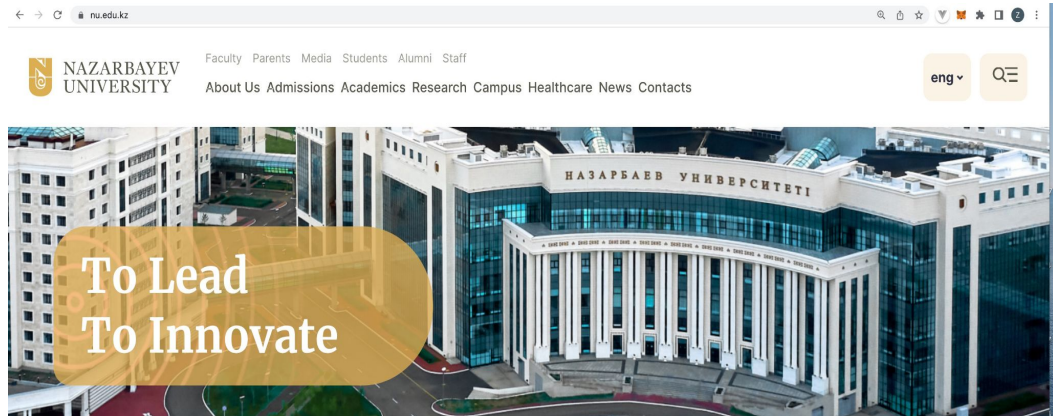
- A **website** is a collection of web pages and related content that is identified by a common domain name and published on at least one web server with an IP address.

Domain: nu.edu.kz

IP address: 178.91.253.180

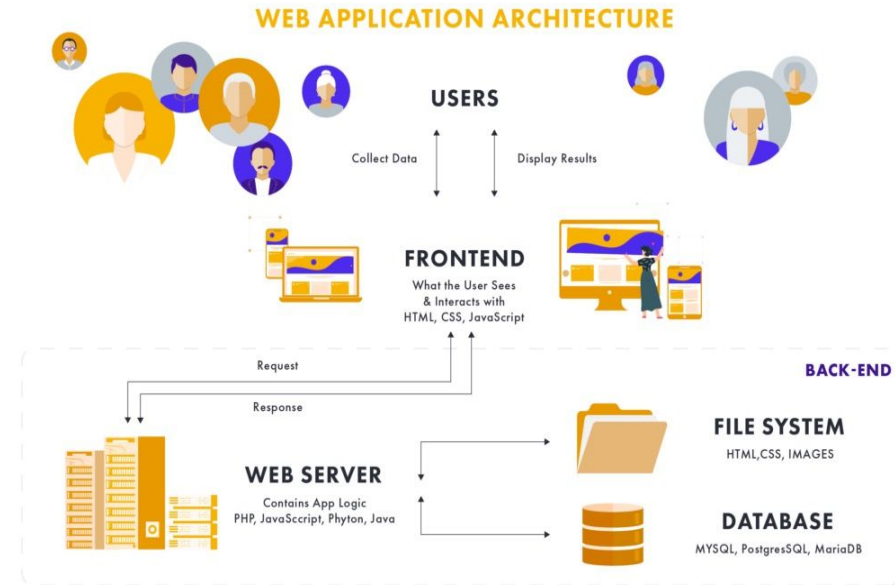
Web pages and their URLs:

- About Us -
<https://nu.edu.kz/about>
- Admission -
<https://nu.edu.kz/admissions>
- Academics -
<https://nu.edu.kz/academics>
- etc.



Website Architecture

- A typical architecture of a website consists of:
 - Front-end part (user interface): HTML, CSS, JavaScript
 - Back-end part (business logic): Python, Java, PHP, etc.
 - Database: MySQL, PostgreSQL, MS SQL, Oracle
 - File System: images, audio, video, web pages
- **Front-end:** what users see and interact with.
- **Back-end:** the underlying system that supports and processes user interactions.
- A website can be **static** or **dynamic** depending on the content generated.



HTML, CSS, Javascript

Hyper-Text Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser.

It describes the structure of the web page

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML.

It describes the style of the web page

JavaScript (JS) is a lightweight and interpreted programming (or scripting) language for Web pages.

It adds interactivity to the web page



Key takeaways

- ❑ IP address
- ❑ Domain name
- ❑ DNS
- ❑ Client-Server Model
- ❑ Web Server
- ❑ Websites
- ❑ Web Architecture
- ❑ Frontend/Backend
- ❑ HTML, CSS, JavaScript

Thanks for Attention!