Lab 2 – Exercises

In this lab you will be given screenshot of 6 HTML pages and a text document for each page. Your task is to recreate the HTML pages using the provided screenshots and text.

Some will also include source, quotations, and abbreviations, those will be provided in this document.

New html tags will be introduced throughout the exercises, links will be provided on how to use them.

Exercise 1

Extra information:

How to create headings: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hn.asp
How to make a paragraph: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_p.asp
Creating hyperlinks: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_a.asp
HTML tags for horizontal lines: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hr.asp

URL for hyperlink: http://example.org/home.html
Tip: Notice that the headings are not the same size.

1.0 Wold Wide Web

The World Wide Web (WWW), commonly known as the Web, is an information system where documents and other web resources are identified by Uniform Resource Locators (URLs, such as https://example.com/), which may be interlinked by hyperlinks, and are accessible over the Internet.[1][2] The resources of the Web are transferred via the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), may be accessed by users by a software application called a web browser, and are published by a software application called a web server. The World Wide Web is not synonymous with the Internet, which pre-dated the Web in some form by over two decades and upon which technologies the Web is built.

1.1 History

The underlying concept of hypertext originated in previous projects from the 1960s, such as the Hypertext Editing System (HES) at Brown University, Ted Nelson's Project Xanadu, and Douglas Engelbart's oN-Line System (NLS). Both Nelson and Engelbart were in turn inspired by Vannevar Bush's microfilm-based memex, which was described in the 1945 essay "As We May Think".[12] Tim Berners-Lee's vision of a global hyperlinked information system became a possibility by the second half of the 1980s.[13] By 1985, the global Internet began to proliferate in Europe and the Domain Name System (upon which the Uniform Resource Locator is built) came into being. In 1988 the first direct IP connection between Europe and North America was made and Berners-Lee began to openly discuss the possibility of a web-like system at CERN.[14]

1.2 Function

The terms Internet and World Wide Web are often used without much distinction. However, the two terms do not mean the same thing. The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks. In contrast, the World Wide Web is a global collection of documents and other resources, linked by hyperlinks and URIs. Web resources are accessed using HTTP or HTTPS, which are application-level Internet protocols that use the Internet's transport protocols.[41]

1.2.1 HTML

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web.[43]

1.2.2 Linking

Most web pages contain hyperlinks to other related pages and perhaps to downloadable files, source documents, definitions and other web resources. In the underlying HTML, a hyperlink looks like this: Example.org Homepage

1.2.3 WWW prefix

Many hostnames used for the World Wide Web begin with www because of the long-standing practice of naming Internet hosts according to the services they provide. The hostname of a web server is often www, in the same way that it may be ftp for an FTP server, and news or nntp for a Usenet news server.

2.0 Internet

The Internet (or internet) is the global system of interconnected computer networks that uses the Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to communicate between networks and devices. It is a network of networks that consists of private, public, academic, business, and government networks of local to global scope, linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless, and optical networking technologies. The Internet carries a vast range of information resources and services, such as the inter-linked hypertext documents and applications of the World Wide Web (WWW), electronic mail, telephony, and file sharing.

2.1 Terminology

The word internetted was used as early as 1849, meaning interconnected or interwoven.[7] The word Internet was used in 1974 as the shorthand form of Internetwork.[8] Today, the term Internet most commonly refers to the global system of interconnected computer networks, though it may also refer to any group of smaller networks.[9]

2.2 History

In the 1960s, the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the United States Department of Defense funded research into time-sharing of computers.[14][15][16] Research into packet switching, one of the fundamental Internet technologies, started in the work of Paul Baran in the early 1960s and, independently, Donald Davies in 1965.[1][17] After the Symposium on Operating Systems Principles in 1967, packet switching from the proposed NPL network was incorporated into the design for the ARPANET and other resource sharing networks such as the Merit Network and CYCLADES, which were developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s.[18]

This text was extracted from Wikipedia

Exercise 2

Extra information:

How to make long quotes with indents:
https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_blockquote.asp
How to create short quotes: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_q.asp (Remember that the cite attribute can be used)

First citation: https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/tim_bernerslee_373094
Second citation: https://www.w3.org/Press/IPO-announce

Tim Berners-Lee

Sir Timothy John Berners-Lee OM KBE FRS FREng FRSA FBCS (born 8 June 1955),[1] also known as TimBL, is an English computer scientist best known as the inventor of the World Wide Web. He is a Professorial Fellow of Computer Science at the University of Oxford[2] and a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).[3][4] Berners-Lee proposed an information management system on 12 March 1989,[5][6] then implemented the first successful communication between a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) client and server via the Internet in mid-November.[7][8][9][10][11]

> In '93 to '94, every browser had its own flavor of HTML. So it was very difficult to know what you could put in a Web page and reliably have most of your readership see it.
>
> Tim Berners-Lee

The W3C lauched an international program office for Web Accessibility Initiative. Tim Berners-Lee, W3C Director and inventor of the World Wide Web, said that " The power of the Web is in its universality. Access by everyone regardless of disability is an essential aspect "

The introduction was extracted from Wikepedia.

Exercise 3

Extra information:

How to make abbreviations: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_abbr.asp
Defining title of a creative work: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_cite.asp

Abbreviations: "Oh my god" – OMG

Source for quotation:
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?search=A+Short+History+of+Nearly+Everything&title=Special:Search&profile=advanced&fulltext=1&ns0=1

Tip: When using <blockquote>, other html tags can be *nested* inside.

OMG! After reading *A Short History of Nearly Everything* by Bill Bryson, I realized how like humans are. Read what he wrote in his book:

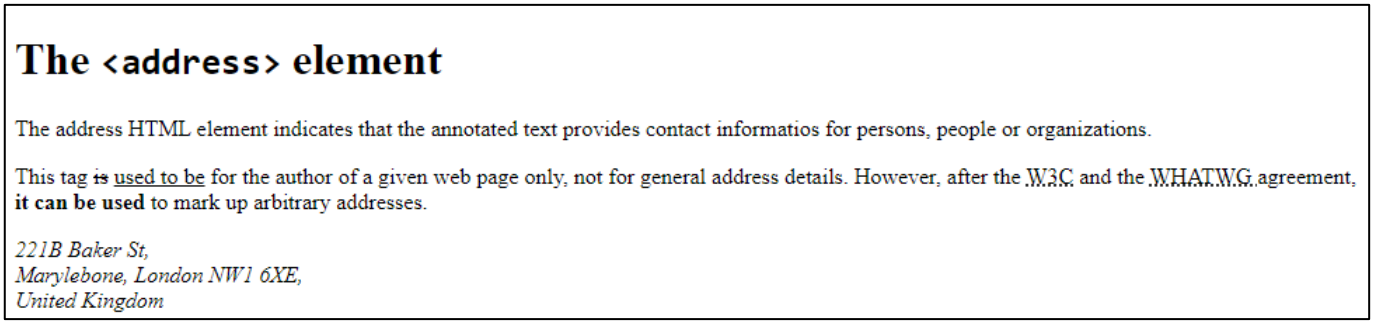
> So thank goodness for atoms. But the fact that you have atoms and that they assemble in such a willing manner is only part of what got you here. To be here now, alive in the twenty-first century and smart enough to know it, you also had to be the beneficiary of an extraordinary string of biological good fortune. Survival on Earth is a surprisingly tricky business. Of the billions and billions of species of living thing that have existed since the dawn of time, most-99.99 percent-are no longer around. Life on Earth, you see, is not only brief but dismayingly tenuous. It is a curious feature of our existence that we come from a planet that is very good at promoting life but even better at extinguishing it.
>
> Not only have you been lucky enough to be attached since time immemorial to a favored evolutionary line, but you have also been extremely-make that miraculously-fortunate in your personal ancestry. Consider the fact that for 3.8 billion years, a period of time older than the Earth's mountains and rivers and oceans, every one of your forebears on both sides has been attractive enough to find a mate, healthy enough to reproduce, and sufficiently blessed by fate and circumstances to live long enough to do so. Not one of your pertinent ancestors was squashed, devoured, drowned, starved, stranded, stuck fast, untimely wounded, or otherwise deflected from its life's quest of delivering a tiny charge of genetic material to the right partner at the right moment in order to perpetuate the only possible sequence of hereditary combinations that could result-eventually, astoundingly, and all too briefly-in you.

Exercise 4

Extra information:

HTML tag for code: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_code.asp
How to mark deleted/replaced text: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_del.asp
Creating bold text: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strong.asp
HTML tag for addresses: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_address.asp

Abbreviations:
- "World Wide Web Consortium" – W3C
- "Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group" - WHATWG



The <address> element

The address HTML element indicates that the annotated text provides contact informatios for persons, people or organizations.

This tag ~~is~~ used to be for the author of a given web page only, not for general address details. However, after the W3C and the WHATWG agreement, **it can be used** to mark up arbitrary addresses.

221B Baker St,
Marylebone, London NW1 6XE,
United Kingdom

Exercise 5

Extra information:

How to make unordered and ordered lists: https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_lists.asp
Creating list of descriptions: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dl.asp (Often used to define terminology)

Basic bread recipe

This recipe is our fundamental method and provides the basis for every recipe in the book.

Ingredients

- For the leaven
  - 40 g mature starter
  - 30g water at 30°C
  - 15g strong white bread flour
  - 15g fine wholegrain spelt flour
- For the bread dough
  - 150g fine wholegrain spelt flour
  - 350g strong white bread flour
  - 375-425g water at 30°C
  - 10g finely ground unrefined sea salt
  - 100g leaven

Preparation

1. Set the leaven
2. Mix flour, water and leaven (autolysis)
3. Pinch in the salt
4. Stretch and fold
5. Scrape the dough onto a well-floured surface for the first shaping
6. Let the dough rest for 15-25 minutes
7. Final shaping
8. Basket proving
9. Cold proving
10. Baking

Basic terminology

Leaven
: a substance, typically yeast, that is used in dough to make it rise.

Starter
: is a mixture of flour and water that has been left long enough at room temperature so that it has begun to ferment and become a seething culture of yeast spores and lactic acid bacteria. Also referred as "sourdough starter"

°C
: is equivalent to the Celsius scale of temperature

This recipe was extracted from *Surdeig* by Casper André Lugg and Martin Ivar Hveem Fjeld

Exercise 6

Extra information:

Source for quote: https://www.imdb.com/title/tt3060910/quotes

Guess who?

Guess Who? is a two-player character guessing game created by Ora and Theo Coster, also known as Theora Design, that was first manufactured by Milton Bradley in 1979 and is now owned by Hasbro. It was first brought to the UK by Jack Barr Sr. in 1982. The classic edition is currently being produced by Winning Moves Games USA.

Let's play

I am the youngest child of my house. Due to my condition, I have learned to use my wit and intellect to overcome the prejudice I have to face all the time.

I have had a very tough life. My father despites me. Many people tried to murder me during my whole life. Among them, my sister, after being falsely accused of poisoning my nephew. I was lucky then, and my brother saved me. Since then, I have lived in exile and now I serve the enemy of my house.

You may remember what I said at my trial, when I was falsely accused of killing my nephew, the King: " I'm guilty of a far more monstrous crime: I'm guilty of being a dwarf! "

Who am I?

Solution

This part of the exercise is a challenge and **you don't need to implement it**. You will have to use JS to show/hide the answer of the game.

Click in the following button to find the solution: SHOW ME!

The introduction was extracted from Wikipedia.

The last part of this exercise is an OPTIONAL challenge that includes Javascript and other HTML elements that you have not learnt yet. If you still wish to try your hand at the challenge here is a resource that teaches you how to hide a HTML element using Javascript: https://sebhastian.com/javascript-show-hide-div-onclick-toggle/

In the above tutorial they mention a few basic Javascript conecpts:

What is DOM (document): https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Document_Object_Model/Introduction

DOM Methods: https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_htmldom_methods.asp

DOM Style Methods: https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_html_style.asp