

Intro to Multimedia

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Agenda

- 1. Introductions**
- 2. Go over the syllabus**
- 3. Overview of how the internet works**
- 4. Overview of basic HTML syntax**
- 5. Writing our first HTML document**
- 6. Assignment for next class**

me

you

**name? experience with multimedia? What are your
goals for BMCC?**

this class

mars1980.github.io/mmp100.html

**What is the
internet?**

The Internet Explained

A network of millions of computers that are linked together in order to share information.

- 1. hardware**
- 2. software**
- 3. protocols**

The Internet Explained

A network of millions of computers that are linked together in order to share information.

- 1. hardware**

- a. PCs, Laptops, Phones, Modems, Tablets, Routers**

- 2. software**

- 3. protocols**

The Internet Explained

A network of millions of computers that are linked together in order to share information.

- 1. hardware**
- 2. software**
 - a. computer programs like Safari, Photoshop, Komodo**
- 3. protocols**

The Internet Explained

A network of millions of computers that are linked together in order to share information.

- 1. hardware**
- 2. software**
- 3. protocols**
 - a. a set of rules that determine how computers share information.**
 - b. http: the set of rules that everyone uses for sharing web pages**
 - c. ftp: protocol for transferring files from a computer to a server**

The Internet Explained

Server and Client Requests:

The foundation on how computers interact with one another.

The Internet Explained

Server and Client Requests

- a. Server = machine always connected to the internet**

The Internet Explained

Server and Client Requests

- a. Server = machine always connected to the internet**
- b. Client= your laptop, my phone, etc**

The Internet Explained

Server and Client Requests

- a. Server = machine always connected to the internet**
- b. Client= your laptop, my phone, etc**
- c. each piece of hardware gets an IP address (192.168.33.1)**

The Internet Explained

Server and Client Requests

- a. Server = machine always connected to the internet**
- b. Client= your laptop, my phone, etc**
- c. each piece of hardware gets an IP address (192.168.33.1)**
- d. clients and servers communicate through a 'request and response' protocol**

The Internet Explained

Creating Resources

- **resource: web page, image, video, sound file, etc.**

The Internet Explained

Creating Resources

- **resource: web page, image, video, sound file, etc.**
- **Programs that create resources:**
 - **photoshop, illustrator, after effects, flash, dreamweaver, text editors such as sublime and komodo**

The Internet Summed up

a vast network composed of millions of millions of millions of client server requests.

This is awesome because we can share images, videos, and text with each other and don't have to worry about if it will get there or if the email I wrote to my boss comes out legible.

The Internet is also a collection of zillions of web pages.

How do we create a web page?

HTML

***Hypertext Markup
Language***

HTML

text that links to other
pages



The diagram features the acronym 'HTML' at the top left. Below it, the full name 'Hypertext Markup Language' is written in a large, bold, italicized font. Three blue text annotations are connected to the main title by thin grey lines. One line points from the left annotation to the 'H' of 'Hypertext'. Another line points from the right annotation to the 'p' of 'Markup'. A third line points from the bottom annotation to the 'L' of 'Language'.

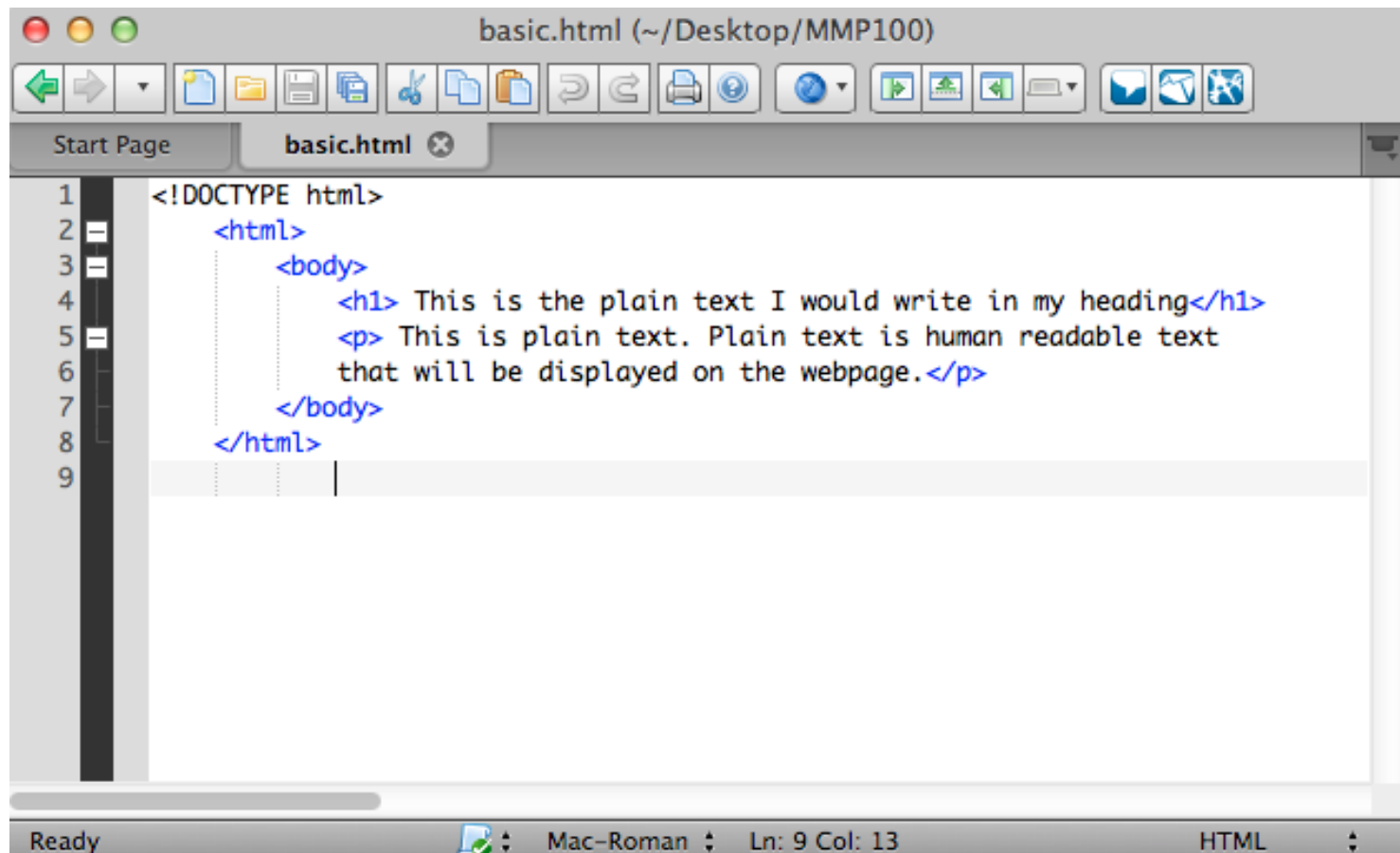
text that annotates 'plain
text'

Hypertext Markup Language

the language of web pages consisting of 2 parts

HTML

plain text vs. tags (or elements) (annotation)



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "basic.html (~/Desktop/MMP100)". The address bar shows the file path. The browser's toolbar includes navigation buttons (back, forward, home, stop), a search bar, and various utility icons. The main content area displays the HTML source code of the document. The code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <h1> This is the plain text I would write in my heading</h1>
5     <p> This is plain text. Plain text is human readable text
6       that will be displayed on the webpage.</p>
7   </body>
8 </html>
```

The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Ready", the encoding "Mac-Roman", the cursor position "Ln: 9 Col: 13", and the document type "HTML".

HTML

tag/elements: **come in pairs & enclosed in angle brackets. ALWAYS.**

<html> </html>

opening tag



closing tag

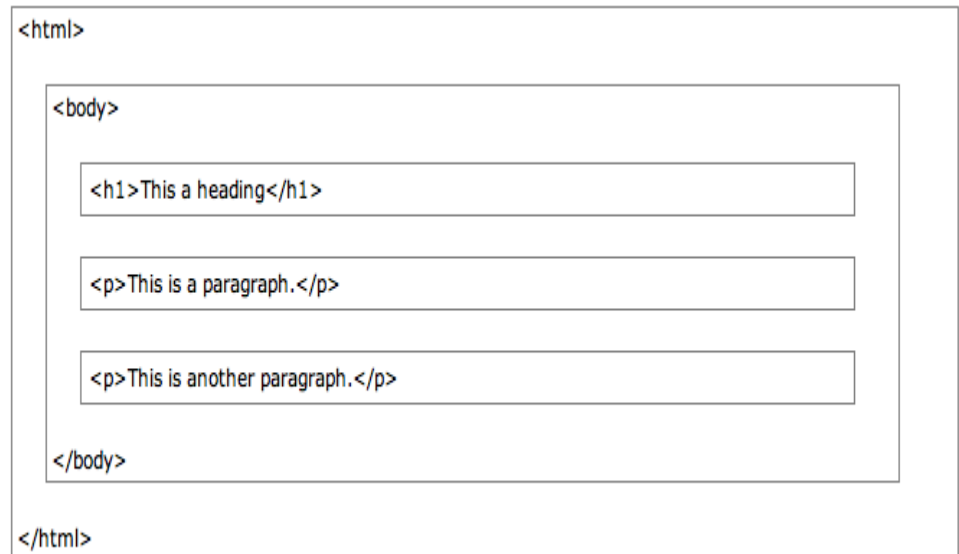
HTML

Basic web page elements

html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h1> This is a header</h1>
    <p> This is a paragraph</p>
    <p> This is another paragraph</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

visualization of how html structures the web page



HTML Naming Conventions

***the web does not like spaces in filenames.**

best to use:

- 1. UpperCamelCase - server side**
- 2. lowerCamelCase - easy to read, javascript**
- 3. alllowercase - good but hard to read long**
- 4. with_under_scores - not seen much**
- 5. css-convention-with-dashes - you'll see this a lot**

How to organize website files

1. index.html

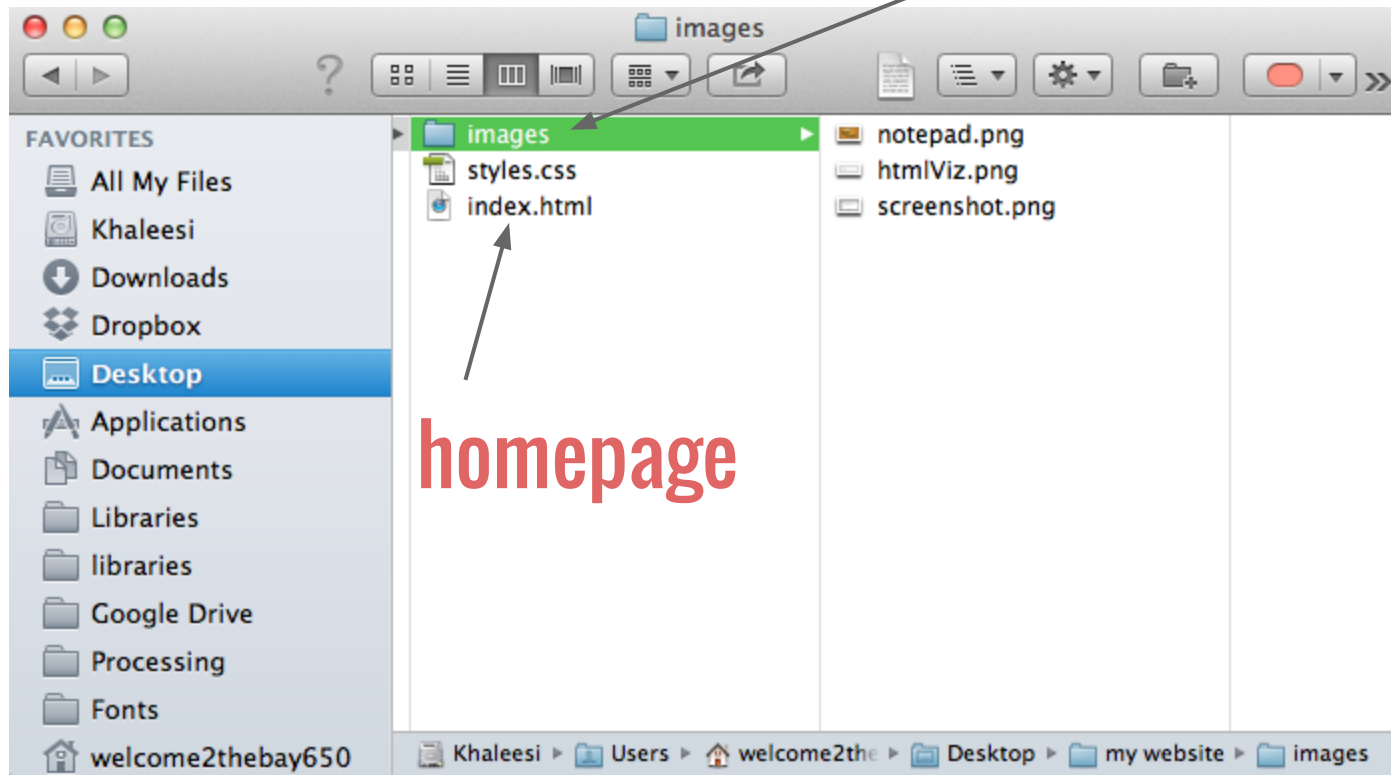
- i. the homepage or root of any directory (or folder)**

2. directory structure

- a. if your website has many file, you should store similar files in a directory (or folder). Ex: all images in your site should be in a folder called 'images'.**
- b. sometimes directories require subdirectories.**

How to organize website files

directory



* this example is from my desktop, but hosting on a server (using an FTP client) will look very similar

Text Editors

Creates Web Pages (resource)



first assignment

demo