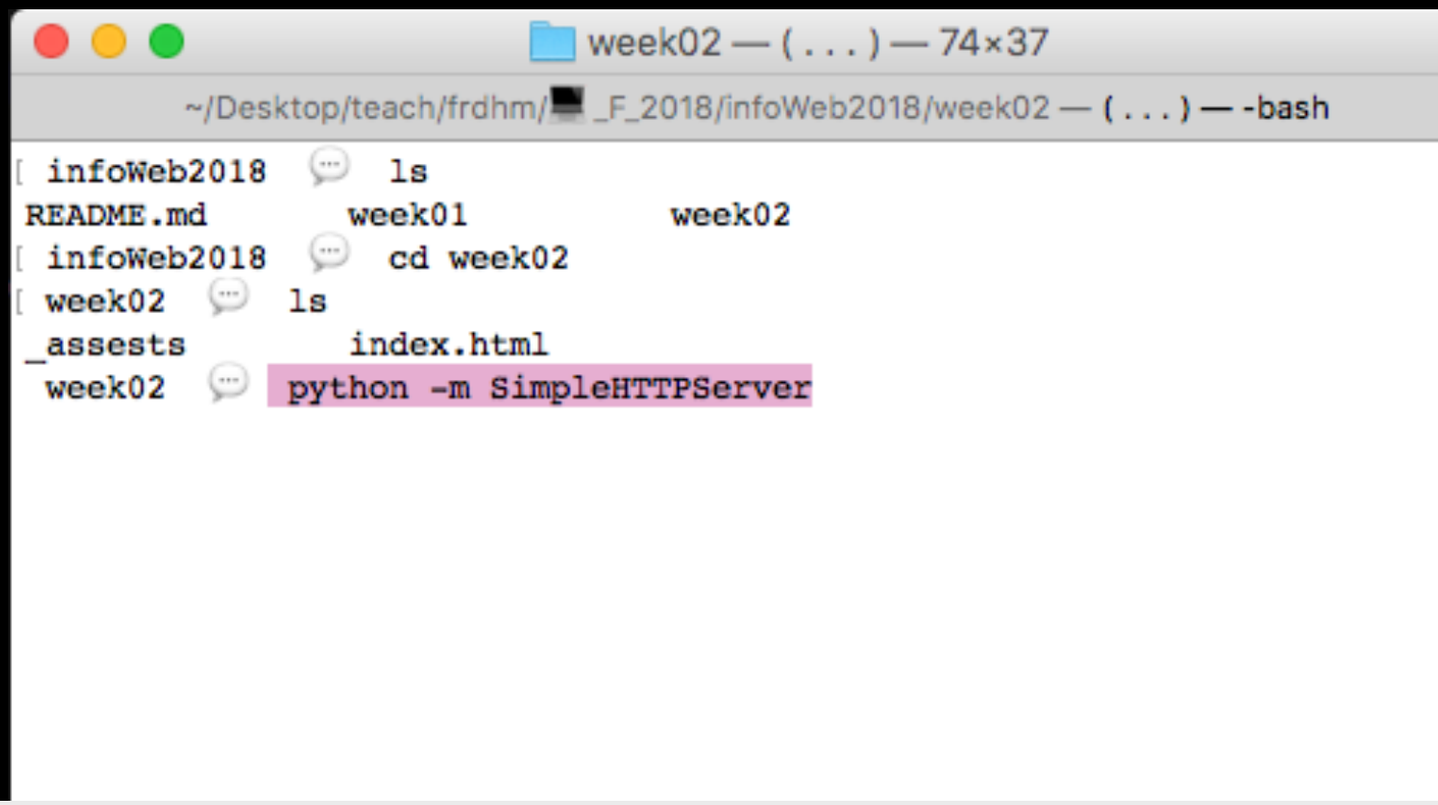
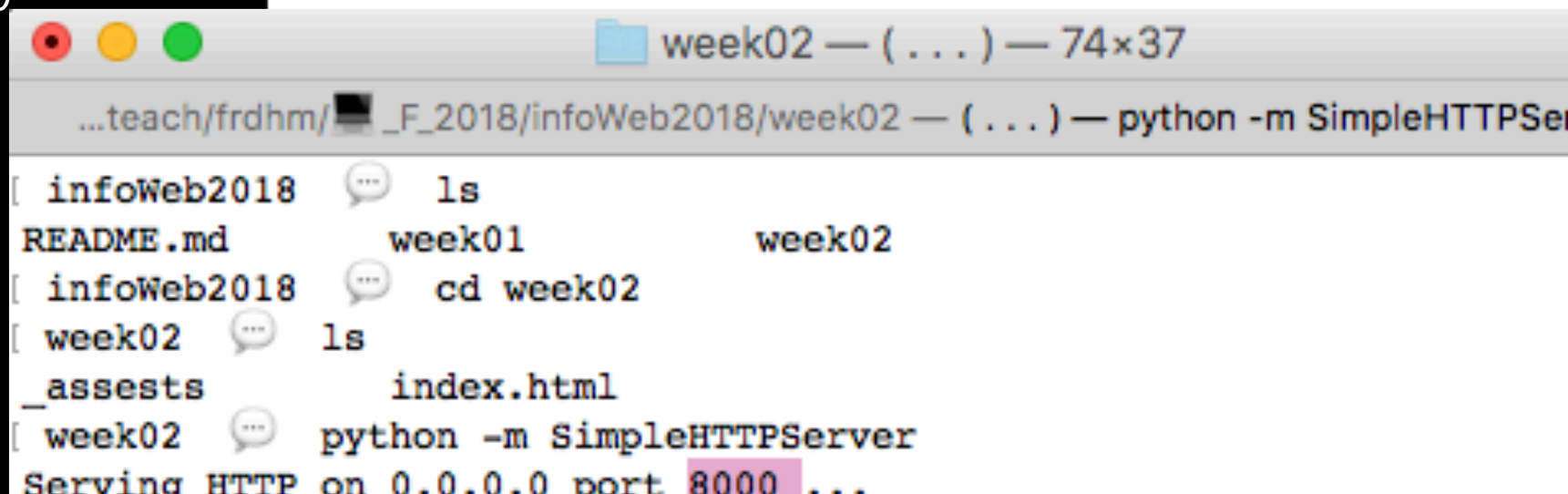
in Terminal we are speaking **Unix** :

- **cd** - “change directory”
- **ls** - “list items in this directory”
- **pwd** - “present working directory”

Running a local **Python** HTTP Server
in Mac OS - this is very simple :
When inside yr project folder simply
type the following command:

“**python -m SimpleHTTPServer**”
– defaults to port 8000





if we wrote:
“python -m SimpleHTTPServer 12345”
- we would go to port 12345

for those working on a windows machine:

Starting a local http server from the
command line…

If you have installed Python 3.0+: `python -m http.server`

in browser address bar: `localhost:8000`

Mac - to close the server: `COMMAND C`
Wndws - to close the server: `CNTRL C`

how to install python: https://github.com/rebleo/intrntWeb_LC/blob/master/week02/week2windows.pdf

< HTML >

< HTML >

3 categories of html elements:

1 - **block**: large blocks of content has height + width
<p>, **<h1>**, **<blockquote>**, **<ol>**, **<ul>**, **<table>**

2 - **inline**: small amount of content, no height or width
<a>, ****, ****, **
**

a. **inline block**: inline content w/ height + width
<img>

3 - **metadata**: information about the page, usually not visible
<title>, **<meta>**, **<script>**

CSS works by associating rules with HTML elements. These rules govern how the content of specified elements should be displayed.

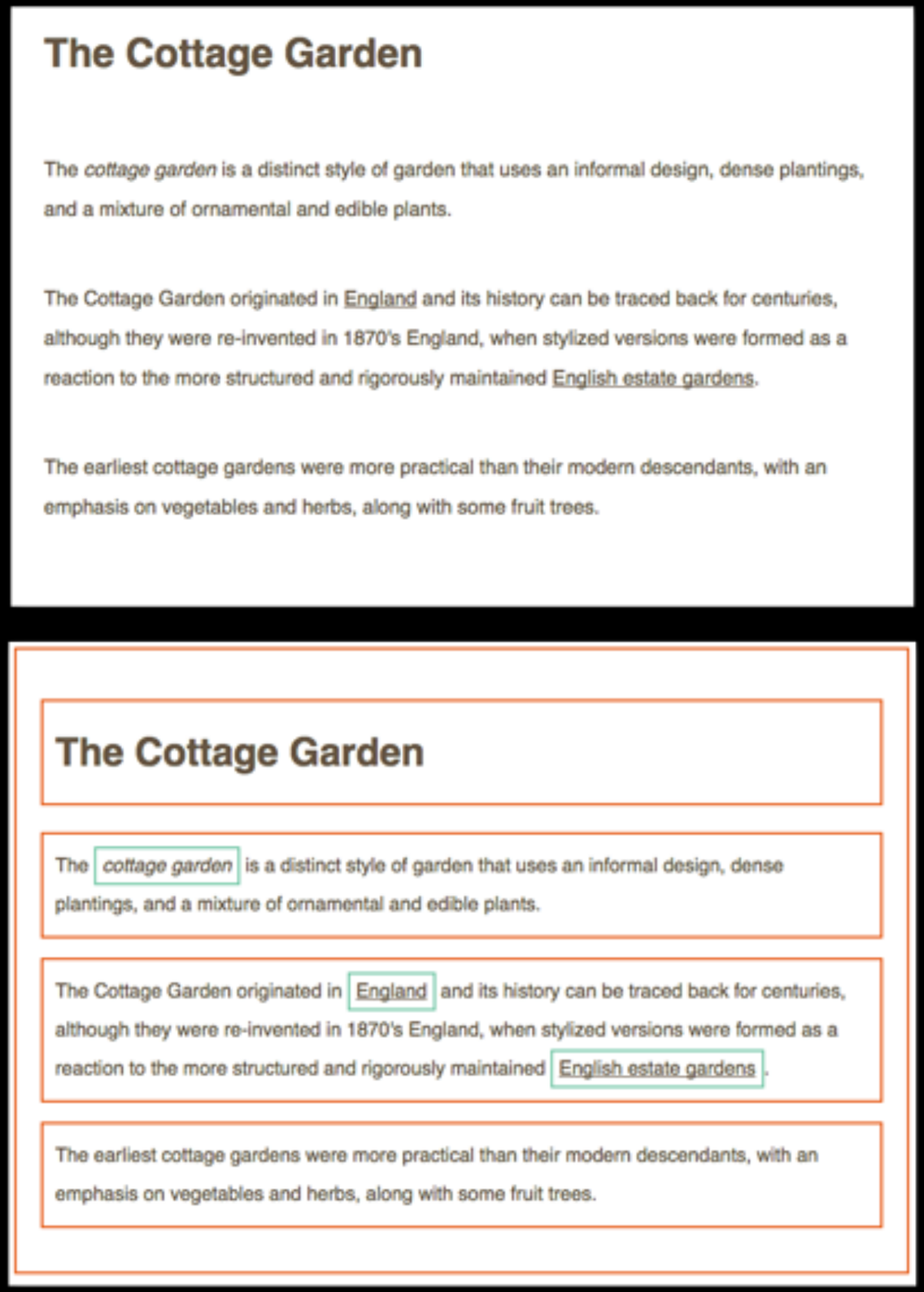
A CSS rule contains two parts: a selector and a declaration.

** pro tip: It takes 5% to learn how to write CSS rule and 95% to learn different properties that you can use.

The key to understanding how **HTML** + **CSS** works is to imagine that there is an invisible box around every **HTML** element.

Block level elements are outlined w/ red + inline elements in green.

<body> creates 1st box, then **<h1>**, **<h2>**, **<p>**, **<i>** + **<a>** each create their own boxes within it.



< HTML >

Hypertext Markup Langauge

Describes the content + structure of a web page;
NOT a programming language

< HTML >

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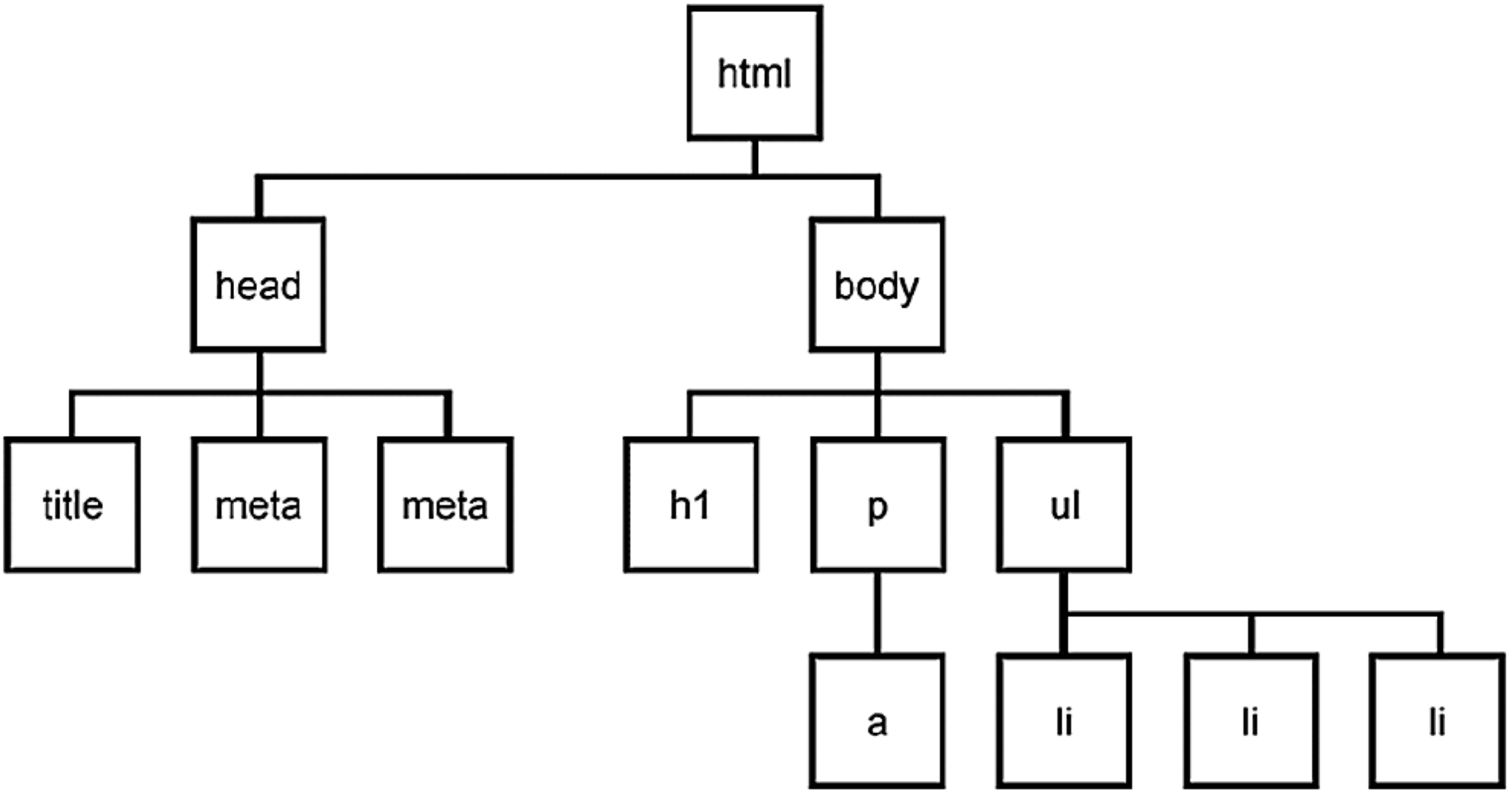
Parent / Child Element Structure



HTML - Hyper Text Mark Up

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title> 🖥 Internet + Web Week 1</title>
    </head>
    <body>
    this is a webpage of wonderful text
    </body>
</html>
```

tag attribute value

 in between the tags is the content

<video src= “filepath/file.mov” alt= “this is the video” height=“300”> ◻ </video>

<html attribute= “value” attribute= “value” attribute= “value”> </html>

HTML Elements

The <head> element contains the metadata for a web page. Metadata is information about the page that isn't displayed directly on the web page. Unlike the information inside of the <body> tag, the metadata in the head is information about the page itself.

Parent + Child

```
<!doctype html>
    <head>
        <title> Week 1 </title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <div>
        Here's a Great Site.
        </div>
    </body>
</html>
```

head is the parent of title

div is the child of body

body is the child of html

Structure tags

s can contain any text or other HTML elements, such as links, images, or videos. Remember to always add two spaces of indentation when you nest elements inside of s for better readability.

Text tags

`<p>`	
`<h1> - <h6>`	
`<main>`	dominant content of the <body> element
`<article>`	A document, page or site. This is usually a root container element after body
`<section>`	Generic section of a document
`<header>`	Intro section of a document
`<footer>`	Footer at end of a document or section
`<nav>`	Navigational section

Use these **before** div when appropriate.

The tag will generally render as *italic* emphasis.

The will generally render as **bold** emphasis.

The line break element is unique because it is only composed of a starting tag. You can use it anywhere within your HTML code and a line break will be shown in the browser.

<a> links </a>

OPENING LINK TAG

WE ARE DIRECTED TO

TEXT WE CLICK ON

<a href="http://idm.engineering.nyu.edu/" > IDM - Tandon </a>

< a href — stands for *hyperlink reference*

<a> relative urls </a>

Linking to pages on the same site

Parent Directory `<a href="../index.html" > Home Page </a>`

Same Directory `<a href="week00.html" > Week 1 Page </a>`

Child Directory `<a href="myBlog/week00.html" > Week 1 Page </a>`

id attribute `<a href="#potatoGallery" > Click here for this week in potatoes! </a>`

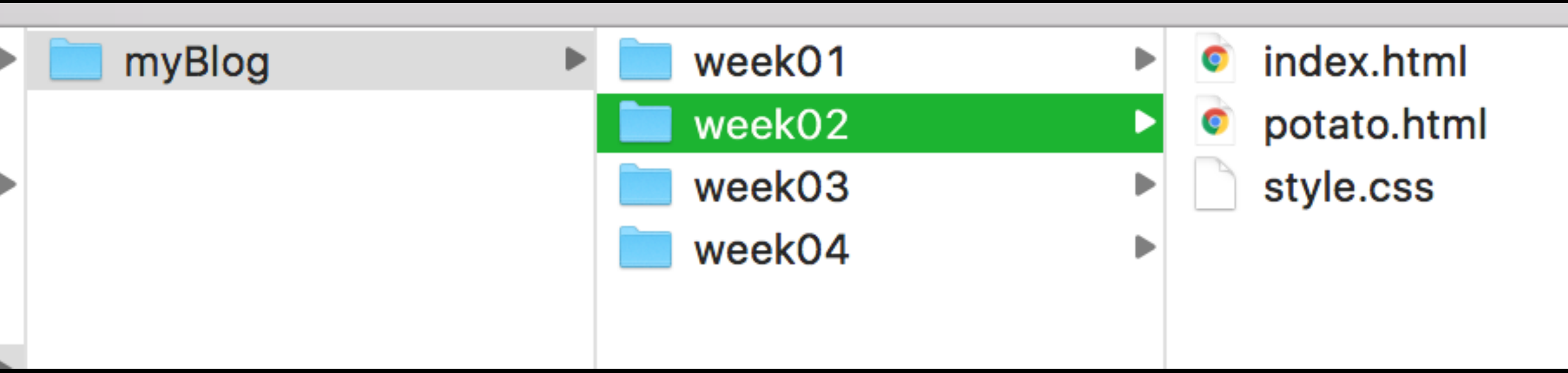
< a href — stands for *hyperlink reference*

Why index.html?

The main homepage of a site written in HTML (and the homepage of each section in a child folder) is called index.html.

Web servers are usually set up to return the index.html file if no file name is specified. Therefore, it’s always a good idea to name your directories’ root webpages index.html

Why index.html?



The <img> tag has a required attribute called src. The src attribute must be set to the image's source, or the location of the image. In some cases, the value of src must be the *uniform resource locator* (URL) of the image. A URL is the web address or local address where a file is stored.

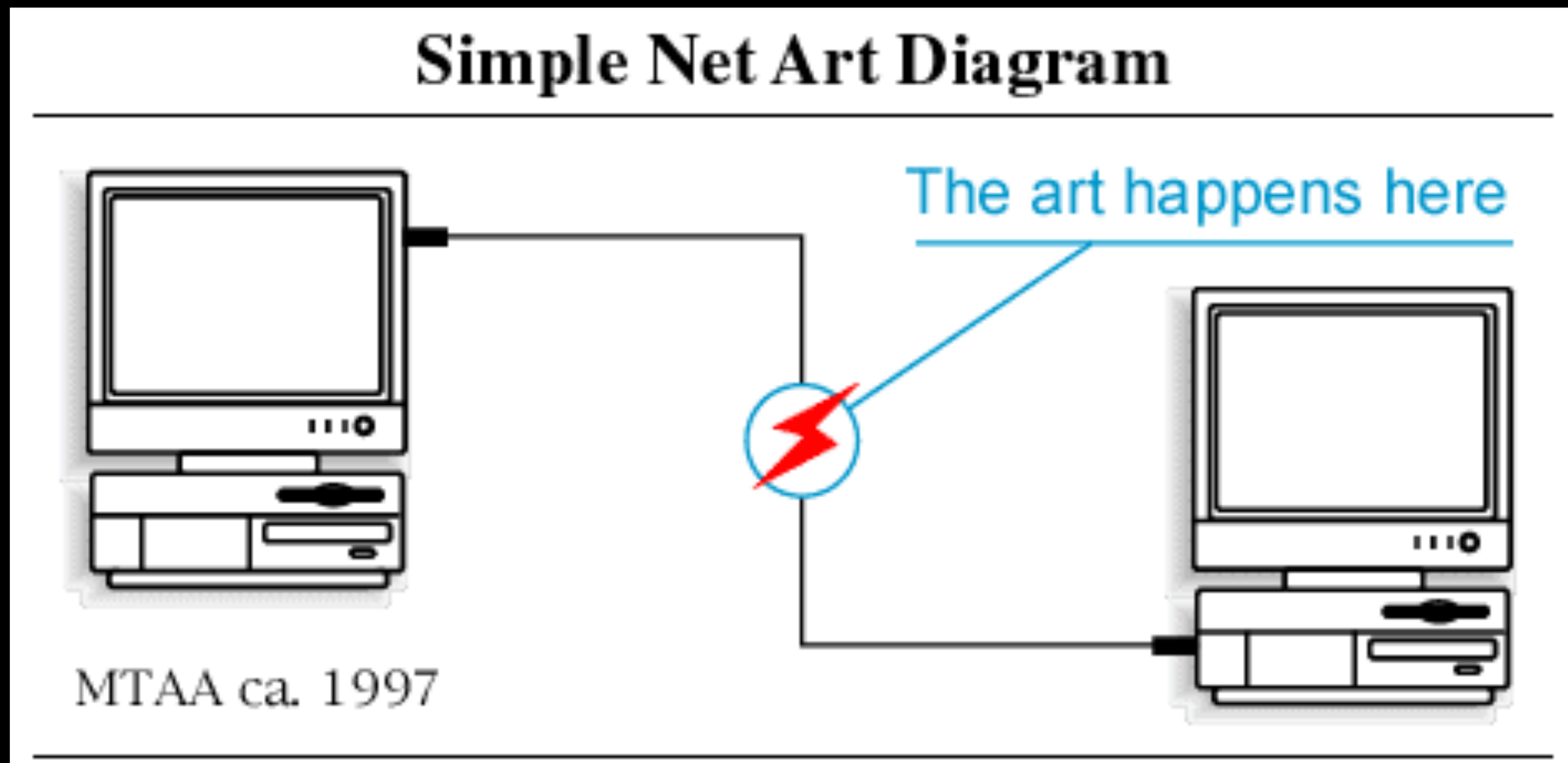
Images: relative vs. url

```
<img src= “images/potato07.png” alt= “spud” >
```

```
<img src= “https://pngriver.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Download-Potato-PNG-Pic.png” alt= “spud” >
```

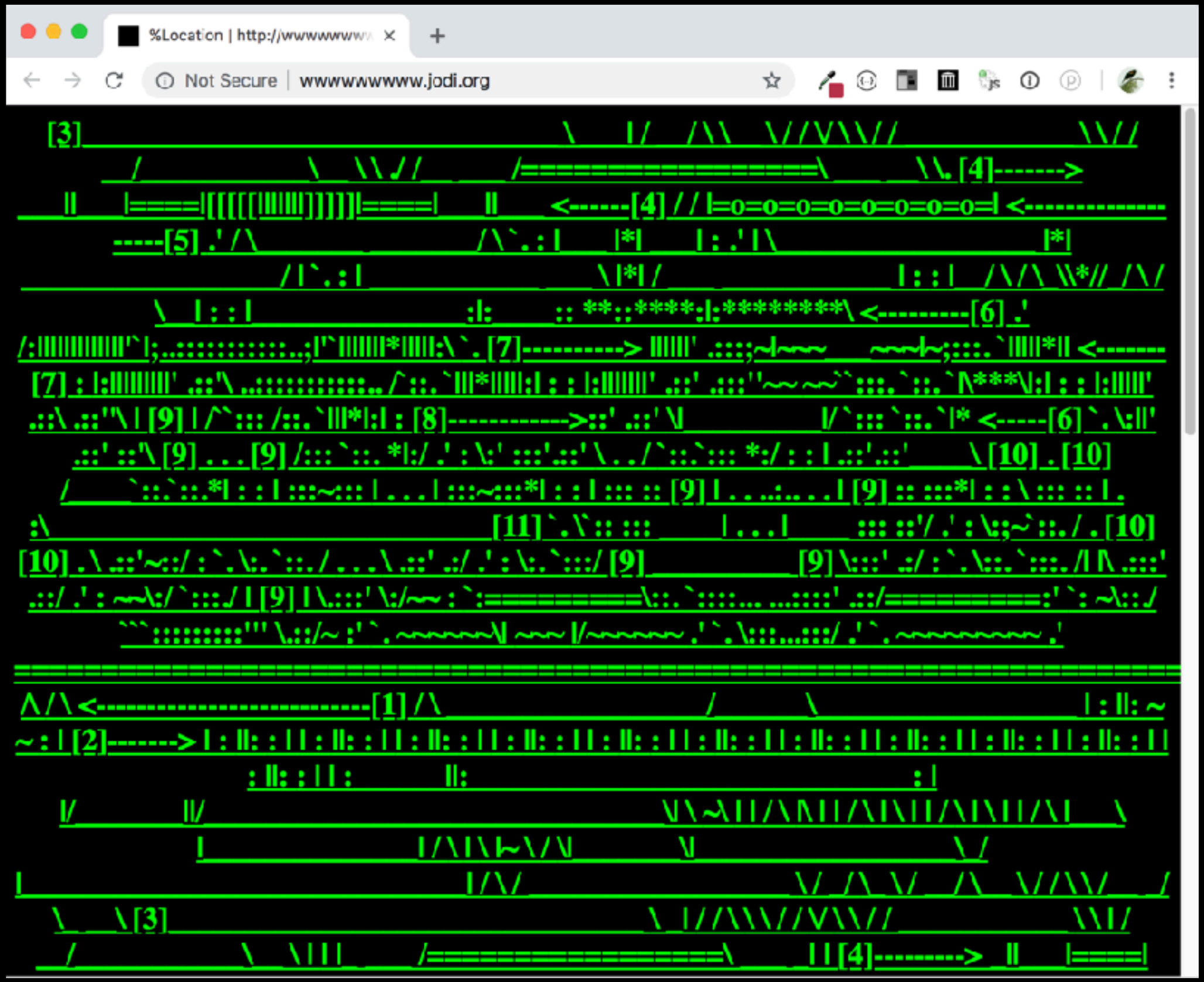
The alt attribute, which means alternative text, brings meaning to the images on our sites. The alt attribute can be added to the image tag just like the src attribute. The value of alt should be a description of the image.

1. If an image fails to load on a web page, a user can mouse over the area originally intended for the image and read a brief description of the image. This is made possible by the description you provide in the alt attribute.
2. Visually impaired users often browse the web with the aid of screen reading software. When you include the alt attribute, the screen reading software can read the image's description out loud to the visually impaired user.
3. The alt attribute also plays a role in Search EngineOptimization (SEO), because search engines cannot "see" the images on websites as they crawl the internet. Having descriptive alt attributes can improve the ranking of your site.



MTAA, 1997

My Boyfriend Came Back From War, 1996
Olia Lialina



jodi.org, 1999 - 2001

The Whale Hunt, 2007
Jonathan Harris

89 Steps, 2014
Union Docs

Pool

Not Secure | dinakelberman.com/poolpoem/

Pool Poem, 2017
Dina Kelberman