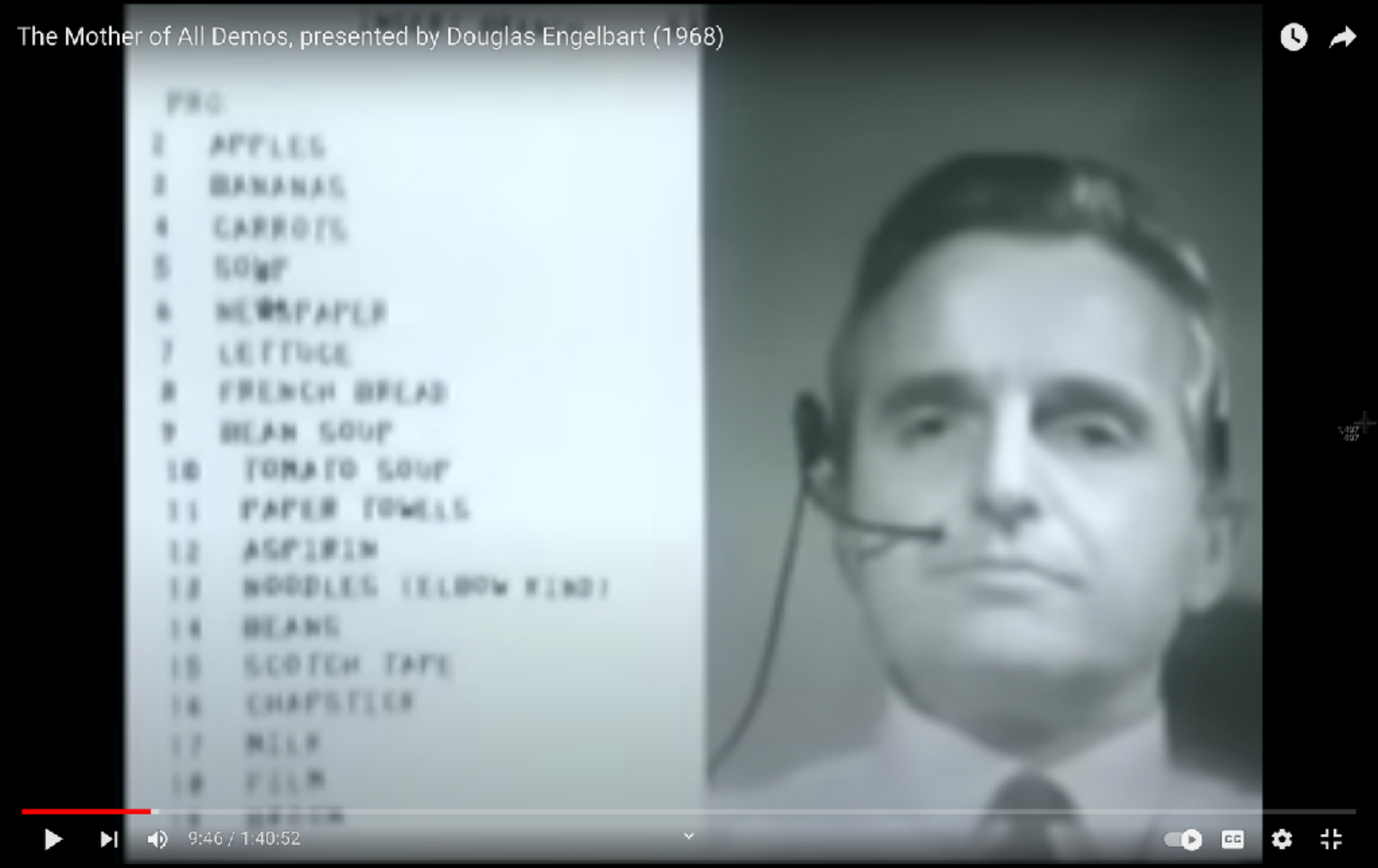
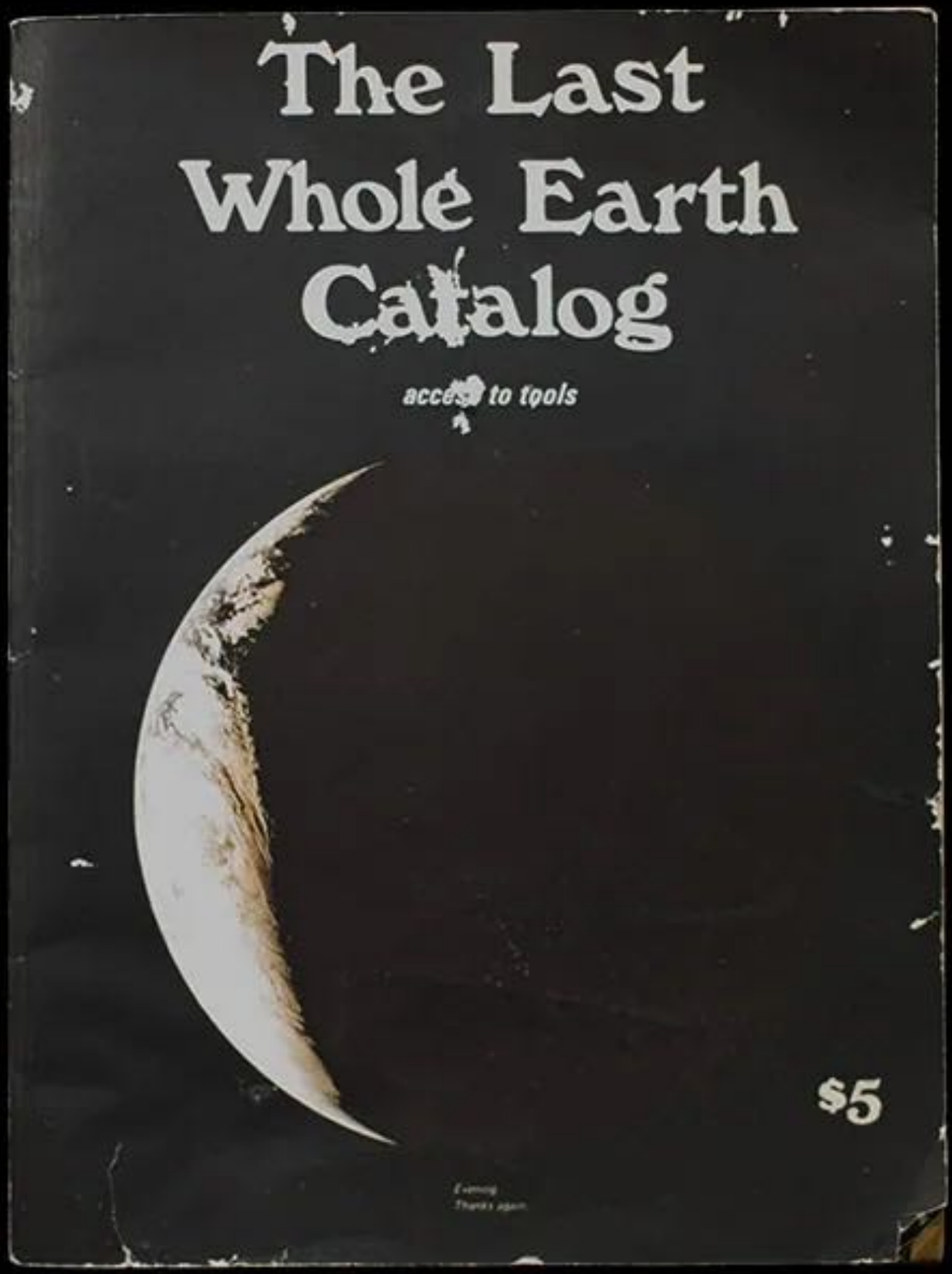


The Mother of All Demos

Douglas Englebart, 1968

Earthrise

Apollo8, 1968



[The whole Earth Archive]

[The whole Earth Catalogue]

"Information wants to be free." – Stuart Brand

Whole Earth Catalog created a peer-to-peer network that connected and galvanized like-minded people. In doing so, it created a legacy as an early link between the counterculture movement and the cresting personal tech industry.

It spoke to a growing generation of do-it-yourselfers and innovators—particularly, oh, those entrepreneurs who've found themselves in California over the years.

Indeed, Steve Jobs cited the catalog in his 2006 commencement address at Stanford, calling it "sort of like Google in paperback form, 35 years before Google came along." Its Silicon Valley canonization should also stand as a reminder of the corresponding risks that come with viewing ourselves as gods.

web 1.0:

1989 - 2004

The Telecommunications Act of 1996

- Deregulates cable television service
- Allows local telephone companies to provide
- allows local telephone companies to provide cable television service
- requires v-chips in new televisions, which allow parents to block access to objectionable and adult programming
- increases the number of television stations that a single company may own
- bans the knowing transmission of indecent material to minors on the Internet
- Significantly reduced regulations on media concentration and crosss-ownership of media outlets. Less competition, lead to AOL/ Time Warner and Viacom to purchase multiple media outlets in local markets.

browser wars

2nd: 2004 - 2017

Web 2.0

[thefacebook]

quick search go

My Profile [edit]
My Groups
My Friends
My Messages
My Away Message
My Mobile Info
My Account
My Privacy

Scott Pearson's Profile (This is you)

Scranton

Picture [edit]

Visualize My Friends
Edit My Profile
My Account Preferences
My Privacy Preferences

Connection

This is you.

Access

Scott is currently logged in from a non-residential location.

Other Schools [edit]

Information [edit]

Account Info:

Name:	Scott Pearson, 85
Member Since:	January 12, 2005
Last Update:	February 3, 2005

Basic Info: [edit]

Email:	pearsons2@scranton.edu
Status:	Alumnus/Alumna
Sex:	Male
Year:	2004
Concentration:	Computing Sciences Mathematics
Phone:	570.499.4818
High School:	Dunmore HS '00

Extended Info: [edit]

Screenname:	ScottiePP7
Looking For:	Friendship Dating A Relationship Random play Whatever I can get
Interested In:	Women
Relationship Status:	Single
Political Views:	Liberal
Interests:	Drinking, Football, Basketball, Tennis, saying you'll have that

Interpreted vs. Compiled Programming

Compiled	Interpreted
C++, Java	JavaScript
compiled as machine language	code saved as you write it.
.exe - executable file. Self-standing program	requires library to interpret commands
fast, speed of performance	only language that runs in the browser
Programming language	Scripting language

[document object model]

the Document Object Model

When a browser loads a web page, it creates a model of that page

This is called a “DOM tree” and it is stored in the browser’s memory

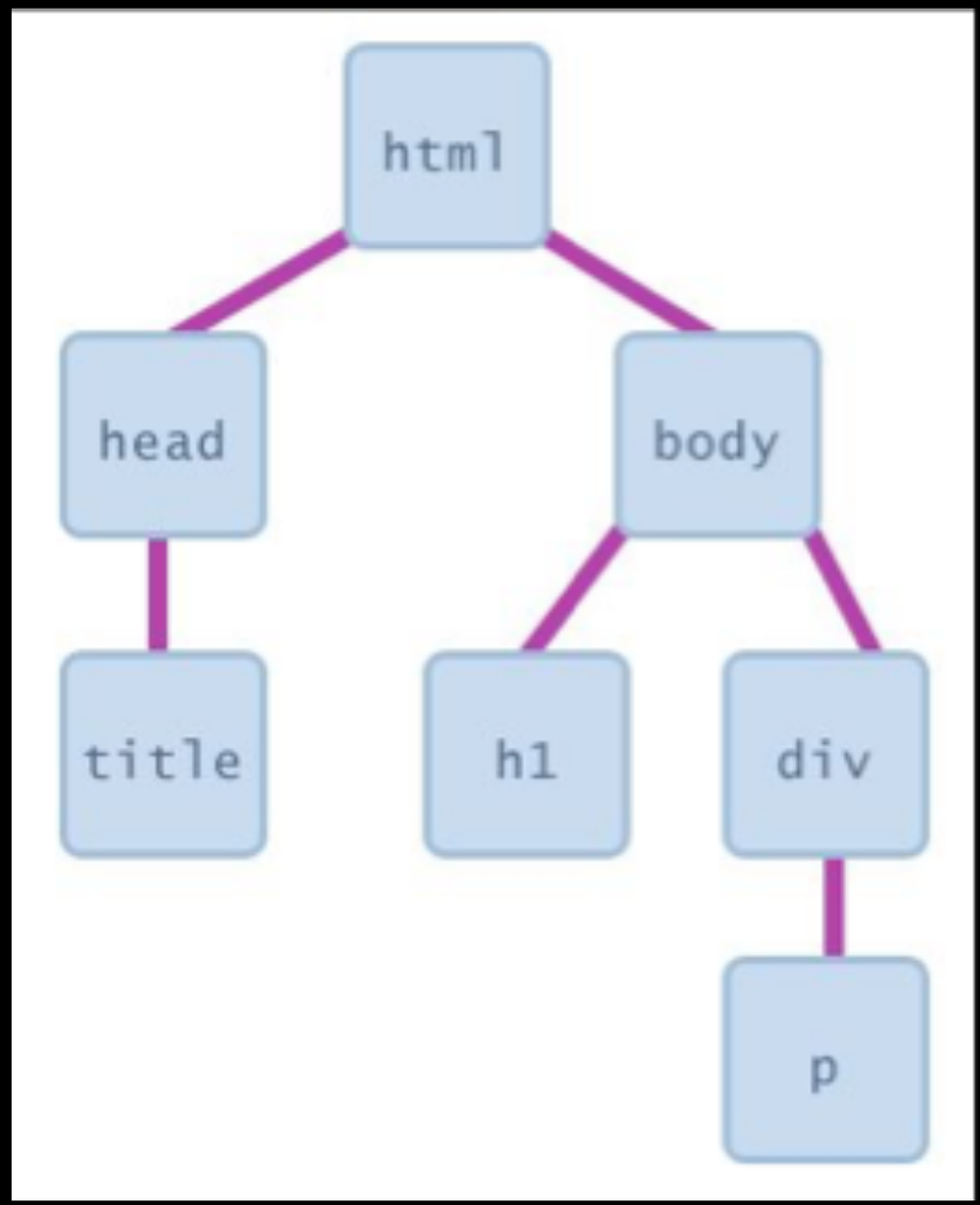
Every element, attribute, and piece of text in the HTML is represented by its own “DOM node”

The DOM

Every element on a page is accessible in JavaScript through the DOM: Document Object Model

The DOM is the tree of nodes corresponding to HTML elements on a page.

Can modify, add and remove nodes on the DOM, which will modify, add, or remove the corresponding element on the page.



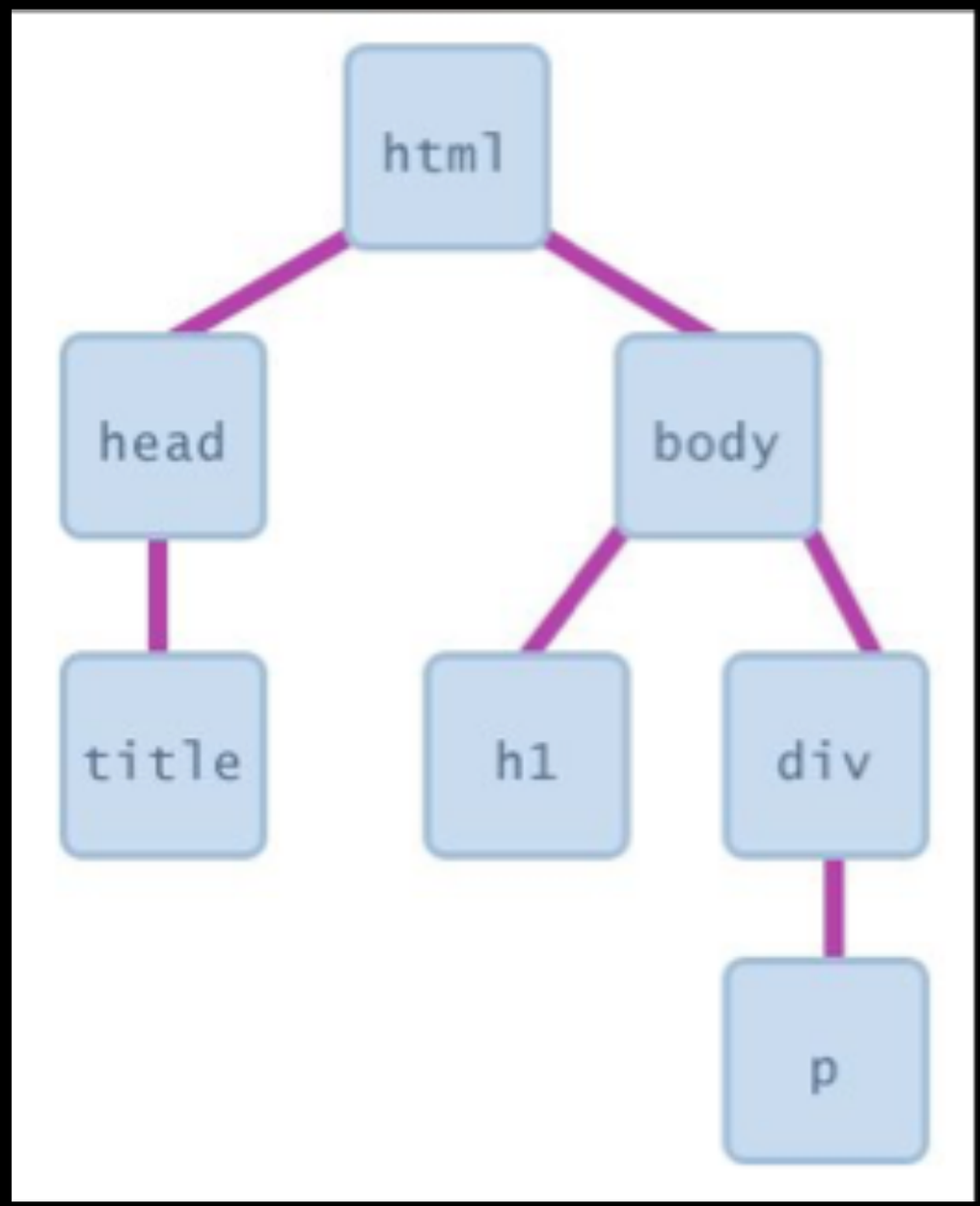
The DOM

The DOM is a tree of node objects corresponding to the HTML elements on a page.

- JS code can examine these nodes to see the state of an element (e.g. to get what the user typed in a text box)

- JS code can edit the attributes of these nodes to change the attributes of an element (e.g. to toggle a style or to change the contents of an <h1> tag)

- JS code can add elements to and remove elements from a web page by adding and removing nodes from the DOM



hello

types of DOM nodes

There are four main types of nodes.

- The **Document** node, which represents the entire page : HTML TAG
- **Element** nodes, which represent individual HTML tags
- **Attribute** nodes, which represent attributes of HTML tags, such as class
- **Text** nodes, which represents the text within an element, such as the *content* of a p tag

We talk about the relationship between element nodes as “parents,” “children,” and “siblings.”

DOM queries

JavaScript methods that find elements in the DOM tree are called “**DOM queries**”

DOM queries may return one element, or they may return a “node list”

Which DOM query you use depends on what you want to do and the scope of browser support required

For Example: JavaScript methods that return a single element node:

```
getElementById(“potato” )

querySelector( )
```