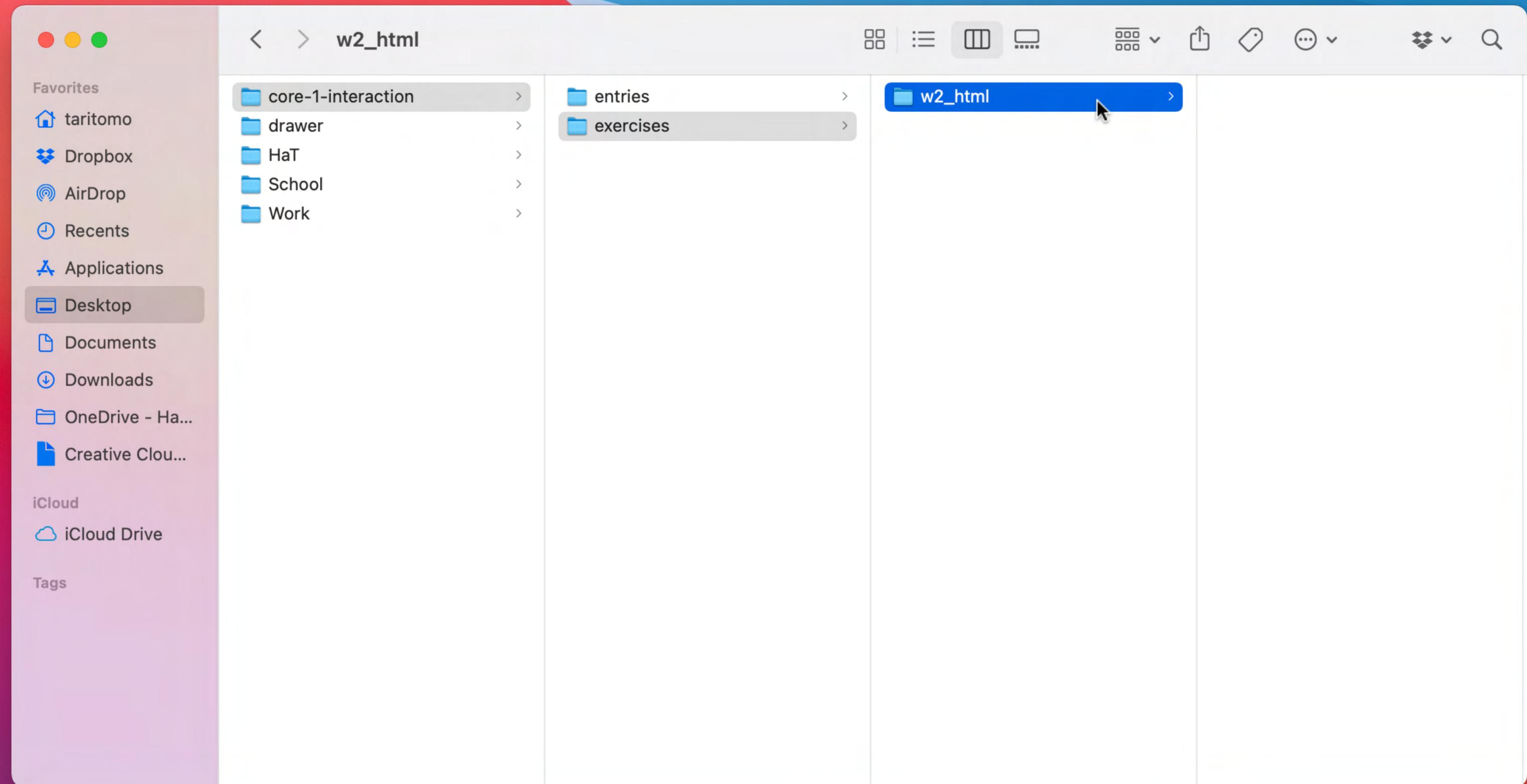


Here's a folder structure we can use for this semester.



And for class today, let's make the folder  
`core-1-interaction/exercises/w2_html`

Safari File Edit View History Bookmarks Develop Window Help

sublimetext.com

# Sublime Text

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## Text Editing, Done Right

DOWNLOAD FOR MAC Sublime Text 4 (Build 4126) See What's New

Dark Light Linux Mac Windows

**Sublime Text**

**FOLDERS**

- svelte
- .github
- site
- src
- test
- .editorconfig
- .eslintignore
- /\* .eslintrc.js
- /\* .gitattributes
- /\* .gitignore
- /\* .mocharec.js
- <> CHANGELOG.md
- /\* check\_publish\_env.js
- <> CONTRIBUTING.md
- LICENSE
- /\* package-lock.json
- /\* package.json
- <> README.md
- /\* register.js
- /\* rollup.config.js
- /\* tsconfig.json

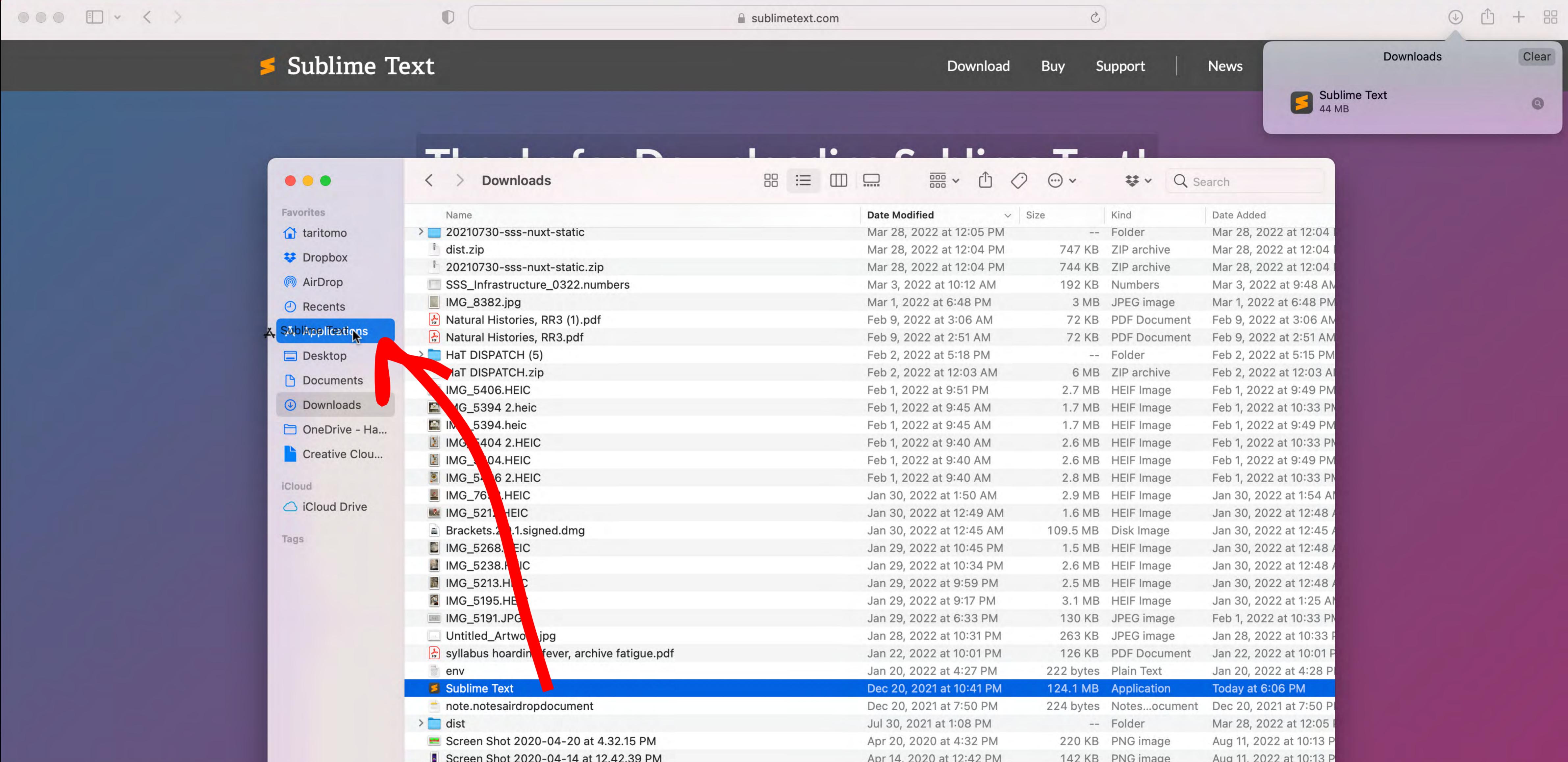
**README.md**

```
1 <p>
2   <a href="https://svelte.dev">
3     <img alt="Cybernetically enhanced web apps: Svelte" />
4   </a>
5   <a href="https://www.npmjs.com/package/svelte">
6     
7   </a>
8   <a href="https://github.com/sveltejs/svelte/blob/main/CONTRIBUTING.md">
9     
10  </a>
11  <a href="https://svelte.dev/chat">
12    
13  </a>
14</p>
15
16
17 ## What is Svelte?
18
19 Svelte is a new way to build web applications. It's
20
21 Learn more at the [Svelte website](https://svelte.dev)
22
23
24 ## Supporting Svelte
25
26 Svelte is an MIT-licensed open source project with
27
28 - [Becoming a backer on Open Collective](https://opencollective.com/svelte)
29
30 Funds donated via Open Collective will be used for
31
32
33 ## Development
```

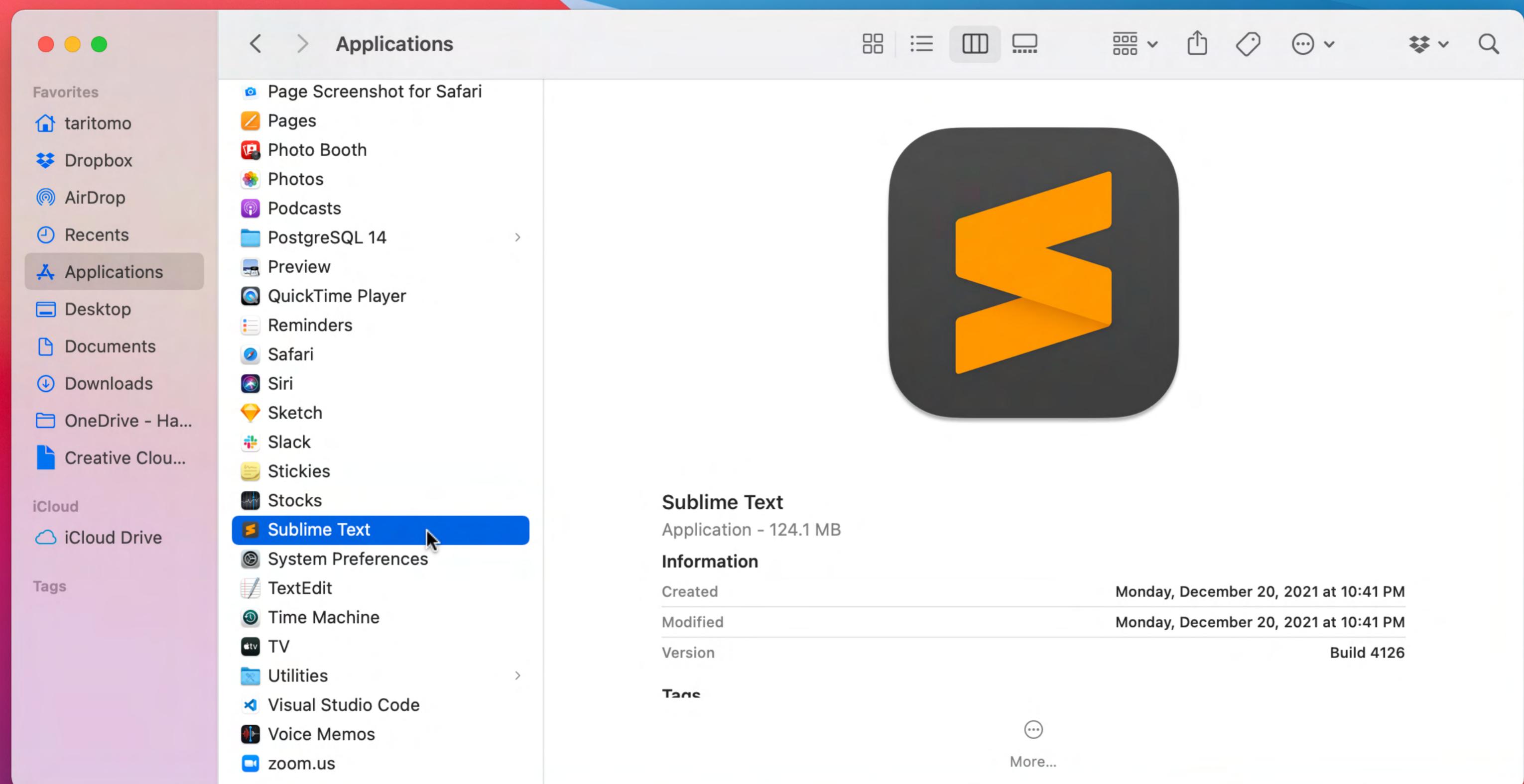
**CONTRIBUTING.md**

```
1 # Contributing to Svelte
2
3 Svelte is a new way to build web applications.
4 It's a compiler that takes your declarative
5 components and converts them into efficient
6 JavaScript that surgically updates the DOM.
7
8 The [Open Source Guides](https://opensource.guide/) website has a collection of resources for
9 individuals, communities, and companies. These
10 resources help people who want to learn how to
11 run and contribute to open source projects.
12 Contributors and people new to open source alike
13 will find the following guides especially useful:
14
15
16 * [How to Contribute to Open Source](https://opensource.guide/how-to-contribute/)
17 * [Building Welcoming Communities](https://opensource.guide/building-community/)
18
19 ## Get involved
20
21 There are many ways to contribute to Svelte, and
22 many of them do not involve writing any code.
23 Here's a few ideas to get started:
24
25 - Simply start using Svelte. Go through the [Getting Started](https://svelte.dev/blog/the-easiest-way-to-get-started) guide. Does
26 everything work as expected? If not, we're always
27 looking for improvements. Let us know by [opening
28 an issue](#reporting-new-issues).
29 - Look through the [open issues](https://github.com/sveltejs/svelte/issues)
```

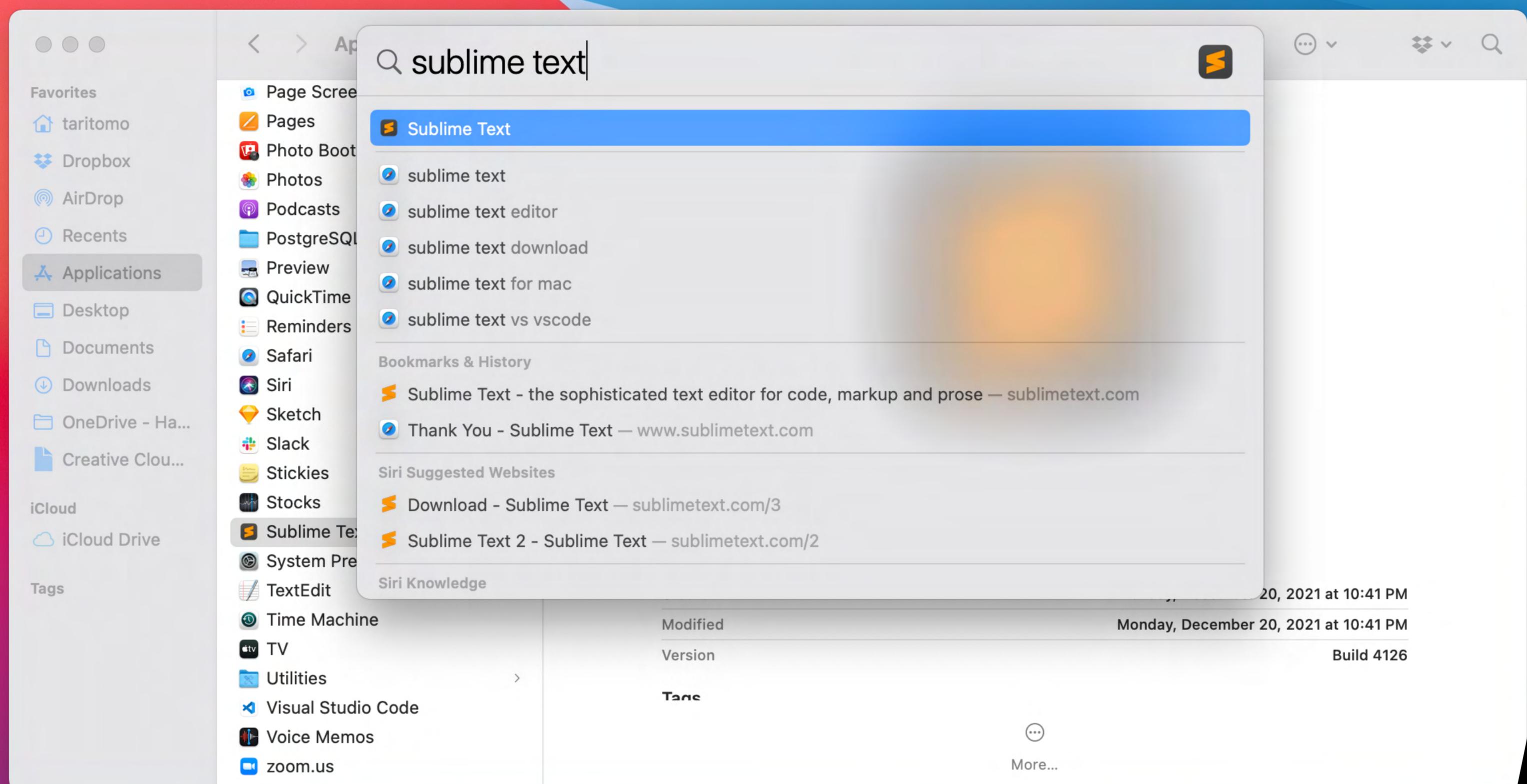
Install Sublime text editor at [sublimetext.com](http://sublimetext.com)



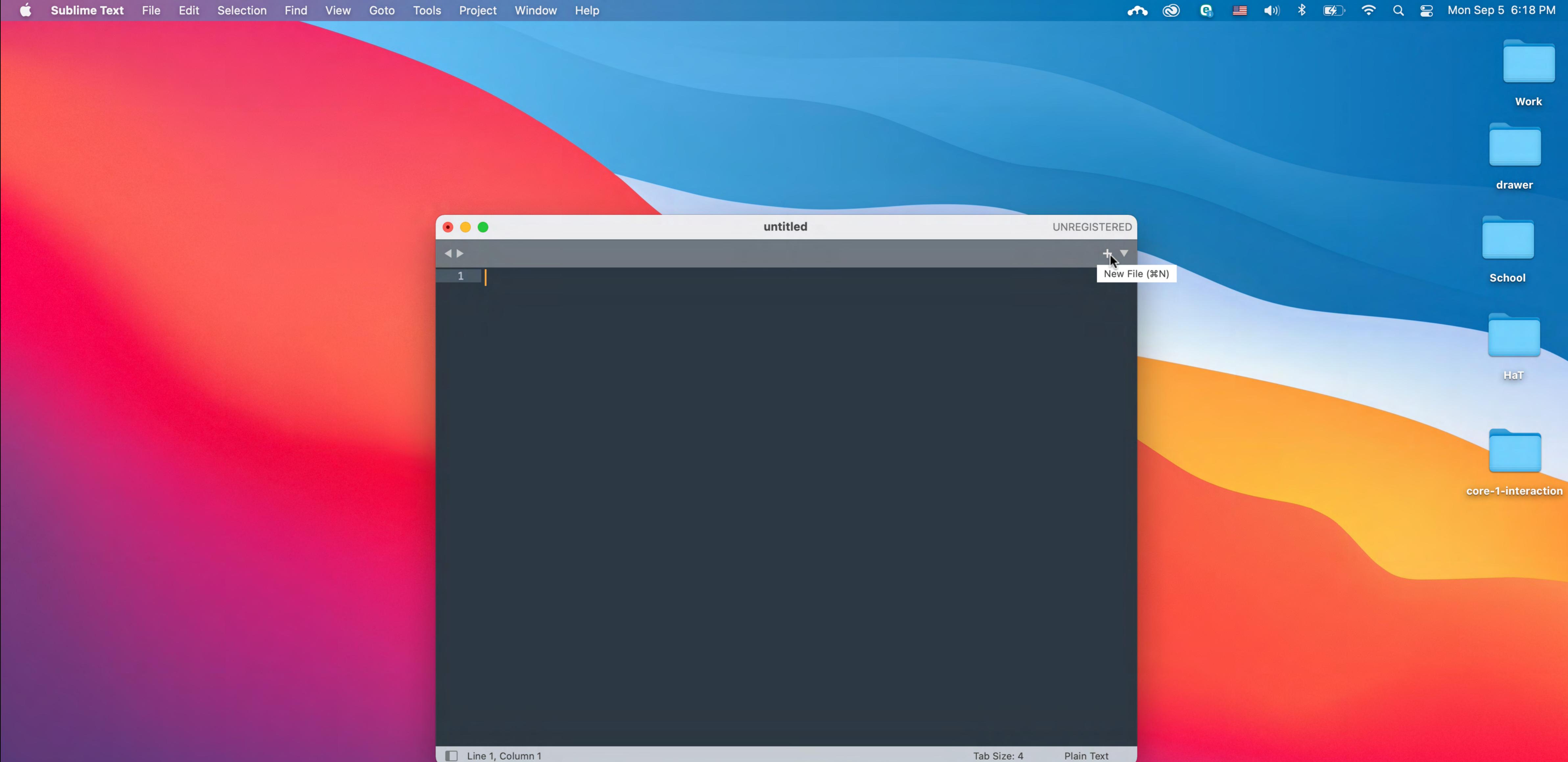
Drag the downloaded file to the Applications folder



You can open Sublime from the Applications folder...



...or from Spotlight ( $\text{⌘}+\text{Space}$ , or Menu Bar icon)



Open a new file by clicking the + icon or File > New File

Hello world

UNREGISTERED

Hello world

1 Hello world

Line 1, Column 12

Tab Size: 4 Plain Text

Work

drawer

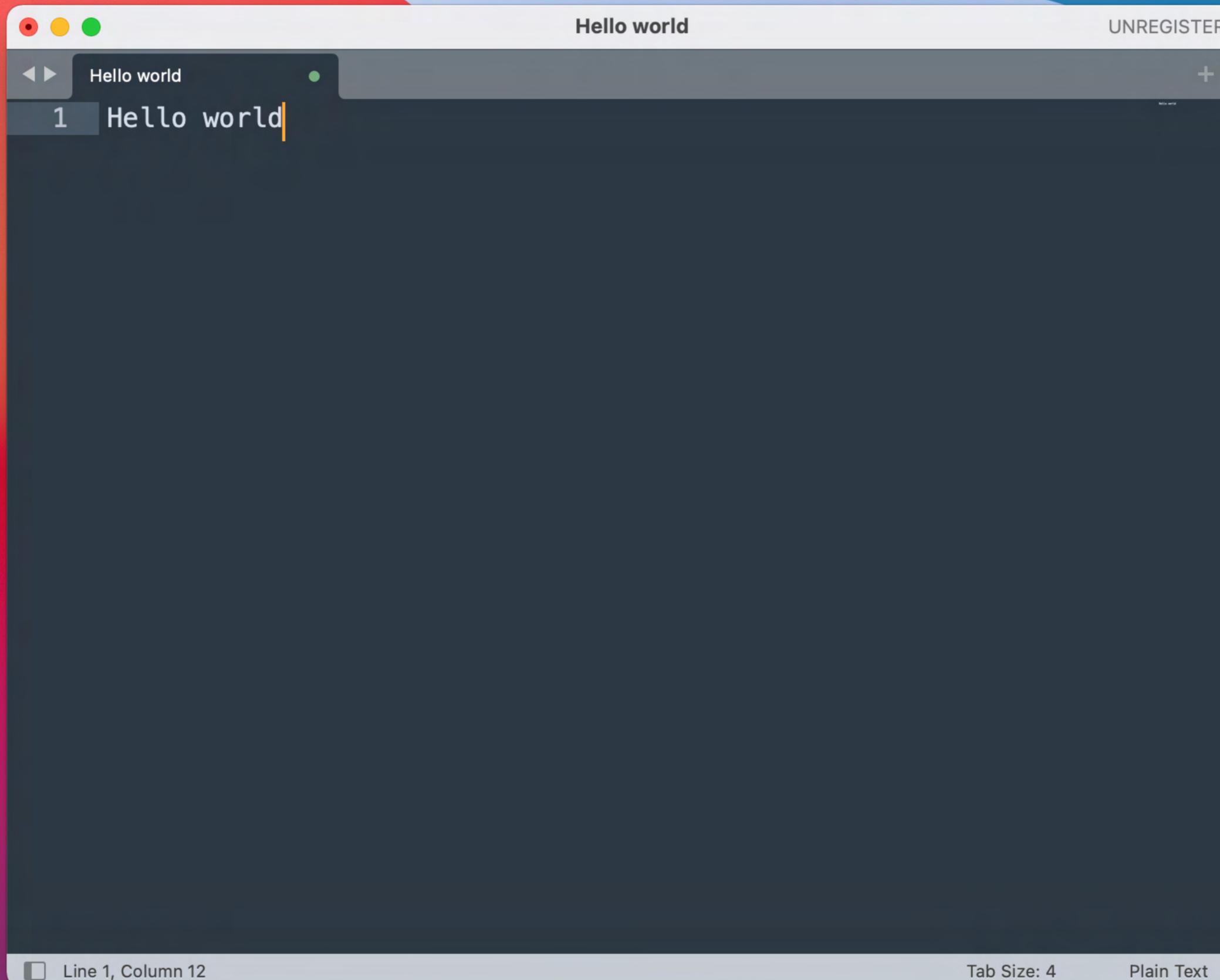
School

HaT

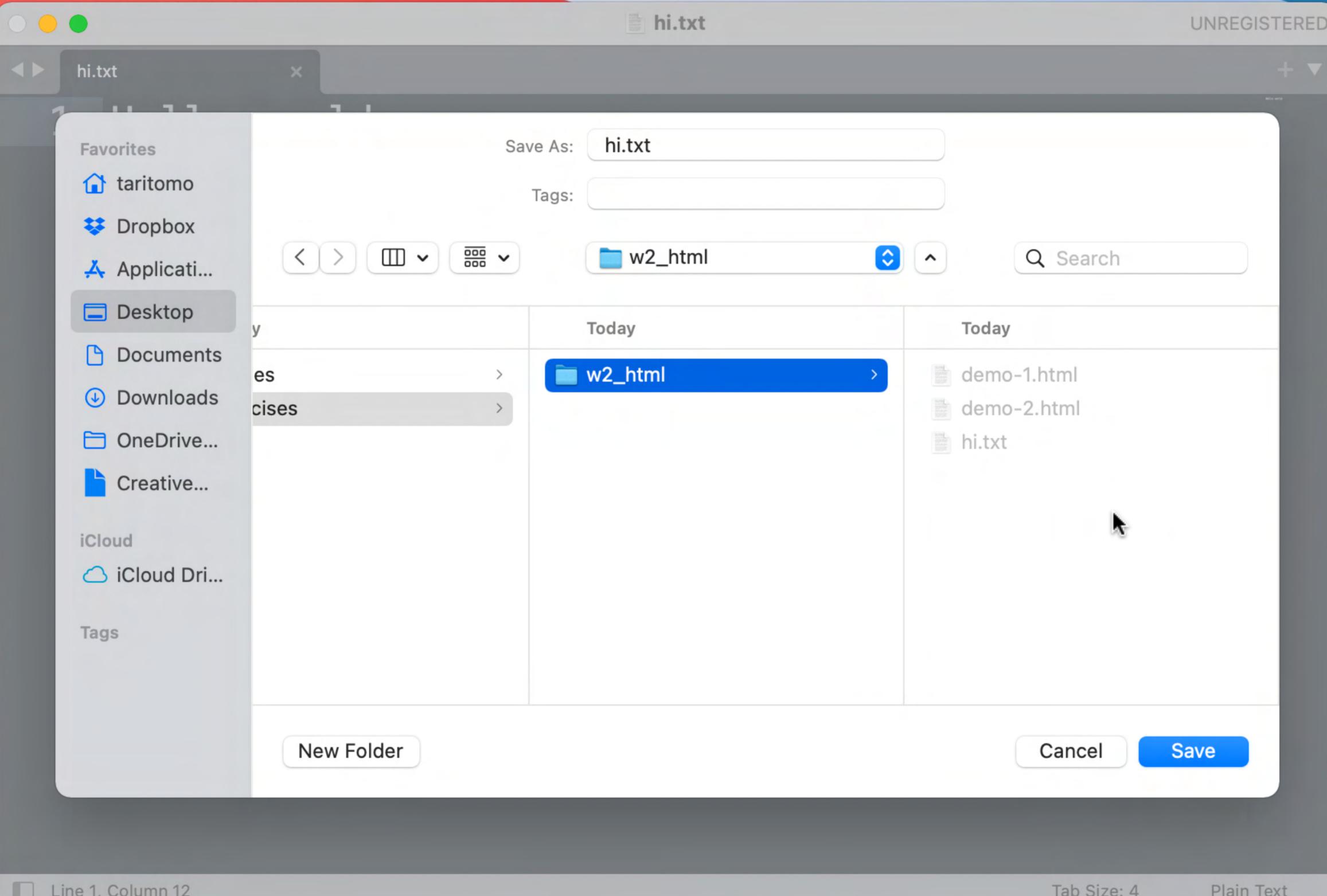
core-1-interaction

Write something

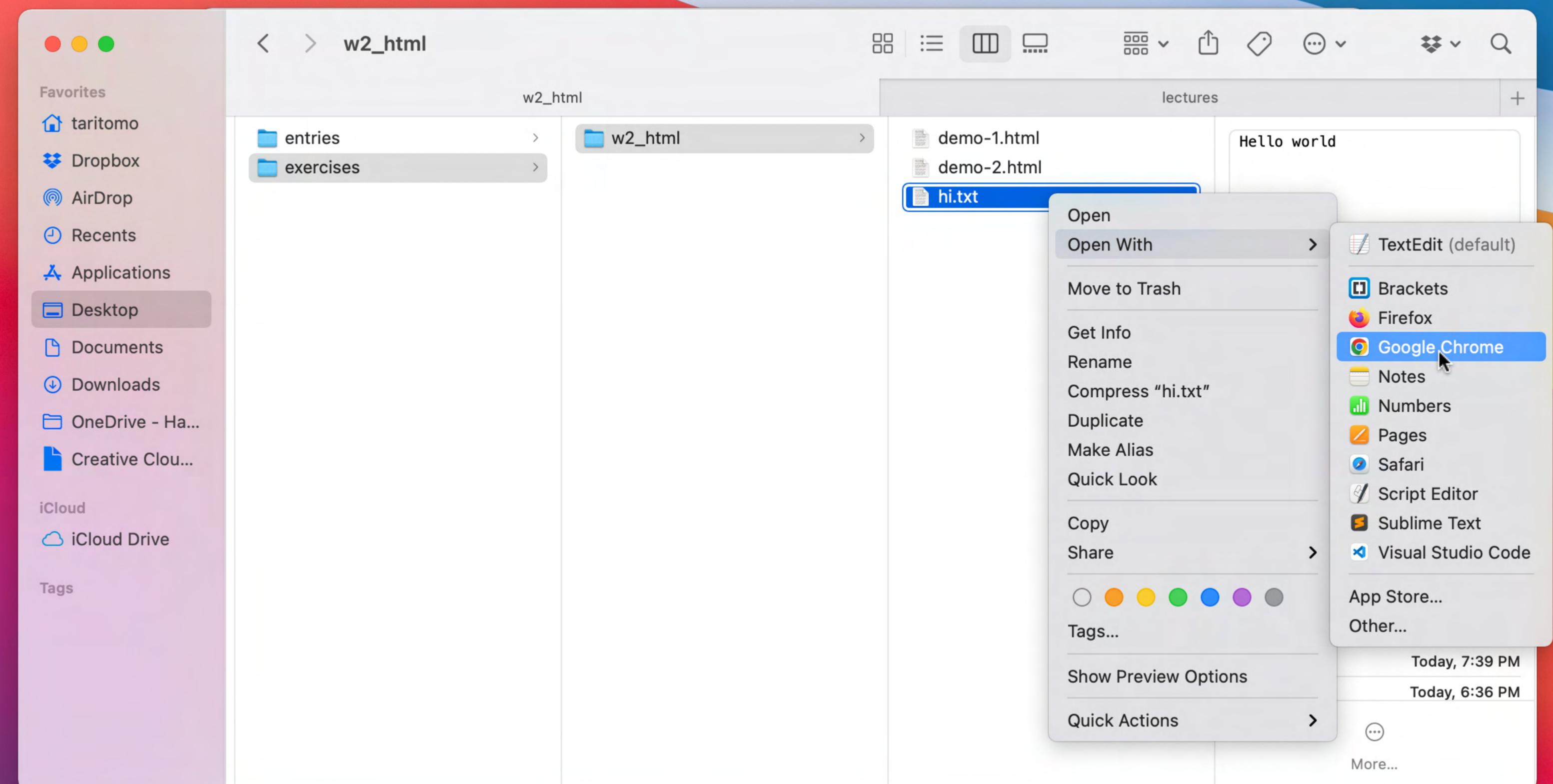
- New File ⌘ N
- Open... ⌘ O
- Open Recent >
- Reopen with Encoding >
- Split View
- Save ⌘ S
- Save with Encoding >
- Save As... ⌘⌘ S
- Save All ⌘⌘ S
- Print...
- New Window ⌘⌘ N
- Close Window ⌘⌘ W
- Close File ⌘ W
- Revert File
- Close All Files



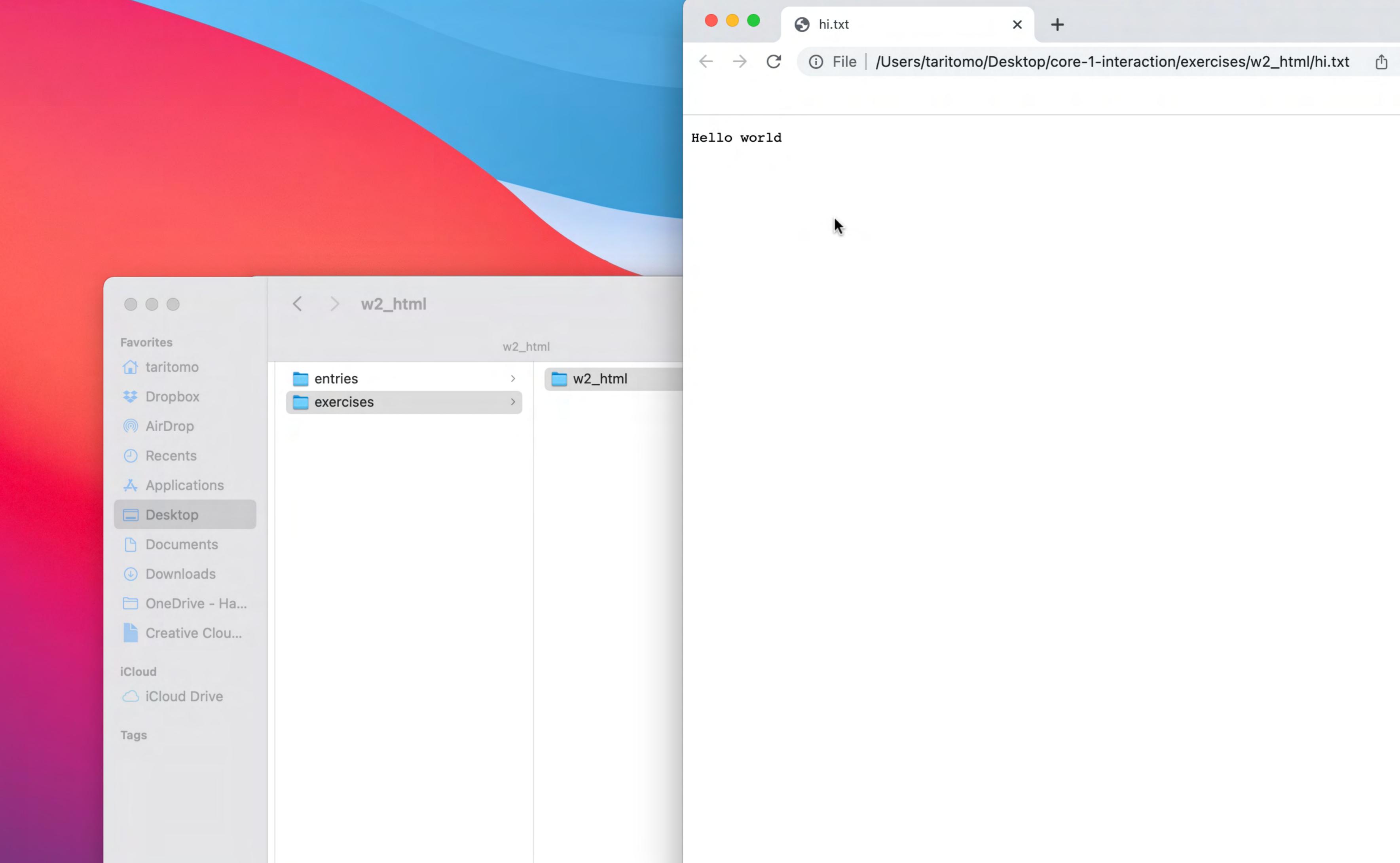
Save it with File > Save As...



Save the file as a .txt file to the folder  
Desktop/core-1-interaction/exercises/w2\_html



Find the file and context-click  
to open it with Google Chrome.



Note the address bar shows the file path.  
You are viewing a local file in the browser.

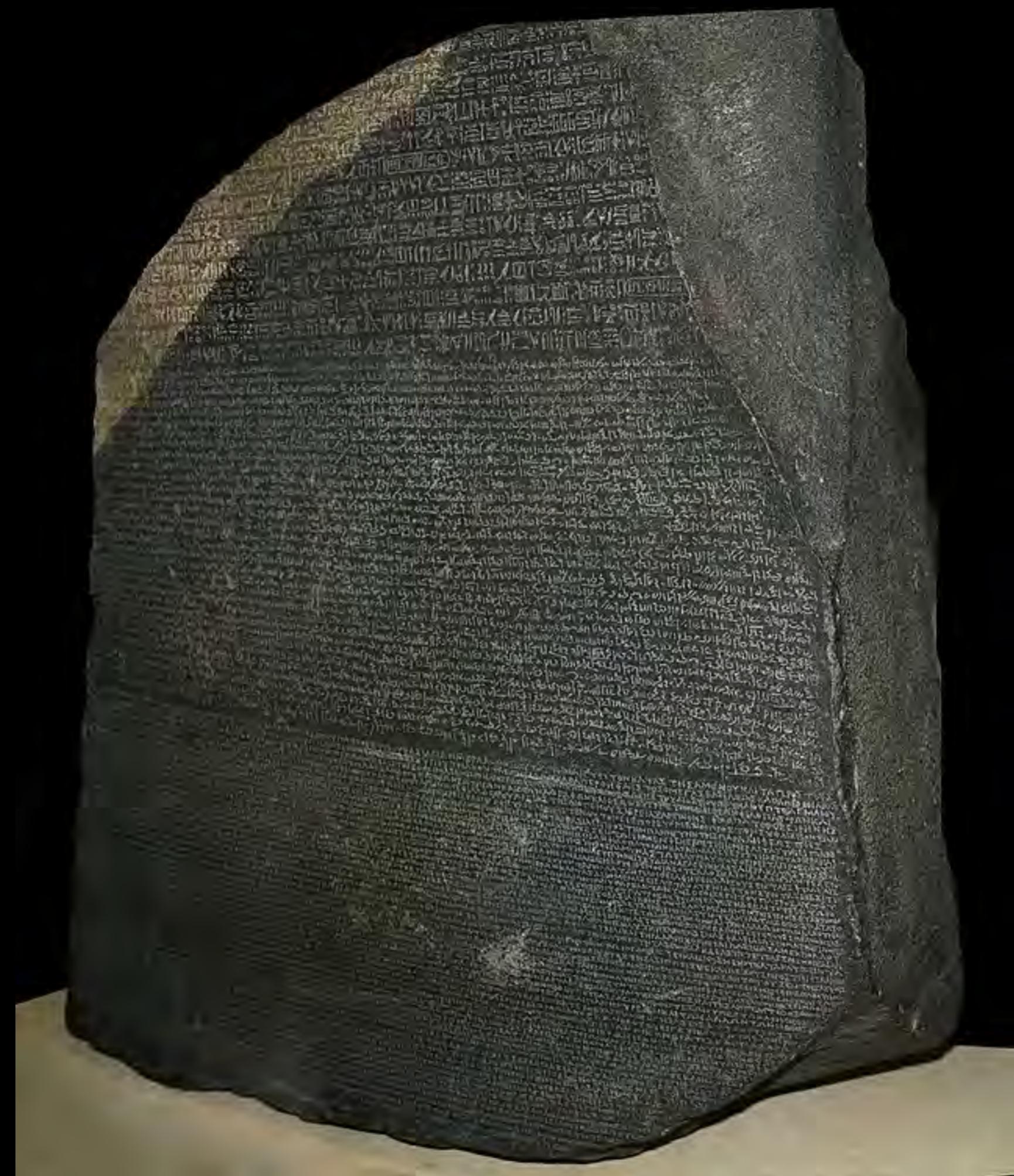
A screenshot of a Mac desktop showing two windows side-by-side. On the left is a dark-themed Sublime Text editor window titled "demo-1.html" containing the following HTML code:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content=
width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
6   <title>My site</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   Hello again world
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

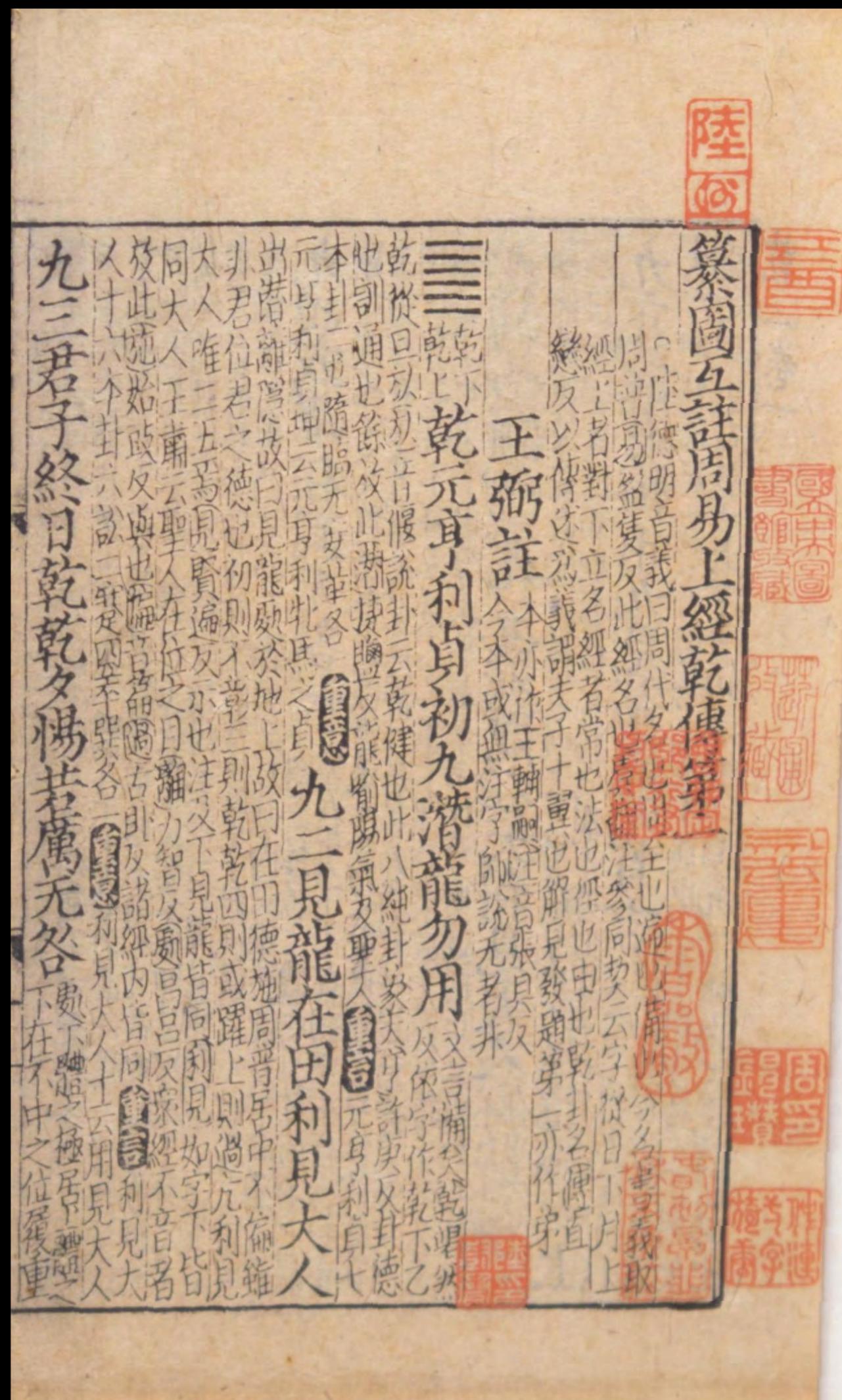
On the right is a web browser window titled "My site" showing the rendered HTML. The page has a black background with white text. It displays the title "My site" and the content "Hello again world".

This is a typical **boilerplate** (starter) HTML file.

Information always has a structure, format, and inter-relationships.



Rosetta Stone

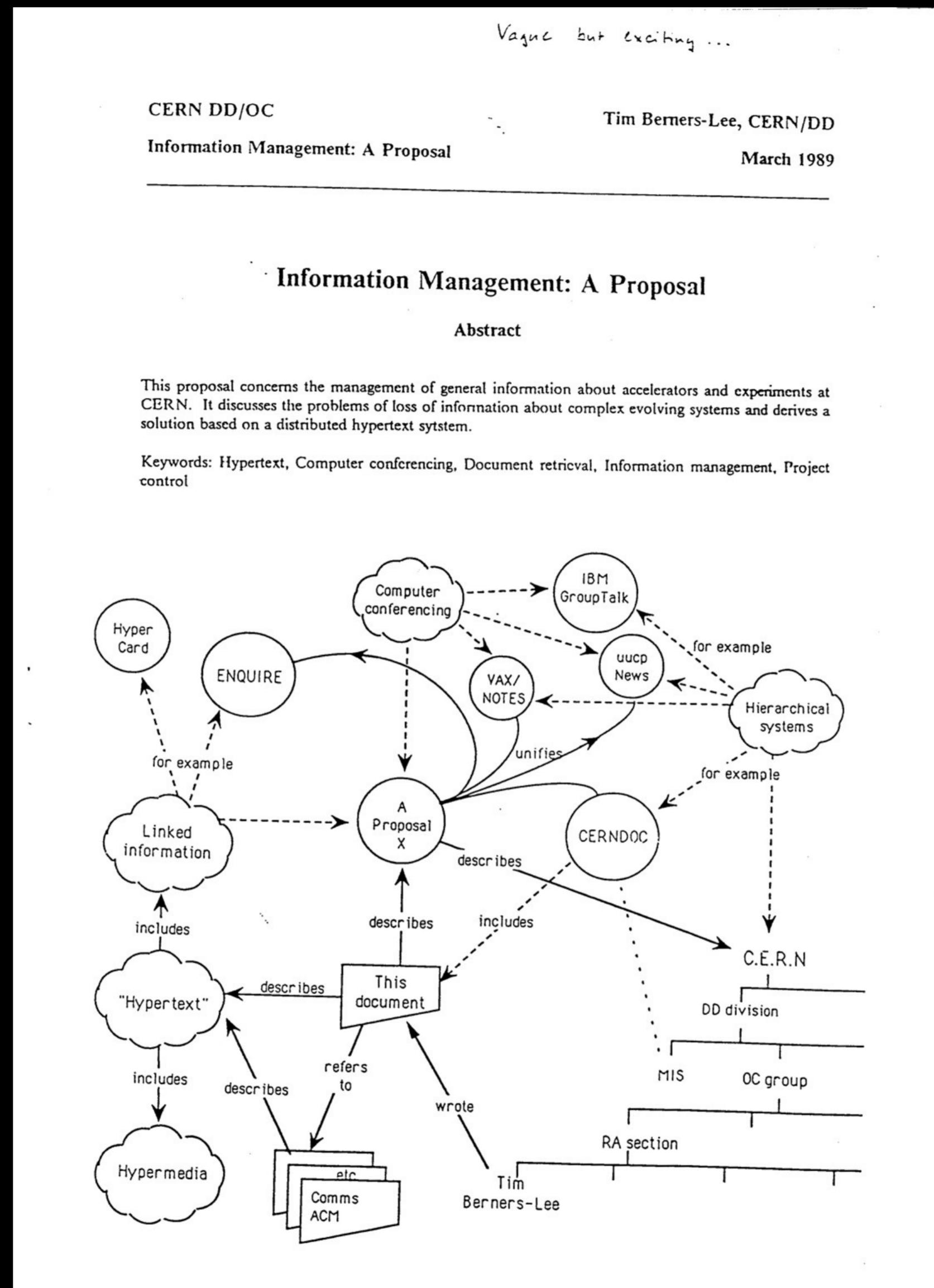


Title page of a Song dynasty (c. 1100) edition of the I Ching

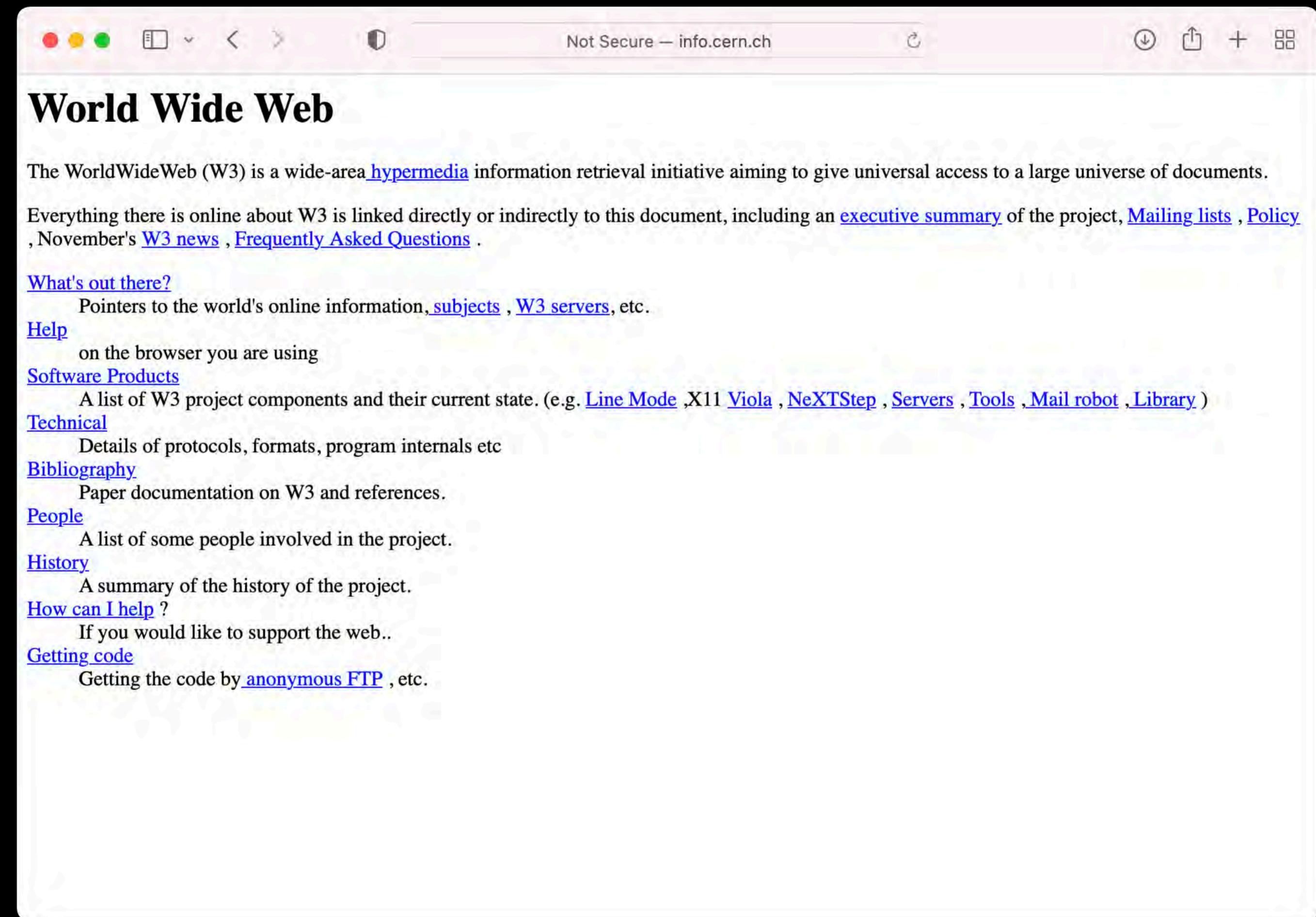


Just as files and folders come from paper metaphors, HTML was based on ways to organize text on the page.

In 1980, a contractor named Tim Berners-Lee built a system for scientists at CERN to publish and share **hypertext** documents with each other. In 1989, he proposed HTML and wrote the first web browser.



Cover of proposal with HTML, 1989.



First website, 1991.

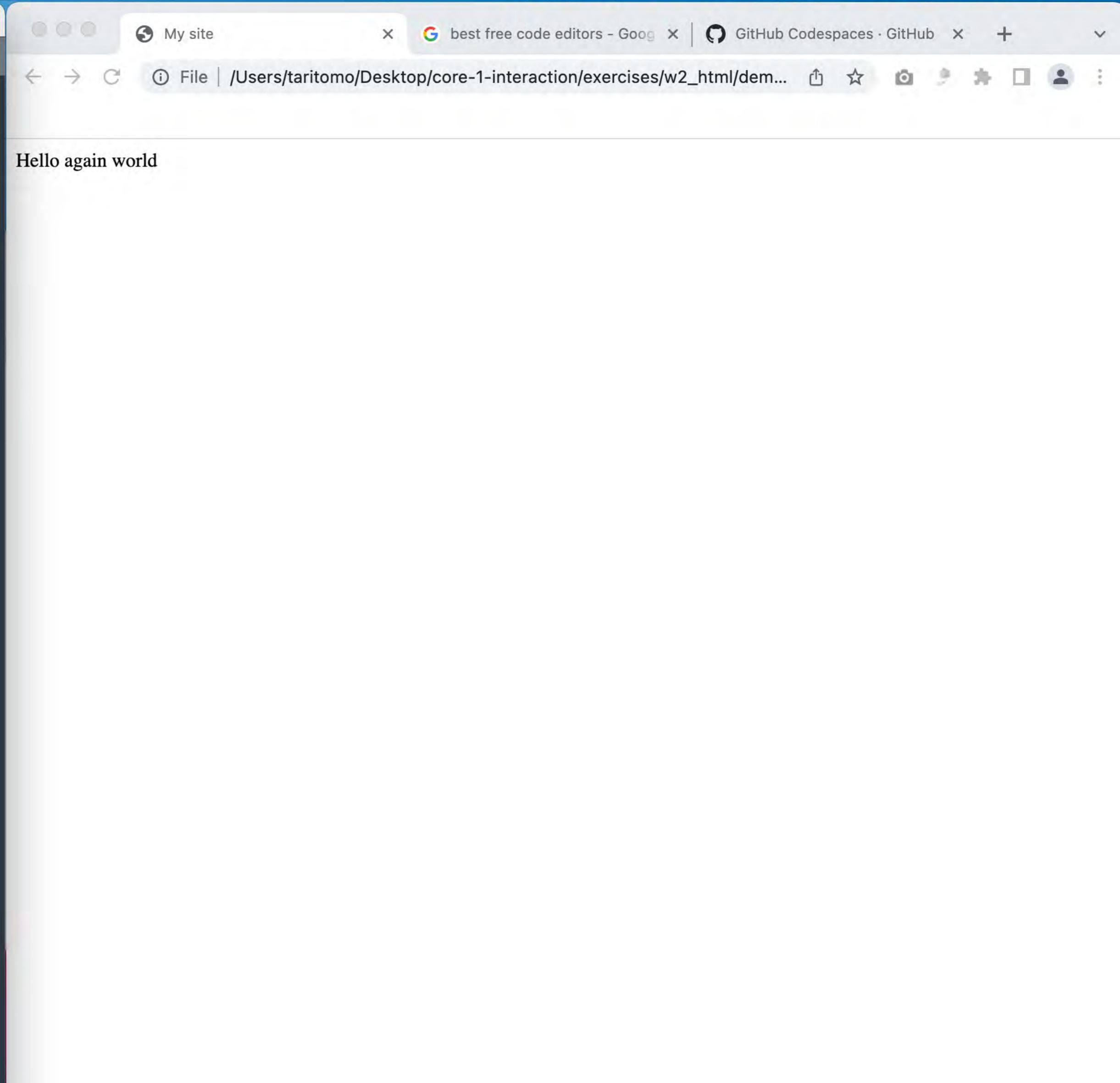
# What is HTML?

HyperText Markup Language is the standard **markup language** for webpages.

A markup language is a coding system that describes a document's structure, format, and inter-relationships.

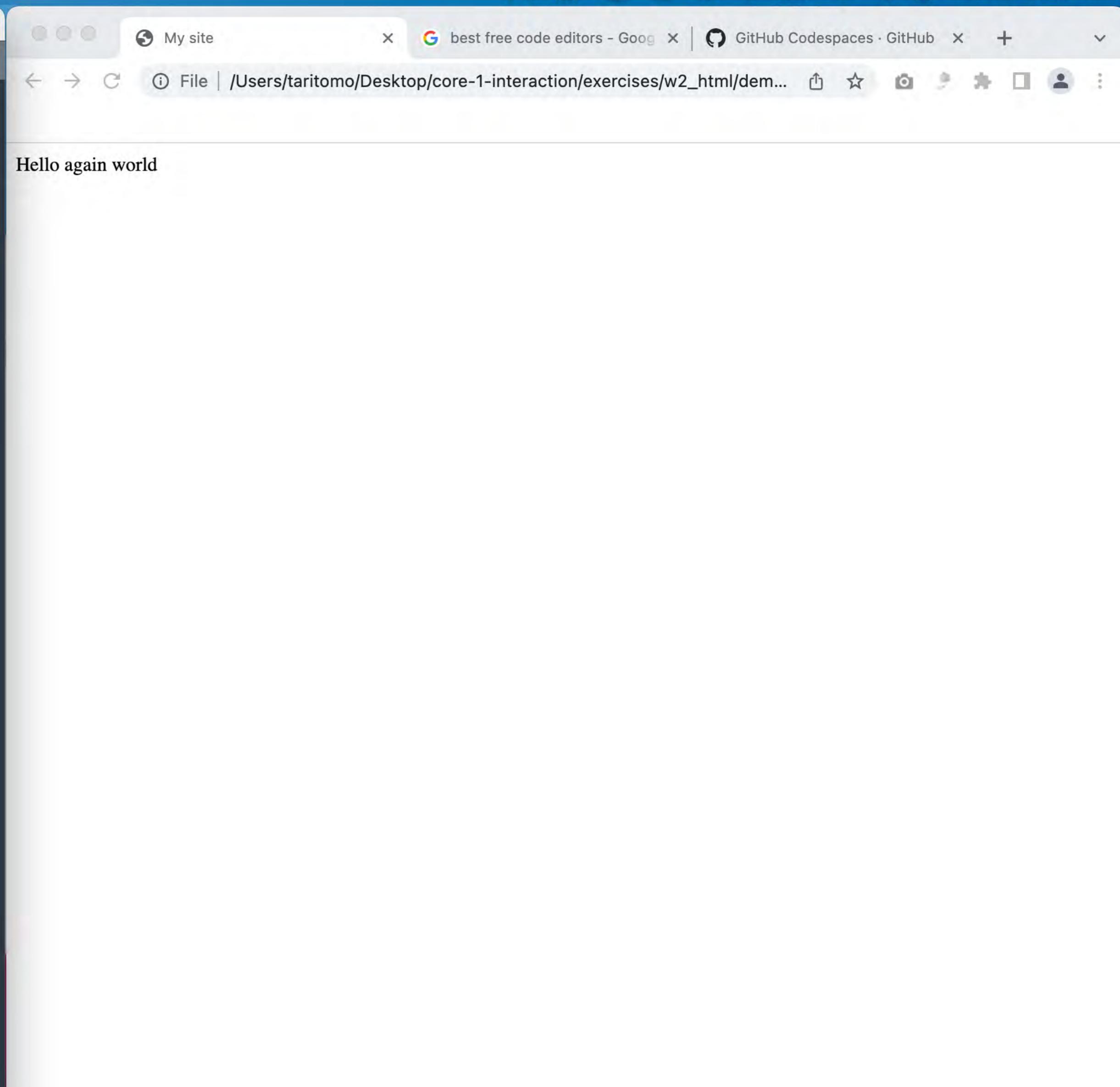
The screenshot shows the Sublime Text editor with a dark theme. A file named "demo-1.html" is open, containing the following HTML code:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="
6     width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
6 <title>My site</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   Hello again world
10 </body>
11 </html>
```



This first line of code tells computers that the file type is html.

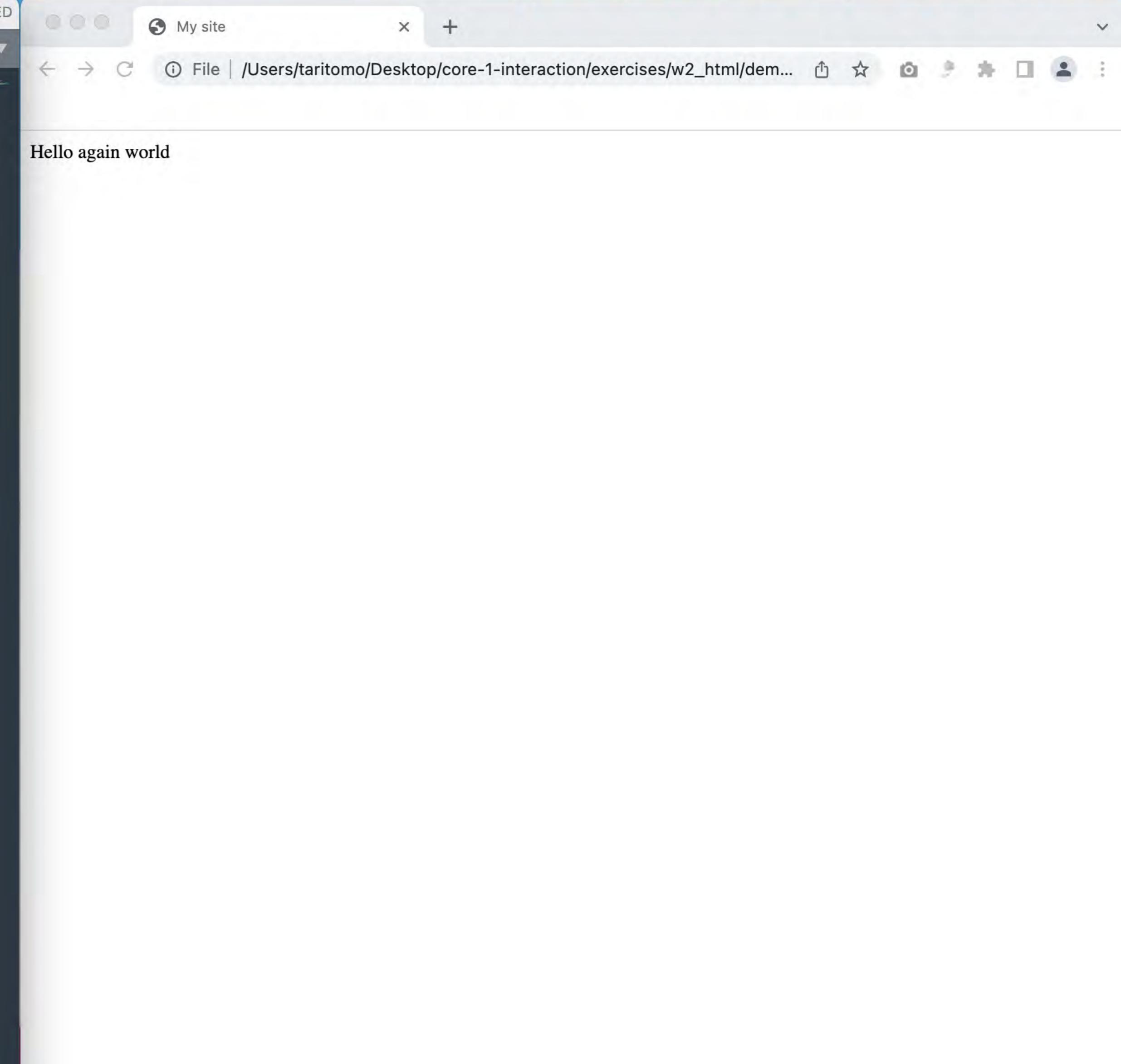
```
demo-1.html UNREGISTERED
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
6   <title>My site</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   Hello again world
10 </body>
11 </html>
```



The **html** tags mark the beginning and end of an HTML document.

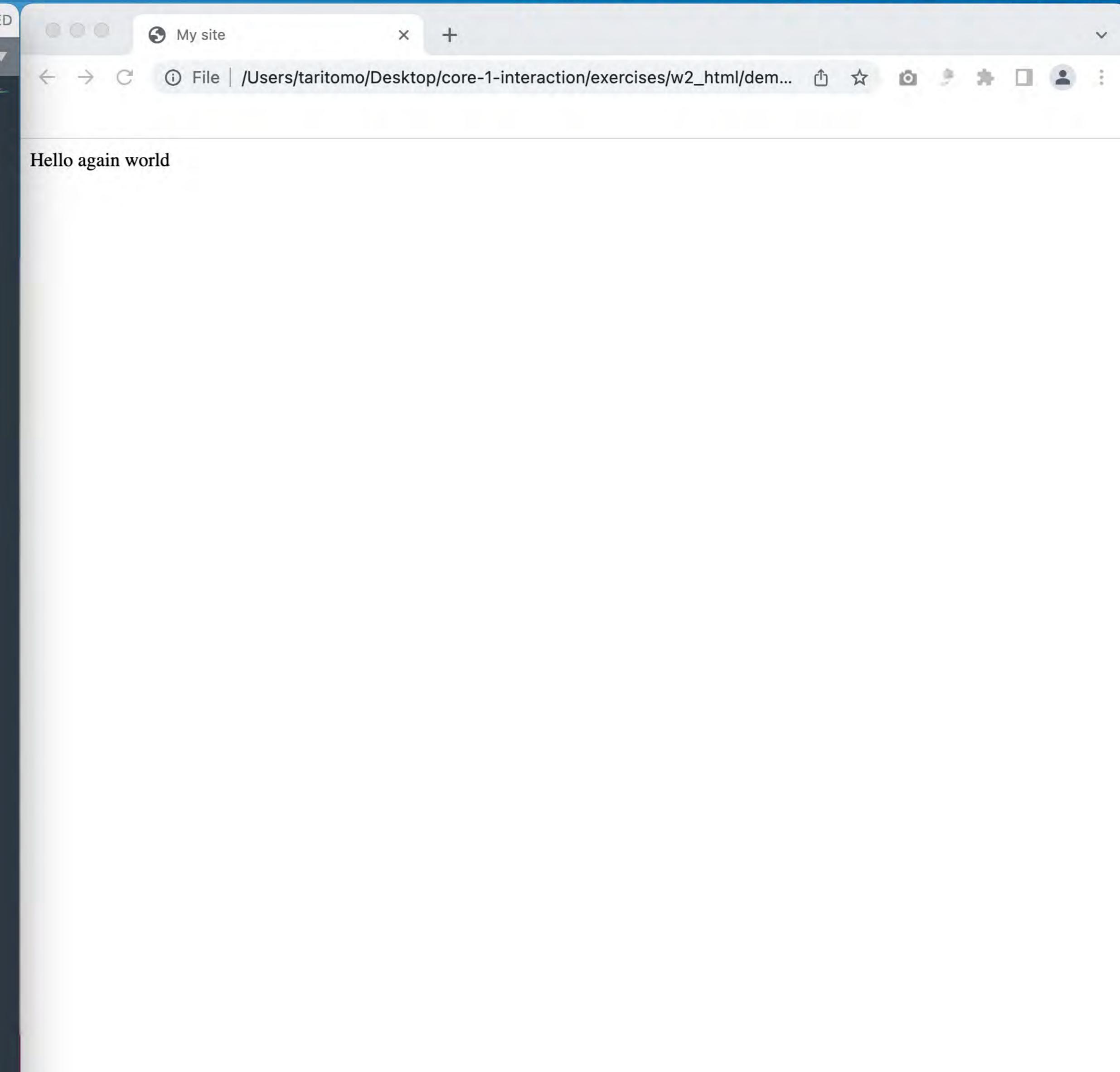
The screenshot shows the Sublime Text editor with a dark theme. A file named "demo-1.html" is open. The code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="
6     width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
6 <title>My site</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   Hello again world
10 </body>
11 </html>
```



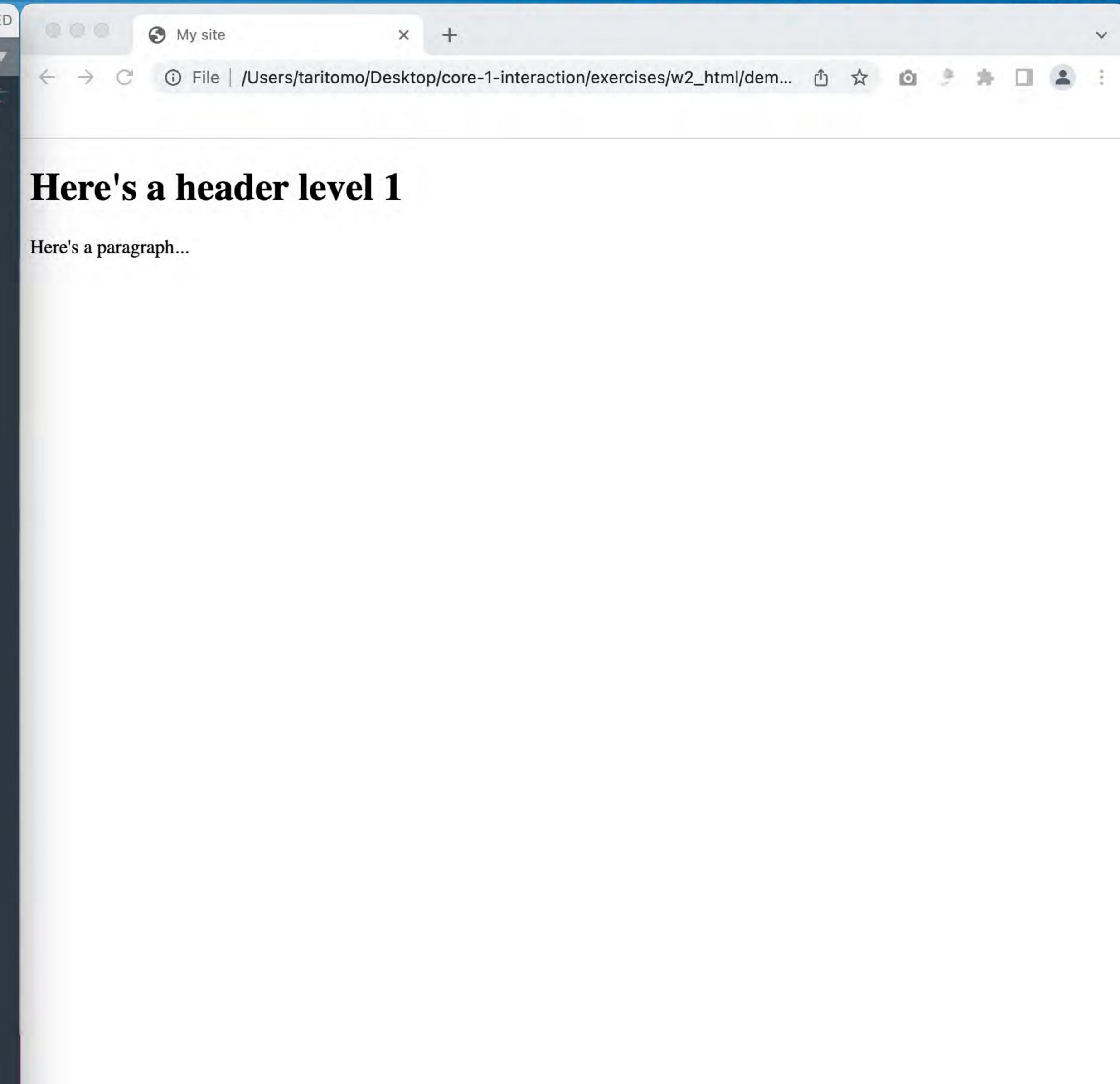
The **head** contains the webpage's **metadata**.

```
demo-1.html UNREGISTERED
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content=
width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
6   <title>My site</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   Hello again world
10 </body>
11 </html>
```



The **body** contains the webpage's **content**.

```
demo-1.html UNREGISTERED
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="
width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
6   <title>My site</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <h1>Here's a header level 1</h1>
10  <p>
11    And here's a paragraph...
12  </p>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```



HTML consists of elements inside other elements.  
The elements are made by using tags.

The screenshot shows a Mac desktop with two windows open. On the left is Sublime Text with a dark theme, displaying the file 'demo-1.html'. The code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="
6     width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
7   <title>My site</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10  <h1>Here's a header level 1</h1>
11  <p>
12    And here's a paragraph...
13    You can use the <em>br</em> tag to insert a
14      <strong>line break</strong>. | ⌂
15  </p>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

The right window is a web browser titled 'My site' showing the rendered HTML. The page contains:

Here's a header level 1

And here's a paragraph...  
You can use the *br* tag to insert a  
**line break**.

Elements that can contain other elements have an opening and closing tag.  
Elements that don't contain others, like `<br/>`, just have one self-closing tag.

demo-1.html UNREGISTERED

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="
width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
6   <title>My site</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <h1>Here's a header level 1</h1>
10  <p>
11    And here's a paragraph...
12    <br/>
13    You can use the <em>br</em> tag to insert a
14      <strong>line break</strong>.
15  
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

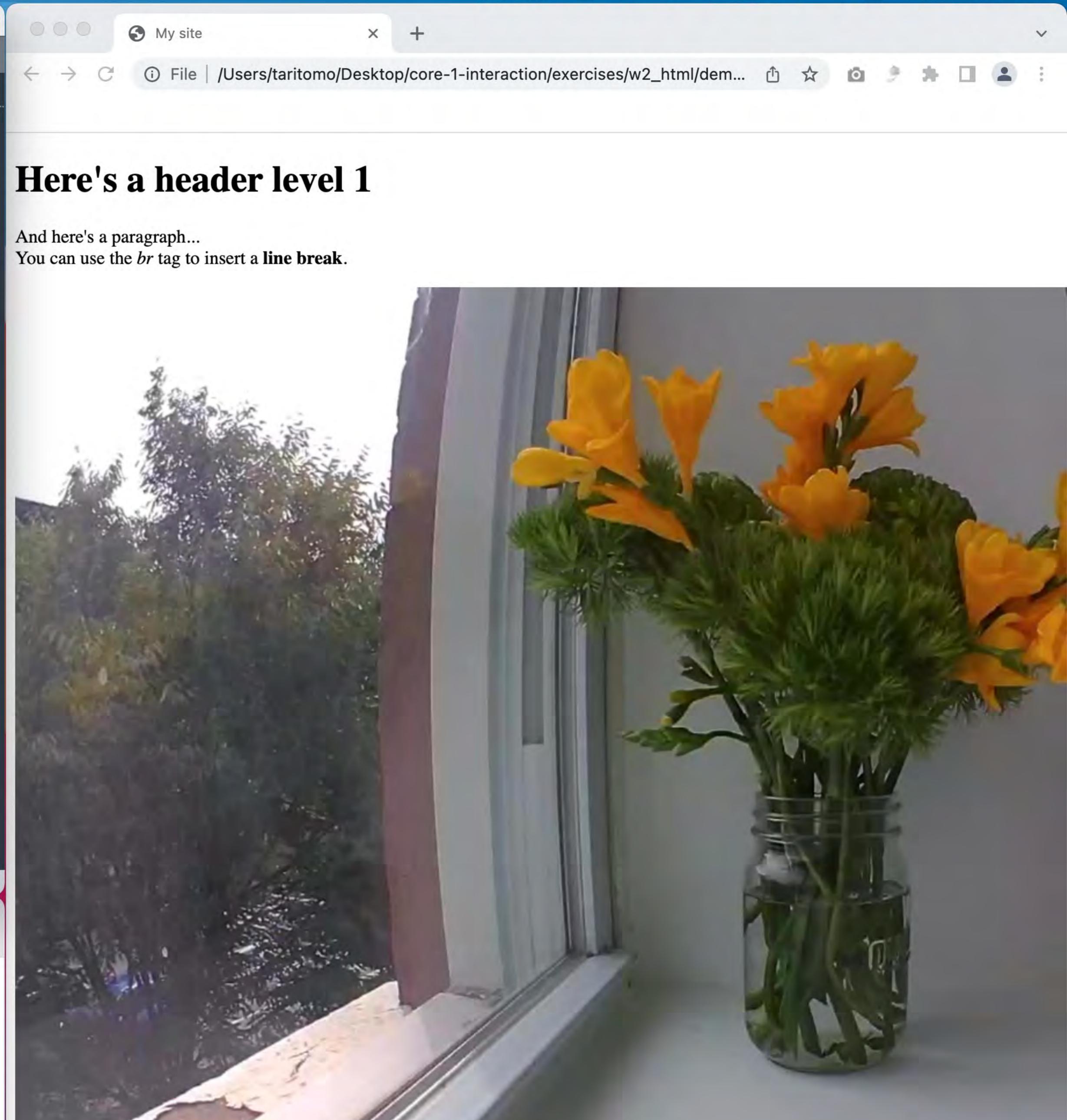
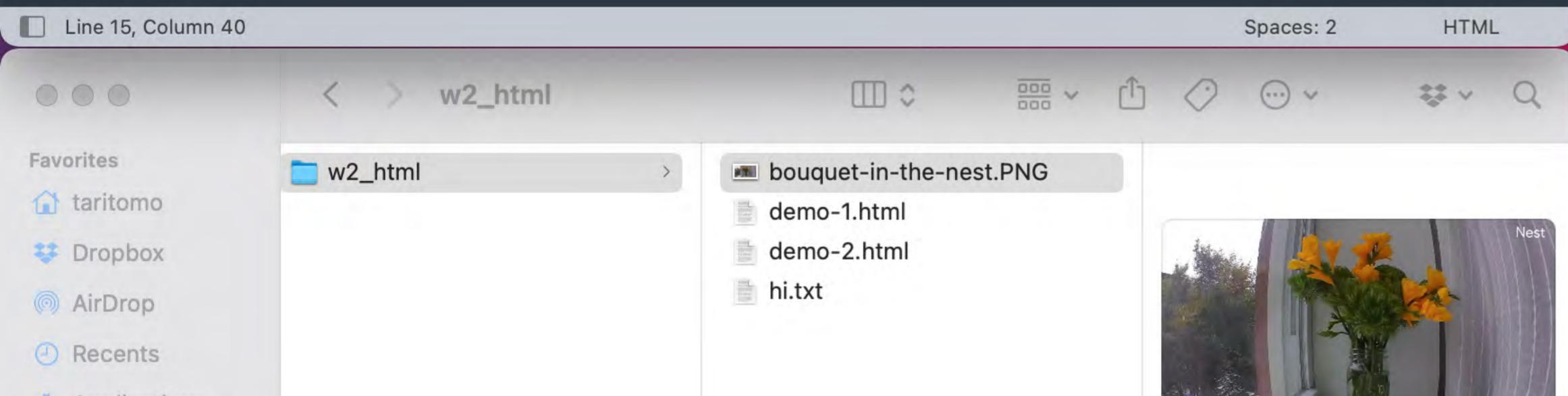


Image files are usually made with a img element, which is a self-closing tag.

Inside the tag, the `src` attribute specifies the image file's path.  
For now, I recommend writing `./` in front of the path to indicate that  
the image can be found in the same folder as the HTML file you are writing in.

```
width=device-width, initial-scale=1 >
6   <title>My site</title>
7   </head>
8   <body>
9     <h1>Here's a header level 1</h1>
10    <p>
11      And here's a paragraph...
12      <br/>
13      You can use the <em>br</em> tag to insert a
14      <strong>line break</strong>.
15      
16    </body>
17  </html>
```

