

# About this Course

CSC 170: Web Design

[docs.csc170.org](https://docs.csc170.org)

# Course Review and Expectations

- CSC 170: learn nothing and still get an A?
- Labs – just follow the instructions
- Projects – use creativity
- UNDO what you think you know about websites
  - Bullet-proof websites - not seems-to-work websites
- Assignments build upon each other

# Getting Help

- #1: Go to your assigned lab; find a Teaching Assistant (TA)
- #2: CSC 170 Slack Workspace, #help channel (DM only if necessary)
- ~~Email~~ ...not so good

## Multiple TAs...

- TA(s) in your lab; help with anything
- One TA will grade your assignments
- Issue with grades? Take it up with your grading TA (not necessarily lab TA)

# Grading Policy

- Due dates – on or before what's shown on each assignment
- Grading will occur at anytime within two days after you submit it in Blackboard
- If no submission found when the TA looks for it: zero
- Even if zero: you still have to do the assignment
  - Assignments require previous assignments be done

## Flexibility:

- BEFORE a due date – request an extension (a day or two only)
- Need a *provable* good reason – must be verified
- Semester: one or two times only

# Second Attempts

- Resubmit for full credit
- Resubmit within two days – else TA will ignore
- Really messed up assignments cannot be resubmitted for credit (but still must be fixed)

# Academic Honesty

- Inspection – not plagiarism
- Inspiration – not stealing

# Other Stuff

- Web files only
  - Only files in-use
  - No PDFs, ZIP files; PSDs; whatever

In Blackboard:

- **WRONG:** `file:///Users/rkostin/.../start.html`
- **CORRECT:** `http://csc170.org/rkostin/lab02/start.html`

Submissions in Blackboard

- If not graded yet, go ahead: fix it!

# The Internet and The Web

CSC 170: Introduction to Web Development

Lecture 2

# Basics of websites (again)

- Three parts to put a website online...
  1. Domain name
  2. Web server
  3. Web page files
- Third Party Hosting Companies

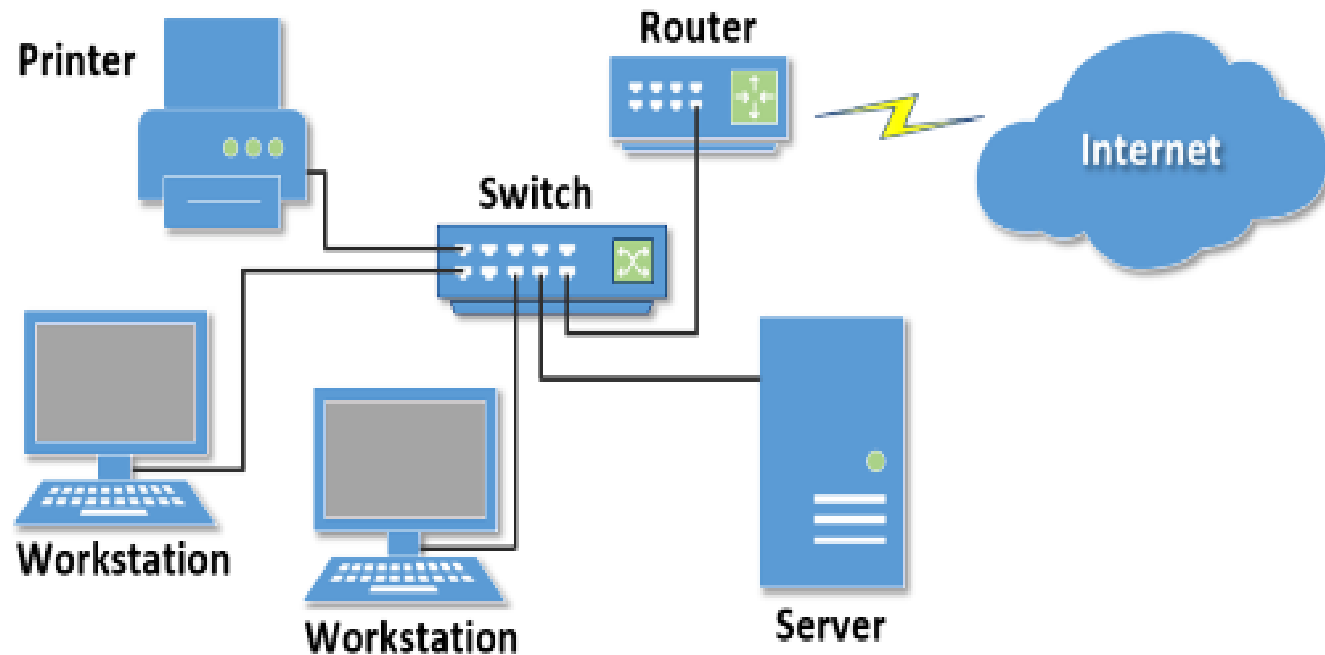


# The Internet



# The Internet

- The Web != the Internet
- Beginning: circa 1969
- “Worldwide network of interconnected computers and related equipment”
- Internet IS a network
- “backbone” for local networks
- Email (1971)
- Telnet (1972)
- FTP (1973)
- Gopher (1991)
- Command-line based (mostly)

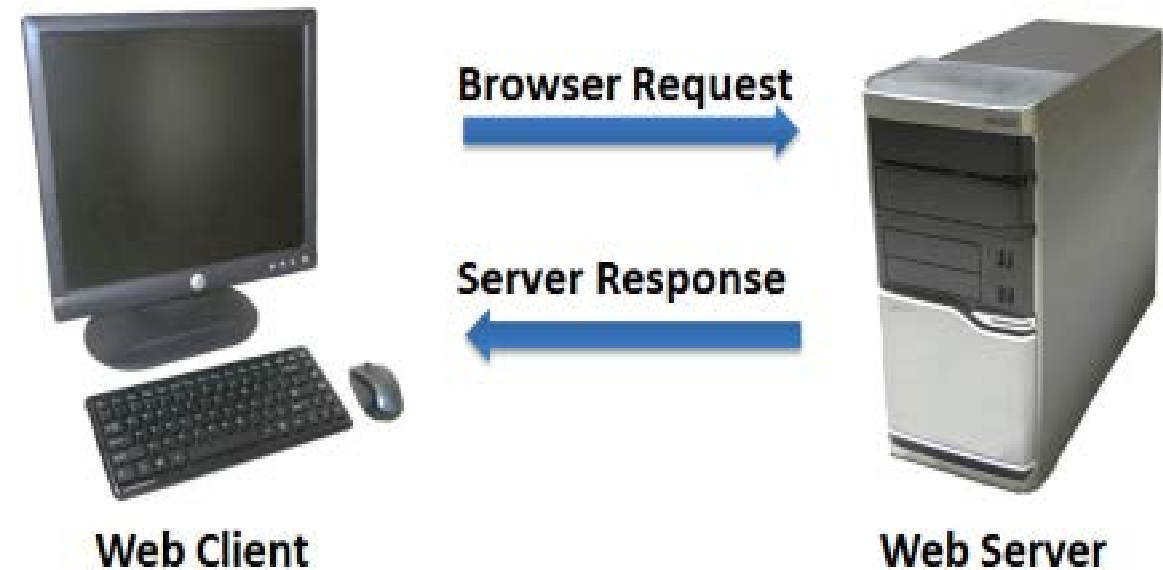


# Networks

- Computers connected – communicating and sharing “resources”
  - Resources: web pages, PDFs, image files, whatever (not just web pages)

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- Network Models (typologies)
  - Peer-to-peer
  - Star
  - Hierarchical
  - Client/Server ← important (Internet)
- Client: requests type of service to get to “resources”
- Server: fulfills the request



# Protocols

- Rules that describe methods to communicate
  - Computer-to-computer language
- TCP/IP – transmission control protocol / internet protocol
  - TCP – the envelope
  - IP – the address on the envelope
- IP numbers
  - Four “octets” example: 128.151.77.39 = rochester.edu
- FTP - File Transfer Protocol
- HTTP – Hypertext Transfer Protocol

# DNS - Domain Name System

- ICANN – assigns domain names
- Translation of numbers into human-friendly names
  - 69.89.31.103 → urcsc170.org
- Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI)
  - Resources on the internet  
Uniform Resource Locator (URL)
- Example **http://www.rochester.edu/college/honesty/index.html**
  - **http://** ...protocol
  - **rochester.edu** ...domain name (two parts)
    - **.edu** ...Top-level Domain (TLD)
  - **/college/honesty/** ...path
  - **index.html** ...resource

# Growth of the Consumer Internet and the Web

- Cheap PCs (Apple I: \$666.66\*, 1976)
  - .com – ICANN allowed (March 15, 1985)
  - ISPs – Internet service providers (CompuServe, 1985)
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- The Web (Tim Berners-Lee, 1989)
  - Graphical User Interface Web Browser (Mosaic, 1992)

\* Inflation adjusted price: \$2,949