Today’s topics

Basic HTML
The Internet

Upcoming
- Networks and the Internet
- Writing programs in pseudocode

Reading
Great Ideas Chapters 1, 12

The Web

- Lots of computers connected together in a collection of networks
- HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is a common formatting language for the web
  - Hypertext is text with a link or reference
  - Tags are unprinted formatting markers
    - Identified by angle brackets (i.e. <TAG> )
    - Example: <TITLE> The Human Tornado </TITLE>
    - Come in delimiting pairs
  - Other examples
    - <i> italics </i>, <em> italics </em> both mean italics
    - <b>BOLD</b>, <strong>BOLD</strong> mean BOLD

Delimiting with tags

- First tag says, “Begin mode”
- Second tag says, “End mode”
- So <TITLE> The Human Tornado </TITLE> means
  1. Begin title mode
  2. The text “The Human Tornado” is in title mode
  3. End title
- Using this construct, we can nest several different modes and have interesting behavior
- Good tutorials on HTML
  http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/Guide/
  http://archive.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimer.html
- In lab, you will create a webpage

HTML

- Hypertext (from the Webopedia)
  - A special type of database system, invented by Ted Nelson in the 1960s, in which objects (text, pictures, music, programs, and so on) can be creatively linked to each other.
  - An anchored link:
    <A HREF=http://www.duke.edu> The Duke Web Page </A>
- More useful HTML
  - Bulleted lists <UL> ... </UL>
  - Ordered lists <OL> ... </OL>
  - Tags are not case sensitive
  - “White space” generally does not matter
- Most people don’t code in raw HTML
  - Save as Web Page in Microsoft Word
  - Netscape Composer, Macromedia Dreamweaver, Bluefish