April 12

tables
drink tea and eat &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; muffins.</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Savings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sum:</strong></td>
<td><strong>$180</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Savings</td>
<td>blah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sum: $180

assdf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Savings</th>
<th>Savings for holiday!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Please do not use absolute file names.

If you do, Trevor will be sad.
Styling HTML with CSS

**CSS** stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.**

CSS **saves a lot of work.** It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a `<style>` element in the `<head>` section
- **External** - by using an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in separate CSS files. However, here we will use inline and internal styling, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Savings</th>
<th>Savings for holiday!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
ASSIGNMENT # 2

HW 2

Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>SUM</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>TH</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Sleep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<
<table>
<tr>
<td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td></tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="4">cospan</td>
</tr>
</table>
```
Infinite

```
[ ] PORT
[ ] cs3XX
[ ] AD-pass
[ ] password
acsweb.ucsd.edu
```

server

```
local
```

STFP

```
HTTP
```

HW1 submission:

1. public-html
2. create
3. hw1

April 12
my.html

```html
<img src="polly.jpg" />
```
**TAGS**

1. **STRUCTURE (BROWSER)**
   `<html> <head>, <body>`
   - search engines use this info

2. **TITLES, HEADINGS & PARAGRAPHS**
   `<title>, <h1>, <h6>, <p>`
   - info here goes in title tab of browser
   - search engines use this too!

3. **COMMENTS**
   `<!-- -->`
   - this is ignored by your browser

**Semantic**

- use comments to describe the page
- to help you work on page
- to debug
STRUCTURE OF HTML PAGE

```html
<html>
  <head>
    <title>your web page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    the content of your web page
  </body>
</html>
```
lists are a general purpose container for collections of things

3 TYPES

- **ORDERED LISTS**
  - `<ol>` ordered list
  - `<li>` list item
  - numbered

- **UNORDERED LISTS**
  - `<ul>` unordered list
  - `<li>` list item
  - unnumbered (bulleted)

- **DEFINITION LISTS**
  - `<dl>` pair: label `<dt>` term `<dd>` definition

FAVORITE BOOKS
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 100.

NEW YEAR GOALS
- 
- 
- 

NOTE: they have 2 parts
NESTING LISTS

- put the entire list structure inside another list as one of the elements.

- the entire unordered list is a list item.

- this does not look good.

- do this instead:
WORKING WITH LINKS

- It creates anchors for links
- anchor tag
- use this to link to other pages etc
- clickable part

- URL
- your attribute goes here

- the anchor tag needs two things:
  1. the **URL**
  2. the clickable text/image

- "hypertext reference"

- `href` attribute

- `tag` attribute = "value"
Relative & Absolute Addresses.

servers

Linux

UNIX

MacOS

root


current directory
**WHAT IS A URL**

**URL**: Uniform Resource Locator

URLs point to resources—on a machine in a network.

URLS provide complete information.

Protocol ID → resource name

**Scheme**: [user:[password]@]host[[:port]][/path]

1. schemes: {http, https, ftp, ftsp, mailto, file, data}
2. case: insensitive
3. some schemes require // eg: https://
4. location of file resource

**EXAMPLE**:

http://pages.ucsd.edu/mboule/cogs3

protocol → the name of the machine/server

the name of resource
example

https://www.amazon.com

understanding how to organize your files

cg3x33-lastname_hw1_lab6a.html
A WORD ABOUT ATTRIBUTES:

1. ALL HTML elements can have attributes.
2. ATTRIBUTES provide extra information.
3. ATTRIBUTES ONLY GO IN THE START TAG.
4. attributeName = value

Notice that the value of the attribute is enclosed in quotes: " ".

Example:

```html
<a href="http://amazon.com">Click here</a>
```

The start tag has an attribute.

```
<img src="images/cute.png" alt="cute pic">
```

Only the start tag is an empty tag.
USING CSS TO STYLE A SITE

- style sheets in a page
- linking to external style sheets
- using selectors to apply styles to elements

1. Creating Page-level Styles

```html
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    h1 { font-size: x-large; 
         font-weight: bold; }
    h2 { font-size: large; }
  </style>
</head>
```

MIME syntax: type/subtype
eg. text/plain image/png

browsers use MIME type file (not extensions) to determine how it will process the file.
**CSS Syntax**

- **Selector**
  - `selector {`  
  - property1: value1;  
  - property2: value2;  
  - propertyN: valueN;  
  - `}`

- **Curly Braces**
  - curly braces

- **Colon**
  - `:`

- **Semi-Colon**
  - `;`

---

**Sitewide Style Sheet**

- Goes in `<head> ... </head>`
- `<link rel="stylesheet" href="" type="text/css"`

- This is an empty tag

- Relative URL