

RP Spring 2020 Week 4

Friday, May 1, 2020

1:48 PM

Good Afternoon Roland Park Technology Club Students

Today we will begin with a (brief) review,
Take a quiz (together),
Review features about brackets,
And expand our knowledge about
technology!

Question:

What does a Man do standing up,
A Lady do sitting down,
And a dog do 3 legged?

Answer: (Naturally) - Shake Hands!

So with computer networks - they need to
Have a protocol to shake hands with each other,
And share information.

Review:

HTML - Hyper Text Markup Language

-> the Content of Web Pages

CSS - Cascading Style Sheets

-> the page layout, Colors, sizes, & styles

JavaScript - Computer Language

-> controls the behavior of the Web Pages

What is 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
- External stylesheets are stored in **CSS files**

Why Use CSS?

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

CSS Solved a Big Problem

HTML was NEVER intended to contain tags for formatting a web page!

HTML was created to **describe the content** of a web page, like:

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

When tags like ``, and color attributes were added to the HTML 3.2 specification, it started a nightmare for web developers. Development of large websites, where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.

CSS Saves a Lot of Work!

The style definitions are normally saved in external .css files.

With an external stylesheet file, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

The Internet and the World Wide Web

A computer **network** consist of connected computers, mobile devices, printers, and data storage devices that share computing resources and data. Computer networks are everywhere - in home offices, in schools, in public places like libraries, in private places like office organizations and businesses around the world.

The **Internet** is a world wide public network that connects millions of these private networks. For example, on a College campus, the student lab network, the faculty computer network, and the administration network can all connect to the Internet.





URL (Universal Resource Locator)

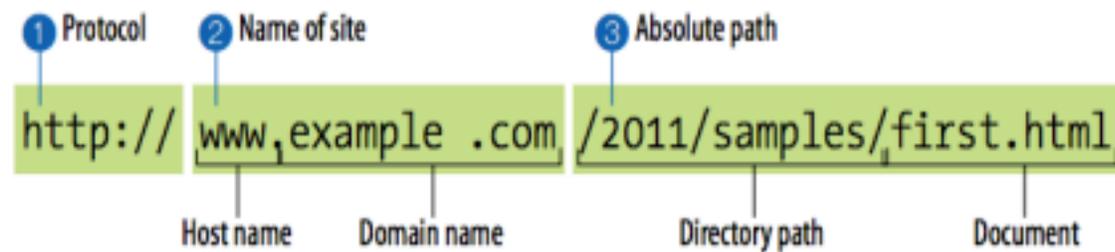
Web Page Addresses (URLs)

Every page and resource on the Web has its own special address called a **URL**, which stands for Uniform Resource Locator. It's nearly impossible to get through a day without seeing a URL (pronounced "U-R-L," not "erl") plastered on the side of a bus, printed on a business card, or broadcast on a television commercial. Web addresses are fully integrated into modern vernacular.

Some URLs are short and sweet. Others may look like crazy strings of characters separated by dots (periods) and slashes, but each part has a specific purpose. Let's pick one apart.

The parts of a URL

A complete URL is generally made up of three components: the protocol, the site name, and the absolute path to the document or resource, as shown in [Figure 2-1](#).



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Directions: **Answer the following Questions** - True/false, multiple choice, and fill in the blank. You can NOT use the internet, Search engine, or On Line resource. You can use any *.PDF from this or previous weeks.

(1) T/F - HTML Stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. ____

(2) T/F - CSS Stands for Cascading Style Sheets. _____

(3) M.C. - Check the True Statement(s) about HTML with an [x]

(a) HTML defines the Style of internet pages

(b) Every HTML tag has an ending tag</?>, for example <p> paragraph</p>

(c) The main editor we use is called Notepad

(d) HTML{title} tag <title> Heading</title> can appear in both the

middle and top of your web page.

(e) <h1> tag is the largest heading, and <h6> is the smallest

(f) HTML{head} tag is display near the top of your web page.

(4) T/F HTML comments can be both single line or multiple line,

example: <!-- This Comment will not be displayed on your web page --> ____

(5) Which is bigger: (hint: week 2) ____

(a) the World Wide Web

(b) the Internet

(6) M.C. Check the True Statement(s) about HTML, [x]

(a) HTML describes the Color and Size of a web page

(b) HTML describes the structure and content of a web page

(c) HTML elements are represented by tags

(d) HTML tags are rendered in our Browser and the <tag> is not displayed.

(e) HTML <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines this document to be HTML5

(7) T/F Every web page has an address called a URL, that stands for

Uniform Resource Locator. ____

(8) T/F when you see <http://www.google.com> (http) is the Host Name. ____

(9) M.C. Check the HTML tags that have to do with the font of text, [x]

(a) <body> ... </body>

(b) <title> ... </title>

(c) <p> ... </p>

(d) <i> ... </i>

(e) <mark> ... </mark>

(f)

(g) <hr>

(h) [] <u> ... </u>

(10) T/F to view the source from Google Chrome you do the following:

Hint: (week 4)

click on [...]

click on [More Tools]

click on [Developer Tools]

click on {Source} tab

(11) Which tag do you use to display an image?

Hint: (week4.pdf) fill in the blank _______

(14) Give an example of the syntax to link to another page:

(15) CSS comments are in this format:

/* this is a single line comment */

/*

*/

I/F a comment is NOT displayed on the browser? _____