

CMT111-01 –M1: HTML & Dreamweaver

Bunker Hill Community College

Spring 2011

Instructor: Lawrence G. Piper

Course Introduction

24-26 January 2011

Welcome to CM111-01/M1

HTML & Dreamweaver

CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 2

- **Introduce ourselves**
 - Why are you taking this class?
 - What do you hope to get out of it?

- **Introduce the course**
 - Syllabus
 - Schedule
 - Resources available
 - Text Books

- **Discuss the tools we *must have* to succeed**

Necessities for Making Web Pages

CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 3

- **Creating a web page involves three essential steps**
 - Creating content using a text editor to create a web-page file
 - Viewing the web page in a web browser to ensure it looks as you would like
 - Transferring your web-page file to an internet server
- **Three (or four) essential tools are required to make basic web pages**
 - **Text editor** to create the web-page file (e.g. TextPad, NotePad++)
 - **Web browser** to view the page (e.g. Opera, Firefox, Chrome, Internet Explorer)
 - **Sftp client** to transfer the web-page file (e.g. Filezilla or CoreFTP Lite)
 - sftp = **S**ecure **F**ile **T**ransfer **P**rotocol
 - to use, must have access to a web server (web hosting account)
 - We'll use an alternative method in this class: *sexyFileManager*
 - **Image Editor**—not required to make web pages, but needed to make good ones
- **Later on in the course, we'll explore Dreamweaver, which incorporates all necessary features into one package (...sort of)**

Activities for 24/25 January 2011

CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 4

- **We'll find the tools necessary to build web pages**
 - On the BHCC lab computers
 - On the web so we can have appropriate software on our own computers
 - Portable applications to run on a USB stick
 - So we're not hindered by missing pieces on public computers

Portable Applications

CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 5

- **You are required to have a USB stick for this program with appropriate portable applications installed**
 - The portable apps run from your USB stick
 - *Not limited* to software available on public computers
 - *Exact same* interface/settings everywhere
 - E-mail, web browser, text editor, office suite, games, ...
- **Most portable apps available from <http://portableapps.com/>**
 - *Notepad++*: http://portableapps.com/apps/development/notepadpp_portable
 - *Opera*: <http://www.opera-usb.com/operausb.htm>
 - *Chrome*: http://portableapps.com/apps/internet/google_chrome_portable
 - *Firefox*: http://portableapps.com/apps/internet/firefox_portable
 - *Filezilla*: http://portableapps.com/apps/internet/filezilla_portable
 - *Gimp*: http://portableapps.com/apps/graphics_pictures/gimp_portable

Installing and Running a Portable App

CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 6

- **Locate and download the app**
 - See urls on previous slide
 - save to your USB stick
 - Put all your apps in a subfolder called PortableApps (or similar)
- **Double-click installer in the location where you saved the app**
 - installer generally has a name like *NotepadPlusPlusPortable_5.8.6.paf.exe*
 - follow the prompts
 - will install in a folder such as *K:\PortableApps\Notepad++Portable*
 - K:\ is my USB stick “drive” letter; yours may differ
- **To run the app, navigate to the folder where it is installed**
 - double click the .exe file, e.g. *Notepad++Portable.exe*

Text Editors for Desktop or Laptop Computer

CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 7

- **TextPad** [<http://is.gd/2O3qC>]
 - What I use at home
- **Notepad++** [<http://is.gd/2O40s>]
 - I use the portable version of this on my USB stick
- **HTML kit** [<http://www.htmlkit.com/>]
 - what my teacher at UML used
- **Note: Windows NotePad** is generally installed on Windows computers, but it is a *very poor* text editor. Use only in a pinch.
 - you will never need it for this class

Web Browsers for Desktop or Laptop Computer

CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 8

- **Opera** [<http://is.gd/2O4Kc>]
 - Fastest and most standards compliant
 - What I use primarily
- **Google Chrome** [<http://is.gd/2O4ed>]
 - A bit spare but fast
 - I use this some (more and more, actually)
- **Firefox** [<http://is.gd/2O47w>]
 - Has many add on or plug-in features available
 - Currently, almost half of internet users surf with FF
- **Safari** [<http://is.gd/2T81r>] (primarily Mac, but Windows version exists)
- **Internet Explorer is generally installed on Windows computers, but half the world now uses something else, so one *must check* coding in other browsers**
 - Most web-page rendering problems result from bugs in IE
 - IE has long been and continues to be a security hazard. Google was hacked by the Chinese this past December because of an IE bug. **YOU SHOULD AVOID IE WHENEVER POSSIBLE!!**

SFTP Clients for Desktop or Laptop Computer

CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 9

- **CoreFTPLite** [<http://is.gd/2OjKX>]
 - What I use at home
- **Filezilla** [<http://is.gd/2OjQB>]
 - I use the portable version of this on my USB stick

Dreamweaver

CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 10

- **During the second half of the semester, we'll use Dreamweaver**
 - Create and view pages
 - Built in upload capability

- **Dreamweaver is part of the Adobe CS5 suite of applications. You'll need several of the others if you plan to continue learning web development.**
 - Dreamweaver
 - Photoshop
 - Illustrator
 - Flash
 - Fireworks
 - InDesign
 - Probably some others

Dreamweaver — 2

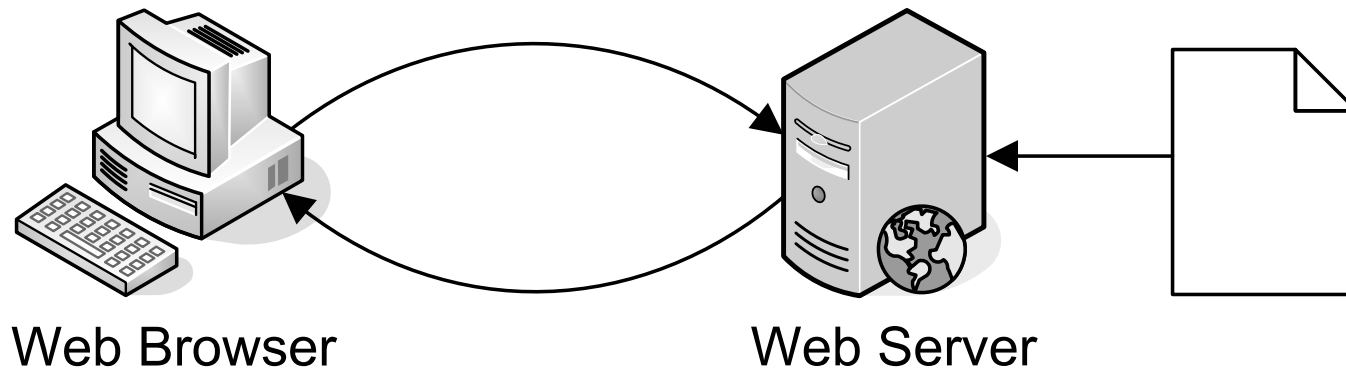
CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 11

- **You can use Dreamweaver on the BHCC computers**
 - Will need to schedule 6 to 10 hours each week to be in the lab
- **Buy Dreamweaver or CS5 suite from Journey Ed**
 - <http://www.journeyed.com/>
- **You can buy stand-alone Dreamweaver CS5 and install on your own computer**
 - Get it for ~\$150 through JourneyEd; Standard retail ~\$400
 - <http://is.gd/eTNrb>
- **Buy Adobe CS5 Design Premium Suite and be able to have needed additional applications for later on**
 - Get it for ~\$450 through JourneyEd; Standard retail ~\$1900
 - <http://is.gd/JGkk6y>

How the Internet Works—Static Pages

CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 12

- You request a page in your browser (enter url in browser bar)
- Your Internet Service Provider (ISP) looks up the address of the page
- It then requests that the domain at that address send the page to you
- A server on the remote domain sends a file with the page's contents (including associated HTML mark up) back to you
- Your browser renders the page as directed by the HTML mark up in the file

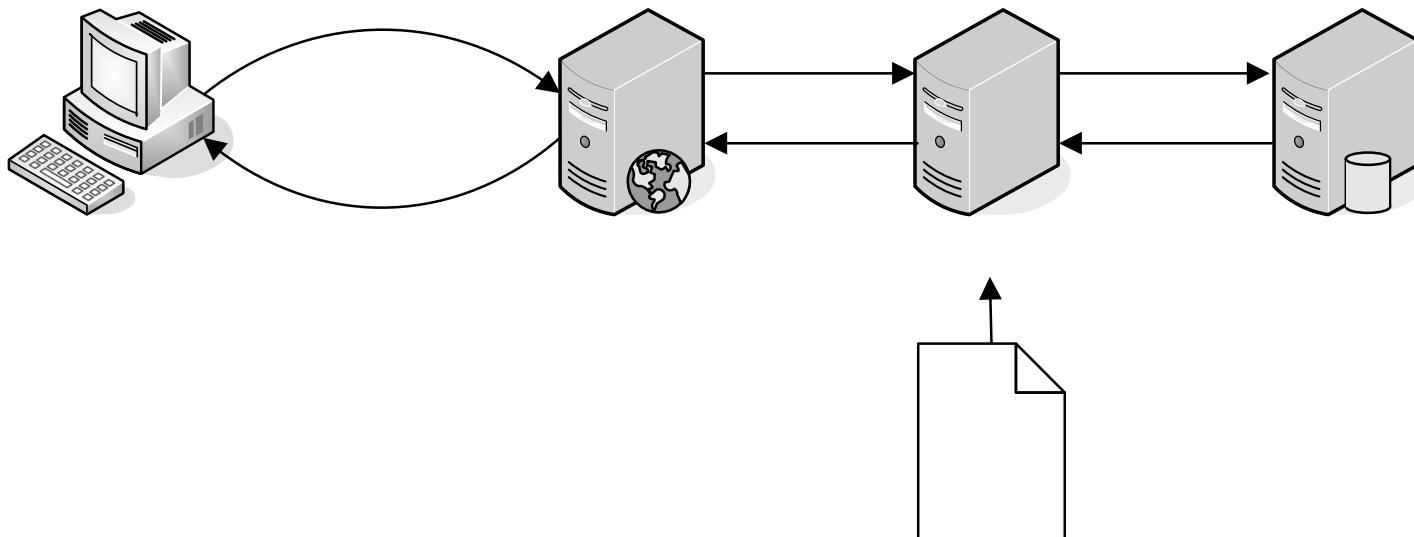


- URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator (essentially a web address)
- HTTP stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol

Dynamic Web Pages—Increasingly the Norm

CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 13

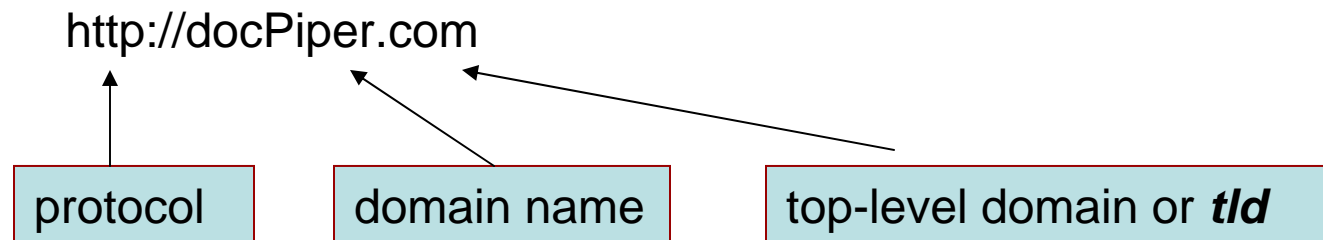
- You request a page in your browser (enter url in browser bar)
- Your Internet Service Provider (ISP) looks up the address of the page
- It then requests that the domain at that address send the page to you
- A server on the remote domain requests the data for the page from a database server.
- The data is assembled into an HTML file (along with associated HTML mark up) and sent back to you
- Your browser renders the page as directed by the HTML mark up in the file



Elements of a Web Address (URL)

CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 14

- **Web addresses denoted by their URL or URI**
 - Uniform Resource Locator
 - Uniform Resource Indicator
- **Actual locations of web servers given by DNS look up**
 - Domain Name Server
- **Simplest example**
 - require data interchange protocol
 - domain name
- **In this case, the file is assumed to be index.html (or .htm, .php, .asp)**



More Complex Web Address

CMT111-01/M1—24 Jan 2011 — 15

- **Other elements can be added to web address**
 - subdomain or server name (e.g. the *www.* thing)
 - path (for files in a subfolder)
 - file name (which can include the file extension)

