



ESCUELA TÉCNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERÍA – ICAI
Departamento de Sistemas Informáticos

Creating web pages Chapter 2. Creating the first web page

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HTTP (review)

- HTTP (Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol) is a communications protocol for transferring documents through a TCP/IP connection.
- It differs from other protocols such as FTP in implementing anonymous authentication.
- The upper layer of web servers is HTTP

<http://www.google.com>

<http://www.iit.upcomillas.es/palacios/cursoweb/>

 protocol





HTML

- HTML (Hyper-Text markup Language) is a **page description language**, implemented as a subset of the older SGML
- HTML is just a series of instructions for specifying the visual characteristics of a document.
- HTML differs from other page description languages such as PostScript or PDF in:
 - It is hyper-text (links) capable. (also PDF)
 - Visual aspect of the document depends on user preferences (resolution, font size...) HTML does not produce an identical results for every user or device.

file type

<http://www.iit.upcomillas.es/palacios/cursoweb/upload.html>

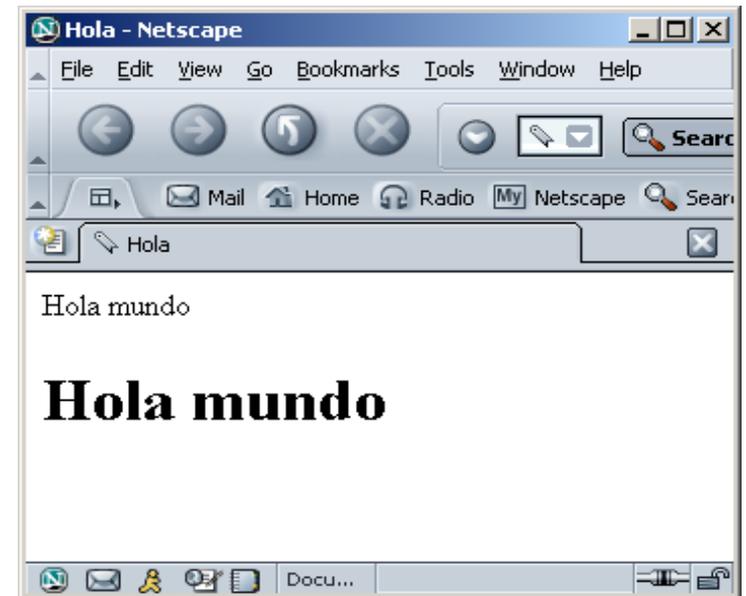


HTML. Example

- Ejemplo de HTML:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>Hola</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <P>Hola mundo</P>
  <h1>Hola mundo</h1>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

- Fundamental syntax rule:
<tag-name> paragraph </tag-name>



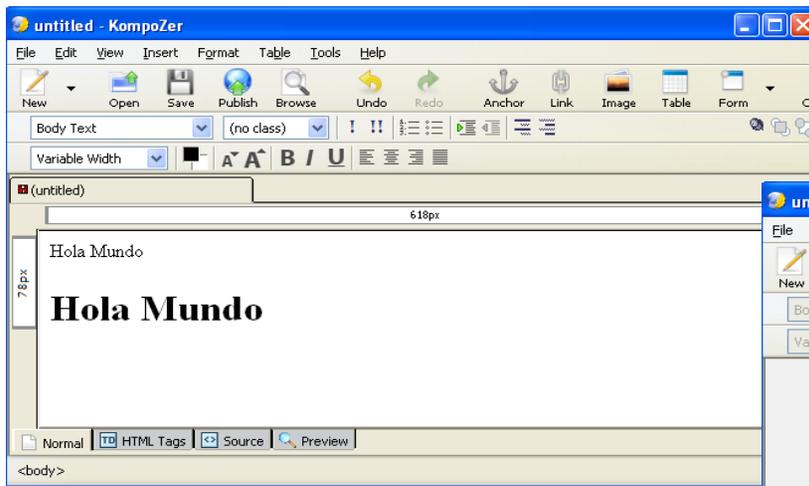


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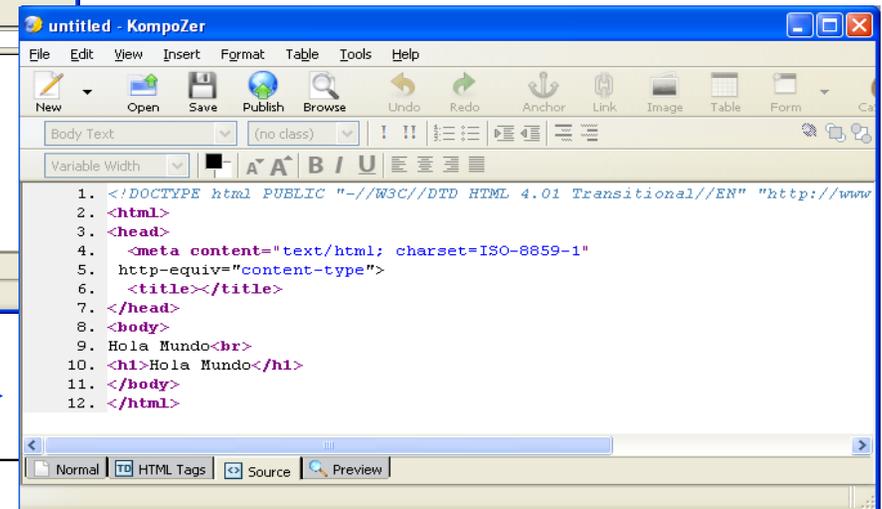
HTML editors

HTML editors

- Writing HTML directly is not difficult (easy rules) but quite cumbersome (likely to make mistakes, lots of typing,...)
- An HTML editor is a WYSIWYG application that allows the programmer to work in graphical mode (like MS-Word) or in the HTML code.



colors according to HTML syntax



Some HTML editors

Commercial editors

- Dreamweaver (Adobe)
- Frontpage (Microsoft)

Freeware editors

- Nvu (N-view). (www.nvu.com) 
- KompoZer. (www.kompozer.net) 





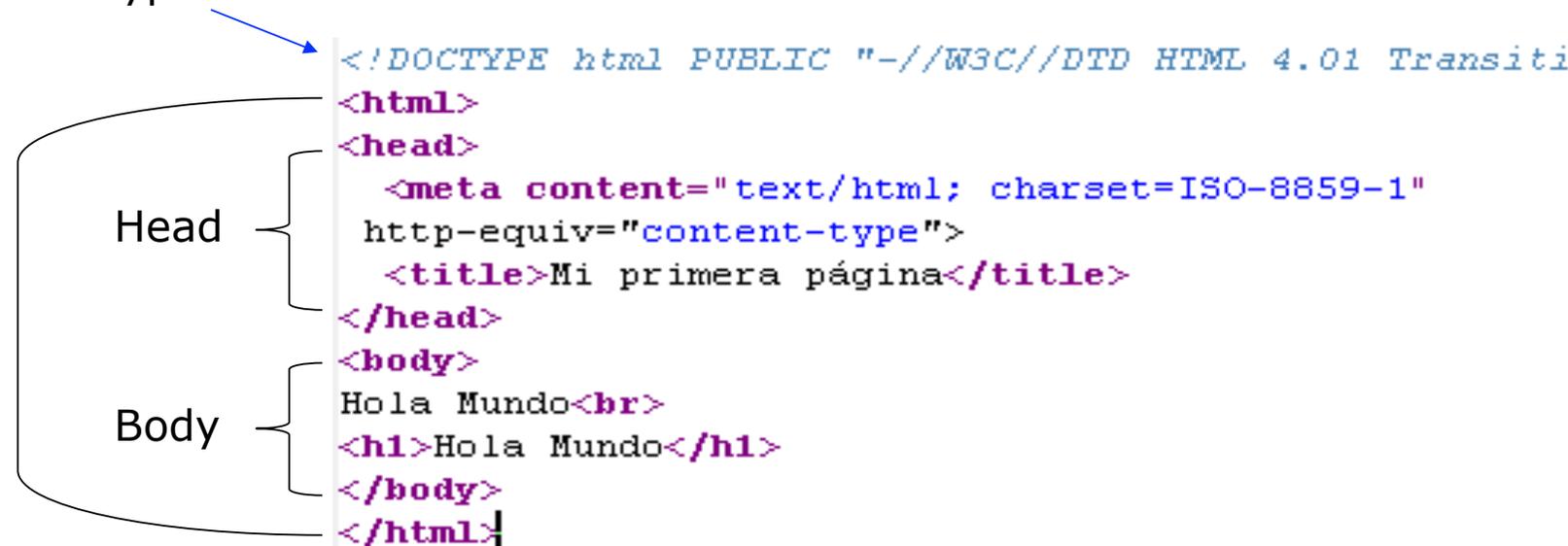
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Basic HTML components



Main sections

Document type



The most important parameter within **Head** section is the title. The head may also contain keywords, language, styles...

The **Body** section contains all the information shown to the user.



Main Labels

- **Title/Headings:**

- Page title (defined within `<head>`):
`<title>My web page</title>`
- Heading 1: `<h1>1 Introduction</h1>`
- Heading 2: `<h2>1.2 Motivation</h2>`

- **Highlighting text:**

- Bold: `bold text`
- Italics: `<i>to be displayed in italics</i>`
- Teletype (monospaced font): `<tt>printf</tt>`

- **Size** (warning: use relative definition):

- Small: `<small>I'm small text</small>`
- Big: `<big>I'm large text</big>`





Main Labels (2)

- **Links:**

- Relative link:

More information can be found in the `Norm`.

More information can be found in the [Norm](#).

- Absolute link:

iPod is manufactured by `Apple`.

iPod is manufactured by [Apple](#).





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Publishing in Internet



Public or Private

- An HTML document can be private (it is located inside the personal computer) or public (it is located in a web server connected to the Internet).
- Example of private document: Manuals in a CD-ROM.
 - `file:///D:/Docs/manual.html`
- Example of public document: Any web page accessible by a URL
 - `http://www.iit.upcomillas.es/pdf/MemoIITIng0506.pdf`



Publishing a document

- In order to publish a document, it must be uploaded to a web server.
 - Yahoo offers web space when creating a yahoo.com account
<http://es.geocities.yahoo.com/>
 - Another possibility is to use Comillas' web server. Files can be uploaded through SIFO, then become accessible at:
<http://www.upcomillas.es/zonaalumnos/2008xxxxx/>
- It is necessary to upload the HTML web page along with all the directories and files referred in the web page (ex. images)
- As soon as the web page is uploaded in the server, it becomes accessible to the Internet.



