Important concepts

• **Nesting of constructs** *(key CS concept!)*: lists inside of lists, lists inside table, tables inside tables, …

**Think about this:**
What is the connection between nesting of constructs and hierarchical data structures?

### HTML tags vs attributes

• **Tags** (often in opening / closing pairs) are used to specify structure, formatting, meaning of data (e.g., text)

• **Attributes** (sometimes, but not always optional) specify additional properties (font size, destination of a hyperlink, space between table rows, …)

### Selected RQ1s

• HTML tables are delimited by the tags `<table>` and `</table>`. In Figure 1.5a, why is `<table>` not shown but `</table>` is shown?

### Some HTML tips and tricks

• Use Ctrl-U to view sources of web pages

• Use indentation, line breaks and comment to make your HTML sources more readable

• Prefer semantic markup vs preformatted text
Some HTML tips and tricks

• Type opening and closing tags in pairs, then fill in the middle (watch out for missing ‘/’ in closing tags!)
• Write tags first, then add attributes
• Test all hyperlinks immediately

Some general advice

• Look and play with examples found on the web
• Experiment fearlessly (web browsers don’t break easily)
• Save your work frequently!

Learning Goals [revisited]

you should be able to

• use HTML to design networked, hierarchical and tabular structures in webpage content, and use analysis and debugging skills to correct and avoid html errors

Administrative Questions

• Can we also submit reading questions from the textbook assigned readings, or only the online Modules?
• Will the next assignments be posted on vista or the course website?
• Are we allowed to use Dreamweaver for designing our websites?
Connecting with Computer Science

Module I: Data Organization

Names and Variables

Learning Goals

you should be able to

• explain how names convey properties and/or structure of data, with particular attention to names in computing environments such as domain names, file names, URLs or e-mail addresses

• explain how variables are used to ease data management and to describe actions on data, and be able to use variables for these purposes in familiar contexts

Selected RQ2s

• What features do e-mail addresses and URLs have in common? I couldn’t think of any, are they both hierarchical?

(Submitted by Megan)

• When I click on a link in a webpage, I sometimes discover that the URL is very long with many numbers and symbols, e.g.

http://www.google.ca/#sclient=psy&hl=en&source=hp&q=news&pbx=1&oq=news&... Does this mean the webpage is stored in a folder with weird numbers and symbols?

(Submitted by Jasmine)
Exercise

• Here’s a URL:
  http://www.publicaffairs.ubc.ca/2009/09/01/ubc-this-is-your-first-year-class/

• Which part of the URL is a domain name?

Domain names

• http://www.publicaffairs.ubc.ca/2009/09/01/ubc-this-is-your-first-year-class/

• The following are also (higher-level) domain names:
  - publicaffairs.ubc.ca
  - ubc.ca (2nd-level domain)
  - ca (top-level domain, TLD)