

L3cture app

If you have access to the L3cture app, connect to Eduroam wifi with your standard university username and password and start it.

If you haven't got a smartphone, or don't want to take part, that's fine.

If you receive any error messages using the app, taking a screenshot and emailing it to me would be very helpful!

Cascading style sheets

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This approach makes creating pages much quicker, and allows for a complete change of style easily.

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href="css/course_pages.css"/>
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```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
href="css/course_pages.css"/>
```

which tells the browser to use the CSS file at the relative URL `css/course_pages.css`.

The CSS file consists of a list of style specifications.

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```
html
{
    background-color:#fff;
}

body
{
    font-family:"arial","helvetica";
    color:#423;
    background-color:#ffffe4;
    border:#423 double;
    width:700px;
    ...
}
```


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The simplest type of selector is an *HTML selector* which corresponds to things created using the basic tags. The selectors `html` and `body` come in this category, as do `p`, `img`, `h1` and so on.

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tells the browser to format everything that sits between the `<html>` and `</html>` tags with background colour `#fff`, which means 'white' (see later). This gives the course webpage its white base colour.

Similarly,

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tells the browser to use the font Arial for everything in the body of the document (that is, between the <body> and </body> tags) and Helvetica if Arial isn't installed on the user's computer.

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We will play around with CSS selectors, properties and values more in the Week 9 Lab.

Colours in CSS

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For example, the hexadecimal number $1a$ corresponds to $16 + 10 = 26$ in decimal, and ff corresponds to $15 \times 16 + 15 = 255$.

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To specify bright red, for example, we set the red component to maximum (ff) and the green and blue components to minimum (0 and 0). We encode this as the six-digit hexadecimal number

$$\underbrace{ff}_R \underbrace{00}_G \underbrace{00}_B .$$

Similarly, bright green is `00ff00`

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will be a grey, and 660066 will be

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Similarly, bright green is `00ff00` and bright blue is `0000ff`. White is `ffffff` and black is `000000`. The number `aaaaaa` will be a grey, and `660066` will be a dark purple.

Thankfully, there are lots of colour charts in existence. Google 'CSS colour selector' and you will find sites that allow you to pick a colour and will return the hexadecimal code.

Lecture question

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It is fine to use either the three-digit or six-digit representations for colours as you choose.

Browsers and doctype declarations

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One thing that can make results more consistent is to declare the *doctype* at the top of the HTML file.

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The version of HTML we have used is HTML5, and the relevant line is simply

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It is a good idea to put this at the top of all your HTML files. If you need to find the line to copy and paste, just view the source from the course webpage.

Webpace and domain names

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The web server is often called the *host* of the site.

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Accessing `http://mas115.group.shef.ac.uk` via a browser makes the web server return the `index.html` file inside that filespace, which the browser displays.

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File transfer protocol (FTP)

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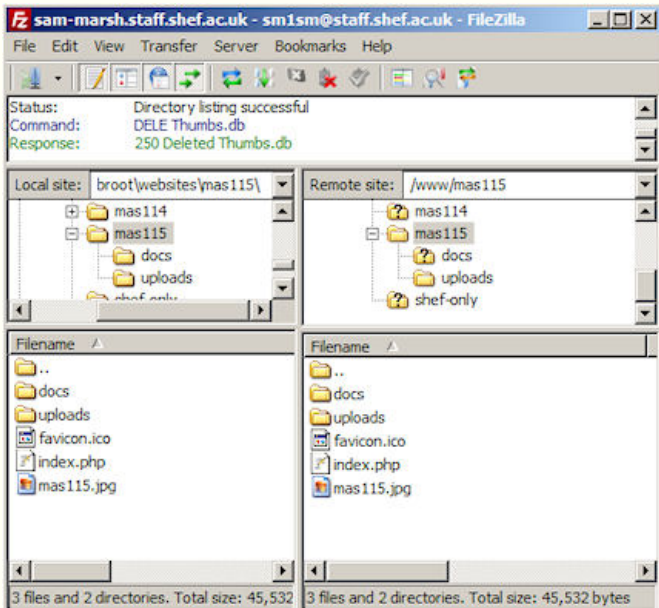
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As soon as the files are onto the web server they will be accessible via the world-wide web.



Domain names

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Domain names are not free, but most of them are cheap. There is an annual fee for renewing the domain name, but again this is small.

Mini-project peer assessment

As explained in last week's lecture, the Week 10 presentation lecture will be replaced with the peer assessment session for the mini project.

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Please get there as punctually as you can.

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Post any questions on the discussion board.

About Computer Lab 8

In Computer Lab 8 we will experiment further with CSS, getting used to affecting the layout of pages.