

*“Eventually, all the data will be all in one piece, so you won’t have to stop and download things. Six months from now you might come to a page and hear a voice and see something moving. It will be like TV except you will be able to stop it or go deeper.” – Sabome Messner, Hotwired*

**LECTURE NOTES,  
HANDOUTS & REFERENCES**  
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## INTERNET PUBLISHING

### References

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### Vocabulary

bandwidth	hypertext	protocol
browser	Internet	server
domain name	Internet Service	Uniform Resource Locator (URL)
graphical user interface (GUI)	Provider (ISP)	Web Site
HTML	Intranet	World Wide Web

### The Internet

A worldwide computer network that links thousands of smaller networks. Commissioned by United States Department of Defense in 1969.

### The World Wide Web

An internet service, based on the HTTP protocol, that allows publishers to post data in richly formatted pages and allows users to navigate information on servers around the world through a system of hyperlinks. The World Wide Web was proposed/invented in November 1990 by Tim Berners-Lee of CERN, Switzerland as a way of using the Internet to make research information more easily available to the scientific community = 24 hour electronic library.

### HTML HyperText Markup Language

A set of codes or tags used to mark up Web documents. The tags describe the document's structure and allow for hyperlinks to other documents and resources on the Internet. HTML standards are determined by the WWW Consortium, which is an open community of involved individuals.

HTML is the offspring of SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language), an international standard for electronic document exchange. SGML was designed to allow publishers to reuse the same documents in several different media, with several different applications, or in several different layouts without recreating the file each time.

### Browsers

Software for viewing Internet data. Most web browsers have a graphical user interface (GUI) which talks to a web server over the Internet, retrieves the document pointed to and interprets code (HTML).

### The Browser/HTML source/Web document relationship

- the browser interprets the HTML source code.
- the browser determines whether it can display the type of resource/file and if not which helper application to open.
- inconsistency between browser versions and HTML versions, combined with user hardware, software and OS configurations creates inconsistency in web pages' appearances from one viewing situation to another.
- the designer has limited control over how the page actually looks once it reaches the user.
- the HTML document is actually a text only file, small in size which points to its resources.

### Web Technology and Change

Since opening up to the general public in 1993 (when Mosaic, the first GUI browser was created), the WWW has experienced astounding growth and technological transformations. This is in part due to the use of the web for commerce combined with the desire of designers to have more control over their web pages' appearance.

The rapidity of change focuses on overcoming bandwidth restrictions, i.e. using technology to allow more people to view/experience more media elements faster and at a presumably higher quality. At this time we are seeing new web related technologies almost daily.