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Web Development - Week 3

Exercise 1

index.html

```
<!doctype html>

 <head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Home</title>
 </head>
 <body>
 <a id='top'/>
 <img src="headerImages/jobsHeader.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt="">
 <a href="index.html"><img src="buttonImages/homeButton.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt=""></a>
 <a href="jobs.html"><img src="buttonImages/jobsButton.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt=""></a>
 <a href="woz.html"><img src="buttonImages/wozButton.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt=""></a>
 <img src="headerImages/wozHeader.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt="">
 <h1>This History of Apple</h1>
<p><img style="float: left;" src="imgages/appleLogo.jpg" width="220" height="300" border="0" alt="">For more
than
 three decades, Apple Computer was predominantly a manufacturer of personal computers, including the Apple II,
 Macintosh, and Power Mac lines, but it faced rocky sales and low market share during the 1990s. Jobs, who had
 been ousted from the company in 1985, returned to Apple in 1996 after his company NeXT was bought by Apple.[3]
 The following year he became the company's interim CEO,[4] which later became permanent.[5] Jobs subsequently
 instilled a new corporate philosophy of recognizable products and simple design, starting with the original iMac
 in 1998.
</p>

<p><img style="float: right;"src="imgages/earlyApple.jpg" width="400" height="225" border="5" alt="">With the
 introduction of the successful iPod music player in 2001 and iTunes Music Store in 2003, Apple established
 itself as a leader in the consumer electronics and media sales industries, leading it to drop "Computer" from
 the company's name in 2007. The company is now also known for its iOS range of smart phone, media player, and
 tablet computer products that began with the iPhone, followed by the iPod Touch and then iPad. As of 30 June
 2015, Apple was the largest publicly traded corporation in the world by market capitalization,[6] with an
 estimated value of US$530 billion as of February 2016. Apple's worldwide annual revenue in 2010 totaled US$65
 billion, growing to US$127.8 billion in 2011[7] and $156 billion in 2012.</p>

<p>At the 1997 Macworld Expo, Steve Jobs announced that Apple would be entering into a partnership with
 Microsoft. Included in this was a five-year commitment from Microsoft to release Microsoft Office for Macintosh
 as well as a US$150 million investment in Apple. As part of the deal Apple and Microsoft agreed to settle a
 long-standing dispute over whether Microsoft's Windows operating system infringed on any of Apple's patents.[61]
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It was also announced that Internet Explorer would be shipped as the default browser on the Macintosh, with the user being able to have a preference. Microsoft chairman Bill Gates appeared at the expo on-screen, further explaining Microsoft's plans for the software they were developing for Mac, and stating that he was very excited to be helping Apple return to success.</p>

<h2>2007–2011</h2>

<p>On January 9, 2007, Apple Computer, Inc. shortened its name to simply Apple Inc. In his Macworld Expo keynote address, Steve Jobs explained that with their current product mix consisting of the iPod and Apple TV as well as their Macintosh brand, Apple really wasn't just a computer company anymore. At the same address, Jobs revealed a product that would revolutionize an industry in which Apple had never previously competed: the Apple iPhone. The iPhone combined Apple's first widescreen iPod with the world's first mobile device boasting visual voicemail, and an internet communicator able to run a fully functional version of Apple's web browser, Safari, on the then-named iPhone OS (later renamed iOS). The first version of the iPhone became publicly available on June 29, 2007 in selected countries/markets. It was another 12 months before the iPhone 3G became available on July 11, 2008. Apple announced the iPhone 3GS on June 8, 2009, along with plans to release it later in June, July, and August, starting with the U.S., Canada and major European countries on June 19. This 12-month iteration cycle has continued with the iPhone 4 model arriving in similar fashion in 2010, a Verizon model was released in February 2011, and a Sprint model in October 2011, shortly after Jobs' death.</p>

<p>On February 10, 2011, the iPhone 4 was made available on both Verizon Wireless and AT&T. Now two iPod types are multi-touch: the iPod nano and the iPod touch, a big advance in technology. Apple TV currently has a 2nd generation model, which is 4 times smaller than the original Apple TV. Apple has also gone wireless, selling a wireless trackpad, keyboard, mouse, and external hard drive. Wired accessories are, however, still available. The Apple iPad was announced on January 27, 2010 with retail availability commencing in April and systematically growing in markets throughout 2010. The iPad fits into Apple's iOS product line, being twice the screen size of an iPhone without the phone abilities. While there were initial fears of product cannibalisation the FY2010 financial results released in Jan 2011 included commentary of a reverse 'halo' effect, where iPad sales were leading to increased sales of iMacs and MacBooks.</p>

<h2>Resurgence compared to Microsoft</h2>

<p>Since 2005, Apple's revenues, profits, and stock price have grown significantly. On May 26, 2010 Apple's stock market value overtook Microsoft's,and Apple's revenues surpassed those of Microsoft in the third quarter of 2010.[86] After giving their results for the first quarter of 2011 Microsoft's net profits of $5.2 billion were lower for the quarter than those of Apple Inc., which earned $6 billion in net profit for the quarter. The late April announcement of profits by the Five companies marks the first time in twenty years that Microsoft's profits have been lower than Apple's., and according to Arstechnica "this would have been 'unimaginable' 10 years before." The Guardian reported that one of the reasons for the change is because PC software, where Microsoft dominates, has become less important compared to the tablet PC and smartphone markets, where Apple has a strong presence.[88] One reason for this was a surprise drop in PC sales in the quarter.[88] Another issue for Microsoft is that their online search business has lost a lot of money, with a loss of $700 million in the first quarter of 2010.[88] Although Microsoft's online division losses were high, even if they had made no loss Apple's profits would have been slightly higher.</p>

Back to top
 </body>
</html>

jobs.html

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
 <head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Steve Jobs</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <a id='top'/>
 <img src="headerImages/jobsHeader.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt="">
 <a href="index.html"><img src="buttonImages/homeButton.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt=""></a>
 <a href="jobs.html"><img src="buttonImages/jobsButton.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt=""></a>
 <a href="woz.html"><img src="buttonImages/wozButton.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt=""></a>
 <img src="headerImages/wozHeader.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt="">

<h1>Steve Jobs</h1>

<p><img style="float: right;" src="imgages/jobsMag.jpg" width="305" height="415" border="0" alt="">Steven Paul
"Steve" Jobs (February 24, 1955 &mdash; October 5, 2011) was an American businessman, inventor, and industrial
designer. He was the co-founder, chairman, and chief executive officer (CEO) of Apple Inc.; CEO and majority
shareholder of Pixar;[2] a member of The Walt Disney Company's board of directors following its acquisition of
Pixar; and founder, chairman, and CEO of NeXT. Jobs is widely recognized as a pioneer of the microcomputer
revolution of the 1970s and 1980s, along with Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak.</p>
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<p>Steven Paul "Steve" Jobs (February 24, 1955 &mdash; October 5, 2011) was an American businessman, inventor,
and industrial designer. He was the co-founder, chairman, and chief executive officer (CEO) of Apple Inc.; CEO
and majority shareholder of Pixar;[2] a member of The Walt Disney Company's board of directors following its
acquisition of Pixar; and founder, chairman, and CEO of NeXT. Jobs is widely recognized as a pioneer of the
microcomputer revolution of the 1970s and 1980s, along with Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak.</p>

<p>Jobs was adopted at birth in San Francisco, and raised in the San Francisco Bay Area during the 1960s. Jobs
briefly attended Reed College in 1972 before dropping out.[4] He then decided to travel through India in 1974
seeking enlightenment and studying Zen Buddhism.[5] Jobs's declassified FBI report says an acquaintance knew
that Jobs used illegal drugs in college including marijuana and LSD.Jobs told a reporter once that taking LSD
was "one of the two or three most important things" he did in his life.</p>

<p>Jobs co-founded Apple in 1976 to sell Wozniak's Apple I personal computer. The duo gained fame and wealth a
year later for the Apple II, one of the first highly successful mass-produced personal computers. In 1979, after
a tour of PARC, Jobs saw the commercial potential of the Xerox Alto, which was mouse-driven and had a graphical
user interface (GUI). This led to development of the unsuccessful Apple Lisa in 1983, followed by the
breakthrough Macintosh in 1984. In addition to being the first mass-produced computer with a GUI, the Macintosh
instigated the sudden rise of the desktop publishing industry in 1985 with the addition of the Apple
LaserWriter, the first laser printer to feature vector graphics. Following a long power struggle, Jobs was
forced out of Apple in 1985.</p>

<p>After leaving Apple, Jobs took a few of its members with him to found NeXT, a computer platform development
company specializing in state-of-the-art computers for higher-education and business markets. In addition, Jobs
helped to initiate the development of the visual effects industry when he funded the spinout of the computer
graphics division of George Lucas's Lucasfilm in 1986.[9] The new company, Pixar, would eventually produce the
first fully computer-animated film, Toy Story&mdash;an event made possible in part because of Jobs's financial
support.</p>

<p>In 1997, Apple acquired and merged NeXT, allowing Jobs to become CEO once again, reviving the company at the
verge of bankruptcy. Beginning in 1997 with the "Think different" advertising campaign, Jobs worked closely with
designer Jonathan Ive to develop a line of products that would have larger cultural ramifications: the iMac,
iTunes and iTunes Store, Apple Store, iPod, iPhone, App Store, and the iPad. Mac OS was also revamped into OS X
(renamed "macOS" in 2016), based on NeXT's NeXTSTEP platform.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

woz.html

```html
<!doctype html>
 <head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Document</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <a id='top'/>
 <img src="headerImages/jobsHeader.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt="">
 <a href="index.html"><img src="buttonImages/homeButton.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt=""></a>
 <a href="jobs.html"><img src="buttonImages/jobsButton.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt=""></a>
 <a href="woz.html"><img src="buttonImages/wozButton.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt=""></a>
 <img src="headerImages/wozHeader.jpg" width="200" border="0" alt="">

<h1>Steve Wozniak</h1>


<p><img style="float: left; margin: 0px 15px 0px 0px;" src="imgages/woz.jpg" width="480"  padding=5 border="5"
alt="">Stephen (or Stephan) Gary "Steve" Wozniak[1]:18 (born August 11, 1950), nicknamed "Woz", is an American
inventor, electronics engineer, programmer, and technology entrepreneur who co-founded Apple Inc. He is known as
a pioneer of the personal computer revolution of the 1970s and 1980s, along with Apple co-founder Steve Jobs.
Wozniak single-handedly developed the 1976 Apple I, which was the computer that launched Apple. He primarily
designed the 1977 Apple II, while Jobs oversaw the development of its unusual case and Rod Holt developed the
unique power supply.</p>

<p>In 1969, Wozniak returned to the Bay Area after being expelled from University of Colorado Boulder in his
first year for hacking into the institution's computer system.[11][12] He later re-enrolled at De Anza College
and transferred to University of California, Berkeley in 1971. Before focusing his attention on Apple, he was
employed at Hewlett-Packard where he designed calculators. It was during this time that he befriended Steve
Jobs. Steve Wozniak was introduced to Jobs by friend Bill Fernandez, who attended Homestead High School with
Jobs in 1971. Jobs and Wozniak became friends when Jobs worked for the summer at Hewlett-Packard (HP), where
Wozniak too was employed, working on a mainframe computer.[14] This was recounted by Wozniak in a 2007 interview
with ABC News, of how and when he first met Steve Jobs:</p>

<p><strong><em>"We first met in 1971 during my college years, while he was in high school. A friend said, 'you
should meet Steve Jobs, because he likes electronics and he also plays pranks.' So he introduced
us."</em></strong></p>
<p>In 1973, Jobs was working for arcade game company Atari, Inc. in Los Gatos, California.[16] He was assigned
to create a circuit board for the arcade video game Breakout. According to Atari co-founder Nolan Bushnell,
Atari offered $100 for each chip that was eliminated in the machine. Jobs had little knowledge of circuit board
```

design and made a deal with Wozniak to split the fee evenly between them if Wozniak could minimize the number of chips. Wozniak reduced the number of chips by 50, by using RAM for the brick representation. Too complex to be fully comprehended at the time, the fact that this prototype also had no scoring or coin mechanisms meant Woz's prototype could not be used. Jobs was paid the full bonus regardless. Jobs told Wozniak that Atari gave them only $700 and that Wozniak's share was thus $350.[17] Wozniak did not learn about the actual $5,000 bonus until ten years later, but said that if Jobs had told him about it and had said he needed the money, Wozniak would have given it to him.</p>
 </body>
</html>

Exercise 2

cc_form.html

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
 <head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Form</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <form method="post" action="">
    First Name:<br>
    <input type="text" name=""><br>
    Last Name:<br>
    <input type="text" name=""><br>
    Email Address:<br>
    <input type="email" name="">
    <p>Date of Birth: <input type="date" name="">
    <fieldset>
    <legend>Credit Card Type: </legend>
    <input type="radio" name="cc_type"><img src="images/vc.png" width="50" border="0" alt=""><br>
    <input type="radio" name="cc_type"><img src="images/vd.png" width="50" border="0" alt=""><br>
    <input type="radio" name="cc_type"><img src="images/mc.png" width="50" border="0" alt=""><br>
    <input type="radio" name="cc_type"><img src="images/aa.png" width="50" border="0" alt=""><br>
    <p><input type="number" name="ccnum" min="12" max="12"> Credit Card Number
    <p>Expiry Year: <select name="exp_y">
    <option value="2019" selected>2019
    <option value="2020">2020
    <option value="2021">2021
    <option value="2022">2022
    <option value="2023">2023
    <option value="2024">2024
    </select>
    <p>Expiry Month: <select name="exp_m">
    <option value="-">Select Month
    <option value="01">January
    <option value="02">February
    <option value="03">March
    <option value="04">April
    <option value="05">May
    <option value="06">June
    <option value="07">July
    <option value="08">August
    <option value="09">September
    <option value="10">October
    <option value="11">November
    <option value="12">December
    </select>
    </fieldset>
    <p>Additional Notes:<br>
    <textarea name="notes" rows="5" cols="50"></textarea>
    <p><input type="button" value="Submit Card Details" onclick="">
   </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

Resources

Images Excercise #1
Images Exercise #2

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