Lecture 1 Recap

Previously on web application development...
Three-tier Architecture in Web

Front-end
HTML, CSS, Javascript

Back-end
Node.js application

Database
Mysql database
Client-Server communication

Client

Enter URL
Request Page
Display Page

The Internet

Look Up the IP

Web Server

Receive Request
Process Data
Return Page

Database

Execute Query
HTTP Request and Response

Request Message

GET /sample/example?param=1 HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com
Content-Type: application/json
Cache-Control: no-cache

Response Message

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 23 May 2005 22:38:34 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 138

<html>
  <head>
    <title>An Example Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Hello World, this is a very simple HTML document.</p>
  </body>
</html>
HTML

Hypertext Markup Language
HTML
Hypertext Markup Language

Before we start:

- What do you need to know before starting?

What we will cover

- What HTML is
- HTML Elements, Tags, attributes, etc.
- How to create a webpage
**HTML**
Hypertext Markup Language

**Before we start:**
- What do you need to know before starting?

**What we will cover**
- What HTML is
- HTML Elements, Tags, attributes, etc.
- How to create a webpage

---

How this lecture contributes to the course

**HTML**
The structure of the webpage

**CSS**
The styling of the webpage

**JavaScript**
Makes a webpage interactive
Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser.[1] In computer text processing, a markup language is a system for annotating a document in a way that is syntactically distinguishable from the text.[2]
- HTML uses tags (<X> .. </X>) to represent content
- There are many different tags, we will see most of them
- Tags can contain attributes < P class = “myheader”>
- Tags can be nested in other tags <div> <span> Main page </span> </div>
This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.
The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

1. `<!doctype html>`
An HTML element usually consists of a **start** tag and an **end** tag, with the content inserted in between:

1. `<tagname>Content goes here</tagname>`

The HTML element is everything from the **start** tag to the **end** tag.
HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide additional information about an element
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

1. `<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>`

1. `<img src="img_girl.jpg" width="500" height="600">`
The `<head>` element is a container for metadata. HTML metadata is data about the HTML document.

- Metadata is not displayed.
- Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, scripts, and other meta information.

```html
1. <head>
2. <title>Page Title</title>
3. <meta charset="UTF-8">
4. <meta name="description" content="Web development">
5. <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">
6. <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
7. </head>
```
The `<head>` element is a container for metadata. HTML metadata is data about the HTML document.

- Metadata is not displayed.
- Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, scripts, and other meta information.

```html
1. <head>
2. <title>Page Title</title>
3. <meta charset="UTF-8">
4. <meta name="description" content="Web development">
5. <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">
6. <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
7. </head>
```
The <body> element defines the document body.

Contents inside body tag are displayed

1. <body>
2. <h1>This is a Heading</h1>
3. <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
4. <p>This is another paragraph.</p>
5. </body>
Common tags
Headings

- Headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
- `<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading.
- Note: Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

1. `<h1>`Heading 1`</h1>`
2. `<h2>`Heading 2`</h2>`
3. `<h3>`Heading 3`</h3>`
4. `<h4>`Heading 4`</h4>`
5. `<h5>`Heading 5`</h5>`
6. `<h6>`Heading 6`</h6>`
Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `<b>` - Bold text
- `<strong>` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `<em>` - Emphasized text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

1. `<b>This text is bold</b>`
2. `<strong>This text is strong</strong>`
3. `<i>This text is italic</i>`
4. `<em>This text is emphasized</em>`
5. `<p>This is <sub>subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup></p>`
Formatting

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `<small>` - Small text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<del>` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text

1. `<p>HTML <small>Small</small> Formatting</p>`
2. `<p>HTML <mark>Marked</mark> Formatting</p>`
3. `<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>`
4. `<p>My favorite <ins>color</ins> is red.</p>`

HTML Small Formatting

HTML Marked Formatting

My favorite color is blue red.

My favorite <span style='color:red;'>color</span> is red.
HTML Comments

- Comment tags are used to insert comments in the HTML source code.

1. <!-- This is a comment -->
2. <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
3. <!-- Remember to add more information here -->
4. <!-- Do not display this image at the moment
5. <img border="0" src="pic_trulli.jpg" alt="Trulli">
6. -->

This is a paragraph.
Links

- The `href` attribute specifies the destination address of the link.
- The *link text (content of the tag)* is the visible part.
- Clicking on the link text will send you to the specified address.

1. `<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>`
Images

- In HTML, images are defined with the `<img>` tag.
- The `<img>` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.
- The `src` attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the image.

1. `<img src="img_chania.jpg" alt="Flowers in Chania">`
Images

- The `alt` attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

- The value of the `alt` attribute should describe the image

1. `<img src="wrongname.gif" alt="Flowers in Chania">`
Tables

- An HTML table is defined with the `<table>` tag.
- Each table row is defined with the `<tr>` tag. A table header is defined with the `<th>` tag. By default, table headings are bold and centered. A table data/cell is defined with the `<td>` tag.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lists

- An unordered list starts with the `<ul>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag.
- An ordered list starts with the `<ol>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag.
- A definition list starts with `<dl>`. The element encloses a list of groups of terms (specified using the `<dt>` element) and descriptions (provided by `<dd>` elements).

1. `<ul>`
2. `<li>Coffee</li>`
3. `<li>Tea</li>`
4. `<li>Milk</li>`
5. `</ul>`

1. `<ol>`
2. `<li>Coffee</li>`
3. `<li>Tea</li>`
4. `<li>Milk</li>`
5. `</ol>`

1. `<dl>`
2. `<dt>Coffee</dt>`
3. `<dd>is a drink</dd>`
4. `</dl>`

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

Coffee is a drink
Block vs Inline

- Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is. The two display values are: **block** and **inline**.
- A **block-level** element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).
- An **inline** element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

1. `<div>Hello World</div>`
2. `<span>Hello</span> World

---

Hello world
Hello World
Block vs Inline

Block tags

<address><article><aside><blockquote>
<canvas><dd><div><dl><dt><fieldset>
<figcaption><figure><footer><form><h1>-
<h6><header><hr><li><main><nav><noscript><ol>
<p><pre><section><table><tfoot><ul><video>

Inline tags

<a><abbr><acronym><b><bdo><big><br><button>
<cite><code><dfn><em><i><img><input><kbd>
<label><map><object><output><q><samp>
<script><select><small><span><strong><sub>
<sup><textarea><time><tt><var>
Iframes

- An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.
- The `src` attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the inline frame page.
- Use the `height` and `width` attributes to specify the size of the iframe.

```html
1. <iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300"></iframe>
```

This page is displayed in an iframe
Responsive Web Design

Responsive Web Design is about using HTML and CSS to automatically resize, hide, shrink, or enlarge, a website, to make it look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones):
Responsive

- This will set the viewport of your page, which will give the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling.

```
1. <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```
Forms
Form

- The `action` attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.
- The `method` attribute specifies the HTTP method (GET or POST) to be used when submitting the form data.

```html
1. <form action="/action_page.php" method="get">
2.   First name:<br>
3.   <input type="text" name="firstname"><br>
4.   Last name:<br>
5.   <input type="text" name="lastname"><br>
6.   <input type="submit" value="Submit">
7. </form>
```
Input types

- The `value` attribute specifies the initial value for an input field.
- The `readonly` attribute specifies that the input field is read only (cannot be changed).
- The `disabled` attribute specifies that the input field is unusable and its value will not be sent when submitting the form.
- The `size` attribute specifies the size (in characters) for the input field.
- The `maxlength` attribute specifies the maximum allowed length for the input field.

```html
<input type="text">
<input type="password">
<input type="checkbox">
<input type="radio">
<input type="file">
<input type="submit">
<input type="reset">
<input type="hidden">
<input type="number">
<input type="date">
<input type="time">
```
Video

- Before HTML5, a video could only be played in a browser with a plug-in (like flash).
- The HTML5 `<video>` element specifies a standard way to embed a video in a web page.

1. `<video width="320" height="240" controls>`
2. `<source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4"`
3. `<source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg"`
4. Your browser does not support the video tag.
5. `</video>`
Audio

- Before HTML5, audio files could only be played in a browser with a plug-in (like flash).
- The HTML5 `<audio>` element specifies a standard way to embed audio in a web page.

```
1. <!doctype html>
2. <audio controls>
3. <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
4. <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
5. Your browser does not support the audio element.
6. </audio>
```
HTML Accessibility

Write HTML with accessibility in mind. Provide the user a good way to navigate and interact with your site. Make your HTML code as semantic as possible, so that the code is easy to understand for visitors and screen readers.

Semantic HTML means using correct HTML elements for their correct purpose as much as possible. Semantic elements are elements with a meaning; if you need a button, use the `<button>` element (and not a `<div>`).[1]

Questions?

Next: CSS