

INTRODUCTION TO WEB DEVELOPMENT

Code: COMP07009

Week 8

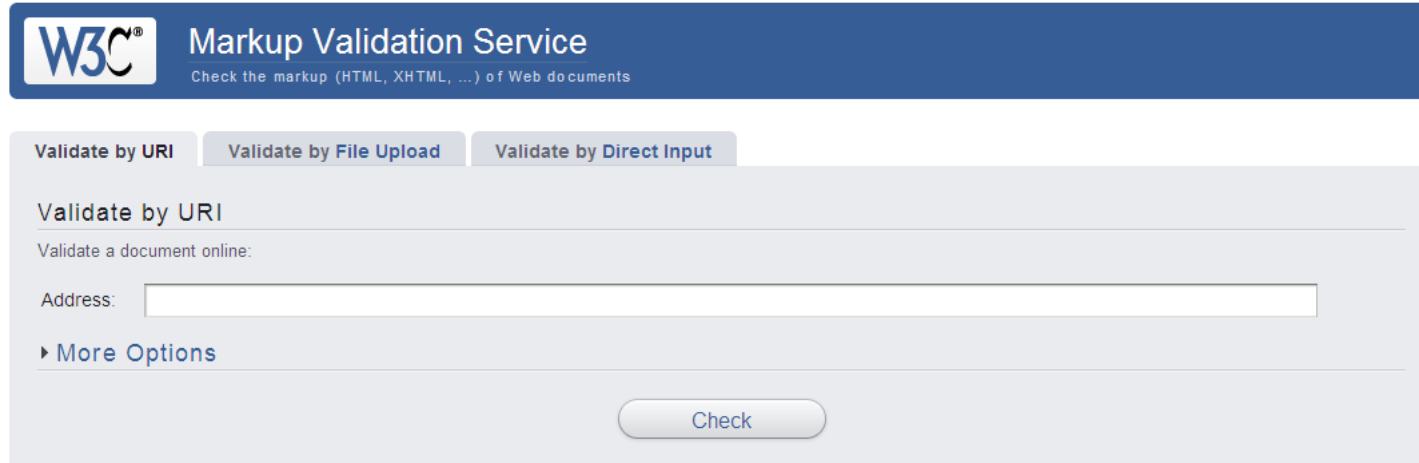
http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_form_input_types.asp

<http://www.w3.org/standards/webdesign/graphics.html>

VALIDATION

HTML5 Validation

- `<!DOCTYPE html>` tells validator version of html
- <http://validator.w3.org/>



The screenshot shows the W3C Markup Validation Service interface. At the top, there is a blue header with the W3C logo and the text "Markup Validation Service" and "Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents". Below the header, there are three tabs: "Validate by URI", "Validate by File Upload", and "Validate by Direct Input". The "Validate by URI" tab is selected. Under this tab, there is a section titled "Validate by URI" with the text "Validate a document online:". Below this, there is a text input field labeled "Address:". To the left of the input field is a small blue triangle icon. Below the input field, there is a link that says "More Options". At the bottom of the form, there is a "Check" button.

- Choose File Upload tab
- Browse to HTML document and select Check button

Result

- Successful validation

This document was successfully checked as HTML5!

Result: Passed, 1 warning(s)

- The warning is because HTML5 is not a standard as yet
- Unsuccessful validation

Errors found while checking this document as HTML5!

Result: 2 Errors, 1 warning(s)

CSS Validation

- <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>



The screenshot shows the W3C CSS Validation Service interface. At the top, there is a blue header with the W3C logo and the text "CSS Validation Service" and "Check Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and (X)HTML documents with style sheets". Below the header, there are three tabs: "By URI", "By file upload", and "By direct input". The "By URI" tab is selected. Under this tab, there is a section titled "Validate by URI" with the instruction "Enter the URI of a document (HTML with CSS or CSS only) you would like validated:". Below this instruction is a text input field labeled "Address:". To the right of the input field is a "Check" button.

- Choose file upload tab
- Browse to HTML document containing CSS code and select Check button

Result

- Successful validation

W3C CSS Validator results for internal.html (CSS level 3)

Congratulations! No Error Found.

This document validates as [CSS level 3](#) !

- Unsuccessful validation

W3C CSS Validator results for internal.html (CSS level 3)

Sorry! We found the following errors (3)

URI : internal.html

8	h1	Value Error : color Parse Error color
8	h1	Parse Error ;#FF0000;
8	h1	Parse Error ;}

FORM VALIDATION

Forms using HTML5

- Prior to HTML5, form validation was done using Javascript code
- However, one of the features of HTML5 is a wide range of new input types for forms
- These allow better input control and validation
- Variable support across browsers
- Currently Google Chrome supports more of these new features

New input types

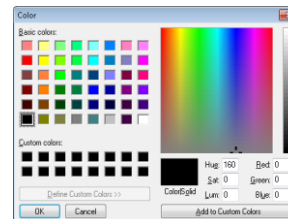
- color
- date
- datetime
- month
- time
- week
- month
- email
- number
- range
- search
- tel
- url

color / date

- color type allows user to select a colour from the colour picker

```
<label for="colour">Select your favorite color:</label>
<input type="color" name="colour" id="colour"><br />
```

Select your favorite color:



- Chrome

```
<label for="bday">When is your birthday?</label>
<input type="date" name="bday" id="bday"><br />
```

- date type allows user to select a date from a calendar

When is your birthday?



email / number

- email type used for fields that should contain an email address
- It will be automatically validated when submitted

```
<label for="email">Email address:</label>  
<input type="email" name="email" id="email" title="Please enter an email address">
```

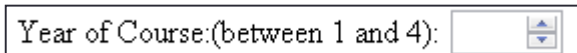


A screenshot of a web form. It shows a text input field with the word "test" entered. Below the input field, there is a yellow error message box with a red exclamation mark icon and the text "Please enter an email address."

- number type used for fields that should contain numbers

```
<label for="year">Year of Course using number type: (between 1 and 4):</label>  
<input type="number" name="year" id="year" min="1" max="4"><br />
```

- This will only allow user to select a valid number




A screenshot of a web form. It shows a label "Year of Course:(between 1 and 4):" followed by a number input field. The input field is a small box with a spinner control (up and down arrows) on the right side.

range

- range type used for fields that should contain a value from a range of values

```
<label for="year2">Using the range type with restrictions:(slider control):</label>  
<input type="range" name="year2" id="year2" min="0" max="10" step="2" value="0"><br />
```

- Note other attributes used: min, max, step, value (default value)

Using the range type with restrictions:(slider control): 

url

- url type used for fields that should contain a URL address
- Value of the url is automatically validated when the form is submitted

```
<label for="hpage">Home page</label>  
<input type="url" name="hpage" id="hpage" title="Please enter a url">
```

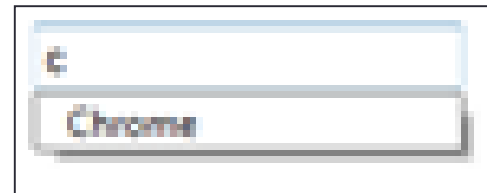


A screenshot of a web form. It features a label 'Home page' followed by a text input field containing the word 'test'. Below the input field, a yellow error message box is displayed, containing a small icon and the text 'Please enter a URL..'. The entire form is enclosed in a thin black border.

New Form Elements

- HTML5 also has some new form elements
- **<datalist>**
- The <datalist> element specifies a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element
- It is used to provide an autocomplete feature on <input> elements
- Users will see a drop-down list of pre-defined options as they input data

```
<datalist id="browsers">  
  <option value="Internet Explorer">  
  <option value="Firefox">  
  <option value="Chrome">  
  <option value="Opera">  
  <option value="Safari">  
</datalist>
```



output

- The <output> element represents the result of a calculation

```
<form oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">
<input type="number" name="a" value="0">+
<input type="number" name="b" value="0">=
<output name="x" for="a b"></output>
</form>
```

- As soon as user enters a value in an input field, the result of the calculation is displayed:

 + = + = 134

New Form Attributes

- New attributes for <form>
 - autocomplete
 - novalidate
- New attributes for <input>
 - autocomplete
 - autofocus
 - form
 - multiple
 - pattern
 - placeholder
 - required
 - And more

autocomplete

- Used to specify whether a form or input field should have autocomplete on or off
- On means the browser automatically completes values based on values user has entered before
- Works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, datepickers, range and color
- It is possible to have autocomplete "on" for the form, and "off" for specific input fields, or vice versa

```
<form action ="" autocomplete="on">  
  First name:<input type="text" name="fname"><br>  
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>  
  E-mail: <input type="email" name="email" autocomplete="off"><br>  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>
```

novalidate / placeholder

- The novalidate attribute is a boolean attribute.
- It specifies that the form-data (input) should not be validated when submitted.

```
<form action="demo.asp" novalidate>  
  E-mail: <input type="email" name="user_email">  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>
```

- The placeholder attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field.

```
<input type="text" name="fname" placeholder="First name">
```

- Displays

autofocus / multiple

- The autofocus attribute is a boolean attribute.
- It specifies that an <input> element should automatically get focus when the page loads.

```
<form action="demo.asp">  
First name:<input type="text" name="fname" autofocus>  
Last name:<input type="text" name="lname">  
E-mail: <input type="email" name="user_email">  
<input type="submit">  
</form>
```

- The multiple attribute is a boolean attribute.
- It specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in the <input> element.
- Works with email and file types.

```
<form action="demo.asp">  
  Select images: <input type="file" name="img" multiple>  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>
```

required / min / max

- The required attribute is a boolean attribute.
- It specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

```
Username: <input type="text" name="username" required>
```

- The min and max attributes specify the minimum and maximum value for an <input> element.

```
<form action="demo.asp">  
  Enter a date before 2013-12-31:  
  <input type="date" name="bday" max="2013-12-31"><br>  
  Enter a date after 2013-01-01:  
  <input type="date" name="bday" min="2013-01-01"><br>  
  Quantity (between 1 and 5):  
  <input type="number" name="quantity" min="1" max="5">  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>
```

pattern

- Used to accept only certain characters
- Specifies a regular expression that the <input> element's value is checked against when the form is submitted
- Works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email and password

```
<input type=text name=pattern pattern="[0-9][A-Z]{3}">
```

specifies a single digit followed by three uppercase letters

```
<input type="text" name="code" pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}[0-9]{2}" title="3 letters  
followed by 2 digits">
```

specifies 3 letters followed by two digit

GRAPHICS / IMAGES

Graphics

- The Web is about more than text and information
- It is also a medium for expressing artistic creativity and data visualization
- Graphics can optimise the presentation of information for different audiences with different needs and expectations.
- Can enhance the experience for users
- W3C has several different and complementary technologies that work together with HTML

Graphics

- Web graphics are visual representations used on a Web site to enhance or enable the representation of an idea or feeling, in order to reach the Web site user.
- Graphics may entertain, educate, or emotionally impact the user
- Crucial to the strength of branding, clarity of illustration, and ease of use for interfaces.
- Photographs, diagrams, maps, bar charts, designs and patterns, flowcharts, and many other image forms

Image Manipulation and Graphic Design

- Graphic Design
 - What is it?
 - The ability to create a graphic, text, image layout in a web document.
- Image Manipulation
 - What is it? The art of combining, cropping, correcting, restoring, and blending photographs or original artwork.
 - Compressing files for onward use.

Making changes

- Manipulation of created or existing images
 - Layering
 - Rotating
 - Stretching
 - Blurring
 - Resizing
 - Twirling etc
- Add/remove objects to image
- Combining multiple images into one
- Changing tone/background
- Adding special effects such as:

Drop Shadow

Glow

Software

- Free
 - GIMP
 - Picasa
 - Inkscape
 - Paint
- Commercial
 - Photoshop
 - Fireworks

Types of Images

- Bitmap graphics
 - Pixel based
 - Defined as a rectangular grid of Pixels
 - Resolution dependent
 - Zooming will lose quality and detail
- Vector based
 - Defined mathematically
 - Resolution independent
 - Zooming will not affect quality

Resolution

- Dots on a screen
 - The more dots the bigger the file size and normally better quality of images, but slower to load on the web.



LOW-RESOLUTION



HIGH-RESOLUTION

Optimisation

- Optimisation is reducing or compressing the image. This effects quality, file size and bit depth via image compression algorithms
- Two Types
 - Lossless and lossy compression
 - Lossless and lossy compression are terms that describe whether or not, in compressing a file, all original data can be recovered when the file is uncompressed.
- Some file formats use only one type of compression
- Others may use either methods

Image Compression

Lossless

- tiff, bmp, png
- Use algorithms that save the image with maximum image quality
- Quality will be preserved
- However bigger file size

Lossy

- jpg
- Loses information
- Smaller file size
- Loses information when it is saved
- The amount of lost information influences the size of the file
- When saved, cannot go back to the previous state

File formats

- There are various formats for images on the web.
- Important criteria is file size.
- Specific formats
 - GIF
 - JPEG
 - PNG
 - SVG

GIF

- Graphics Interchange Format
- Good for creating very low resolution files
- Extension - gif
- Supports transparency
- Progressive loading - interlacing
- Lossless compression
- Good results for diagrams
- Limited to 256 colours
- Unsuitable for digital photography
- Suited to simpler images such as graphics or logos with solid areas of colour

JPEG

- Joint Photographic Experts Group
- Extension – jpeg, jpg
- Can be relatively small in size
- Excellent compression for natural images
- Supports up to 16.7 million colours
- Ideal for complex images and photographs
- Lossy compression causes variable quality results
- No transparency
- Poor compression on diagrammatic images
- Unsuitable for line drawings and other textual or iconic graphics, where there is sharp contrasts

PNG

- Portable Networks Graphic
- Static file format
- Extension – png
- Developed to build upon the purpose of gifs
- Developed by PNG Development Group (donated to [W3C](http://www.w3.org)) to surpass the limitations of GIFs
- Provides greater depth of color, catering to images up to 24 bit in color
- Does not support animation
- Excellent lossless compression of diagrammatic images
- Does not compress natural images well

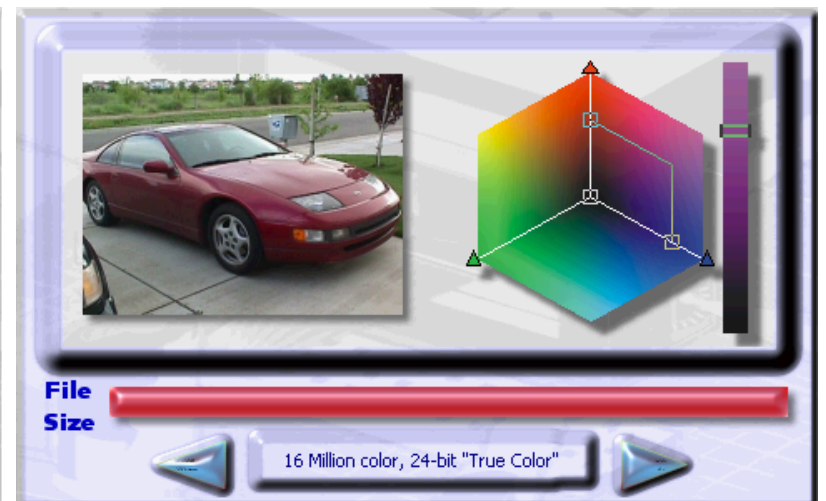
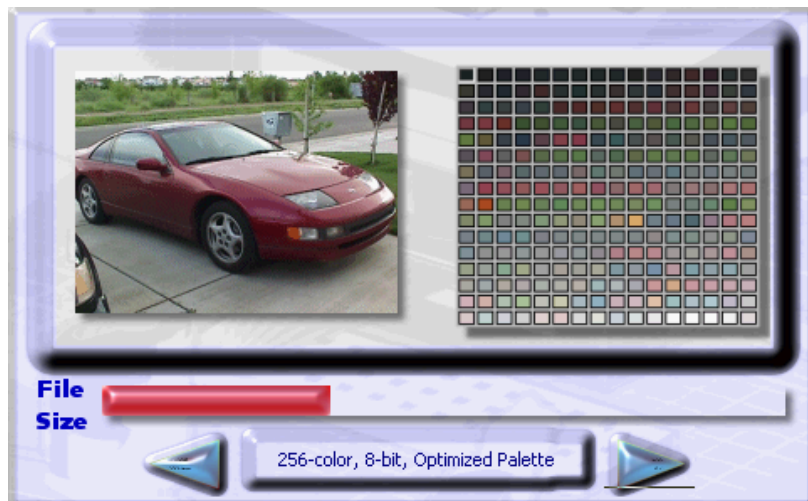
SVG

- Scalable Vector Graphics
- Defines vector-based graphics for the Web
- Defines the graphics in XML format
- Does NOT lose any quality if they are zoomed or resized
- SVG is a W3C recommendation
- Extension - svg
- Fully scalable
- Embed SVG into html document

Considerations for Images

- Number of images
- Images are stored separately from .html file so if 10 images on web page, 11 files
- Format type / browser support
- Size of the images – no larger than necessary
- Download time / bandwidth
- Decrease image's file size
 - Resize the image before it is uploaded onto the web site
 - Use thumbnails when using lots of images
 - Choose an appropriate image format

Example



Example in Fireworks

- Formats
- Sizes
- Quality
- Download time



SVG

- SVG Shapes such as:
 - Rectangle
 - Circle
 - Polygon
 - Ellipse
- SVG Filters such as:
 - Blur effects
 - Drop shadows
- SVG Gradients such as:
 - Linear
 - Radial

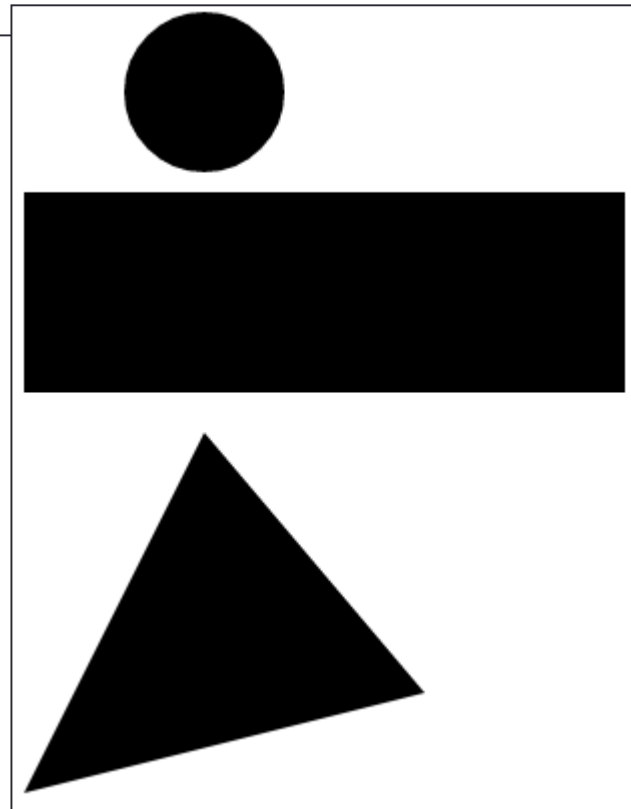
SVG - Examples

- Circle
 - cx and cy are the coordinates of the center of the circle
 - r defines the radius
- Rectangle
 - x defines the number of pixels from the left margin
 - y defines the number of pixels from the top margin
- Polygon
 - contains at least three straight lines
 - points attribute defines the x and y coordinates for each corner of the polygon
 - Shape is closed as all lines connect up

```
<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" version="1.1">  
  <circle cx=100 cy=50 r=40 />  
  <rect x=10 y=100 width=300 height=100 />  
  <polygon points="10,400 210,350 100,220" />  
</svg>
```

SVG - Example

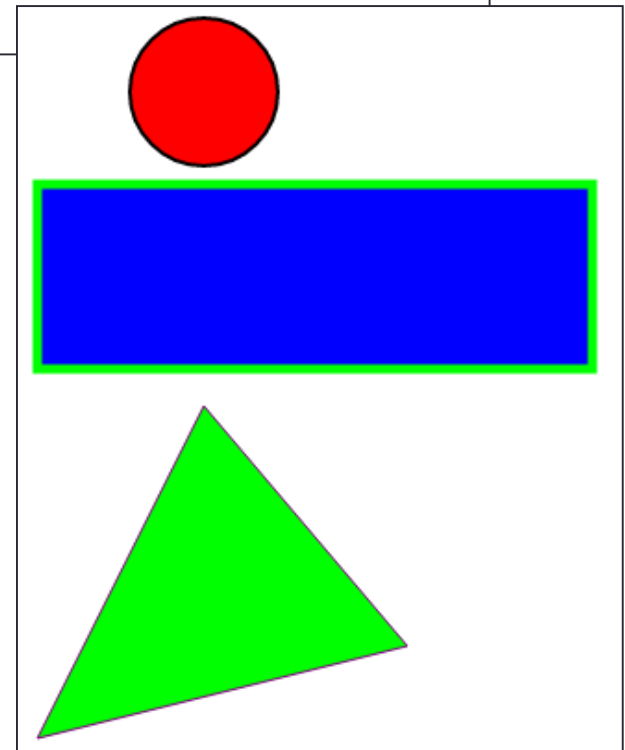
```
<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" version="1.1">  
  <circle cx=100 cy=50 r=40 />  
  <rect x=10 y=100 width=300 height=100 />  
  <polygon points="10,400 210,350 100,220" />  
</svg>
```



SVG – Adding attributes

```
<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" version="1.1">  
  <circle cx=100 cy=50 r=40 stroke="black" stroke-width="2"  
fill="red" />  
  <rect x=10 y=100 width=300 height=100  
style="fill:rgb(0,0,255);stroke-width:5;stroke:rgb(0,255,0)" />  
  <polygon points="10,400 210,350 100,220"  
style="fill:lime;stroke:purple;stroke-width:1" />  
</svg>
```

- Colour specified as rgb values and names



Canvas

- `<canvas>` element new in HTML5
- Rectangular area on an HTML document
- Used to draw graphics
- `<canvas>` element is only a container for graphics
- A script is used to actually create the graphic
- By default, it has no border and no content
- Markup looks like:
 - `<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="300"></canvas>`
- http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_canvas.asp

Example

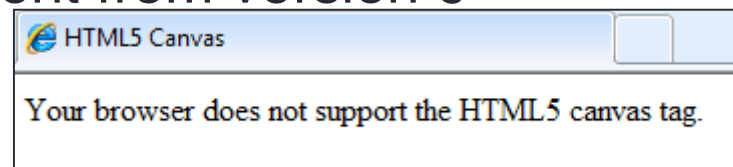
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100"
style="border:1px solid #000000;">
Your browser does not support the HTML5 canvas tag.
</canvas>

</body>
</html>
```



- IE supports the <canvas> element from version 9
- Previous versions produce:



Example

- Draw onto the canvas using javascript
- Javascript will be covered later in the module

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100"
style="border:1px solid #c3c3c3;">
Your browser does not support the HTML5 canvas tag.
</canvas>

<script>

var c=document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx=c.getContext("2d");
ctx.fillStyle="#FF0000";
ctx.fillRect(0,0,150,75);

</script>

</body>
</html>
```



Canvas vs SVG

Canvas

- Resolution dependent
- No support for event handlers
- Poor text rendering capabilities
- You can save the resulting image as .png or .jpg
- Well suited for graphic-intensive games

SVG

- Resolution independent
- Support for event handlers
- Best suited for applications with large rendering areas (Google Maps)
- Slow rendering if complex (anything that uses the DOM a lot will be slow)
- Not suited for game applications

Lab

- Check that you are up-to-date with earlier labs.
- Remember there are more CSS examples in week 6.
- Lab on Moodle
- Check the validation of your pages
 - HTML validator
 - CSS validator
- Examples on Moodle:
 - Validation
 - Forms
 - SVG/canvas