

Web Programming

Lecture 07. Create a Website

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CSS Layout (1/2) (revisited)

■ *display* Property

- Specify if/how an element is displayed
- Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is
- Value
 - none
 - block
 - inline
 - inline-block

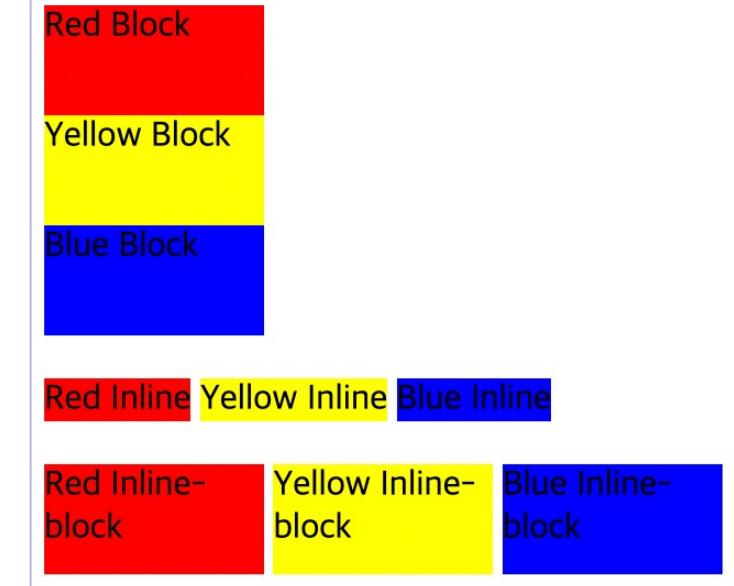


CSS Layout (2/2) (revisited)

■ *display* Property

■ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Display Property</title>
    <style>
      div { width: 100px; height: 50px; }
      .red { background-color: red; }
      .yellow { background-color: yellow; }
      .blue { background-color: blue; }
      .inline { display: inline; }
      .inline-block { display: inline-block; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="red">Red Block</div>
    <div class="yellow">Yellow Block</div>
    <div class="blue">Blue Block</div>
    <br />
    <div class="red inline">Red Inline</div>
    <div class="yellow inline">Yellow Inline</div>
    <div class="blue inline">Blue Inline</div>
    <br /><br />
    <div class="red inline-block">Red Inline-block</div>
    <div class="yellow inline-block">Yellow Inline-block</div>
    <div class="blue inline-block">Blue Inline-block</div>
  </body>
</html>
```





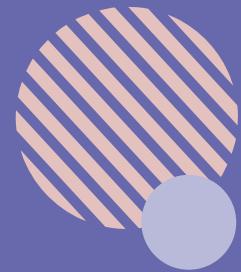
CSS Layout (3/3) (revisited)

■ *float* Property

- Specify how an element should float
- Value
 - left
 - right
 - none
 - inherit

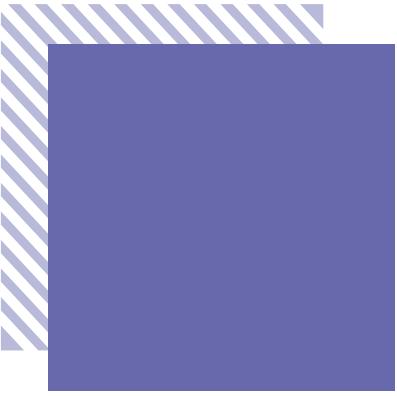
■ *clear* Property

- Specify what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side
- When clearing floats, you should match the clear to the float

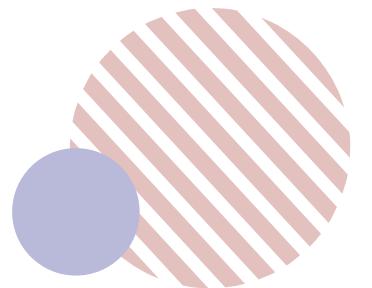


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- 01 Create a Website**
- 02 Responsive Web Design**
- 03 Create a Pull-Down Menu**



Create a Website





Netlify (1/6)

Netlify

- Build the web using netlify
- <https://www.netlify.com/>

The screenshot shows the Netlify homepage. The main headline is "Build the future of the web". Below it, a subtext reads: "Netlify unites an entire ecosystem of modern tools and services into a single, simple workflow for building high performance sites and apps." At the bottom, there are two calls-to-action: "Get started for free" and "Questions? Talk to an expert →". To the right, there's a product card example for "MOUSAI PLANAR MAGNETIC OPEN-BACK HEADPHONES" priced at \$699.00. The card features a photo of a man, a snippet of code, and a circular "C" logo.



Netlify (2/6)

■ Sign up

- Sign up and verify email
- Enter your information

Get started

Tell us about yourself

Your responses will help us improve your experience.

I'm using Netlify for

Work Client Personal School

Required field

I'm a:

Select...

My first project will be:

Select...

Personalize your team space

Make your team your own.

Name your team

Company or team name

People who use Netlify for work often use a company or team name.

Set up and continue



Netlify (3/6)

■ Go to Sites

The screenshot shows the Netlify Team overview page for 'bbusso's team'. The top navigation bar includes links for Team overview, **Sites** (which is highlighted with a red box), Builds, Plugins, Domains, Members, Audit log, Billing, and Team settings. A blue 'Upgrade' button is in the top right, along with search, notification, and profile icons.

The main content area displays 'bbusso's team Starter' information. It shows a welcome message, bandwidth usage (0 KB/100 GB), build minutes used (0/300), concurrent builds (0/1), and member count (1). To the right is a large blue square featuring the Netlify logo.

A secondary 'Sites' section is shown below, also with a red box around the 'Sites' link. It contains two main options: 'Import an existing project' (with a 'Import from Git' button) and 'Start from a template' (with a 'Browse templates' button). Below these is a note: '...or deploy manually'.



Netlify (4/6)

■ Add your site to Netlify

- Import an existing project using github, gitlab, bitbucket
- Start from a template
- Deploy manually
 - Drag and drop the folder
 - Must have one index.html

The screenshot shows the Netlify Team overview interface. At the top, it displays "bbusso's team". Below the header, there are tabs for Team overview, Sites (which is underlined), Builds, Plugins, Domains, Members, Audit log, Billing, and Team settings. On the right side of the header, there are buttons for Upgrade, a search icon, a notifications icon, a user profile icon, and a "B" button.

The main content area is titled "Add your site to Netlify" and includes the sub-instruction "Import an existing project from a Git repository or pick a starter template." It features two main sections: "Import an existing project" (with "Import from Git" button) and "Start from a template" (with "Browse templates" button). Below these, a section titled "...or deploy manually" contains a dashed box for dragging site output files and instructions: "Want to deploy a new site without connecting to Git? Drag and drop your site output folder here Or, [browse to upload](#)".



Netlify (5/6)

Check the Website and Site Setting

- After 'Published', check the link

The screenshot shows the Netlify Site overview page for the site 'keen-mandazi-590ad3'. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs like Site overview, Deployments, Plugins, Functions, Identity, Forms, Large Media, Split Testing, Analytics, Graph, and Site settings. The Site overview tab is active. Below the navigation, the site name 'keen-mandazi-590ad3' is displayed, followed by a bulleted list containing the URL 'https://keen-mandazi-590ad3.netlify.app'. A note below the URL says 'Manual deploys. Last published at 3:26 AM.' To the right of the URL is a small preview image of the site's home page. At the bottom of the main card, there are two buttons: 'Site settings' (highlighted with a red box) and 'Domain settings'.

- Change the site name

The screenshot shows the Site details page under the General section. On the left is a sidebar with various site management options. The main area shows 'Site information' with fields for Site name (set to 'keen-mandazi-590ad3'), Owner ('bbusso's team'), Site ID ('b9a27485-1458-4c2b-b6d7-a9acaea5cbc0'), and creation and update dates. At the bottom of this section is a red-bordered button labeled 'Change site name'. Below this is another button labeled 'Transfer site'.

A modal dialog titled 'Change site name' is shown. It contains a note: 'The site name determines the default URL for your site. Only alphanumeric characters and hyphens are allowed.' Below this is a 'Site name' input field containing 's oy e op', which is also reflected in the URL below it: 'https://s oy e op.netlify.app'. At the bottom of the modal are two buttons: 'Save' (highlighted with a red box) and 'Cancel'.



Netlify (6/6)

■ Update the Website

- Go to Deploys

The screenshot shows the Netlify dashboard for the 'soyeop' site. The 'Deploys' tab is highlighted with a red box. The main content area displays the deployed site at <https://soyeop.netlify.app>. Below the site preview, there are three numbered steps: 1. Your site is deployed (with a green checkmark), 2. Set up a custom domain, and 3. Secure your site with HTTPS. At the bottom, a section for 'Production deploys' is shown, with a red box highlighting the 'Production Published' status.

- Drag and drop with your updated folder

The screenshot shows the 'Deploys' section of the Netlify dashboard. It displays a single deployment entry for 'Production Published' at 'Today at 3:26 AM'. A large dashed box provides instructions for updating the site: 'Need to update your site? Drag and drop your site output folder here' or 'Or, browse to upload'.



Note

- The following parts were created by Prof. Youngcheol Jeon
 - p13~30

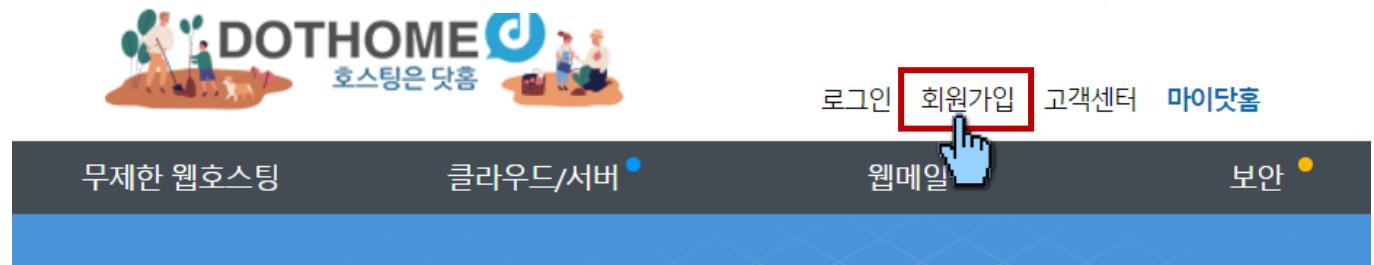


Create a Website using DOTHOME (1/7)

■ Steps 1 & 2 (<http://dothome.co.kr>)

- Sign up

✓ Your ID will be used for your homepage address.



- Apply for free hosting

무료호스팅

트래픽 & 디스크 용량 2배 Up!

디스크 200MB ⓘ

트래픽(일) 200MB ⓘ

DB 200MB ⓘ

신청하기

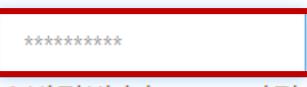


Create a Website using DOTHOME (2/7)

Step 3

Enter information

❸ 웹호스팅 설정 정보 입력

FTP 아이디	totalic	중복확인		✓ It is recommended to use the same ID and password used when registering as a member.
FTP 비밀번호 ?	 *****	*비밀번호는 8~20자만 가능합니다.		
기본제공 도메인	totalic.dothome.co.kr			✓ This is your homepage address.
도메인 연결	<p>ⓘ 무료 호스팅은 닷홈에서 구매한 도메인만 연결할 수 있습니다. * 연결가능한 도메인이 없습니다. [닷홈 도메인 구매하러 하기]</p>			
DB명	totalic			
DB아이디	totalic			
DB 비밀번호 ?	 *****	*비밀번호는 8~20자만 가능합니다.		✓ It is recommended to use the password used when registering as a member.
CMS 자동설치	XE			✓ Be sure to choose XE



Create a Website using DOTHOME (3/7)

■ Step 3 (cont'd)

- Enter information

✓ CMS 설정 정보 입력

관리자 아이디	admin
관리자 비밀번호	<input type="password"/>
관리자 이메일	totalic <input type="text"/> @ <input type="text"/> naver.com <input type="button" value="NAVER.COM"/>
홈페이지 주소	totalic.dothome.co.kr

✓ ID is admin and It is recommended to use the password used when registering as a member.

✓ 이메일 인증

기본 이메일	<input checked="" type="radio"/> totalic@naver.com
보조 이메일	<input type="radio"/> totalic@daum.net
인증코드 발송	<input type="button" value="인증코드 발송"/>
인증코드 입력	<input type="text"/> 01d26b4efb5008a3715ed9f6e39a3639 (메일로 받은 인증코드 기입)



Create a Website using DOTHOME (4/7)

■ Step 4

- Check the website

(http://your_id.dothome.co.kr)

The screenshot shows the DOTHOME website interface. At the top, a message in Korean says "무료호스팅 신청이 완료되었습니다." (Free hosting application completed). Below this, a table shows the status of the application:

결제방법	무료
결과내용	완료
결제금액	0 원

The main content area features the DOTHOME logo with the tagline "호스팅은 닷홈". To the right, there are navigation links: "로그아웃", "정보수정", "고객센터", and "마이닷홈" (with a blue cursor pointing to it). Below the logo, there are three service categories: "무제한 웹호스팅", "클라우드/서버", and "웹메일".

At the bottom, a summary table provides details about the account:

상세보기
유료전환
무료삭제

The table includes columns for account ID (totalic), creation date (2021-05-12), validity period (365 days), usage status (사용), and other account details.



Create a Website using DOTHOME (5/7)

■ Step 4 (cont'd)

- Check the website

도메인 정보

▶ 기본 제공 도메인	totalic.dothome.co.kr	▶ 추가 연결 도메인	도메인 연결
-------------	-----------------------	-------------	------------------------

웹서버/FTP 정보

▶ 웹서버 아이피	112.175.184.83	▶ 웹서버 정보	Apache 2.2
▶ PHP 버전	PHP 7.3		
▶ 홈 �렉토리	/host/home5/totalic		
▶ FTP 아이디	totalic	▶ FTP 암호	변경

DB 정보

▶ DB 명	totalic	▶ DB 정보	MySQL 5.7
▶ DB 아이디	totalic	▶ DB 암호	변경



Create a Website using DOTHOME (6/7)

■ Step 4 (cont'd)

- Check the website

◆ 제공 내역

▶ 기본 주소	totalic.dothome.co.kr
▶ 트래픽 보기	totalic.dothome.co.kr/traffic 가이드
▶ MySQL ID	totalic (계정아이디와 동일)
▶ MySQL 관리(UTF-8)	totalic.dothome.co.kr/myadmin (접속장애시 아래 ↓ 주소로 접속하세요)
▶ MySQL 관리(EUC-KR)	totalic.dothome.co.kr/myadmin2
▶ 웹로그 보기	totalic.dothome.co.kr/weblog (유료회원 전용)



Create a Website using DOTHOME (7/7)

■ Step 4 (cont'd)

- Check the website

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `totalic.dothome.co.kr` in the address bar. The page itself has a header with the word "XEDITION" and navigation links for "Welcome Page", "Board", and "XEIcon". Below the header is a large banner featuring a photograph of a building's facade and a bicycle. Overlaid on the banner is the text "CREATE A GOOD DESIGN WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF TECHNOLOGY" in large white letters, followed by the Korean subtitle "기술의 가능성을 발굴하고 좋은 디자인을 만들어 갑니다."



Install FTP (1/10)

■ Google Search for "ALDrive"

The screenshot shows a Google search results page in Korean. The search query "알드라이브설치" is entered in the search bar. Below the search bar, there are several navigation links: "검색" (Search) highlighted with a blue underline, "이미지" (Images), "지도" (Maps), "동영상" (Videos), "뉴스" (News), and "더보기" (More). On the right side of the search bar are icons for "X" (close), keyboard, microphone, and search.

Below the search bar, the text "검색결과 약 3,760,000개 (0.39초)" indicates the number of search results and the time taken.

The first search result is from the website www.altools.co.kr, titled "알드라이브 다운로드 - 편리한 파일 전송 클라이언트 - 알툴즈". The description below the title states: "기존 알FTP와 차별화된 UI와 스킨을 개편해 알드라이브로 새롭게 탄생했습니다. 자세히 보기. 다양한 프로토콜 지원: FTP, FTP over SSL/TLS, SFTP, WebDAV 형식을 ...".

The title of the first result, "알드라이브 다운로드 - 편리한...", is enclosed in a red rectangular box. A blue cursor icon is positioned over this box, pointing towards the link text.

Below the main result, there is a snippet of text: "S3, Ucloud Biz, T-cloudbiz(Easy Storage) 등 대중화된 서비스도 ...". At the bottom of the result, there is a link to "altools.co.kr 검색결과 더보기 »".



Install FTP (2/10)

■ Install ALDrive

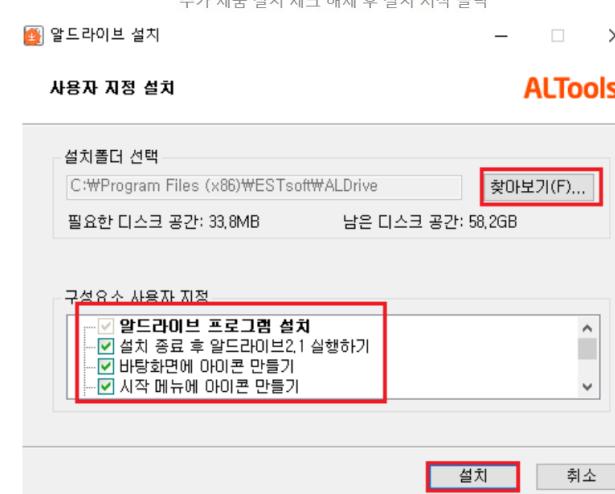
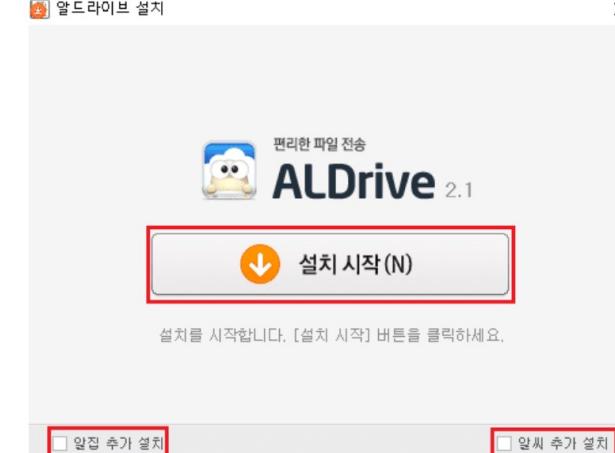
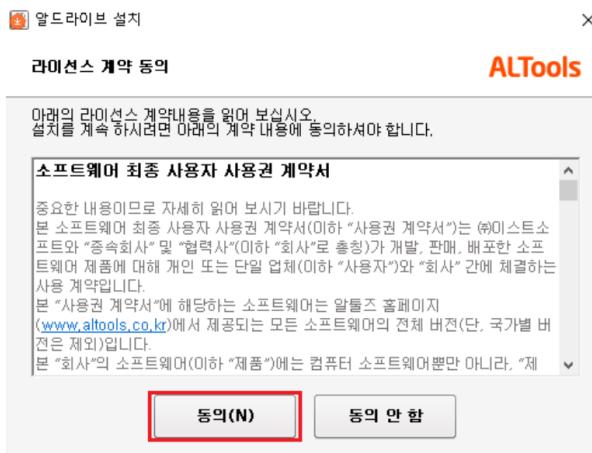
The screenshot shows the ALTools website with the following elements:

- Header:** ALTools (orange), Download (with a red notification badge), Mobile, ALTools BLOG, Customer Service, and a Search icon.
- Breadcrumbs:** 알툴즈 통합팩 | 알집 | 알씨 | 알PDF | 알캡처 | 알툴바 | 알마인드 | 알송 | 알약 | **알드라이브** | 알키퍼 | 랜섬쉴드 PC | 페인트샵 프로 for 알툴즈
- Product Card:** A large card for "알드라이브 2.11". It features a cartoon character icon, the product name in large bold Korean text, and the following details:
 - 등록일 2020.12.07
 - Uninstall 지원
 - 파일크기 11MB
 - 운영체제 XP, Vista(32/64bit), 7(32/64bit), 8(32/64bit), 8.1(32/64bit), 10(32/64bit)
 - 사용환경 Intel Pentium 4 1.3GHz 이상
- Buttons:** A large orange "설치하기" (Install) button with a cursor pointing at it, and smaller buttons for "온라인 도움말", "FAQ", and "라이선스 안내".
- Social Links:** Facebook and Twitter icons.



Install FTP (3/10)

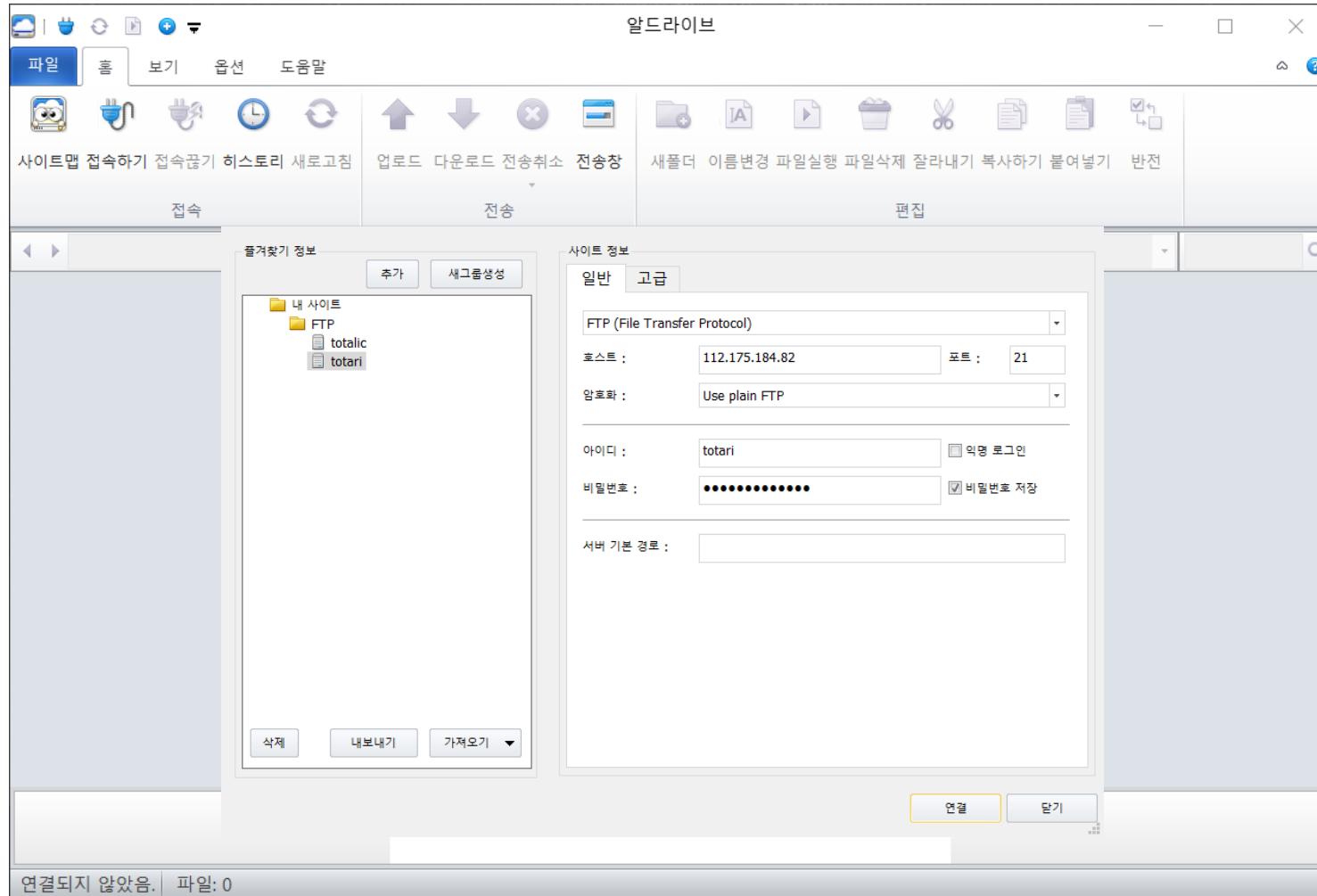
■ Install ALDrive (cont'd)





Install FTP (4/10)

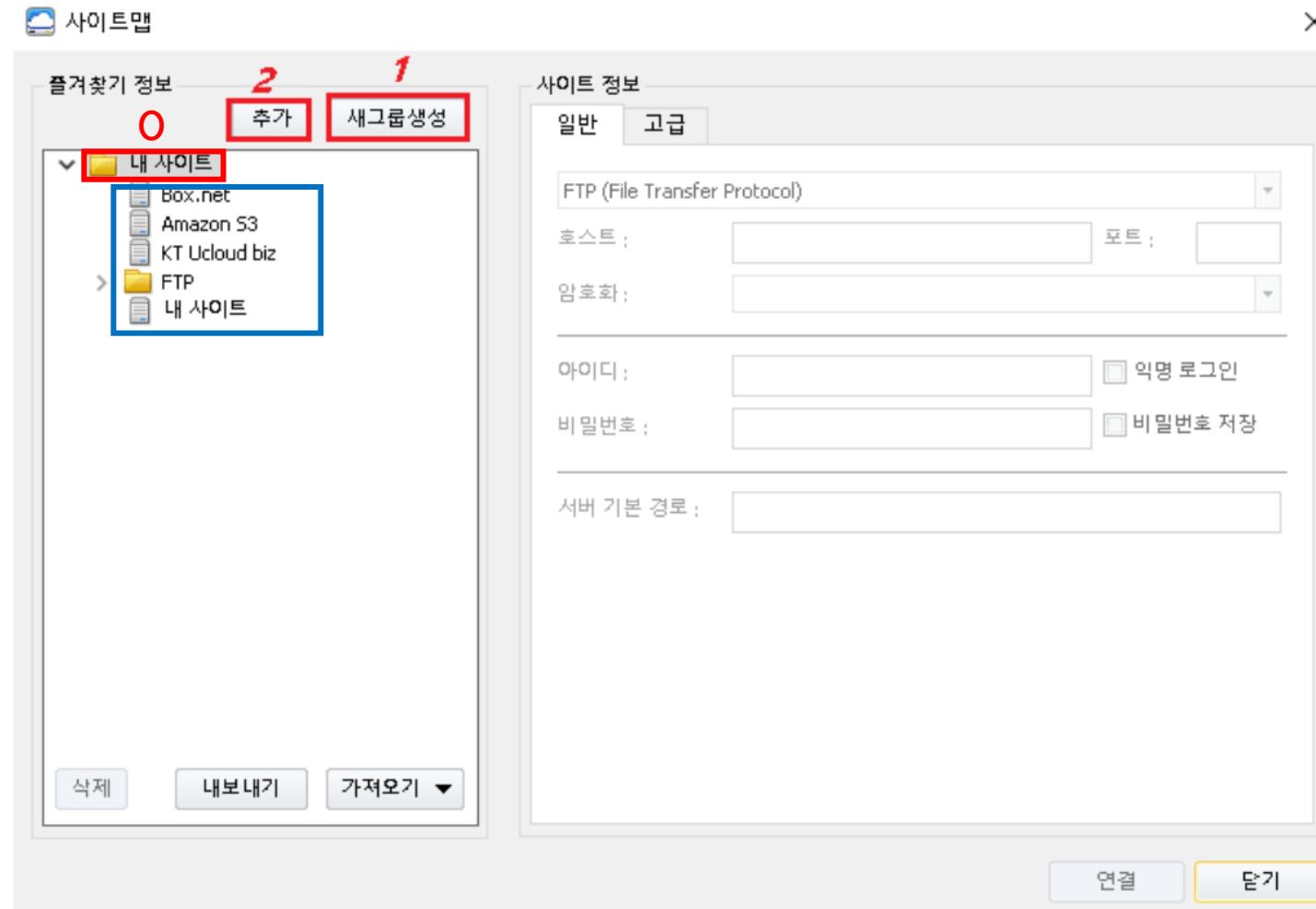
Run ALDrive





Install FTP (5/10)

■ Set Up ALDrive



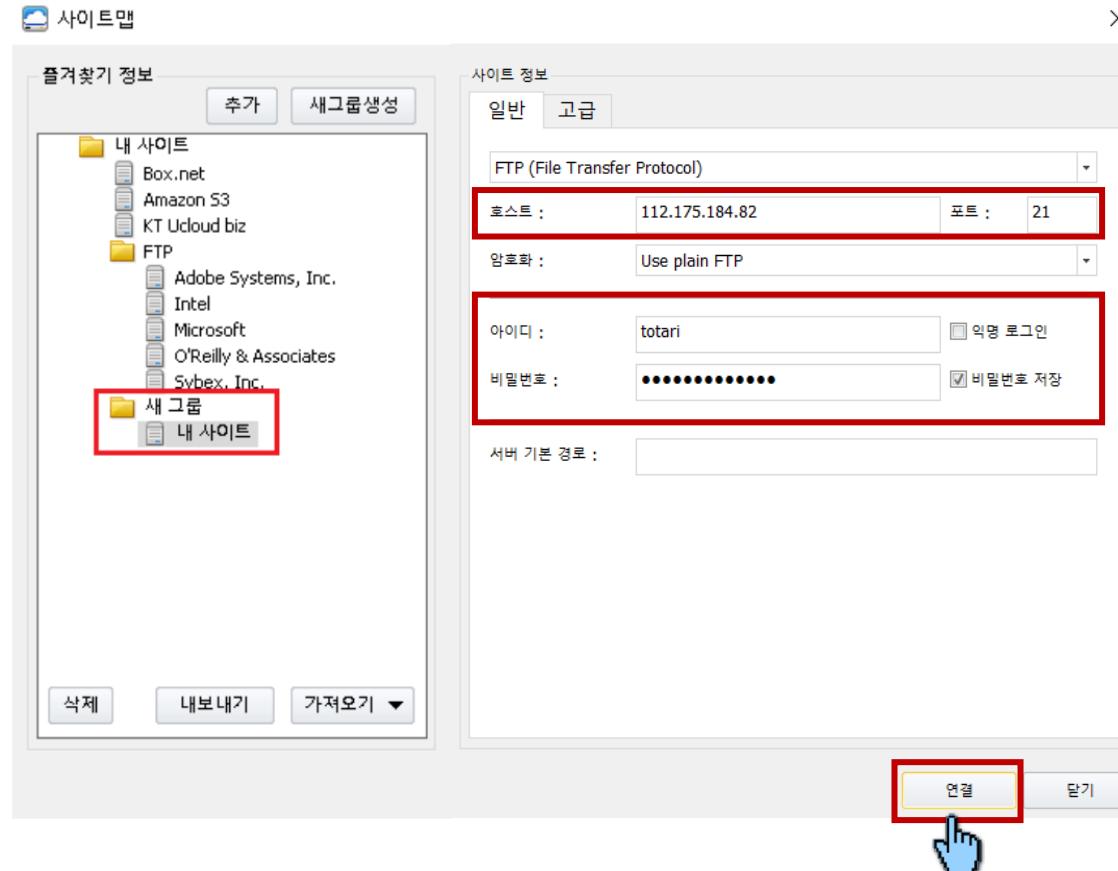
새그룹생성 클릭 후 추가 클릭



Install FTP (6/10)

■ Set Up ALDrive (cont'd)

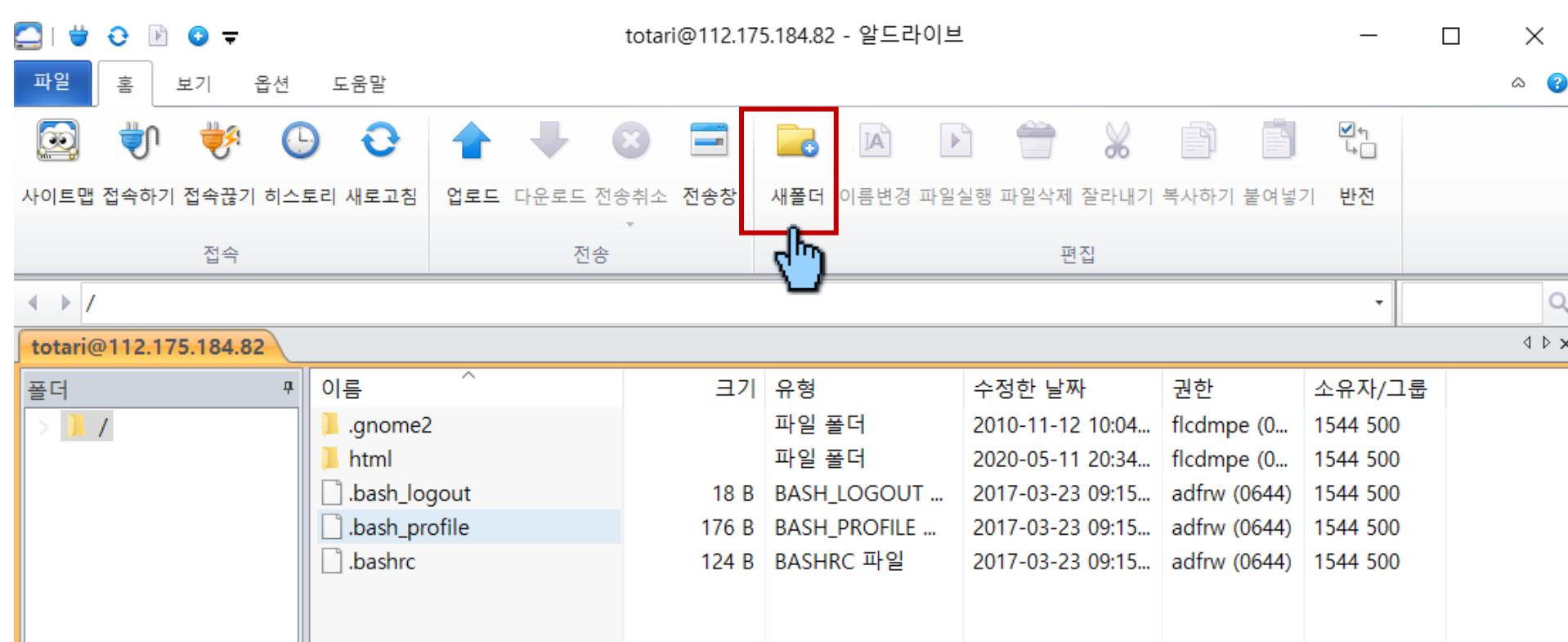
- See slide 12~14 for host information.
- Check host information on your dothome website.





Install FTP (7/10)

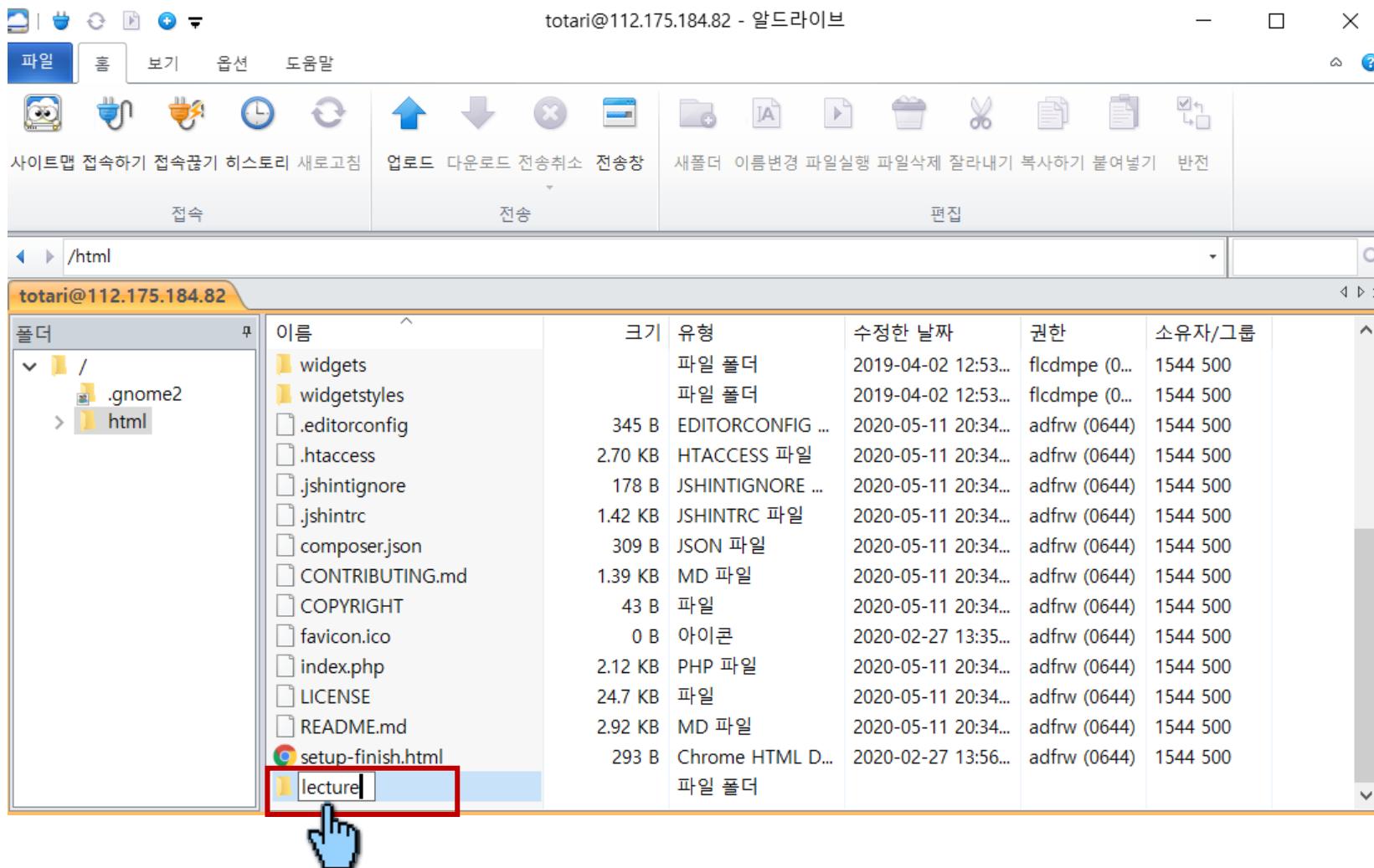
■ Connect ALDrive





Install FTP (8/10)

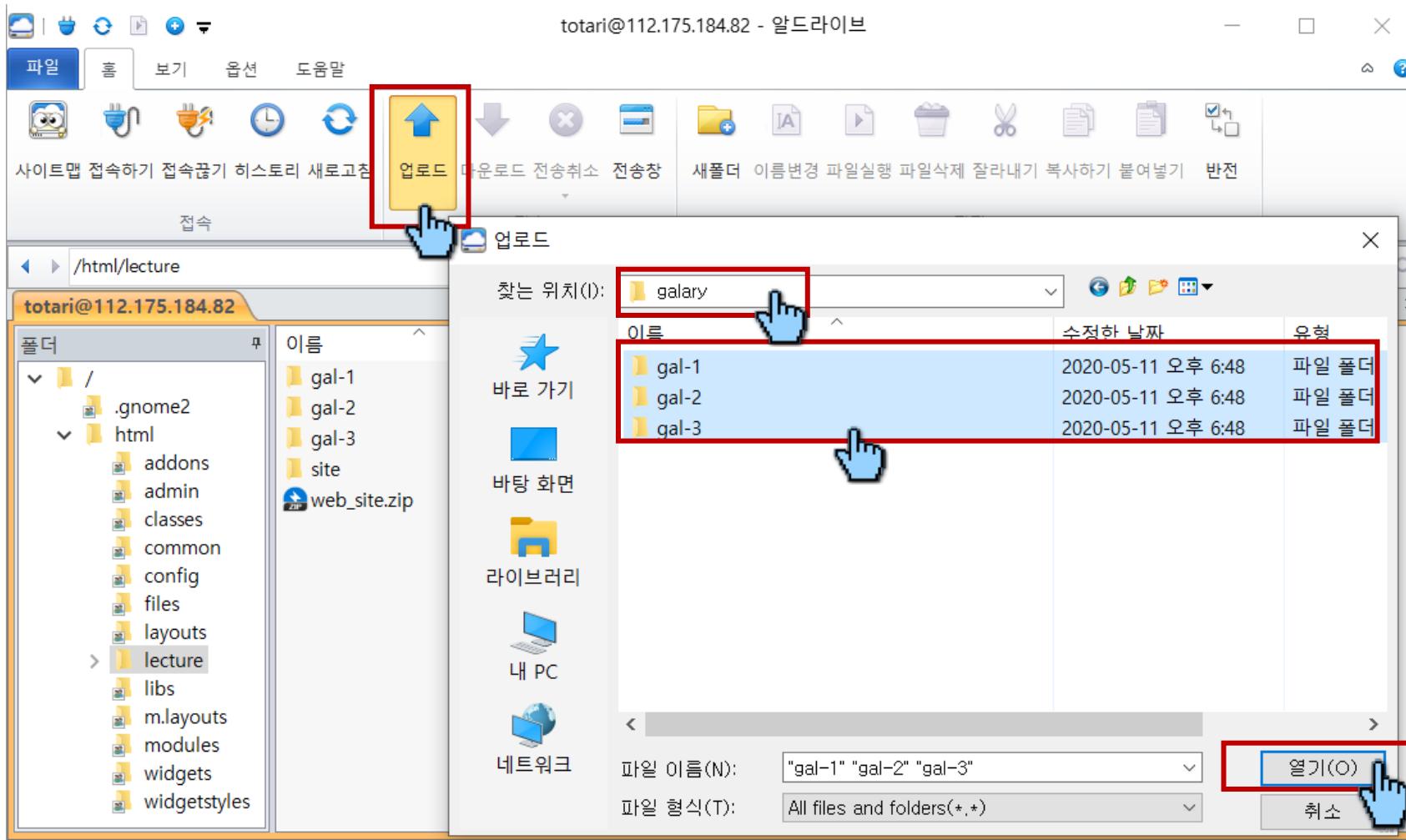
■ Create a ("lecture") Folder





Install FTP (9/10)

Upload Gallery Examples





Install FTP (10/10)

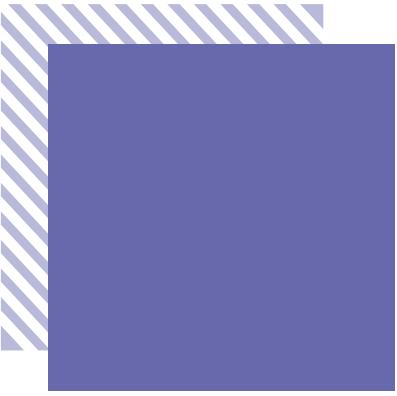
■ Check the Gallery with a Web Page

<http://totari.dothome.co.kr/lecture/gal-2>

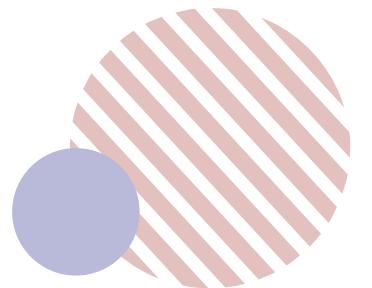
jQuery Image Scale Carousel

- If you cannot access the dothome site due to security~
Please close the mail authentication window.
- If that doesn't work, turn off Windows Firewall and try again.

This is an example of how it's implemented.



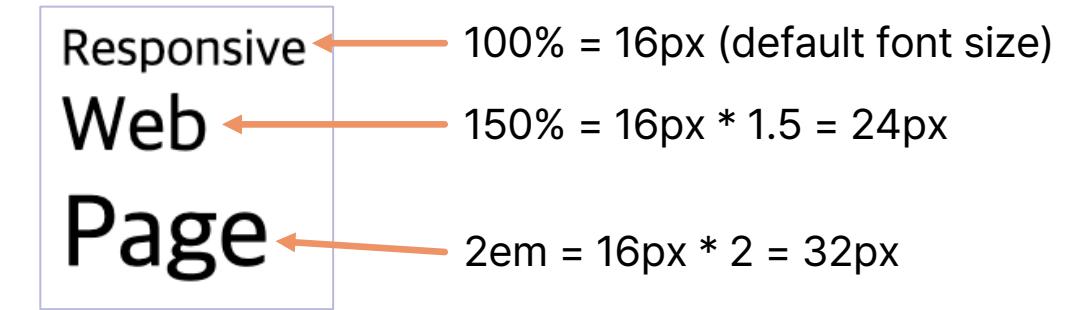
Responsive Web Design



Setting Characters in % and em Units

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Responsive web</title>
    <style>
      body {
        font-size: 100%;
      }
      #a {
        font-size: 150%;
      }
      #b {
        font-size: 2em;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    Responsive
    <div id="a">Web</div>
    <div id="b">Page</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

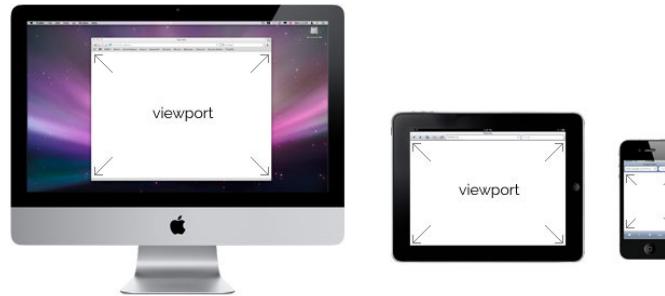




Viewport (1/4)

■ Viewport

- An area that shows web pages in your device
- Set up a viewport using <meta> tags



```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, user-scalable=yes">  
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

- width=device-width
 - the width of the page is aligned with the screen width of the device
- user-scalable=yes
 - Users can zoom out and zoom in on the screen
- initial-scale=1.0
 - set the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser



Viewport (2/4)

■ Viewport Meta Tag Properties

- Meta tag uses px units and omits unit representations
- When using multiple properties, they are separated by comma (,)

Property	Description	Example
width	viewport width(px). Default: 980px	width=240 width=device-width
height	viewport height(px)	height=800 width=device-height
initial-scale	viewport Initial scale	initial-scale=1.0
user-scale	Zoom-in and zoom	user-scale=no
maximum-scale	viewport Maximum scale	maximum-scale=2.0
minimum-scale	viewport Minimum scale	minimum-scale=1.0



Viewport (3/4)

Example: Viewport Not Set

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3  <head>
4    <meta charset="utf-8">
5    <title>Responsive web</title>
6  </head>
7  <body>
8    <h2>viewport</h2>
9    <div>Imagination is more important than knowledge.</div>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```



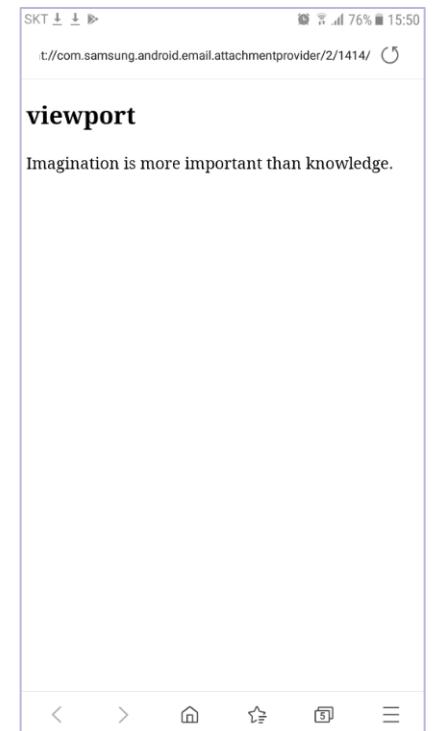
- ✓ If you don't set the viewport, the content on your smartphone will scale down, making it difficult to read



Viewport (4/4)

Example: Viewport Set

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, user-scalable=no, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Responsive web</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <h2>viewport</h2>
10  <div>Imagination is more important than knowledge.</div>
11 </body>
12 </html>
```



- ✓ When the viewport is set, the width or screen scale of the page can be set on the smartphone, so that it can be viewed at a normal size.



Media Query (1/6)

■ Media Query

- Media queries can be used to implement a responsive web by allowing the web page to react to the displayed device
- @Media Rules: @-rule
 - Used to express the specific rules inside a style sheet and the rule begins with the "@"

property	Description
width	viewport width(px)
height	viewport height(px)
device-width	Physical width of the device (px)
device-height	Physical height of the device (px)
orientation	Device orientation (landscape, portrait)
device-aspect-ratio	Physical width/height ratio of the device
color	The maximum number of color bits that can be expressed on the device
monochrome	Bits per pixel on black and white devices
resolution	Device resolution



Media Query (2/6)

■ How to use

- Insert media queries inside CSS
- Link media queries with link tags
- Example
 - Apply a style to a device of all types when the minimum width is 700px

① Specify inside CSS

```
<style>
  @media (min-width:700px) {
    .container{
      color: red;
    }
  }
</style>
```

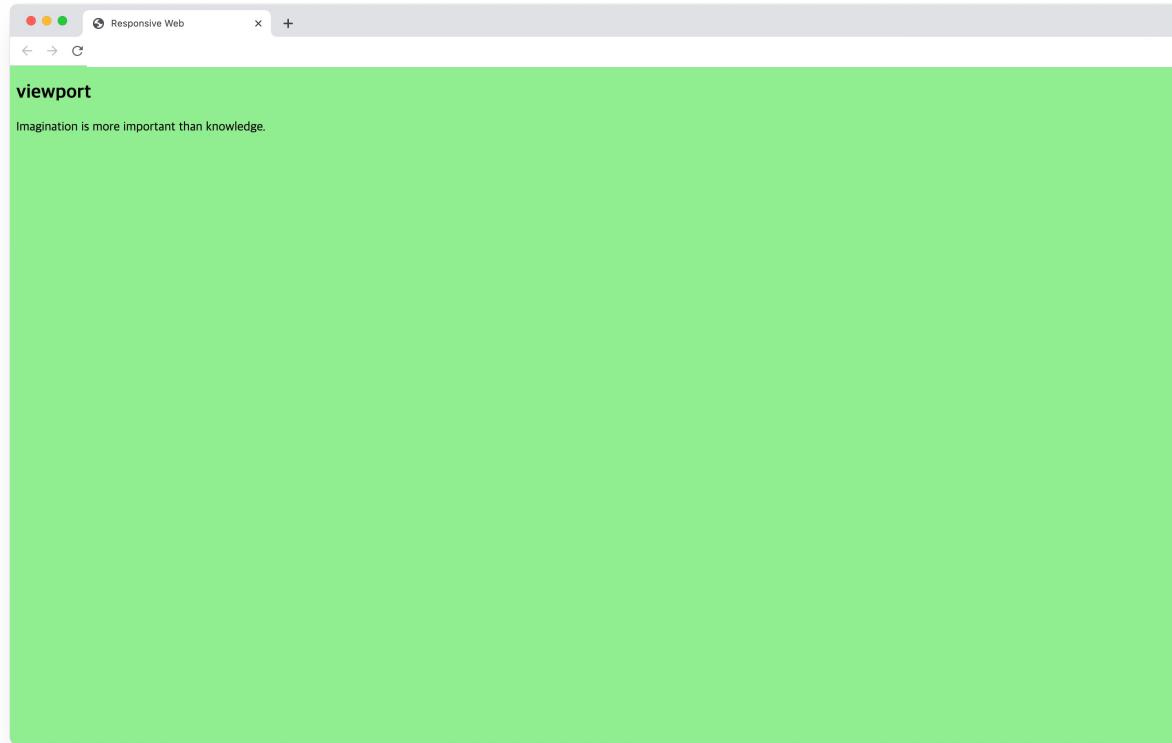
② Connect with link tags

```
<link rel="stylesheet" media="(min-width:700px)" href="test.css">
```



Media Query (3/6)

■ Example 1





Media Query (4/6)

Example 1 (cont'd)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Responsive Web</title>
    <meta
      name="viewport"
      content="width=device-width, user-scalable=yes, initial-scale=1.0"
    />
    <style>
      body {
        background-color: lightgreen;
      }

      @media (max-width: 600px) {
        body {
          background-color: violet;
        }
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>viewport</h2>
    <div>Imagination is more important than knowledge.</div>
  </body>
</html>
```



Media Query (5/6)

■ Example 2

■ Responsive web patterns

The image displays two responsive web patterns side-by-side, separated by a vertical double-headed arrow indicating a resize operation.

Left Pattern (Smaller Screen):

- Menu items: Menu-A (blue), Menu-B (orange), Menu-C (green).
- Section title: **A Night for Counting Stars**
- Poem content:
Autumn is full of the sky, as the season passes.
It seems that I can count all the stars in sky,
in autumn, without any worries.
Why I can't count all the faint stars in my heart,
Because morning comes easily,
Because tomorrow night is only left,
It is because my youth is not yet over, truly.

Right Pattern (Larger Screen):

- Menu items: Menu-A (blue), Menu-B (orange), Menu-C (green).
- Section title: **A Night for Counting Stars**
- Poem content:
Autumn is full of the sky, as the season passes.
It seems that I can count all the stars in sky,
in autumn, without any worries.
Why I can't count all the faint stars in my heart,
Because morning comes easily,
Because tomorrow night is only left,
It is because my youth is not yet over, truly.



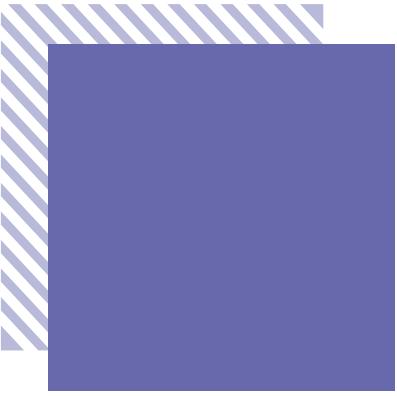
Media Query (6/6)

■ Example 2 (cont'd)

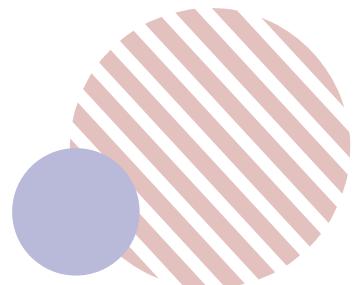
■ Responsive web patterns

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Responsive Web Patterns</title>
    <meta
      name="viewport"
      content="user-scalable=no, initial-scale=1, maximum-scale=1"
    />
    <style>
      * { margin: 0; padding: 0; }
      body { width: 960px; margin: 0 auto; overflow: hidden; }
      #menu { color: magenta; width: 260px; float: left; }
      #section { width: 700px; margin-top: 50px; float: right; }
      @media (max-width: 767px) {
        body { width: auto; }
        #menu { width: auto; float: none; }
        #section { width: auto; float: none; }
      }
    </style>
  </head>
```

```
<body>
  <div id="menu">
    <ul>
      <li>Menu-A</li>
      <li>Menu-B</li>
      <li>Menu-C</li>
    </ul>
  </div>
  <div id="section">
    <h2>A Night for Counting Stars</h2>
    <p>
      Autumn is full of the sky, as the season passes.<br />
      It seems that I can count all the stars in sky, <br />
      in autumn, without any worries.
    </p>
    <p>
      Why I can't count all the faint stars in my heart,<br />
      Because morning comes easily,<br />
      Because tomorrow night is only left, <br />
      It is because my youth is not yet over, truly.
    </p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```



Create a Pull-Down Menu



Pull-Down Menu with Input Tag (1/2)

■ Example



A Night for Counting Stars

Autumn is full of the sky, as the season passes.
It seems that I can count all the stars in sky,
in autumn, without any worries.

Why I can't count all the faint stars in my heart,
Because morning comes easily,
Because tomorrow night is only left,
It is because my youth is not yet over, truly.



Pull-Down Menu with Input Tag (1/2)

Example (cont'd)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Pull-Down Menu</title>
    <style>
      input:checked + div {
        display: none;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <input type="checkbox" />
    <div id="section">
      <h2>A Night for Counting Stars</h2>
      <br />
      <p>
        Autumn is full of the sky, as the season passes.<br />
        It seems that I can count all the stars in sky, <br />
        in autumn, without any worries.
      </p>
      <br />
      <p>
        Why I can't count all the faint stars in my heart,<br />
        Because morning comes easily,<br />
        Because tomorrow night is only left, <br />
        It is because my youth is not yet over, truly.
      </p>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Code that uses the selector to select the div tag after the input tag, and changes the display property to none.

If you run this code and check the input tag, the div tag behind it disappearing. This feature can be applied to mobile web page menus



End of Class

