



**NextGen**

**Web**



**Session: 1**

# *Introduction to the Web*

- Explain the evolution of HTML giải thích sự phát triển của HTML
- Explain the page structure used by HTML
- List the drawbacks in HTML 4 XHTML
- List the new features of HTML 5
- Explain CSS
- Explain JavaScript
- Explain jQuery
- Explain browser support for HTML 5



# Introduction

Hypertext Markup Language was introduced in 1990.

HTML 5 was recommended as a standard by W3C in 1997.

HTML 5 is the next version and will be the new standard.

Majority of the browsers support HTML 5 element and Application Programming Interface (API).

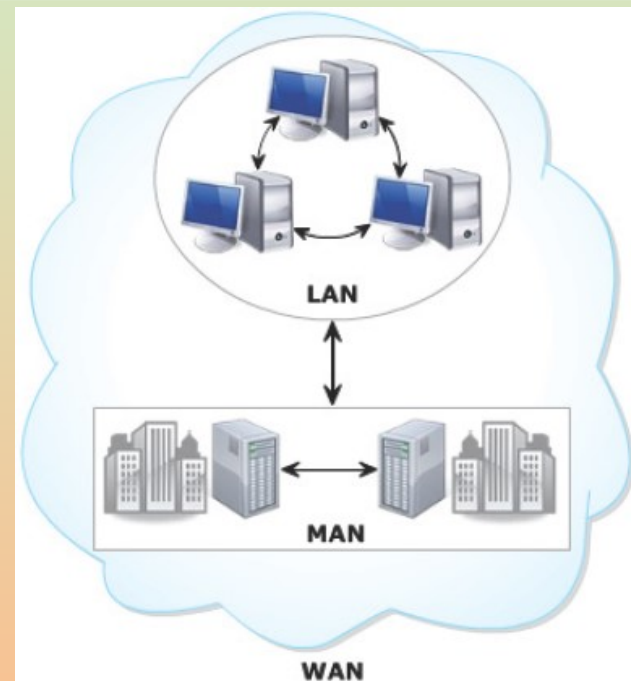
# Evolution of Computing 1-2

Computing started by using stand-alone computers to perform different computing operations.

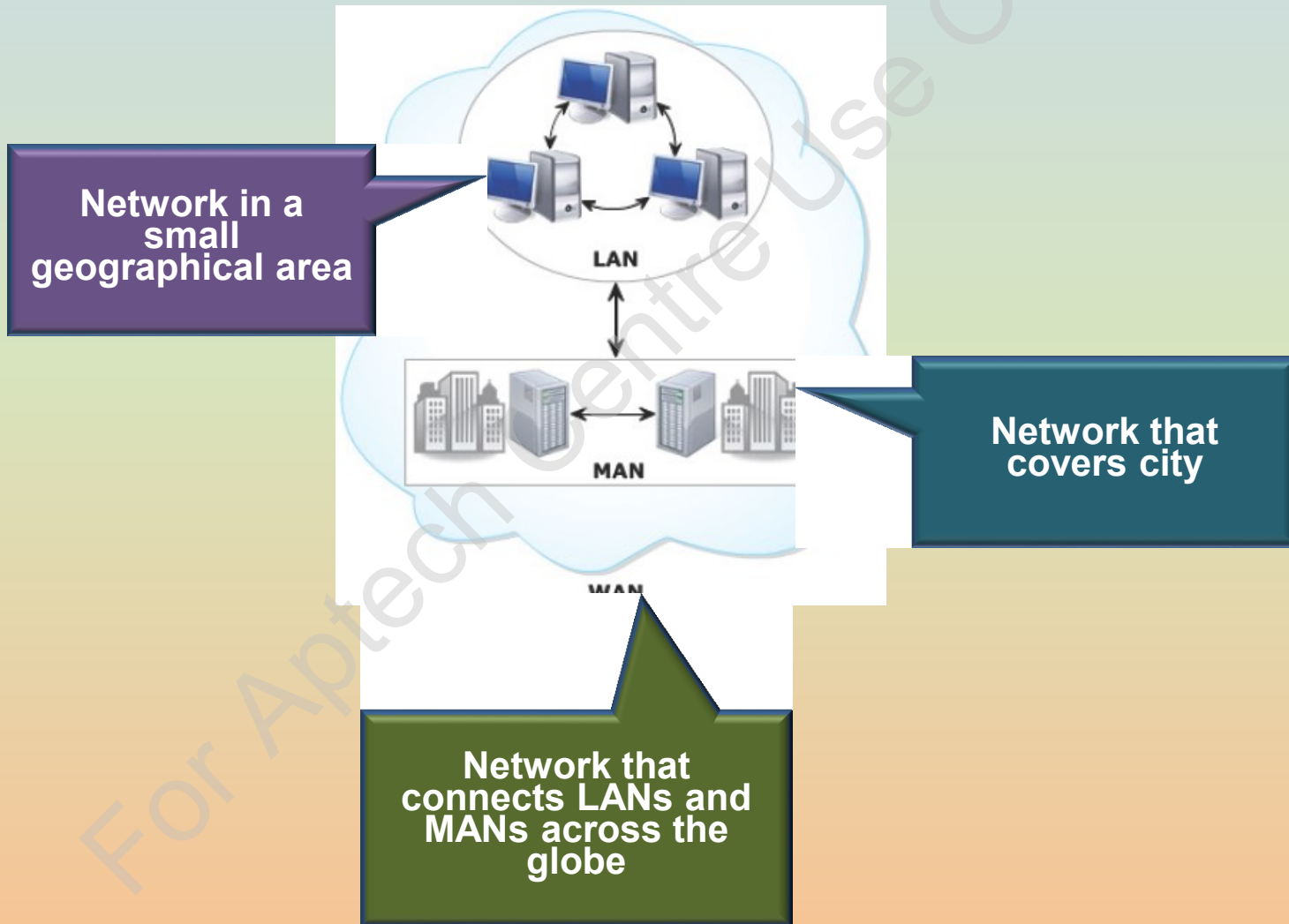
Later organizations began to connect their computers to share data.

Different types of networks are as follows:

- Local Area Network (LAN)
- Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)
- Wide Area Network (WAN)



# Evolution of Computing 2-2





# Web and Internet 1-2

WAN raised the need to share data across the globe rather than within an organization.

This resulted in the evolution of Web also known as World Wide Web (WWW).

Internet is known as the largest WAN.

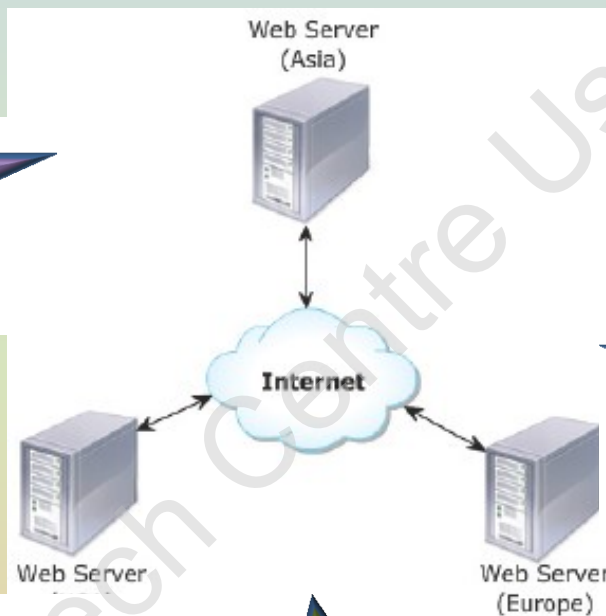
Web is a way to access information using Internet.

Multiple computers are connected to each other irrespective of geographical locations.



# Web and Internet 2-2

Information is available in the form of Web pages



Web page is a file containing information and instruction

Information is displayed to the user

# Web Communication 1-2

Web pages are stored on a Web server to make them available on the Internet for the users.

Web server is a computer with high processing speed and connected to the Internet.

Web server is used to host and display the Web pages on a Web browser.

Web browser displays the Web pages using the HTTP protocol.

HTTP is a protocol that specifies how a Web page will be retrieved from the Web server.



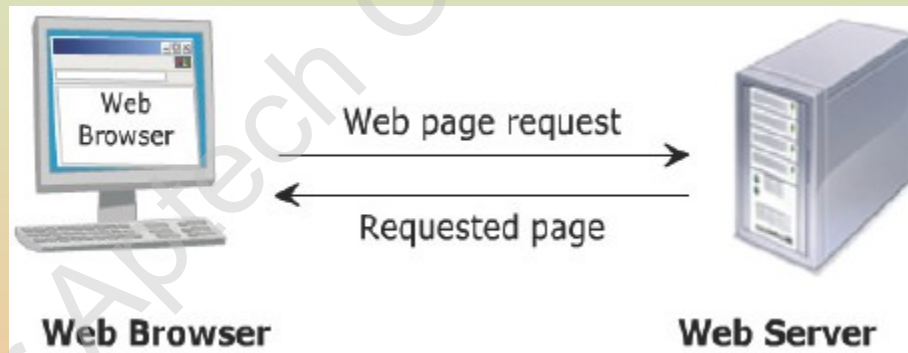
# Web Communication 2-2

- Steps to view a Web page in a browser are as follows:

1. User specifies the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of Web page in a browser.

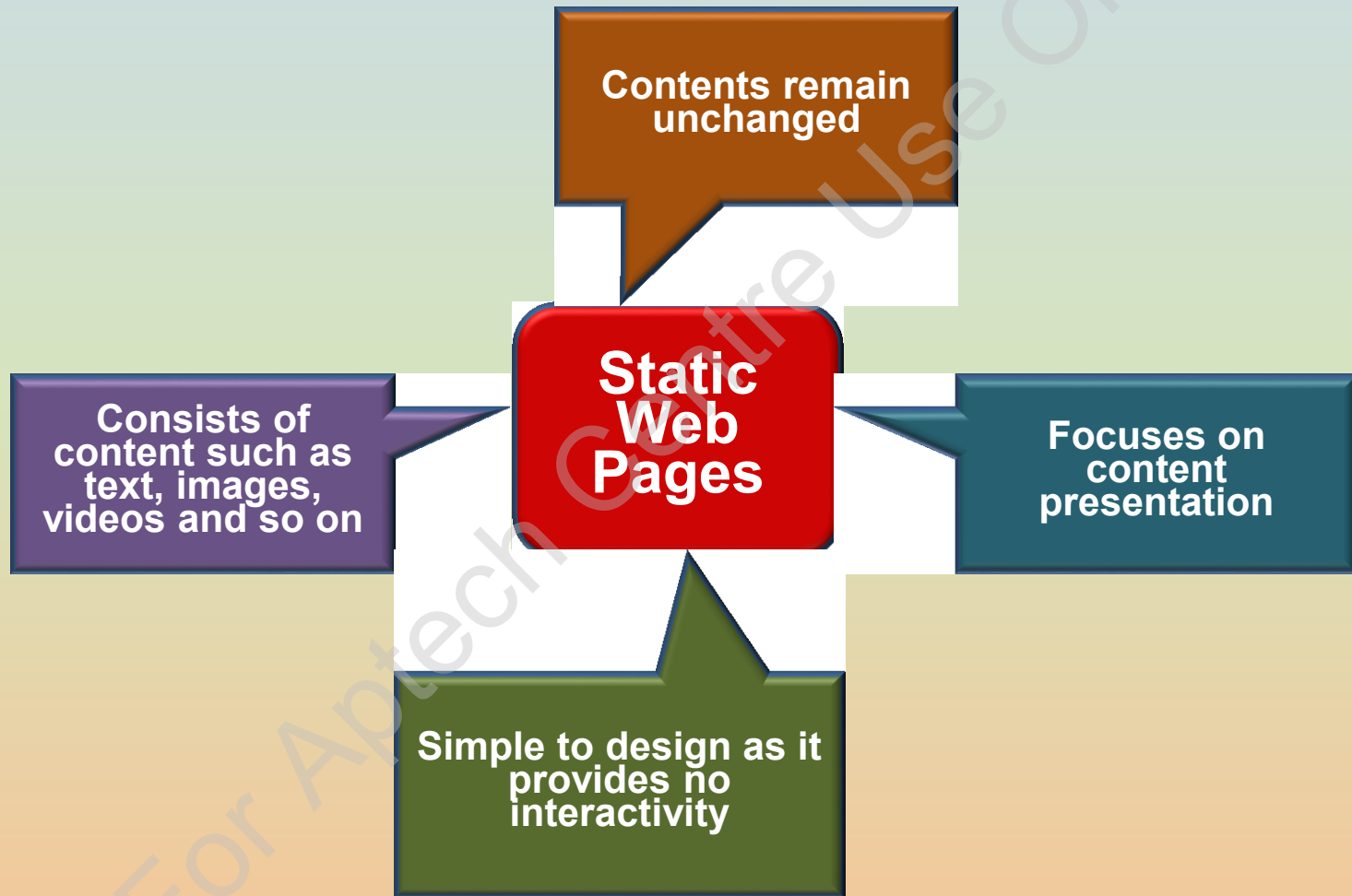
2. The client browser sends the URL request to the appropriate Web server.

3. Web server processes the request and sends the Web page as a response to the browser.



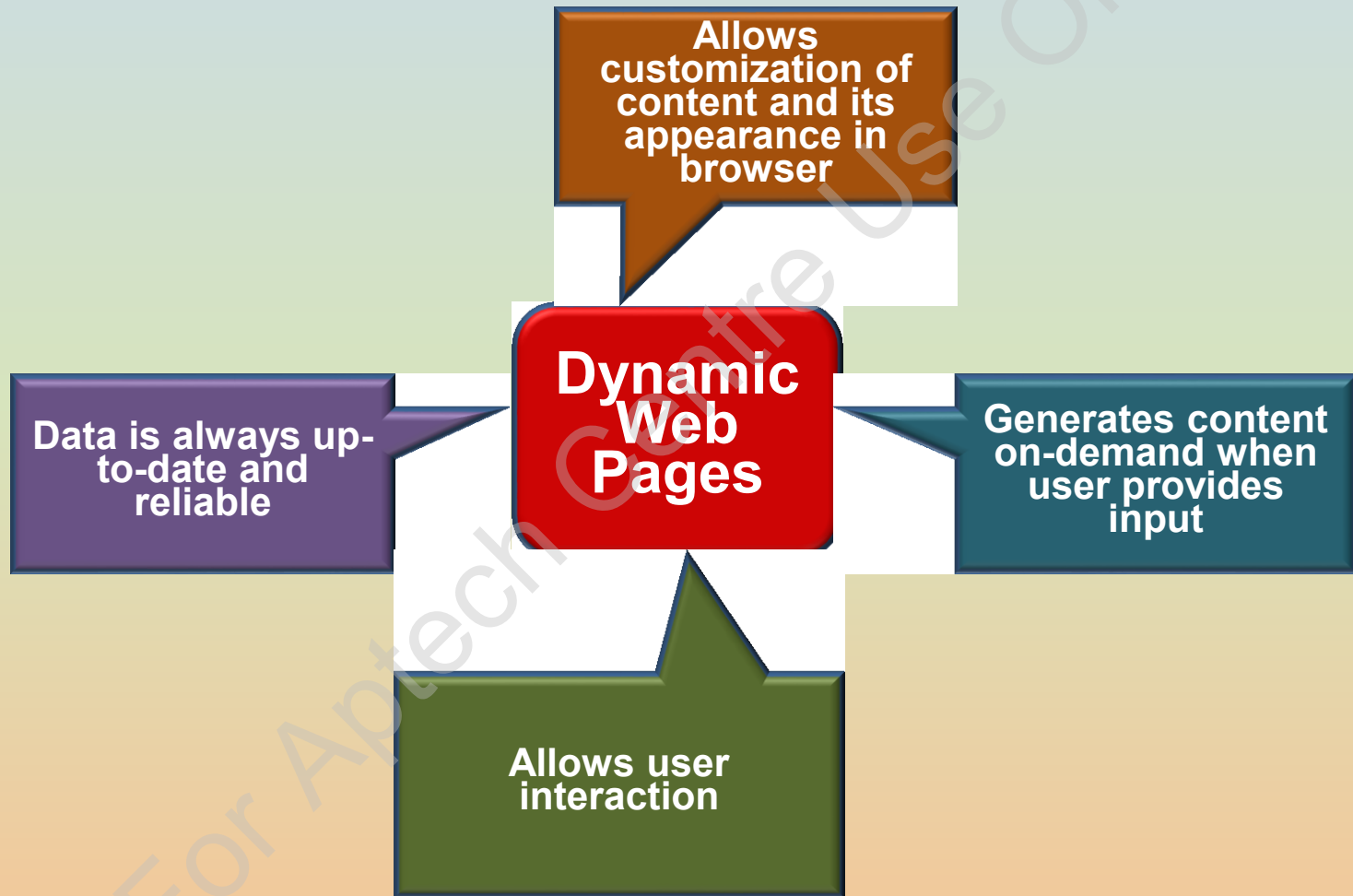


# Static Web Pages





# Dynamic Web Pages



- Technologies used for creating dynamic Web sites are as follows:

JavaScript, a scripting language, is used for creating dynamic Web pages.

CSS specifies the formatting of a Web page for both static and dynamic Web pages.

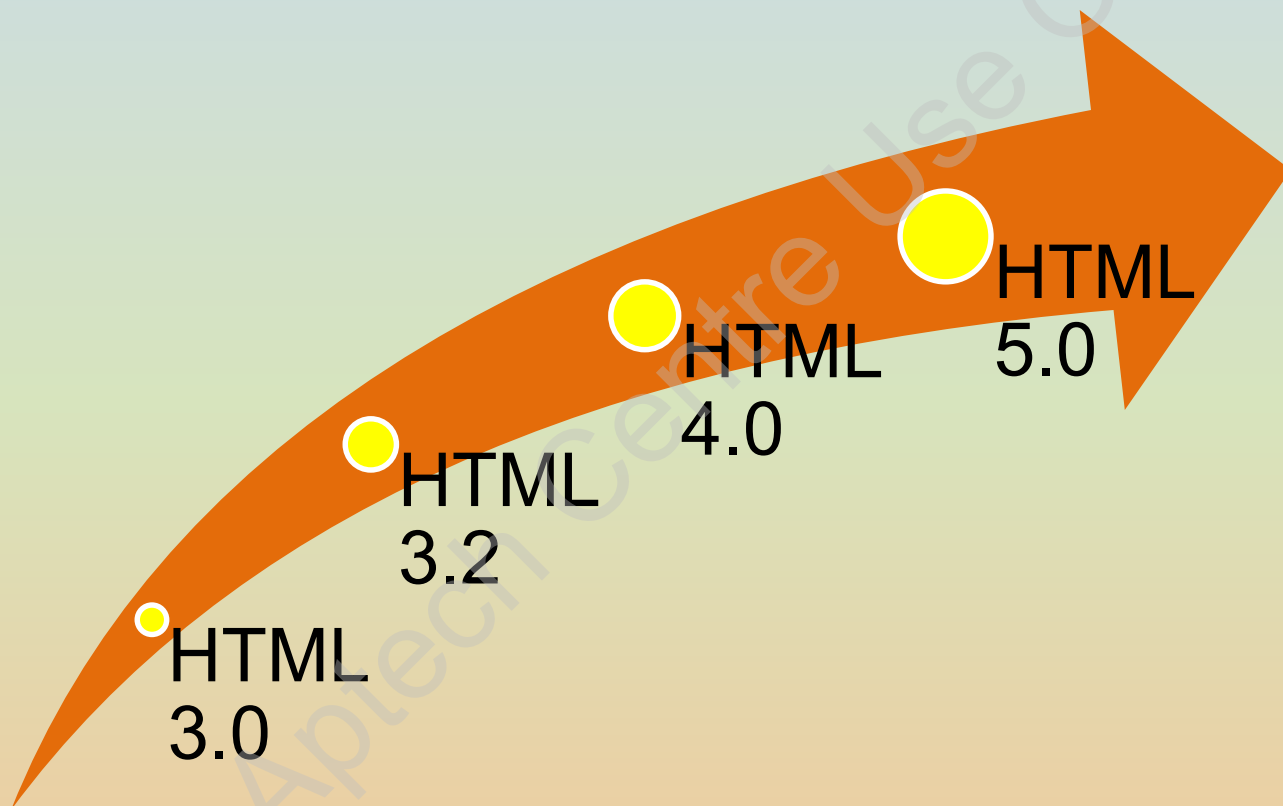
Extensible HTML when used with JavaScript, displays the required user-defined data each time the Web page is loaded in the browser.

Dynamic HTML uses JavaScript and CSS to make dynamic Web pages and transform the look and feel of the Web pages.



# History 1-2

- HTML has evolved over the years with the introduction of improved set of standards and specifications.





## History 2-2

- Basic rules for HTML 5 are as follows:

Introduction to new features should be based on HTML, CSS, DOM, and JavaScript.

More markup to be used to replace scripting.

Must be device independent.

Need for external plug-in to be reduced.

Better error handling capabilities.

Better visibility to public the development process.

# Layout of a Page in HTML 5

HTML 5 contains a head section containing the unseen elements and the body section containing the visible elements of the document.

Earlier HTML provided different tags to build and organize the content in the body of the document.

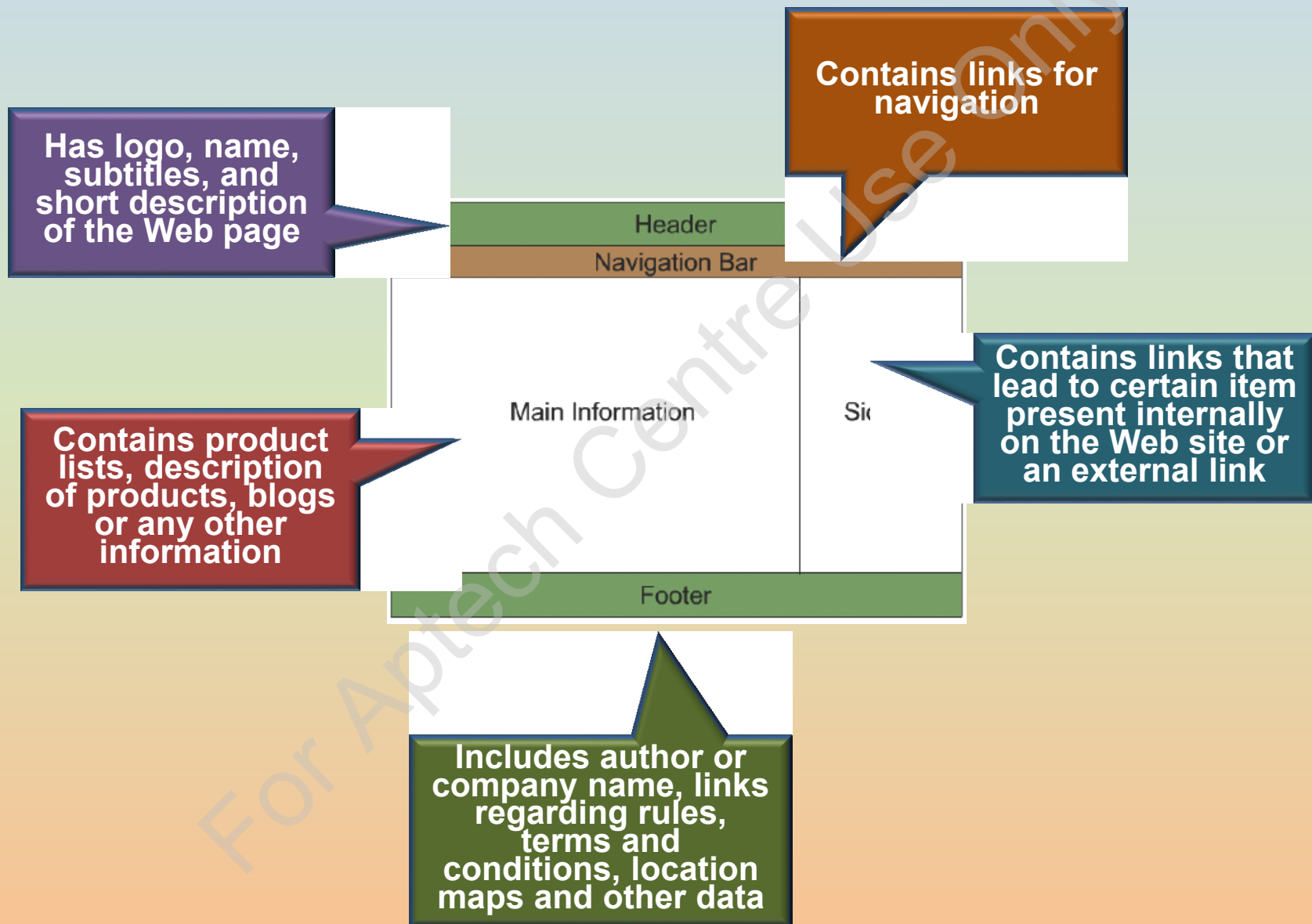
The `<table>` tag was an element often used to present the data in an organized manner.

The `<div>` tag was another element used to display contents such as images, links, text, menus, forms, and so on.

HTML 5 includes new elements that identify and organize each part of the document body.



# Web and Internet 2-2







# Drawbacks in HTML 4 and XHTML

HTML 4 was a universally accepted standard for developing Web sites and is a stable coding language.

HTML 4 is compatible with all important browsers.

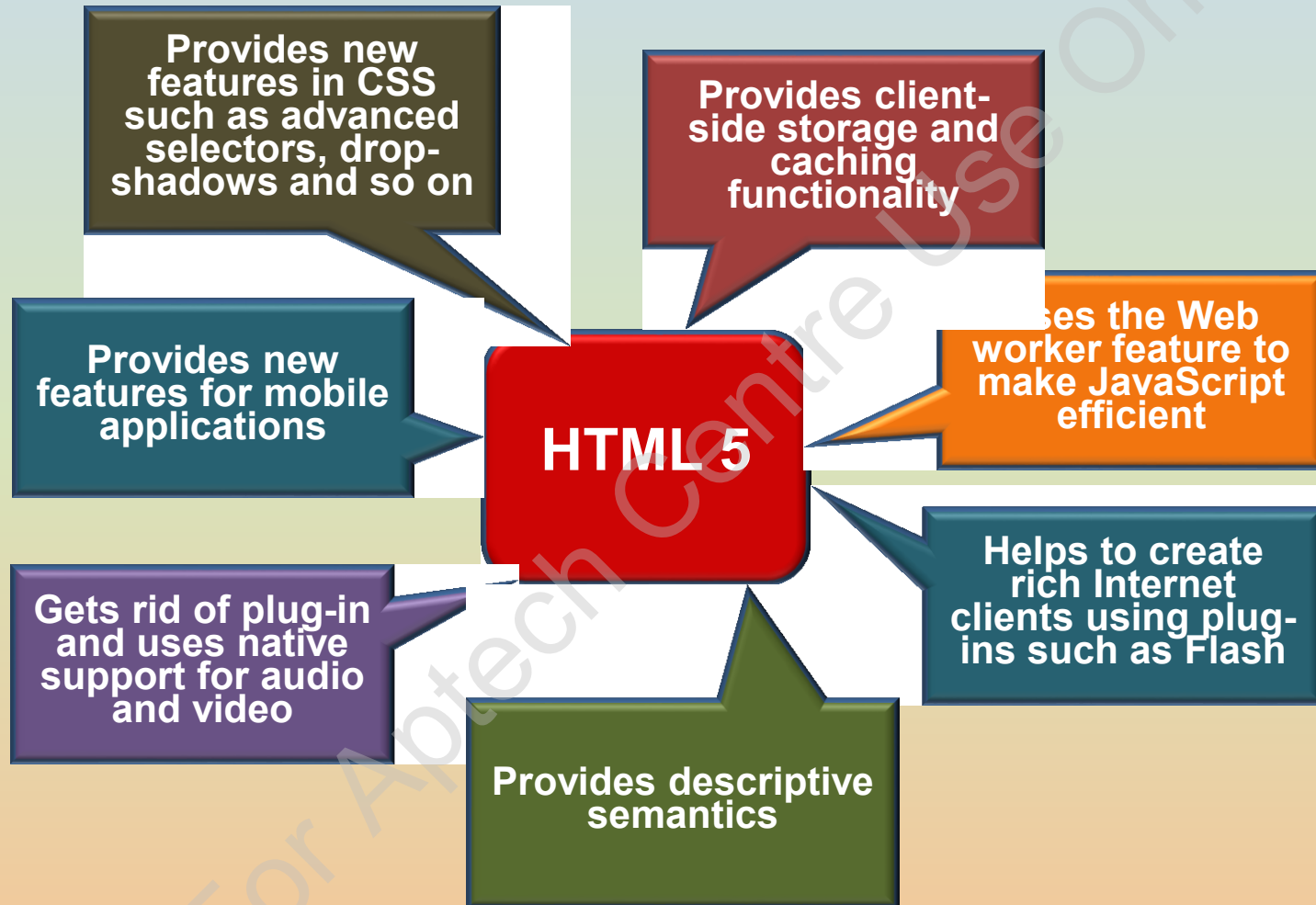
HTML 5 adds new capabilities and provides improvements through better interactivity, multimedia services, and application handling.

XHTML created with XML is a rigid, standard-based language.

XHTML was supposed to be the next version of XML but took a backseat because of interoperability problem.



# New and Flexible Approach of HTML5

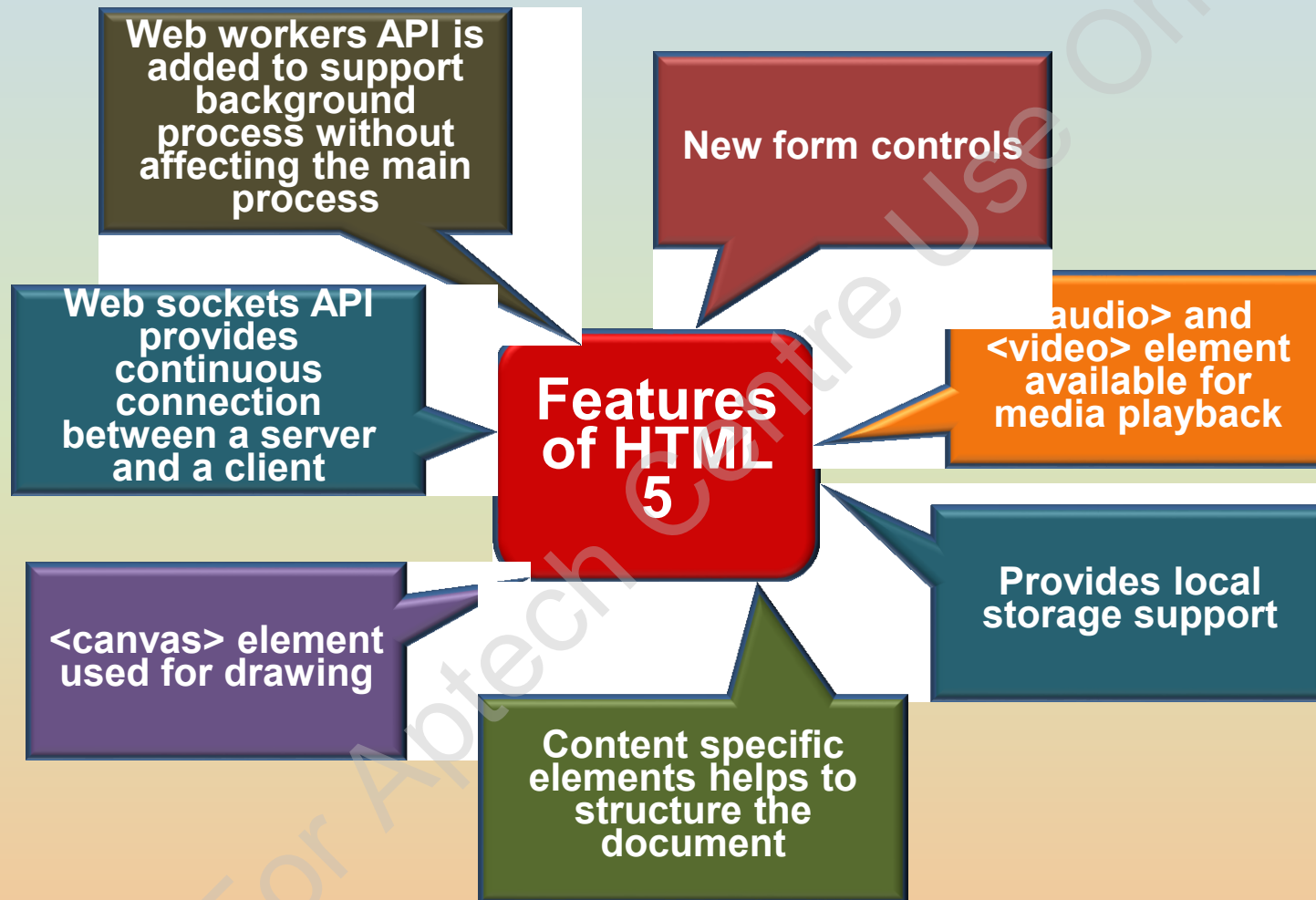




# Working of HTML 5



# New Features of HTML5



# Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

Works along with HTML to provide visual styles to document elements.

Is a rule based language that specifies the formatting instructions for content in an HTML document.

Purpose is to separate content from its formatting.

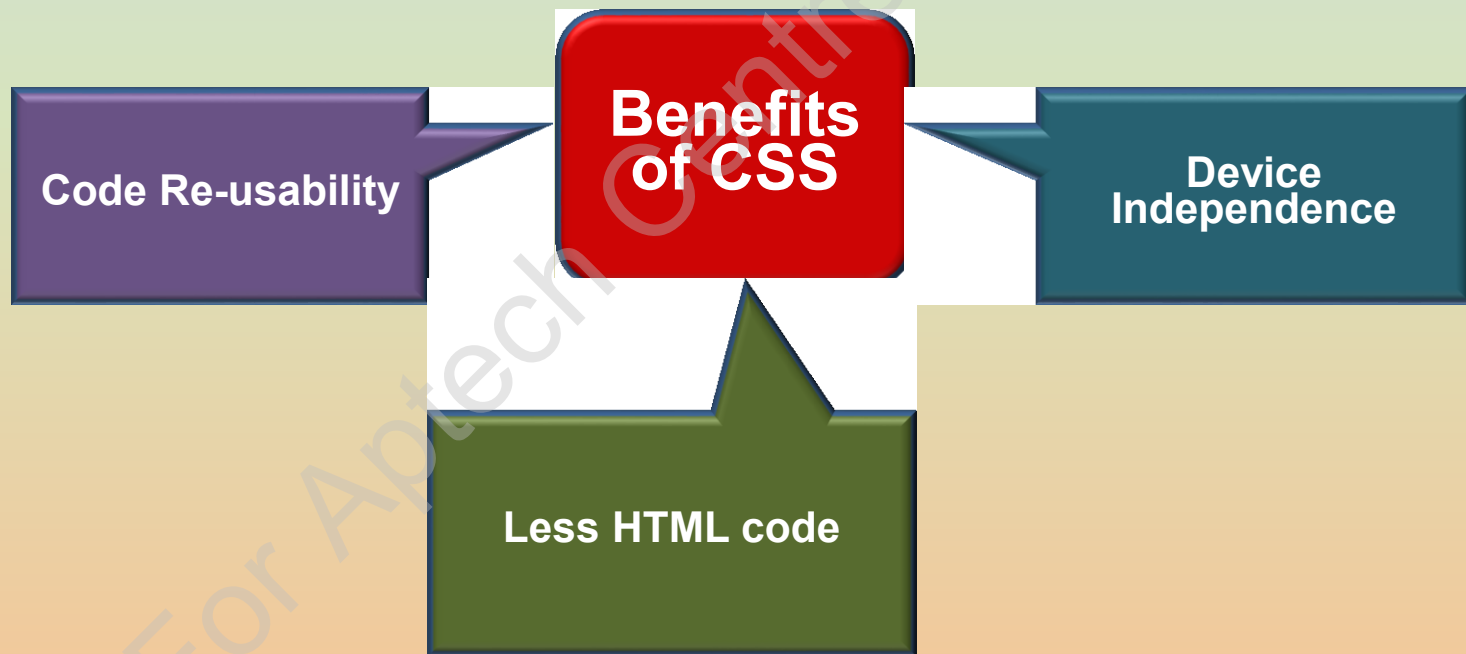
Can define the layout and formatting of content in a separate file with a .css extension.

Allows rules from different .css files to be merged or edited.

- This task of combining and matching rules from different files is referred to as cascading.



# Benefits of CSS



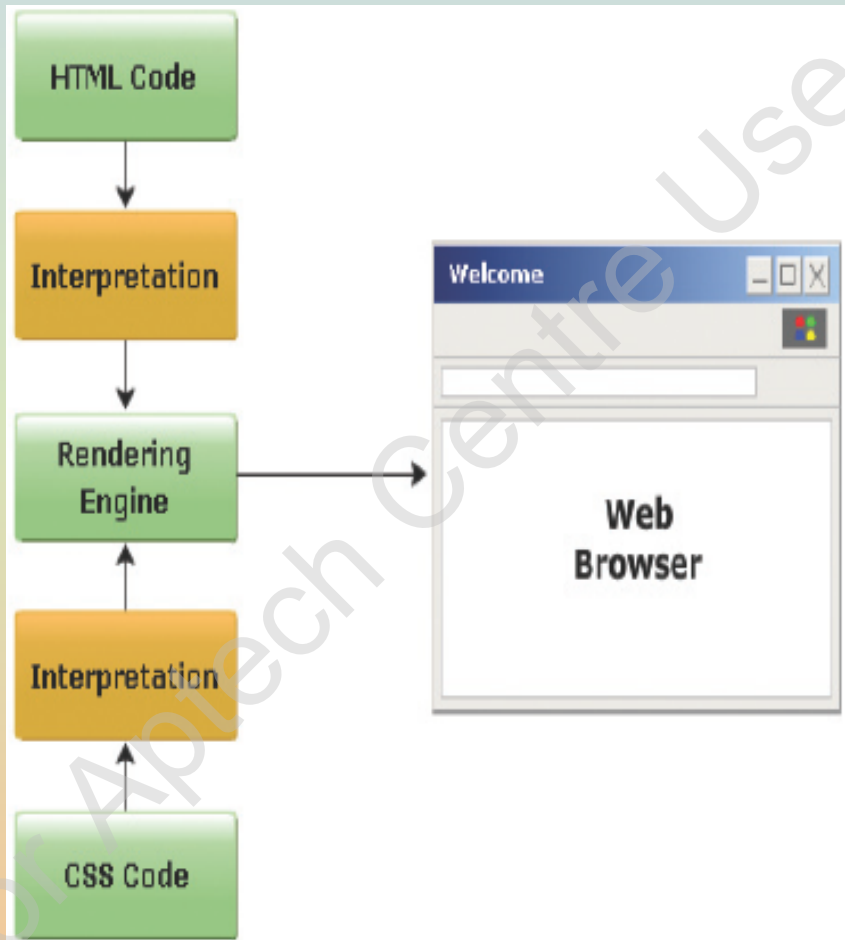


# Working of CSS 1-2





# Working of CSS 2-2





## Functionality of JavaScript

Allows a user to create 2D drawable surface in your page without using plug-ins.

Use Web Workers to turbo charge the JavaScript code to perform advanced computation.

Accesses any Web service and brings back the data to the application in real time.

Does not require any special plug-ins to play video.

Allows to create own playback controls using JavaScript and HTML.

Uses browser local storage and does not require browser cookies.

Can perform full video processing in the browser.

## Functionality of JavaScript

Helps Web designer to insert code snippets into the HTML page without the need for in-depth programming knowledge.

Can be used to execute events on certain user actions.

Can manipulate HTML elements using JavaScript.

Can collect browser information of a Web site visitor.

Is a JavaScript library supported on multiple browsers.

Simplifies the designing of client-side scripting on HTML pages.

Library is based on modular approach that allows creation of powerful and dynamic Web applications.

## Features of jQuery

Easy to understand syntax that helps to navigate the document.

Event handling.

Advanced effects and animation.

Develop AJAX-based Web applications.



# Summary

- HTML5 is cooperative project between World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG).
- New features of HTML5 would include tags such as <canvas>, <article>, <nav>, <header>, <footer>, <section>, <audio>, <video> and so on.
- Some of the technologies used for creating dynamic Web sites JavaScript, CSS, XHTML, and DHTML.
- A Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) is a rule based language, which specifies the formatting instructions for the content specified in an HTML page.
- JavaScript is a scripting language that allows you to build dynamic Web pages by ensuring maximum user interactivity.
- jQuery is a JavaScript library that simplifies the design of client-side scripting on HTML pages.
- The major browsers, such as Chrome, Firefox, Opera, Safari, Internet Explorer, and so on, are trying to add the new HTML5 features to the latest version of the browsers.