







## FinTech Software Developer

Programmazione WEB - HTML | CSS | Javascript

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## Web Development

Introduction

Shadi Lahham - Programmazione web - Frontend - HTML e CSS

Anatomy of a Website

## Anatomy of a Website

#### HTML

Structure

### **CSS**

Presentation

### **Javascript**

Logic

**HTML** Boilerplates

## HTML Boilerplate

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Website Title</title>
  <meta name="description" content="My new wonderful website">
  <meta name="author" content="Mister X">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css?v=1.0">
</head>
<body>
  <div>My Website</div>
 <!-- end of the body -->
  <script src="js/scripts.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

## The Doctype

The first thing on an HTML page is the doctype, which tells the browser which version of the markup language the page is using.

#### For XHTML 1.0 Strict:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

#### For HTML4 Transitional:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
   "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

#### For modern HTML5:

<!doctype html>

### The html Element

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">

</html>

Represents top-level element of an HTML document
Also referred to as the root element

All elements must be descendants of <html>
```

### The head Element

UTF-8 is a character encoding capable of encoding all possible characters, or code points, defined by Unicode. The encoding is variable-length and uses 8-bit code units.

```
XHTML and HTML4:
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
HTML5:
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

<u>Metadata - Wikipedia</u>

### The head Element

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Website Title</title>
    <meta name="description" content="My new wonderful website">
    <meta name="author" content="Mister X">
    link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css?v=1.0">
  </head>
```

#### Quick Exercise:

```
What is this for? 
?v=1.0
```

How does the browser cache work?

## The body Element

```
<body>
  <!-- end of the body -->
  <script src="js/scripts.js"></script>
</body>
XHTML and older:
<script src="js/scripts.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
HTML5:
<script src="js/scripts.js"></script>
The <script> tag is used to define a client-side script (JavaScript).
The <script> element either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file
through the src attribute.
```

## HTML Boilerplate - Complete picture

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Website Title</title>
  <meta name="description" content="My new wonderful website">
  <meta name="author" content="Mister X">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css?v=1.0">
</head>
<body>
  <div>My Website</div>
 <!-- end of the body -->
  <script src="js/scripts.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

## URL

Uniform Resource Locator

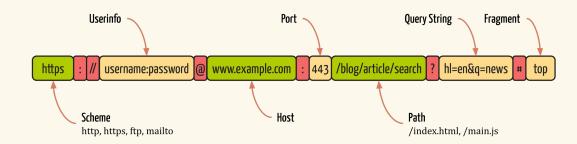
## Components of a URL

Uniform Resource Locator: an address for locating a unique resource on the net like a file or an app

### The components of a URL

#### Main components

Some of the components show here are simplified and some are optional



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## Resources

Inline, embedded & external

## Inline Javascript

note: inline javascript shouldn't be used except in very few justified cases

## External Javascript

```
index.html

<body>
    <!-- end of the body -->
    <script src="js/main.js"></script>
</body>

main.js
console.log('Hello, World!');
```

### Inline CSS

note: inline CSS shouldn't never be used

### **Embedded CSS**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <style>
   color: red;
   text-align: center;
 </style>
</head>
<body>
 Hello CSS!
 Nice to meet you.
</body>
</html>
```

note: embedded CSS shouldn't be used except in very few justified cases

## External CSS

# Structure & loading

speed optimization

### File and folder structure

```
<body>
 <!-- end of the body -->
                                                               └── style.css
  <script src="js/main.js"></script>
</body>
                                                                — main.js
                                                               index.html
<body>
 <!-- end of the body -->
                                                                 - style.css
  <script src="myJavascript/file.js"></script>
                                                               myJavascript
</body>
                                                               └── file.js
                                                               index.html
```

## Local vs remote Javascript

## Tag placement

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <script src="js/earlyLoadingScript.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Introduction</h1>
 >Welcome to our service ... 
 <!-- end of the body -->
 <script src="js/postDOMScript.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

note: the <script> tag blocks the browser from proceeding with reading the remaining HTML content
until the JavaScript code has been loaded and executed

## Async & defer

```
<script defer src="js/first.js"></script>
<script defer src="js/second.js"></script>
```

#### defer attribute:

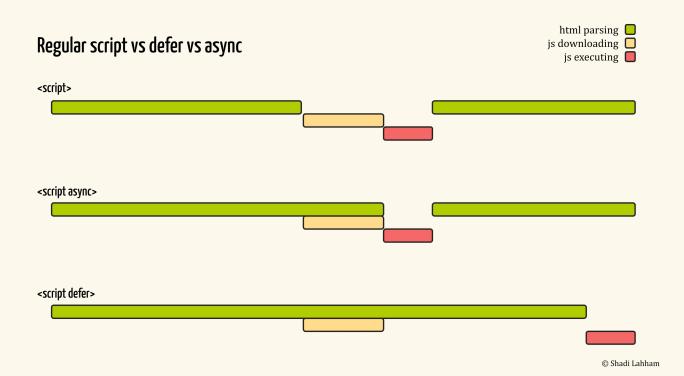
- doesn't block browser
- script loads in background and executes after HTML parsing
- maintains script execution order so first.js runs before second.js

```
<script async src="js/big.js"></script>
<script async src="js/small.js"></script>
```

#### async attribute:

- doesn't block browser
- script loads asynchronously and executes as soon as it's ready
- no guarantee on script execution order so small.js might run before big.js

## Async & defer



# Compatibility

for older browsers

## HTML5 Shiv and Polyfills

#### <head>

#### Polyfill:

fallback code which makes modern functionality available in older browsers for compatibility Loading Polyfills is no longer a common practice

Specifically, the HTML5 shiv above is for older browsers that don't understand HTML5 You don't need to use this on modern sites and apps

Polyfill - MDN definition
What is a Polyfill?

### Html Element with conditional comments

You might see the above example in older code for compatibility reasons You don't need to use this on modern sites and apps

## Your turn

## 1.Boilerplate

Quickly Read a few of the following pages

- HTML5 Template
- Basic HTML5 Template
- Basic HTML boilerplate

Using the information in this lesson and the pages above, write your own HTML boilerplate that you think is best. Name it index.html

Create a folder named **01-boilerplate** with your solution

## 2.New JS

Build your first Javascript project

- Write your index.html file from scratch
- Add a main.js file that writes your name to the console

Create a folder named **02-new-js** with your solution

*Note: all files should be in kebab-case (italiano)* 

**JavaScript Debugging** 

Console Overview | Tools for Web Developers

### 3.The cache

Remember the line?

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css?v=1.0">
```

- What does ?v=1.0 do?
- How does the browser cache work?

Create a folder named **03-the-cache** 

Inside the folder create a .txt or .doc or .md file with your answers

*Note: all files should be in <u>kebab-case</u>* (<u>italiano</u>)

### References

HTML doctype declaration

**HTML** link tag

HTML meta tag

Validate your code:

The W3C Markup Validation Service

Check browser compatibility:

Can I use... Support tables for HTML5, CSS3, etc

## References

**URL** components

**URL Syntax** 

<u>Understanding the Components of a URL</u>