

# HEP 504

## Web Development



# Introduction



Alexander Purvis

HEP504 Module Tutor

Email: [hep504@abertay.ac.uk](mailto:hep504@abertay.ac.uk)

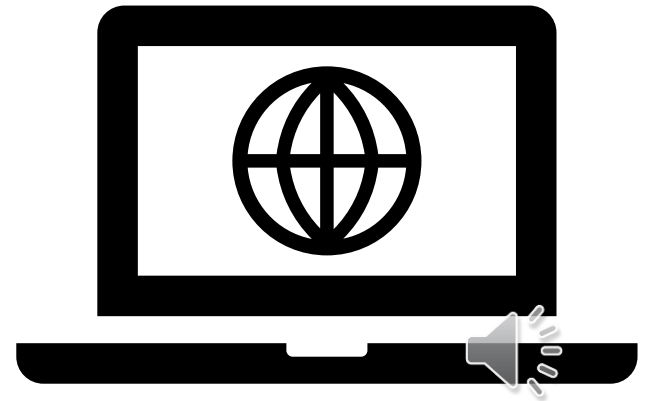
[Module Q&A](#)

Weekly Discussions



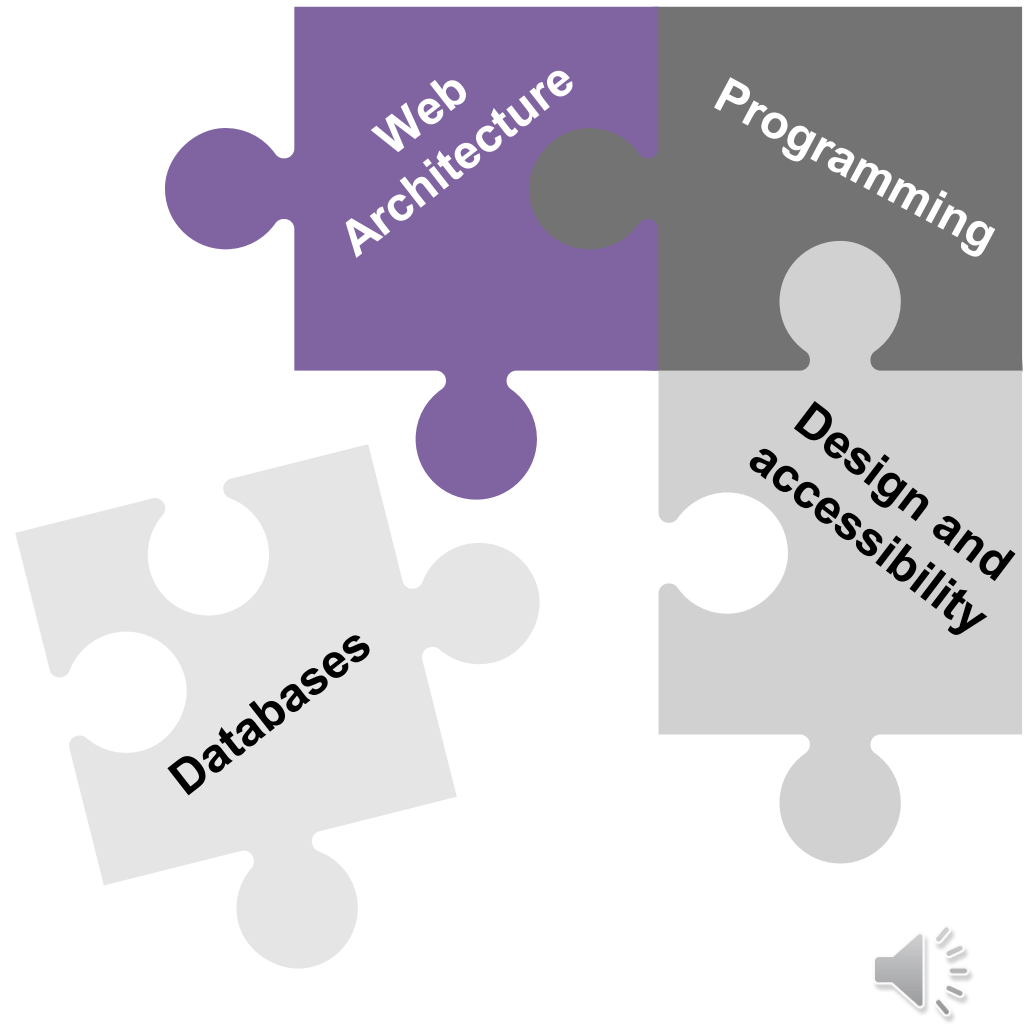
# This week's lecture

1. Web Definitions
2. HTML
3. CSS



Before we begin

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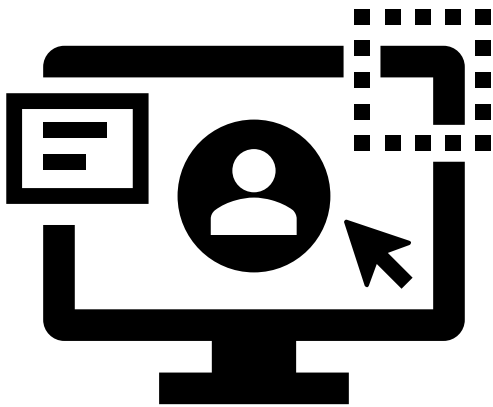
# Web Definitions



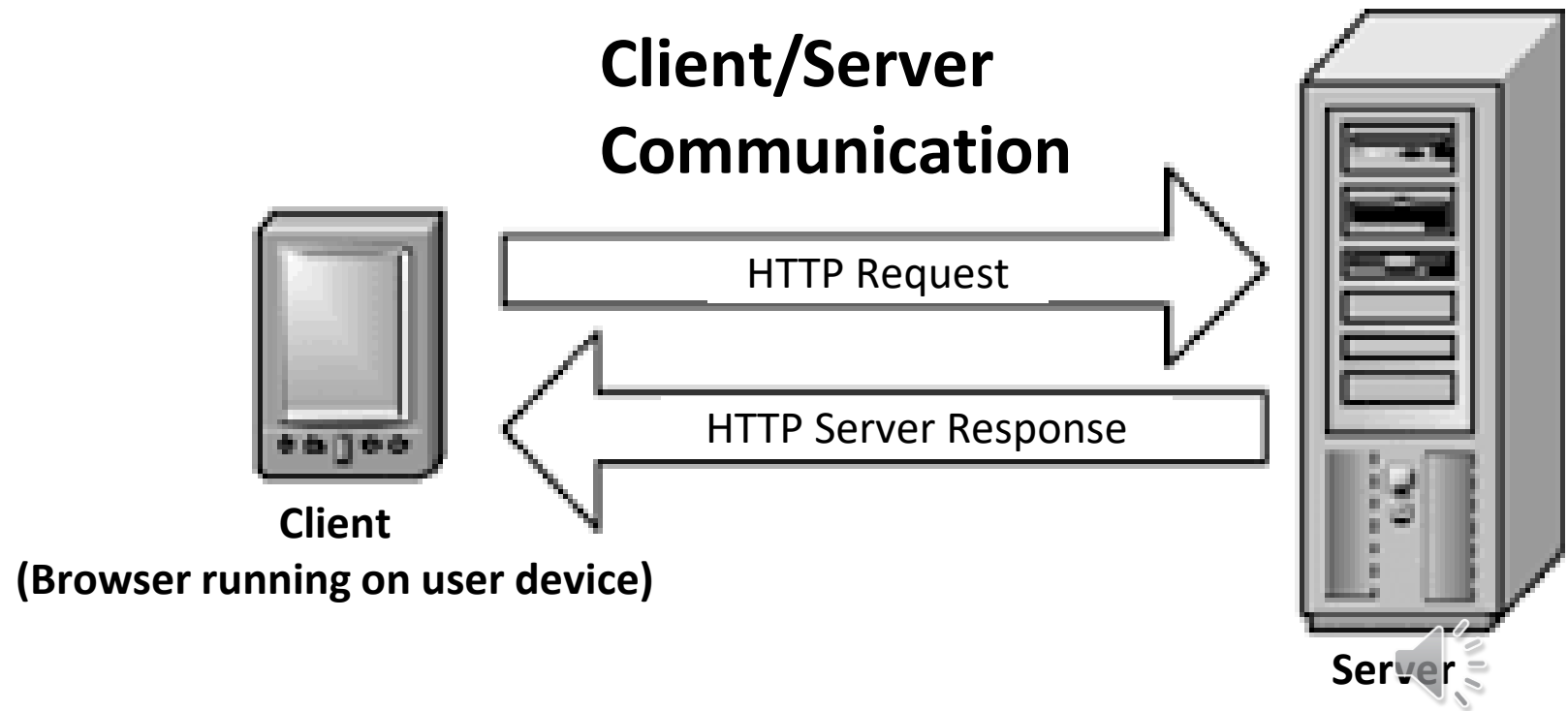
# The Internet and the World Wide Web

The Internet = Global network of computers and devices

The World Wide Web = A collection of information and resources, accessible via the Internet using web browsers



# Clients and Servers



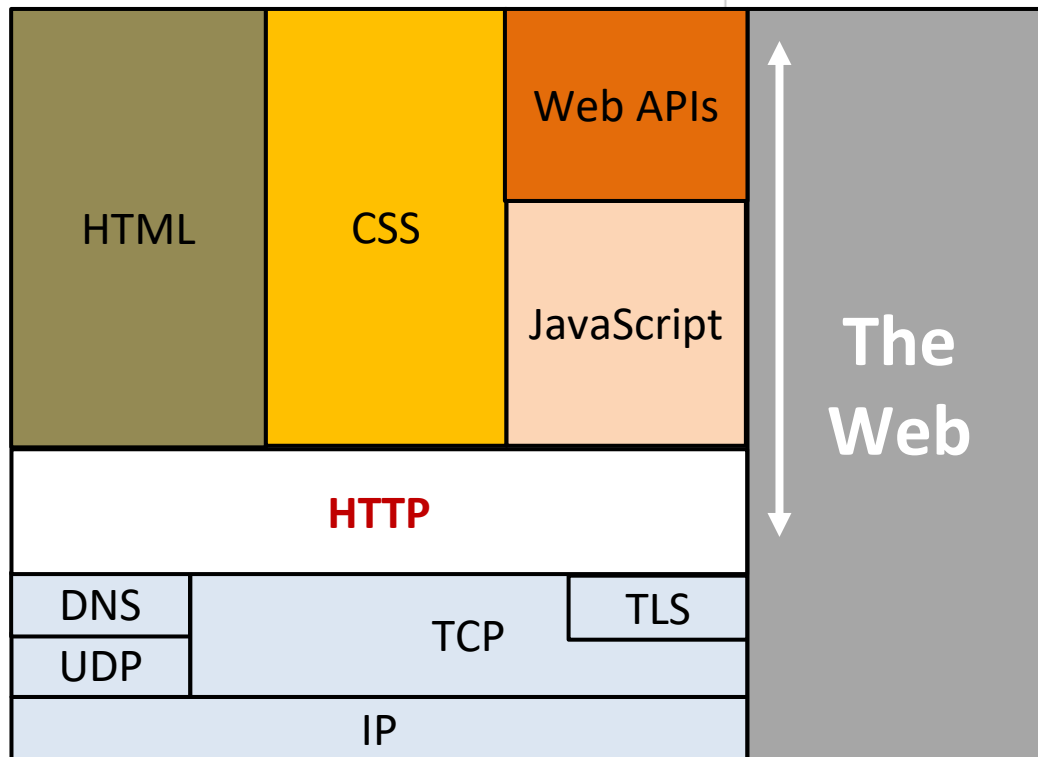
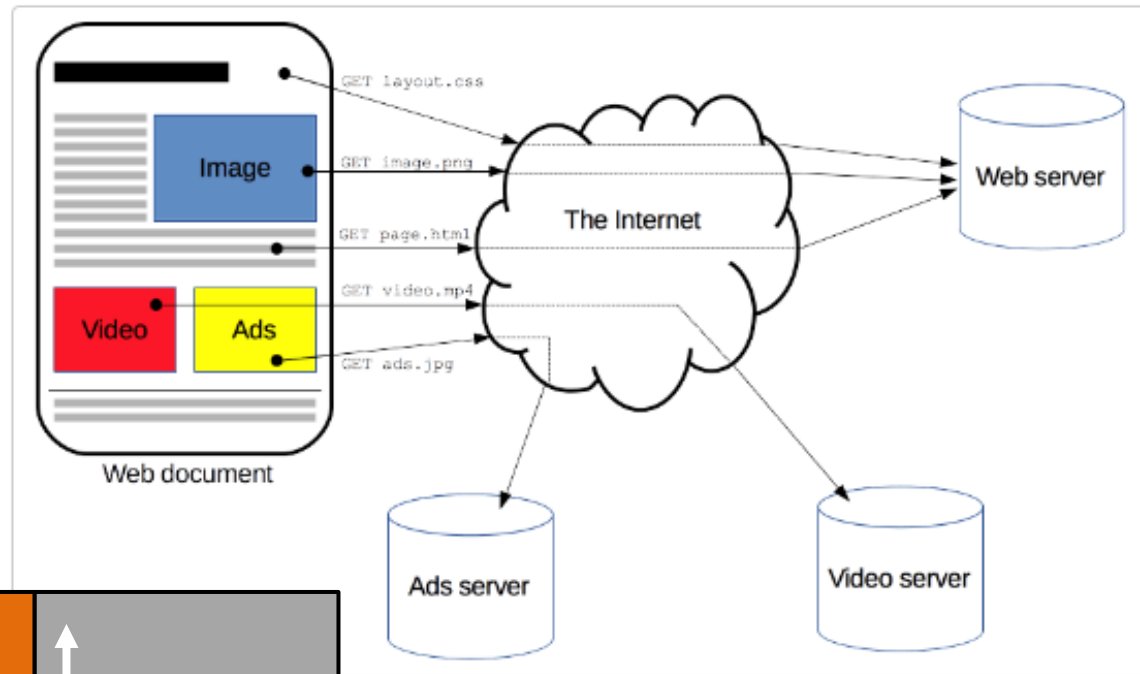
## A collage of various icons and shapes. At the top center is a black outline of a cloud. Below it is a black outline of a computer monitor. To the right of the monitor is a black curved arrow pointing down. To the left of the monitor is a black curved arrow pointing up. In the top left corner is a large orange outline of a triangle. In the top right corner is a solid blue circle. In the middle left is a large blue outline of a circle. In the bottom left corner are two overlapping globe icons, one purple and one blue, with a yellow 'HTTP' label below them. In the bottom right corner is a small grey speaker icon with sound waves. Several purple dashed lines of varying lengths are scattered throughout the collage.

- 



# HTTP

Hyper Text Transport Protocol



# URL - Uniform Resource Locator

<https://www.abertay.ac.uk/about/>



# URL - Uniform Resource Locator

1  
<https://www.abertay.ac.uk/about/>

## 1. The Protocol



# URL - Uniform Resource Locator

A diagram showing a URL with two numbered boxes. Box 1 is under 'https://' and box 2 is under 'www.'. The rest of the URL is 'abertay.ac.uk/about/'.

https://www.abertay.ac.uk/about/

1. The Protocol
2. Subdomain



# URL - Uniform Resource Locator

1 2 3  
<https://www.abertay.ac.uk/about/>

1. The Protocol
2. Subdomain
3. Domain Name



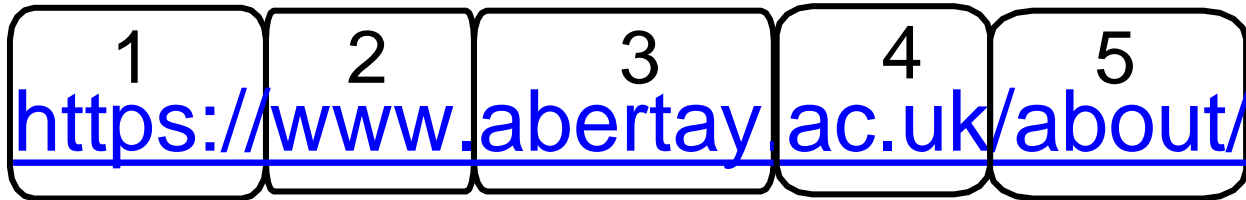
# URL - Uniform Resource Locator

1 2 3 4  
<https://www.abertay.ac.uk/about/>

1. The Protocol
2. Subdomain
3. Domain Name
4. Domain Extension



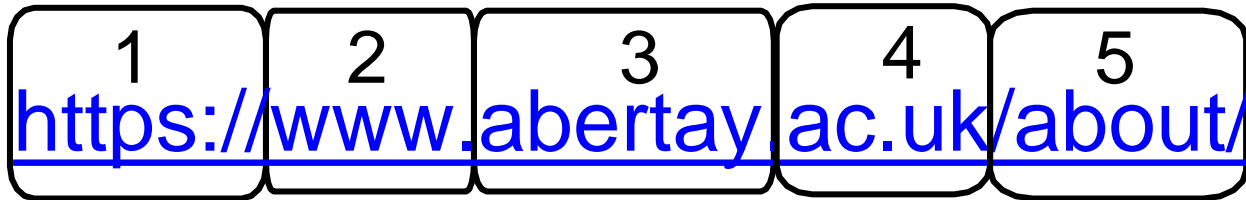
# URL - Uniform Resource Locator



1. The Protocol
2. Subdomain
3. Domain Name
4. Domain Extension
5. Resource Path



# URL - Uniform Resource Locator



1. The Protocol
2. Subdomain
3. Domain Name
4. Domain Extension
5. Resource Path
6. Other Parameters





# Other Protocols

http://	Hypertext Transfer Protocol used to make request for pages from web servers then send them back to the browser that made the request
https://	Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol encrypts the data sent between the browser and the web server using a digital certificate
ftp://	File Transfer Protocols still commonly used to transfer large files across the internet and upload source files to a web server
file://	Used to indicate that a file is on the local hard disk or a shared directory on a LAN



# https



Adding SSL/TLS protocol to HTTP

The main motivation is to secure communication between two points (client and server).

More information on cryptography and session keys can be found through the link below

<http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/session-key>



# HTTP Status Codes

When a response is sent back this has 2 parts

- Header, that includes a status code
- Payload – data returned to client

## Status Codes

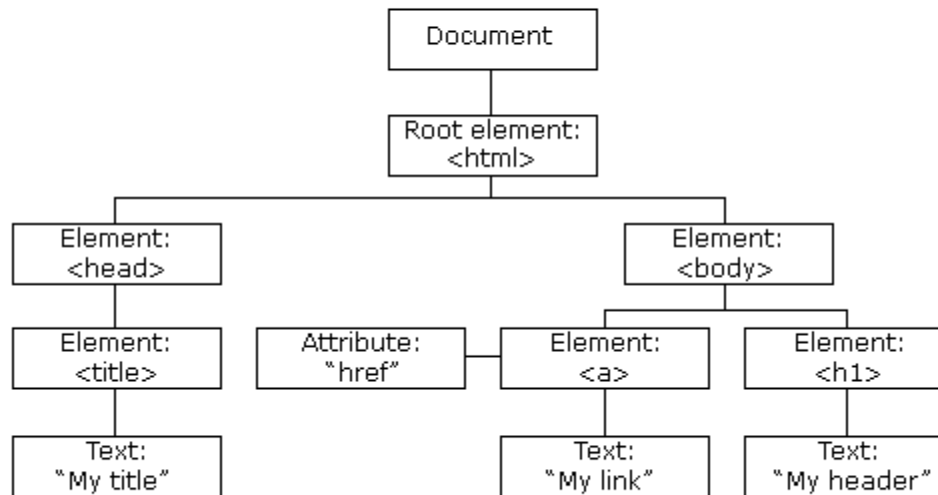
- 1xxx Information messages
- 2xxx Successful (e.g. 200 OK)
- 3xx redirection
- 4xx Client Error (e.g. 401 Bad Request)
- 5xx Server Error (e.g. 500 Internal Error)



# What is the DOM?

When a web page is loaded, the browser creates a **D**ocument **O**bject **M**odel of the page.

## The HTML DOM Tree of Objects



# HTML



# Intro to HTML

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.

HTML documents are made up of elements.

These elements are represented by tags  
(`<html>`, `<body>`, `<p>`)

Tags can also contain additional information about the element

(`<a href="...">`, ``)



# HTML - tags

# HTML5 : TABLE OF ELEMENTS

html																				form								
head	body	h1											a	q	samp	u	bdo	table	tr	label	text-area							
title	section	h2											em	dfn	kbd	mark	span	caption	td	input	keygen							
base	header	h3	nav	hgroup	div	ol	dl	strong	abbr	sub	ruby	br	thead	th	button	output												
link	footer	h4	article	block-quote	p	ul	dt	small	time	sup	rt	wbr	tbody	datalist	select	progress												
meta	script	h5	aside	figure	hr	li	dd	s	code	i	rp		tfoot	fieldset	opt-group	meter												
style	no-script	h6	add-ress	fig-caption	pre	ins	del	cite	var	b	bdi	col-group	col	legend	option													
																	img	iframe	embed	object	param	video	audio	source	track	canvas	map	area
																					details	summary	comm-and	menu				

KEY : ■ Root ■ Metadata ■ Scripting ■ Sections ■ Grouping ■ Edits ■ Text ■ Embedded ■ Tables ■ Forms ■ Interactive

# <head> tags a closer look





# Ok so what if I want a web page header?

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
```

Web Page Header

```
<body>
<h1>My Web Page Needs a Header</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



# CSS



# CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

Define the presentation of a web documents.

Enables separation of content from design

CSS rules are applied to HTML elements through selectors (by tag, class, or ID).



# CSS Selector

Selector	Example	Example description	CSS
<u>.class</u>	.intro	Selects all elements with class="intro"	1
<u>#id</u>	#firstname	Selects the element with id="firstname"	1
<u>*</u>	*	Selects all elements	2
<u>element</u>	p	Selects all <p> elements	1

[http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\\_selectors.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp)



# CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>

</style>
</head>

<body>

<h1>My Web Page Needs a Header</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

## My Web Page Needs a Header

This is a paragraph.



# CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}
h1 {
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
}
p {
  color: darkblue;
  font-family: verdana;
  font-size: 20px;
}

</style>
</head>

<body>

<h1>My Web Page Needs a Header</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

## My Web Page Needs a Header

This is a paragraph.



# CSS properties

## CSS Property Groups

- [Color](#)
- [Background and Borders](#)
- [Basic Box](#)
- [Flexible Box](#)
- [Text](#)
- [Text Decoration](#)
- [Fonts](#)
- [Writing Modes](#)
- [Table](#)
- [Lists and Counters](#)
- [Animation](#)
- [Transform](#)
- [Transition](#)
- [Basic User Interface](#)
- [Multi-column](#)
- [Paged Media](#)
- [Generated Content](#)
- [Filter Effects](#)
- [Image/Replaced Content](#)
- [Masking](#)
- [Speech](#)
- [Marquee](#)

The "CSS" column indicates in which CSS version the property is defined (CSS1, CSS2, or CSS3).

## Color Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<a href="#">color</a>	Sets the color of text	1
<a href="#">opacity</a>	Sets the opacity level for an element	3

<http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp>



# Separating Style Form Content

- CSS can be separated from HTML files
- Create a css file that you can re-use and assign as needed

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
1 — <link rel="stylesheet" href="/html/styles.css">
</head>
<body>

2 — <h2>CSS Padding</h2>
   <div> This Element has a padding of 70px.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

1. Link to the external CSS file
2. Div tag used in HTML to apply the CSS which applied style in the .CSS file





# Separating Style Form Content

There are many alternatives for linking external CSS files and you should use which ever best suites the needs of the project

## Alternative CSS linking method examples

1 — `<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/styles.css">`

2 — `<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">`

1. Uses a full URL to link to a style sheet
2. Links to a style sheet located in the same folder as the current page



# Independent Research

<https://www.w3schools.com/>

