

CS50 Web Programming with Python

& Javascript 2020

(Harvard University)

HTML & CSS

(HTML5 CSS3)

→ Style of a web page

→ Structure of a web page

* HTML (Hyper text Markup Language)

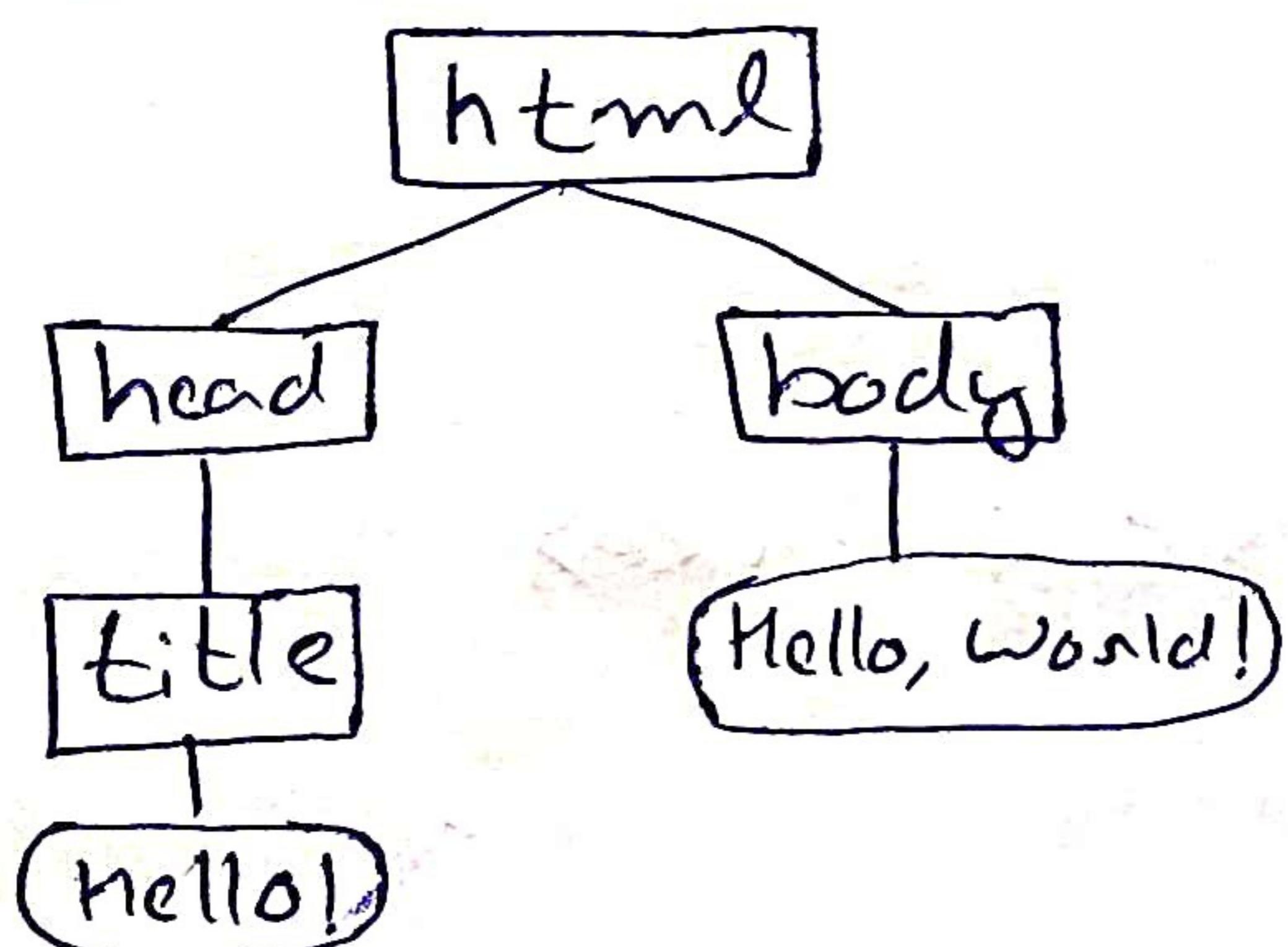
```
<!DOCTYPE html> --> Doctype declaration  
<html lang="en">  
  <head>  
    <title>Hello!</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    Hello, World!  
  </body>  
</html>
```

→ An attribute of tag html

→ This line indicate HTML5

→ It's a way of telling the web browser what version of html we are using

* Document Object Model (DOM)



* Headings

<h1> ↑ Biggest heading
<h2>
|
<h6> ↓ Smallest heading

* Lists

→ Ordered List

 First → 1. First
 Second 2. Second

→ Unordered List

 First → • First
 Second • Second

* Image

↳ There is no closing tag.

⇒ Additional attribute:

width="300"

* link

 Click Here

↓
Image.html

* Table

<table>

<thead>

<tr> <th> Ocean </th>

<th> Average Depth </th>

<th> Maximum Depth </th> </tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td> Pacific Ocean </td>

<td> 4,280 m </td>

<td> 10,911 m </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Atlantic Ocean </td>

<td> 3,646 m </td>

<td> 8,486 m </td>

</tr>

<tbody>

</table>

Ocean	Average Depth	Maximum Depth
Pacific Ocean	4,280 m	10,911 m
Atlantic Ocean	3,646 m	8,486 m

* Form

<form>

<input type="text" placeholder="Full Name" name="name">

<input type="submit">

</form>

Full Name

Submit

* CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

<h1 style="color: blue; text-align: center;">

Welcome to my web page!

</h1>

{Inline Styling}

⇒ HTML element can inherit style information from their parent.

OR

<head>

<style>

h1 {

color: blue;

text-align: center;

}

</style>

</head>

OR

Styles.css

h1 {

color: blue;

text-align: center;

}

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet"

href="styles.css">

</head>

* <div> tag

{division of the page}

* Selectors CSS

td, th {

* border: 1px solid black;

{Selecting multiple tags}

<h1 id="foo"> Heading 1 </h1>

* #foo {

color: blue;

}

{Selecting via id}

⇒ Id should always be unique!

<h1 class="baz"> Heading 1 </h1>

* .baz {

color: blue;

}

{Selecting via class}

⇒ Class may not be unique.

* Identifying Elements

* div

* span

* id

* class

* Specificity

1. inline
2. id
3. class
4. type



* Other CSS Selectors

a, b	—	Multiple Element Selector
a b	—	Descendent Selector
a>b	—	Child Selector
a + b	—	Adjacent Sibling Selector
c[a="b"]	—	Attribute Selector
a:b	—	Pseudoclass Selector
a::b	—	Pseudoelement Selector

* Hover

<button> Click Me </button>

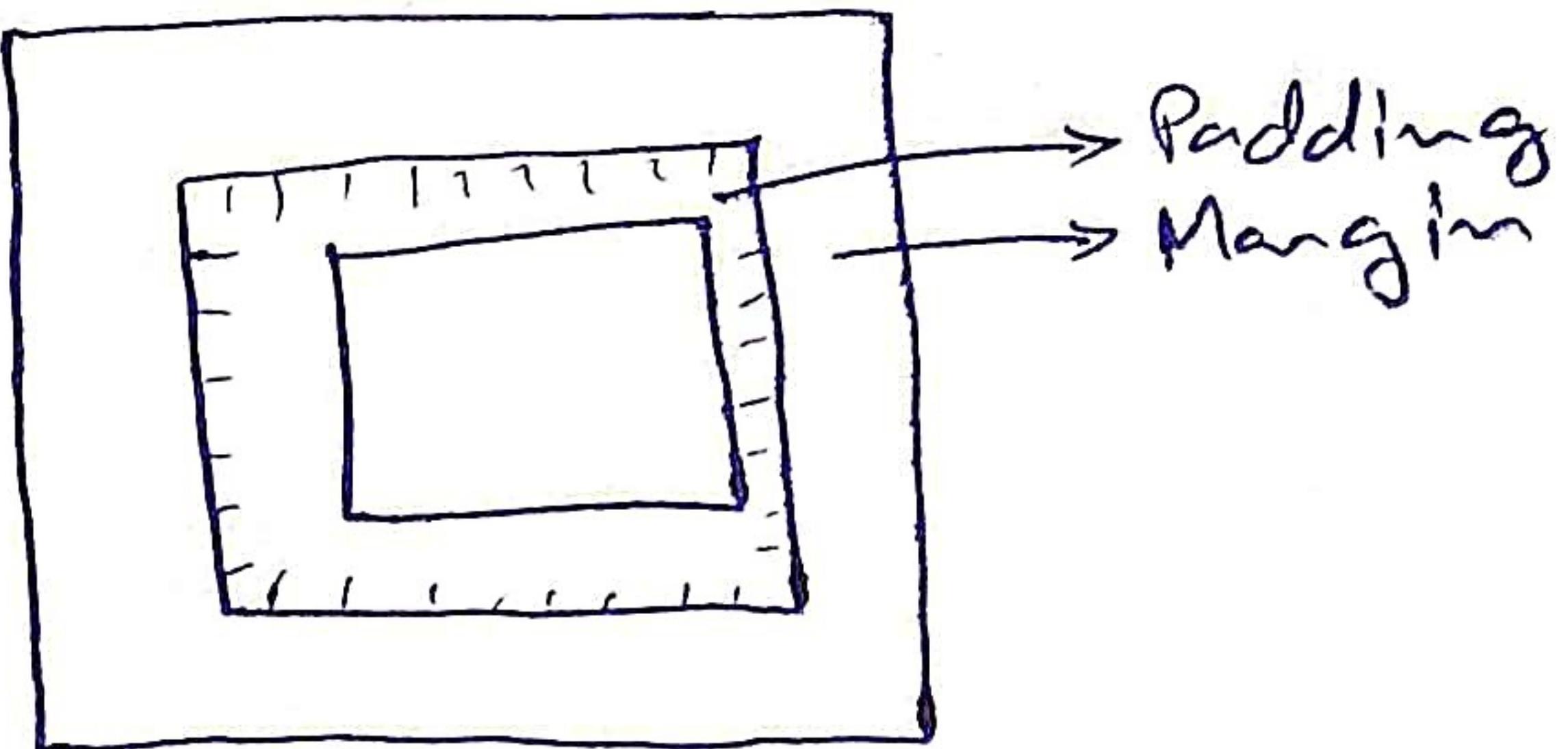
button:hover {

→ Pseudoclass

background-color: orange;
}

CSS Styles

- * color
- * text-align
- * background-color
- * width
- * height
- * padding
- * margin
- * font-family
- * font-size
- * font-weight {bold}
- * border
- * border-collapse



* Responsive Design

- view port
- Media Queries
- Flex box
- Grids

Visud part of the Screen that the user can actually see.

* View Point

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

* Media Queries

```
@media (min-width: 600px) {  
    body {  
        background-color: red;  
    }  
}
```

```
@media (max-width: 599px) {  
    body {  
        background-color: blue;  
    }  
}
```

* Flex box

```
<div id="container">  
    <div> First </div>  
    <div> Second </div>  
    <div> Third </div>  
</div>
```

```
#container {  
    display: flex;  
    flex-wrap: wrap;  
}
```

* Grid

```
<div id="grid">
  <div> 1 </div>
  <div> 2 </div>
  <div> 3 </div>
</div>
```

```
# grid{
  display: grid;
  grid-column-gap: 20px;
  grid-row-gap: 10px;
  grid-template-columns: 200px 200px auto;
```

⇒ There exists a lot of libraries, that do a lot of this for us.

→ Some people have already handwritten CSS code to make our text look good, to make our buttons look good etc.

→ One of them is **Bootstrap**.

* Bootstrap

⇒ To get started with bootstrap, all you have to do is to copy the bootstrap link to the top of your file.

* Variables

Sass → Syntactically awesome style sheets

→ It is a language that is essentially an extension to CSS.

Variable.scss

```
$color: red;

ul {
  font-size: 14px
  color: $color
}
```

=> Our browser cannot understand *.scss file directly, we need to compile our *.scss file to *.css file.

Sass Variables.scss : Variables.css

=> Sass --watch variables.scss : Variables.css

* Nesting in Sass

div {

 font-size: 18px;

 p {

 color: blue;

 }

 ul {

 color: green;

 }

}

* Inheritance in Sass

%message {

}

• Success {

 @extend %message

 background-color: green

}

* Decorators

- ⇒ Decorator is a function that takes a function as input and return a modified version of that function as output.
- ⇒ This is known as a functional programming paradigm.

Example

```
def announce(f): ← {decorator definition}
    def wrapper():
        print("About to run the function")
        f()
        print("Done with the function")
    return wrapper
```

```
@announce ← {Adding decorator}
def hello():
    print("Hello, world!")
```

* lambda

```
lambda person: person["name"]
```

* Exceptions

try:

$$\text{result} = x/y$$

except ZeroDivisionError:

print("Error: Cannot divide by 0")

3

Django

- ⇒ It is a Python web framework, which allow us to write Python code, that is able to dynamically generate HTML & CSS.
↳ Ultimately allowing us to build dynamic web application.

HTTP → Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

GET / HTTP/1.1

Host: www.example.com

...

Request

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: text/html

...

Response

* django-admin startproject <Project Name>

{ To start & initialize a new Project }

* Python manage.py runserver

{ For starting Server }

* Python manage.py startapp hello

{ To start & initialize a new app }

* Python manage.py migrate

4

SQL, Models & Migrations

SQL { Structured Query Language }

→ Language to interact with databases.

→ Designed to managing data held in a relational database management system. (RDBMS)

⇒ Different database management Systems:

- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- SQLite

* SQLite Types

- * Text
- * Numeric
- * Integer
- * Real
- * Blob { binary }

* CREATE TABLE in SQLite

CREATE TABLE flights(

```
id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
origin TEXT NOT NULL,
destination TEXT NOT NULL,
duration INTEGER NOT NULL
)
```

* Constraints

- CHECK
- DEFAULT
- NOT NULL
- PRIMARY KEY
- UNIQUE

* INSERT

INSERT INTO flights

(origin, destination, duration)

VALUES ("New York", "London", 415);

* SELECT

SELECT * FROM flights;

SELECT origin, destination FROM flights;

SELECT * FROM flights WHERE id=3;

SELECT * FROM flights WHERE origin="New York";

SELECT * FROM flights WHERE origin IN ("New York",
"Lima")

UPDATE flights

SET duration = 430

WHERE origin = "New York"

AND destination = "London";

* DELETE

DELETE FROM flights WHERE destination = "Tokyo";

* Other Clauses

- * LIMIT
- * ORDER BY
- * GROUP BY
- * HAVING

* JOIN

```
SELECT first, origin, destination FROM flights  
JOIN passengers ON passengers.flight-id = flight.id;
```

- JOIN / INNER JOIN
- LEFT OUTER JOIN
- RIGHT OUTER JOIN
- FULL OUTER JOIN

* Django Models

```
from django.db import models
```

```
class Flight(models.Model):
```

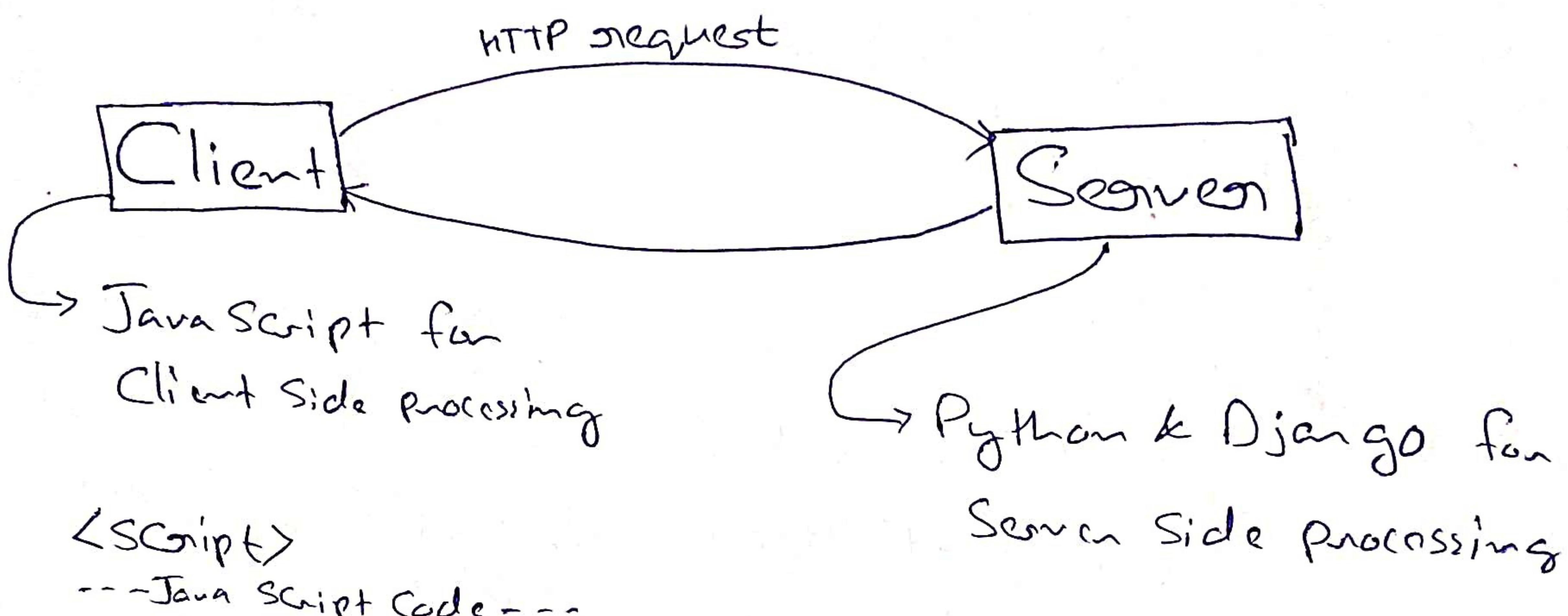
```
    origin = models.CharField(max_length=64)
```

```
    destination = models.CharField(max_length=64)
```

```
    duration = models.IntegerField()
```

5

Java Script



```
alert('Hello, world!');
```

⇒ One big area where JavaScript can be very powerful
is with **event driven programming**.

* function

```
function hell(){
  alert('Hello, world!');
}
```

```
alert('Count is now: ${counter}');
```

* Variable

```
let counter = 0;
const variable = 5;
```