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WEB DEVELOPMENT WITH HTML5, CSS3 AND JAVASCRIPT

View HTML5 + CSS3 + JavaScript course details at http://www.edureka.co/front-end-web-development

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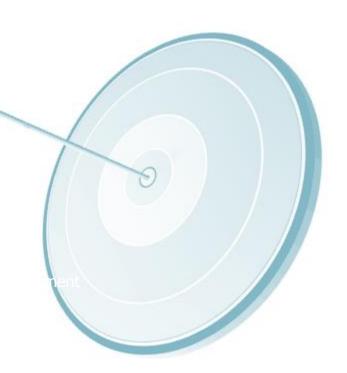
Email Us: sales@edureka.co

Objectives

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At the end of this module, you will be able to:

- → Importance of Web Development
- → Web Designer Vs. Web Developer
- → Front-end and Back-end Web Development
- → HTML, CSS and JavaScript An Overview
- → JavaScript Frameworks jQuery and AngularJS
- → Advanced Web Development Topics



Importance of Web Development

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The Internet is ubiquitous

- Accessible through mobile and desktop
- Customers/users need to find you/your business
- Builds trust in your organization and improves your reputation
- Your website is your first round-the-clock sales person!

The Website

- Creates first impression of your business
- Create it to suit the needs of your target audience
- Reflects your expertise and reputation
- Can bring business from any part of the world!
- Call to Action Encourage the users to give you business
- You need Web Development skills to create a Website!

Web Designer Vs. Web Developer

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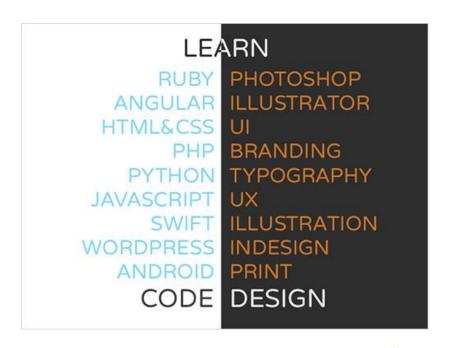
A Web Designer

- Designs the look and feel of a website (creative side of website)
- Decides the layout, fonts, color, images and overall branding
- Creates the visual mock-up of the website
- Rarely does the development of a website!
- A Right-brained (Creative) Person

A Web Developer

- Brings the website mock-up to life on the Internet (development side of website)
- Develops the website and hosts on a web server
- Has Web Development Skills: HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, Perl, Python, Java, Ruby
- A Left-brained (Logical) Person
- Gain Web Development skills to become a Web Developer!





Courtesy: www.smashing magazine.com

Front End and Back End Web Development

- Front End Web Development
 - Defined components on the page with HTML
 - Make them look pleasing with CSS
 - Enable interactivity with JavaScript
 - Enhance productivity with use of frameworks
- Back End Web Development
 - Create the page components and content dynamically on the web server
 - Send the HTML + CSS + JavaScript to web browser (used by a human user)
 - Generate pages by programming in Java, JavaScript, PHP, Perl, Python, Ruby
 - Aim to achieve fast response times to end users
- Front End Web Development is the focus of this webinar!

HTML, CSS, and JavaScript – An Overview

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- HTML

- Hypertext Markup Language
- Structure of Page



JavaScript

- Interactivity with User
- Dynamic Updates in a Web Page

- CSS

- Cascading Style Sheets
- Presentation/Styling





Hypertext - Origins

- HyperText
 - Text with references (hyperlinks) to other text
- "Hyper" meaning
 - Greek Origin: "over", "beyond"
- First Idea
 - Vannevar Bush, USA, in 1945



Save the following code in a test.html file

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>This is a Edureka Course</title>
</head>
<body>
    Welcome to HTML5, CSS3 and JavaScript!
</body>
</html>
```

- A Web Site
 - Serves one or more HTML Pages
 - >Default Page: index.html, index.php
- Served / Hosted by a Web Server
 - HTTP Web Server
 - >httpd, apache2, Ngnix, inetmgr.exe Internet Information Server (Microsoft's)
 - Web Application Server
 - >Apache Tomcat (Open Source), IBM WebSphere (Licensed)
- Technologies
 - HTML, HTTP, TCP/IP Protocols
 - Operating Systems: Linux, Windows, MacOS

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- HTML (Web) Page / Document
 - User Interface for the Web (site or application)
 - A plain text file human readable
 - Transported on HTTP HyperText Transfer Protocol

Page Types

- Static ready-made pages with fixed page content
 - >File Extension: .html, .htm
- Dynamic generated on the fly with varying page content
 - ➤ Generated on the Web Server
 - >Interspersed with JavaScript, PHP, JSP, ASP
 - >File Extensions: .js, .php, .jsp, .asp, .aspx

CSS - Introduction

- Cascading Style Sheet
 - Describes the look and formatting of a page
 - Used for Changing Presentation and Styling
 - Can apply to a mark-up language
 - > HTML, XHTML, XML, SVG
- Separates Content from Presentation
- Properties (Attributes) Styled
 - Layout, Font (Typography), Color, Background
 - Box Properties: Border, Margin, Padding
 - Lists, Tables



CSS Syntax (Contd./-)

- Style Selector
 - The HTML elements to which the Style rule should be applied
 - It is a match expression
 - Specified as:
 - > Element's tag name
 - ❖ h1, p, label case insensitive
 - > Value of Element's attribute
 - id, classCase Sensitive
 - > Element's placement in the Document tree
 - Child element is nested within Parent.
 - A Sibling element is at the same nesting level

CSS Syntax (Contd./-)

- CSS Declaration Block
 - List of Declarations
 - Enclosed in curly braces { . . . }
 - Declaration

```
> property : value(s);
```

- property and value(s) are pre-defined
- Property name is unique
- Property value Specified in multiple formats
 - keywords (words) or mnemonics (in combination with some symbols like: #, /)
 - > numerical, hexadecimal, or a combination
 - > some values may have units of measure

- New CSS3 Structural Pseudo-Class Selectors
- E:first-of-type Selects the first element of type E for its parent

 li:first-of-type { color: red; }
- E:last-of-type Selects the last element of type E for its parent li:last-of-type { color: yellow; }
- E:only-child Selects if E is only the child of its parent li:only-child { color: blue; }
- E:nth-child(n) Selects nth child of the element E

 li:nth-child(3) { color: yellow; }
 - E:nth-last-child(n) Selects nth last child of the element E

 li:nth-last-child(2) { color: red; }

CSS3 – 2D Transforms

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Transformation

Change of position, shape and size of an element

CSS3 Transforms

- 2-D: Two Dimensions
- 3-D: Three Dimensions (not covered in this course)

Transform Operations

move, scale, spin, stretch and turn elements

CSS3 – 2D Transforms (Contd./-)

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- Specified with transform attribute
 - Translation Movement along X-axis and Y-axis

```
transform: translate( 50px, 100px );
```

Rotation – in clock-wise direction

```
transform: rotate( 5deg );
```

Scaling – increase/decrease size along width and height

```
transform: scale(2, 2);
```

Skewing – tilting (turning) in X-axis and Y-axis directions

```
transform: skew( 10deg, 5deg);
```

- Changing from one style to another (on an event)
 - > CSS property on which the transition effect has to take place
 - > Time Duration over which transition has to take place (smoothly)
 - Specified in seconds (s) or milliseconds (ms)

```
p { width: 100px; }
p:hover { width: 200px; transition: width 2s; }
```

- > Transition starts on events
 - Events: hover, active, checked, focus, enabled, disabled
 - @media queries, and JavaScript
- > Specify multiple transitions sets with a comma

```
p { width: 200px; height: 100px; }
p:hover {
    width: 400px; height: 200px;
    transition: width 2s, height 5s; }
```

JavaScript – An Introduction

- Mocha, later renamed as LiveScript Developed by Netscape
- Based on ECMAScript 5.1 (Ver. 6.0 is finalized in mid 2015)
- LiveScript → JavaScript (due to Java popularity)
- Scripting Language for Web Browsers
 - Dynamically Typed
 - Interpreted by JavaScript Engine
- Can not Do (for Security Reasons)
 - Unlimited reading/writing of files from client machine's file system
 - Writing to the files on the Server
 - Can not close a window that was not opened by it
 - Can not read from a web page served by another web server
- Microsoft's version JScript



Document Object Model (DOM)

(Contd./-)

- Structure and Style of a Page, Access / Update Content
- DOM + JavaScript = Dynamic HTML (on client-side)
- What JavaScript can do with DOM?
 - > Change an HTML Element
 - > Change an attribute of an HTML Element
 - > Change the CSS style of an HTML Element
 - > Remove an existing HTML element or its attributes
 - > Add new a HTML Element or a new attribute to an Element
 - > React to an event associated with an HTML Element
 - > Create a new event listener and associate with an HTML Element

HTML DOM Methods

- DOM Methods Finding HTML Elements
 - getElementById() Method
 - > Gets the HTML Element with specified ID
 - getElementsByClassName() Method
 - > Gets the HTML Elements with specified class name

```
document.getElementsByClassName("middlePara")[0].innerHTML = "Welcome
to Edureka!";
document.getElementsByClassName("middlePara")[1].innerHTML = "This is
HTML5, CSS3 and JavaScript Course!";
```

- getElementsByTagName() method
 - > Gets the HTML Elements with specified element tag

```
document.getElementsByTagName("p")[0].innerHTML = "Welcome to
    Edureka!";
document.getElementsByTagName("p")[1].innerHTML = "This is HTML5,
    CSS3 and JavaScript Course!";
```

jQuery - Introduction

- jQuery Core a Cross-Platform JavaScript Library
 - Simplifies client-side JavaScript scripting for a web page
 - It is FREE and Open Source
 - Used by about 6,000 most visited websites
 - It uses the familiar HTML DOM model
- Latest Versions
 - Version 1.11.3 has support for IE 6/7/8
 - Version 2.1.4 has NO support for IE 6/7/8
 - Development Version
 - > For use during development of the website
 - Minified Version
 - > For use in production (live / online) use of website

jQuery - Introduction

- Why use jQuery?
 - JavaScript Framework
 - Separates HTML and JavaScript in a web page
 - Eliminates cross-browser incompatibilities
 - Simple/Short, Clean and Easy to read, write and understand
- What jQuery can do?
 - Can Select Elements
 - > Has Selectors are similar to CSS Selectors
 - Can Manipulate the Selected Elements
 - Can Modify the Style of the Selected Elements
 - Supports Events, Effects and Animations
 - Supports JSON Parsing and Ajax (Asynchronous JavaScript + XML)

- Download the latest version
 - From jquery.com website
- Reference it in HTML file
 - Host it on your Web Server and Use it with <script> tag

```
<script src="jquery-2.1.3.js"></script>
```

- Point to a Public Web Server and Use it with <script> tag
 - ➤ Google CDN Server (recommended) CDN Content Delivery Network

```
<script src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.1.3/jquery.min.js">
</script>
```

Microsoft CDN Server

```
<script src="http://ajax.aspnetcdn.com/ajax/jQuery/jquery-1.11.2.min.js">
</script>
```

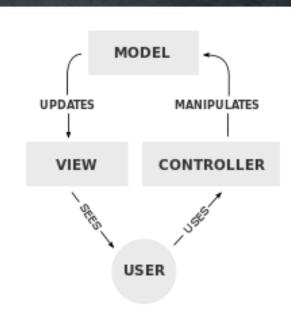
➤ MaxCDN CDN Server (moved from MediaTemple, before that Amazon)

```
<script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-2.1.3.min.js"></script>
```

Do not put the jQuery code in the <script> tag that loads jQuery library

AngularJS - Introduction

- Developed by Google
- Based on MVC Pattern on Front-End (Browser) side
 - Model Sourcing and Managing Data
 - Controller Application Logic Decides what/when to display
 - View Presentation of Data How (Where) to display the data
- In AngularJS
 - Model
 - > Represents current state of the application
 - > Stored in Object Properties
 - View
 - Displays the data in the Page's DOM
 - Controller
 - > Manages the relationship between the Model and the View (JavaScript Code)
 - Data Binding Concept
 - > Map parts of UI to a JavaScript Object's properties
 - > Sync between them happens automatically



Advanced Web Programming Topics

- HTML Canvas, WebGL, SVG
- HTML5 Geolocation API
- HTML5 Drag and Drop API
- HTML5 Web Storage API
- HTML5 Web Workers
- HTML5 Server-sent Events



Front End Web Development - Course Topics

- → Module 1
 - » HTML Part-1
- → Module 2
 - » HTML Part-2
- → Module 3
 - » CSS
- → Module 4
 - » HTML5
- → Module 5
 - » HTML5 Forms, Audio and Video

- → Module 6
 - » CSS3
- → Module 7
 - » Java Script- Part 1
- → Module 8
 - » Java Script- Part 2
- → Module 9
 - » jQuery and AngularJS
- → Module 10
 - » Advanced Web Programming

Criteria and guidelines mentioned in this presentation may change. Please visit our website for latest and additional information on Front End Web Development course.

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QUESTIONS



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Thank you.