Web Development with HTML & CSS: The Big Picture

Why You Should Care About How the Web Works

Barry Luijbregts

Software Developer & Architect

@AzureBarry | www.azurebarry.com

Web Development with HTML & CSS: The Big Picture

Version Check

Version Check

This course was created by using:

- HTML 5
- CSS 3 and beyond
- JavaScript
  - ECMAScript 2022

Version Check

This course is 100% applicable to:

- HTML 5
- CSS 3 and beyond
- JavaScript
  - ECMAScript 2022

Introduction

History of the web

How the web works

Why you should learn about how it works
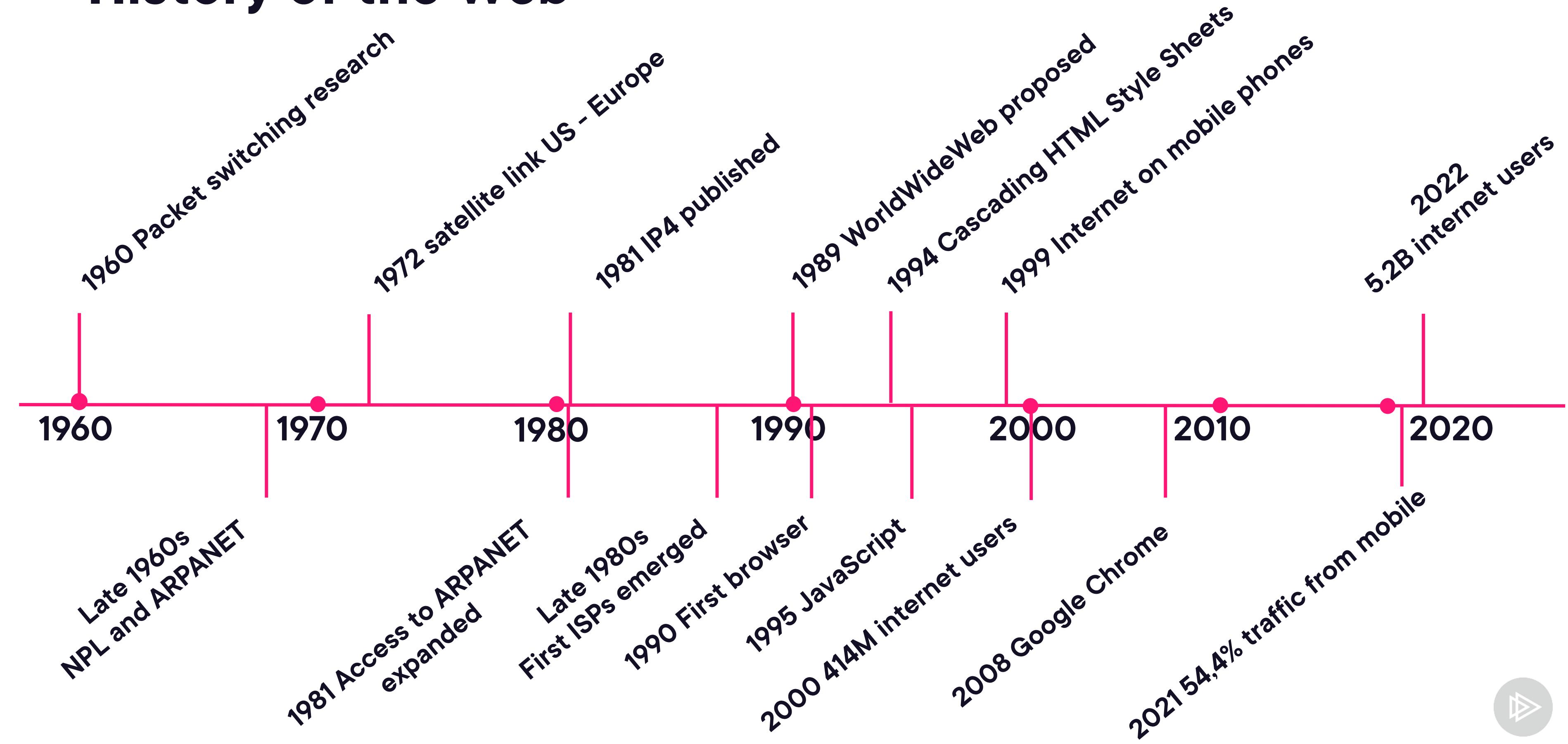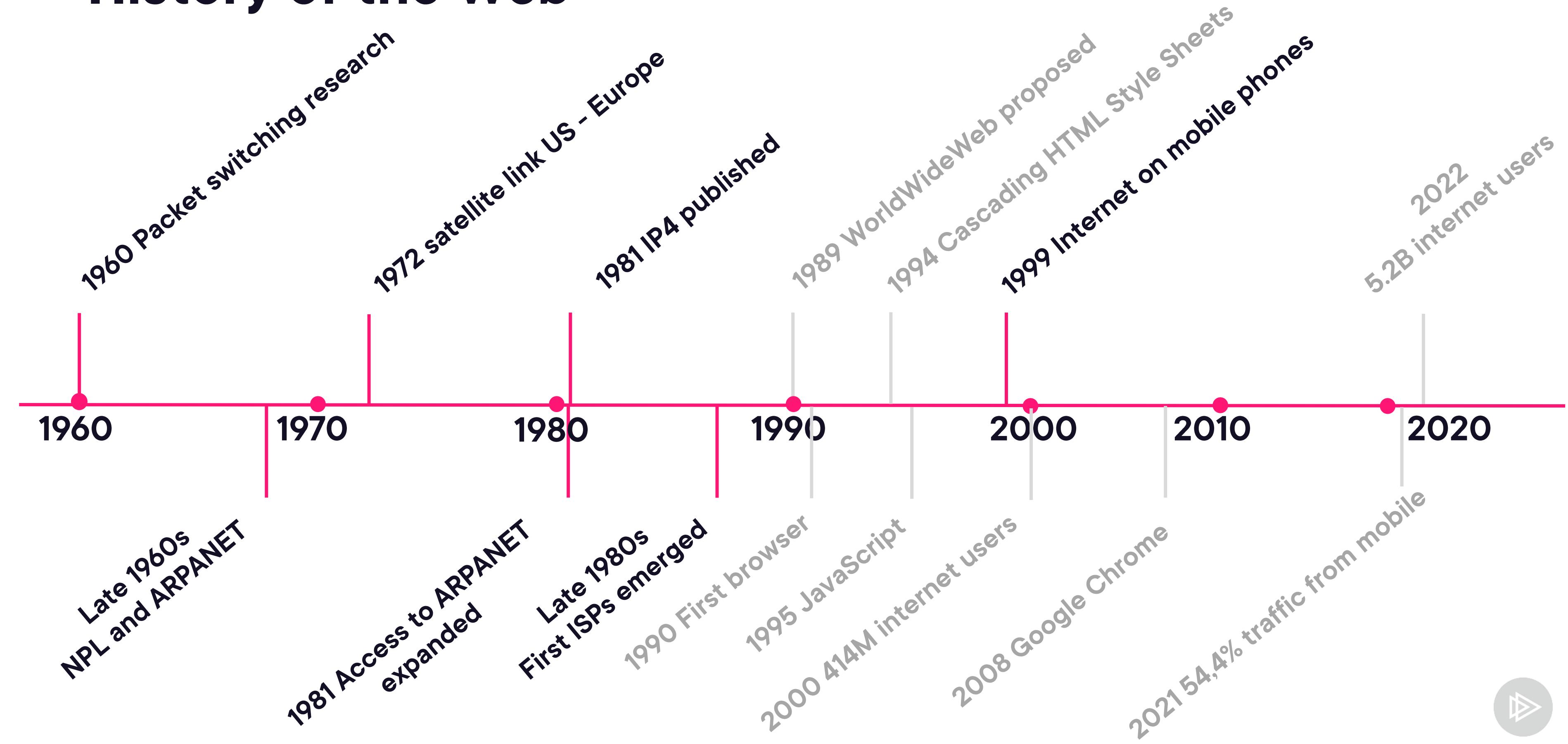
A Look into the History of the Web
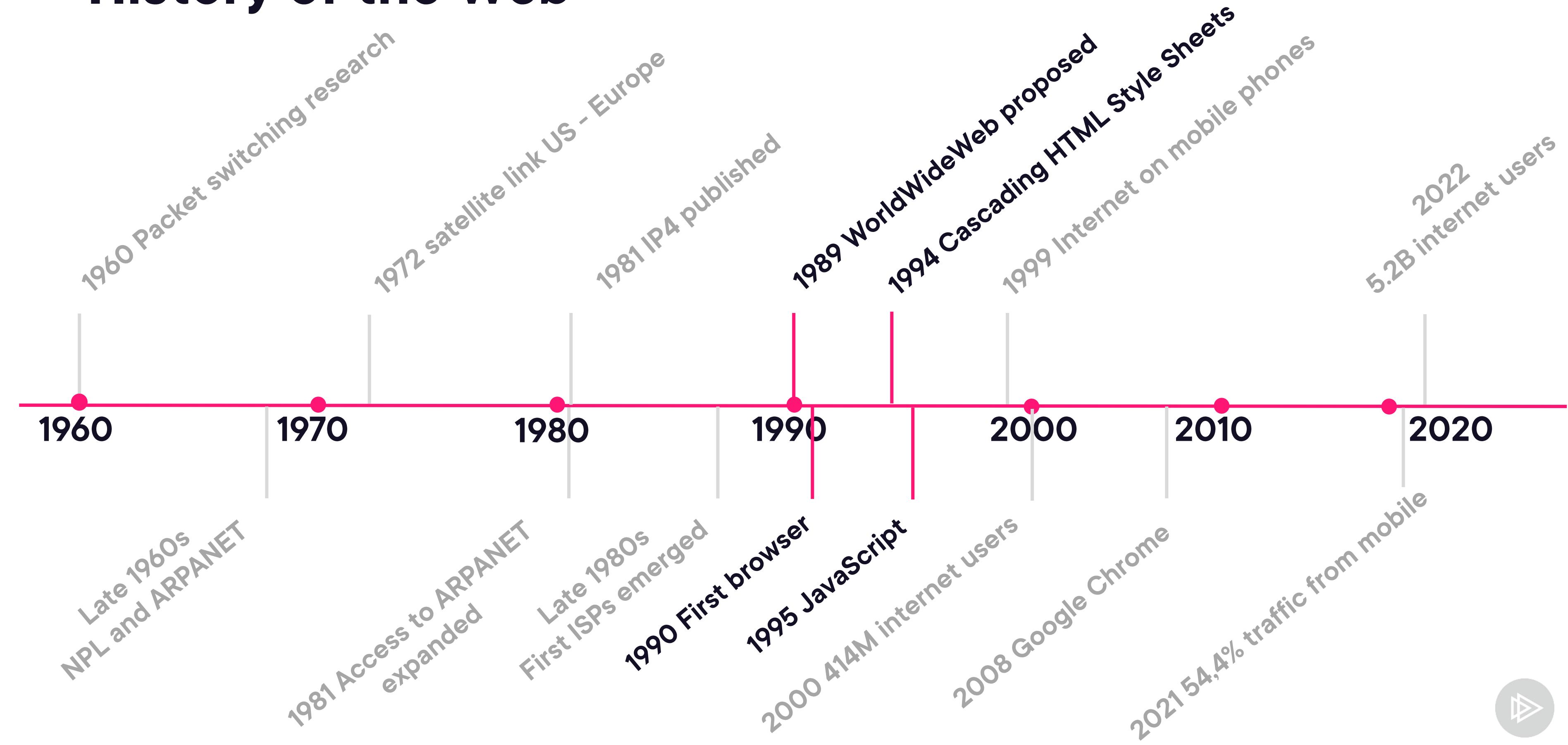
History of the Web

1960 Packet switching research

1972 satellite link US – Europe

1981 IP4 published

1989 WorldWideWeb proposed

1994 Cascading HTML Style Sheets

1999 Internet on mobile phones

2022 5.2B internet users

1960   **1970**   **1980**   **1990**   **2000**   **2010**   **2020**

Late 1960s NPL and ARPANET

1981 Access to ARPANET expanded

Late 1980s First ISPs emerged

1990 First browser

1995 JavaScript

2000 414M internet users

2008 Google Chrome

2021 54,4% traffic from mobile

History of the Web

1960 Packet switching research

1972 satellite link US – Europe

1981 IP4 published

1989 WorldWideWeb proposed

1994 Cascading HTML Style Sheets

1999 Internet on mobile phones

2022 5.2B internet users

1960 **1970** **1980** **1990** **2000** **2010** **2020**

Late 1960s NPL and ARPANET

1981 Access to ARPANET expanded

Late 1980s First ISPs emerged

1990 First browser

1995 JavaScript

2000 414M internet users

2008 Google Chrome

2021 54,4% traffic from mobile

History of the Web

1960 Packet switching research

1972 satellite link US – Europe

1981 IP4 published

1989 WorldWideWeb proposed

1994 Cascading HTML Style Sheets

1999 Internet on mobile phones

2022 5.2B internet users

1960   1970   1980   1990   2000   2010   2020

Late 1960s
NPL and ARPANET

1981 Access to ARPANET expanded

Late 1980s
First ISPs emerged

1990 First browser

1995 JavaScript

2000 414M internet users

2008 Google Chrome

2021 54,4% traffic from mobile

How the Magic of the Web Works

What Is the World Wide Web?

The World Wide Web

is an information space

where documents and other web resources

are identified by Uniform Resource Locators (URLs),

interlinked by hypertext links,

and can be accessed via the Internet.

World Wide Web, Wikipedia, 2018: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web
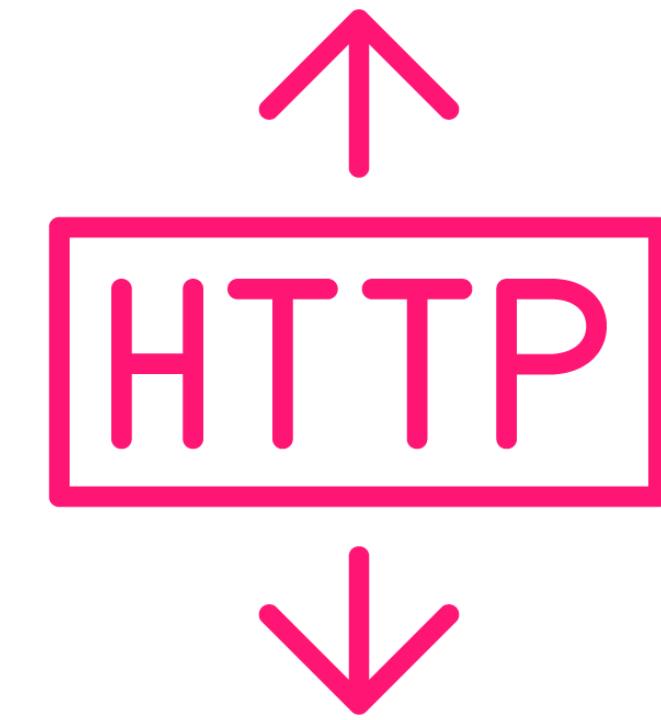
Ingredients for the Web

Resources (documents, images, other files)

Uniform Resource Locators (URLs)

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

Ingredients for the Web
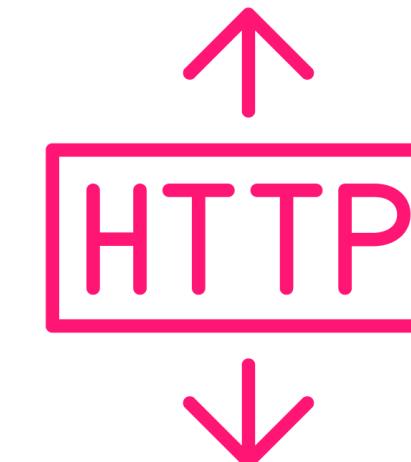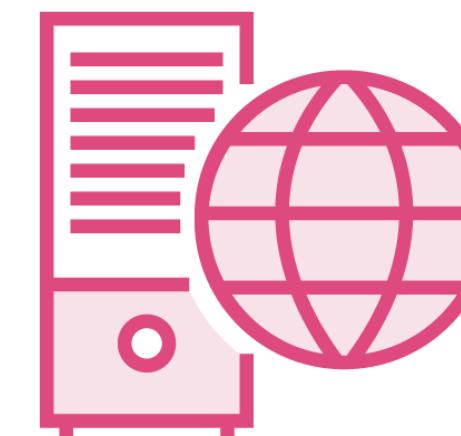
Clients (Web browsers)

CSS
JavaScript

Document

GET

POST

HTTP

URL: http://server.com/document1.html

Web Server

Document

Why Learn About HTML, CSS, and JavaScript?

Ingredients for the Web

Clients
(Web browsers)

Document

- CSS
- JavaScript

HTTP

URL: http://server.com/document1.html
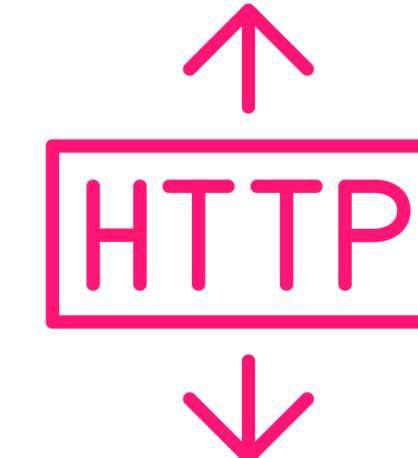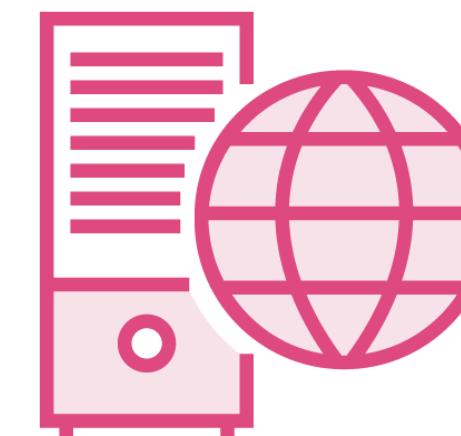
Web Server

Document

# Ingredients for the Web

**Clients
(Web browsers)**

Document

- CSS
- JavaScript

HTTP

URL: http://server.com/document1.html
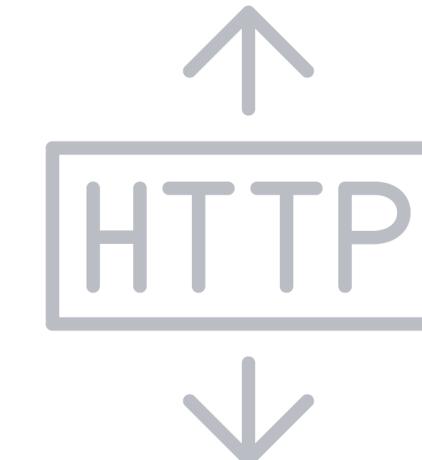
Web Server   **Document**
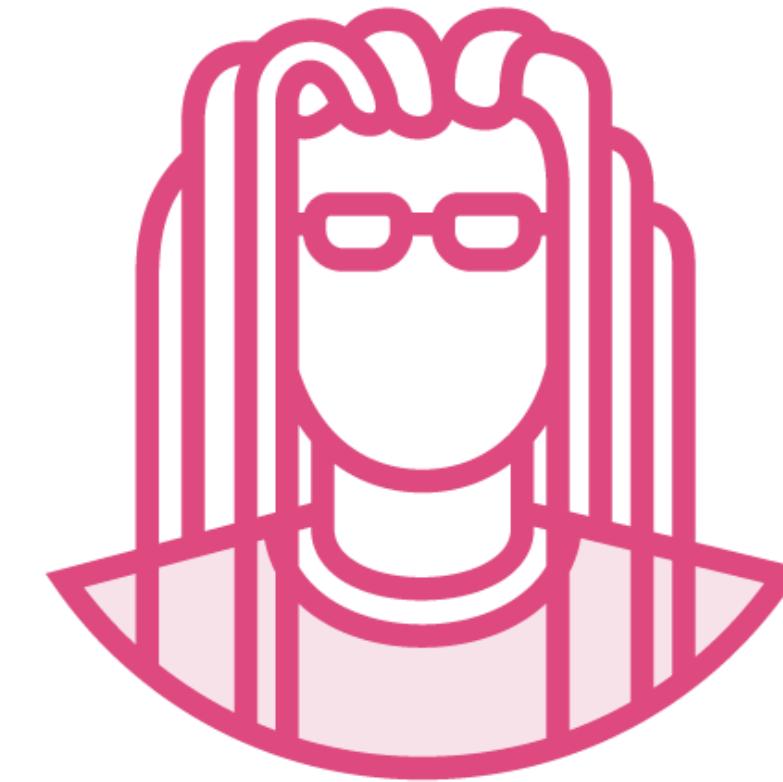
Why Learn About HTML, CSS, and JavaScript?

New to these topics
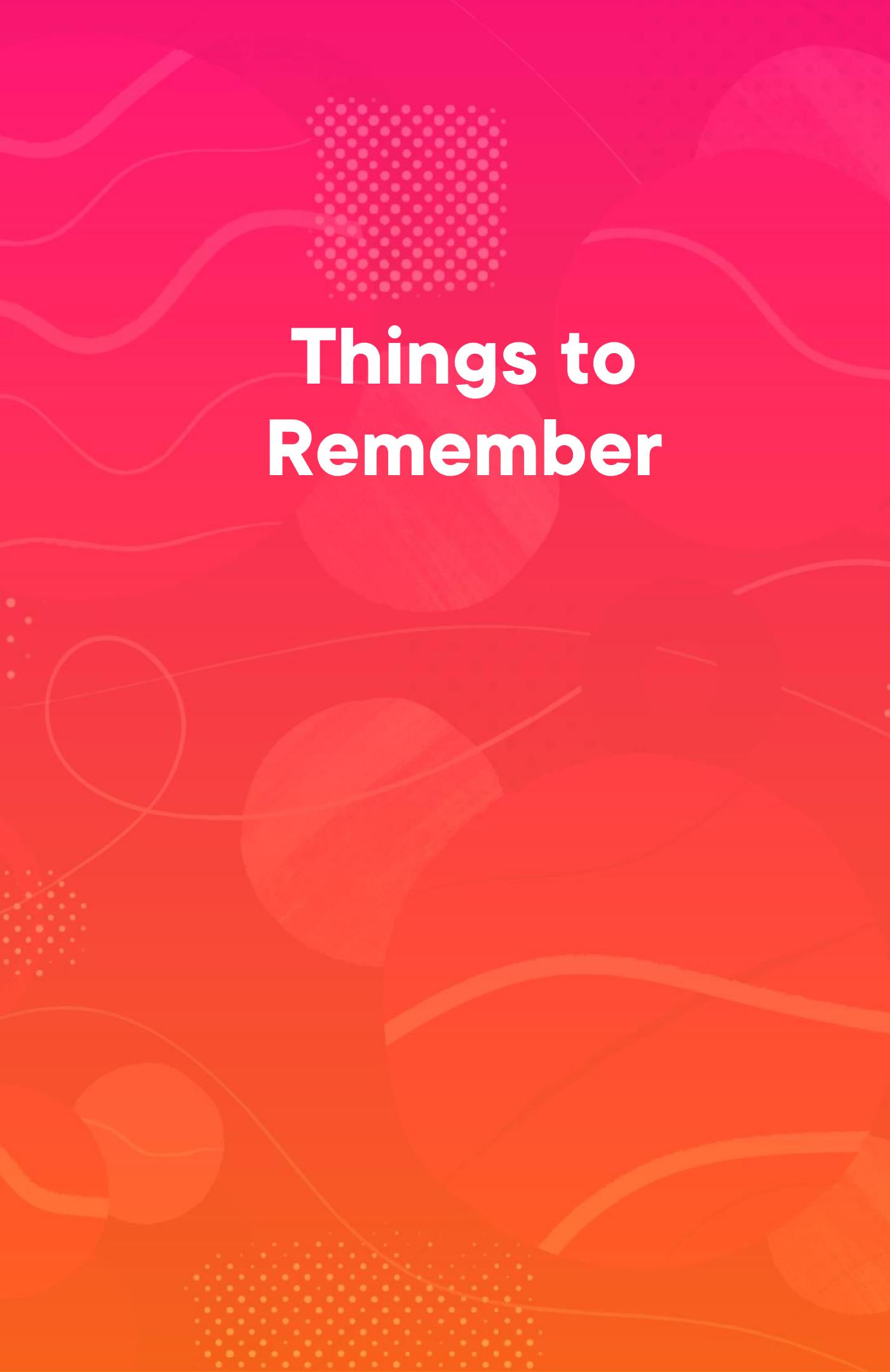
What the technologies are
Why they are relevant
How people use them

Already experienced

Reaffirm the concepts
Put the technology in context

Things to Remember

The web is possible because of the internet

- The internet has been around since the 80s

- The web has been around since the 90s

To use the web, you need:

- A web server, that hosts resources like documents

- URLs that identify those resources on that webserver

- Protocols that can be used to transfer resources

- A web browser, to view documents and use resources

Why should you learn about HTML, CSS, and JavaScript?

- **What** the technologies are, **Why** they are relevant and **How** people use them