

# TT284

## Welcome, Introduction and Block 1

Overview of TT284

Practical: HTML and CSS

Concepts: Standards, Usability, Accessibility



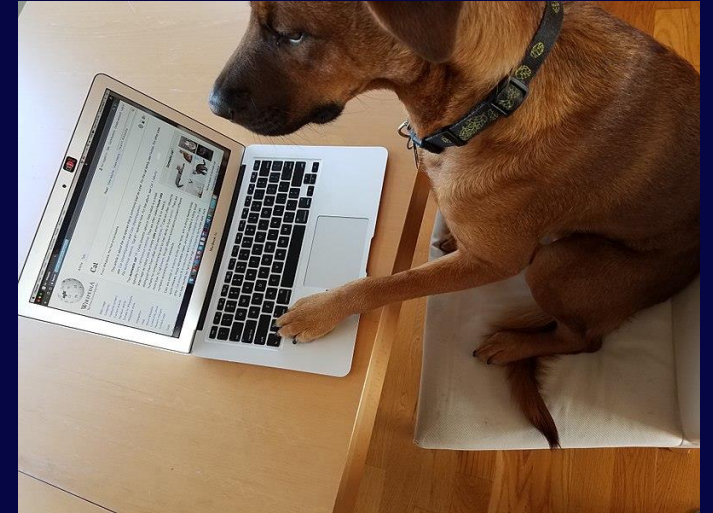
Brent Cunningham

**RECORDED**

<https://github.com/thebrentc-ou/tt284-intro>

You can use chat for questions,  
or 'raise hand' to speak.  
Video is not needed  
and audio is optional.

# Welcome ...



# Overview

- Block 1: Basic Web Technologies
  - TMA01
- Block 2: Web Architectures
  - TMA02
- Block 3: Mobile Content & Applications
  - TMA03
- Block 4: Managing Application Development
- EMA

# Overview: Block 1

- Block 1: Basic Web Technologies
  - Standards, usability, accessibility
  - HTML and CSS, including forms
  - Case study: Open University Running Club (OURC)
  - TMA01

# Overview: Block 2

- Block 2: Web Architectures
  - Architectures: client-server and variations
  - Client-side processing with JavaScript, and validation
  - Server-side processing with PHP, and databases and SQL
  - Case study: Open University Running Club (OURC)
  - A basic web application
  - Using TT284 Server (see Links)
  - TMA02

# Overview: Block 3

- Block 3: Mobile Content & Applications
  - Not yet released
  - Mobile devices, responsive design, device capabilities, client and server storage
  - Case study: Open University Running Club (OURC)
  - TMA03

# Overview: Block 4

Have a look  
at the OURC  
case study

- Block 4: Managing Application Development
  - Not yet released
  - Service availability, managing projects, managing assets, version control, testing and security
  - Case study: Open University Running Club (OURC)

# Breakdown of marks

The three TMAs are equally weighted in their contribution to the continuous assessment score for the module [33% each]

The continuous assessment (TMAs) and the examinable component (EMA) are each worth 50% of your overall module score.

To be sure of a pass result you need to achieve scores of at least 40% in each component.

COMPONENT	WEIGHTING (%)
<b>Continuous assessment</b>	
TMA 01	33
TMA 02	33
TMA 03	33
TMA's Total	100
<b>Overall assessment</b>	
TMAs	50
EMA	50



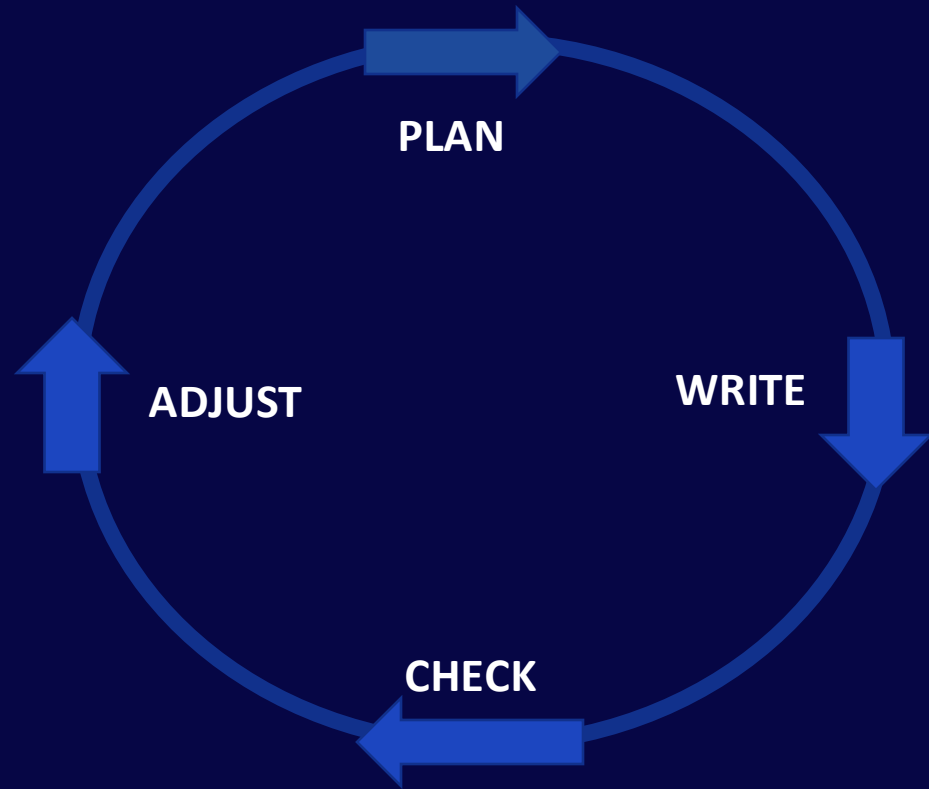
# General guidance

- Aim to keep up with the module schedule
- Look at assignments early
- Balance your time on module theory and practice
- Build references as you study and draft your assignments (OU, 2023)
- Iterate

## References

The Open University (OU) (2023) *Quick guide to Harvard referencing (Cite Them Right)*. Available at: <https://www.open.ac.uk/library/referencing-and-plagiarism/quick-guide-to-harvard-referencing-cite-them-right> (Accessed: 10 October 2023).

# Iterate



*Figure 1: Adaptation of Plan-Do-Check-Adjust (PDCA)*

For background on PDCA, see for example: Foresight University (2019)

# Practical work

- Get set up
  - use a proper programming editor, for example Visual Studio Code (see Links)
  - use Chrome
  - work out folders and file storage and your personal 'workflow'
  - Keep backups (but keep private)
- Ensure you can use the TT284 server for Block 2 in good time
- Be aware that copying/pasting code can mess up the text format

# Block 1...

Basic web technologies

HTML and CSS, and forms

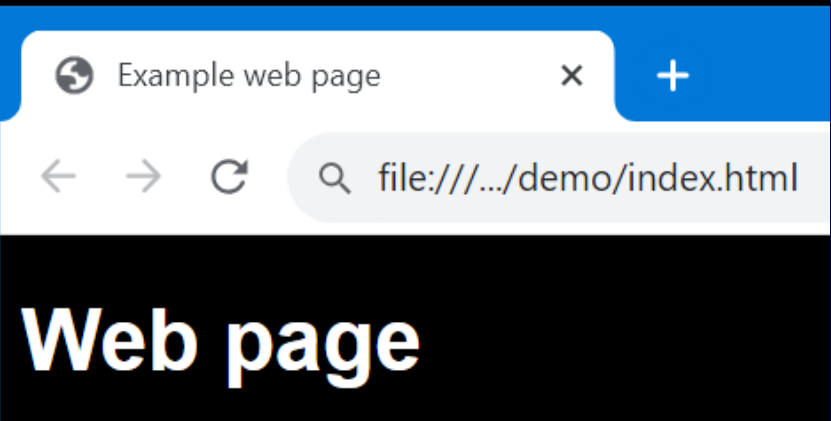
Standards, usability, accessibility

**Practical: HTML and CSS ...**

# A web site

```
▼ demo
  ▼ css
    # styles.css
  <> index.html
```

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Example web page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Web page</h1>
    <section id="main">
      <p class="featured">Welcome to my web page.</p>
      <!-- Link to portfolio -->
      <a href="portfolio.html">See my portfolio</a>
    </section>
  </body>
</html>
```

A screenshot of a web browser window. The title bar shows 'Example web page' with a close button. The address bar shows the file path 'file:///.../demo/index.html'. The page content is a dark blue background with the text 'Web page' in white.

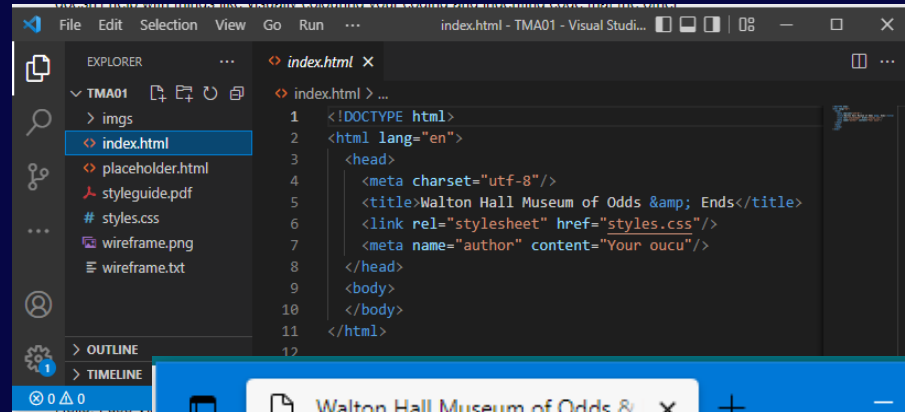
Example web page x +

← → ↻ 🔍 file:///.../demo/index.html

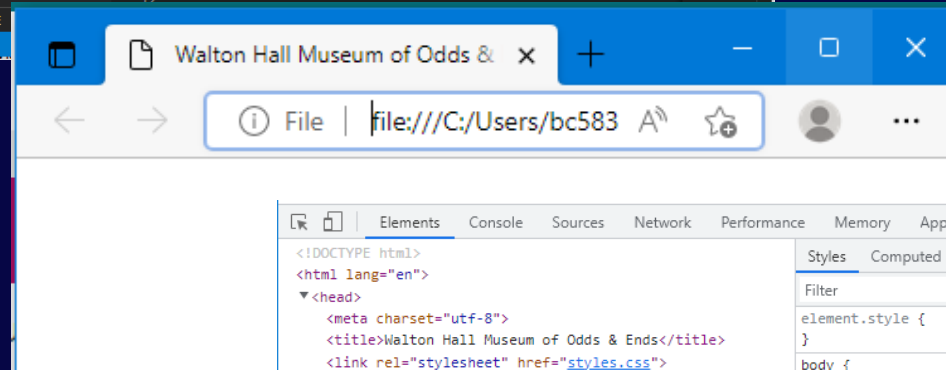
Web page

# Web development

## 1. Code editor

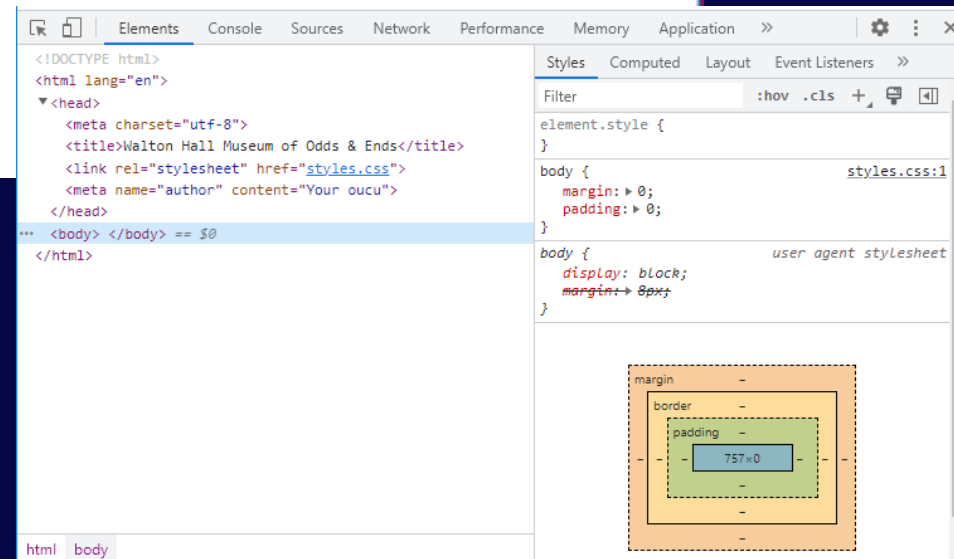


## 2. Running



Right-click,  
Inspect..

## 3. Developer tools



# HTML: Hypertext Markup Language

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Example web page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Web page</h1>
    <section id="main">
      <p class="featured">Welcome to my web page.</p>
      <!-- Link to portfolio -->
      <a href="portfolio.html">See my portfolio</a>
    </section>
  </body>
</html>
```

nested tags

with attributes

Linking stylesheet

using id and class

linking to other  
files



# CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

```
/* styles.css */
body {
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
  background-color: black;
  color: white;
}
h1 {
  margin-bottom: 1.6em;
}
#main {
  width: 75%;
}
.featured {
  font-weight: bold;
}
section#main a {
  color: lightblue;
}
```

box model

selectors

rules  
properties and values

using id (#) and class  
(.)

cascading

combinator selectors

# Developer tools

Right-click,  
Inspect..

## Web page

Welcome to my web page.

[See my portfolio](#)

The screenshot displays the Chrome DevTools interface. The 'Elements' panel on the left shows the HTML structure of the web page, with the `<body>` element selected. The 'Styles' panel on the right shows the default styles for the `body` element, including `font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;` and `background-color: black;`. A tooltip indicates the specificity of the selected style as `(0,0,1)`. The bottom right corner shows a partial view of the 'Box Model' diagram with labels for margin, border, and padding.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head> ... </head>
  <body> == $0
    <h1>Web page</h1>
    <section id="main"> ... </section>
  </body>
</html>
```

Styles

Filter

element.style {  
}

body {  
 font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
 background-color: black;  
 color: white;  
}

body {  
 display: block;  
 margin: 8px;  
}

Specificity: (0,0,1)

margin  
border  
padding

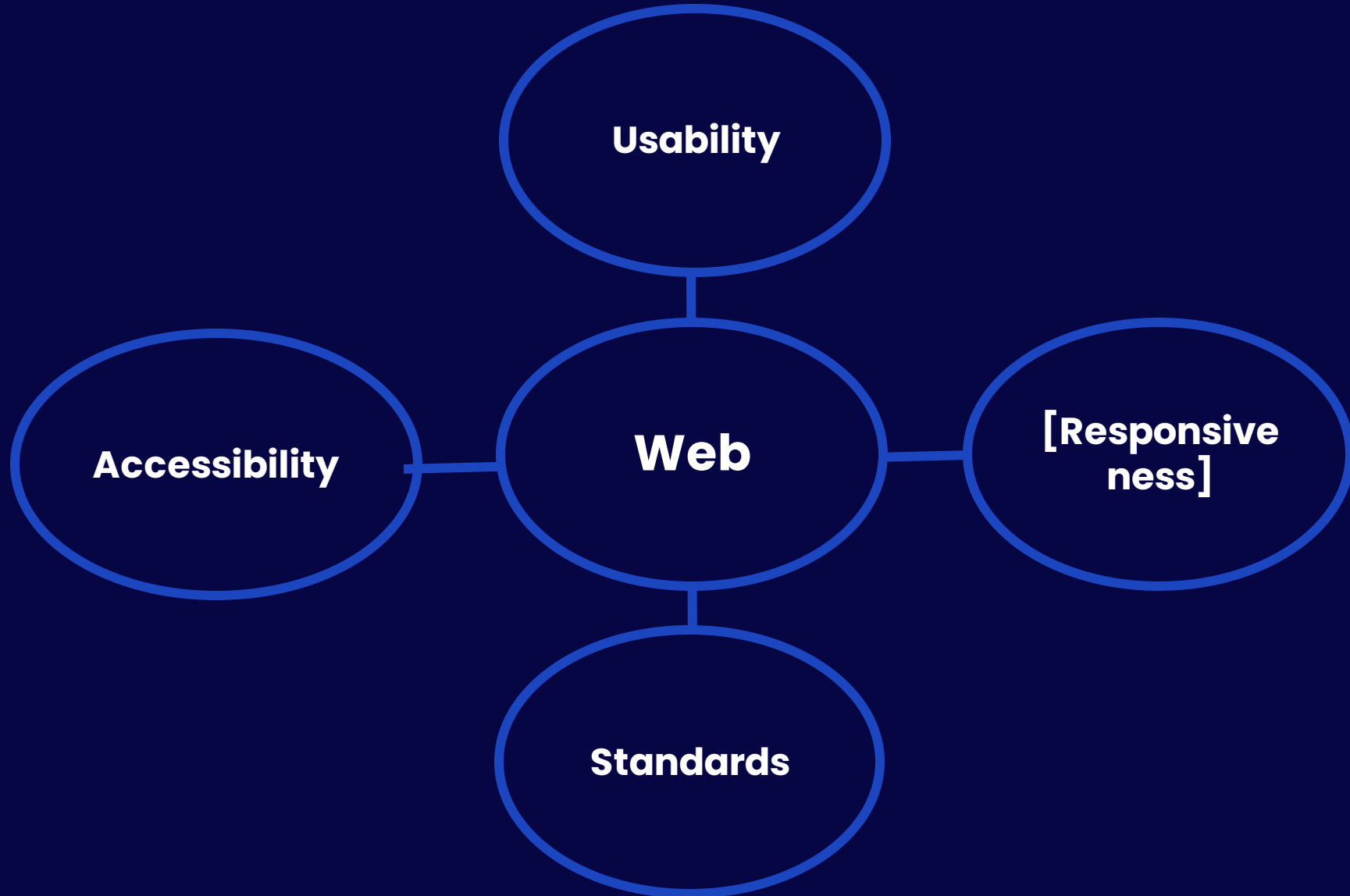
# Layout and positioning

## HTML and CSS

- HTML creates nested elements
- Elements follow 'normal flow' unless changed
- `<div>` defaults to 'block' display; `<span>` to 'inline' display
- HTML elements are given id's and/or classes for CSS to reference
- Some CSS layout-related properties:
  - `display`: block | inline | ...
  - `position`: static | relative | absolute | fixed | ... (with top | left | ...)
  - `float`: left | right
  - `text-align`: left | center | right
  - `margin`: ...
  - `width` / `height`: ...
- CSS values can be relative (e.g. 33% or 1em) or absolute (e.g. 0px) or keyword (e.g. auto)
- Tables are for information presentation, not layout (cf. Accessibility)
- More advanced options [optional]: Flex, Grid
- For info: Responsive design uses CSS `@media` 'queries' to target different screen sizes [coming later]
- Other points?

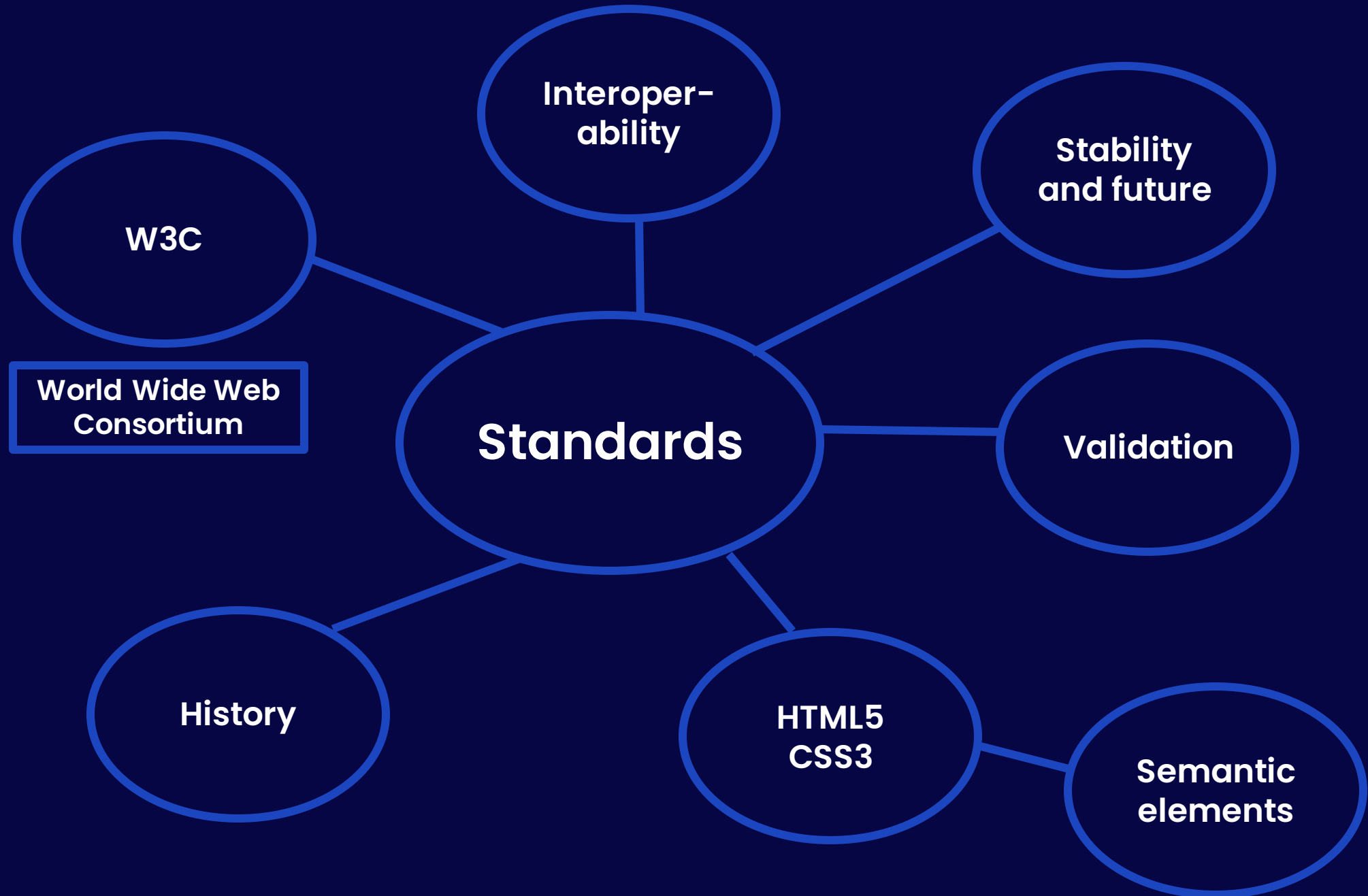
Keep it  
simple

# Block 1 concepts



# Block 1 concepts

Standards	"protocols and guidelines ...of the Web" (W3C, 2023)
Usability	"How easy user interfaces are to use" (Nielson, in Briggs and McIntyre, 2023a)
Accessibility	Web technologies made "so that people with disabilities can use them" (W3C, in Briggs and McIntyre, 2023b)
[Responsiveness]	"The scalability and responsiveness of any web application" (Briggs and McIntyre, 2023c)





Design

Site  
structure

- linear
- tutorial
- web
- hierarchical
- cluster
- catalogue
- hybrid.

*Site  
structures  
(OU, 2022d)*

Usability

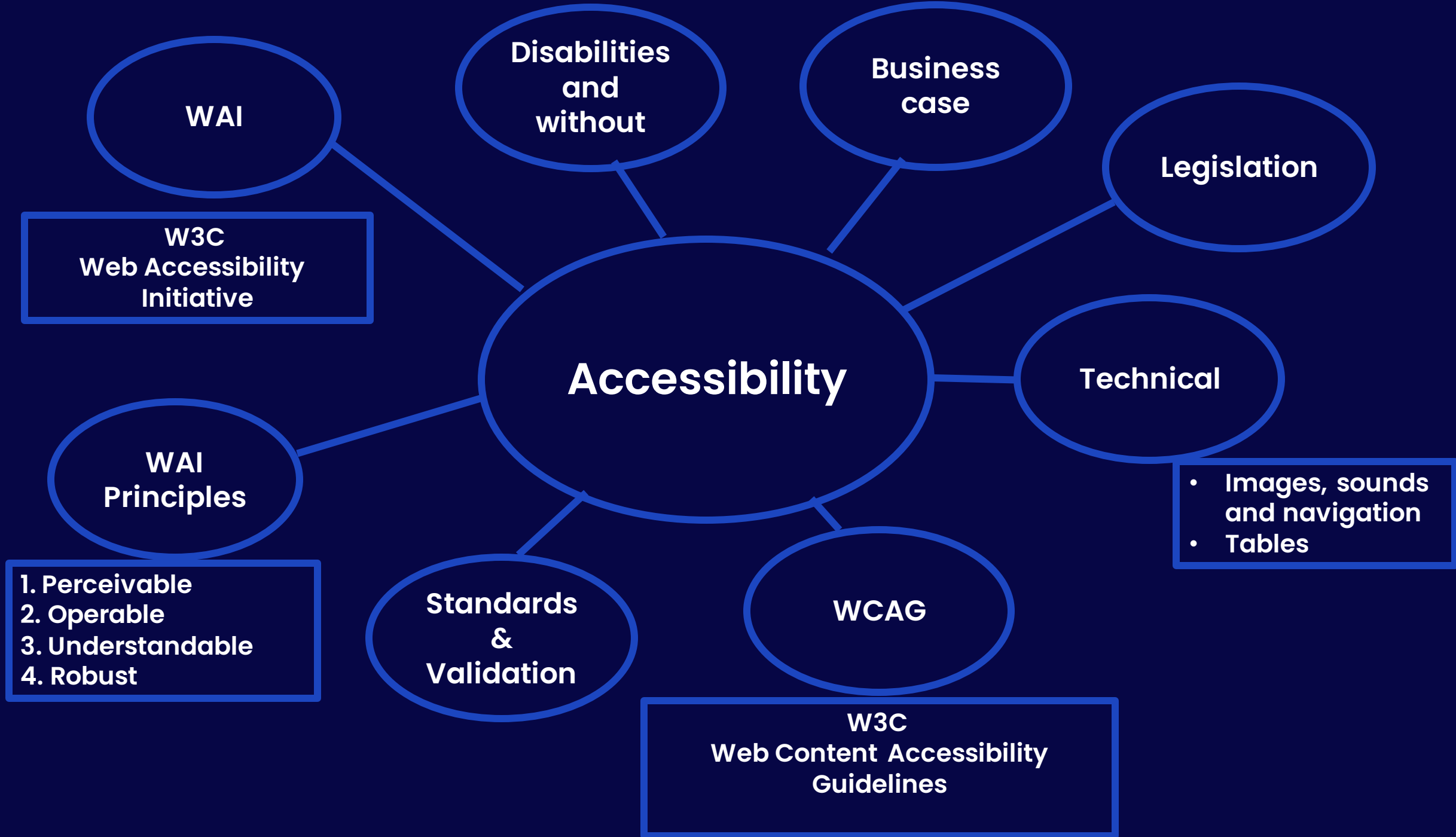
Site  
planning

Quality  
attributes  
(Nielson,  
2012)

- Learnability
- Efficiency
- Memorability
- Errors
- Satisfaction

Browser  
real  
estate

Visitors





# Links

- TT284 Module website
  - Material, Resources, Assessments, Forums, Tutorials
  - Block 1, Part 2: 6.1 Web Developer tools for Google Chrome
  - Guide to TT284 Server Accounts
    - <https://oucu.tt284.open.ac.uk> with your 'oucu' from your profile
- Visual Studio Code – <https://code.visualstudio.com>
- Slides and files: <https://github.com/thebrentc-ou/tt284-intro>

# Tutorials

- See Tutorials tab on module website
- Recommended:  
Report writing, references and study skills [Recorded – Live Event]  
16 Oct – 19:30 – 21:00

# References and further reading

- Foresight University (2019) *Shewhart-Deming's Learning and Quality Cycle*. Available at: <https://www.foresightguide.com/shewhart-and-deming/> (Accessed: 10 October 2023).
- Nielsen, J. (2012) *Usability 101: Introduction to Usability*. Available at: <https://www.nngroup.com/articles/usability-101-introduction-to-usability/> (Accessed: 10 October 2023).
- Briggs, D. and McIntyre, D. (2023a) '3 Usability of websites – Survival of the easiest'. *TT284: Web technologies*. Available at: <https://learn2.open.ac.uk/mod/oucontent/view.php?id=2185741&printable=1#section2> (Accessed: 10 October 2023).
- Briggs, D. and McIntyre, D. (2023b) '3 The Web Accessibility Initiative'. *TT284: Web technologies*. Available at: <https://learn2.open.ac.uk/mod/oucontent/view.php?id=2185742&printable=1#section2> (Accessed: 10 October 2023).
- Briggs, D. and McIntyre, D. (2023c) '5.2 Dynamic web content'. *TT284: Web technologies*. Available at: <https://learn2.open.ac.uk/mod/oucontent/view.php?id=2185739&printable=1#section4.2> (Accessed: 10 October 2023).
- Briggs, D. and McIntyre, D. (2023d) '8 Different site structures'. *TT284: Web technologies*. Available at: <https://learn2.open.ac.uk/mod/oucontent/view.php?id=2185741&printable=1#section7> (Accessed: 10 October 2023).
- W3C (2023) *Our mission*. Available at: <https://www.w3.org/mission/> (Accessed 10 October 2023).

# Thank you

## Questions?

