

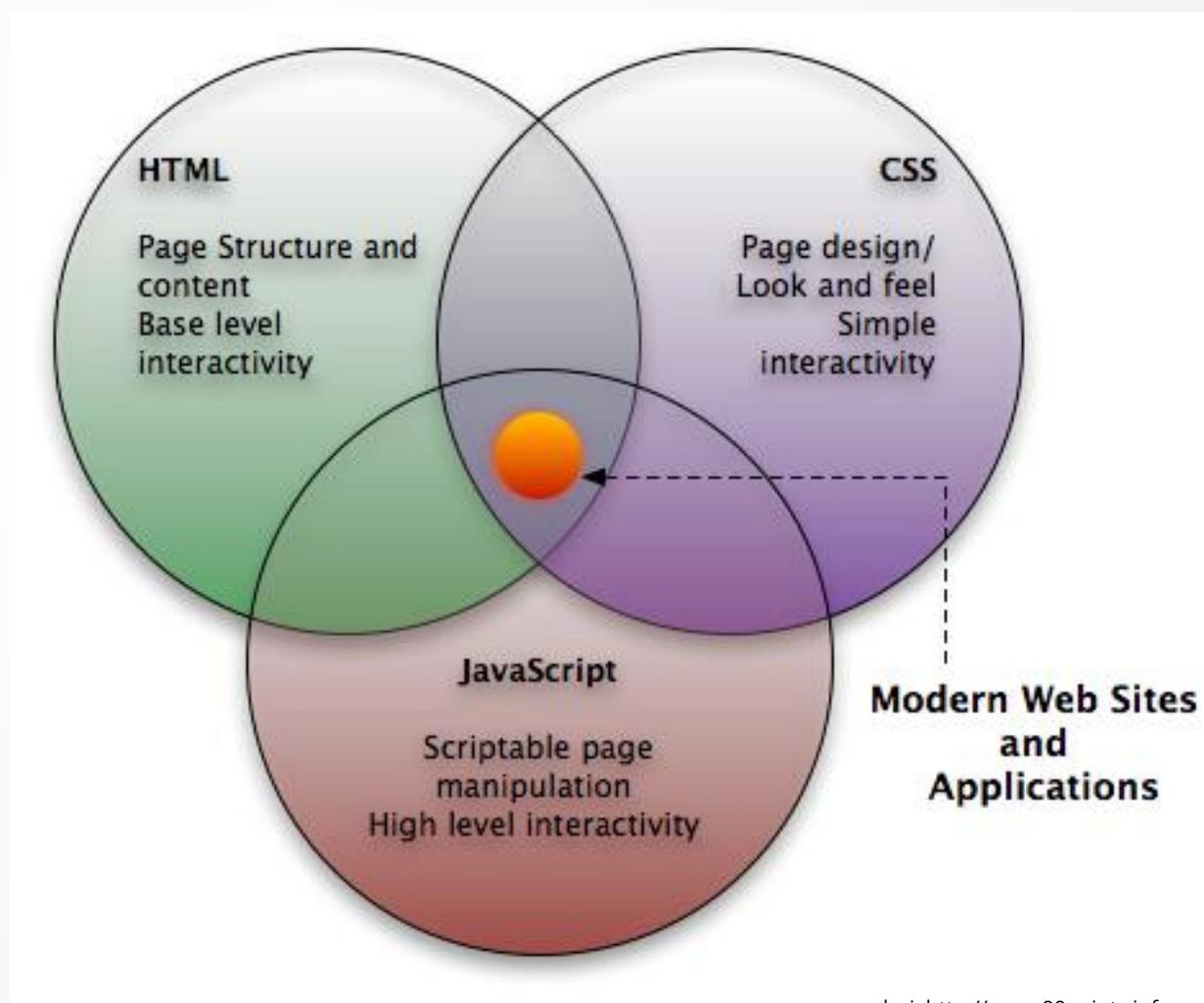
Development of Internet Applications

HTML and CSS

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HTML and CSS

- Development of web pages
 - Structure
 - Content
 - Look and feel
 - Functionality



HTML

- HyperText Markup Language
 - Markup language for creating of hypertexts – WWW pages
 - Based on universal markup language SGML
 - Standard W3C.
 - Current version 5.0, version 5.1 will be ready next soon.
 - Web/HTML pages are plain text documents.
 - Desktop and mobile application development (QT, Universal Windows Apps, PhoneGap, Cordova)

HTML tags

<!-- ... -->

<p> ... </p>

Open tag

Close tag

**<a href="http://" ... **

attribute

Value of the
attribute

Self closing tag

HTML structure

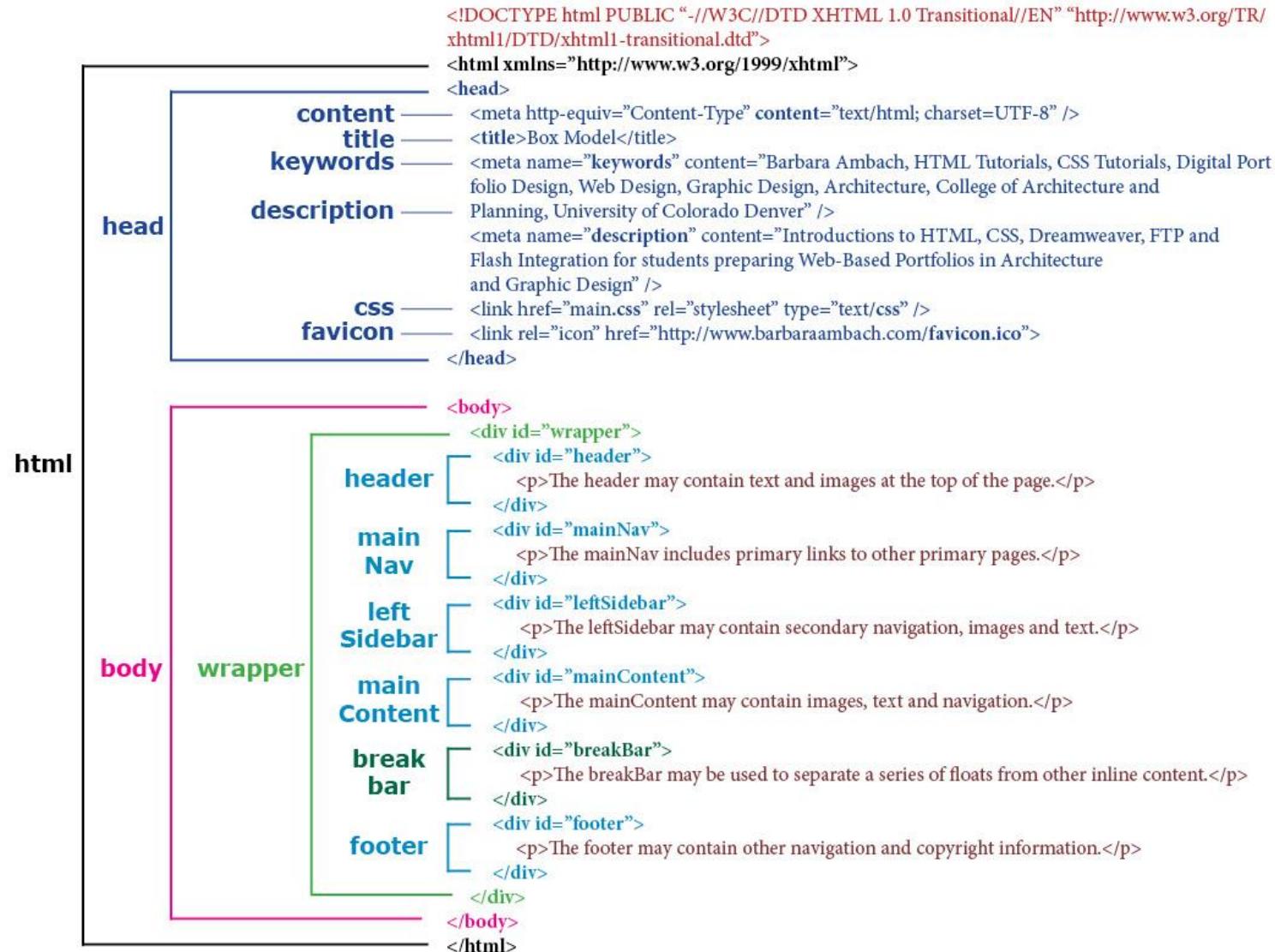
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <!-- this is comment -->
    <head>
        <title>Title of the page</title>
    </head>
    <!-- body of document -->
    <body>
        <h1>Headline</h1>
        <p>Body of the document</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Root element of a
HTML document

header

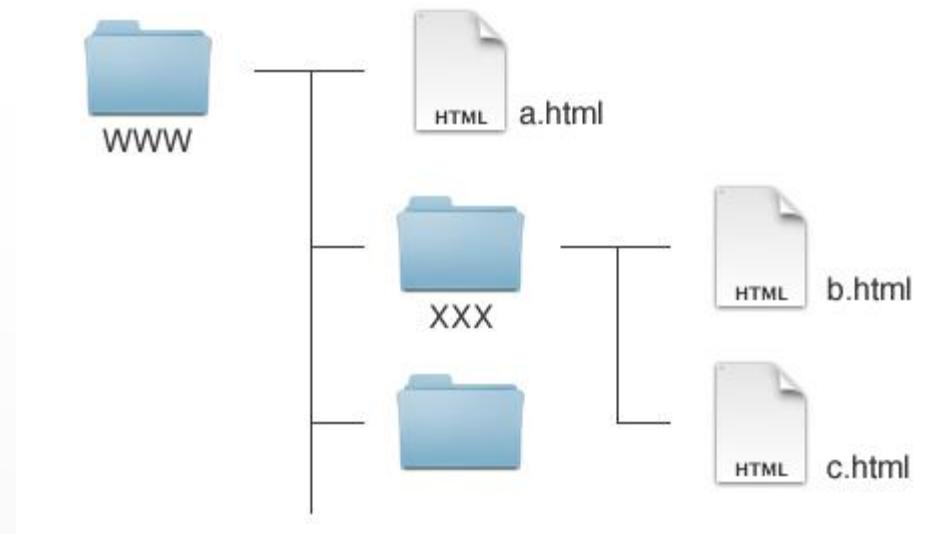
body

(X)HTML structure



References in HTML

- References, images, external styles, external JavaScripts, etc.
- Absolute URL – http://, /
- Relative path - ./, ../, a.jpg, images/a.jpg



XHTML

- Extensible HyperText Markup Language
- HTML closer to XML, more strict requirements to code creation
- Restrictions:
 - Only pair tags
 - All values of parameters need to be quoted
 - No crossing
 - Small caps
 - XML prolog, etc.
- Version (standards W3C):
 - XHTML 1.0 transitional
 - XHTML 1.0 strict
 - XHTML 1.1
 - XHTML 2.0
- No longer in development!

```
<p>    </p>
<br />

```

XHTML

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html
    PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html>
    <!-- this is comment -->
    <head>
        <title>Title of the page</title>
    </head>
    <!-- document body -->
    <body>
        <h1>Headline</h1>
        <p>This is body</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

XML prolog

DOCTYPE specification

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

- Cascading Style Sheets
- It can separate content and structure (semantic) of a document from its graphic appearance.
- CSS allows define visual appearance and behavior of HTML/XHTML tags.
- CSS interpretation significantly depends on specific web browser
- „One content“ can apply several different CSS styles.
- Current version is CSS3.

Location of styles

- In standalone file
- In header of HTML document
- In an element tag (using attribute style)

CSS rules

selector

```
a.link:hover {  
    color: #ff0000;
```

declaration

}

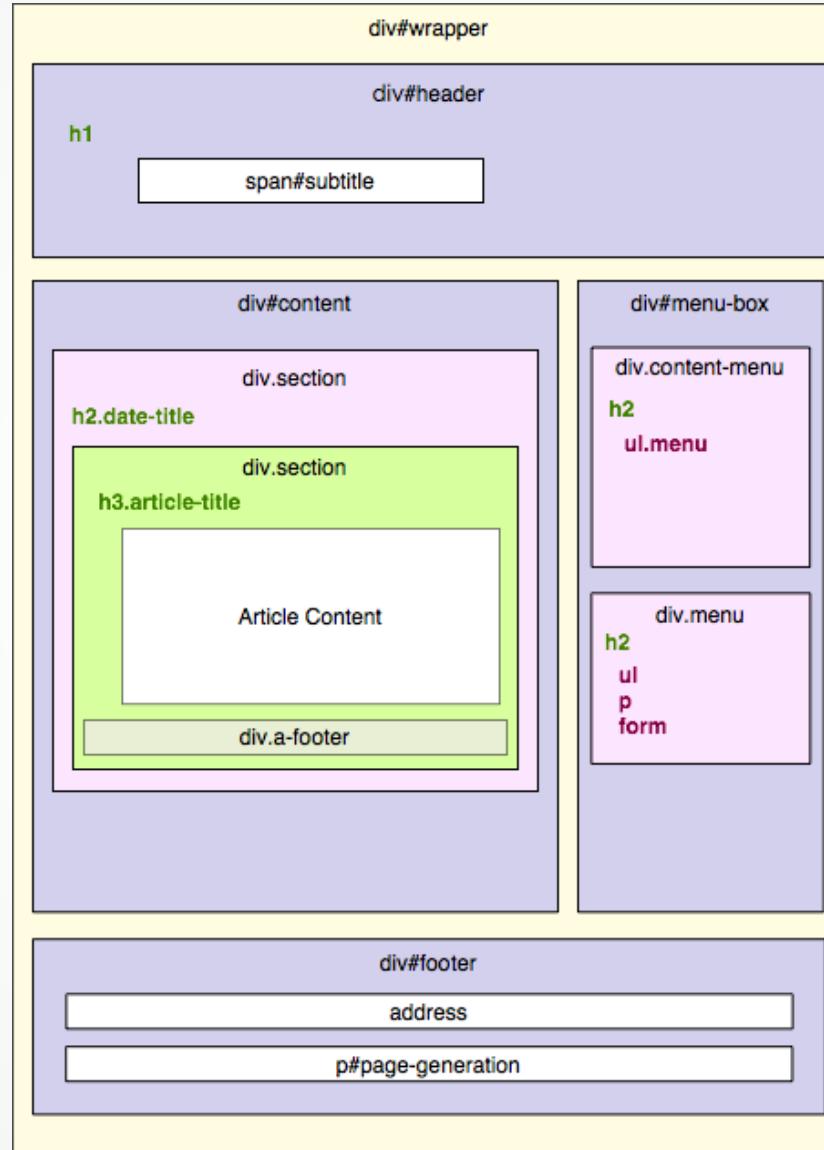
property

value

CSS

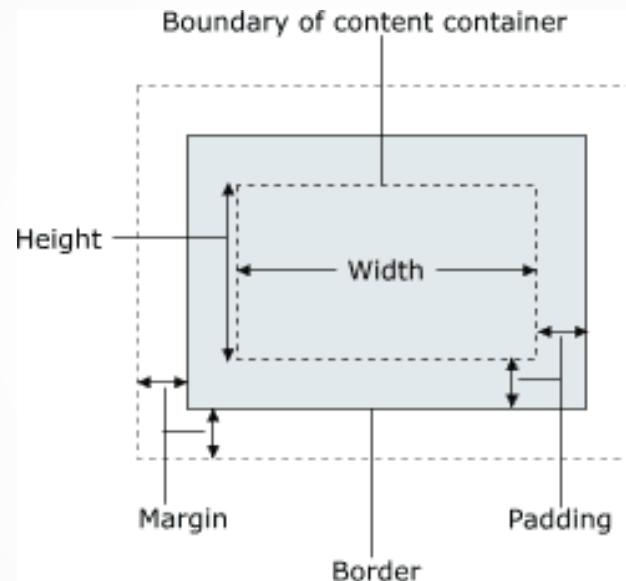
```
h1 {  
    margin: 5px; /* margin width 5 pixels */  
    font-size: 12pt /* font size 12 points */  
}  
  
p .odstavec {  
    text-align: center; /* centered text */  
    line-height: 10pt; /* height of the line 10 points */  
}  
  
#header{}  
  
.without-margin{}  
  
div#menu li a {}  
  
.text a:hover {}  
  
div.text p strong {}
```

CSS and HTML structure



CSS and HTML

- Block vs. Inline elements
- Values (colors, size, enumerations, functions, references)
- Box model



- Multiple declaration

padding: 1px 2px 5px 10px;



HTML/XHTML

- Validation – validation of syntax rules
 - <http://validator.w3.org/>

Example: <https://validator.w3.org/nu/?doc=http%3A%2F%2Fgizmodo.com%2F>

- Development
 - WYSIWYG
 - Direct writing of HTML/XHTML code
 - Content management systems

DOM - Document Object Model

- Cross-platform and language-independent convention for representing and interacting with objects in HTML, XHTML, and XML documents.
- Tree structure built from HTML.
- Accessible using API - node selection, creation, modification and deletion.
- Used by modern browsers for internal representation of web page structure.

Wireframe, Prototype and Mockup

- <http://www.slideshare.net/mtreder/wireframing-prototyping-mockuping>

