

Development of Internet Applications

HTML 5 and CSS3

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What is HTML5?

- HTML5 is the direction the web is heading – the future of web applications and development
- HTML5 is cross-platform
- HTML5 is not just a marketing brand
- HTML5 is not XML
- HTML5 is not enough for everything
- HTML5 is not final yet and never will be

<https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/>



History HTML5

- 1991 – HTML tags
- 1999 – HTML 4.01
- 2000 – XHTML 1.0 – The Future of the Web
- 2002 – XHTML 2.0
- 2004 – GENERAL GROUP
- Working Group on Web Hypertext Application Technology
- Individuals from Apple, Google, Mozilla, Opera
- 2007 – Principles of HTML design, HTML5 design
- 2009 – W3C discontinues XHTML 2.0 and focuses on HTML5
- 2012 – W3C candidate recommendation
- 2014 – W3C Recommendation – HTML 5.0
- 2016 – W3C Recommendation – HTML 5.1
- HTML Living Standards (WHATWG, W3C)

<http://html5please.com/>, <http://caniuse.com/>

What HTML5 offers

- HTML5 = HTML + CSS + JS
- A more direct and simple approach to the site description
- Openness and clear interpretation – rather than input specifications, the output specification is addressed
 - New possibilities
 - User interaction
 - Visualization and multimedia
 - Use of hardware resources
 - Semantic Web
- HTML5 and XHTML
- Closer binding, elements from XHTML, there is still the XHTML 2 specification, but technically it is a finished path

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Google Developers website with sections for 'Web', 'Fundamentals', 'Tools', 'Updates', and 'Case Studies'. Below the navigation is a search bar and a link to 'VÝSTAVY SLUŽBY'. The main content area features a blue header 'Build next generation web experiences.' followed by a message about progressive web apps training. There are three main sections: 'Web Fundamentals' (with a monitor icon), 'Tools' (with a wrench icon), and 'Updates' (with a circular arrow icon). Each section has a brief description and a 'Read more' link.

Learn How to Develop the Next Generation of Applications for the Web

The average user visits more than 100 websites on their mobile device every month, and expectations for speed and quality are higher than ever. These resources can help you supercharge your new or existing project with the next generation of web technologies in order to deliver fast, secure, and performant content to any screen.



<https://developers.google.com/web/>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Chrome Experiments website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Chrome Experiments' (dropdown), 'About', 'News & Events', a search bar, and a 'SUBMIT EXPERIMENT' button. Below the navigation is a section titled 'Creative code for the web.' with a 'Read more' link. The main feature is 'FEATURED EXPERIMENTS' with two examples: 'RADIO GARDEN' (by Studio Puckey in collaboration with Moovikr) and 'THE POLYGON SHREDDER' (by Jaume Sanchez). At the bottom, there's a footer with links for 'About', 'HTML', 'CSS', 'JavaScript', 'Blog', 'Learn', 'Explore', 'Patterns', and 'Case studies', along with a note about modern web experiences and a link to the 'WebDev Insights Community'.

<https://experiments.withgoogle.com/chrome>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the web.dev website. It features a large heading 'Building a better web, together' with a subtext about helping users build beautiful, accessible, fast, and secure websites. Below this is a graphic of a box containing various web development icons like a laptop, a smartphone, and a gear. At the bottom, there's a 'About web.dev' link.

<https://web.dev>

HTML5 DOCTYPE

HTML5

- <!DOCTYPE html>

XHTML 1.0 Transitional

- <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

Script, style and link - attribute type

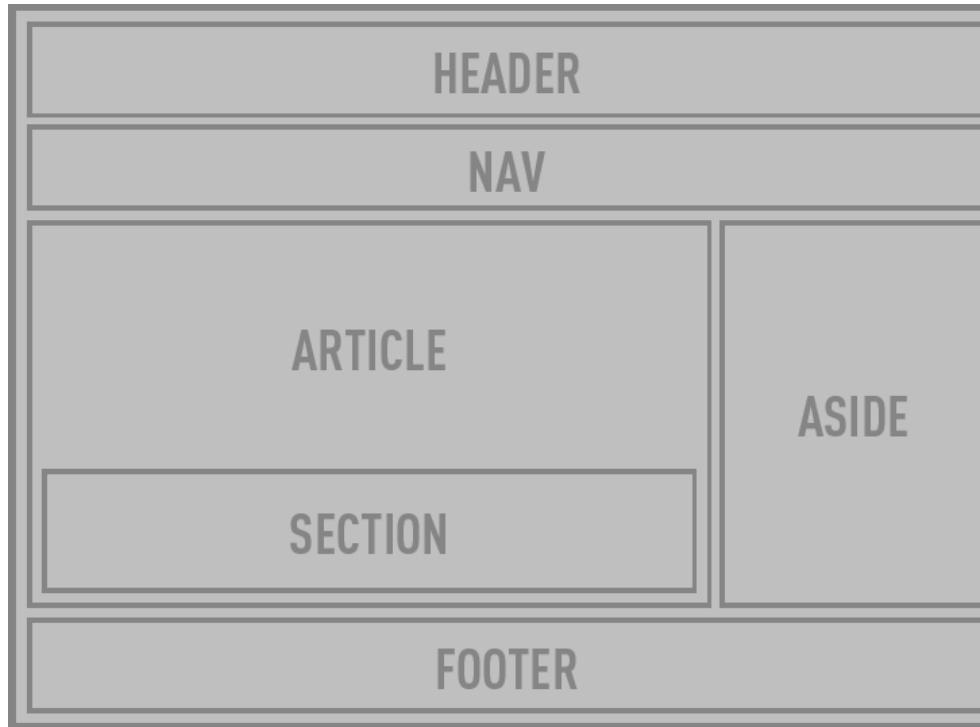
HTML5

- <script>
// Code here.
</script>

XHTML 1.0 Transitional

- <script type="text/javascript">
/* <![CDATA[*/
// Code here.
/*]]> */
</script>

Structural elements



New elements

- METER
- PROGRESS
- DETAILS & SUMMARY
- TIME
- COMMAND
- DATAGRID
- DATALIST
- OUTPUT
- RUBY
- ADDRESS
- SECTION
- HGROUP
- MENU

New form controls

- <input type="date" />
- <input type="datetime" />
- <input type="email" />
- <input type="month" />
- <input type="number" />
- <input type="range" />
- <input type="tel" />
- <input type="time" />
- <input type="url" />

Including integrated validation and input method (e.g. for mobile devices)

Multiple upload

<http://nativeformelements.com/>

HTML 5 Form Elements

Email:	this@that.com
URL:	www.example.com
Telephone:	
Password:	
Number:	1234567890
Range:	0 to 100
Date:	dd. mm. rrrr
Month:	---- ----
Week:	--. týden, ----
Time:	--:--
Datetime:	
Datetime-local:	dd. mm. rrrr --:--
Search:	
Color:	#000000

Multimedia

```
<video controls>
    <source src="test.mp4" />
    <source src="test.ogg" />
</video>
```

- Native browser player
- Format issues
 - H.264/H.265 – IE, Chrome, Safari
 - OGG – Firefox, Opera
 - WebM/VP8 – Google, Mozilla, Adobe
- Similarly for the audio element

Canvas & SVG

Canvas

- Drawing canvas
- With Javascript, it is possible to easily draw 2D bitmap graphics
- setTimeout/RequestAnimationFrame performance issue
- 3D is not included, solves e.g. WebGL

SVG

- Vector image format with XML-based description
- Access similar to a DOM, so everything is modifiable directly

Microdata and Custom data attributes

Microdata

- The successor to microformats, the goal is to insert clear semantics into the page
- Itemscope, itemtype, and itemprop attributes
- Linking to dictionaries www.schema.org

```
<li itemscope itemtype="http://data-vocabulary.org/Breadcrumb">
    <a href="http://www.example.com/" itemprop="url">
        <span itemprop="title">Example.com</span>
    </a>
</li>
```

Data attributes

- You can insert your own attributes correctly anywhere – prefix: **data-**
- Access using dataset variables (dash-style -> camelCase)

API (JavaScript)

- It is based on ECMAScript 5
- Other versions ECMAScript 6, 7, ... 10(2019), ... (classes, etc.)
- Classes, asynchronous programming, etc.
- Asynchronous script loading
- Possibility to use DataURI – embedded Base64 data instead of source as a link

Problem with standardization and browser-dependent development – what is specified and what is implemented

<https://tc39.github.io/ecma262/>

API (HTML5)

- Drag and drop – attribute draggable
- Content modification – attribute contenteditable
- GeoLocation
- Offline mode – storage, cache manifest, service worker
- Web Sockets – two-way communication at the HTTP protocol level
- Web Workers – variant of background threads, without access to the DOM, based on messages
- Cross-document communication – messages
- Storage – simple storage and database

<https://html5test.com/>

CSS3

- Natural HTML5 addition
- Basically, everything can be styled, including video, audio or canvas elements
- Still in development <http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/current-work>
- Layout options
 - grid, flexbox, responsive design
- Media Queries
 - @media screen and (min-width: 600px) and (max-width: 900px)
- New selectors and pseudoselectors
 - :nth-child(N), :first-of-type

CSS3

- Colors – opacity, rgba, hsl/a, gradients
- Background – background dimensions, multiple backgrounds
- Borders – border colors, image for the border, round corners, shadows
- Text – text wrap/shortening, shading, column typesetting, custom fonts (otf, eot, ttf)
- Transformations (also in 3D) – rotation, scale, skew, shift
- Transitions and animations