

Lecture 11

*408/508 Computational
Techniques for Linguists*

Today

- New topic:
 - start with html5
 - html
 - css
 - javascript
 - *leading to building your own webserver*

Browser

- Nowadays browsers are very powerful in their own right (can compute locally, not just communicate with a webserver)



CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics)

- cf. HTML5 canvas

Javascript

- *programming language*

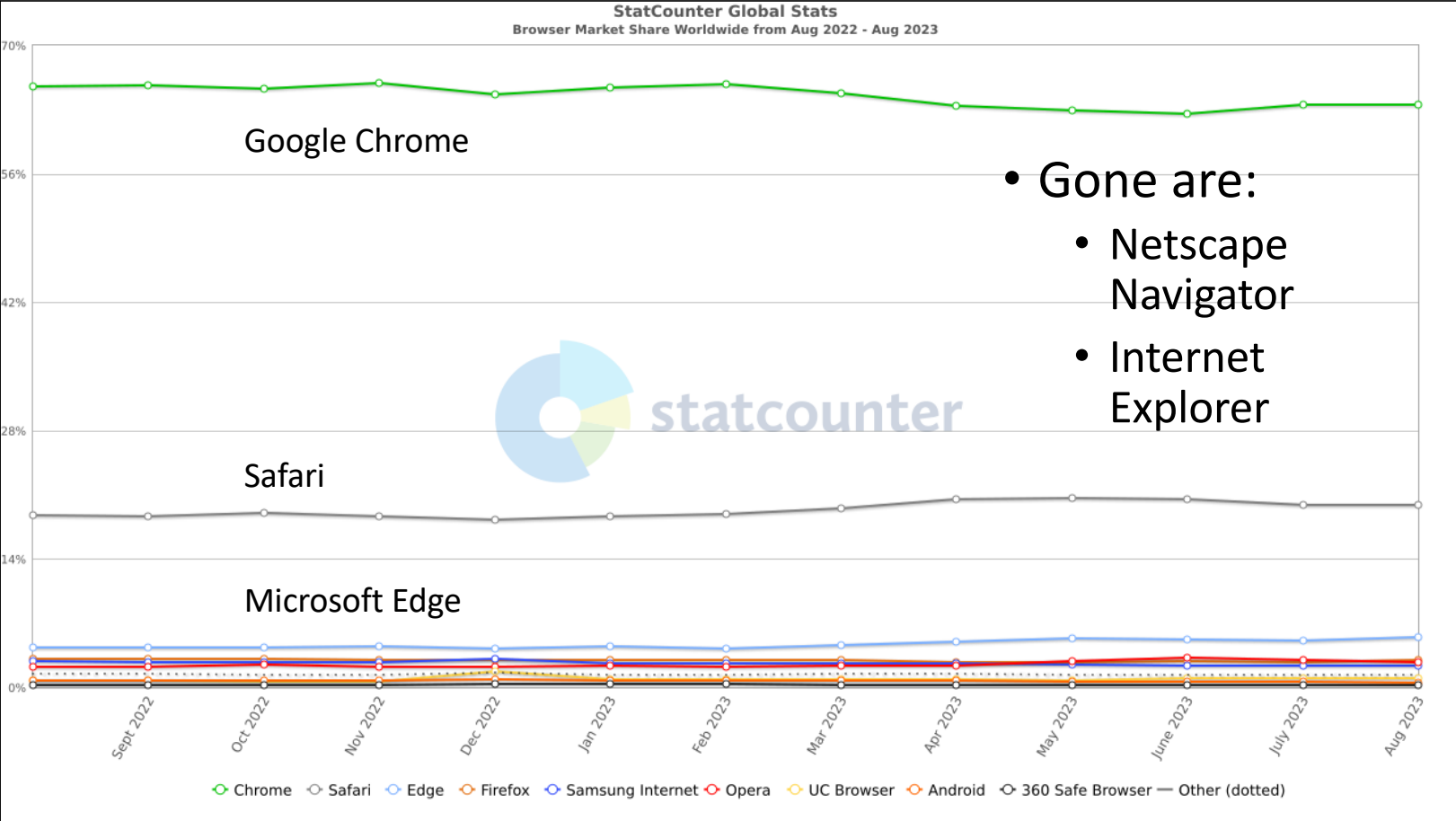
DOM (Domain Object Model)

- *programmatic access to documents*

Websockets

- An API to interact with regular programs

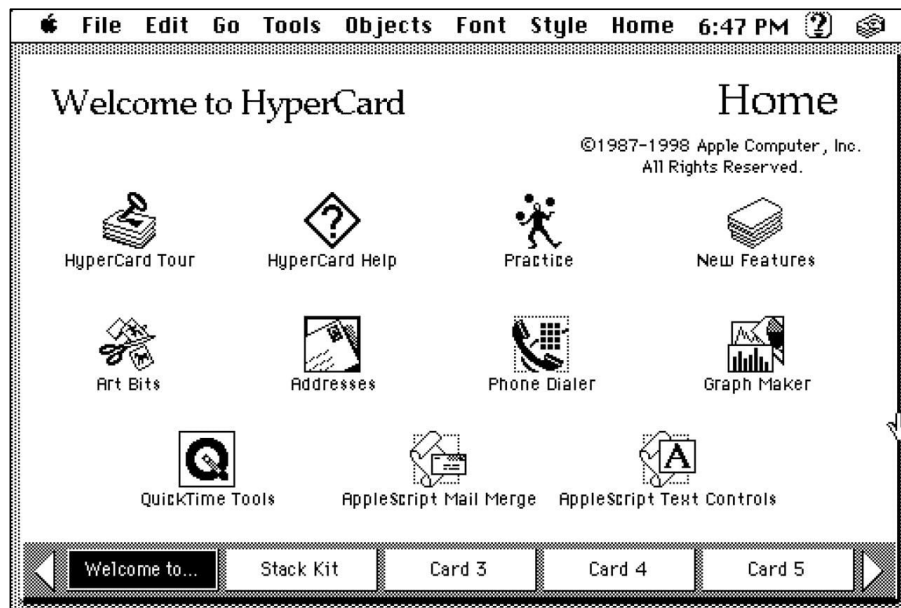
Browsers



HTML

- HTML: Hypertext Markup Language
 - Web browser: can read and render pages written in HTML
 - **currently:** HTML5
- What is "hypertext"?
 - linked content (Nelson, 1963)
 - nowadays: selected text/images/video can have arbitrary associated actions
- Hypercard for the Macintosh (1987)
- World Wide Web (WWW) (1992)
 - World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

Hypercard



- Before WWW
 - 1987
 - card stack with links
- Myst
 - 1993
 - a computer game
 - developed using Hypercard

World's first webpage

World Wide Web

The WorldWideWeb (W3) is a wide-area [hypermedia](#) information retrieval initiative aiming to give universal access to a large universe of documents.

Everything there is online about W3 is linked directly or indirectly to this document, including an [executive summary](#) of the project, [Mailing lists](#) , [Policy](#) , November's [W3 news](#) , [Frequently Asked Questions](#) .

[What's out there?](#)

Pointers to the world's online information, [subjects](#) , [W3 servers](#), etc.

[Help](#)

on the browser you are using

[Software Products](#)

A list of W3 project components and their current state. (e.g. [Line Mode](#) ,X11 [Viola](#) , [NeXTStep](#) , [Servers](#) , [Tools](#) , [Mail robot](#) , [Library](#) .)

[Technical](#)

Details of protocols, formats, program internals etc

[Bibliography](#)

Paper documentation on W3 and references.

[People](#)

A list of some people involved in the project.

[History](#)

A summary of the history of the project.

[How can I help ?](#)

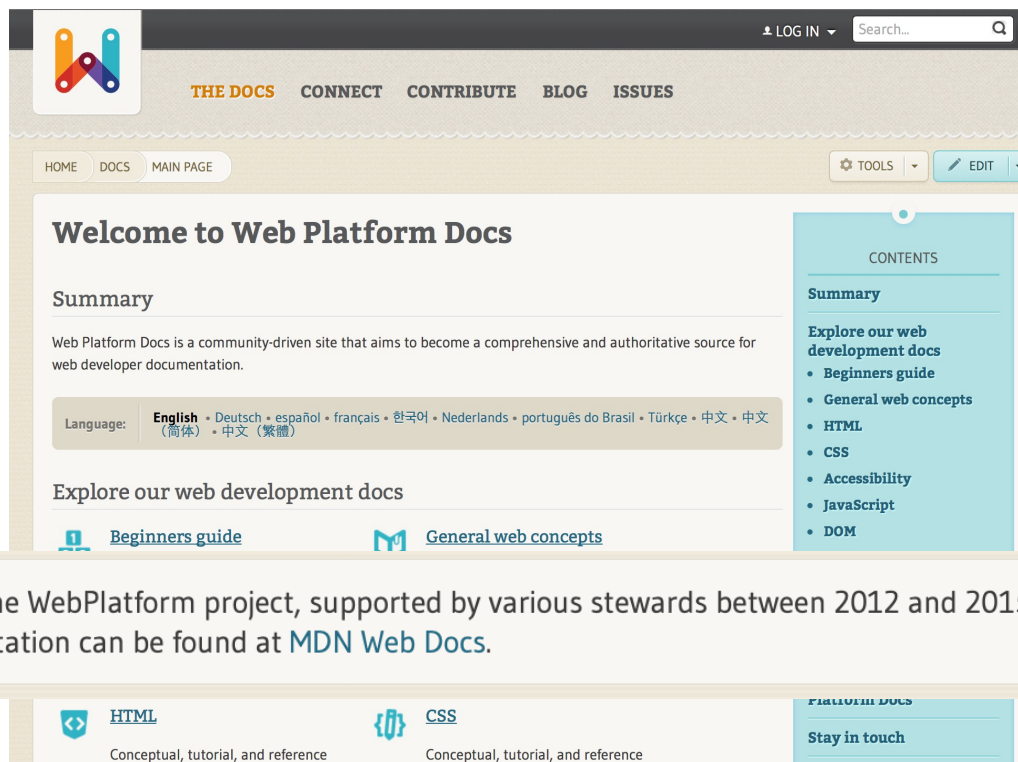
If you would like to support the web..

[Getting code](#)

Getting the code by [anonymous FTP](#) , etc.

- At CERN:
 - August 6 1991
 - by Tim Berners-Lee
- Notice:
 - text, no graphics
 - no fancy fonts
 - no sidebars
 - no advertising
 - no Javascript

Reference



<https://webplatform.github.io>

Now deprecated...

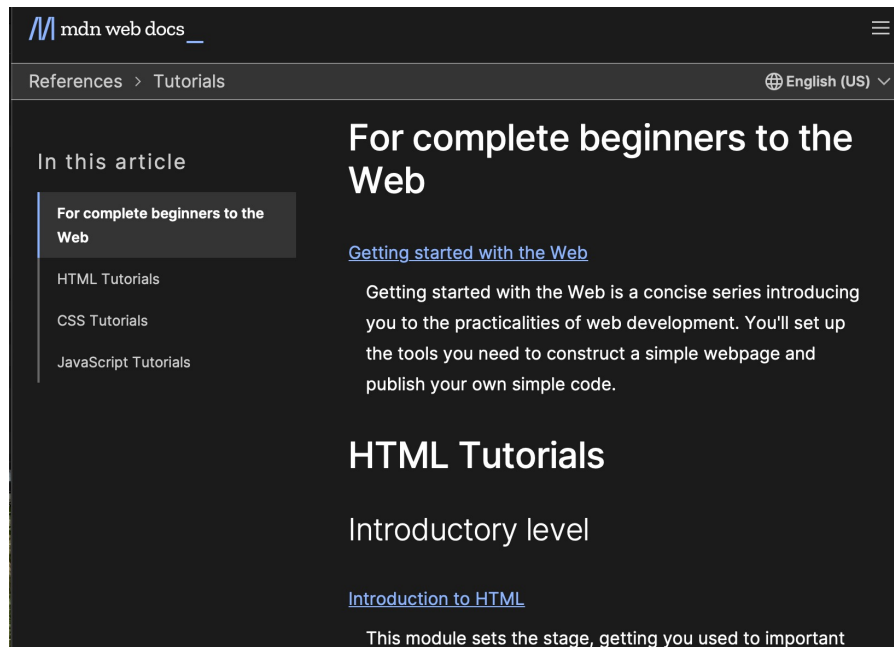
Notice: The WebPlatform project, supported by various stewards between 2012 and 2015, has been **discontinued**. This site is now available on [github](#). New documentation can be found at [MDN Web Docs](#).

MDN

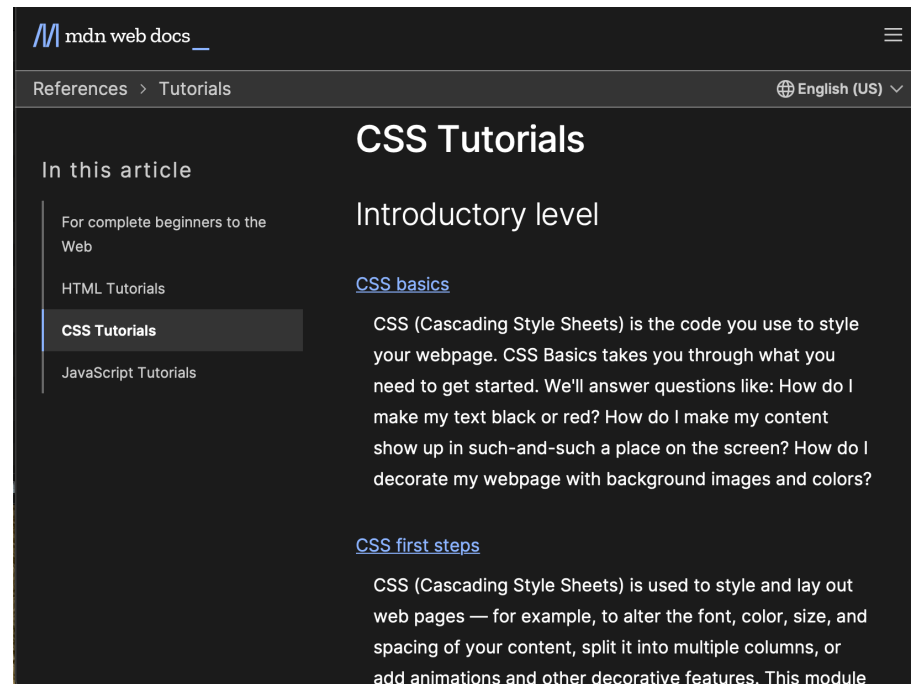


Reference

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Tutorials>



The screenshot shows the MDN Web Docs page for "For complete beginners to the Web". The page has a dark theme. At the top left is the MDN logo and "mdn web docs". The breadcrumb "References > Tutorials" is visible. A language selector shows "English (US)". On the left, an "In this article" sidebar lists "For complete beginners to the Web" (highlighted), "HTML Tutorials", "CSS Tutorials", and "JavaScript Tutorials". The main content area features the title "For complete beginners to the Web" and a sub-section "HTML Tutorials" with the heading "Introductory level". A link "Introduction to HTML" is provided, followed by a short paragraph: "This module sets the stage, getting you used to important".



The screenshot shows the MDN Web Docs page for "CSS Tutorials". The page has a dark theme. At the top left is the MDN logo and "mdn web docs". The breadcrumb "References > Tutorials" is visible. A language selector shows "English (US)". On the left, an "In this article" sidebar lists "For complete beginners to the Web", "HTML Tutorials", "CSS Tutorials" (highlighted), and "JavaScript Tutorials". The main content area features the title "CSS Tutorials" and a sub-section "Introductory level" with a link "CSS basics". The text describes CSS as code used to style webpages and lists questions like "How do I make my text black or red?". Below this is a link "CSS first steps" and a paragraph: "CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style and lay out web pages — for example, to alter the font, color, size, and spacing of your content, split it into multiple columns, or add animations and other decorative features. This module".

Reference

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Tutorials>

The screenshot shows the MDN Web Docs interface for the 'CSS Challenges' article. The breadcrumb trail is 'References > Tutorials'. The page title is 'CSS Challenges' with an external link icon. The main heading is 'Advanced level' with a sub-heading 'Using CSS transforms'. The text describes applying rotation, skewing, scaling, and translation using CSS. There are also links for 'CSS transitions' and 'Canvas tutorial'.

mdn web docs

References > Tutorials English (US)

[CSS Challenges](#)

In this article

Flex your CSS skills, and see where you need more practice.

For complete beginners to the Web

- HTML Tutorials
- CSS Tutorials**
- JavaScript Tutorials

Advanced level

[Using CSS transforms](#)

Apply rotation, skewing, scaling, and translation using CSS.

[CSS transitions](#)

CSS transitions provide a way to animate changes to CSS properties, instead of having the changes take effect instantly.

[Canvas tutorial](#)

Learn how to draw graphics using scripting using the canvas element.

The screenshot shows the MDN Web Docs interface for the 'JavaScript Tutorials' article. The breadcrumb trail is 'References > Tutorials'. The page title is 'JavaScript Tutorials'. The main heading is 'Introductory level' with a sub-heading 'JavaScript first steps'. The text describes the first JavaScript module, covering fundamental questions and practical experience. There is also a link for 'JavaScript building blocks'.

mdn web docs

References > Tutorials English (US)

JavaScript Tutorials

In this article

Introductory level

[JavaScript first steps](#)

In our first JavaScript module, we first answer some fundamental questions such as "what is JavaScript?", "what does it look like?", and "what can it do?", before moving on to taking you through your first practical experience of writing JavaScript. After that, we discuss some key JavaScript features in detail, such as variables, strings, numbers and arrays.

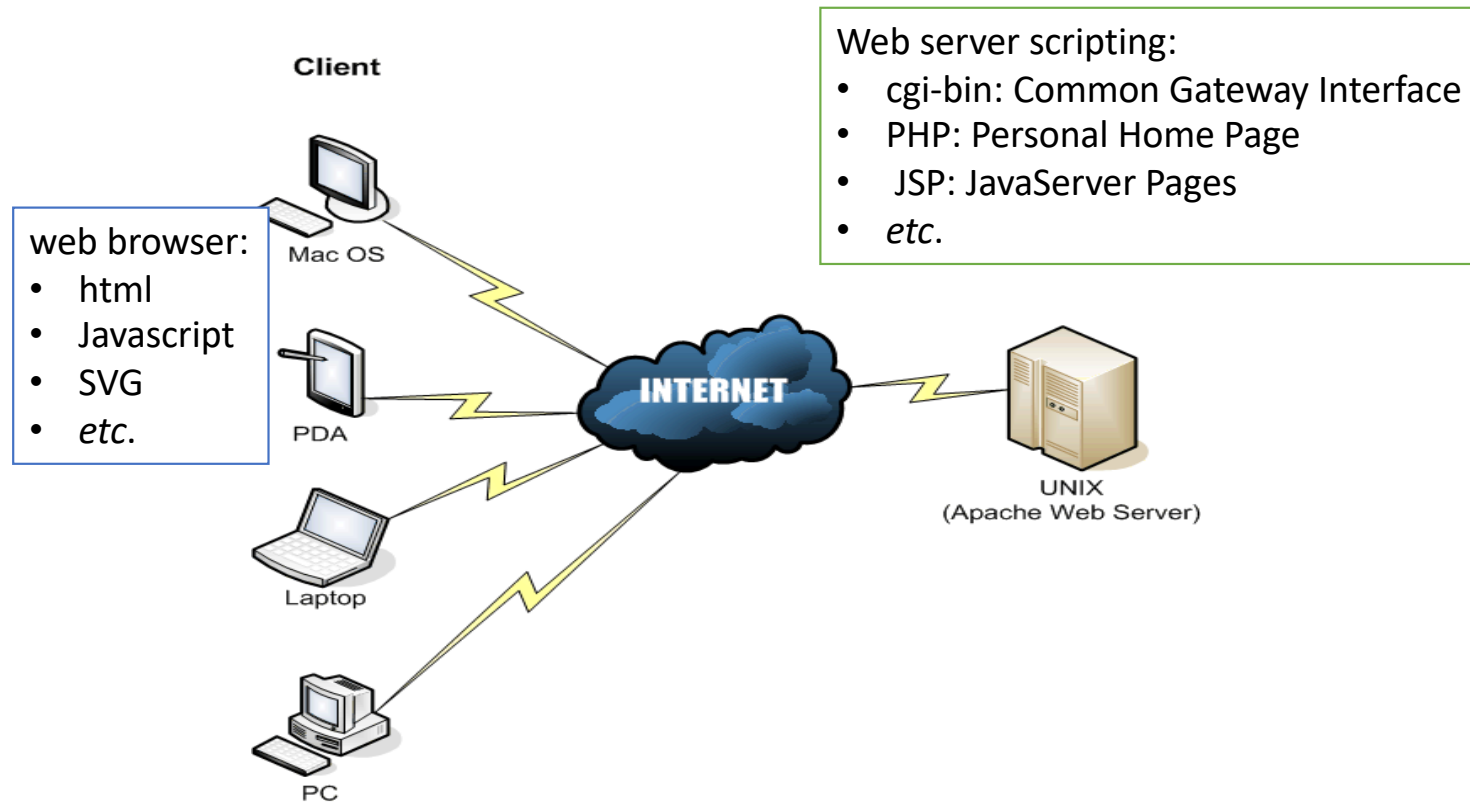
[JavaScript building blocks](#)

In this module, we continue our coverage of all JavaScript's key fundamental features, turning our attention to commonly-encountered types of code blocks such as

Client-side web development

- **HTML:**
 - structure of content
- CSS (cascading style sheets):
 - presentation
- Javascript
 - scripting language
- DOM (document object model):
 - hierarchical representation of webpage
- SVG (scalable vector graphics):
 - 2D graphical objects and methods

Client/server model



<http://www.visualbuilder.com/jsp/tutorial/introduction-to-jsp/>

HTML

boilerplate inserted by my Aquamacs editor:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML//EN">
2 <html> <head>
3 <title></title>
4 </head>
5
6 <body>
7 <h1></h1>
8
9
10
11 <hr>
12 <address></address>
13 <!-- hhmts start --><!-- hhmts end -->
14 </body> </html>
```

- First line:
 - <!DOCTYPE HTML>
 - signifies HTML5
- Tags:
 - <tag> ... </tag>
 - html
 - head: title, style, javascript definitions etc.
 - body: body of the document
 - h1: heading level 1 (1-6)
 - address: contact information
- "self-closing" tags:
 - hr: horizontal rule
 - br: line break optional:

- optionally paired:
 - <p> .. </p>: paragraph
- comment:
 - <!-- ... -->

HTML

- hypertext (link):
 - `text` (text presented in blue)
- URL: uniform resource locator
 - Examples:
 - <http://sandiway.arizona.edu/>
 - <http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/parser/>
 - <https://netid.arizona.edu/newid.php> (PHP)
 - <http://localhost/perl/test.pl> (mod_perl program)
 - Format:
 - protocol://host(:port)/path
 - protocol://host(:port)/path?query
 - protocol = http (hypertext transfer protocol)
 - port = TCP/IP port number

HTML

- Images:

- ``

- attribute: src

(required)

- value: URL (or filename etc.)

(jpg, gif, png supported, see note below)

- attribute: alt

(supposed to be required)

- value: text

- attribute: height

- value: pixels

- attribute: width

- value: pixels

- attribute: align

(not in HTML5)

- value: top|bottom|middle|left|right

- Can embed:

- ``

- **Note:** http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_web_browsers#Image_format_support

HTML

- Images can be embedded inside the file via base64 encoding:

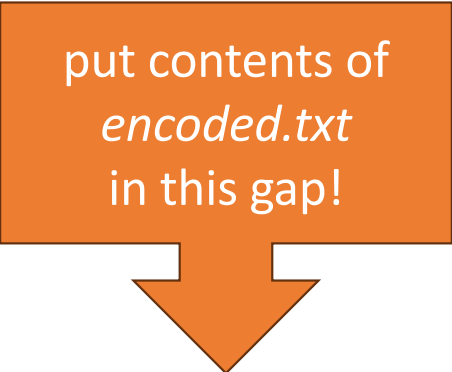
```

```



HTML

- On Ubuntu:
 - `base64 imagefile > encoded.txt`
- macOS:
 - `base64 -i imagefile -o encoded.txt`
- base64 in Windows:
 - `certutil -encode imagefile encoded.txt`
- HTML file:
 - ``



put contents of
encoded.txt
in this gap!

HTML

- Example (macOS):

```
$ ls -l sandiway.png
```

```
-rw-r--r--@ 1 sandiway  staff  158266 Sep 25 19:45 sandiway.png
```

```
$ base64 -i sandiway.png -o encoded.txt
```

```
$ ls -l encoded.txt
```

```
-rw-r--r--  1 sandiway  staff  211025 Sep 25 19:47 encoded.txt
```

HTML

```
sandiwai@sandiwai-XPS-15-9570: ~/Desktop
GNU nano 6.2      test.html *
<html>
<head></head>
<body>
 ... </em>` *italics*
  - `<strong> .. </strong>` **bold**
  - `<tt> ... </tt>` monospaced
  - `<code> ... </code>`
- Older style tags (specifies "look" or presentation):
  - `<b> ... </b>` **bold**
  - `<i> ... </i>` *italics*
- block-level:
  - `<pre> ... </pre>` preformatted

The **HTML `<pre>` element** represents preformatted text which is to be presented exactly as written in the HTML file. The text is typically rendered using a non-proportional ("[monospace](#)") font. Whitespace inside this element is displayed as written.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/pre>

# HTML

HTML

CSS

```
1 <pre>
2 L TE
3 A A
4 C V
5 R A
6 DOU
7 LOU
8 REUSE
9 QUE TU
10 PORTES
11 ET QUI T'
12 ORNE O CI
13 VILISÉ
14 OTE- TU VEUX
```

Output

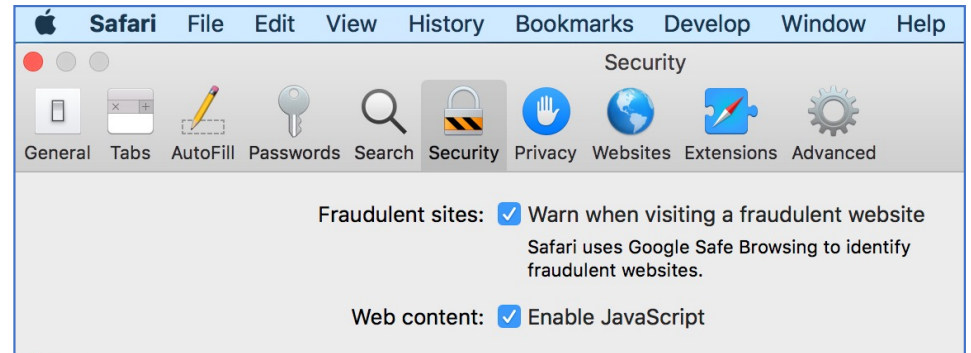
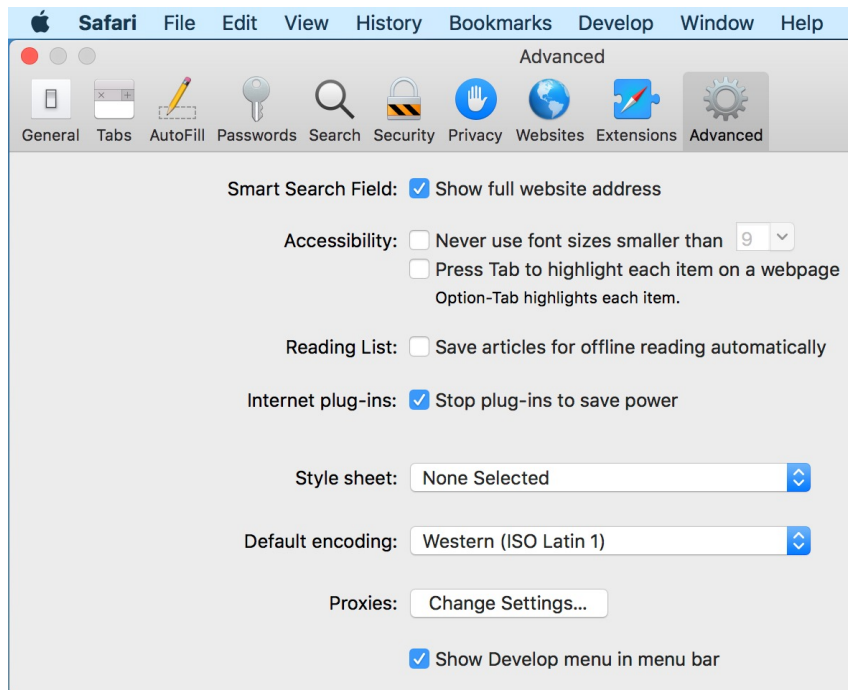
```
 L TE
 A A
 C V
 R A
 DOU
 LOU
 REUSE
 QUE TU
 PORTES
 ET QUI T'
 ORNE O CI
 VILISÉ
 OTE- TU VEUX
 LA BIEN
 SI RESPI
 RER - Apollinaire
```

# HTML

- Lists:
  - list item: `<li> ... </li>`
  - ordered lists: `<ol> ... </ol>`
  - unordered lists: `<ul> ... </ul>`
  - **note**: can be nested arbitrarily deep

# Debugging

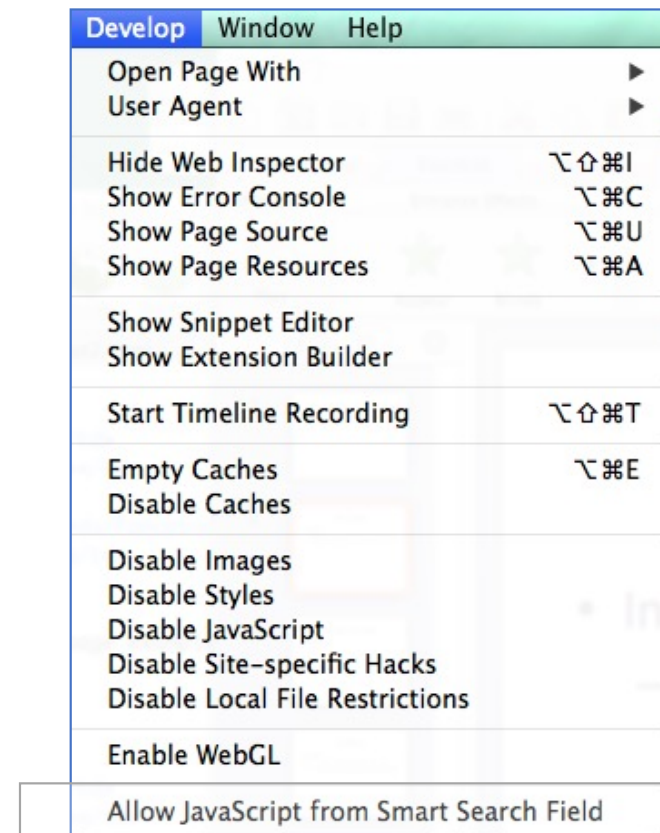
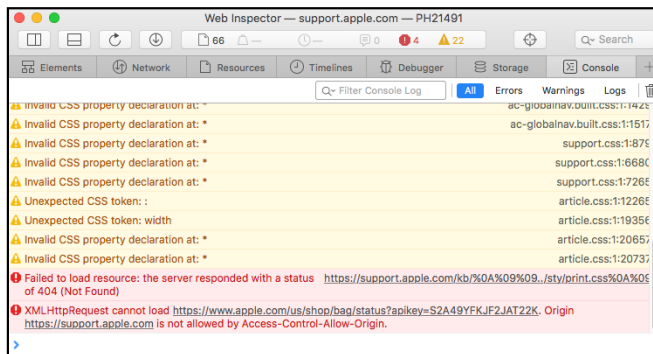
- In Safari:
  - Preferences > Advanced > **Show Develop menu in menu bar**





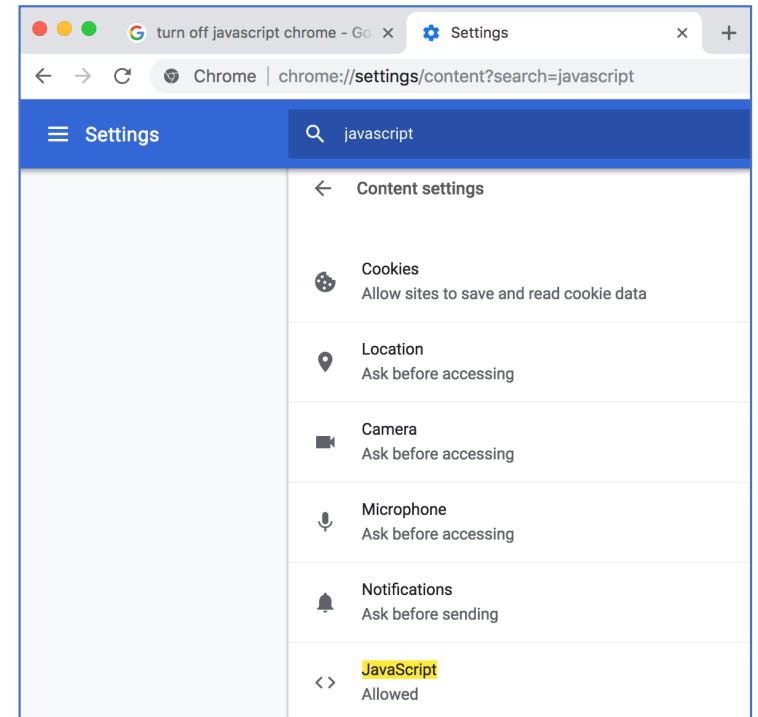
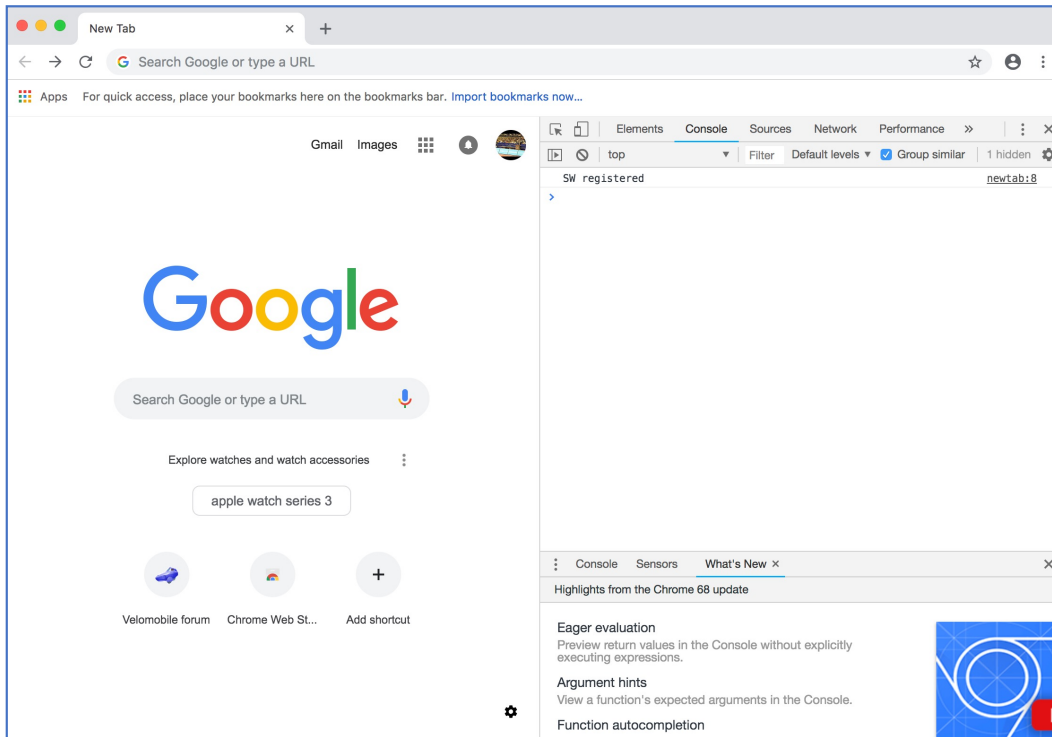
# Debugging

- In the Develop menu:
  - *Allow JavaScript from Smart Search Field*
    - **javascript:** ok in address bar
  - Show Page Source
  - Show Web Inspector



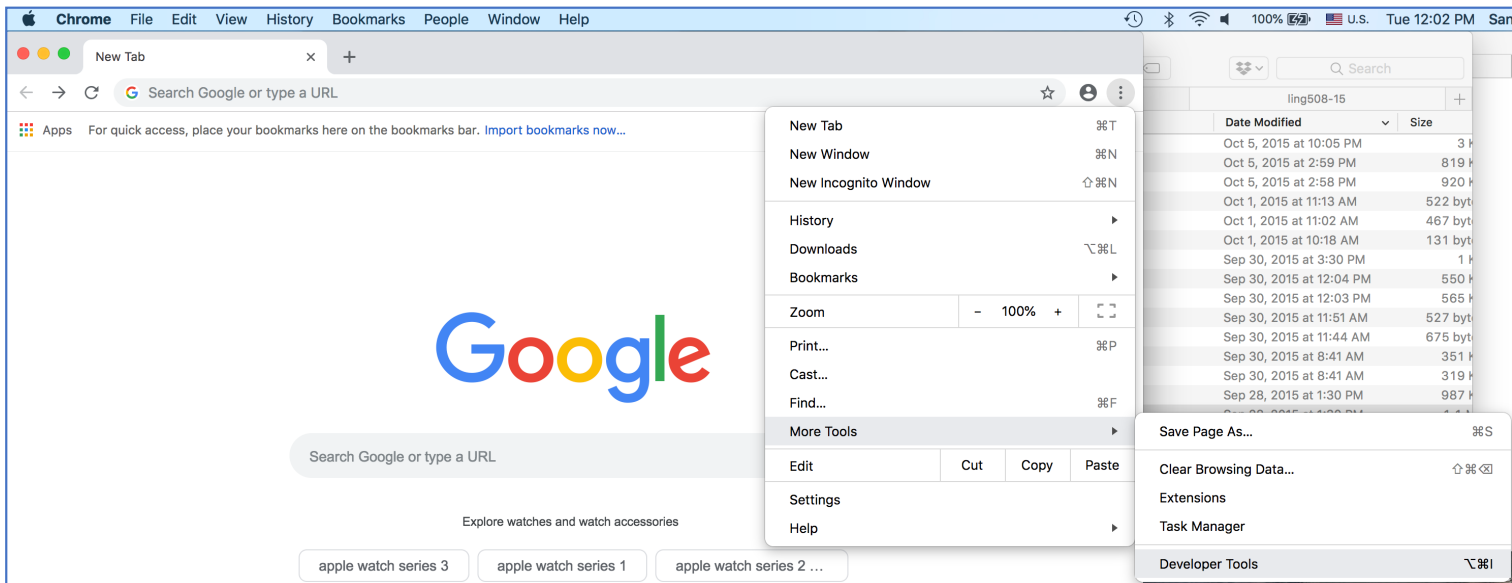
# Debugging

- Developer Tools and Javascript in Google Chrome:



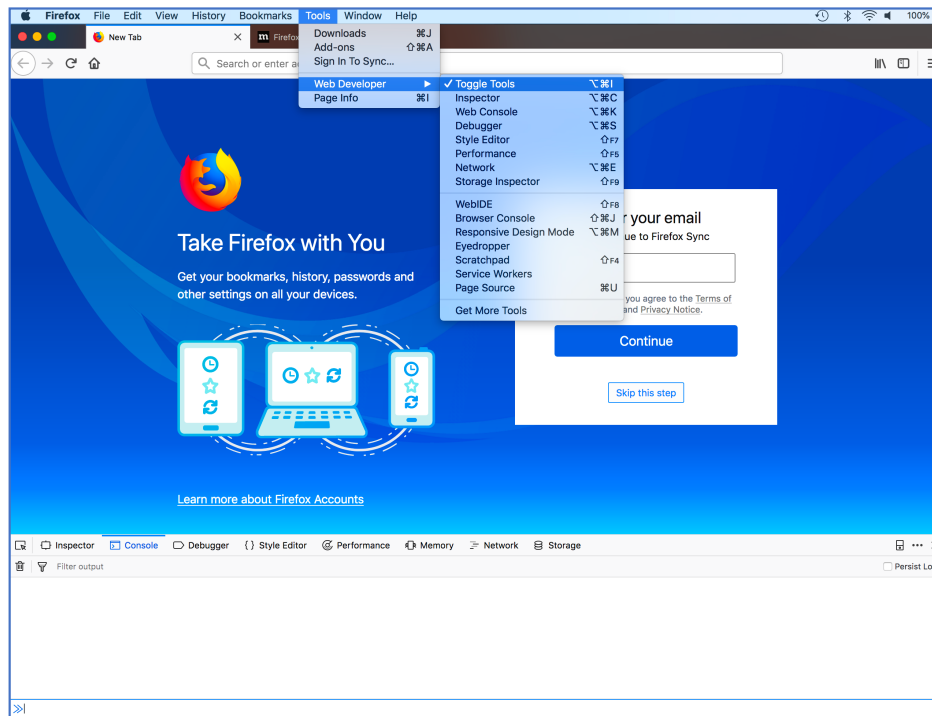
# Debugging

- In Google Chrome:



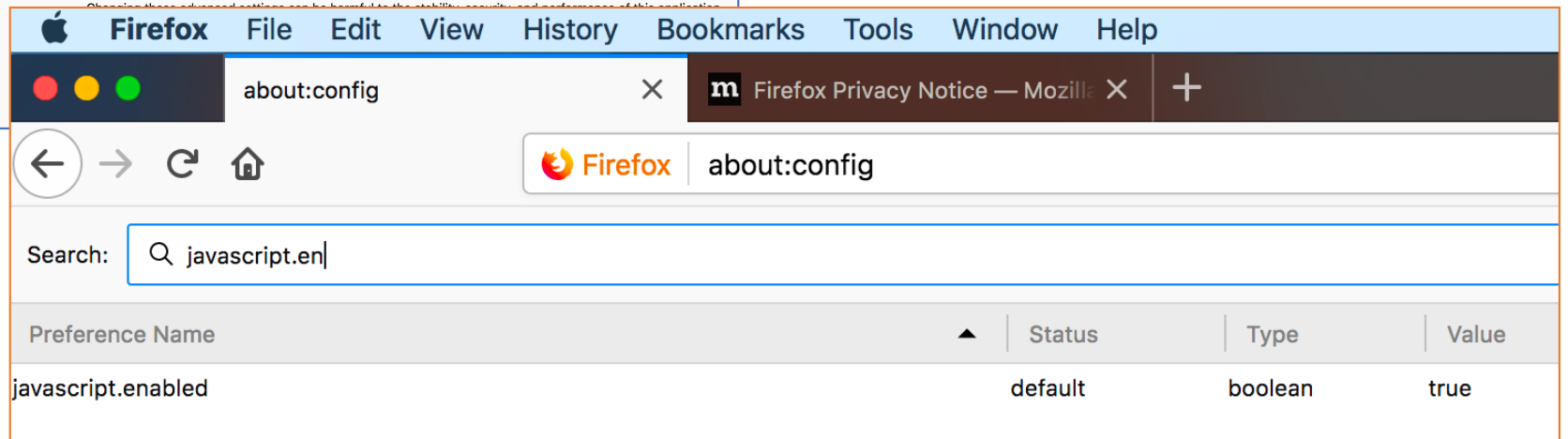
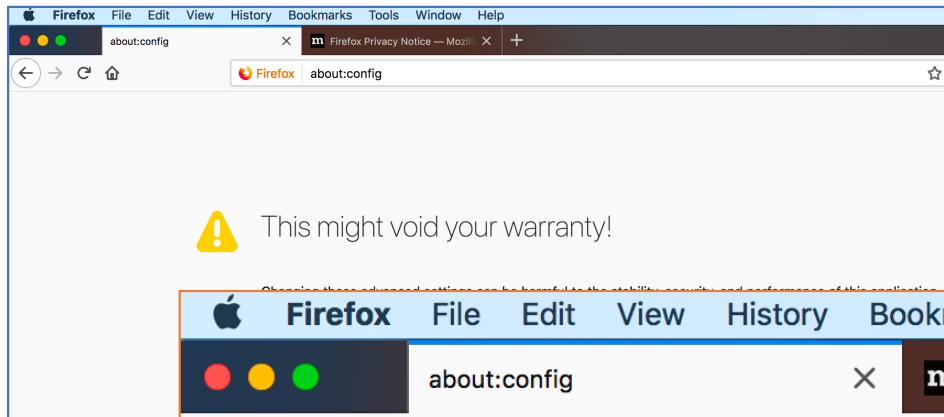
# Debugging

- Firefox:



# Debugging

- Firefox:



# Ungraded Homework Exercise

- Build your own html file.
- Play with the tags
- Embed a picture of yourself encoded in base64