# Fundamentals of Computer Engineering

# Module I - Unit I Introduction

Teachers: Moisés Martínez (1ºA English)

Year: 2022 - 2023





## What is a web page?

A **web page** (or **webpage**) is a hypertext document on the World Wide Web. Web pages are delivered by a web server to the user and displayed in a web browser.

# 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. How can Lhelp? If you would like to support the web. Getting code Getting the code by anonymous FTP, etc.

http://info.cern.ch/hypertext/WWW/TheProject.html



https://www.ufv.es/

The first web page was created at CERN by Tim Berners-Lee on August 6, 1991.



#### What is the difference between a website and web page?

A website refers to a central location containing more than one web page. For example, UFV is considered a website, which includes dozens of different web pages.

| https://www.ufv.es/la-universidad/sobre-ufv/ |           |        |             |          |
|--|-----------|--------|-------------|----------|
|  |           |        |             |          |
| Protocol                                     | Subdomain | domain | directories | web page |

The web page is always the last part of the URL. Currently websites hide the name of the file because the content is usually generated dynamically.



#### What is the difference between a web site and web app?

A **web site** only show **static information**, and users can only scroll, look at content, and follow links.

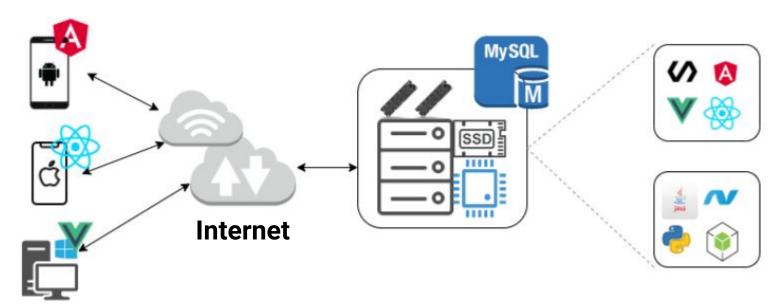
A web app is a more complex product that allows for many types of interactions and can use APIs to give users access to third-party services. Through a web application, users can complete tasks such as placing and paying for orders, uploading documents, and accessing analytics.





#### **Client-Server architecture**

The client-server architecture refers to a system that hosts, delivers, and manages most of the resources and services that the client requests.

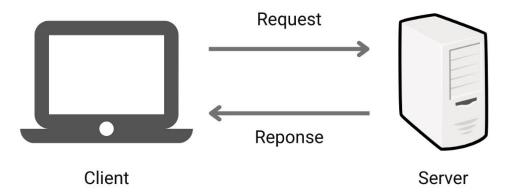




#### **Client-Server architecture**

An operational client-server architecture execute the next operations:

- The client request a web page through a network-enabled device.
- The web server receives and processes the request.
- The web server send a response to the client.

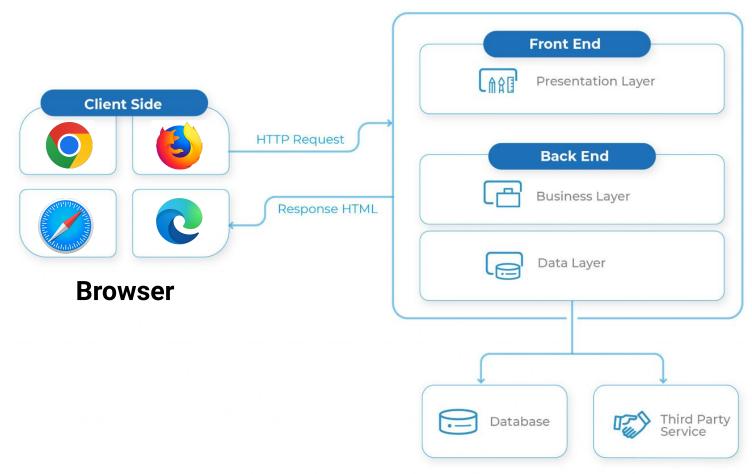






## What can we build a web app?

#### How can we build a web app?



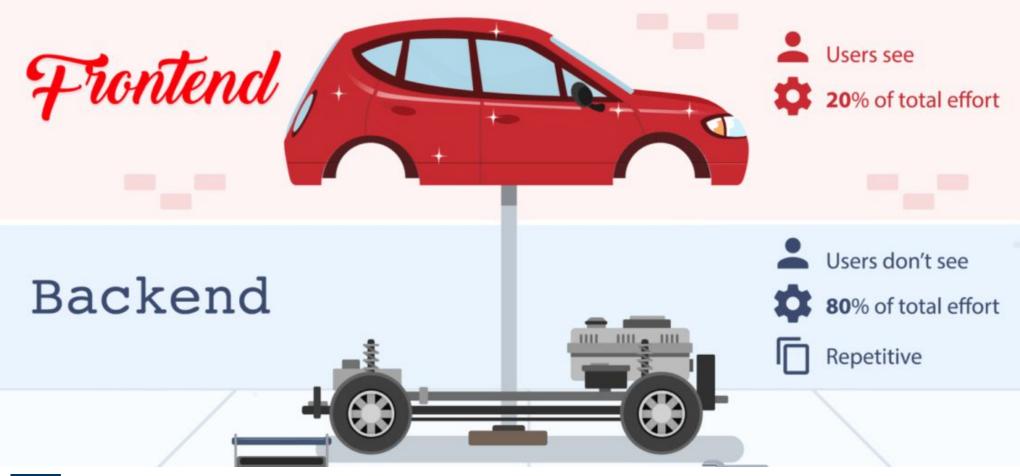


#### How can we build a web app?





#### How we can build a web app?

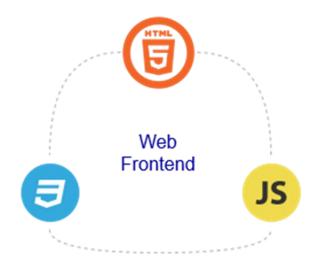




How can we build a web app?



#### **Front end Development**





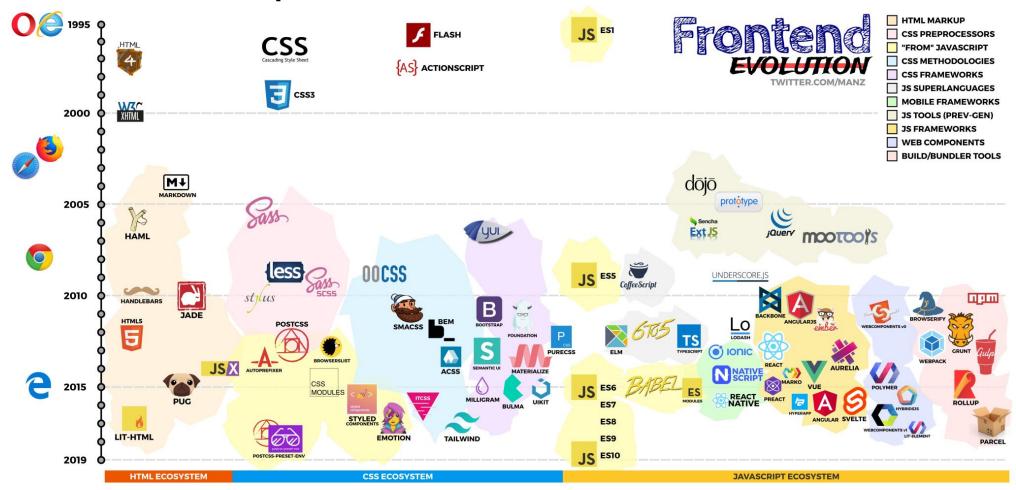


Frontend technologies encompass the programming languages interpreted by the browser. This means files are processed on the user's si (client).

Websites only have a frontend layer are called static web apps.



#### **Front end Development**





#### **HTML (HyperText Markup Language)**

The **HyperText Markup Language** or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

- HyperText: HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within it,
  is a hypertext. HyperText is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML
  documents) with each other.
- Markup Language: A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document.



#### **CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)**

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML (including XML dialects such as SVG, MathML or XHTML).

- CSS provides a much better view to our HTML page as compared to HTML attributes.
- Styles are applied like cascading rules to every occurrence of that element. So, short code means high-speed download times.
- Changes are automatically updated within all web pages. We do not need to change html.
- CSS permits content which work in all web browsers.



It can be understood as the skin of a web page.

#### **Javascript (JS)**

JavaScript, often called JS, is a imperative, lightweight, interpreted (use a virtual machine), or just-in-time compiled programming language with object oriented and first-class functions. It is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and CSS.

- 98% of current websites use JS on the client side, often incorporating third-party libraries.
- All major web browsers have a dedicated JS engine to execute the code on users' side.

Although Java and JavaScript are similar in name, syntax, and respective standard libraries, both languages are **distinct and differ extremely in design**.



It can be understood as the behavior engine of a web page.



### What next?

#### What next?

#### The next block of the subject consists of:

- Basic concepts about web development.
- HTML How it works.
- CSS How it works.
- JavaScript How it works.

#### **Practical work II**

Design and deploy a web site

