

Pre-Spec Work

Part 2 - Know Thy Medium

CSE 112

Winter 2016

Prof. Powell

Tools and Tech First?

- Sometimes we do start with tools or tech first
- Corporate Incumbency / Technical Legacy
 - “We’re a Java shop”
- Hopefully tool/tech is driven by appropriate need but if we are honest they aren’t far too often
 - “Everybody uses jQuery”, “Rails is hot!”, “We must go to the cloud”, “Let’s do an App”, “Angular sucks, react rocks”, etc.

Loving Constraints

- Constraints are good
 - They make our job easier because they are fixed points
 - Open ended pursuit of perfect tech/tool answers can lead to analysis paralysis
- Reviewing our constraints
 - Web based, JavaScript, MEAN stack, try to be modern SE using proper tools

Web Based

- Browser based as opposed to app based
- Open distribution but discovery challenges
- Avoid install issues, but less persistence
- Speed/Quality concerns
 - Discuss
- Q: Is this choice appropriate if we consider our project type?

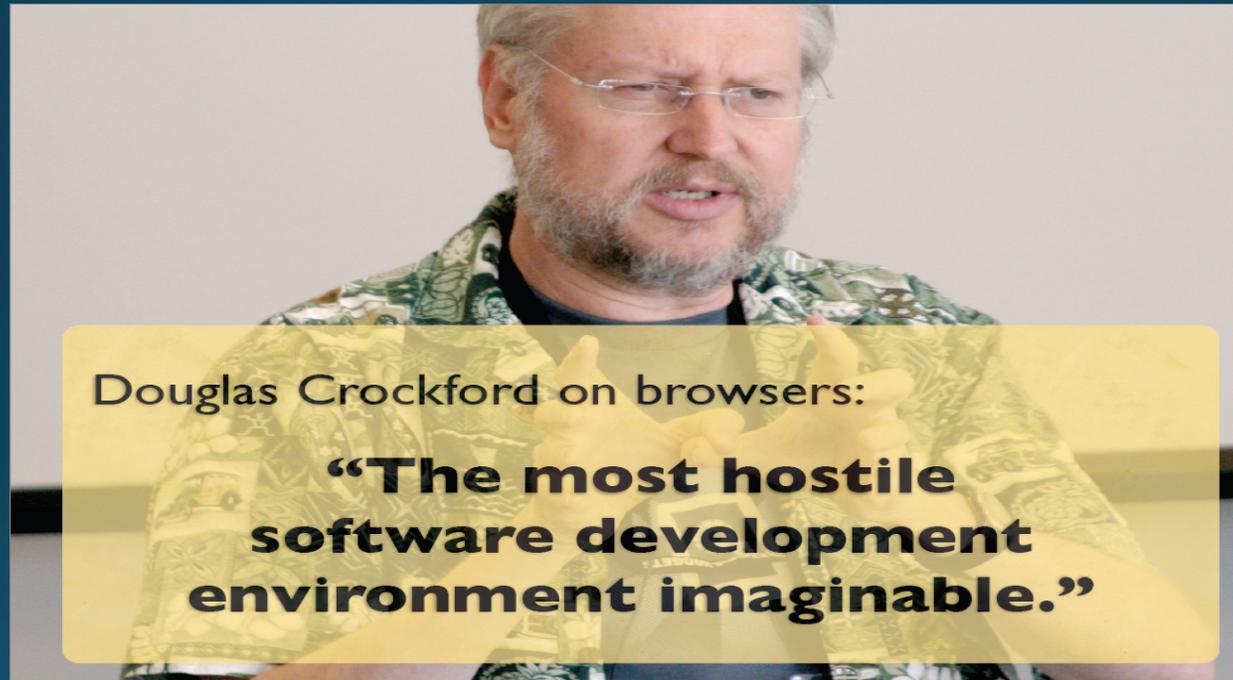
My Environmental Assumptions

"To succeed in the Web environment you must assume the Internet is a hostile, unpredictable network, populated by users with widely varying skill levels and intentions."

There are no guarantees

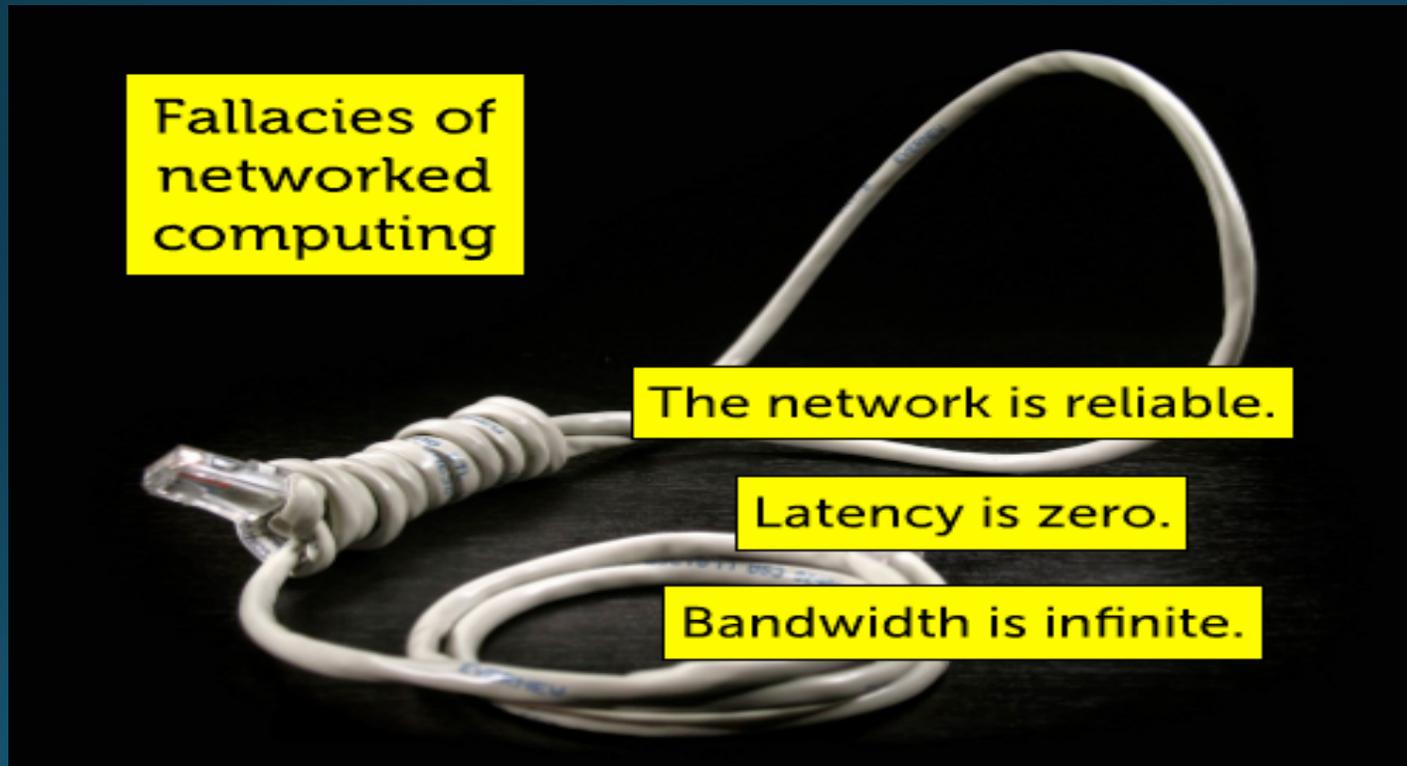
- You are not guaranteed:
 - High Bandwidth
 - Low latency
 - Predictable error free delivery
 - Safe data (data may be not just surprising but malicious)
 - A client-side with appropriate version/tech
 - A client-side configured or running properly
 - Friendly end-users (do bad things not just by mistake)
 - Technically aware end-users

It's not just me



Source: <http://nate.koechley.com/talks/2008/at-media-2008-pro-frontend-engineering.pdf>

Network computing is hard

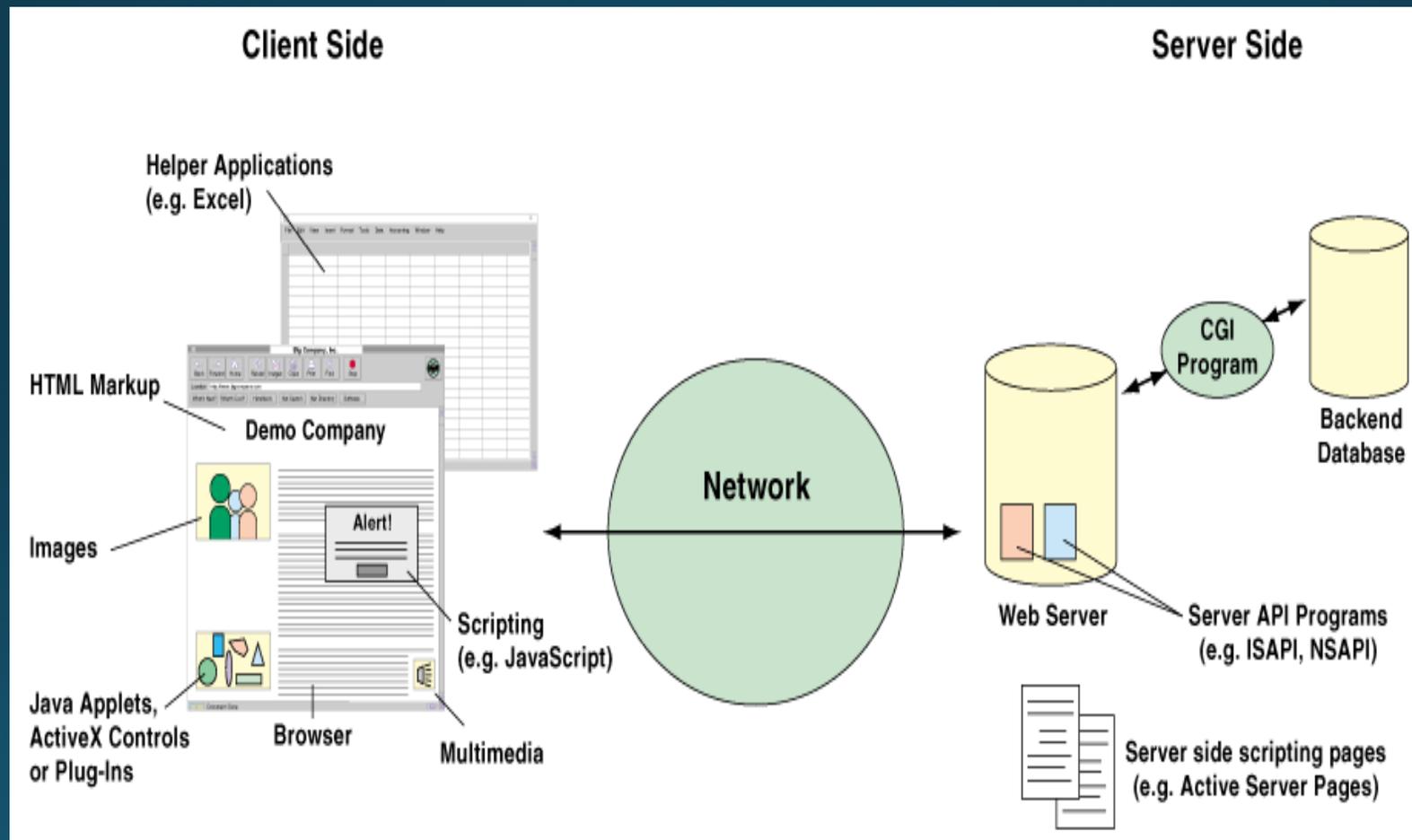


Environmental Counterpoint

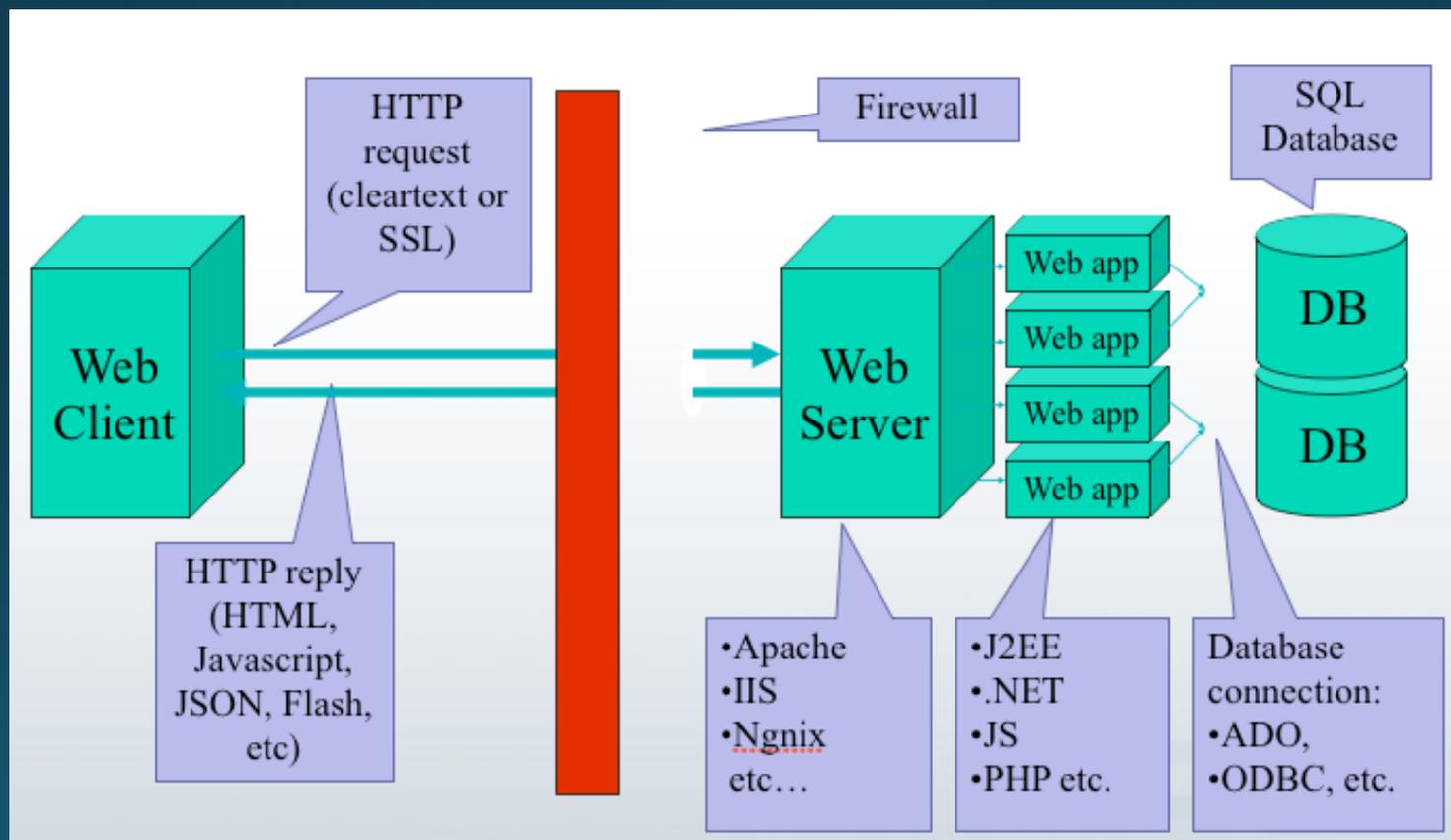
Am I wrong and just being too cynical?
Observation says probably not:

- “Layer 8” Error Correction
- Unstable Browser as platform
- Unstable tech stack and standards
- Actual network monitoring esp. RUM JS based
- Observed hacking
- Our video of users

Development Medium



Web App in Context of Medium



Client-Side/Server-Side Trade-offs

- Client-side is fast, but it is unpredictable, insecure and unsafe
- Server-side is predictable but it is slow because of network round-trip
- Clear idea is to balance both sides rather than suggest a sole side solution

Thin and Fat Clients

- Thin-client: very safe, but not-rich and slow
- Fat-client: very rich and fast, but likely fragile and insecure
- If we could we would engineer a fat client solution to error gracefully or fall back to thin client version in less than ideal situations (tech, network, hack)

Web Toolbox

Client Side	Server Side
Helper Applications	CGI scripts and programs
Browser API Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none">* Netscape Plugins* ActiveX Controls* Google's Native Client	Server API Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none">* ISAPI* NSAPI* Apache Modules
Java Applets	Java Servlets
Scripting Languages <ul style="list-style-type: none">* JavaScript* VBScript	Scripting / Programming Frameworks <ul style="list-style-type: none">* JSP* ASP.NET* Classic Active Server Pages (ASP)* ColdFusion* PHP* Ruby (Rails)* JavaScriptNote: Nodejs somewhat out of box really

General Tool Trade-off

- Complexity and Speed
- Abstraction and Ease

- Higher/Lower Up ~ Speed
- Difficulty of coding ~ Expense
- Higher/Lower Up ~ Control

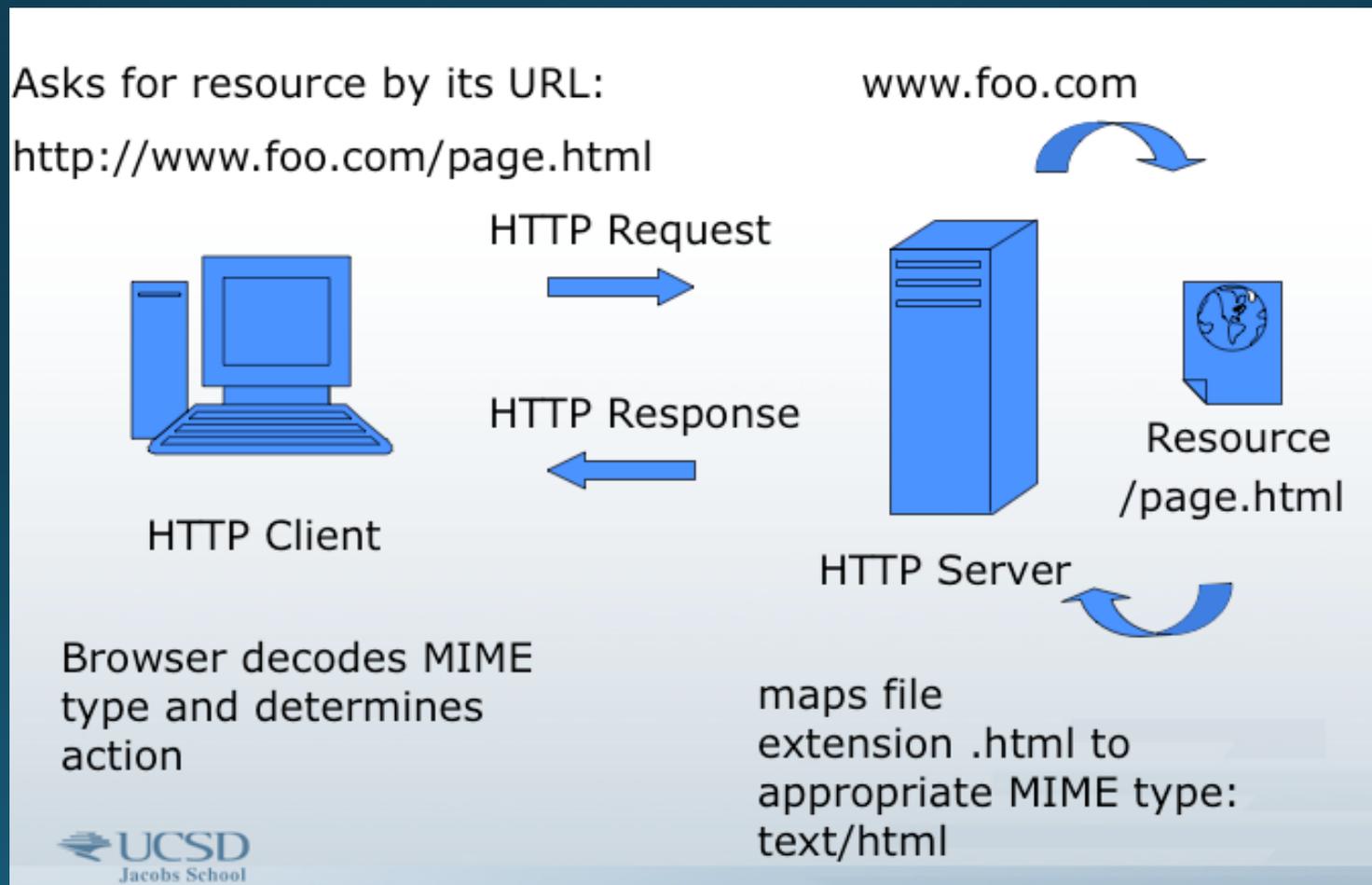
Tool Sanity

- Rough functional & trade-off equivalences within toolbox bins, but executional, ecosystem, and other differences
- General performance, feature or quality of two items in a toolbox bin is executional rather than architectural
- Scale is generally not language issue, that is app architecture
- One can be Web scale (or Web stupid) in anything

HTTP is the Key

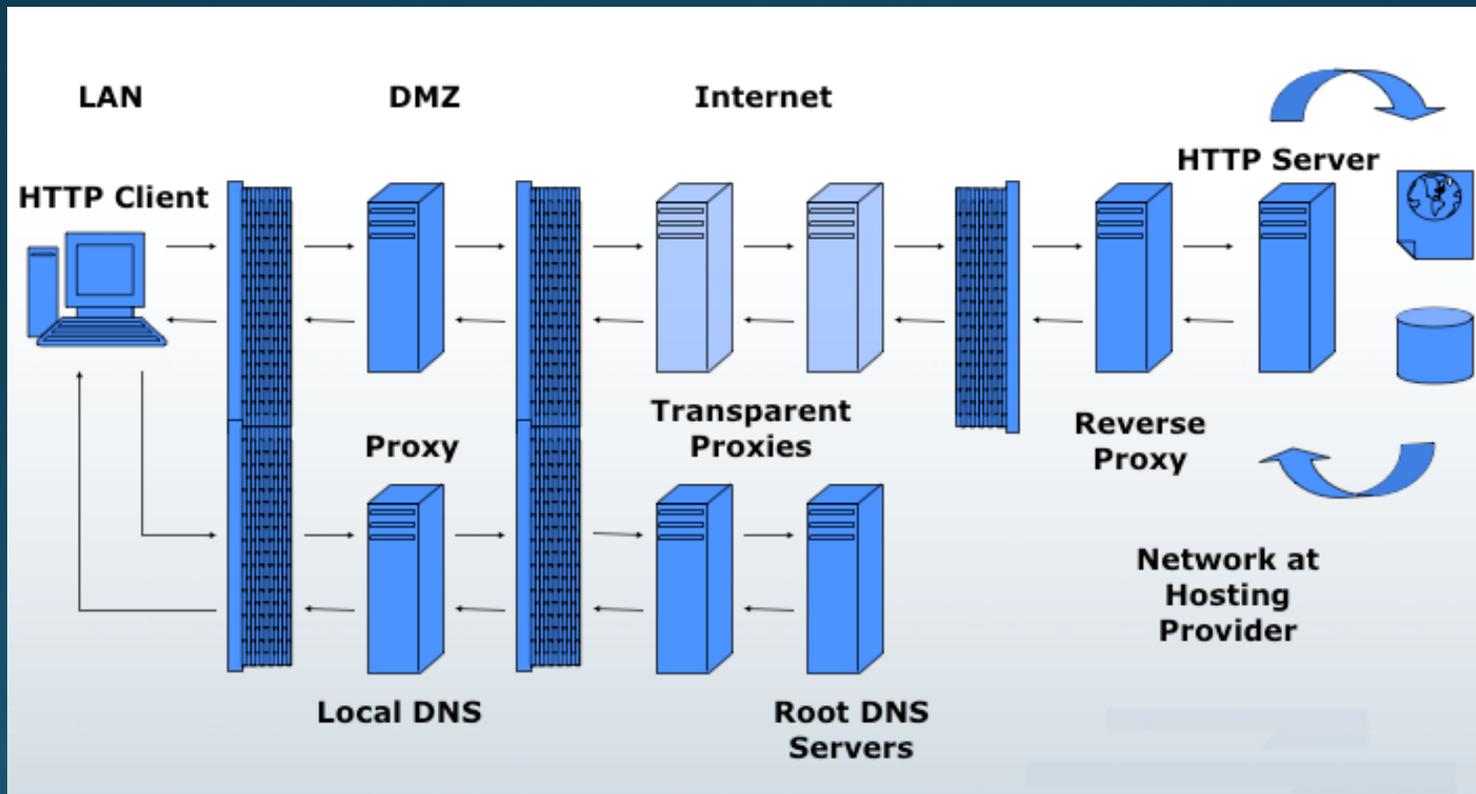
- Sure markup (HTML), look (CSS), coding (JS), browsers, etc. are unique but the part that really makes this vastly different from programming (as is in desktop) is the network
- Theory: Knowing HTTP is key to an informed understanding of robust Web programming
- HTTP - simple stateless application layer protocol

Basic HTTP Request/Response Cycle



That was too simple

Reality actually is more like...



HTTP Up Close

```
07/01/04 09:07:02 Browsing http://www.ucsd.edu
Fetching http://www.ucsd.edu/ ...
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: www.ucsd.edu
Connection: close
User-Agent: Sam Spade 1.14

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 01 Jul 2004 16:07:00 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.27 (Unix)
Last-Modified: Thu, 01 Jul 2004 16:01:00 GMT
ETag: "c992b-77df-40e4353c"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 30687
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

<!doctype html public "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<html lang="en">
<head>
<base href="http://www.ucsd.edu/">
<title>University of California, San Diego</title>
<meta name="generator" content="">
<meta name="author" content="UCSD Libraries, Information Technology Depart
<meta name="keywords" content="">
```

Request Headers

Response Headers

Response data

HTTP Up Close #2

```
Fetching http://www.pint.com/badurl ...
```

```
GET /badurl HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: www.pint.com
```

```
Connection: close
```

```
User-Agent: Sam Spade 1.14
```

```
HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
```

```
Content-Length: 16592
```

```
Content-Type: text/html
```

```
Server: Microsoft-IIS/6.0
```

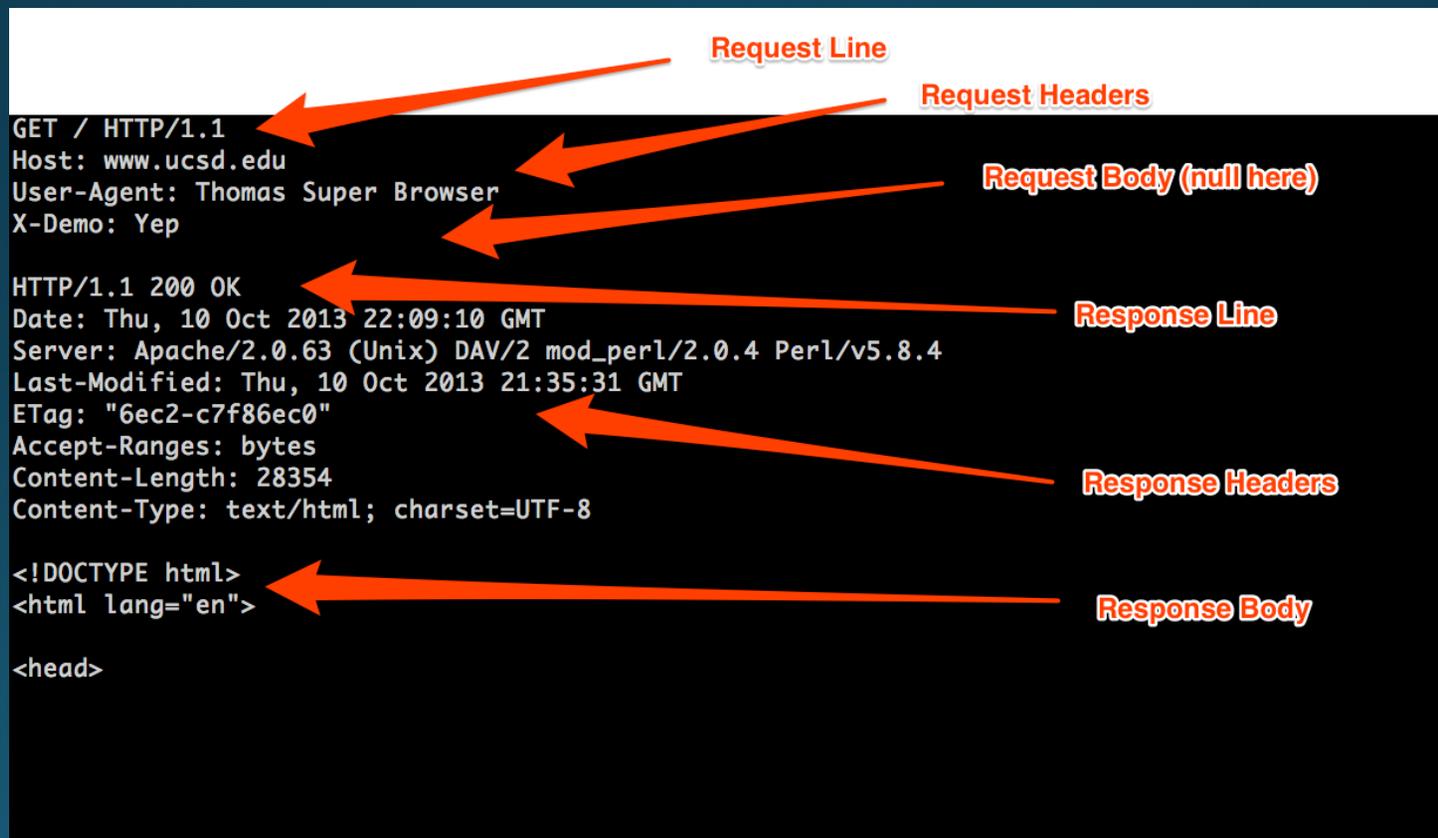
```
Date: Thu, 01 Jul 2004 16:57:38 GMT
```

```
Connection: close
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
```

Law of 3

Focus on three pieces in, three pieces out



HTTP Challenges

- Performance
 - Issue: Lots of requests
 - Solution: Request reduction via bundling and caching

Performance Golden Rule: Less data, less often and close by

HTTP Challenges

- Security
 - Or lack there of
 - HTTPS only addresses about 1/3 of the problem

Security Golden Rule: Trust no user nor data

HTTP Challenges

- State Management (since stateless)

- Possible Solutions

1. Dirty URLs

2. Hidden Form Fields

3. Cookies

4. Local Storage (please no!)

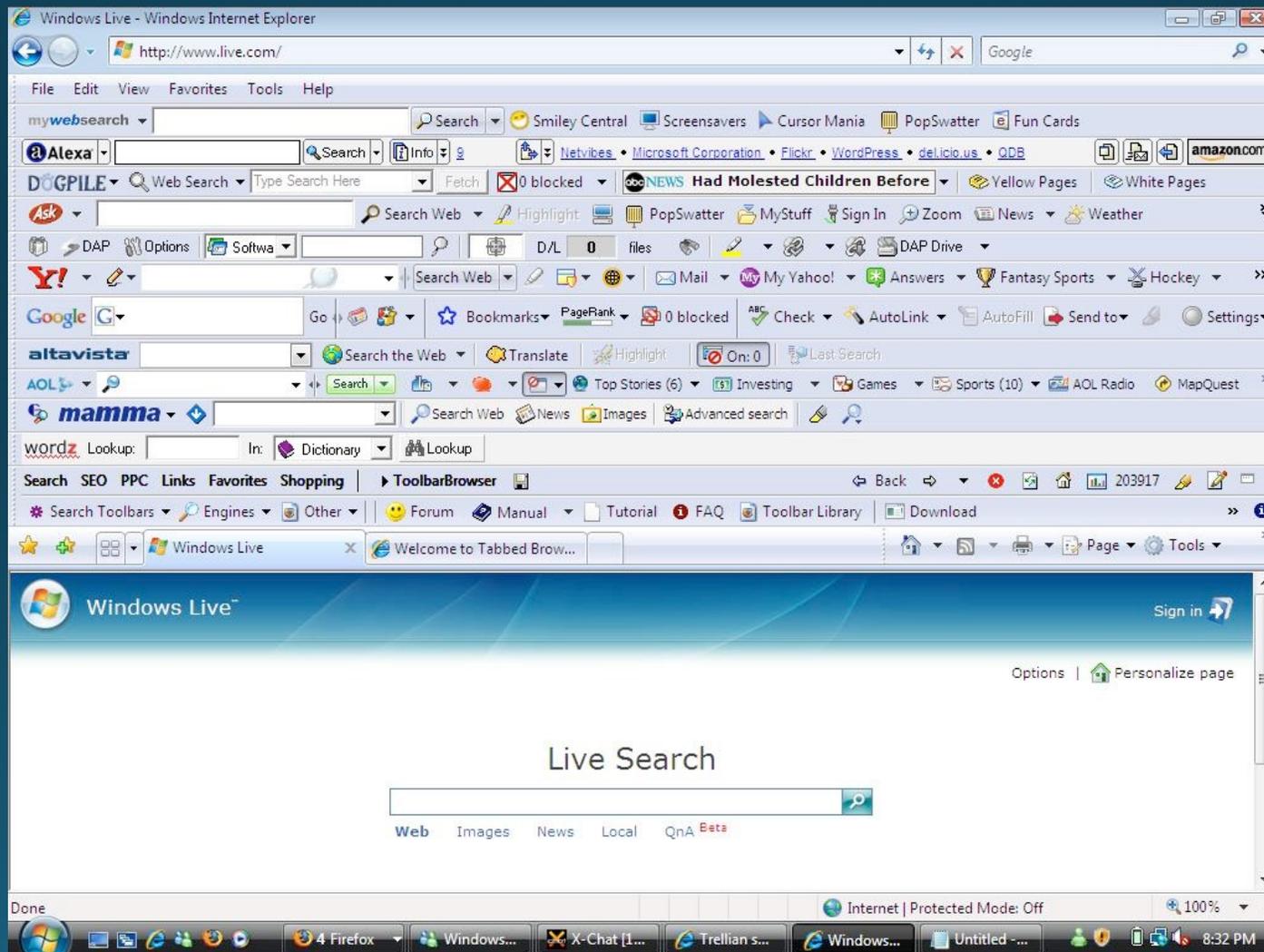
5. Move to stateful (ex. WebSocket)

- Privacy concerns undermine state issues
- Framework abstraction can really hurt us here if we don't understand mechanisms

HTTP Challenges

- Protocol Misunderstanding is Widespread
 - Cave Man HTTP: Ugh, Bugha Bugha
 - GET = Ugh, POST = Bugha Bugha interchange at will
- We aim to build modern service oriented architecture we need a deeper understanding of HTTP than that!
- Careful though are you sure you have HTTP verb support end to end? I think that is assumed wrongly more than we might want to admit. Good engineers would verify a system before using it (in code not just in theory!)

Browsers!



Browser Families

1. Mozilla/Firefox (Gecko) - Netscape descendent
2. Google Chrome (initially WebKit now Blink)
3. Safari (Webkit)
4. Internet Explorer (Trident and new IE)
5. Opera (Presto, Blink)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_web_browser_engines

- If browser is the OS should we know how browsers work?

<http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/internals/howbrowserswork/>

Not Even Close

- Goal: Trying to cram 20 weeks of material on HTTP, server, HTML, JS, CSS, etc. into a few hours
- Key points still to come in parts 3 and 4 which get more and more practical
- Sad Truth: Projects are undone or overbudget because of huge misconceptions about tech, server, etc. It is always best to know what we speak of!

Our Project Medium

- Web App
 - Underline word Web
 - What does that mean?
 - HTTP, HTML, Browsers, Servers, etc.

HTML Points

- Traditional SGML Based
 - HTML 2, 3, 3.2, 4 (strict and transitional)
- XML Based
 - XHTML 1, 1.1
- Back to the future
 - HTML₅ (no SGML DTD)
 - Odd Duck: XHTML₅

Doctypes

- Traditionally (X)HTML doctypes indicate dialect and DTD of the markup language in use

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
```

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"  
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

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

What is a DTD?

- The actual reference (implicit) or linked DTD contains the rules of valid markup
- From <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/sgml/dtd.html>
-

```
<!ELEMENT IMG - O EMPTY -- Embedded image -->
<!ATTLIST IMG
  %attrs; -- %coreattrs, %il8n, %events --
  src %URI; #REQUIRED -- URI of image to embed --
  alt %Text; #REQUIRED -- short description --
  longdesc %URI; #IMPLIED -- link to long description
  (complements alt) --
  name CDATA #IMPLIED -- name of image for scripting --
  height %Length; #IMPLIED -- override height --
  width %Length; #IMPLIED -- override width --
  usemap %URI; #IMPLIED -- use client-side image map --
  ismap (ismap) #IMPLIED -- use server-side image map --
>
```

Uses of Doctypes

- Modern browsers are aware of the `<!DOCTYPE>` and will examine it to determine what rendering mode to enter (standards vs. quirk).
- This process is often dubbed the “doctype switch”
- Using the `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration allows validation software to identify the DTD being followed in a document, and verify that the document is syntactically correct—in other words, that all tags used are part of a particular specification and are being used correctly.

Doctype Switch in Action

The image displays two browser windows side-by-side, illustrating the effect of different doctypes on browser rendering. The left window shows the source code for `http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml2/`. A yellow highlight is placed on the following lines of code:

```
<?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 lang="en" xml:lang="en" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
```

The browser's developer tools are open, showing the 'Page Info' tab. The 'Render Mode' is set to 'Standards compliance mode'.

The right window shows the source code for `http://www.ucsd.edu/`. A yellow highlight is placed on the following lines of code:

```
<!doctype html public "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<html lang="en">
```

The browser's developer tools are open, showing the 'Page Info' tab. The 'Render Mode' is set to 'Quirks mode'.

The 'Page Info' tab in both windows includes a 'Meta' section with the following data:

Name	Content
generator	HTML Tidy, see www.w3.org
generator	UCSD Libraries, Information Technology Department
keywords	
description	Home Page of the University of California, San Diego
organization	University of California, San Diego

Validation - Fail

The screenshot shows the W3C Markup Validation Service interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser. The browser's address bar contains the URL: `http://validator.w3.org/check?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fhtmlref.com%2Fch1%2Fmalform`. The page title is "[Invalid] Markup Validation of http://htmlref.com/ch1/malformedhelloworld.html - W3C Markup Validator - Mozilla Firefox".

The main heading of the page is "Markup Validation Service" with the tagline "Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents". Below this, there are navigation links: "Jump To: Potential Issues Validation Output".

A prominent red banner states: "This page is not Valid (no Doctype found)!". Below this, a table provides details about the validation result:

Result:	Failed validation, 8 Errors	
Address :	<input type="text" value="http://htmlref.com/ch1/malformedhelloworld.html"/>	
Encoding :	utf-8	<input type="text" value="(detect automatically)"/>
Doctype :	(no Doctype found)	<input type="text" value="(detect automatically)"/>
Root Element:	title	

Below the table, there is an "Options" section with several checkboxes and radio buttons:

- Show Source
- Show Outline
- List Messages Sequentially
- Group Error Messages by type
- Validate error pages
- Verbose Output
- Clean up Markup with HTML Tidy

A "Revalidate" button is located at the bottom right of the options section. A link for "Help on the options is available." is also present.

The "Potential Issues" section is partially visible at the bottom of the screenshot, starting with the text: "The following minor or conflicting information caused the validator to perform guesswork prior to validation. If the errors..."

Checking the conformance of a document to the stated (or inferred DTD)...do the tags meet the rules in the spec? Is it valid?

Markup Characteristics

- well-formedness - following basic syntax rules for quotes, closing tags, case, etc.
- validity - adhering to the allowed vocabulary of tags and how they may be used
- “Purple is an eager flying cactus who loves a dog sadly perhaps.” is well formed English sentence but it isn’t valid*

Validation - Pass

The screenshot shows the W3C Markup Validation Service interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The browser's address bar contains the URL: `http://validator.w3.org/check?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fhtmlref.com%2Fch1%2Fhelloworld.html`. The page title is "[Valid] Markup Validation of http://htmlref.com/ch1/helloworld.html - W3C Markup Validator - Mozilla Firefox".

The main heading of the page is "Markup Validation Service" with the tagline "Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents". Below this, there is a "Jump To:" section with links for "Congratulations" and "Icons".

A prominent green banner states: "This Page Is Valid HTML 4.01 Strict!". Below this banner is a table with the following details:

Result:	Passed validation
Address :	<input type="text" value="http://htmlref.com/ch1/helloworld.html"/>
Encoding :	utf-8 <input type="text" value="(detect automatically)"/>
Doctype :	HTML 4.01 Strict <input type="text" value="(detect automatically)"/>
Root Element:	HTML

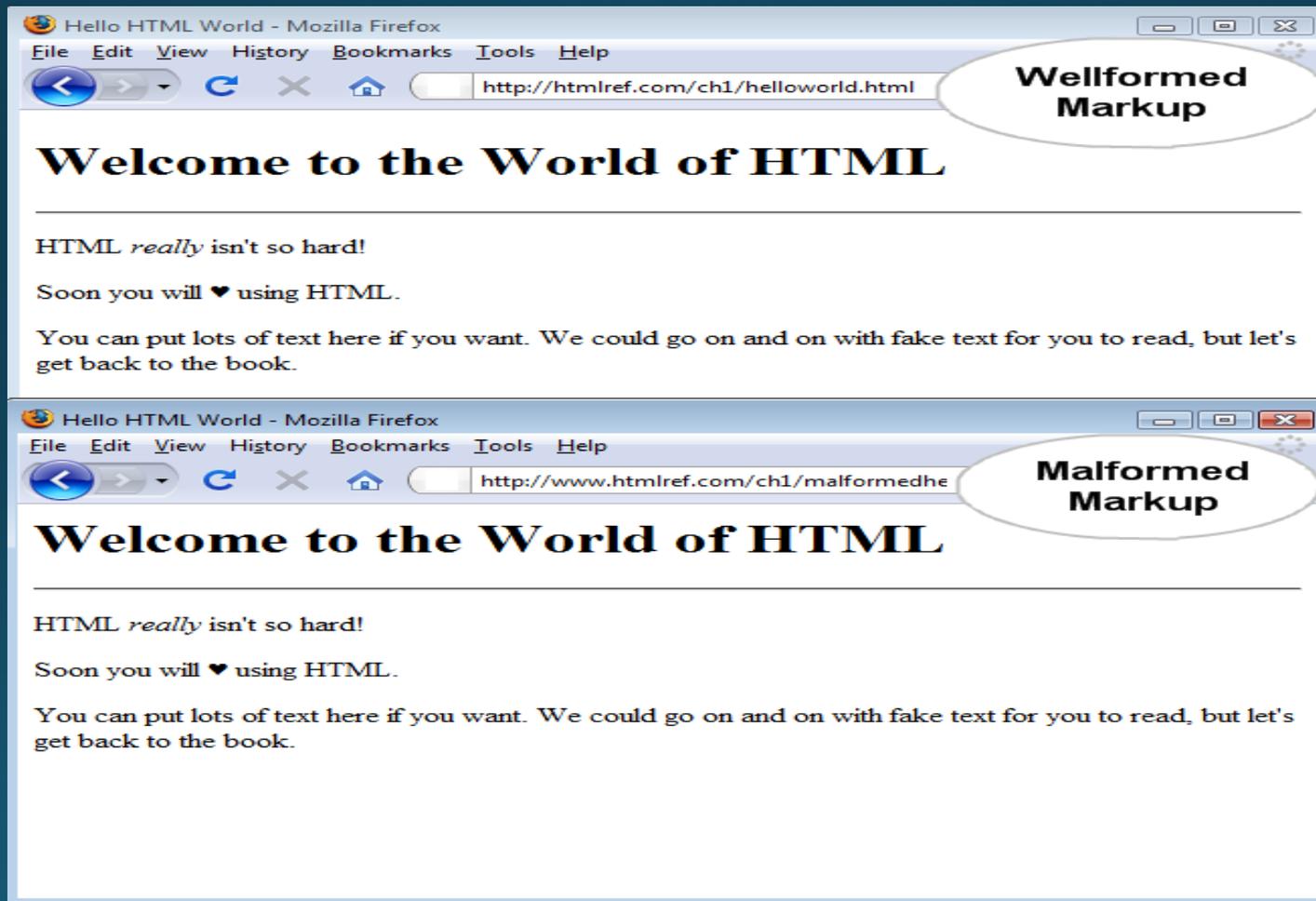
Below the table is an "Options" section with several checkboxes and radio buttons:

- Show Source
- Show Outline
- List Messages Sequentially
- Group Error Messages by type
- Validate error pages
- Verbose Output
- Clean up Markup with HTML Tidy

A "Revalidate" button is located to the right of the options. A link for "Help on the options is available." is also present.

At the bottom, a "Congratulations" section contains the following text: "The document located at <<http://htmlref.com/ch1/helloworld.html>> was checked and found to be valid HTML 4.01 Strict. This means that the resource in question identified itself as "HTML 4.01 Strict" and that we successfully performed a formal validation using an SGML or XML Parser (depending on the markup language used)."

Why Bother? Part 1



Why Bother Part 2

 **Markup Validation Service**
Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents

Jump To: [Notes and Potential Issues](#) [Validation Output](#)

Errors found while checking this document as HTML5!

Result:	40 Errors, 2 warning(s)	
Address:	<input type="text" value="http://www.google.com/"/>	
Encoding:	iso-8859-1	<input type="text" value="(detect automatically)"/>
Doctype:	HTML5	<input type="text" value="(detect automatically)"/>
Root Element:	html	

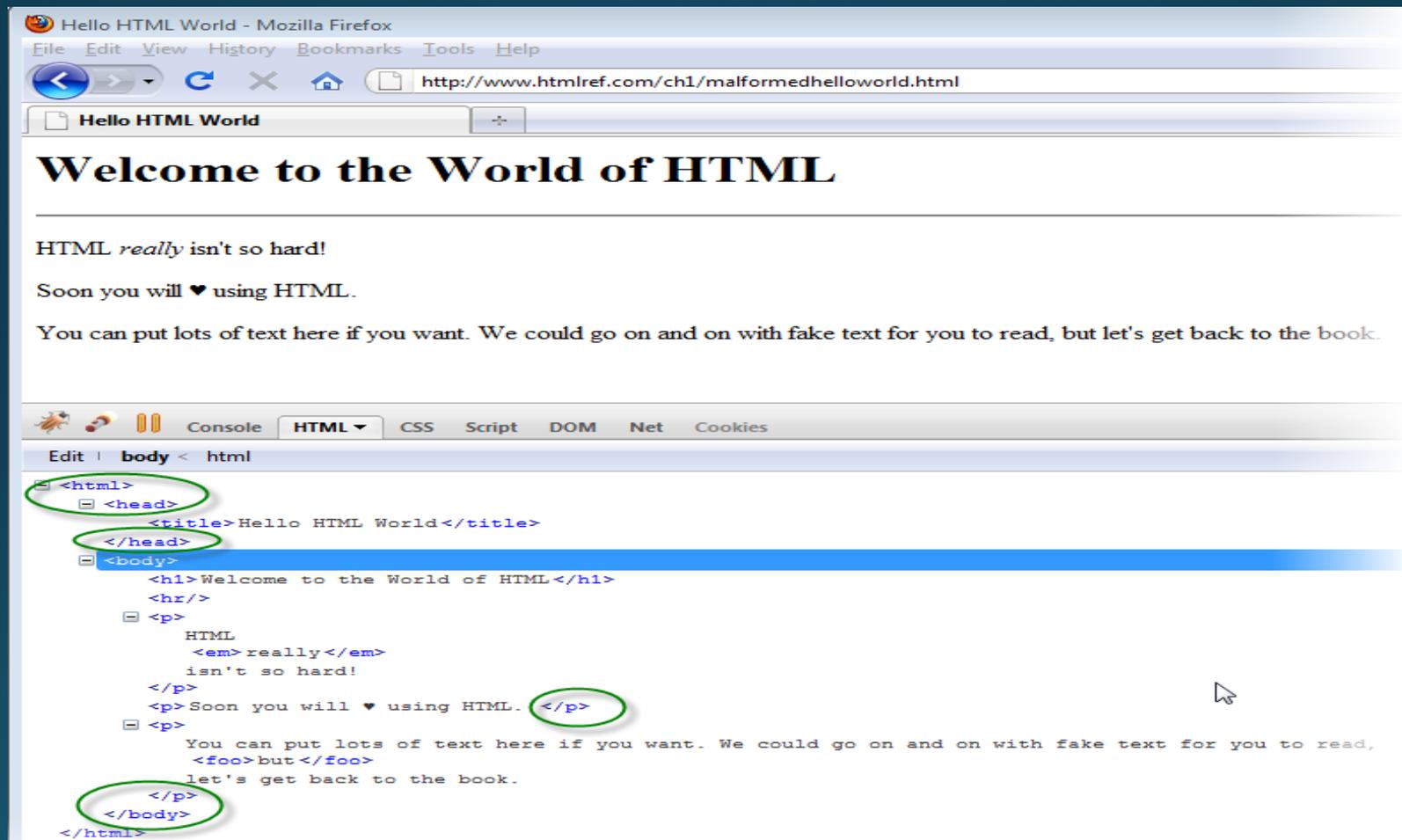
 The W3C validators rely on community support for hosting and development

Tag Soup

Bad Example: <http://htmlref.com/ch1/malformedhelloworld.html>

```
<TITLE>Hello HTML World</title>
<!-- Simple hello malformed world -- example -->
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to the World of HTML</H1>
<hr />
<p>HTML <em>really</em> isn't so hard!
<P>Soon you will &hearts; using HTML.
<p>You can put lots of text here if you want.
We could go on and on with fake text for you
to read, <foo>but</foo> let's get back to the book.
</html>
```

Yum..fixed your soup



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the title "Hello HTML World - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays the URL "http://www.htmlref.com/ch1/malformedhelloworld.html". The page content includes a heading "Welcome to the World of HTML", followed by three paragraphs of text. Below the page content, the browser's developer tools are open, showing the HTML source code. The code is as follows:

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title>Hello HTML World</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome to the World of HTML</h1>
    <hr/>
    <p>
      HTML
      <em>really</em>
      isn't so hard!
    </p>
    <p>Soon you will ♥ using HTML.</p>
    <p>
      You can put lots of text here if you want. We could go on and on with fake text for you to read,
      <foo>but</foo>
      let's get back to the book.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>

```

In the source code, several elements are circled in green: the opening <html> tag, the opening <head> tag, the closing </head> tag, the closing </p> tag for the second paragraph, and the closing </body> tag. The browser's developer tools interface includes a menu with "Edit", "body", and "html", and a toolbar with "Console", "HTML", "CSS", "Script", "DOM", "Net", and "Cookies".

Guessing the parse

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">

<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
<title>Malformed HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Making malformed HTML <em><strong>really</em><strong>
isn't so hard!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Same bad markup, different parse trees.

The image shows two browser developer tool screenshots side-by-side. The top screenshot is from Firefox 3, showing a DOM tree where the text 'really' is wrapped in a `` tag, and 'isn't so hard!' is wrapped in another `` tag, both within an `` tag. The bottom screenshot is from IE 8, showing a DOM tree where the text 'really' is wrapped in a `` tag, and 'isn't so hard!' is wrapped in a `` tag, both within an `` tag. A callout box points to the difference in the parse trees.

FireFox 3

IE 8

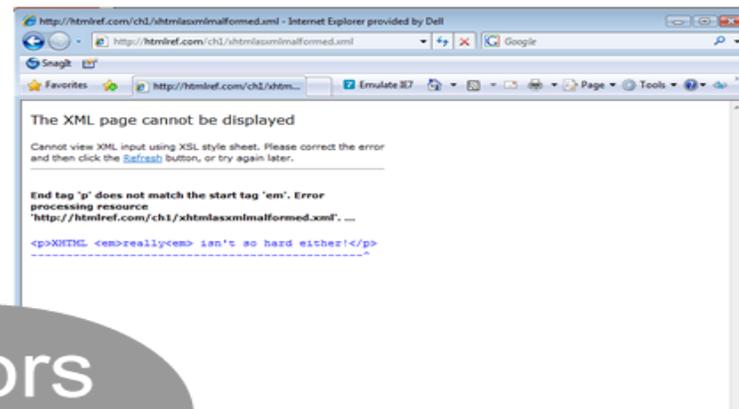
Yeah everybody does it

Study	Date	Total Validated	Passed Validation	Percentage
Parnas	Dec 2001	2,034,788	14,563	0.71%
Saarsoo	Jun 2006	1,002,350	25,890	2.58%
MAMA	Jan 2008	3,509,180	145,009	4.13%

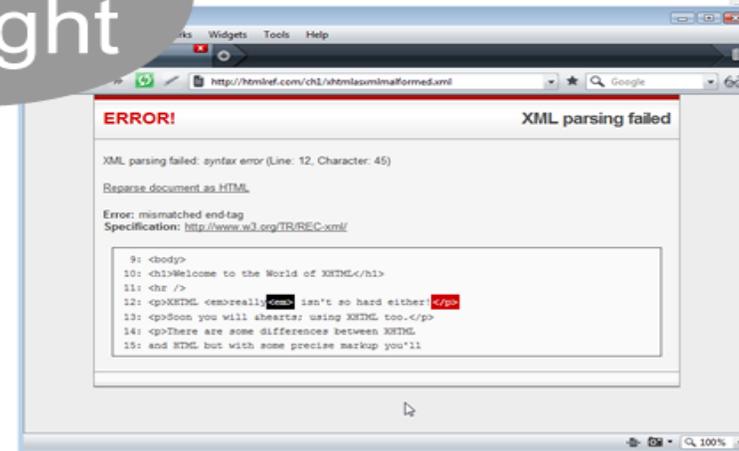
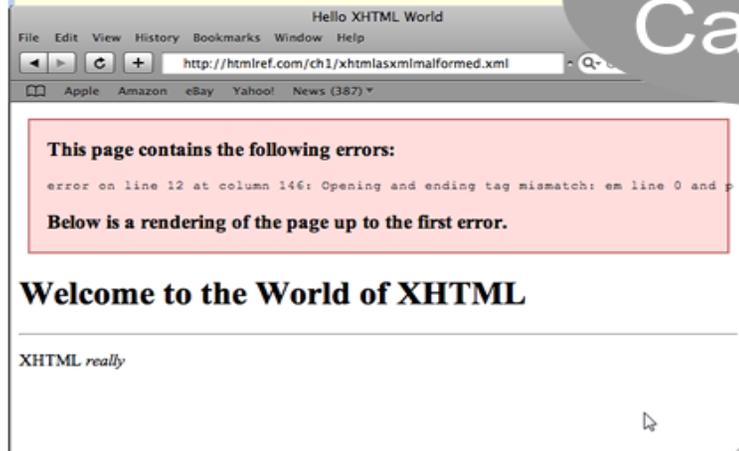
Markup validation studies



Enter XML / XHTML



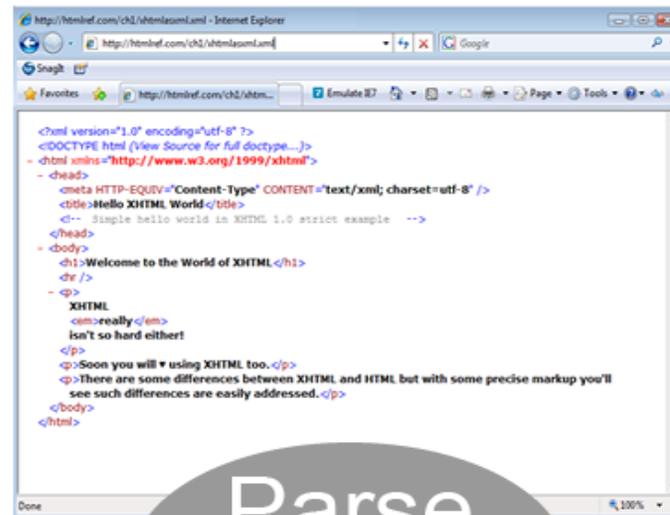
Errors Caught



Unfortunately...even if you wanted to



Correct
Render



Parse
Tree



Good news everyone! IE9+ fixed this.

Back to the Future

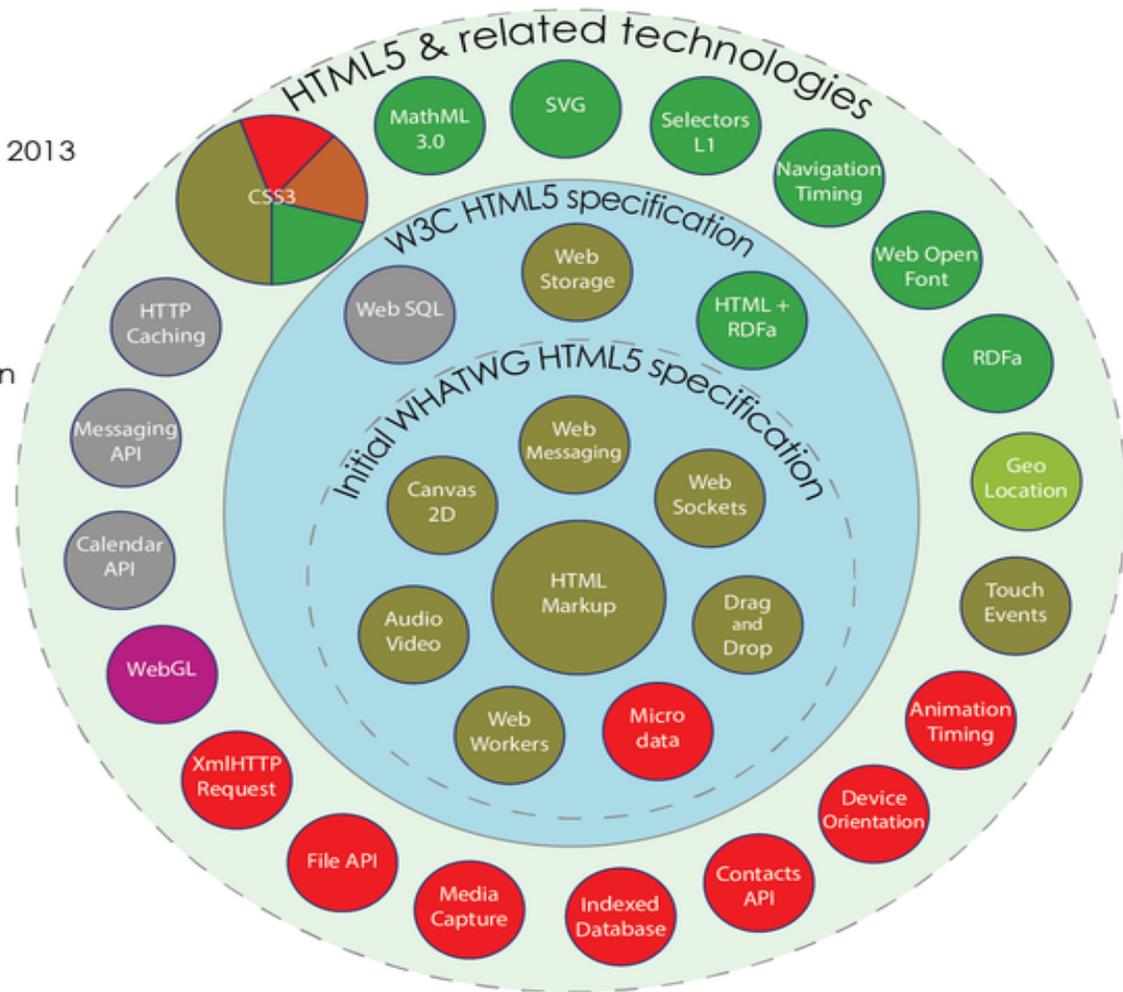
- But we aren't going there
- Too hard to get people to do it right, easier to get the browser vendors to have a malformedness handler agreement and return to the looseness
- HTML5 from a markup point of view is back to HTML4 with more new stuff...but worse

HTML5 Viz Overview

HTML5

Taxonomy & Status on January 20, 2013

- W3C Recommendation
- Proposed Recommendation
- Candidate Recommendation
- Last Call
- Working Draft
- Non-W3C Specifications
- Deprecated



Spec Kitchen Sink



Pfftt..HTML5? HTML5.2!

The combined timelines for HTML 5.0, HTML 5.1 and HTML 5.2:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
HTML 5.0	Candidate Rec	Call for Review	Recommendation		
HTML 5.1	1st Working Draft		Last Call	Candidate Rec	Recommendation
HTML 5.2 ^[28]				1st Working Draft	

Caniuse.com

Search:

[Index](#) [Tables](#) [Import stats](#) [FAQ](#) [Resources](#) [Embed](#)

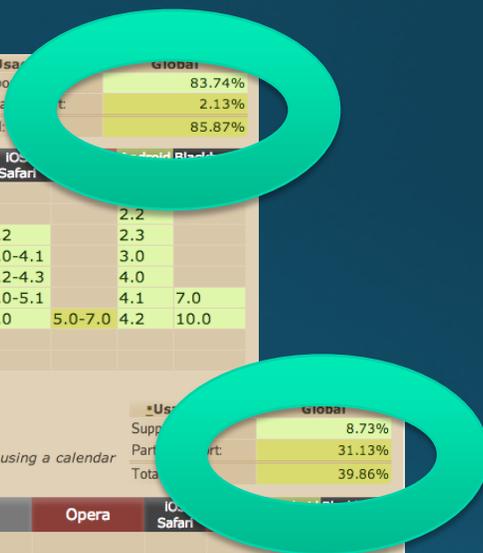
CSS

- @font-face Web fonts
- calc() as CSS unit value
- 2.1 selectors
- Counters
- Feature Queries
- Filter Effects
- Generated content
- Gradients
- Grid Layout
- Hyphenation
- inline-block
- Masks
- min/max-width/height
- outline
- position:fixed
- Regions

HTML5

- Audio element
- Canvas (basic support)
- Color input type
- contenteditable attribute (basic support)
- Datalist element
- dataset & data-* attributes
- Date/time input types
- Details & Summary elements
- Download attribute
- Drag and Drop
- Form validation
- HTML5 form features
- input placeholder attribute
- New semantic elements
- Number input type
- Offline web applications

Proceed with caution?



Canvas (basic support) - Candidate Recommendation

Method of generating fast, dynamic graphics using JavaScript

Sub-features: [Text API for Canvas](#) [WebGL - 3D Canvas graphics](#)

Show all versions	IE	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	Opera	IOS Safari	Android Browser	Global	
							2.2	83.74%	
						3.2	2.3	2.13%	
						4.0-4.1	3.0	85.87%	
	8.0		24.0			4.2-4.3	4.0		
	9.0	19.0	25.0	5.1		5.0-5.1	4.1	7.0	
Current	10.0	20.0	26.0	6.0	12.1	6.0	5.0-7.0	4.2	10.0
Near future		21.0	27.0						
Farther future		22.0	28.0						

Notes [Known issues \(1\)](#)

Opera Mini supports the

Date/time input types - Working Draft

Form field widget to easily allow users to enter dates and/or times, generally by using a calendar widget.

Parent feature: [HTML5 form features](#)

Show all versions	IE	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	Opera	IOS Safari	Android Browser	Global	
							2.2	8.73%	
						3.2	2.3	31.13%	
						4.0-4.1	3.0	39.86%	
	8.0		24.0			4.2-4.3	4.0		
	9.0	19.0	25.0	5.1		5.0-5.1	4.1	7.0	
Current	10.0	20.0	26.0	6.0	12.1	6.0	5.0-7.0	4.2	10.0
Near future		21.0	27.0						
Farther future		22.0	28.0						

Suggestions

- For public facing applications use HTML5 with an emphasis on realistic support
- Validate your markup, but understand when it may be appropriate to ignore validation
- Automate continuous validation on build and/or deploy
- Use XML based markup in a contained environments where failures are not tolerable
 - Aim beyond well-formedness to validity

Suggestions

- Adopt an HTML style guide
 - Casing, quotes " vs ` , indent pattern, comments, attribute order, id and class name patterns, etc.
 - Employ a pretty printer for consistency
 - Use templates and scaffolds
 - Skeletonrepo

Suggestions - Boilerplates

Small Concerns

- Make sure you know what it is doing
- Are you including random stuff in a boilerplate bulking things up needlessly?

The screenshot shows the homepage of the HTML5 Boilerplate project. The header includes the title 'HTML5 ★ BOILERPLATE' and navigation links for 'SOURCE CODE', 'DOCS', and 'OTHER PROJECTS'. The main heading reads 'The web's most popular front-end template'. Below this, a paragraph describes the boilerplate as a fast, robust, and adaptable web app or site template, developed by 100s of developers. Two buttons are present: 'Download v4.3.0' and 'Get a custom build'. A link to 'See the CHANGELOG' is also visible. The main content area features the slogan 'Save time. Create with confidence.' followed by four key features, each with a star icon: 'Analytics, icons, and more', 'Normalize.css and helpers', 'jQuery and Modernizr', and 'High performance'. Each feature is accompanied by a brief description of its benefits. At the bottom, there is a small browser window showing the project's introduction page.

<http://html5boilerplate.com>

Suggestions - Minify

```
view-source:http://www.google.com/
1 <!doctype html><html><head><meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-
8"><title>Google</title><script>window.google={kEI:"-
2 ZlGSv_DAZO2NozaqJ8B",kEXPL:"17259,21010",kCSIE:"17259,21010",kHL:"en"};
window.google.sn="webhp";window.google.timers={load:{t:{start:(new
Date).getTime()}}};try{window.google.pt=window.gtbExternal&&window.gtbExternal.pageT()||window.external&
getT}catch(b){}
3 window.google.jsrt_kill=1;
4 var _gjwl=location;function _gjuc(){var b=_gjwl.href.indexOf("#");if(b>=0){var
a=_gjwl.href.substring(b+1);if(/(^|&)q=/.test(a)&&a.indexOf("#")==-1&&!(^|&)cad=h($|&)/.test(a)}{_gjwl.
"+a.replace(/(^|&)fp=[^&]*/g,"")+&cad=h"};return 1}}return 0}function
_gjpc(){!(window._gjwl.hash&&window._gjuc())&&setTimeout(_gjpc,500)};
5 window._gjpc && _gjpc();</script><style>td{line-height:.8em;} .gac_c{line-height:normal;} form{margin-
bottom:20px;} body,td,a,p,.h{font-family:arial,sans-serif}.h{color:#36c;font-size:20px}.q{color:#00c}.ts
td{padding:0}.ts{border-collapse:collapse} #gbar{height:22px;padding-left:0px}.gbh,.gbd{border-top:1px so
size:1px}.gbh{height:0;position:absolute;top:24px;width:100%} #gbi,#gbs{background:#fff;left:0;position:a
sibility:hidden;z-index:1000} #gbi{border:1px solid;border-color:#c9d7f1 #36c #36c #a2bae7;z-index:1001} #
bottom:7px !important;text-align:right} #gbar,#guser{font-size:13px;padding-top:1px !important}@media
all{.gb1,.gb3{height:22px;margin-right:.5em;vertical-align:top} #gbar{float:left}}.gb2{display:block;padd
.5em} a.gb1,a.gb2,a.gb3{color:#00c !important}.gb2,.gb3{text-decoration:none} a.gb2:hover{background:#36c;
!important}</style><script>google.y={};google.x=function(e,g){google.y[e.id]=[e,g];return
false};window.clk=function(b,c,d,e,f,g,h){if(document.images){var a=encodeURIComponent||escape;(new Imag
sa="T",c?"&oi="+a(c):"",d?"&cad="+a(d):"",&ct=",a(e)||"res"),"&cd=",a(f),b?
"&url="+a(b.replace(/#.*\/,"").replace(/\/+/g,"%2F")):"","&ei=","-ZlGSv_DAZO2NozaqJ8B",g].join("")}
6 return true};
7 window.gbar={qs:function(){},tg:function(e){var o={id:'gbar'};for(i in
e)o[i]=e[i];google.x(o,function(){gbar.tg(o)}}};</script></head><body bgcolor=#ffffff text=#000000 link
vlink=#551a8b alink=#ff0000 onload=document.f.q.focus();if(document.images)new Image().src='/images/nav
topmargin=3 marginheight=3><textarea id=csi style=display:none><textarea><iframe name=wgjff
style="display:none"></iframe><div id=gbar><no><b class=gb1>Web</b> <a href="http://images.google.com/
onclick=gbar.qs(this) class=gb1>Images</a> <a href="http://video.google.com/?hl=en&tab=wv" onclick=gbar.
class=gb1>Video</a> <a href="http://maps.google.com/maps?hl=en&tab=wl" onclick=gbar.qs(this) class=gb1>M
```

Mistakes on purpose ... theoretical adherence vs reality

Suggestion - Semantics First

- Don't catch `<div>`-itis
 - `<div id='container'><div class='inner'>Blah...</div></div>`
- Instead more meaning based tags
 - `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<section>`
- Avoid presentational markup (and thinking)
 - ``, ``, `bgcolor`, etc.
 - Assuming `<h1>` makes it big!
- Loosely couple style
 - `<time style='background: orange'>Oct 31</time> <!-- so so -->`
`<time class="halloween">Oct 31</time> <!-- better -->`

MIME

- Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions
- Used by Web browsers via the HTTP Content-Type header
 - Upload - Post encoding commonly application/x-www-form-urlencoded
 - Download - text/html, image/jpg, etc.
 - Determine what to do in browser*

* most of the time

Get the MIME Right

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the title "Hello XHTML5 World - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays the URL "http://htmlref.com/ch2/xhtml5helloworld.xhtml". The page content includes the heading "Welcome to the World of XHTML5" and the text "XHTML5 *really* isn't so hard either!", "HTML5 likes XML syntax too.", and "Make sure to serve it with the correct MIME type!".

The browser's developer tools are open, showing the "Net" tab. A table of network requests is visible:

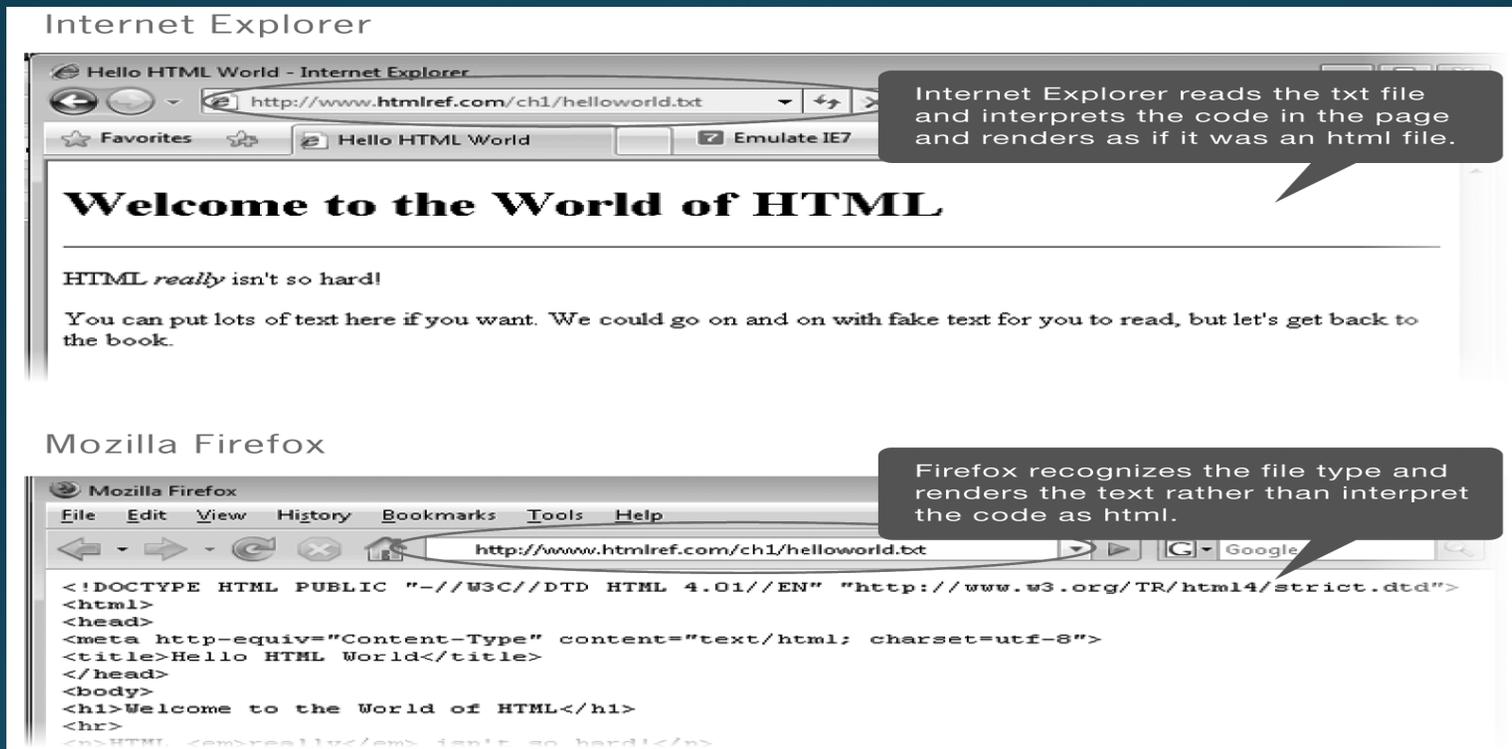
URL	Status	Domain	Size
GET xhtml5helloworld.xhtml	200 OK	htmlref.com	482 B

The "Response Headers" tab is selected for the selected request, showing the following headers:

- Content-Length: 482
- Content-Type: application/xhtml+xml
- Content-Location: http://htmlref.com/ch2/xhtml5helloworld.xhtml
- Last-Modified: Tue, 27 Oct 2009 02:30:55 GMT
- Accept-Ranges: bytes
- Etag: "80d95d82ad56ca1:5e8"

A green circle highlights the "Content-Type" header, which is set to "application/xhtml+xml".

It's not a detail



- Sadly people don't know MIME and trouble can happen when we "fix" things for them - Thomas' Law of Unintended Consequences

CSS

- Versions

- CSS₁, CSS-P, CSS₂, CSS_{2.1}, CSS₃*

- CSS₃ is crazy it is a hodge podge of a million different things of varying states of likelihood of being real or not

Proper CSS Usage

- Separation of concerns
 - HTML for structure, CSS for style
 - External CSS files (watch downloads)
 - Organization style - alpha, general->specific, etc.
 - Watch out for classitis and repeated IDs
- The dream and reality of the Zen Garden
 - <http://www.csszengarden.com/>

Vendor Prefix Fun

- Prefix new features to keep implementations separate until standard
 - -moz , -webkit, -ms, -o
 - Ex: -moz-column-count, -webkit-column-count, column-count
 - Huge redundancy and headache

!important

- Too many rules, bad tree, inheritance complexity -> things just don't look right
- !important - Useful but ugly hack that should be done inline or at least last rule for best result
 - Ex: `<p style="!important ruleiwant:valiwant">`
 - Except when it is a !important war

Suggestions

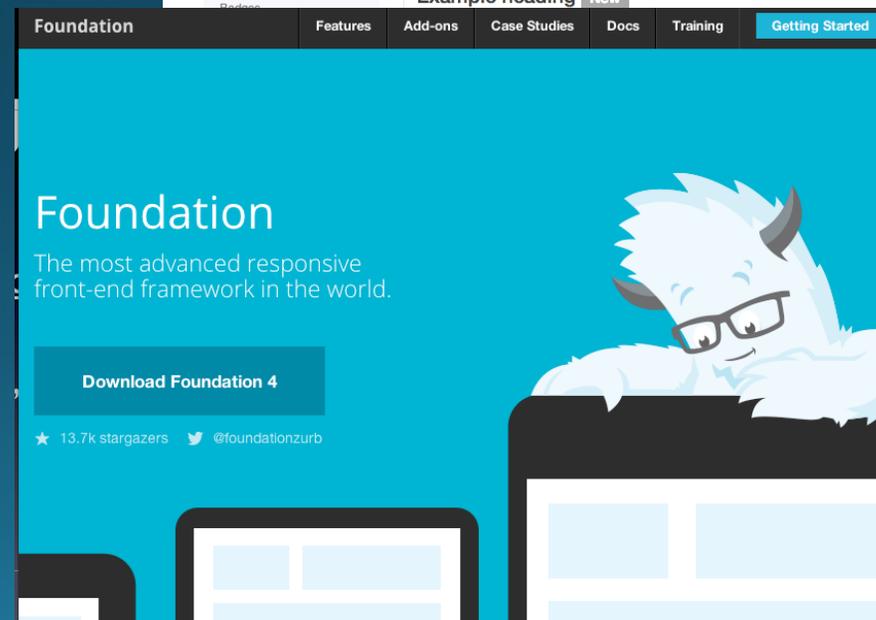
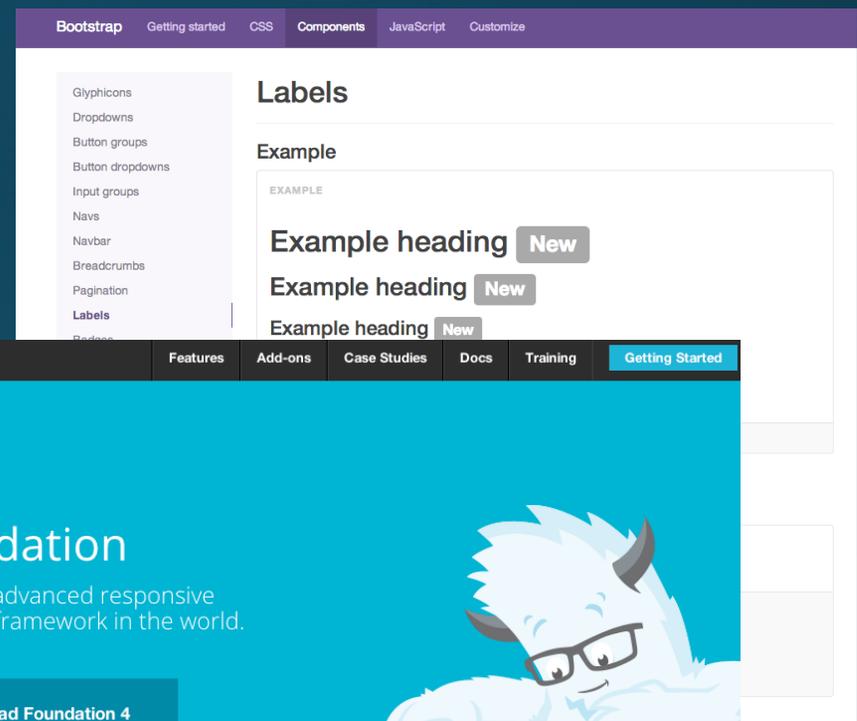
- CSS Validation - <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>
- CSS minification
- CSS bundling
 - Inlining of CSS? Sometimes makes sense

Suggestion Use a Framework

<http://getbootstrap.com>

<http://foundation.zurb.com>

- Concerns
“Validity”, Craft



Suggestion - CSS Preprocessors

- Concerns
 - Solving problems that may go away?
 - Solving problems that suggest a deeper problem you have?
- <http://lesscss.org>
- <http://learnboost.github.io/stylus/>
- <http://sass-lang.com/>

Write some LESS:

```
@base: #f938ab;

.box-shadow(@style, @c) when (iscolor(@c)) {
  box-shadow: @style @c;
  -webkit-box-shadow: @style @c;
  -moz-box-shadow: @style @c;
}

.box-shadow(@style, @alpha: 50%) when (isnumber(@alpha)) {
  .box-shadow(@style, rgba(0, 0, 0, @alpha));
}

.box {
  color: saturate(@base, 5%);
  border-color: lighten(@base, 30%);
  div { .box-shadow(0 0 5px, 30%) }
}
```

Compile to CSS:

```
npm install -g less
lessc styles.less styles.css
```

Core JavaScript Discussion Snipped

Presented in a previous lecture

Suggestion: JS Combining

- Since browser based JS shares same name space combining files doesn't change anything code wise but improves network delivery because of request reduction
- Production JS files should be combined before deployment
- Combine before minifying in my opinion so you don't get duplicate names
- Grunt task

Suggestion: JS Minification

- Reduce source code size for delivery
 - Minor amount of obfuscation
- Common Techniques
 - Remove white space, comments, dead code
 - Rename long names
 - Inline single usage
 - Byte shave (ex. `x=x+1` to `x++`)

Suggestion: Minification Tools

- Google Closure Compiler
<https://developers.google.com/closure/compiler/>
- UglifyJS <http://lisperator.net/uglifyjs/>
- Make it part of deployment process
 - GruntJS automation <https://github.com/gruntjs/grunt-contrib-uglify>

Minification Considerations

- Naming
 - file.js file.min.js
- Sometimes minifiers break stuff
 - Their bugs, your bad code
 - Sourcemap to allow for in production debug
 - <http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/developertools/sourcemaps/>

Suggestion: Build File Naming

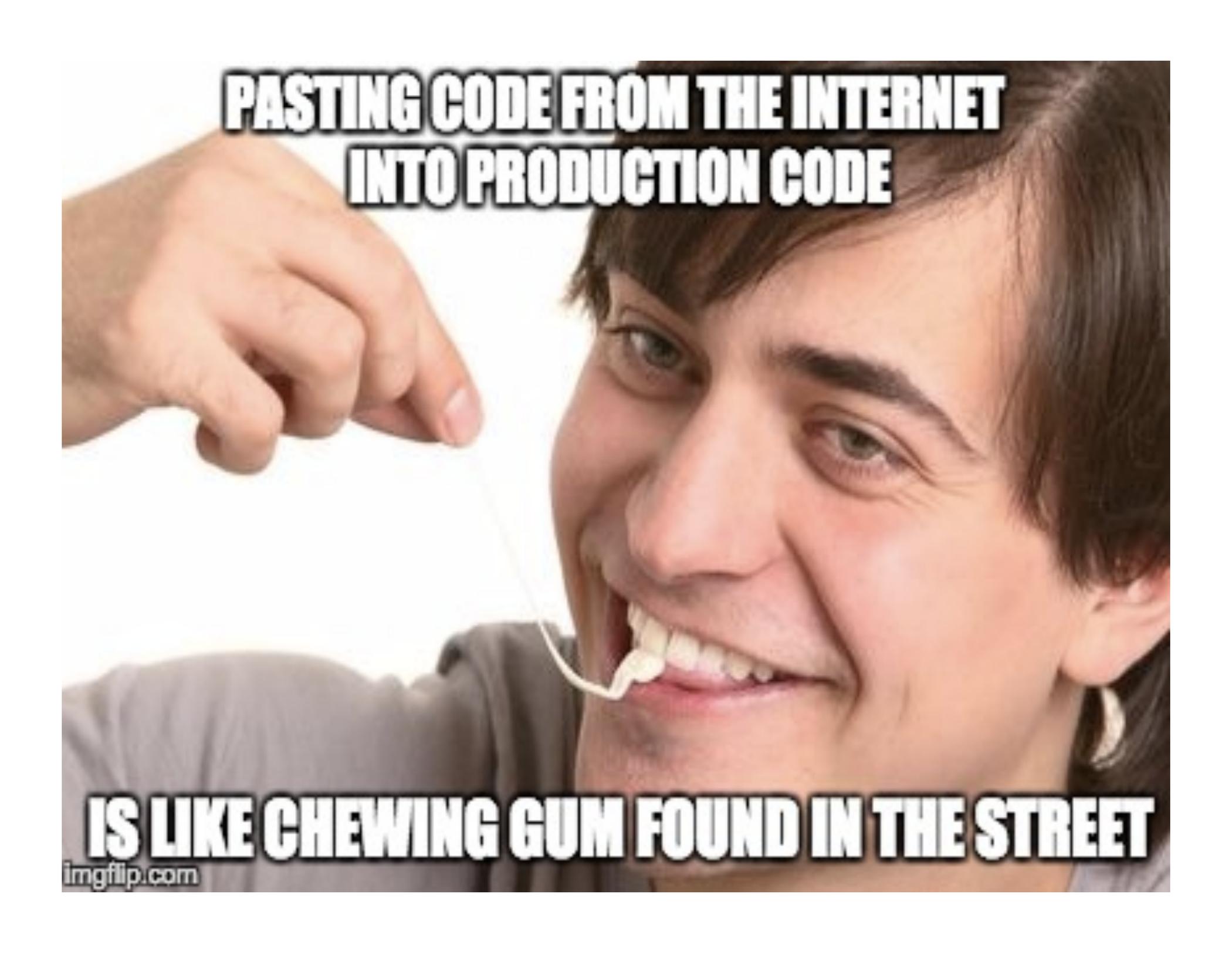
- If you are making somewhat frequent updates we need to be quite careful about browser & proxy caches

```
<script src="myapp.min.js"></script>  
<!-- is this dangerous? -->
```

```
<script  
src="myapp.1382403226836.min.js">  
</script>  
<!-- use timestamp but build id is  
that better? -->
```

Suggestion: Package Management

- If you depend on other people's code you have to keep up with it
- Rule of thumb: The more you mix the more volatile things are going to get
- Reactions - include nothing and write everything, upon error exclaim it's not my fault, fork, contribute back

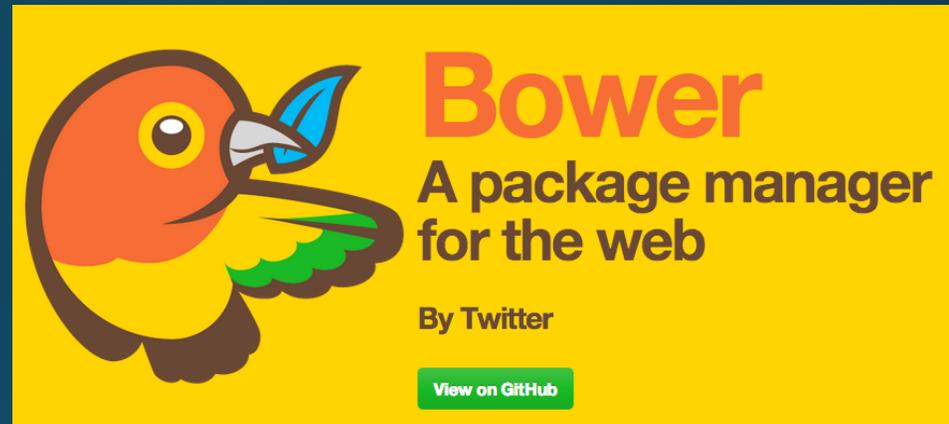
A close-up photograph of a man with dark hair and a grey hoodie, smiling as he pulls a long, thin string of white gum from his mouth. His hand is visible on the left, holding the end of the string. The background is plain white.

**PASTING CODE FROM THE INTERNET
INTO PRODUCTION CODE**

IS LIKE CHEWING GUM FOUND IN THE STREET

Suggestion: Bower

- <http://bower.io/>
- `bower install <x>`
- `bower install`
consults manifest in `bower.json` and get it all
- Avoid: `bower search` - do some eval first!



Suggestion: Scaffolders

- <http://yeoman.io/>
 - Automates lots of routine tasks
 - Can help speed development - live reloads, staging server, test running etc.
 - Lots of configuration to learn

