**Week 1**

Front end y back end son necesarios

Front end HTML CSS.

Back end Python.

HTML gives structure to a page.

Html elements are shown in red in brackets

The body has all the tags that are going to be shown on the web page. That is called nesting.

H1 main heading

H2 subheading

P paragraph

HTML

Hypertext we can use hypertext links in our document to move from one page to another

Markup It is a set of symbols and codes to displaying content on the internet. Not a programming language is a markup language. It shows the structure of the page to the browser

Language

Inside de BODY

Header, main and footer.

Header Logo web menu

Main web page content, unique things of that page

Footer remains the same in any of the pages

A common child element inside the <header> is the <nav> element. The <nav> element is used to hold the menu. It defines a set of navigation links. It can hold different types of elements, but it will usually hold <a> elements.

An <a> element defines a hyperlink. Meaning when the user clicks on the text or content between the <a> tags, it will take them somewhere else

**Cascading Style Sheets**

CSS is the language used to style an HTML document. CSS is a separate language from HTML. It is a rule-based language with its own syntax (or way of typing the code). It describes how the HTML should be displayed. It’s what will make our web pages more attractive. Remember HTML is about structure and what element is used for what content, and CSS is all about presentation and how the elements on the page will look and how they will be laid out on the page.

When a web user opens a website a request is made to the web server that holds the web files.

The Browser on the front end or on the user's computer is what actually runs or interprets the HTML and CSS code and renders, or presents, the webpage.

HTML gives structure to a web page

The body tag contains all the tags that will display in the page of the browser.

Both the header and the footer elements will hold elements that will remain the same from page to page in our website.

Attributes are additional information inside of an element tag. They are made up of name/value pairs.

**Week 2**

**Domain and Host**

You can see your web page clicling crl + letter o and then open the file

Or do a live transfer on Visual Studio Code, but you will just be able to see it from your computer, wont be on line

To have it online a DNS(Domain Name System) and a HOST is needed. And you need to pay for that. Also that will come with tech support and a FTP(File Transfer Protocol) to let you upload the data for your web page

DNS allow browsers to get to websites and other internet resources.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is a standard network protocol used for the transfer of files from one host to another over a TCP-based network, such as the Internet.If a domain is not necessary you can use a page like github that will host your page for free but using their domain.

**Comments**

Comments can be used as notes for yourself as a developer or for other developers who may read your code later

Symbols are used to denote a comment.

In HTML the symbol used to denote that you are starting a comment is <!-- and closed by -->

To open a comment in CSS use the slash and asterisk and end the comment with an asterisk and slash. /\* \*/

Using comments is a great way to clarify your code for the developer

**CSS syntax**

CSS rules govern how the content of the element should be displayed.

Between the curly braces are all the declarations or property/value pairs that will apply the rules. Each declaration has a colon in between the property name and the value and will end in a semicolon.

**Precedence in CSS**

inline override embedded and embedded override external.

The first declaration of making the background red would be overridden. The second selector takes precedence.

**Inheritance**. Notice how the children elements of the body element, like the h1 or the paragraph will inherit some of the declarations applied to the parent element

**Fonts**

Fonts and the way you format your text can make a big difference to the look of your web page and how readable the content is.

There are “web-safe fonts”. This means that these fonts are recognized by any browser. They don’t have to be installed on the user’s computer or imported from another server to be displayed properly. Many of them are a good choice as backups for imported fonts. Some are serif, some san-serif, some monospace, cursive and fancy.

You can also use a variety of different fonts by importing or downloading them. Google fonts or Font squirrel are places with their own servers that have fonts where we can import or download them. If you choose to import the fonts, you will place embedded code into your CSS to specify a path of where those fonts are located. To import fonts from Google Fonts you can use an @import rule to specify the pathway of where the fonts are located. If you download an actual font file, it is important that the license for that font permits it to be used in your web page or web app.

There are also other CSS properties that have to do with fonts like font-size. Font-size would enable you to specify the size for the font. There is also letter-spacing and line height that can change the spacing of characters and lines of text

**Colors**

There are different ways that colors values can be used in CSS. Color names, hexadecimal codes and rgb values are three.

These are six-digit codes that represent the amount of red, green and blue in a color. When using these hexadecimal codes, you always precede each code with a #hashtag when you are using them as a value in CSS. The first 2 digits represent red, the next two green and the last two blue. FF is the highest value and 00 is the lowest. #FFFFFF is white and #000000 is black.

With rgb the red, green and blue amounts in the color are represented. Each color has a range of 0 to 255. One nice thing about rgb is that you can add an alpha value or an a to the rgb which allows you to specify the opacity of the element as well. This fourth value ranges from 0.0 totally see through or invisible to 1.0 totally opac or solid

One thing you really need to be careful with when you start changing colors on your page is to make sure you have a high enough contrast between your foreground and background colors.

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