https:// [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

URL

HTML

HyperText Markup Language – Create website

CSS

Cascading Stylesheet – style the website

JS

JavaScript – functionalities

API – Application Programming Language

Request and Response

FE ----------------- BE

Download and Install

1 VS Code

1a. Live server

1b Prettier

1c Material Icon Theme

2 Node.js

Google Slides

Max 5

1. How does the web work?
2. What do you need for web development?
3. Why do you choose to learn Web Development?

Tags  
  
<tagname> </tagname>

Opening tag closing tag

HTML Elements  
  
<tagname> content </tagname>

Meta Informations

Boiler template –plate

Headings tags  
h1 , h2, h3, h4, h5, h6

<h1> content </h1> heading tag

<p> content </p> paragraph

Bold tags

<b> content </b>

<strong> content </strong>

Italic tags

<i> content </i>

<em> content </em>

To create a boiler plate  
Shift + 1(!) + Enter = boiler plate

<table>

Content

</table>

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Header | Header | Header | Header |
| data | data | data | data­ |
|  |  |  |  |

<tr> - table row

<th> - table header

<td> - table data/cell

colspan and rowspan attri..

caption

HTML Semantic

Non-semantic & semantic

<div> </div> -

<span> </span>

<header>

<footer>

<div> </div> -

<span> </span>

<header>

<footer>

<main>

<section>

Header, main, section, footer, div

CSS - Cascading Style Sheet.

3 Ways of using CSS

1. Inline CSS – by using style attribute inside HTML elements
2. Internal CSS – by using <style> element in the <head> section
3. External CSS - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file
4. Selector
5. Properties
6. Value

attriName=”value”

style=” Properties: value;”

Properties: value;

A **property** is **what you want to change** about the element.

The **value** is **how you want the property to look**.

PX – Pixel

Rem, px

16px – 1rem

32px – 2rem

48px - 3rem

Colors, font-size, font-weight, font-family, text-align

Dummy text – lorem

1. Tagname
2. Class – to call it use dot (.)
3. Id – to call it use hashtag (#)

Left – start

Middle –center

Right – end

Box Model

1. Content
2. Padding
3. Border
4. Margin

CSS Colors

Specify them using:

1. Color name
2. RGB
3. HEX
4. HSL
5. RGBA values
6. HSLA values

RGB formula:

rgb(red, green, blue)

between 0 and 255

E.g- red

rgb(255, 0, 0)

black

rgb(0, 0, 0)

white

rgb(255, 255, 255)

HEX Colors – Hexadecimal colors

#RRGGBB or #RGB

HSL formula

hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)

hue - degree on the color wheel from 0 to 360

Saturation – percentage value 0% (gray) and 100% (white)

Lightness – percentage value 0% (black) 50% (in between) 100% (white)

RGBA – Red, Green, Blue, Alpha

Opacity

rgba(red, green, blue, alpha)

rgba(255, 0, 255, 0.56)

HSLA – hsl(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha)

Position

1. Static \*\*\*
2. Relative
3. Fixed
4. Absolute
5. Sticky

Selector {

Property: value;

Property: value;

}

How to call a class and an ID in CSS

Class - .class-name

ID - #id-name

Tagname – Tagname

Flex-direction values:  
1. Row (default value)

2. column

3. row-reverse

4. column-reverse

Project for the week – Git & GitHub