



Welcome Geeks

# Topics to be covered

- Introduction to HTML & CSS
- Understanding the basics of web development
- Introduction to HTML tags and attributes
- Styling HTML pages with CSS

# Introduction to Front End

A front-end web developer creates the visual representation of a user's request within a browser.

**INTRO TO  
FRONT-END  
DEVELOPMENT**



*Front-End*



*Back-End*

# Frontend Technologies

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript
- JavaScript Libraries & Frameworks such as jQuery, ReactJS, Angular, Vue

# What is HTML?

- HyperText Markup Language
- Not a programming language (no logic, control structures, etc)
- Markup is for creating web pages/documents viewable inside of a web browser
- Extremely important & relevant

# What is CSS?

- Cascading stylesheet
- Styling Language
- Used for styling HTML elements
- Purely to give a visually appealing look to a website

# HTML/CSS

- HTML = Content Display/Structure
- CSS = Style & Design

# What can HTML/CSS do?

- Build static websites - Portfolios, small business sites, informational websites, etc
- Build the visual part of anything - Stores, social networks, etc.



HTML



Structure

CSS



Presentation

JavaScript



Behavior

# IDE

- VS Code

<https://code.visualstudio.com/download>

# HTML Tags

- Elements surrounded in angular brackets <>
- Usually have a start and end tag
- Some are self closing

## Start & End Tag

```
<h1>Hello</h1>
```

```
<p>Welcome to my website</p>
```

## Self Closing Tags

```
<br> Valid in HTML5
```

```
<br /> Valid in HTML5
```

# HTML Basic layout

# Live Server Extension

# Meta tags



Without the viewport meta tag



With the viewport meta tag

# Typography

# Links & Images



# Lists & Tables

# Forms & Inputs

# Inline and Block Elements

- A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Example p tag

- An inline element does not start on a new line.  
An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.  
Example - span, a

# id & classes

# HTML Semantic elements

`<header>`

`<footer>`

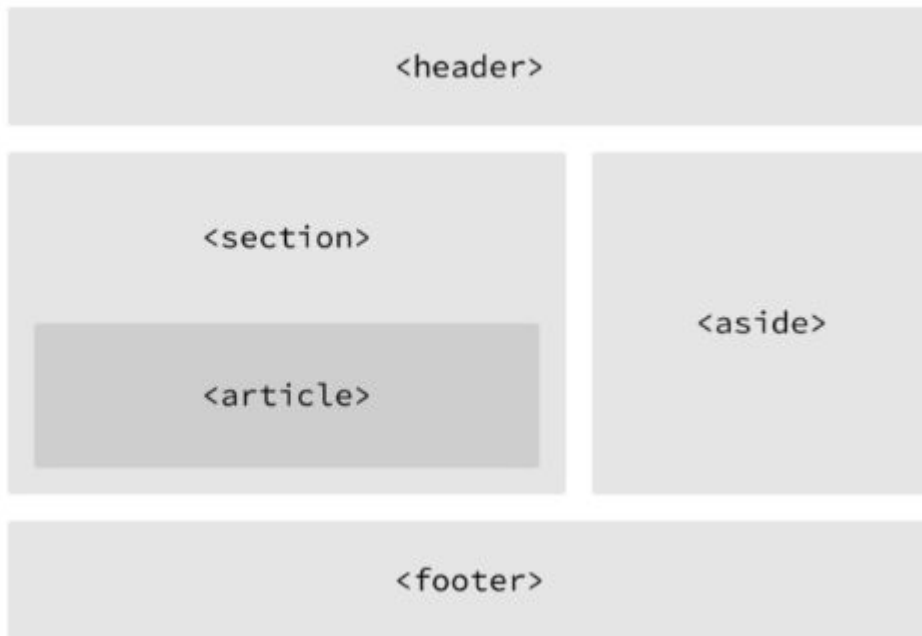
`<nav>`

`<main>`

`<section>`

`<article>`

`<aside>`





# Inline, External, Internal CSS

- External styles are defined within the `<link>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page
- Internal styles are defined within the `<style>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page
- Inline styles are defined within the "style" attribute of the relevant element:

# CSS Ruleset

Selector

**p**

{

**color:** red;

}

Property

Property value

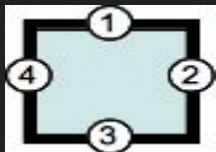
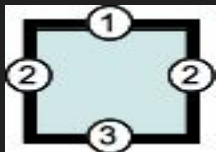
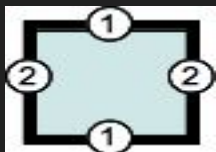
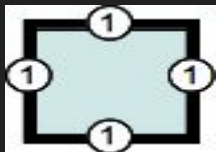
Declaration



# CSS Selectors

<b>*</b>	<i>all elements</i>
<b>div</b>	<i>all div tags</i>
<b>div,p</b>	<i>all divs and paragraphs</i>
<b>div p</b>	<i>paragraphs inside divs</i>
<b>div &gt; p</b>	<i>all p tags, one level deep in div</i>
<b>div + p</b>	<i>p tags immediately after div</i>
<b>div ~ p</b>	<i>p tags preceded by div</i>
<b>.classname</b>	<i>all elements with class</i>
<b>#idname</b>	<i>element with ID</i>
<b>div.classname</b>	<i>divs with certain classname</i>
<b>div#idname</b>	<i>div with certain ID</i>
<b>#idname *</b>	<i>all elements inside #idname</i>

# CSS Shorthand Syntax



- 1-value syntax: border-width: 1px — The single value represents all edges
- 2-value syntax: border-width: 1px 2px — The first value represents the vertical, that is top and bottom, edges, the second the horizontal ones, that is the left and right ones:
- 3-value syntax: border-width: 1px 2px 3px — The first value represents the top edge, the second, the horizontal, that is left and right, ones, and the third value the bottom edge:
- 4-value syntax: border-width: 1px 2px 3px 4px — The four values represent the top, right, bottom and left edges respectively, always in that order, that is clockwise starting at the top

# CSS Float

- Floating an element changes the behavior of that element and the block level elements that follow it in normal flow. The floated element is moved to the left or right and removed from normal flow, and the surrounding content floats around it.

# Chrome DevTools

Time for Hands On!

HEADING

Description

Image

Jobathon

qwertyuioasdfghjkzxcvbnm

HEADING

Description

Image

Jobathon

qwertyuioasdfghjkzxcvbnm

WHAT'S NEW

Image

Course Details

Image

Course Details

Image

Course Details

QUICK LINKS

Image



# Assignment 1