

**SUMMARY OF UDEMY COURSE**  
**WEB DEVELOPMENT FOR BEGINNERS (6 SECTIONS)**  
**RATINGS 4/5**

**SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION (3 UNITS)**

UNIT1: Course Introduction

- First focus on HTML, CSS, JavaScript and JQuery
- More than 70% of the world's web is using JQuery
- Big Web Technologies: WordPress, Drupal, Joomla, MAGENTO, OPENCART, PRESTASHOP, SHOPLEY
- Course overview

UNIT2: My Introduction

- About himself (full stack software developer)

UNIT3: Set up Coding Environment

- Visual Studio Code: free and open source

**SECTION 2 – HTML (24 UNITS)**

UNIT1: HTML Introduction

- HTML: Tags and Tag attribute (enhance quality of tags)
- Right click >> “view page source”
- `<*>` `</*>`: opening and closing tags
- `<html>`: `<head>` and `<body>`

UNIT2: Basic HTML Structure

- `<h1>`: heading tag, gives up to 6 levels
- `<p>`: paragraph tag
- `<b>`: Bold text
- `<i>`: Italic, `<br>`: line break, `<hr>`: head line

UNIT3: HTML Image

- `<img>` has no closing tags
- “src”: image path, a URL can be used
- “alt”: description of image
- “width” and “height”

#### UNIT4: HTML Anchor Tag

- `<a>`: anchor tag
- “href”: add web link
- “target”: open in new tab

#### UNIT5: HTML Table Part 1

- `<table>`: table
- `<tr>`: table row
- `<td>`: table columns
- “border”: attribute to table

#### UNIT6: HTML Table Part 2

- `<th>`: Table header

#### UNIT7: HTML Table Part 3

- “colspan”: combines 2 or more columns

#### UNIT8: HTML Table Part 4

- “rowspan”: combines 2 or more rows
- Whatever you can write in body tag you can write in `<td>` tag

#### UNIT9: HTML List 1

- List to display collection of something
- We have 2 types of list: unordered and ordered
- `<ul>...</ul>`: unordered list (comes with bullet point)
- Within `<ul>` we add `<li>`: list items
- `<ol>`: ordered list (comes with numbers)
- `<ol>` has a “type” attribute (1 or A)

#### UNIT10: HTML List 2

- List within a list (deep stuff)
- Whatever you can write in body, you can write in `<li>`

#### UNIT11: HTML List Assignment

- Create unordered list with a list within a list

#### UNIT12: HTML Iframe

- Iframe allows an external webpage to display in your webpage

#### UNIT13: HTML Form 1

- Form to take user information

- `<form> ... </form>`: “action” attribute

#### UNIT14: HTML Form 2

- `<input>`: no closing tag, “placeholder”, “name”, “value”

#### UNIT15: HTML Form 3

- “type”: an attribute of `<input>`
- `<br>`: line break

#### UNIT16: HTML Form 4

- Many different input “type”

#### UNIT17: HTML Form 5

- `<select>`: to create a dropdown
- `<option>`: within the `<select>` “value”

#### UNIT18: HTML Form 6

- `<textarea>`: “name”, “rows”, “cols”

#### UNIT19: HTML Form 7

- `<input>`: “type” = radio
- Same “name” for adjacent radio buttons

#### UNIT20: HTML Form 8

- `<input>`: “type” = checkbox, “value” = 1

#### UNIT21: HTML Form 9

- Buttons
- `<input>`: “type” = submit, “value”
- “required”: make the field compulsory
- “readonly”: cannot write anything
- “autofocus”: automatic cursor blinking

#### UNIT22: HTML Form 10-Assignment

#### UNIT23: HTML Form 11

- `<form>`: “method” == GET or POST (invisible in URL)
- Always use POST method, its more secure and reliable

#### UNIT24: HTML Form 12- Assignment

- Formass.html

## SECTION3 – CSS (46 UNITS)

### UNIT1: CSS Introduction

- CSS: Cascading Style Sheet
- In-between `<head>...</head>`
- `<style>...</style>`: “type” =”text/css”
- Many properties of CSS

### UNIT2: CSS 2

- Some tags like `<h1>` have default styles
- Hexadecimal code for CSS colors: “#\*\*\*\*\*”

### UNIT3: CSS Background Image

- `<style>`: “background-image”:url(\*\*\*.jpg), “background-repeat”

### UNIT4: CSS Background Size

- “background-size”:

### UNIT5: CSS Line-Height

- “line-height”: \*\*px

### UNIT6: CSS Text-Align

- “text-align”: center, right, left
- You can set multiple tags and give a CSS style

### UNIT7: CSS Text-Style

- “font-style”:

### UNIT8: CSS Text-Indent

- HTML is space insensitive
- “text-indent”: \*\*px

### UNIT9: CSS Width, Height and Border

- `<div>...</div>`: to divide webpage to different boxes
- “width”, “height”, “border” (\*\*px, solid, color)

### UNIT10: CSS Margin and Padding

- `<div>`: margins, padding (distance of element from inside)

### UNIT11: CSS Class

- `<p class="">`: to specify the particular `<p>` you want
- CSS: `“.classname” {*****}`

#### UNIT12: CSS Id

- You can id to any tag
- CSS: `“#idname” {****}`

#### UNIT13: CSS Difference Between Id and Class

- Id is unique, you cannot give same ID to different HTML elements
- Same class can be given to different tags
- IDs are mostly used for JQuery and JavaScript

#### UNIT14: CSS Assignment

- CSS\_Assignment1.html

#### UNIT15: CSS Hover

- Hover effect; `“tag: hover {***}”`

#### UNIT16: CSS Inline and Block Level Elements

- Inline elements show on the same line
- Block level elements start on a newline

#### UNIT17: CSS Float 1

- Float property
- We can add multiple class to an element: `class = “***! (space btw) ***!”`
- `“margin”: 0 auto:` to centralize
- `“float”: left/right`

#### UNIT18: CSS Float 2

- Add an empty `<div>` with class name `”clear”`, then `“clear : both”` (to avoid distortion)

#### UNIT19: CSS Assignment

- CSS\_Assignment2.html

#### UNIT20: CSS Flex Box

- Flex boxes to create layouts on a webpage\
- In `<div>` styling: `“display: flex”`, `“flex-direction : row/columns”`, `“flex-wrap : wrap”`, `“flex : 25% (4 per row)”`, `“outline : ”`

#### UNIT21: CSS Types

- 3 types: Inline, Internal, External (recommended)

## UNIT22: CSS Inline Style

- `<p style="color: **">...</p>` mostly used in JQuery, JavaScript or dynamic CSS

## UNIT23: CSS Internal Style

- `<style>****</style>`: usually in between `<head>...<head>`

## UNIT24: CSS External Style

- `<link>`: between `<head>` tag
- Create a .css file in a folder in the HTML folder
- `"href = "****/****.css" "`, must be in file path
- Every popular and developer friendly

## UNIT25: CSS Comments

- Comment serve as FOOTPRINTS
- `/* ..... */`

## UNIT26: CSS Border Radius

- `"border"`: 1px solid color
- `"border-radius"`: px, gives radius to each corner

## UNIT27: CSS Text-Transform

- `"text-transform"`: capitalize/ lowercase/uppercase

## UNIT28: CSS Width and Height with Inline Element

- `<span> ... </span>`: width do not work because it is an inline element
- Only block elements take width and height
- Have to add `"display: block"` to make width and height work

## UNIT29: CSS Outline

- `"outline"`: 1px solid black
- Outline and border have some differences
- Border adds to the width (takes place on the pages)
- Outline does not add to the width
- Border-radius works only on Borders

## UNIT30: CSS Letter Space and Word Space

- `"letter-space"`: \*\*px, space between letters
- `"word-space"`: \*\*px, space between words

## UNIT31: CSS Text-Shadow

- Go to google search for `"text-shadow generator"`

- Copy and paste from the website

#### UNIT32: CSS Box Shadow

- Go to google for “box-shadow generator”

#### UNIT33: CSS Hide an Element

- “display: none” (Totally removed), “visibility: hidden” (still takes space on the web page)

#### UNIT34: CSS Priority

- Inline CSS has highest priority followed by Internal, then External
- “!important” gives priority

#### UNIT35: CSS and Google Fonts

- Google “Google fonts”, copy the copy for the font you want
- Go to external CSS and pass font style in the body tag

#### UNIT36: CSS Parent Child Tags

- Tags within a Tag A are child tags of Tag A

#### UNIT37: CSS Child Selector

- Parent (space) child {\*\*\*}: to select child in a particular parent tag

#### UNIT38: CSS Pseudo Element (before and after)

- Pseudo elements: these are elements that actually don’t exist in HTML files
- “:: before”, “:: after”

#### UNIT39: CSS Pseudo Element (1<sup>st</sup> letter and 1<sup>st</sup> line)

- “:: first-letter”, “:: first-line”

#### UNIT40: CSS Position Definition

- Position: is used to move the element in Web page: absolute, relative, fixed, sticky, static

#### UNIT41: CSS Position Relative

- “position: relative”, “top: 15px” (move down), “left: 50px” (moves right)
- “bottom: 15px”, “right: 15px”

#### UNIT42: CSS Position Absolute

- Position absolute moves within position Relative/body

#### UNIT43: CSS Position Fixed

- “position: fixed”, is fixed on the document , it does not move atallz

#### UNIT44: CSS Position Sticky

- “position: sticky”, it sticks at the specified position
- It is used mostly for navigation bars

#### UNIT45: CSS Position Static

- All HTML elements have position static as default

#### UNIT46: CSS Media Queries

- “@media (min-width) {\*\*\*}”
- Go to bootstrap to make media responsive on all devices
- Add them above CSS (<style>)

### **SECTION 4 – JAVASCRIPT (10 UNITS)**

#### UNIT1: JavaScript Startup

- Scripting that makes our website more interesting
- <script>...</script> within <head> or <body> tags
- “alert()” (built in function): to pop on the webpage

#### UNIT2: JavaScript Variable

- Variable holds some value, that can change anytime
- String, Integer (number), Boolean, Object, Array
- “document.write(\*\*)”, to print on webpage

#### UNIT3: JavaScript Variable Concatenation

- “+”

#### UNIT4: JavaScript If Statement

- “==”, “!=”, “<”, “>”, “if”

#### UNIT5: JavaScript If-Else Statement

- If condition can only be True and False

#### UNIT6: JavaScript Loop

- A loop is a sequence of instructions that is continually repeated until a certain condition is reached

#### UNIT7: JavaScript For Loop

- “for”: (\*\*; \*\*; \*\*)



## UNIT8: JavaScript Array

- “console.log(\*\*)”, used to view variables
- Array is a variable that contains multiple variables

## UNIT9: JavaScript Objects

- Object is a variable that contains many variables in it, it works with key:value
- Product = {key: value, \*\*:\*\*}
- Similar to dictionary in Python

## UNIT10: JavaScript Function

- “function” is a keyword, it is a set of statements that perform a task
- Function **\*\*\*name (\*\*parameter) { \*\*\*code }**
- Name(), to call a function
- Return, to return something

## SECTION 5 – JQUERY (13 UNITS)

### UNIT1: JQuery Start

- Google “JQuery”, download JQuery (compressed production)
- Copy the file > create new file > paste in new file > save file where project file is > like **\*\*\*.js**
- Add anywhere <head> or <body>

### UNIT2: JQuery Hello World

- “\$(document).ready(\*\*\*code)”, will be used often

### UNIT3: JQuery Click Events

- Events is any action that visitor perform on a website and that the website can respond to
- \$(“tag/class/id”).click(\*\*\*function/code), “.mouseenter(\*\*\*function/code)”, “.mouseleave(\*\*\*function/code)”, “.dblclick(\*\*\*function/code)”

### UNIT4: JQuery Keyboard Events

- Two main keyboard events are used
- “.keydown(\*\*)” und “.keyup(\*\*)”

### UNIT5: JQuery Form Events 1

- “.focusin(\*\*)”, “.css(\*\*)”
- “.focusout(\*\*)”

### UNIT6: JQuery Form Events 2

- `<select name="*" id="*">...</select>`
- `“.change(**)”`

#### UNIT7: JQuery Functions 1

- `“.hide(**)”, “.show()”, “.toggle()”, “.slideUp()”, “.slideDown()”`
- `“style= display: none”`
- `“.slideToggle()”`

#### UNIT8: JQuery Functions 2

- `“.addClass()”, to add class`
- `“.removeClass()”, “.hasClass()” (returns boolean)`
- `“.toggleClass()”`

#### UNIT9: JQuery Function 3

- `“.val()”, to get the values from inputs`
- `“.attr()”, to get attribute of any object`

#### UNIT10: JQuery Function 4

- `“.text()”, to add text`
- `“.html()”, to add html element`

#### UNIT11: JQuery Function 5

- `“.append()”, to add HTML to the end of the element`
- `“.prepend()”, to add to the top of an element`

#### UNIT12: JQuery Function 6

- `“.closest()”, returns 1st ancestor of the selected element`
- `“.find()”, returns descendant elements of the selected elements`

#### UNIT13: JQuery Ajax

- `“$.ajax( { } )”`
- `“POST” to send, “get” to fetch`
- `“beforeSend:”, “complete:”`

### **SECTION 6 – PROJECT (16 UNITS)**

#### UNIT1: Project 1

- Header > Content Area > Footer
- Create the logic of the webpage in your mind before starting

#### UNIT2: Project Setup

- Create project folder
- “!” to create basic HTML code structure
- Create CSS folder: “style.css”

### UNIT3: Create Header

- We need to remove default padding/margin before we write CSS
- “ \* { } ”
- To make images responsive: “img { max-width: \*\*\*, height: \*auto}”
- Look for FONT for web page (link to the above CSS)

### UNIT4: Slider

- Different sliders
- JQuery Swiper
- Place IMG, to get images online

### UNIT5: 3 Boxes in a Row 1

- Find “font-awesome cdn”
- ::after
- Font-family: FontAwesome
- Content: “\f101”

### UNIT6: 3 Boxes in a Row 2

- Remember “flex-wrap: wrap”

### UNIT7: 2 Boxes in a Row

### UNIT8: Footer Top

### UNIT9: Footer Bottom

### UNIT10: Side by Side Comparison

### UNIT11: Mobile Friendly

- @median { }

### UNIT12: JQuery 1

- “JQuery CDN” download minified
- Newfolder js > site.js

### UNIT13: JQuery Window Width

- It did not work for me...it later worked

### UNIT14: JQuery Slide Footer

- “.closest()”, “.find()”, “.slideToggle()”, “.click()”

UNIT15: Link Clickable

UNIT16: Upload Project Live

- At least one hosting and one domain
- “godaddy domain search”