**WEB DEVELOPMENT CURRICULUM (BASIC)**

**Overview: HTML** and **CSS** go hand in hand for developing beautiful, flexible and user friendly web applications (websites).

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) is used to structure and show content on the web page hence, making it a mark-up language rather than a programming language, HTML allows while CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) is used to present the page in a proper manner.

**Course Objectives:**

* User friendly and an open technology.
* It gives better performance.
* HTML is a highly flexible language that is supported on all browsers.
* CSS provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document.
* CSS saves time as it can be used in multiple HTML pages.
* CSS is used to make responsive web pages which are compatible with multiple devices. It is used to display web pages differently depending on the screen sizes with which they’re being viewed.

**Target Audience:**

* Any beginner looking to build a career as a web developer can take this course.

**Introduction to HTML**

This module sets the stage by getting you used to important concepts and syntax in HTML, how to create HTML tags, Elements, hyperlinks and generally how to use HTML to structure a web page.

* History of HTML.
* What are Html Tags and Attributes?
* Difference between HTML tags and HTML elements.
* How to differentiate HTML document versions.

**HTML Basic Formatting Tags**

In this module, HTML is used to specify how your web contents should be recognized by the browser, should they be recognized as a paragraph, article, list, heading, image, video, form or any of the many available elements or even a customized element defined by you.

* HTML basic tags.
* HTML formatting tags.
* HTML color coding.

**HTML Grouping Tags**

Here, HTML grouping tags are treated and differentiated, block grouping tags and inline grouping tags. Knowing when to use which specific grouping tag for the purpose of styling using classes or id.

* Grouping Tags (inline and block group tags).

**HTML Lists**

In this module, The HTML <li> element is used to represent an item in a list. It must be contained in a parent element: an ordered list (<ol>), an unordered list (<ul>), or a menu (<menu>). In menus and unordered lists, list items are usually displayed using bullet points, now we are going to check how to use html list

* Unordered Lists
* Ordered Lists
* Definition list

**HTML Images**

In this module, the Web was just text, and it was quite boring. Fortunately, not too long after the ability to embed images (and other more interesting types of content) inside web pages were added. There are other types of multimedia to consider, but it is logical to start with the humble <img> element, used to embed a simple image in a webpage. This module will help you to make use of image mapping.

* Image and Image Mapping

**HTML Hyperlink**

In this module, Hyperlinks are important they are what makes the Web a web. This module shows the syntax required to make a link, and discusses link best practices.

* URL - Uniform Resource Locator
* URL Encoding

**HTML Table**

In this module, representing tabular data on a webpage in an understandable, accessible way can be a challenge. This module covers basic table markup, along with more complex features such as implementing captions and summaries.

* <table>
* <th>
* <tr>
* <td>
* <caption>
* <thead>
* <tbody>
* <tfoot>
* <colgroup>
* <col>

**HTML Iframe**

In this module, The HTML <iframe> element which represents a nested browsing context, effectively embedding another HTML page such as maps, etc. into the current page. This module will help you make use of iframe tag

* Attributes Using
* Iframe as the Target

**HTML Form**

Forms are a very important part of the Web — these provide much of the functionality you need for interacting with web sites, e.g. registering and logging in, sending feedback, buying products, and more. This module gets you started with creating the client-side parts of forms.

* <input>
* <textarea>
* <button>
* <select>
* <label>

**HTML Headers**

In this module, The HTML <head> element provides general information (metadata) about the document, including its title and links to its scripts and style sheets.

* Title
* Base
* Link
* Style
* Meta
* Script

**Module 12: HTML-Miscellaneous**

In this module, The HTML <Meta> element represents metadata that cannot be represented by other HTML meta-related elements, like <base>, <link>, <script>, <style> or <title>.this module will help you learn Meta tags, xhtml and deprecated tags

* HTML Meta Tag
* XHTML
* HTML Deprecated Tags & Attributes

**CSS3 Introduction**

In this module CSS is used to style and lay out web pages — for example, to alter the font, colour, size and spacing of your content, split it into multiple columns, or add animations and other decorative features. This module gets you started on CSS.

* Benefits of CSS
* CSS Versions History
* CSS Syntax
* External Style Sheet using <link>
* Multiple Style Sheets
* Value Lengths and Percentages

**CSS3 Syntax**

In this module, the basic goal of the Cascading Style sheet (CSS) language is to allow a browser engine to paint elements of the page with specific features, like colors, positioning, or decorations. The CSS syntax reflects this goal and its basic building blocks are

* CSS Syntax
* single Style Sheets
* Multiple Style Sheets
* Value Lengths and Percentages

**CSS3 Selectors**

In this module, CSS selectors define the elements to which a set of CSS rules apply. In this module, you will find how many selectors are there how to make use of them

* ID Selectors
* Class Selectors
* Grouping Selectors

Universal Selector

Descendant / Child Selectors

* Attribute Selectors
* CSS – Pseudo Classes

**CSS3 Color Background Cursor**

In this module, CSS Backgrounds and Borders is a module of CSS that lets you style element backgrounds and borders. Backgrounds can be filled with a color or image, clipped or resized, and otherwise modified. Borders can be decorated with lines or images, and made square or rounded.

* background-image
* background-repeat
* background-position
* CSS Cursor

**CSS3 Text Fonts**

In this module, CSS Fonts that defines font-related properties and how font resources are loaded. It lets you define the style of a font, such as its family, size and weight, line height, and the glyph variants to use when multiple are available for a single character

* color
* background-color
* text-decoration
* text-align
* vertical-align
* text-indent
* text-transform
* white-space
* letter-spacing
* word-spacing
* line-height
* font-family
* font-size
* font-style
* font-variant v font-weight

**CSS3 Lists Tables**

In this module, lists table that defines how to lay out table data.

list-style-type

list-style-position

* list-style-image
* list-style
* CSS Tables
  1. border
  2. width & height
  3. text-align
  4. vertical-align
  5. padding
  6. color

**CSS3 Box/Grid Model**

In this module, CSS box model that defines the rectangular boxes—including their padding and margin—that are generated for elements and laid out according to the visual formatting model.

* Borders & Outline
* Margin & Padding
* Height and width
* CSS Dimensions

**CSS3 Display Positioning**

In this module, the position CSS property specifies how an element is positioned in a document. The top, right, bottom, and left properties determine the final location of positioned elements.

* CSS Visibility
* CSS Display
* CSS Scrollbars
* CSS Positioning
  1. Static Positioning
  2. Fixed Positioning
  3. Relative Positioning
  4. Absolute Positioning v CSS Layers with Z-Index

**At the end of the course, participants will be able to get:**

* By the end of this course, you will have a basic & thorough understanding of HTML & CSS
* Upon completion, you will have coded a handful of useful HTML & CSS examples
* In the last section of this course, you focus on building a beautiful, semantic, HTML & CSS web page
* By the end of this course, you will have impressed yourself, and will be able to hit the ground running with your newly acquired skillset
* Start building beautiful websites
* Build a portfolio website, so you can highlight your best web work v Get the ball rolling for a career in web design