Curso Desarrollo web, HTML5 en particular





JavaScript developer, enthusiastic about web development, testing, and knowledge sharing. Senior developer at **IskayPet**, frontend/ NodeJS instructor, Cypress ambassador and tech speaker.









https://twitter.com/cypress_es

https://www.meetup.com/es-ES /cypress-spain/

Cypress Official meetup

cy.contains("nice people")

Requisitos

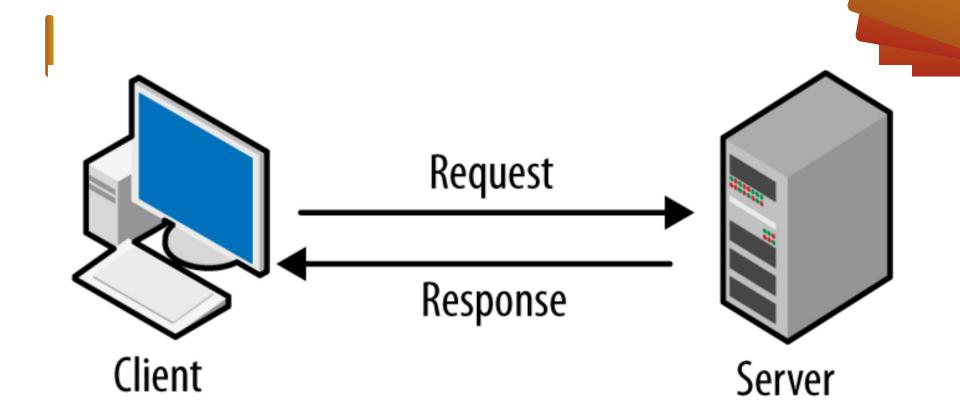
- **VSCode**
- Live server extension
- Git







Client Server



Clients



Inspiration for your next trip



Clients

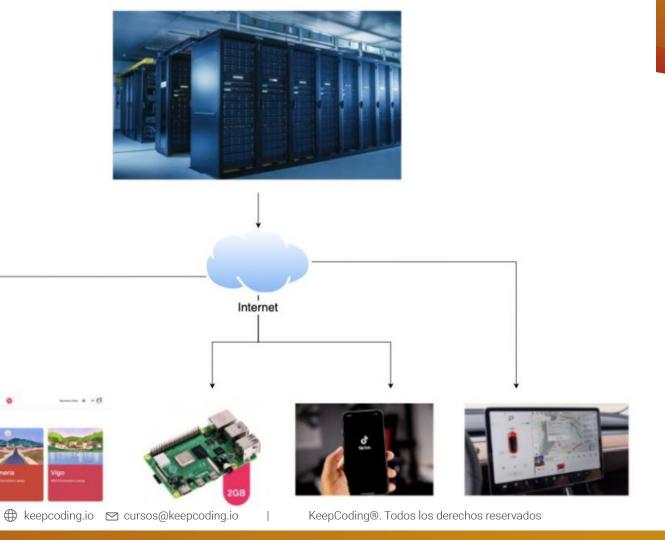






Servers





Inspiration for your next trip

Frontend development

Front-end web development is the development of the graphical user interface of a website, through the use of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, so that users can view and interact with that website

Only 3 tools, then it's easier 🤔



·Tech Notes · · Animation Sketches · · Behind-the-Scenes Footage ·



As if the Looney Tunes didn't have enough troubles, Warner Bros. Feature Animation created a whole new set of bad guys to give them a hard time. Here's how they came to life.

| BUPKUS | NADA | NULL | VOID | ZILCH |

BUPKUS









Search game title



Console games

PC games

Viewing 1-20 of 364 results



CLEAR FILTERS

Sort: Newest ~

Collections

All

Most popular

Recently added

Coming soon

Leaving soon

Optimized for Xbox Series X|S

Bethesda Softworks

EA Play

ID@Xbox

Family friendly

Games to conquer your resolutions

Play day one

Heroes and villains

Filters

CLEAR FILTERS

Play on



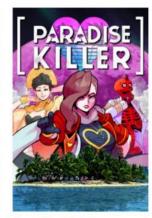
TUNIC



Tom Clancy's Rainbow Six® Siege Deluxe Edition



Marvel's Guardians of the Galaxy



Paradise Killer







Frontend development?

Frontend development?

- Good salary
- Good schedule
- Remote work
- Creative job
- Good community
- It's always evolving

Tips

Tips

- Practice
- Patience
- Don't be afraid to ask
- Take a break
- Be proud of your progress
- Patience
- Don't be afraid to fail

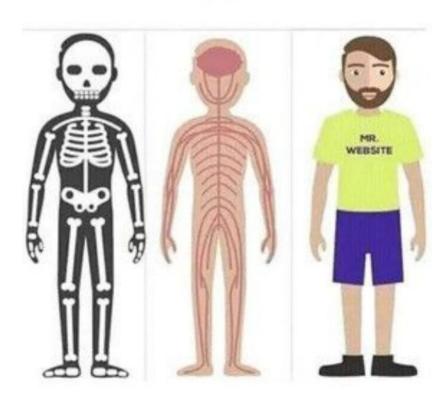
HTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the Web. It defines the meaning and structure of web content.

Other technologies besides HTML are generally used to describe a web page's appearance/presentation (CSS) or functionality/behavior (JavaScript).

HTML

CSS



HTML uses "markup" to annotate text, images, and other content for display in a Web browser. HTML markup includes special "elements" such as <head>, <title>, <body>, <header>, <footer>, <article>, <section>, , <div>, , , <aside>, <audio>, <canvas>, <datalist>, <details>, <embed>, <nav>, <output>,

How are we going to work?

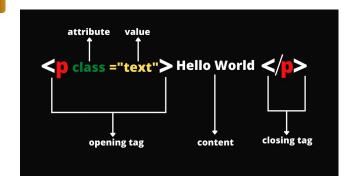






Basic tags

Paired



Unpaired



basic structure

- <!DOCTYPE html> doctype. It is a required preamble. They don't do much and are basically just needed to make sure your document behaves correctly.
- <html></html> Root element
- <head></head> This element acts as a container for all the stuff you want to include on the HTML page that isn't the content you are showing to your page's viewers. This includes things like keywords and a page description that you want to appear in search results, CSS to style our content, character set declarations, and more.
- <body></body> This contains all the content that you want to show to web users when they visit your page

head

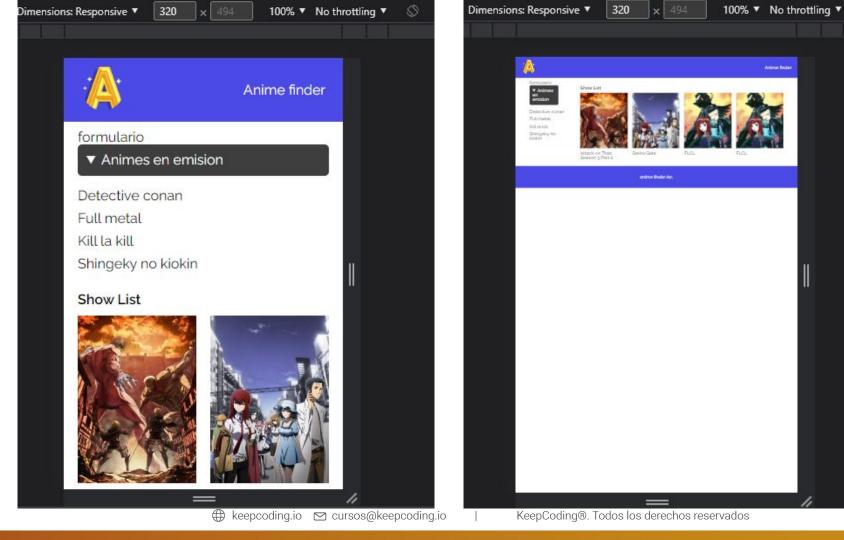
```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

<meta charset="utf-8"> — This element sets the character set your document should use to UTF-8 which includes most characters from the vast majority of written languages.

<title></title> This sets the title of your page.

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```



https://gist.github.com/l anceipollard/1978404

headings

emmet

https://docs.emmet.io/cheat-sheet/

Paragraphs / texts

nested tags

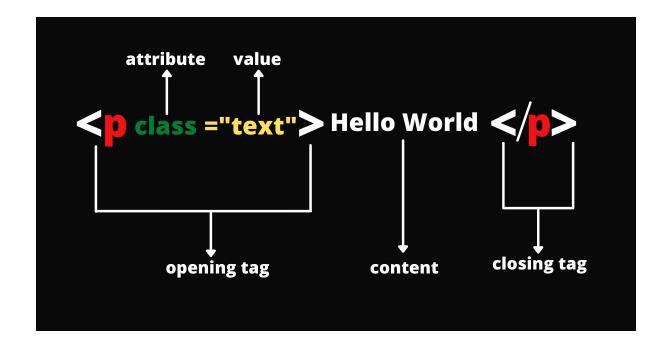
Block / inline-block



The tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document

Lists

Attributes



Links

```
<a href="mailto:keepcoding@test.com">keepcoding</a>
<a href="tel:+123123441">123123441</a>
<a href="https://external-resource.com" target="_blank" rel="noopener noreferrer"</pre>
>Algo externo</a>
```

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Link_types

Images / video / iframes

Tables 😂

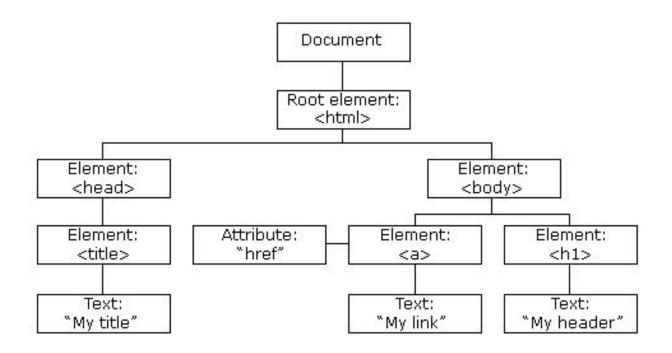
Tea corspan= 2 Towspan= 2 7	

https://github.com/mail chimp/email-blueprints

DOM Tree

When a web page is loaded, the browser creates a **D**ocument **O**bject **M**odel of the page.

The HTML **DOM** model is constructed as a tree of Objects.



Semantic HTML

Semantic HTML benefits

- Search engines will consider its contents as important keywords to influence the page's search rankings (see SEO)
- Screen readers can use it as a signpost to help visually impaired users navigate a page
- Finding blocks of meaningful code is significantly easier than searching through endless divs with or without semantic or namespaced classes
- Suggests to the developer the type of data that will be populated

```
<div class="main">
  <div class="section">
    <div>
      <div class="list-item">List item</div>
      <div class="list-item">List item</div>
      <div class="list-item">List item</div>
      <div class="list-item">List item</div>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="section">
    <div class="image">
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

This will render it to look like a top level heading, but it has no semantic value, so it will not get any extra benefits as described above. It is therefore a good idea to use the right HTML element for the right job.

```
<main class="main">
 <section class="section">
  <l
   List item
   List item
   List item
   List item
  </section>
 <section class="section">
  <img src="test.png" alt="test image">
 </section>
</main>
```

HTML should be coded to represent the data that will be populated and not based on its default presentation styling. Presentation (how it should look), is the sole responsibility of CSS.

```
<div class="container-fluid">
10
                                   21
       <div class="row">
        This
                                            <div class="col-md-6">But</div>
                                   23
                                            <div class="col-md-6">this</div>
        is
13
                                   24
                                           </div>
       25
14
       <div class="row">
                                   26
        bad
                                            <div class="col-md-6">is</div>
16
                                   27
        layout?
                                            <div class="col-md-6">ok?</div>
                                   28
                                          </div>
       29
18
     </div>
                                   30
19
nn
```

HTML forms

The HTML <form> element is used to create an HTML form for user input

forms attributes

forms elements

Inside a form we can include any element we want. Normally we will see <input>, <div>, <label> and <button>

Form validation

We can use some input attributes as restrictions to validate the forms

Attribute	Description
checked	Specifies that an input field should be pre-selected when the page loads (for type="checkbox" or type="radio")
disabled	Specifies that an input field should be disabled
max	Specifies the maximum value for an input field
maxlength	Specifies the maximum number of character for an input field
min	Specifies the minimum value for an input field

Attribute	Description
pattern	Specifies a regular expression to check the input value against
readonly	Specifies that an input field is read only (cannot be changed)
required	Specifies that an input field is required (must be filled out)
size	Specifies the width (in characters) of an input field
step	Specifies the legal number intervals for an input field

Attribute	Description
value	value
data-*	Custom Attributes that we can use ij our javascript code

Browser support



https://caniuse.com/



Goodbye, Internet Explorer 11!

Internet Explorer is finally dead and has been dead for

https://death-to-ie11.com/







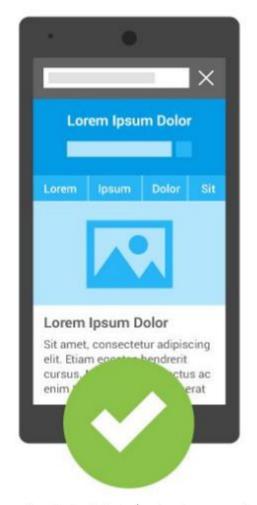
Open graph tags

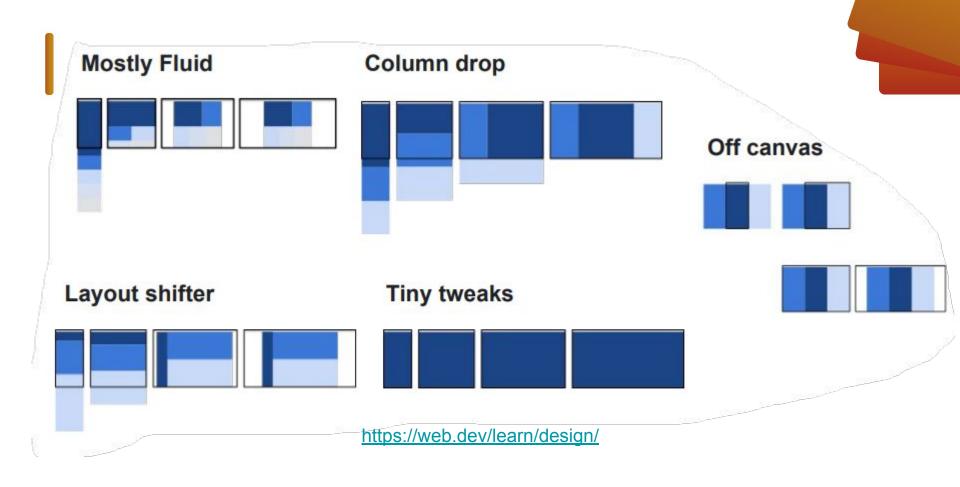
```
<meta property="og:image"</pre>
content="https://developer.mozilla.org/static/img/opengraph-logo.png">
<meta property="og:description" content="The Mozilla Developer Network (MDN)</pre>
provides
information about Open Web technologies including HTML, CSS, and APIs for both Web
sites
and HTML5 Apps. It also documents Mozilla products, like Firefox OS.">
<meta property="og:title" content="Mozilla Developer Network">
```

Responsive design

Set of practices that allows web pages to alter their layout and appearance to suit different screen widths, resolutions, etc







Responsive images

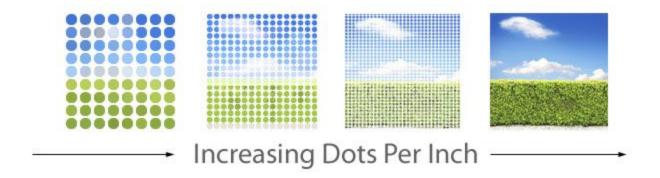
<picture><source>

srcset





Retina Display (2x)





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https://www.linkedin.com/in/kevinjmartinez/

https://twitter.com/kevinccbsg

https://www.meetup.com/es-ES/cypress-spain/

Fundamentos HTML & CSS

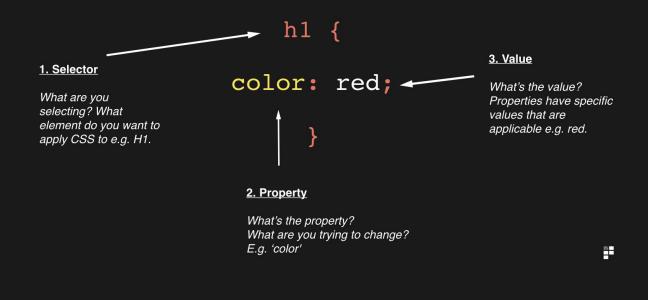


CSS

CSS is a language for specifying how documents are presented to users — how they are styled, laid out, etc.

CSS Syntax

CSS syntax



How to use it?

How to use it?

- Inline styles (not recommended)
- <head><style></head> tag
- External files <link />

CSS basic

Selectors

```
p { }
#id{ }
.class{}
[attribute] { }
```

colors

Sistemas de colores

- names
- rgb() -red, green, blue
- hexadecimal (#)
- hsl()

Transparencia canal alfa entre 0 (transparente) y 1 (opaco)

- rgba()
- hsla()
- Opacity



font properties

- font-style
- font-weight
- font-size
- font
- text-decoration
- text-transform
- line-height
- text-align

font sizes

- Absolutes
 - рх
 - cm
 - o in
 - o pt. ipt = 1/72in
- Relatives
 - em
 - rem
 - VW
 - vh
 - %

box model

box-sizing: content-box;

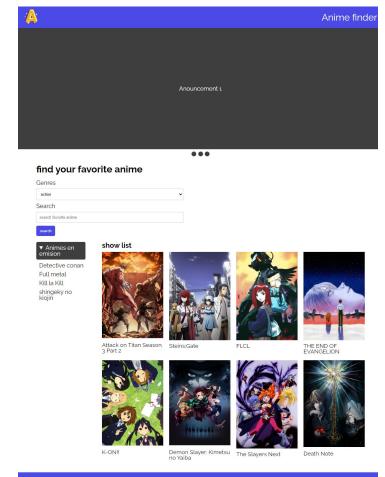


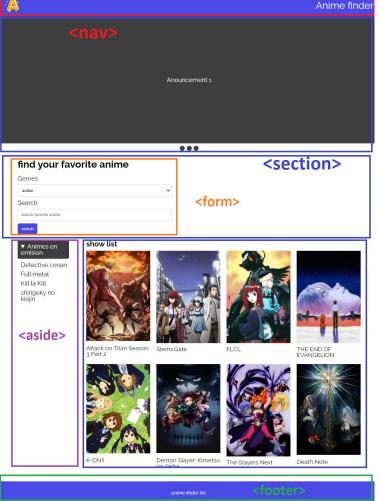
box-sizing: border-box;

```
30
margen
                5
   borde
            260x160
30
   5
                             5 30
                5
                30
```

```
.container {
 width: 300px;
 height: 200px;
 padding: 15px;
 border: 5px solid gray;
 margin: 30px;
```

anime finder





show list

<article>



Attack on Titan Season 3 Part 2



Steins;Gate

<figcaption>

anime finder Inc.



variables

```
element {
  --main-bg-color: brown;
```

```
:root {
 --main-bg-color: brown;
```

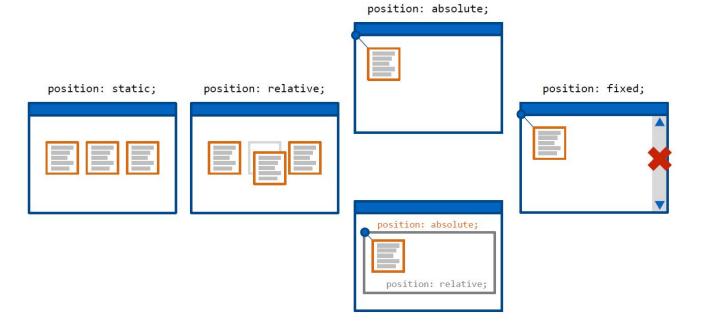
display

- block
- inline-block
- none

Anime finder

position

- absolute
- fixed
- static
- relative



Flexbox

https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/a-guide-to-flexbox/





fonts





media queries

Media queries are useful when you want to modify your site or app depending on a device's general type (such as print vs. screen) or specific characteristics and parameters (such as screen resolution or browser viewport width).

media queries

type

```
@media screen, print { ... }
```

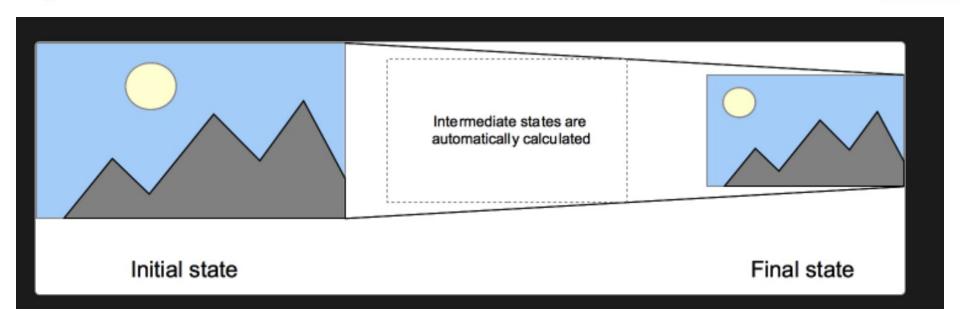
features

```
@media (max-width: 12450px) { ... }
```

Grid

https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/complete-guide-grid/

Transitions



```
#delay {
  font-size: 14px;
  transition-property: font-size;
  transition-duration: 4s;
  transition-delay: 2s;
#delay:hover {
  font-size: 36px;
```

https://matthewlein.com/tools/ceaser

animations

An animation lets an element gradually change from one style to another.

You can change as many CSS properties you want, as many times as you want.

To use CSS animation, you must first specify some keyframes for the animation.

Keyframes hold what styles the element will have at certain times.

```
/* The animation code */
@keyframes example {
  from {background-color: red;}
  to {background-color: yellow;}
/* The element to apply the animation to */
div {
 width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s:
```



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