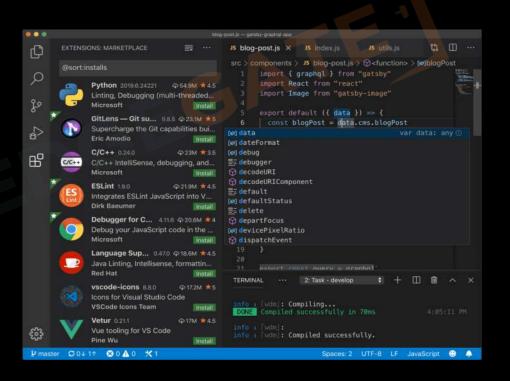
IDE Setup

1. IDE
OR
Code Editor



1.1 What is IDE

- IDE stands for Integrated Development Environment.
- 2. Software suite that consolidates basic tools required for software development.
- 3. Central hub for coding, finding problems, and testing.
- 4. Designed to improve developer efficiency.



1.2 Need of IDE

- 1. Streamlines development.
- 2. Increases productivity.
- 3. Simplifies complex tasks.
- 4. Offers a unified workspace.
- 5. **IDE** Features
 - 1. Code Autocomplete
 - 2. Syntax Highlighting
 - 3. Version Control
 - 4. Error Checking

```
MainActivity.kt
     @Composable
     fun MessageCard(msg: Message)
         Row(modifier = Modifier.padding(all = 8.dp)) {
             Image(
                 painter = painterResource(R.drawable.ondroid_studio_logo),
                 modifier = Modifier
                     .size(45.dp)
             Spacer(modifier = Modifier.width(8.dp))
             Column (Modifier
                 .background(color = [Color.White)) {
                 Text(text = msg.author, color = Color.Black)
                 Spacer(modifier = Modifier.height(1.dp))
                 Text(text = msg.body, color = Color.Black)
```

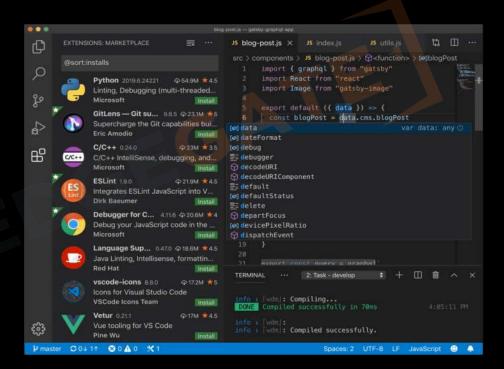




1.3 IDE Selection

- 1. Sublime Text
- 2. Atom
- 3. VS Code
- 4. Github CodeSpaces







1.4 Installation & Setup

- 1. Search VS Code
- 2. Keep Your Software up to date



1.5 VsCode Extensions

- 1. Live Server / Live Preview
- 2. Prettier (Format on Save)
- 3. Line Wrap
- 4. Tab Size from 4 to 2





1.6 Client Side vs Server Side

	Client Side	Server Side
Execution Location	Executes on user's device.	Executes on a remote machine.
Languages	Primarily JavaScript, HTML, CSS.	PHP, Python, Java, Node.js, etc.
Main Job	Makes clicks and scrolls work	Manages saved information
Access Level	Can't access server data directly	Can read/write files, interact with databases.
Speed	Quicker for UI changes	Slower due to network latency.

Revision

Setup

1. IDE or Code Editor

- 1. What is IDE
- 2. Need of IDE
- 3. IDE Selection
- 4. Installation and Setup
- 5. VsCode Extensions
- 6. Client Side vs Server Side



Level 1

HTML Basics



1. Starting Up

1.1 First file using Text Editor

- Create a folder with name First Project on your Desktop.
- 2. Open Notepad.
- 3. Create a file and save it as index.html
- 4. Copy Sample code
- 5. Open Browser and Check.



1.2 File Extension

HTML

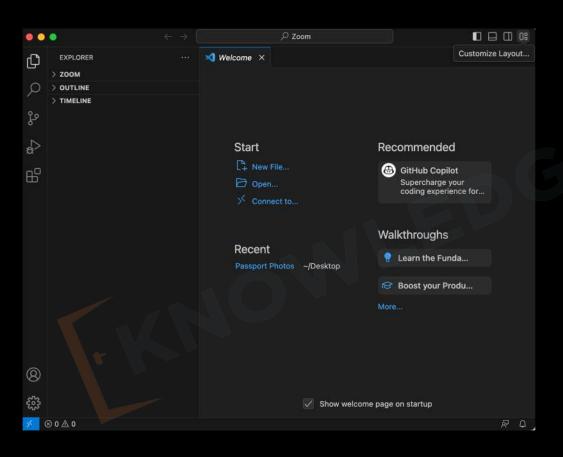
- 1. Most commonly used.
- 2. Works across all browsers.
- 3. Widely recognized and supported.
- 4. Typically saved as .html.

HTM

- Less commonly used.
- 2. Originated for compatibility with older systems.
- Works same as .html.
- 4. Typically saved as .htm.

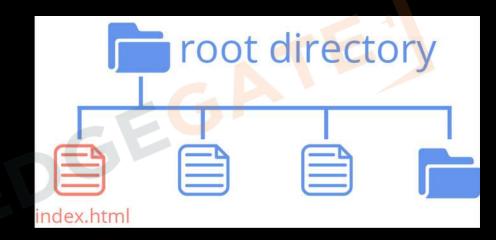


1.3 Opening project in VsCode



1.4 Importance of index.html

- 1. Default name of a website's homepage.
- 2. First page users see when visiting a website
- 3. Important for SEO (Search Engine Optimization)
- 4. Provides uniform starting point across servers
- 5. Serves as fallback when no file is specified in URL



Level 1

HTML Basics



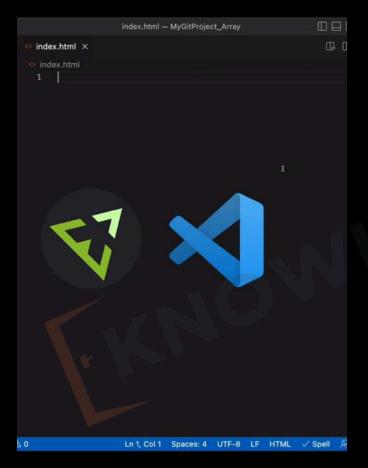
2. Basics of HTML

2.1 What are Tags

- 1. Elements that are used to create a website are called HTML Tags.
- 2. Tags can contain content or other HTML tags.
- 3. Define elements like text, images, links



2.2 Using Emmet! to generate code

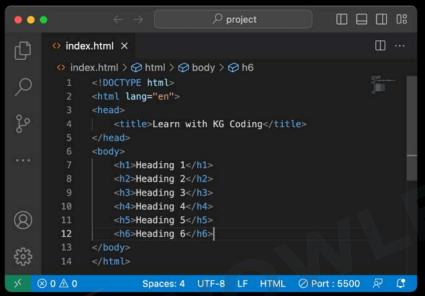


1. Type! and wait for suggestions.

2.3 Basic HTML Page

```
Defines the HTML Version
<!DOCTYPE html>
                        Parent of all HTML tags / Root element
<html lang="en">
                            Parent of meta data tags
   <head>
       <title>My First Webpage</title> Title of the web page
   </head>
                            Parent of content tags
   <body>
       <h1>Hello World!</h1> Heading tag
   </body>
</html>
```

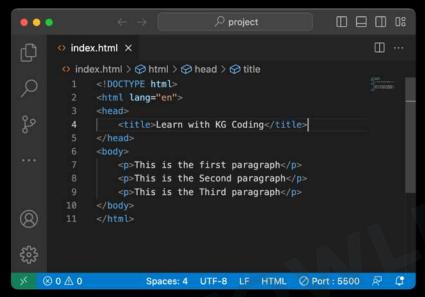
2.4 Heading Tag

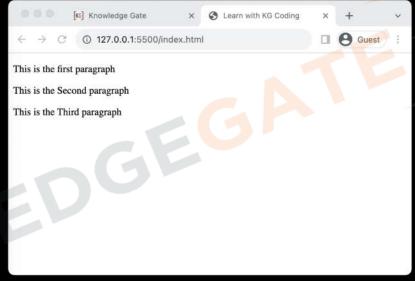




- 1. Defines headings in a document
- 2. Ranges from <h1> to <h6>
- 3. <h1> is most important, <h6> is least
- 4. Important for SEO
- 5. Helps in structuring content

2.5 Paragraph Tag





- 1. Used for defining paragraphs
- 2. Enclosed within and tags
- 3. Adds automatic spacing before and after
- 4. Text wraps to next line inside tag
- 5. Common in text-heavy content

2.6 MDN Documentation

- 1. Visit https://developer.mozilla.org/
- 2. Official resource for HTML
- 3. Offers comprehensive guides and tutorials
- 4. Includes examples for real-world use
- 5. Updated with latest HTML features
- 6. Trusted by developers worldwide

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=devic</pre>
 The body element represents the content of the
 document.
                                               ss">
 MDN Reference
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

2.7 Comments

- Used to add notes in HTML code
- 2. Not displayed on the web page
- 3. Syntax: <!-- Comment here -->
- 4. Helpful for code organization
- 5. Can be multi-line or single-line

Writing comments in HTML

Single-line Comment

1 <!--This is a single line comment in HTML. You cannot see it on a webpage. Click on view-source to see a message I left just for you. -->

- 1 <!-- This is a multi-line comment in HTML.
- 2 You cannot see it on a webpage.
- 3 If you view-source on the browser you can see the comment there.-->

Multi-line Comment

2.8 Case Sensitivity

- 1. HTML is case-insensitive for tag names
- 2. Attribute names are also be case-insensitive
- 3. Best practice: use lowercase for consistency

```
<html> = <HTML>
 = <P>
<head> = <HEAD>
<body> = <BODY>
```

Practice Exercise

HTML Basics

- Create a new project with Index.html
- 2. Generate boilerplate code using Emmet
- 3. Write "I am learning with Prashant sir"
- 4. Use comments
- 5. Also use Case insensitive tags



Practice Exercise

HTML Basics

Assignment: Adding Comments and Case Sensitivity

- Objective: Use comments and demonstrate case sensitivity in HTML.
- > Instructions:
 - Open your index.html file in VS Code.
 - Add a comment at the top of the file: <!-- This is my first HTML project -->.
 - Use various tags in different cases (e.g., <H1>, , <DIV>,
).
 - Ensure that the HTML is still valid and displays correctly in the browser.
 - Add another comment explaining why HTML is case-insensitive but best practice is to use lowercase.

Practice Exercise

HTML Basics

Assignment:

- Objective: Utilize MDN documentation for HTML.
- Instructions:
 - Visit MDN Web Docs.
 - Find the documentation for the <h1> tag.
 - Write a short summary of what you learned about the <h1> tag
 from the documentation.
 - Include an example usage of the <h1> tag in your index.html file.