



WELCOME TO 10 DAYS WEB DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

COVERS HTML, CSS AND BASIC JS

#DAY1

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Journey of learning

10 DAYS WEB DEVELOPMENT
WORKSHOP



HTML

Structuring Webpage



CSS

Styling Webpage



JAVASCRIPT

Interactive and Dynamic



We'll
learn

- 1 to structure web pages
- 2 to style web pages using CSS
- 3 to make webpage interactive using JavaScript
- 4 to create login form of facebook and instagram



DAY 1 AGENDA

HTML

Introduction of html, html elements, html attributes, basic html structure, head, title, body, headings, paragraph, formatting (b, u, strong, i, em, mark, del, ins, sup, sub), html quotations (blockquote, q, abbr, address), comments, links, images, lists, classes, id

DAY 1

10 DAYS WEB DEVELOPMENT
WORKSHOP

Tools we need



TEXT EDITOR

to write code



WEB BROWSER

to see output



DEDICATION

to learn



Let's go for
HTML

Concepts and Definitions

- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language
- HTML is the basic building block of a website
- It defines the structure of a webpage
- Tags are used to define markup of webpage contents.



HTML Tags and Attributes



- HTML tags make content of a webpage appear in a certain way.
- It gives a certain format to the content.
- Attributes give extra information to the element.

Fallbacks of HTML

- HTML is not case sensitive.
- It does not throw any error. instead it may give unexpected formatting.





WRITING HTML ELEMENTS

TAGS IN PAIR (OPENING AND CLOSING)

`<tagname> content </tagname>`

EXAMPLE

`<p> paragraph </p>`

Note: Some html elements don't need closing tags.

`
`, `<hr>`, ``, `<input>`, etc.



WRITING HTML ELEMENTS

ATTRIBUTES (INSIDE TAG)

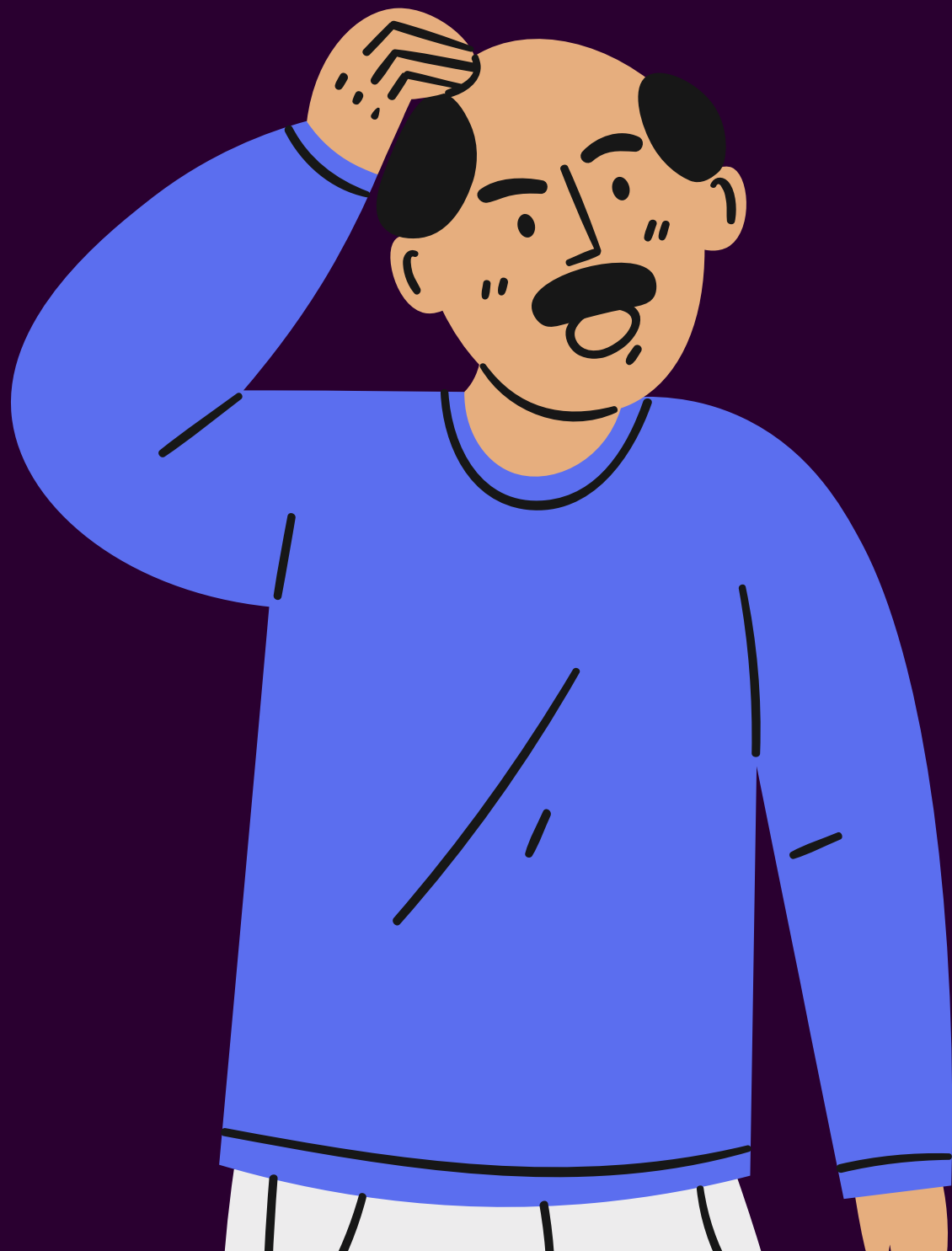
`<tagname attributename="value"> content </tagname>`

EXAMPLE

`<p class="para"> paragraph </p>`

in the example "class" is the attribute and "para" is the value of that attribute.

BASIC STRUCTURE OF HTML DOCUMENT



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>this is title</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

WRITING OUR FIRST WEB PAGE

10 DAYS WEB DEVELOPMENT
WORKSHOP



Step 1

Open your text editor



Step 3

Save the file with .html
or .htm extension



Step 2

Write the basic format
of html



Step 4

Open the saved file on
a browser



HEADINGS

`<h1>` to `<h6>`

HTML headings are used to write headings

SYNTAX

`<h1>` This is heading `</h1>`



PARAGRAPH

`<p> </p>`

Paragraph tag `<p>` is used to write paragraphs in webpage.

SYNTAX

`<p> This is paragraph </p>`



** **

It makes a text bold

** **

It indicates important texts

<u> </u>

It underlines text

<i> </i>

It creates italic texts

Formatting

formatting tags in HTML are used
to format texts in a certain way

Formatting

** **

It emphasizes the text

<mark> </mark>

It highlights the text

** **

It represents deleted text

<ins> </ins>

It shows inserted text

Formatting

It creates superscripted text

It creates subscripted text

Quotations

<blockquote> </blockquote>

Indicates extended quotation

<q> </q>

Indicates short quotation

<cite> </cite>

defines title of a creative work

<abbr> </abbr>

defines abbreviation

<address> </address>

contact Information of person

Comments are not displayed by browser

Syntax:

```
<!-- comment here -->
```

Comments

Links

Anchor tag is used to create hyperlinks.

SYNTAX

```
<a> this is link </a>
```

ATTRIBUTES

- **href**

define the link address (required)

Syntax

```
<a href="url"> link </a>
```

- **target**

define where to open the linked document

Values

_top, _blank, _self, _parent

Syntax

```
<a href="url" target="_value"> link </a>
```





Targets

1._top

- Opens the document in the full body of the window

2._blank

- Opens the document in a new tab

3._self

- Opens the document in the same tab

4._parent

- Opens the document in the parent frame.

LINKING TO DIFFERENT SECTION

ANCHOR TAG IS USED TO LINK
DIFFERENT SECTION OF THE SAME PAGE

SYNTAX

```
<a href="#url"> link </a>
```



LINKING TO EMAIL

ANCHOR TAG IS ALSO USED TO LINK
EMAIL ADDRESS

SYNTAX

```
<a href="mailto:example@domain.com"> email </a>
```





LINKING PHONE NUMBER

HTML anchor tag is also used to link phone numbers

SYNTAX

```
<a href="tel:1234567891"> phone </a>
```

IMAGES

Displaying images on webpage

SYNTAX

```

```



ATTRIBUTES

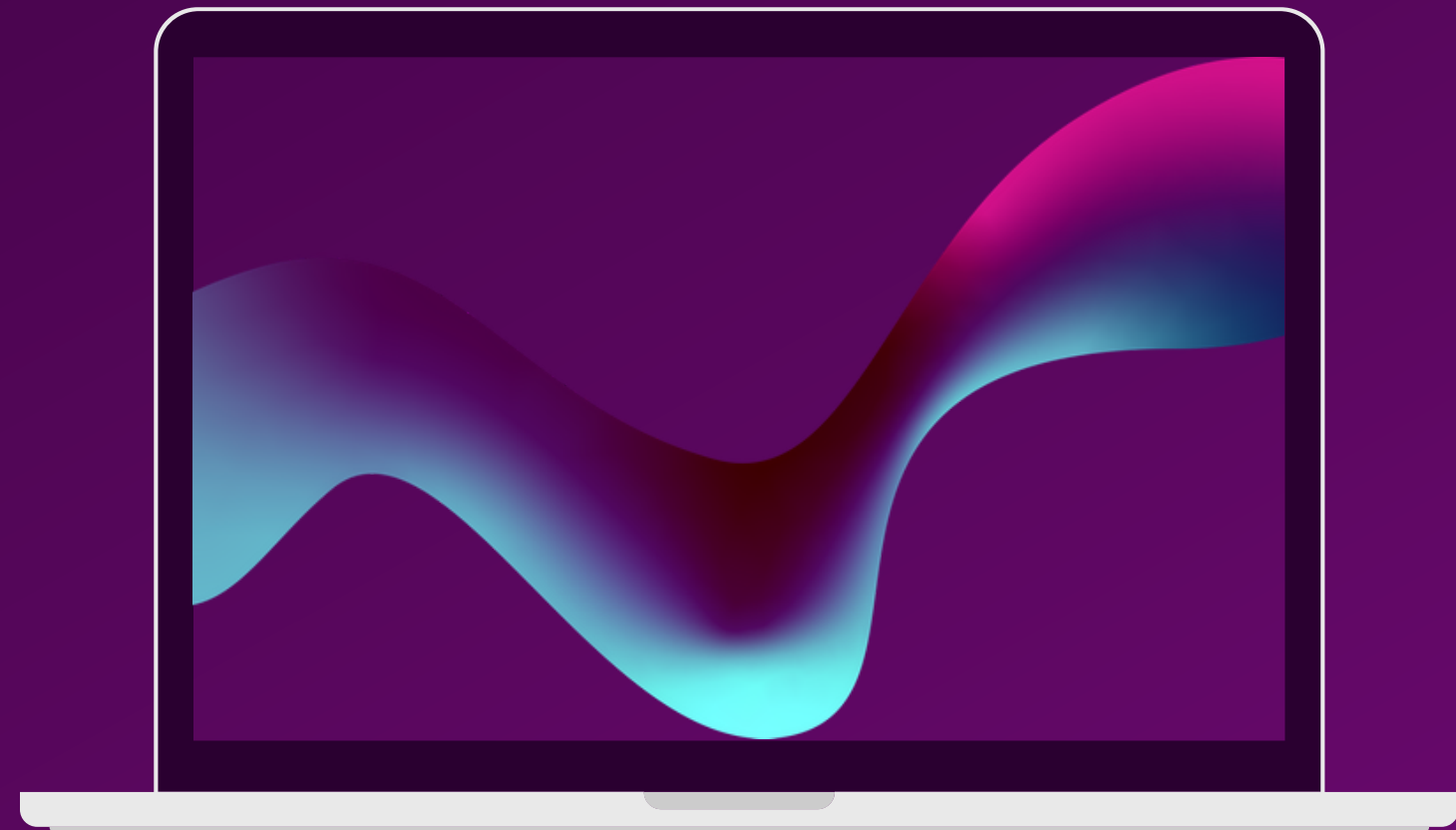
src

- specifies the source of the image
- takes file path or url as value.

Syntax

```

```



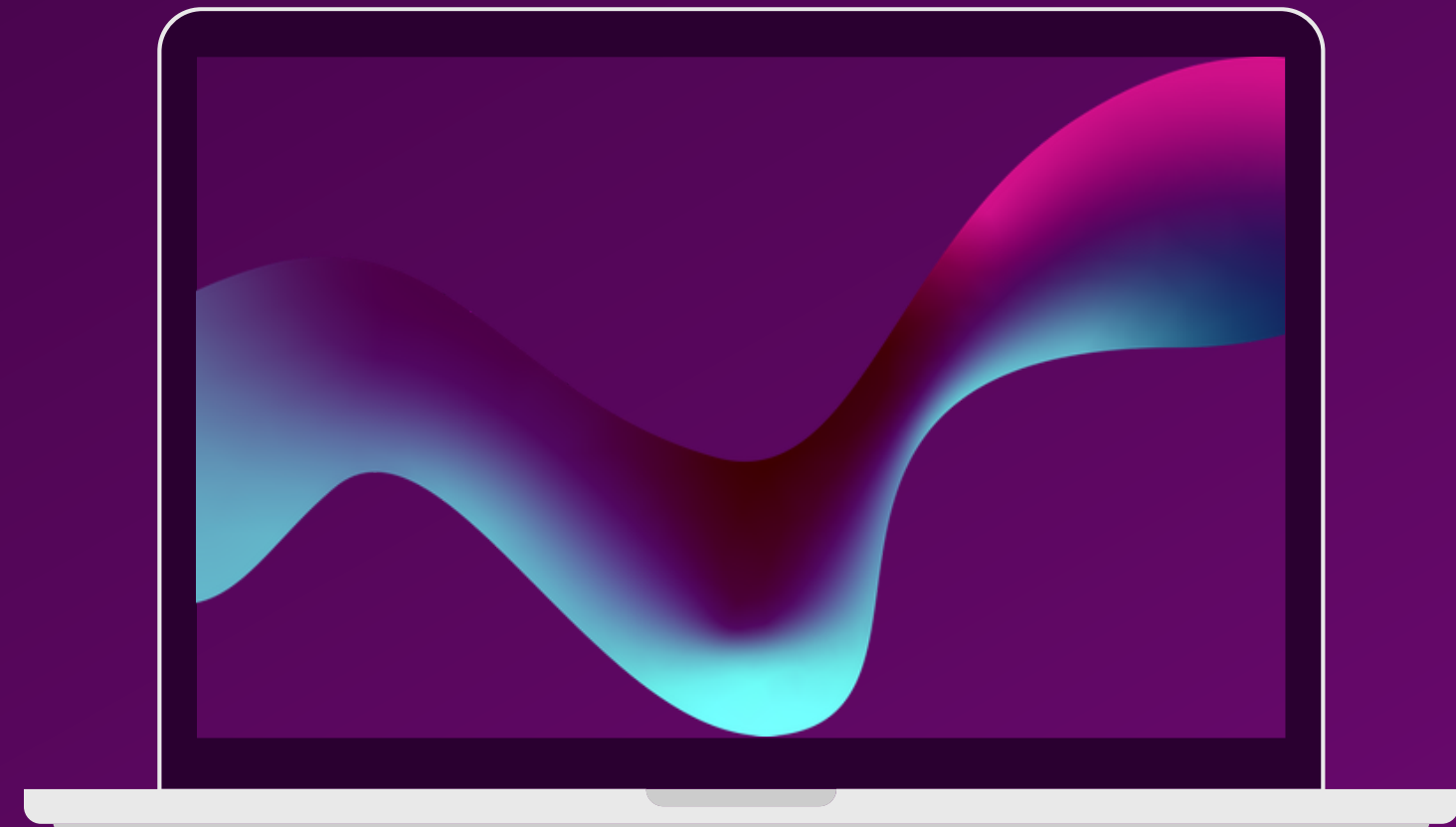
alt

- sets an alternative text in case the image is not loaded because of some reason such as slow internet connection, wrong path and so on.

Syntax

```

```



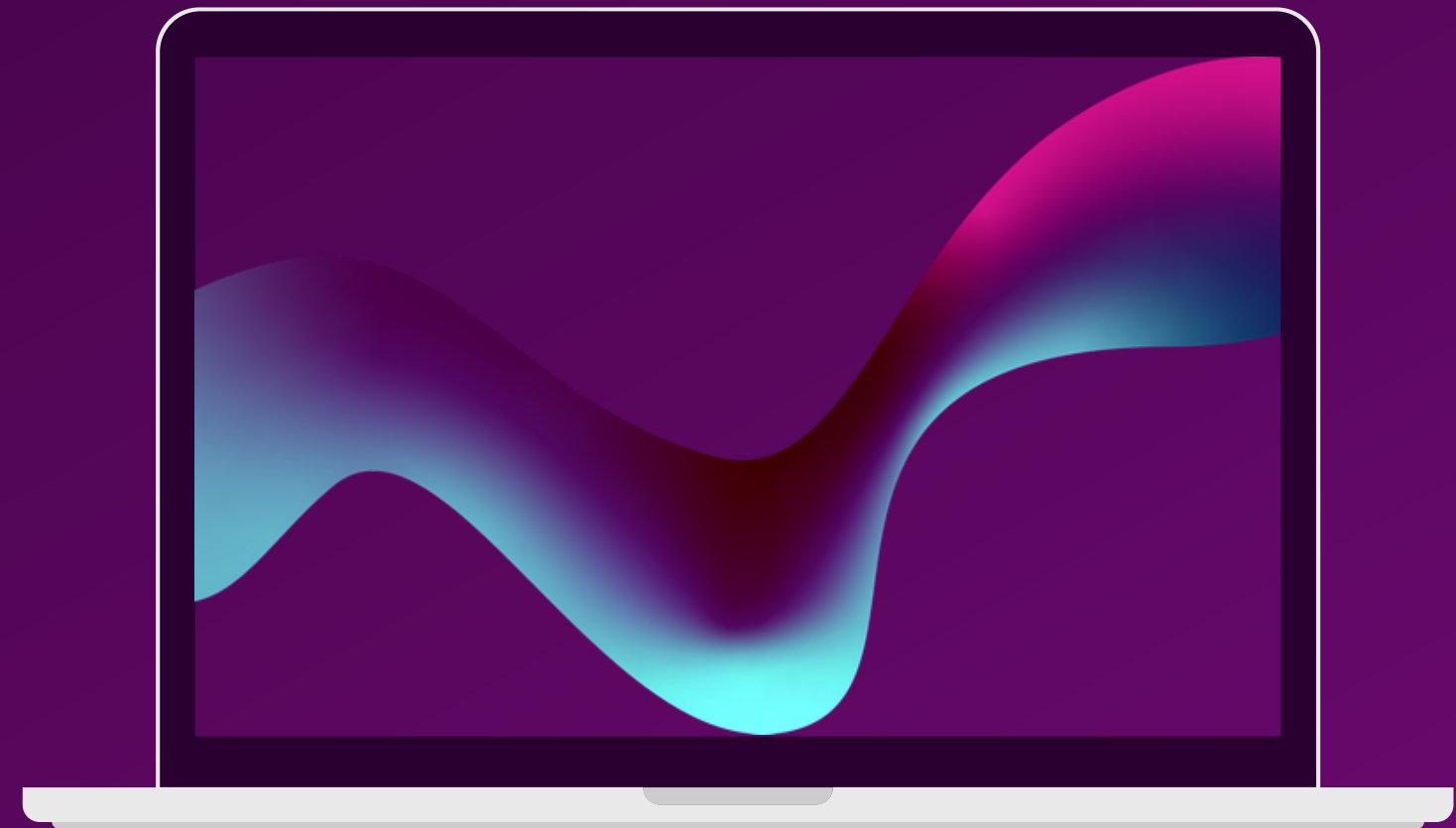
width & height

- sets the width and height of an image (in pixels).

Syntax

```

```



LISTS

HTML lists allows us to combine items and display them as a list.

- 1 Unordered list
- 2 Ordered list
- 3 Description list

Essential Tags

List wrappers

List wrappers are the tags that wraps the whole list

wrappers: ``, ``, `<dl>`

List items

List items are the tags that creates a list item inside the list wrapper

list item: ``



Unordered list

An unordered list refers to the list with bullet points. It used used to create lists with no order.

Representation

```
<ul>  
  <li> item </li>  
</ul>
```



Ordered list

An ordered list refers to the list with indexes. It is used to create the lists which are in order

Representation

```
<ol>  
  <li> item </li>  
</ol>
```



Description list

A description list refers to the list term with it's description

Representation

```
<dl>  
  <dt> title </dt>  
  <dd> description </dd>  
</dl>
```



List Attributes

type

type attribute defines the type of the list

Ordered list

1, a, A, i, I

unordered list

disc, circle, square, none

start

start attribute defines the starting value of the ordered list

Ordered list

<ol start="value">

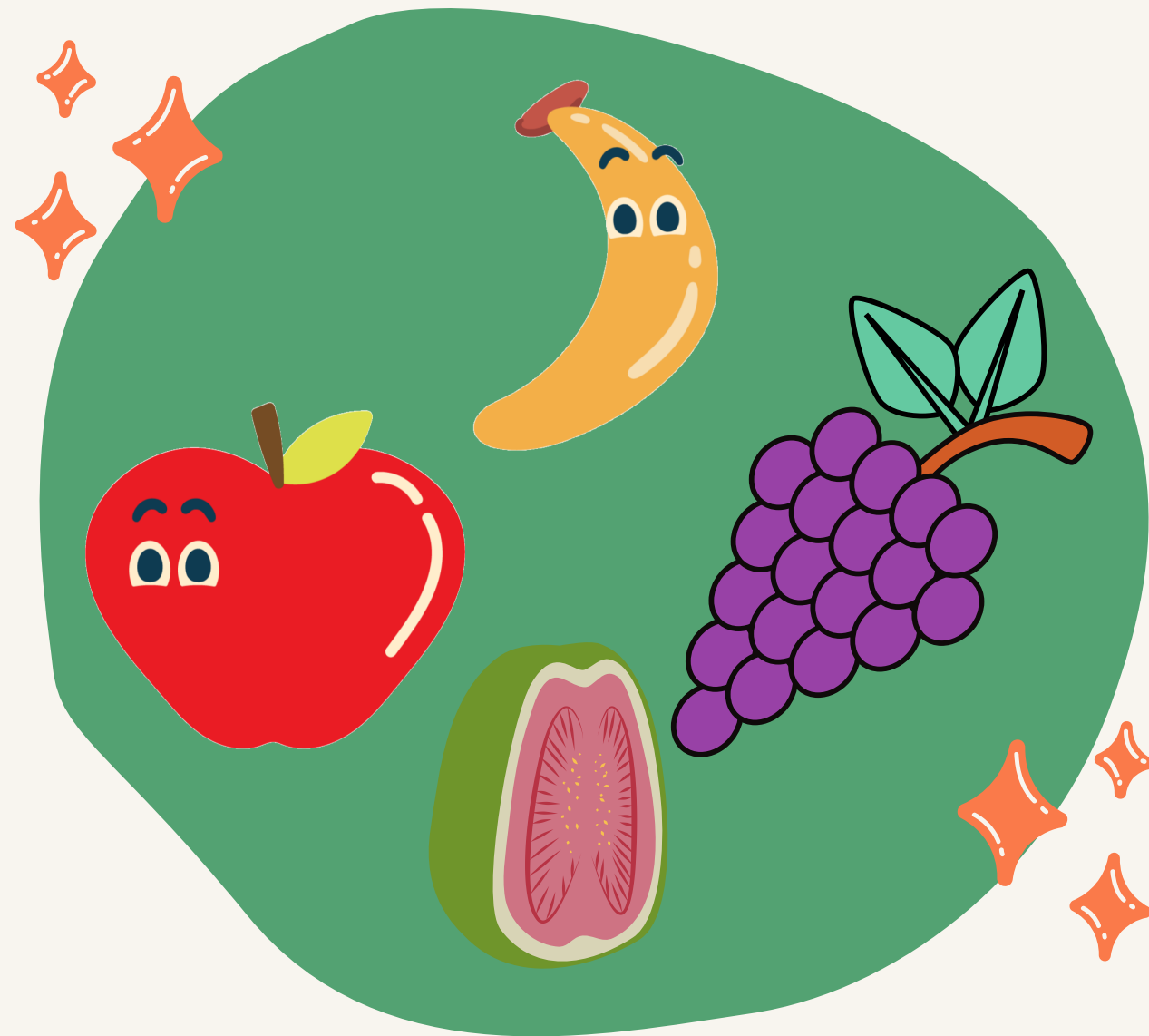
reversed

reversed attribute is used to reverse the ordered list. It does not need any value

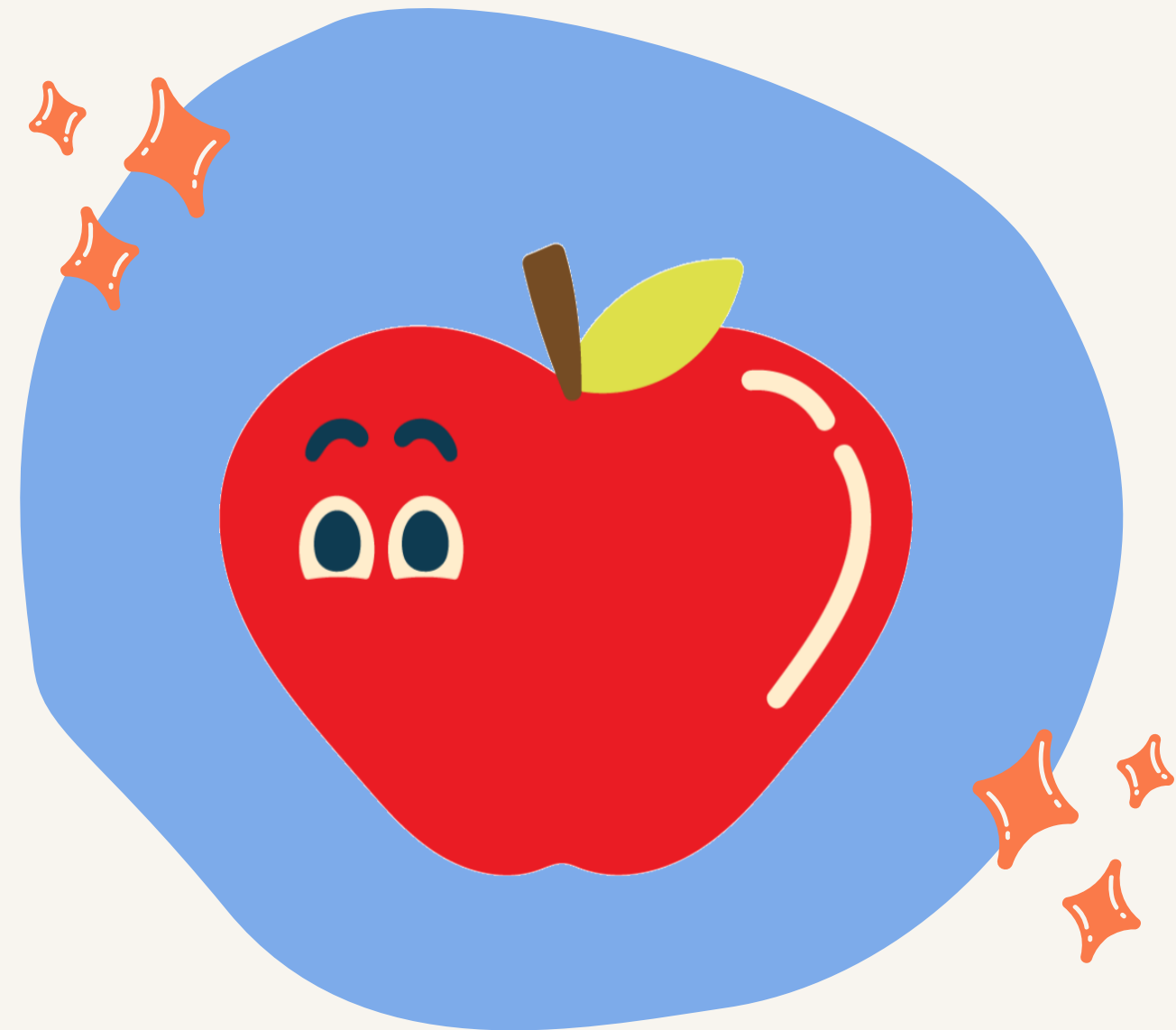
Ordered list

<ol reversed>

CLASS AND ID



CLASS = FRUIT



ID = APPLE



DAY 1

CLASS

class refers to the general term or the elements with common characteristics.

for eg: fruits

ID

id refers to the unique identification of an element

for eg: apple



CLASS

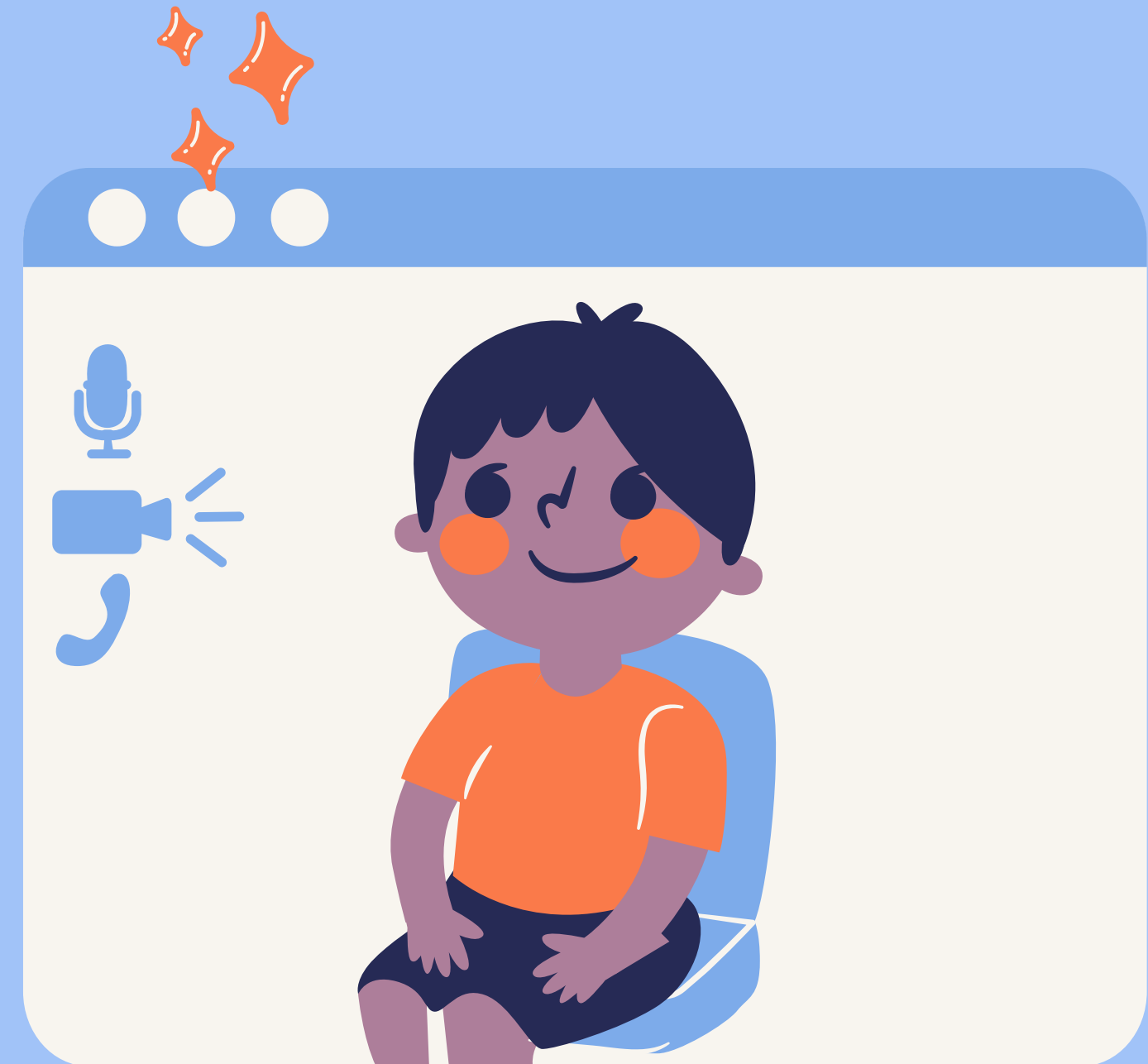
A element can contain multiple classes and many elements can have same class.

```
<tagname class="classname"> </tagname>
```

ID

A element can contain only one id and many elements can't have same id.

```
<tagname id="id"> </tagname>
```



THANK YOU!

DAY 1 WAS AWESOME HAVING YOU!
HOPE WE GAVE THE BEST

DAY 1 OVER

