

HTML && CSS

7 Days of Code Challenge

PRESENTED BY "Women In Tech" GDSC


STEP 1

Visual Studio Code Installation



1. Download the [Visual Studio Code installer](#) for Windows.
2. Once it is downloaded, run the installer (VSCodeUserSetup-{version}.exe). This will only take a minute.
3. By default, VS Code is installed under C:\Users\{Username}\AppData\Local\Programs\Microsoft VS Code.

Click on the menu bar to download

 Visual Studio Code

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STEP 1

Visual Studio Code Installation



Download Visual Studio Code

Free and built on open source. Integrated Git, debugging and extensions.



↓ Windows

Windows 10, 11

User Installer [x64](#) [x86](#) [Arm64](#)
System Installer [x64](#) [x86](#) [Arm64](#)
.zip [x64](#) [x86](#) [Arm64](#)
CLI [x64](#) [x86](#) [Arm64](#)



↓ .deb

Debian, Ubuntu

↓ .rpm

Red Hat, Fedora, SUSE

.deb [x64](#) [Arm32](#) [Arm64](#)
.rpm [x64](#) [Arm32](#) [Arm64](#)
.tar.gz [x64](#) [Arm32](#) [Arm64](#)
Snap [Snap Store](#)
CLI [x64](#) [Arm32](#) [Arm64](#)



↓ Mac

macOS 10.15+

.zip [Intel chip](#) [Apple silicon](#) [Universal](#)
CLI [Intel chip](#) [Apple silicon](#)

Select the relevent link and downloading starts



VSCodeUserSetup-x64-1.83.1.exe

↓ 0.3/90.2 MB • 16 minutes left

STEP 1

Visual Studio Code Installation Resources



For MAC and Windows

- <https://youtu.be/bN6DE-4uFNo?si=3B07O2M6TmFSdJP4>

Formatting Extension

Prettier

- https://youtu.be/iGWwmVmvFPk?si=EqP1B_-O7AONzifE



Importance of HTML

HTML is the "mother tongue" of your browser

- HTML is easy to use and understand
- All browsers support HTML
- HTML is free
- Most development tools support HTML
- HTML is most search engine friendly
- In most cases, HTML is all you need
- Everything is eventually translated to HTML on internet.



Importance of HTML

HTML: What is it?

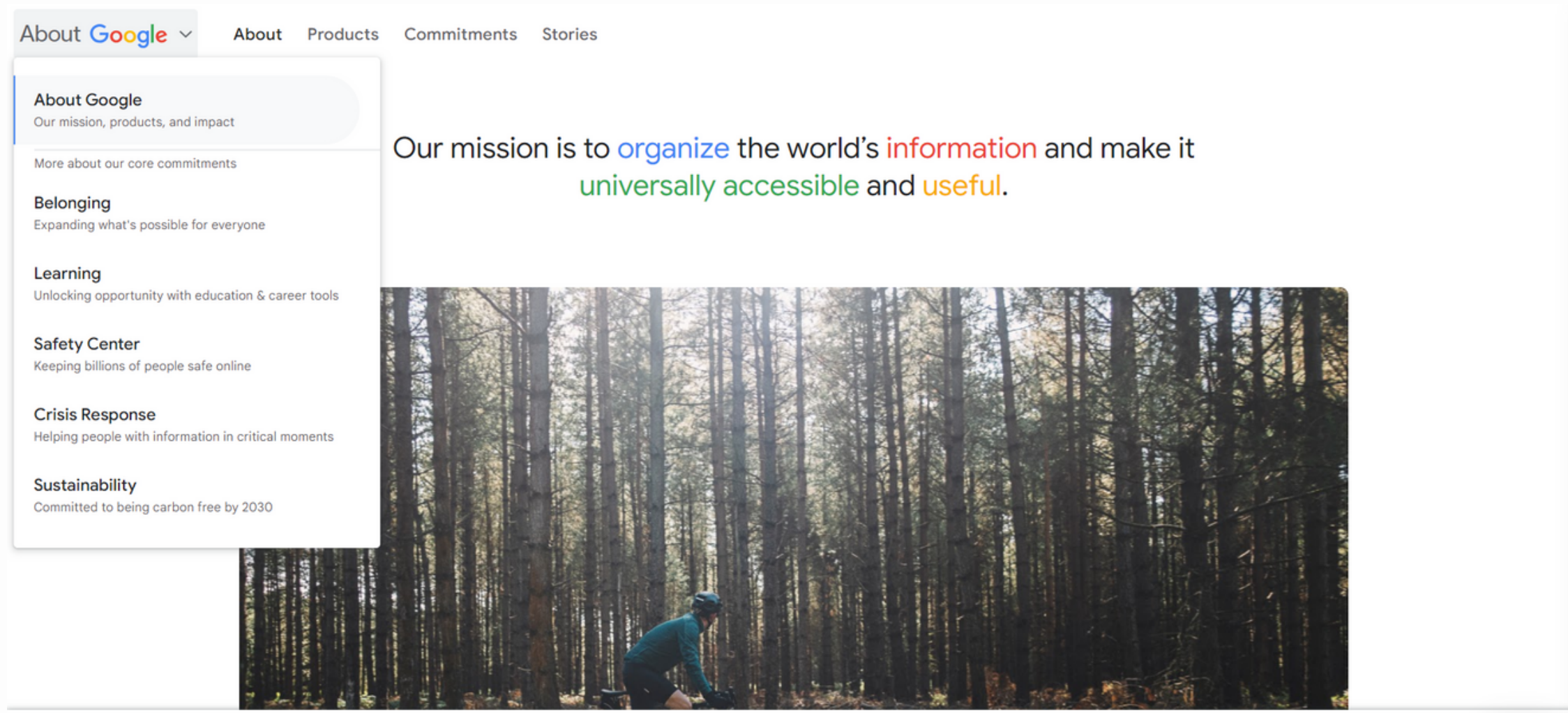
- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- An HTML file is a text file containing small markup tags `<HTML>` `</HMTL>`
- The markup tags tell the Web browser how to display the page
- An HTML file can be created using a simple text editor or a WYSIWYG editor



Anatomy of a Website

- A website is a way to present your content to the world, using HTML and CSS to present that content & make it look good

Your Content + HTML: Structure + CSS: Presentation = Your Website



<https://about.google/>
Google's About Webpage

HTML TAG SYNTAX

- An HTML element starts with a start tag / opening tag
- An HTML element ends with an end tag / closing tag
- The element content is everything between the start and the end tag
- Some HTML elements have empty content
- Empty elements are closed in the start tag
- Most HTML elements can have attributes

The diagram illustrates the syntax of an HTML tag. It shows the opening tag `<div id= "footer">` and the closing tag `</div>`. The opening tag is composed of the start tag `<div` and the attribute `id= "footer"`. The closing tag is `</div>`. Blue arrows indicate the scope of each part: one arrow spans from the opening angle bracket to the closing angle bracket of the opening tag, labeled "Start Tag"; another arrow spans from the opening angle bracket of the opening tag to the closing angle bracket of the closing tag, labeled "Attribute"; and a third arrow spans from the opening angle bracket of the closing tag to its closing angle bracket, labeled "End tag".

Start Tag

End tag

Attribute

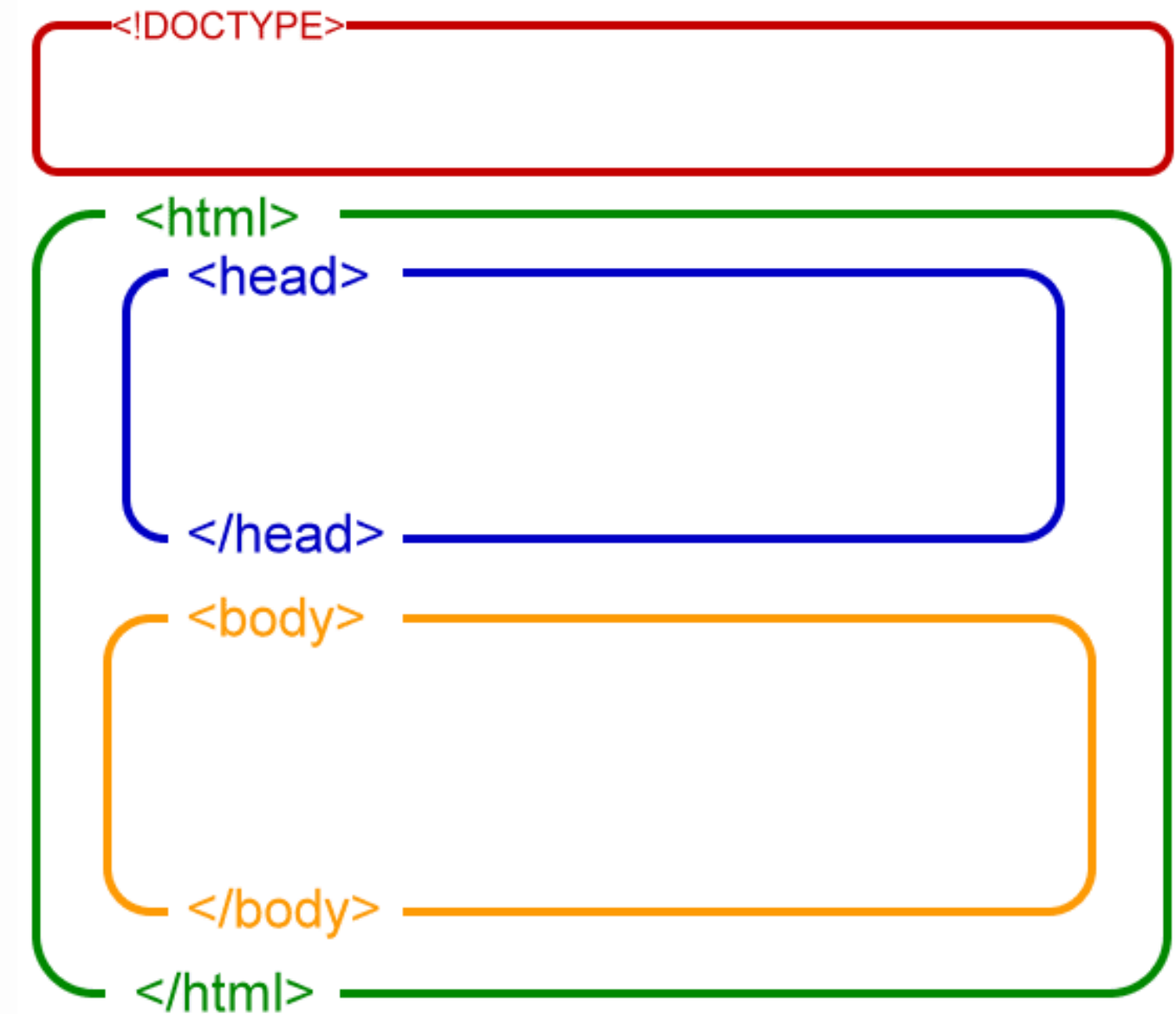
`<div id= "footer"></div>`

HTML Page Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>
      Title of the document
    </title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="main.css" />
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>
      HTML Document
    </h1>
    <p>
      This is a sample HTML document to understand basic
      structure.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```



HTML Tags

Basic HTML

Tag

<!DOCTYPE>

<html>

<head>

<title>

<body>

<h1> to <h6>

<p>

<hr>

<!--...-->

Description

Defines the document type

Defines an HTML document

Contains metadata/information for the document

Defines a title for the document

Defines the document's body

Defines HTML headings

Defines a paragraph

Inserts a single line break

Defines a thematic change in the content

Defines a comment

HTML Tags

Forms and Input

Tag	Description
<code><form></code>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<code><input></code>	Defines an input control
<code><textarea></code>	Defines a multiline input control (text area)
<code><button></code>	Defines a clickable button
<code><select></code>	Defines a drop-down list
<code><optgroup></code>	Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list
<code><option></code>	Defines an option in a drop-down list
<code><label></code>	Defines a label for an <code><input></code> element
<code><fieldset></code>	Groups related elements in a form
<code><legend></code>	Defines a caption for a <code><fieldset></code> element
<code><datalist></code>	Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls



What is CSS ?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- Styles define how to display HTML elements
- Styles were added to HTML 4.0 to solve a problem
- External Style Sheets can save a lot of work
- External Style Sheets are stored in CSS files

CSS Syntax

Selector

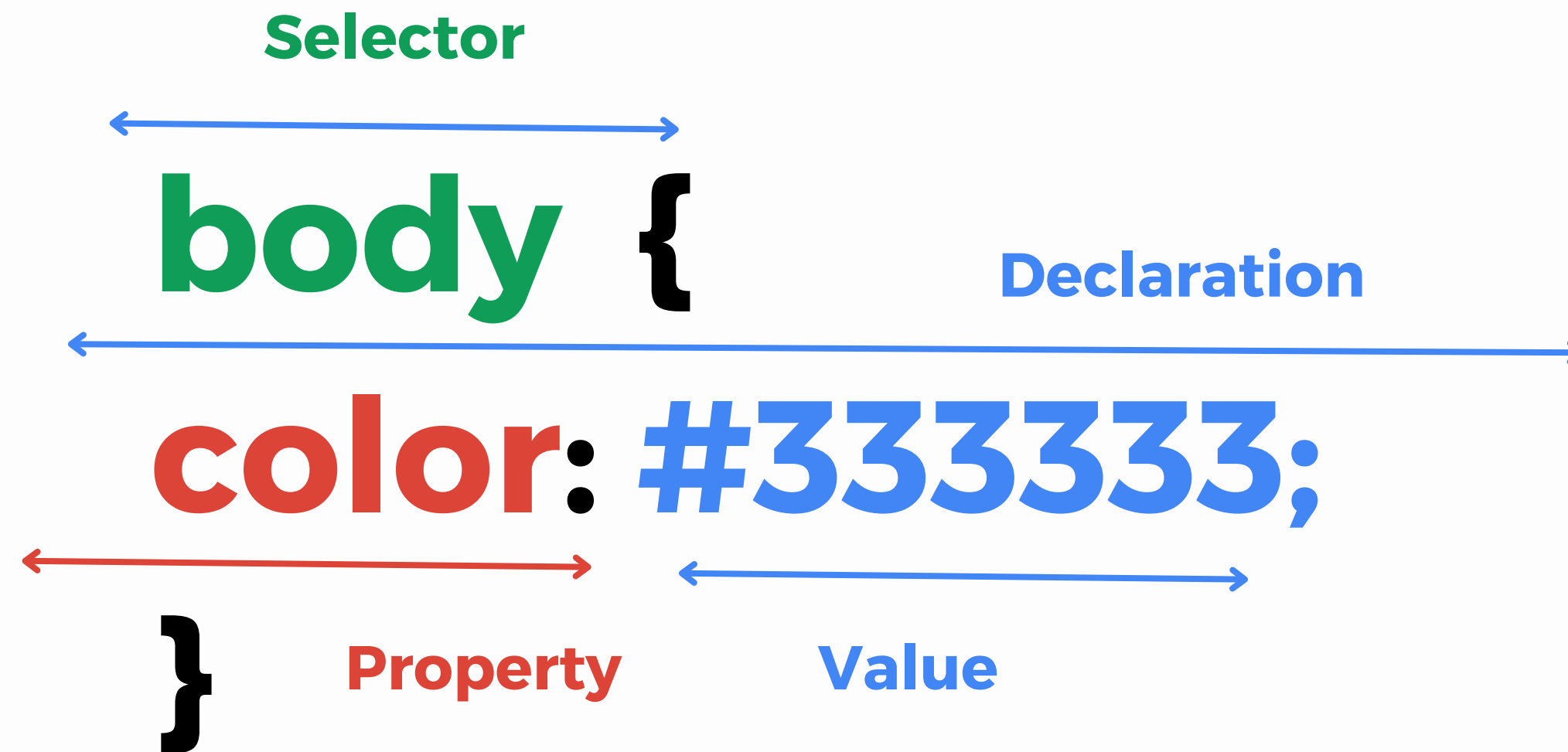
- all elements of a specific type, e.g. the second level headers h2
- to elements specified by attribute, in particular:
- id: is used to specify a style for a single, unique element.
- Class : is used to specify a style for a group of elements. Unlike the id selector, the class selector is most often used on several elements..



CSS

Declaration Block

A declaration block consists of a list of declarations in braces. Each declaration itself consists of a property, a colon (:), and a value. If there are multiple declarations in a block, a semi-colon (;) must be inserted to separate each declaration.



3 Ways to Insert CSS

01

Inline CSS

02

internal CSS

03

External CSS

01

Inline CSS

<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>

<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>

02

Internal CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1 {color: blue;}
p {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

03

External CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Site Builders

Content Management Systems

- A content management system (CMS) is a software application or set of related programs that are used to create and
- manage digital content.
 - Better Content Management System
 - Consistency in Look and Feel of Website
 - Complete control over the Website
 - Updatable Anytime with Simple
 - Customizations

Easy web development

- Wordpress.com
- Site123.com



Assignment 1 (40 marks)

1. Design a website in wordpress.com (10 Points)
2. Create at least 3 pages in it) (15 Points)
 - About Us/About me
 - Portfolio
 - General Page/Blog page (Put Appropriate content on pages)
 - Etc...
3. Create a one page CV in HTML (10 Points) (Take help from <https://www.w3schools.com>)
4. BONUS : Explore Site123.com and design a website in it. (5 Points)

Submission

- Submission deadline?

1. For Que:01, Que:02 and Que:04 (bonus) copy and paste the URL (link) of your site in a text file and then submit the text file.
2. You need to only submit the links for question 01, 02 and 04
3. For Que:03 submit your whole folder of HTML work
4. Follow the following renaming system of submission folder
18L-XXXX_18L-YYYY_18L-ZZZZ

- Submit your work on Sandata on the following link

if (section== 'A')

\\sandata\Xeon\Fall 2018\Bismillah Jan\IICT\Sec_A_Web-Dev_Submissions

else If (section=='B')

\\sandata\Xeon\Fall 2018\Bismillah Jan\IICT\Sec_B_Web-Dev_Submissions



CONGRATULATIONS

ON COMPLETING YOUR FIRST TASK