

Abstract geometric lines in the top-left corner of the slide, consisting of several thin, black, overlapping lines that form a complex, non-representational shape.

HTML SESSION 1

ENG-MARYEM MOSTAFA

AGENDA

- How the Internet Works
- The Role of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript
- Setting up Visual Studio Code
- Using Emmet and Documentation Resources
- Basic HTML Structure and Tags
- Practical Exercises



HOW THE INTERNET WORKS

ENGAGING THE AUDIENCE

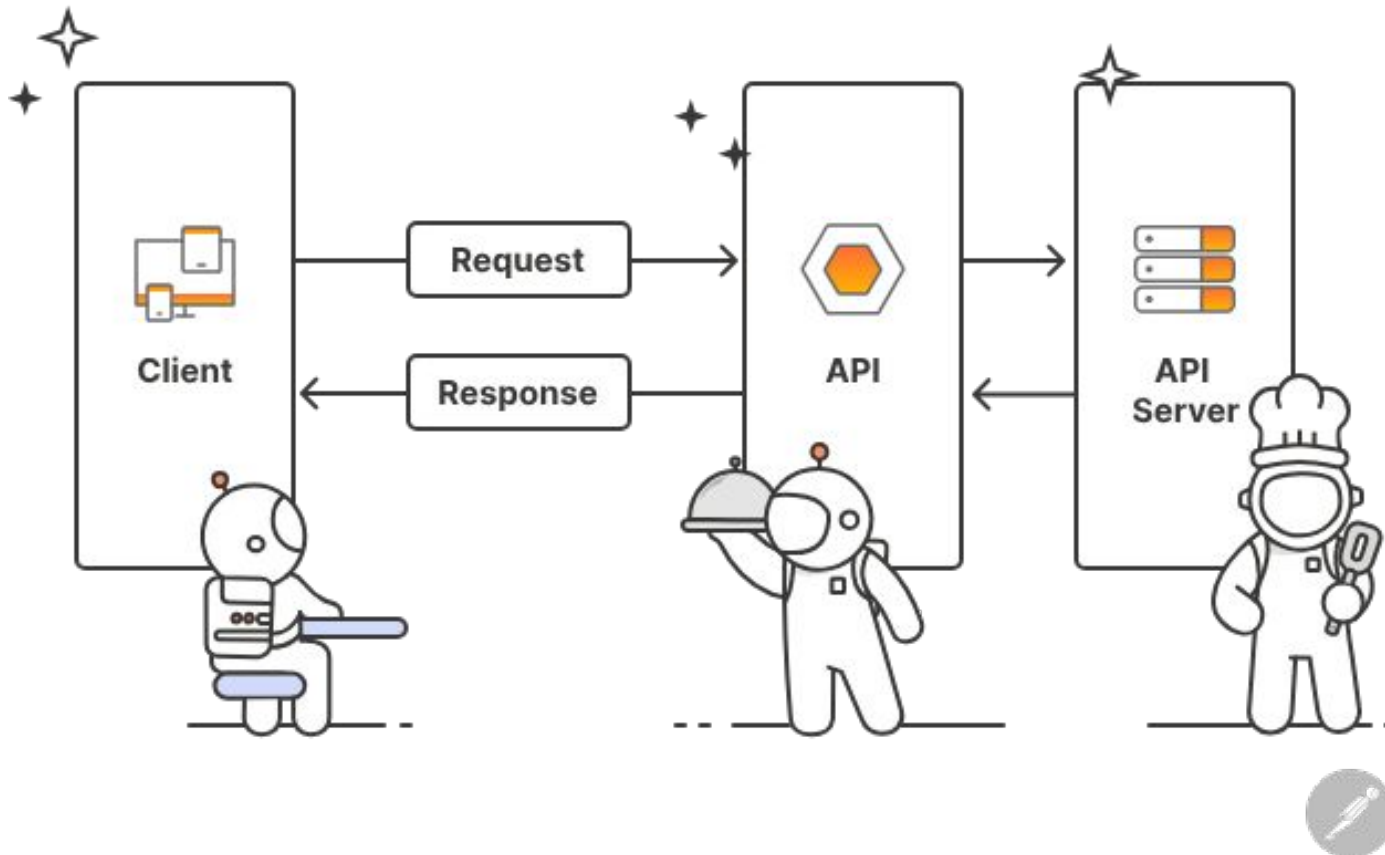
Basically the internet in it's simplest form is a bunch of server connected together



The website is a document that is sent over the internet from one device (server) to another (client)



WHAT'S AN API



What is an
API?

A set of protocols that allow different software applications to communicate and exchange data.



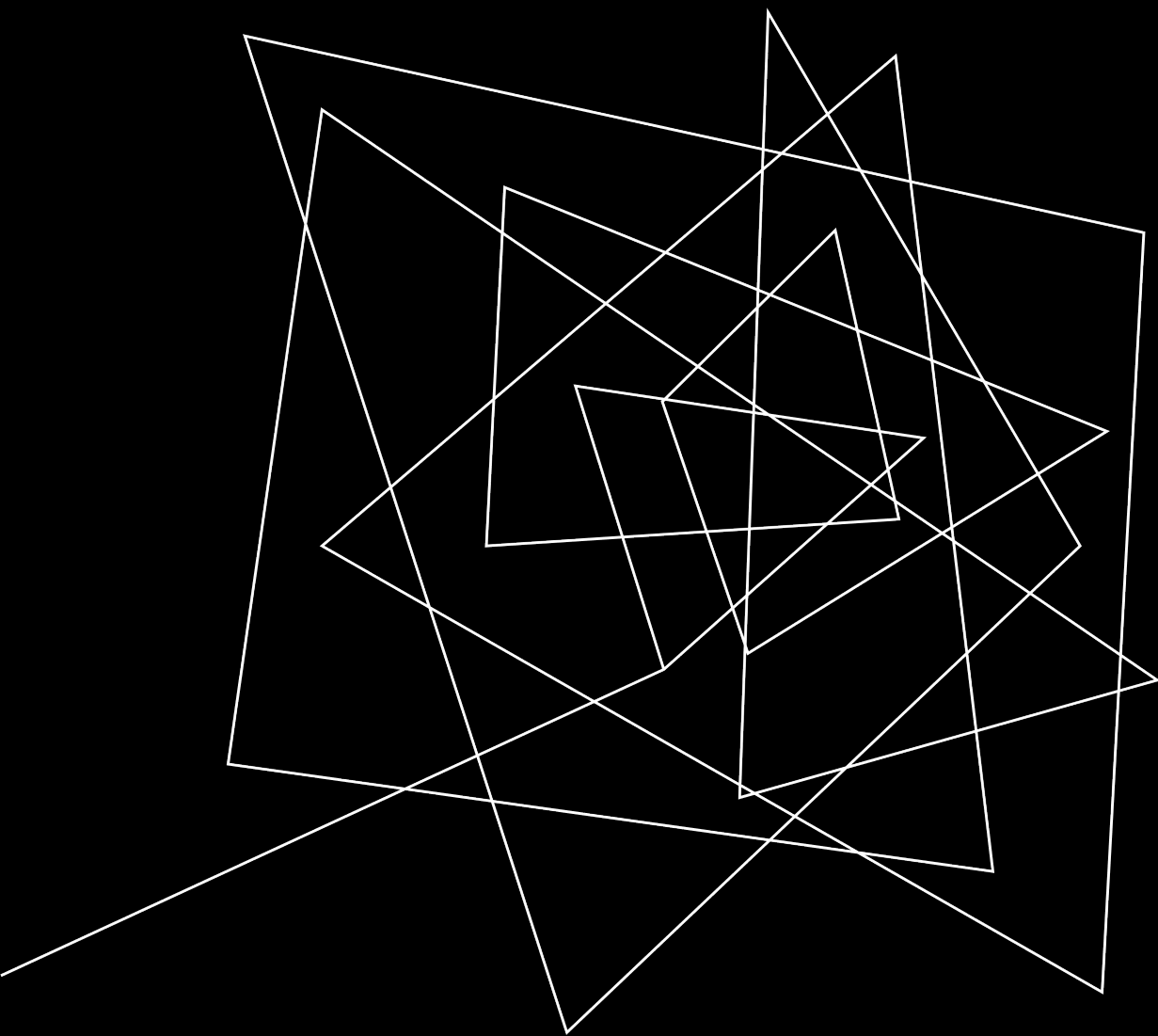
WHAT IS A DOMAIN? AND WHAT IS A URL (UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR)?

What is **a domain name**?

The adress of your website

https://www.nicewebsite.com

prefix	sub-domain	name	extension
domain name			

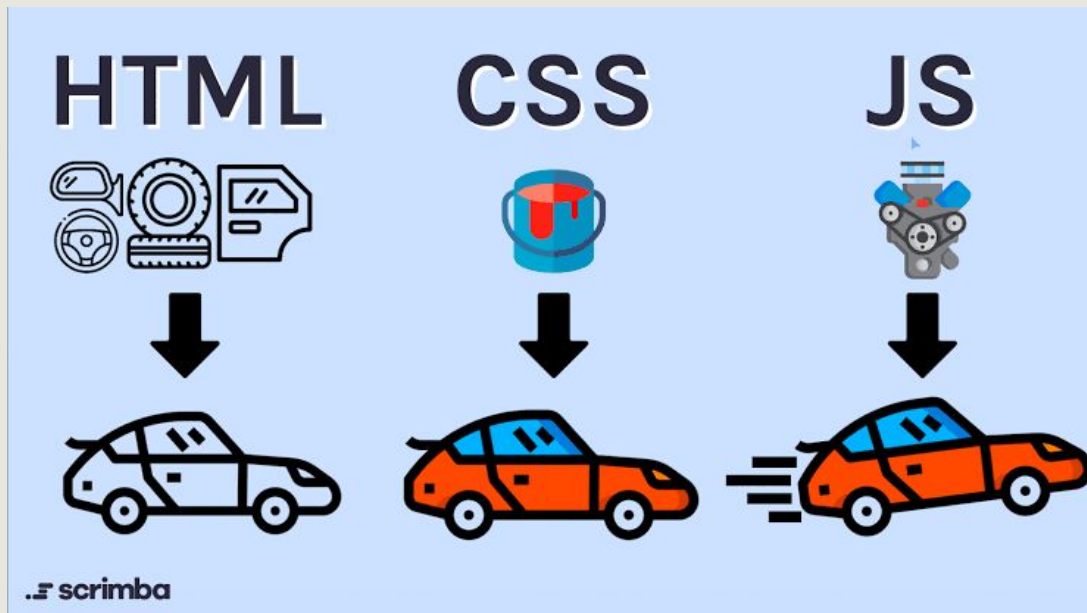


THE ROLE OF HTML, CSS, AND JAVASCRIPT

TOOLS USED FOR FRONT-END DEVELOPMENT

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language.

- Made Of 2 Parts Hyper Text Which Defines The Link between the web pages And Markup Language Which defines the structure of web pages.



TOOLS USED FOR FRONT-END DEVELOPMENT



vs



CSS

JS

MIGRATIONS



Predictable release
schedule of new
versions



Migration helper tool
implements changes
automatically



Scripts like react
codemod provide
stability in migrations

Vue facilitates the quickest and easiest migrations.
However, migrations in React and Angular are manageable too.

HTML

1. HTML 5 is the fifth and current version of HTML. It has improved the markup available for documents and has introduced application programming interfaces(API) and Document Object Model(DOM). It has introduced various new features like drag and drop, geo-location services
2. Introduced new semantic elements like <header>, <footer>, <section>, and <article> for improved structure.
3. Enhances multimedia capabilities with native support for audio and video elements.
4. Provides the localStorage API, allowing web applications to store data locally on the user's device.
5. Enables websites to access a user's geographical location.
6. Uses SQL database to store data offline.

Setting up Visual Studio Code

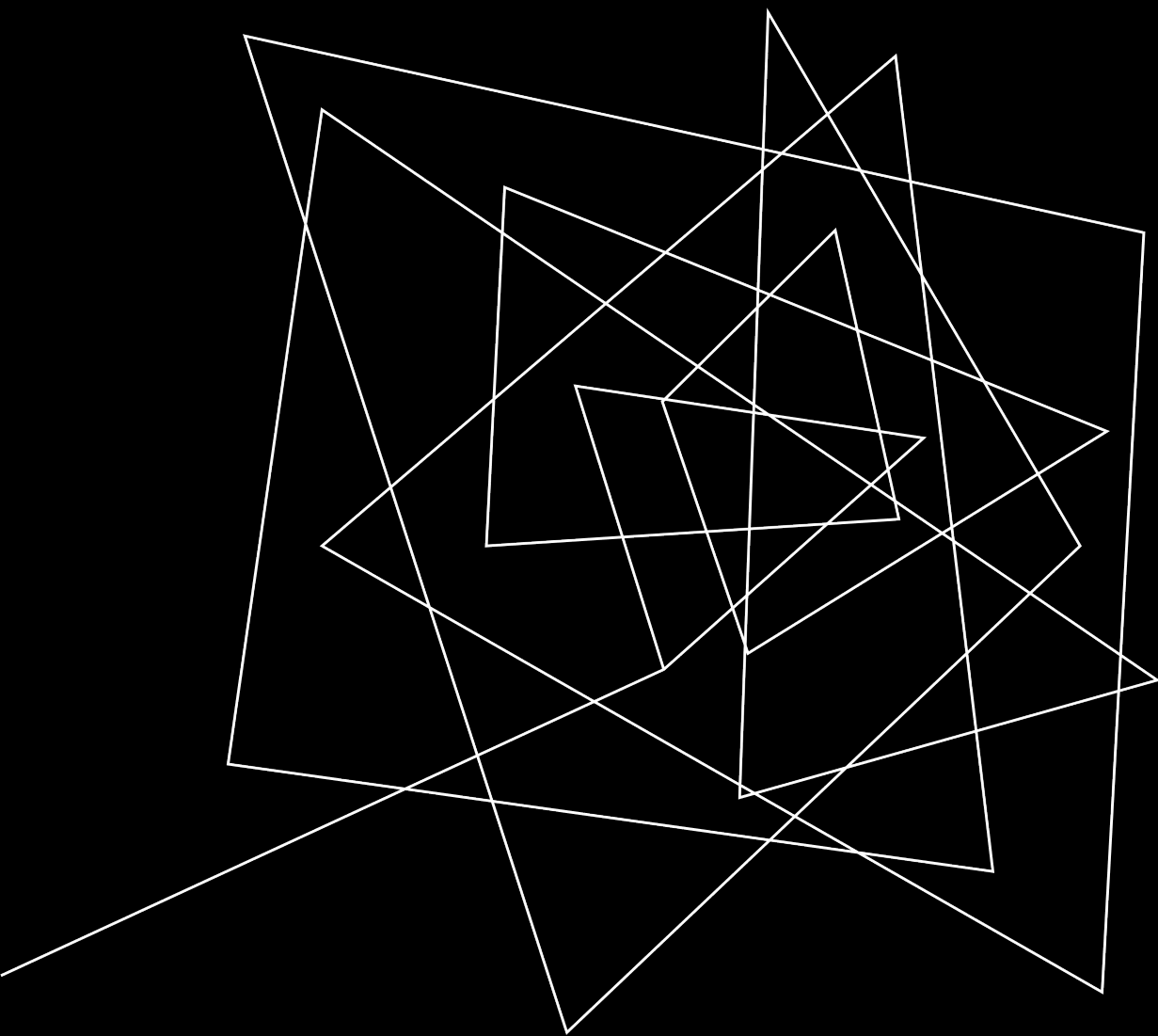


Visual Studio Code

Vs code

Brackets





DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

HTML Page Structure

`<!DOCTYPE html>` ← Tells version of HTML

`<html>` ← HTML Root Element

`<head>` ← Used to contain page HTML metadata

`<title>Page Title</title>` ← Title of HTML page

`</head>`

`<body>` ← Hold content of HTML

`<h2>Heading Content</h2>` ← HTML heading tag

`<p>Paragraph Content</p>` ← HTML paragraph tag

`</body>`

`</html>`

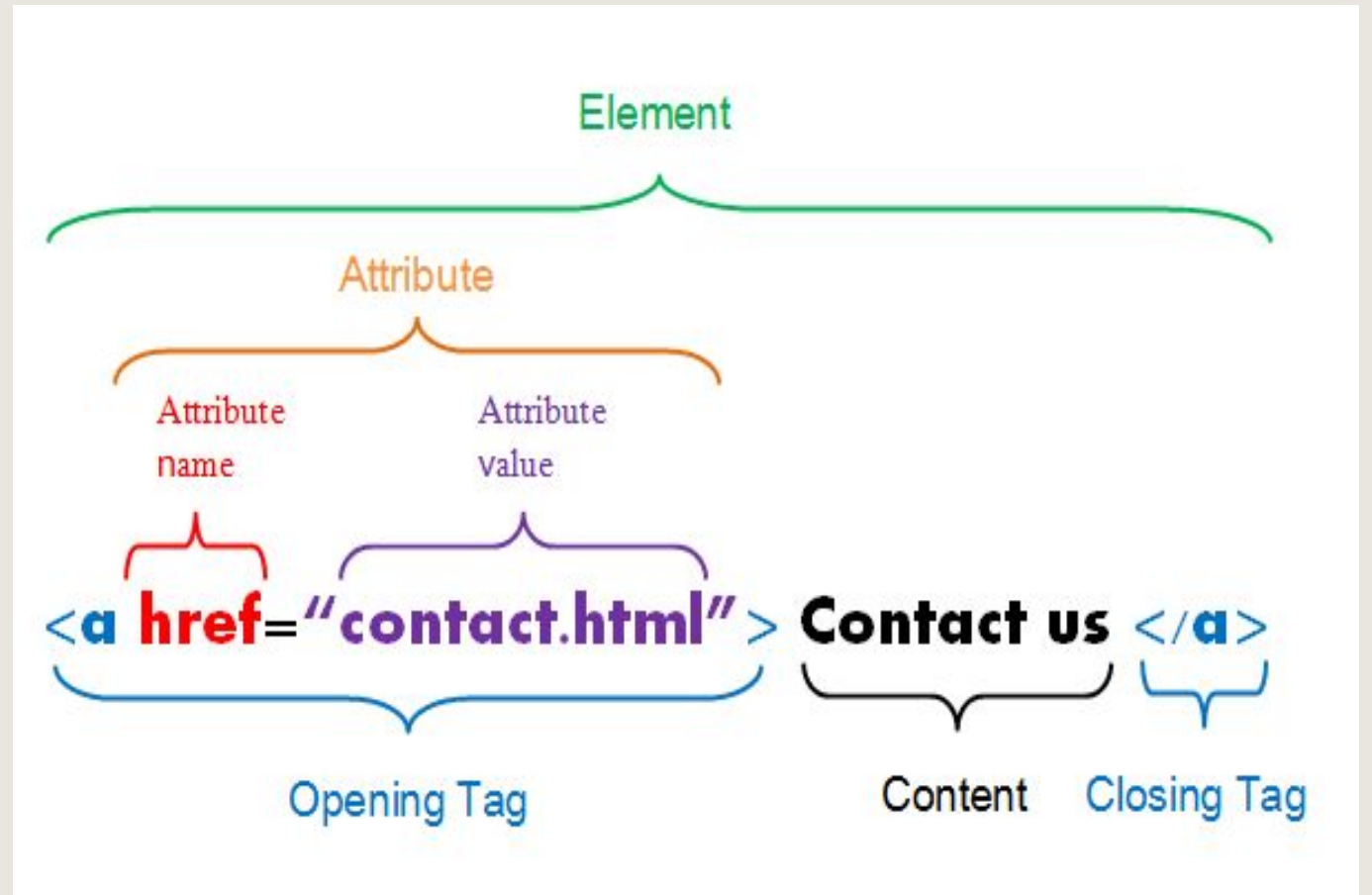
ELEMENT

Elements: are like

Paragraph:

`<p> paragraph </p>`

Elements are closed using `</>`



ELEMENTS

Inline Elements

- Behavior:** Inline elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary. They fit within the flow of surrounding content.

Block Elements

- Behavior:** Block elements start on a new line and take up the full width available, stacking vertically by default.

Elements Block	Elements inline
<div>	<a>
<p>	
<h1> to <h6>	
 & & 	
<table>	
<form>	<input>
semantic	<label>

HEADINGS

"Headings" refers to the titles or subtitles used to organize and structure content in a document, web page, or presentation. They help divide information into sections, making it easier for readers to navigate and understand the content.

Hierarchy:

Headings are often organized in levels (e.g., H1, H2, H3 in HTML), where:

H1: The main title, used once per page or section.

H2, H3, etc.: Subtitles that create subsections within the main content.

Clarity:

They provide a clear summary of the section's content.

Formatting:

Headings usually have distinct font sizes, styles, or colors to stand out.

SEO Importance:

In web design, headings improve search engine optimization by signaling the structure and key topics of the page.

Tags	Font	How to write
h1	Heading	<h1></h1>
h2	Heading	<h2></h2>
h3	Heading	<h3></h3>
h4	Heading	<h4></h4>
h5	Heading	<h5></h5>
h6	Heading	<h6></h6>

IMAGES

YOU CAN INSERT AN IMAGE INTO A DOCUMENT FILE USING
 TAG
THE SRC IS THE SOURCE WHERE IT GETS THE IMAGE WHERE
IT'S NAME IS "image.jpg"

Optional is defining the alt attribute incase of the image not loading

Optional too is the width and height determination



```
1 
```

```
2
```

LINKS

Attributes of <a>:

1. href (Hypertext Reference)

Specifies the URL or path the link points to.

Accepts various values:

Absolute URL: Full web address (<https://example.com>).

Relative URL: Path relative to the current page (</about> or <images/photo.jpg>).

Fragment Identifier: Navigates to a specific section within the page (<#section1>).

Email Links: Use mailto: to open an email client (<mailto:example@example.com>).

target

Specifies where to open the linked document.

Common values:

[_self](#): Default, opens in the same tab or window.

[_blank](#): Opens in a new tab or window.

[_parent](#): Opens in the parent frame.

[_top](#): Opens in the full browser window, breaking out of frames.

rel (Relationship)

Defines the relationship between the current document and the linked resource.

Common values:

no opener: Prevents the new page from accessing the window.opener property.

no referrer: Prevents sending the referrer information to the linked page.

no follow: Informs search engines not to follow the link.

no opener no referrer: Combines both no opener and no referrer.

type

Specifies the MIME type of the linked resource.

download

Indicates that the target should be downloaded instead of navigating to it.

Optionally, you can specify a new filename for the downloaded file.



```
1 <a href="https://example.com" target="_blank">Go to Example</a>  
2
```

FORMATTING

Bold Text

Strong Text

Italic Text

Emphasized text

Marked text

Small text

~~Deleted text~~

Inserted text

Subscript text

Superscript text

Underlined Text

Tags	Font
 & 	Bold text
<i> & 	Italic text
<sup>	subscripted
<sub>	subscripted
	Deleted text
<mark>	Highlighted text
<ins>	inserted

LISTS

Lists in HTML

Ordered List	Unordered List	Description List
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Information Gathering2. Planning3. Design4. Development5. Testing & Deployment6. Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ HTML▪ CSS <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ SQL◦ PHP <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• JavaScript• Python	<p>HTML HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages. HTML describes the structure of a Web page.</p> <p>CSS CSS is the acronym of "Cascading Style Sheets". CSS is the language use to style an HTML document. CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.</p> <p>PHP PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor". PHP is a server scripting language, and a powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive Web pages.</p>

LISTS CODE

Term 1
Definition 1
Term 2
Definition 2

1. Item 1
2. Item 2
3. Item 3

• Item 1
• Item 2
• Item 3

DESCRIPTION LIST

```
1 <dl>
2     <dt>Term 1</dt>
3     <dd>Definition 1</dd>
4     <dt>Term 2</dt>
5     <dd>Definition 2</dd>
6 </dl>
```

ORDERED LIST

```
1 <ol>
2     <li>Item 1</li>
3     <li>Item 2</li>
4     <li>Item 3</li>
5 </ol>
```

UN ORDERED LIST

```
1 <ul>
2     <li>Item 1</li>
3     <li>Item 2</li>
4     <li>Item 3</li>
5 </ul>
```

A series of white, thin, overlapping geometric lines and polygons on a black background, located on the left side of the slide. The lines form various shapes, including triangles and quadrilaterals, some of which are nested or intersecting.

THANK YOU