

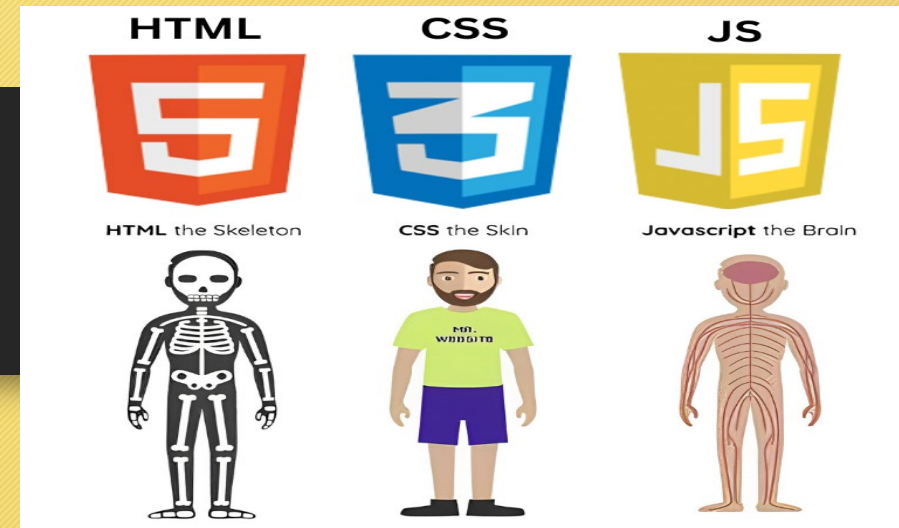


# Web programming I

Section 1

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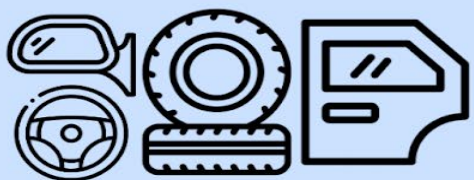
# HTML,CSS&JS



- HTML, CSS, and JavaScript are one of the most important programming languages on the client side for the web development
- HTML (hyper text mark up language) :It describes the structure and semantics(meaning) of content rather than its appearance.
- CSS(cascading style sheet): CSS help in giving style to the websites
- JS(java script) :enables the developers in designing the interactive sites

# HTML-CSS-JS

HTML



CSS



JS



# 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
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc



# HTML Page 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

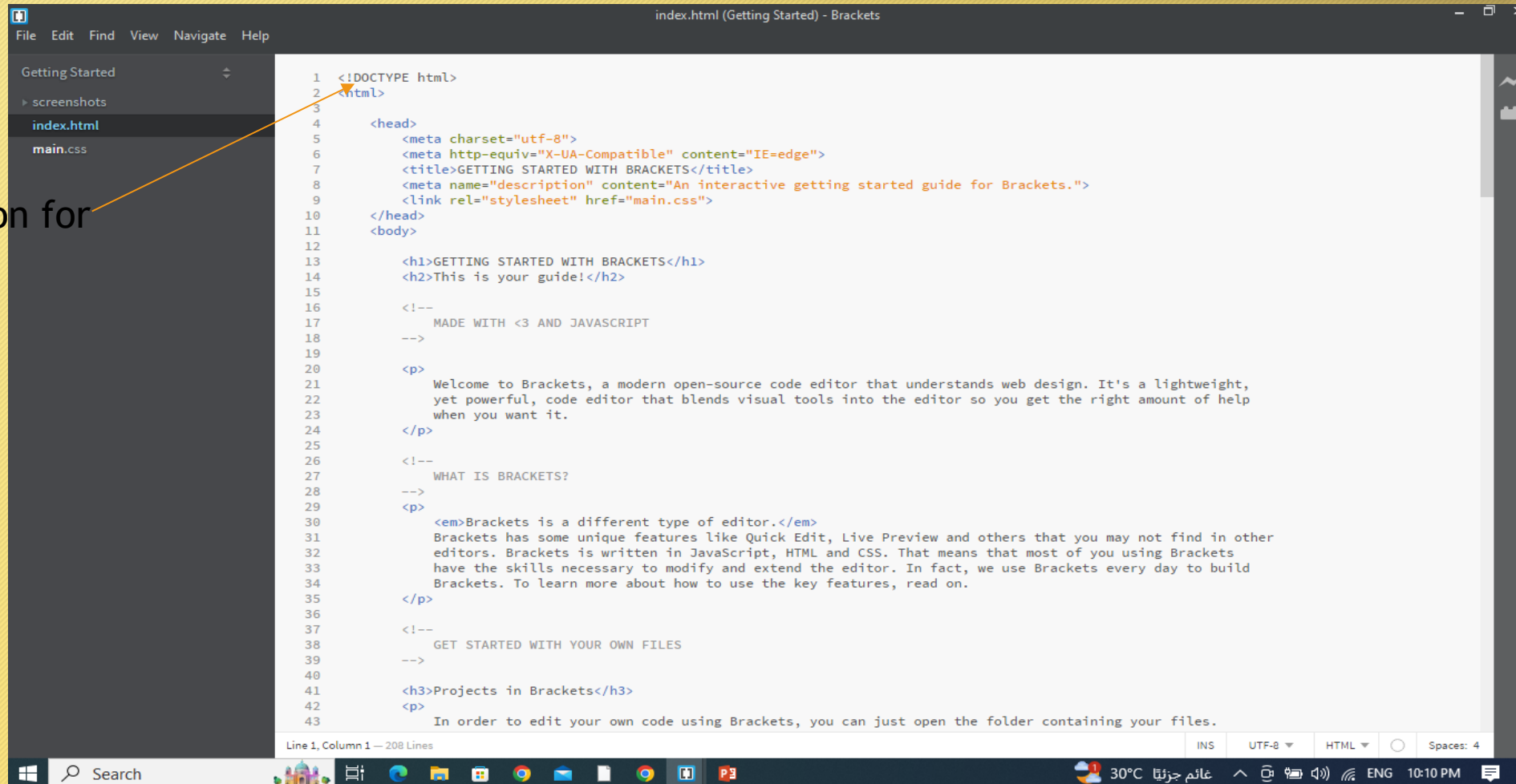
`<p>Paragraph Content</p>` ← HTML paragraph tag

`</body>`

`</html>`

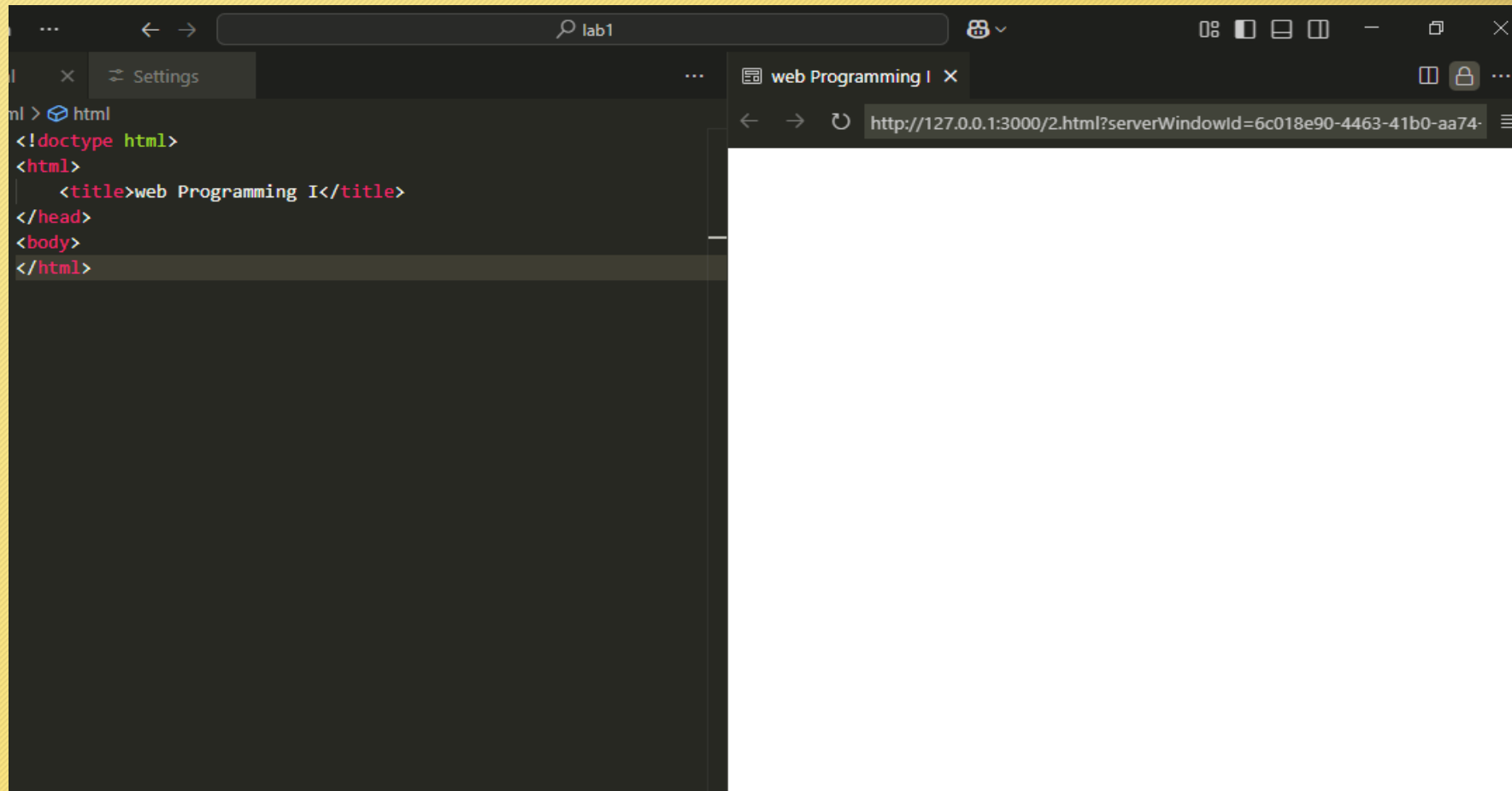
# WEBSITE DEVOLVEMENT WITH HTML AND HTML5

declaration for  
HTML5



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4   <head>
5     <meta charset="utf-8">
6     <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7     <title>GETTING STARTED WITH BRACKETS</title>
8     <meta name="description" content="An interactive getting started guide for Brackets.">
9     <link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css">
10  </head>
11  <body>
12
13    <h1>GETTING STARTED WITH BRACKETS</h1>
14    <h2>This is your guide!</h2>
15
16    <!--
17      MADE WITH <3 AND JAVASCRIPT
18    -->
19
20    <p>
21      Welcome to Brackets, a modern open-source code editor that understands web design. It's a lightweight,
22      yet powerful, code editor that blends visual tools into the editor so you get the right amount of help
23      when you want it.
24    </p>
25
26    <!--
27      WHAT IS BRACKETS?
28    -->
29    <p>
30      <em>Brackets is a different type of editor.</em>
31      Brackets has some unique features like Quick Edit, Live Preview and others that you may not find in other
32      editors. Brackets is written in JavaScript, HTML and CSS. That means that most of you using Brackets
33      have the skills necessary to modify and extend the editor. In fact, we use Brackets every day to build
34      Brackets. To learn more about how to use the key features, read on.
35    </p>
36
37    <!--
38      GET STARTED WITH YOUR OWN FILES
39    -->
40
41    <h3>Projects in Brackets</h3>
42    <p>
43      In order to edit your own code using Brackets, you can just open the folder containing your files.
```

# Title

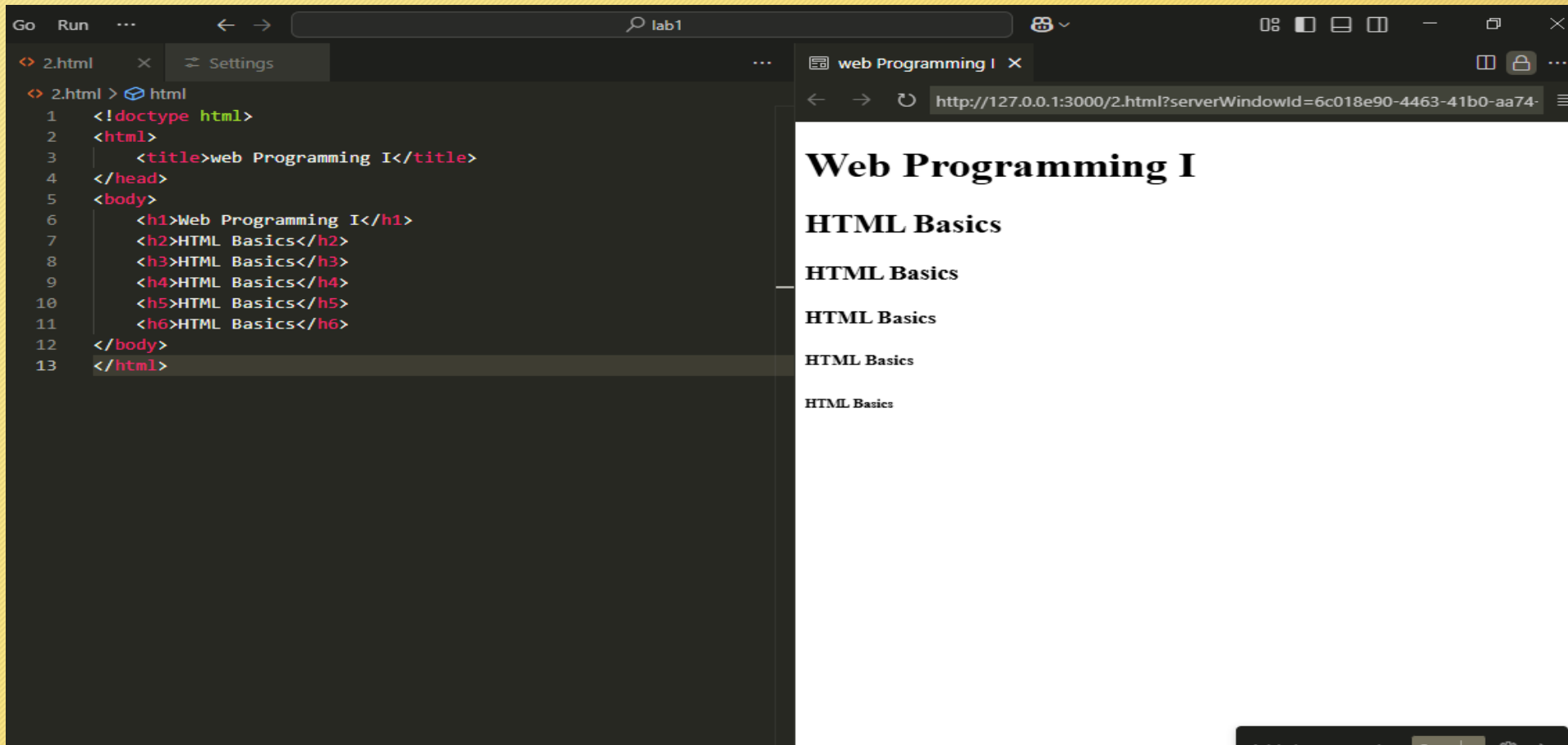


# Explanation

- The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
- The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
- The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page
- The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.



# HTML Headings<h1> to<h6> Tags



The screenshot displays a code editor on the left and a web browser on the right. The code editor shows the following HTML code:

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3   <title>web Programming I</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6   <h1>Web Programming I</h1>
7   <h2>HTML Basics</h2>
8   <h3>HTML Basics</h3>
9   <h4>HTML Basics</h4>
10  <h5>HTML Basics</h5>
11  <h6>HTML Basics</h6>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

The web browser on the right shows the rendered output of this code. The title of the page is "web Programming I". The body of the page contains five headings, all rendered in a bold serif font:

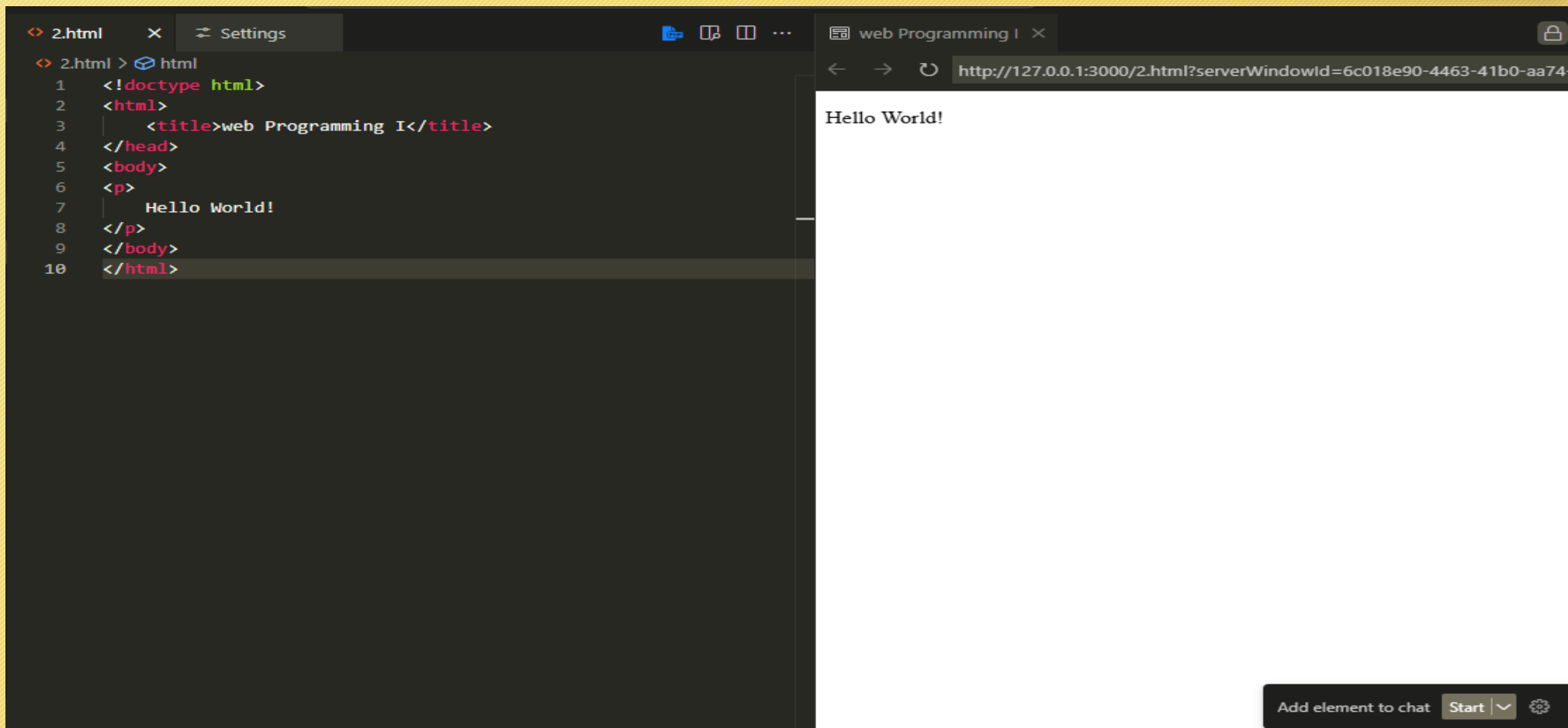
- Web Programming I
- HTML Basics
- HTML Basics
- HTML Basics
- HTML Basics

The browser's address bar shows the URL: `http://127.0.0.1:3000/2.html?serverWindowId=6c018e90-4463-41b0-aa74-`.

# Explanation

- used to define HTML headings
- **<h1>** defines the most important heading.
- **<h6>** defines the least important heading.

# <p> tag



The image shows a code editor on the left and a web browser on the right. The code editor displays the following HTML code:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <title>web Programming I</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>
    Hello World!
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

The web browser on the right shows the rendered output of this code, which is a white page with the text "Hello World!" in the center. The browser's address bar shows the URL: `http://127.0.0.1:3000/2.html?serverWindowId=6c018e90-4463-41b0-aa74-`. The browser tab is titled "web Programming I".

# Explanation

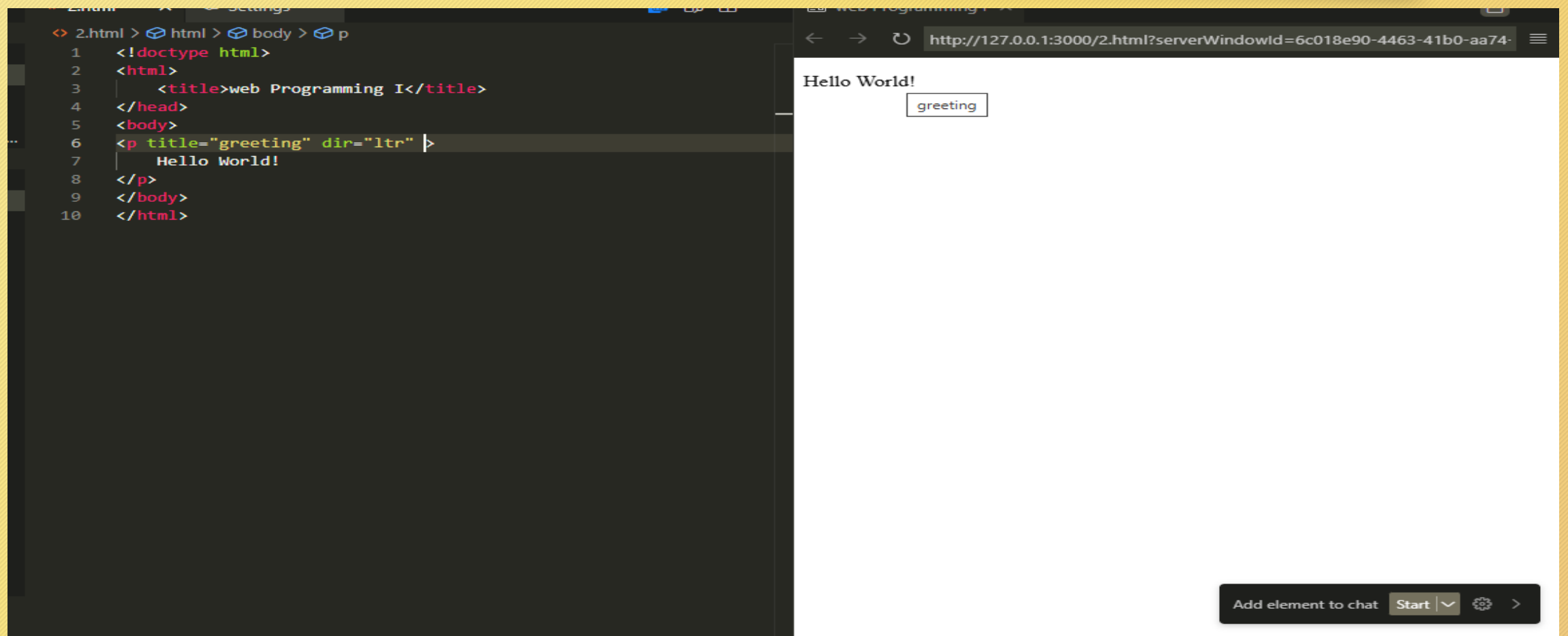
- `<P>` defines a paragraph in webpages
- Browsers automatically add margin before and after each paragraph
- Arabic text can be added
- `<p>` tag has some attributes like
  - title: shows text when mouse rollover
  - dir: determine text direction rtl or ltr(default)



# HTML ATTRIBUTES

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

# EX



The image shows a web development environment with two main panels. The left panel is a code editor with a dark theme, displaying an HTML file named '2.html'. The right panel is a browser preview showing the rendered output of the HTML code.

**Code Editor (Left Panel):**

```
2.html > html > body > p
1  <!doctype html>
2  <html>
3  |   <title>web Programming I</title>
4  </head>
5  <body>
6  <p title="greeting" dir="ltr" >
7  |   Hello World!
8  </p>
9  </body>
10 </html>
```

**Browser Preview (Right Panel):**

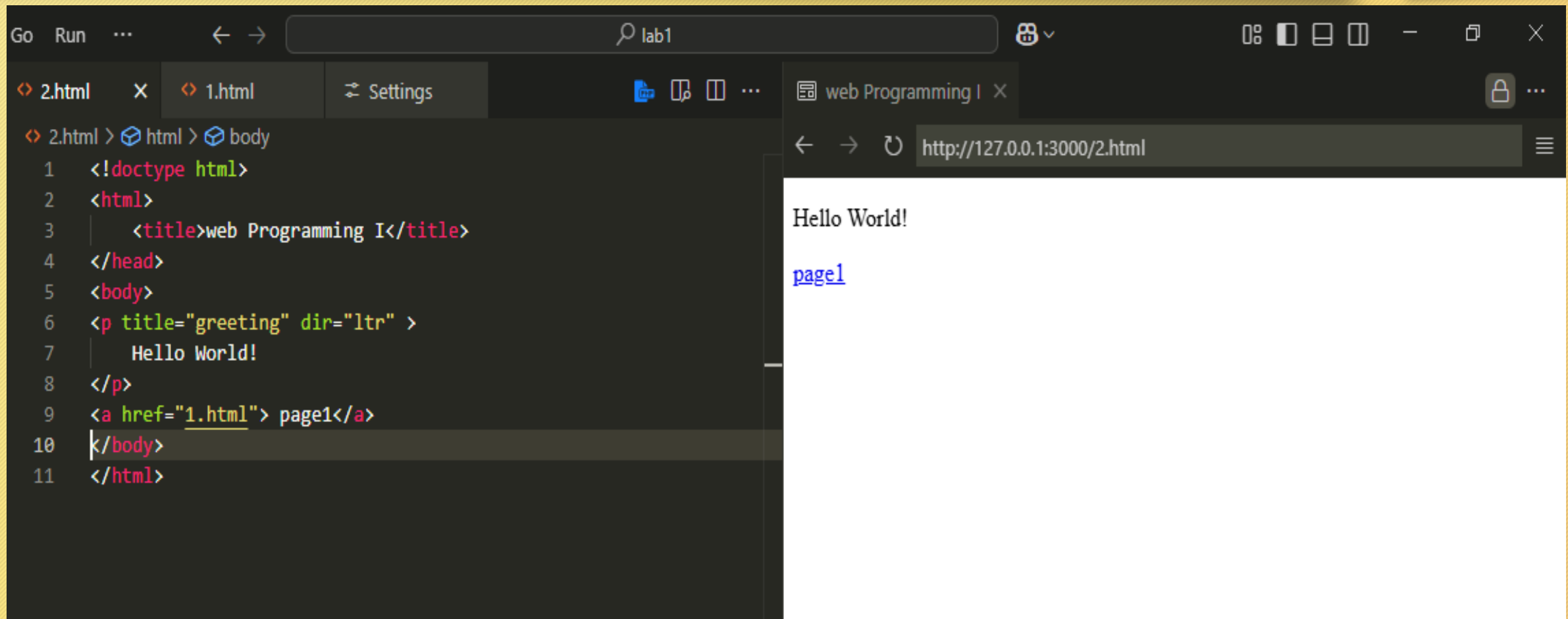
The browser address bar shows the URL: `http://127.0.0.1:3000/2.html?serverWindowId=6c018e90-4463-41b0-aa74-`. The page content displays "Hello World!" in a large, bold font. Below the text, there is a small, rectangular button labeled "greeting".

At the bottom right of the browser preview, there is a chat interface with the text "Add element to chat" and a "Start" button with a dropdown arrow and a gear icon.

# <a>tag

- <a> used to link from one page to another
- href attribute indicates the link's destination.
- By default:
- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

# EX



The image shows a web browser window and a code editor. The browser window displays the content of 2.html, which includes the text "Hello World!" and a link "page1" that points to 1.html. The code editor shows the HTML code for 2.html, which is a simple HTML document with a title "web Programming I" and a body containing the text "Hello World!" and a link to 1.html.

Go Run ... lab1

2.html x 1.html Settings

2.html > html > body

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3   <title>web Programming I</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6   <p title="greeting" dir="ltr" >
7     Hello World!
8   </p>
9   <a href="1.html"> page1</a>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

web Programming I x

http://127.0.0.1:3000/2.html

Hello World!

[page1](#)



# <img> tag

- Self closing tag (no need to close it)
- Used to add images in your web browser
- <img> important attributes
  - 1- **src** (Required) :Specifies the URL of the image.
  - 2- **alt** (Required): Provides alternative text for the image if it cannot be displayed.
  - 3- **height** : Specifies the height of the image in pixels or as a percentage.
  - 4- **width**: Specifies the width of the image in pixels or as a percentage.

# Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Image</h2>

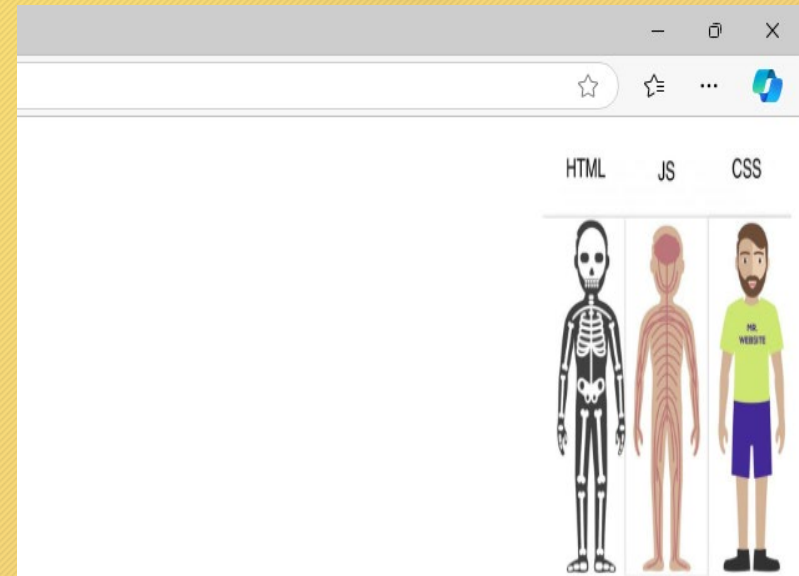

</body>
</html>
```

## HTML Image

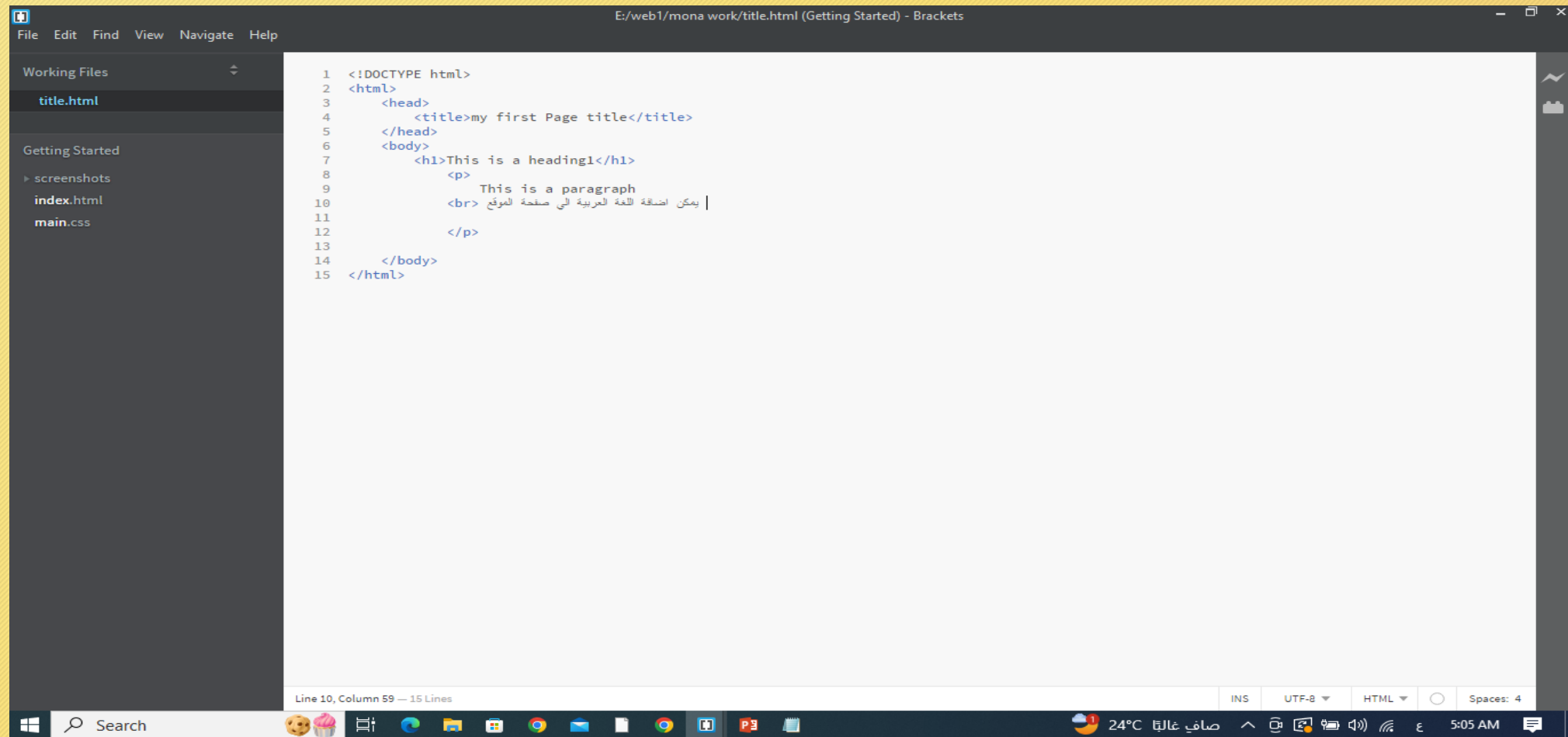


# Example2

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3   <head><title></title>
4   </head>
5   <body>
6     
7
8   </body>
9 </html>
```



# <br> tag empty element



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>my first Page title</title>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     <h1>This is a heading1</h1>
8     <p>
9       This is a paragraph
10      <br> يمكن إضافة اللغة العربية الي صفحة الموقع |
11    </p>
12  </body>
13 </html>
```

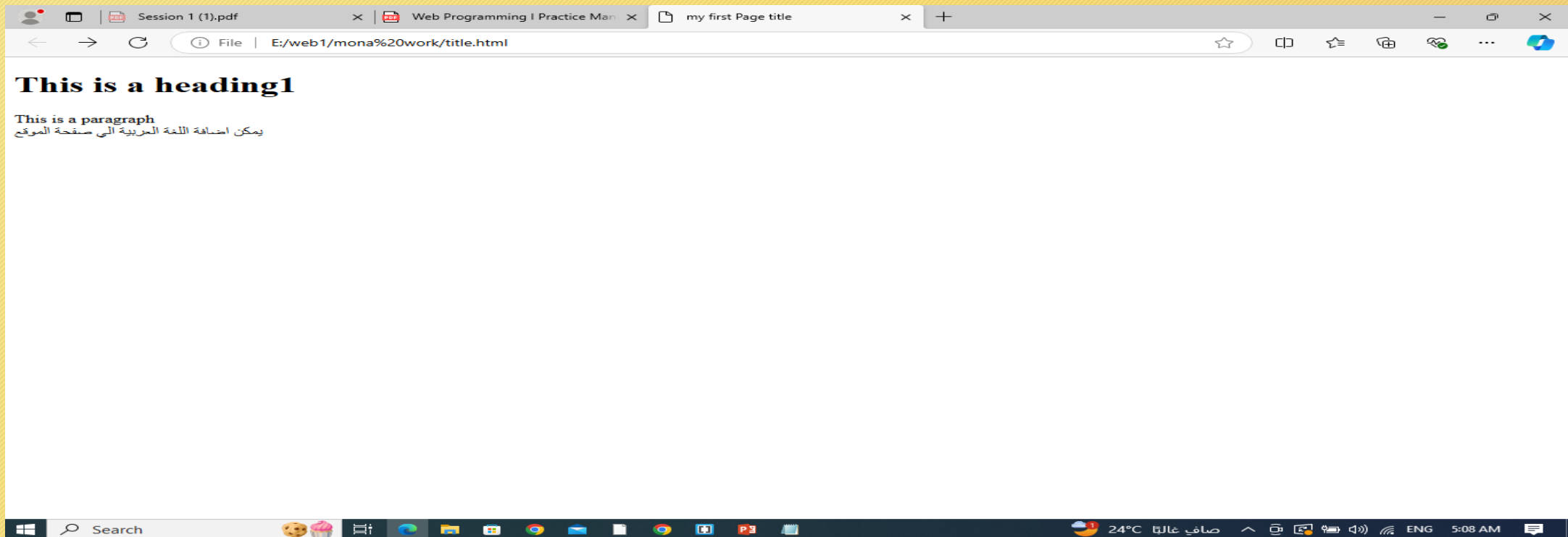
Line 10, Column 59 — 15 Lines

INS UTF-8 HTML Spaces: 4

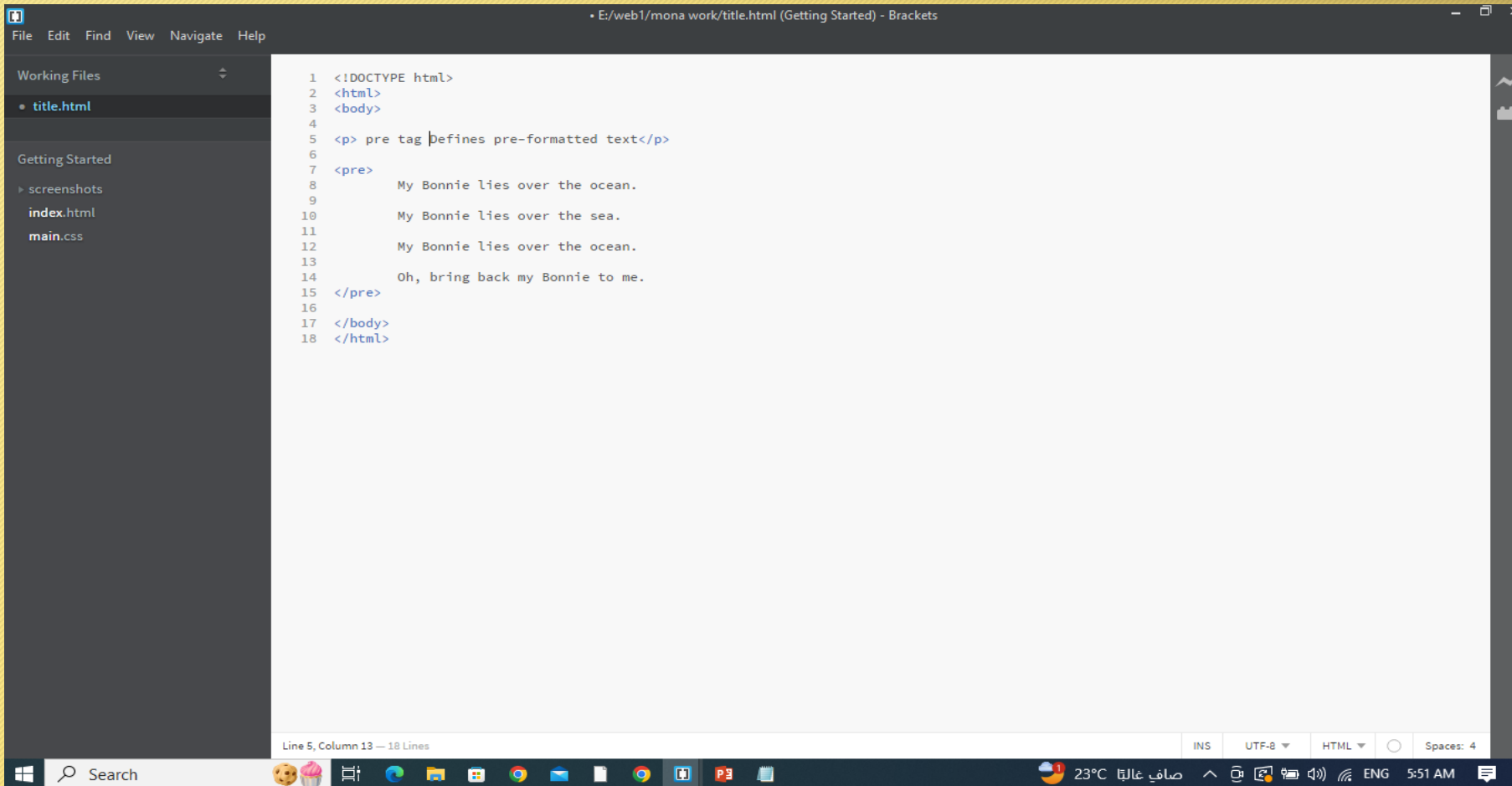


# Explanasion & output

- `<br>` used to show the text in anew line instead of showing it in the same line



# Pre tag



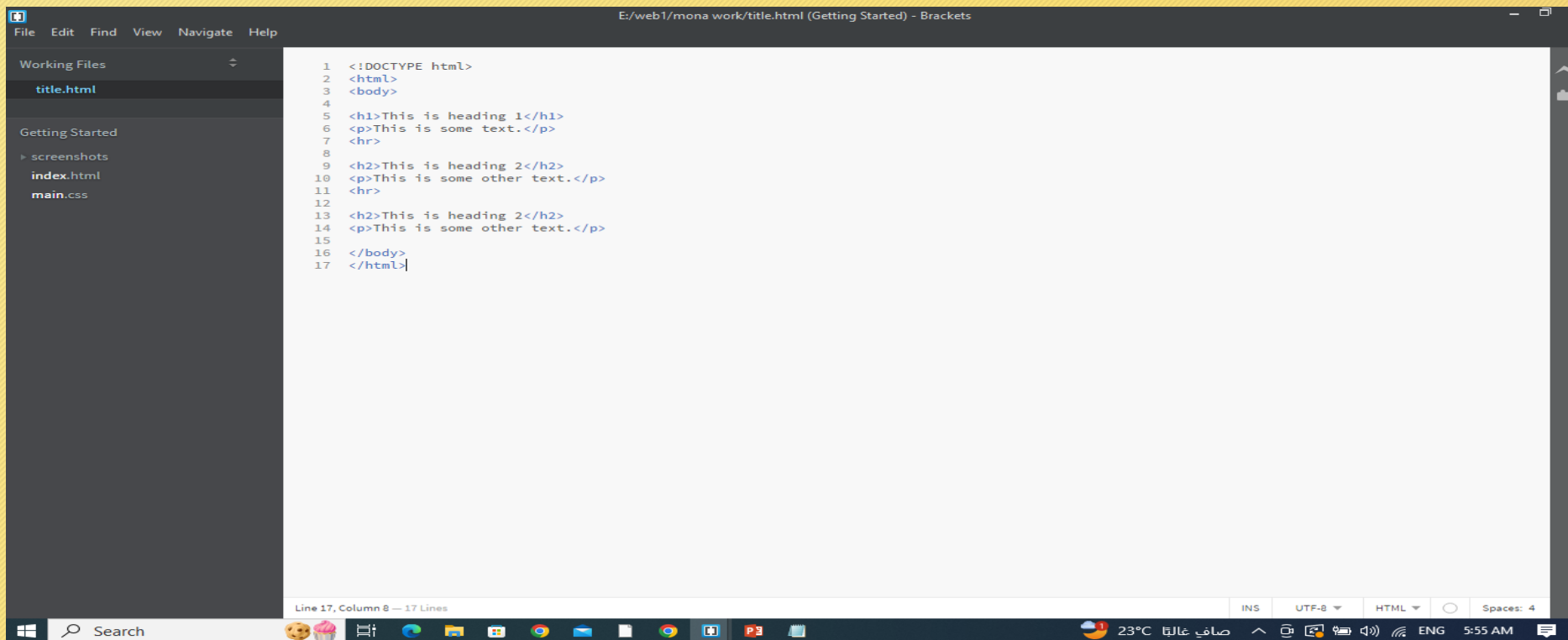
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <p> pre tag defines pre-formatted text</p>
6
7 <pre>
8     My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
9
10    My Bonnie lies over the sea.
11
12    My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
13
14    Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
15 </pre>
16
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

Line 5, Column 13 — 18 Lines

INS UTF-8 HTML Spaces: 4

# <hr>tag

- Defines a thematic change in the content(line)



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <h1>This is heading 1</h1>
6 <p>This is some text.</p>
7 <hr>
8
9 <h2>This is heading 2</h2>
10 <p>This is some other text.</p>
11 <hr>
12
13 <h2>This is heading 2</h2>
14 <p>This is some other text.</p>
15
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

# OL

- **Ol :ordered list.** This type of list is used to display items in a specific sequence
- **Li:**list item
- **Attributes**
- **Type:** Specifies the type of numbering
- **Start:** Specifies the starting number for the list.
- **Reversed** When present, it indicates that the list should be displayed in reverse order.



# Example

2.html > html > body > ol

```
1  <!doctype html>
2  <html>
3    <title>web Programming I</title>
4  </head>
5  <body>
6    <p title="greeting" dir="ltr" >
7      Hello World! <hr>
8    </p>
9    <a href="1.html"> page1</a>
10   <ol type="i">
11     <li>HTML</li>
12     <li>CSS</li>
13     <li>JavaScript</li>
14   </ol>
15
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

← → ↺ http://127.0.0.1:3000/2.html

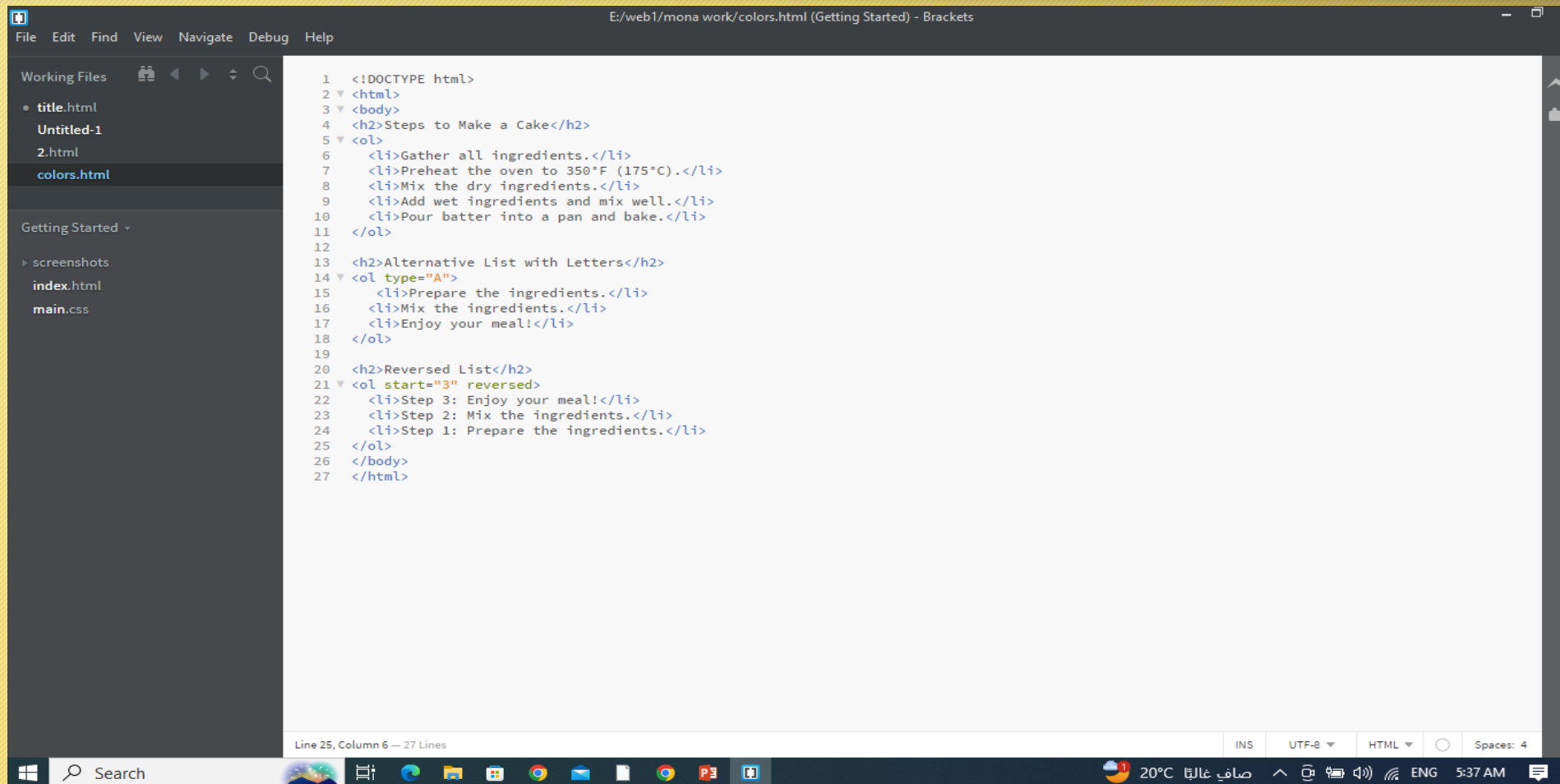
Hello World!

---

[page1](#)

- i. HTML
- ii. CSS
- iii. JavaScript

# Example2

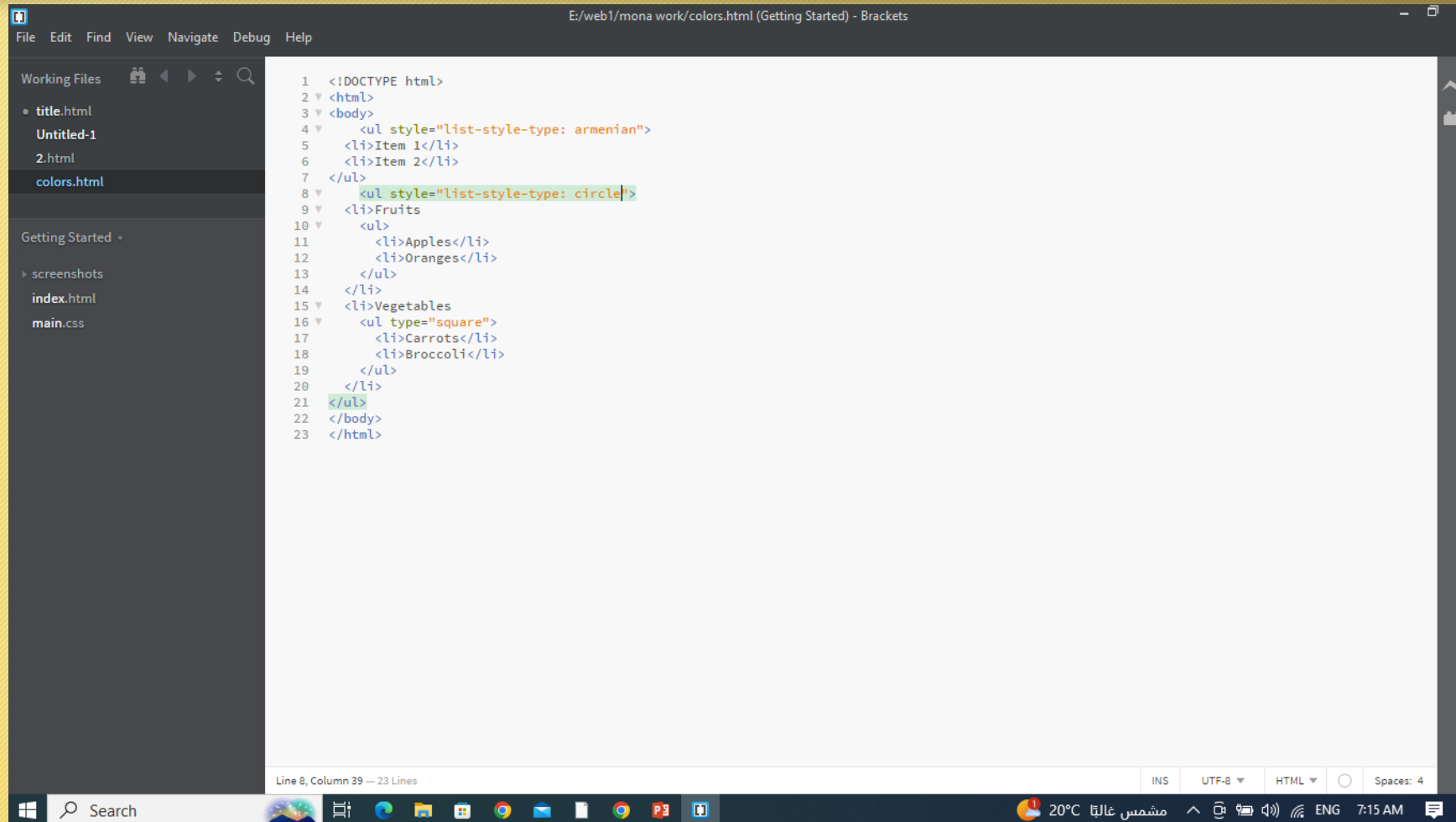


```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <h2>Steps to Make a Cake</h2>
5 <ol>
6 <li>Gather all ingredients.</li>
7 <li>Preheat the oven to 350°F (175°C).</li>
8 <li>Mix the dry ingredients.</li>
9 <li>Add wet ingredients and mix well.</li>
10 <li>Pour batter into a pan and bake.</li>
11 </ol>
12
13 <h2>Alternative List with Letters</h2>
14 <ol type="A">
15 <li>Prepare the ingredients.</li>
16 <li>Mix the ingredients.</li>
17 <li>Enjoy your meal!</li>
18 </ol>
19
20 <h2>Reversed List</h2>
21 <ol start="3" reversed>
22 <li>Step 3: Enjoy your meal!</li>
23 <li>Step 2: Mix the ingredients.</li>
24 <li>Step 1: Prepare the ingredients.</li>
25 </ol>
26 </body>
27 </html>
```

# UL

- unordered list This type of list is used to display items without a specific order
- The `<ul>` element supports a few attributes

# Example

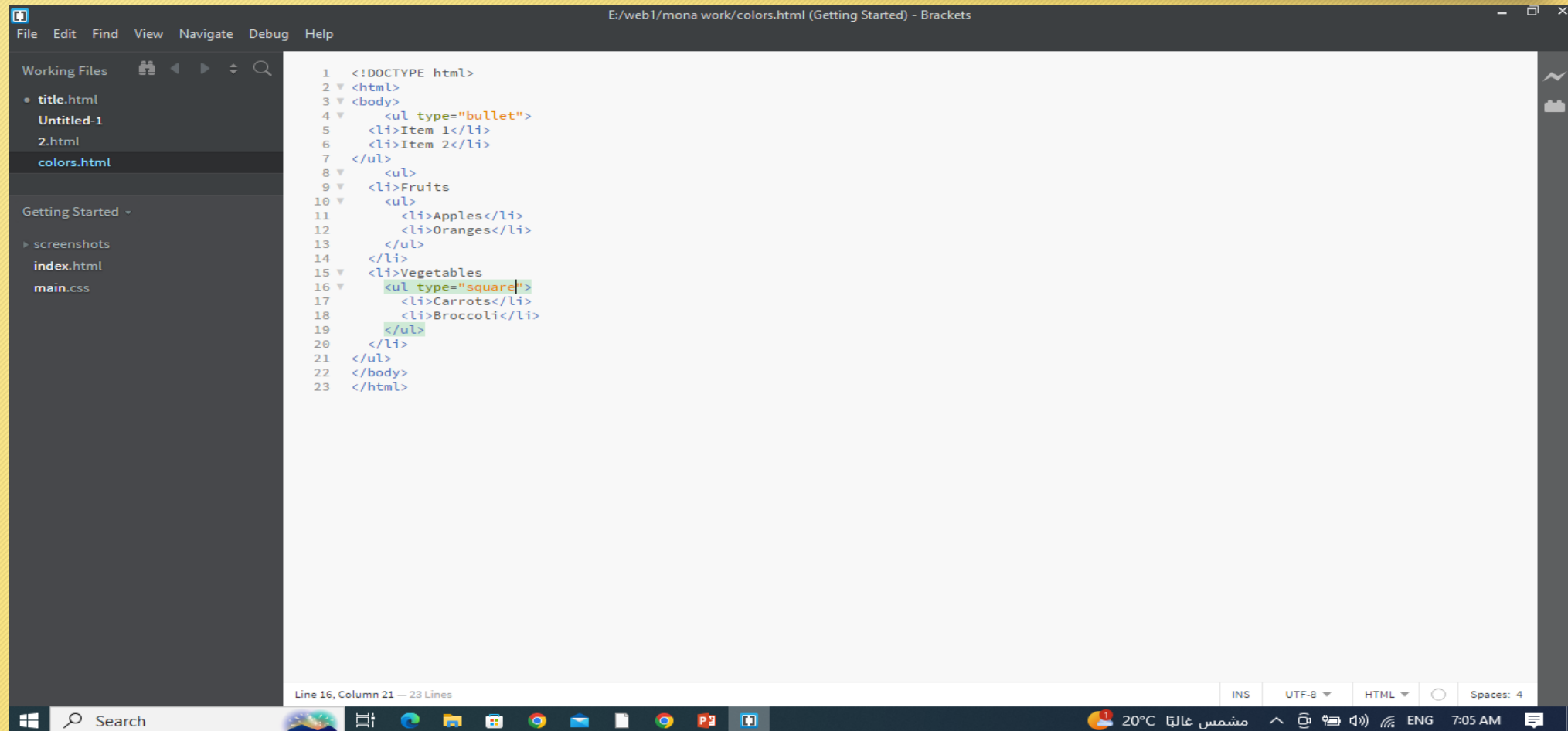


```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4   <ul style="list-style-type: armenian">
5     <li>Item 1</li>
6     <li>Item 2</li>
7   </ul>
8   <ul style="list-style-type: circle">
9     <li>Fruits
10      <ul>
11        <li>Apples</li>
12        <li>Oranges</li>
13      </ul>
14    </li>
15    <li>Vegetables
16      <ul type="square">
17        <li>Carrots</li>
18        <li>Broccoli</li>
19      </ul>
20    </li>
21  </ul>
22 </body>
23 </html>
```

Line 8, Column 39 — 23 Lines

INS UTF-8 HTML Spaces: 4

# Example with type



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4   <ul type="bullet">
5     <li>Item 1</li>
6     <li>Item 2</li>
7   </ul>
8   <ul>
9     <li>Fruits
10      <ul>
11        <li>Apples</li>
12        <li>Oranges</li>
13      </ul>
14    </li>
15    <li>Vegetables
16      <ul type="square">
17        <li>Carrots</li>
18        <li>Broccoli</li>
19      </ul>
20    </li>
21  </ul>
22 </body>
23 </html>
```

Line 16, Column 21 — 23 Lines

INS UTF-8 HTML Spaces: 4