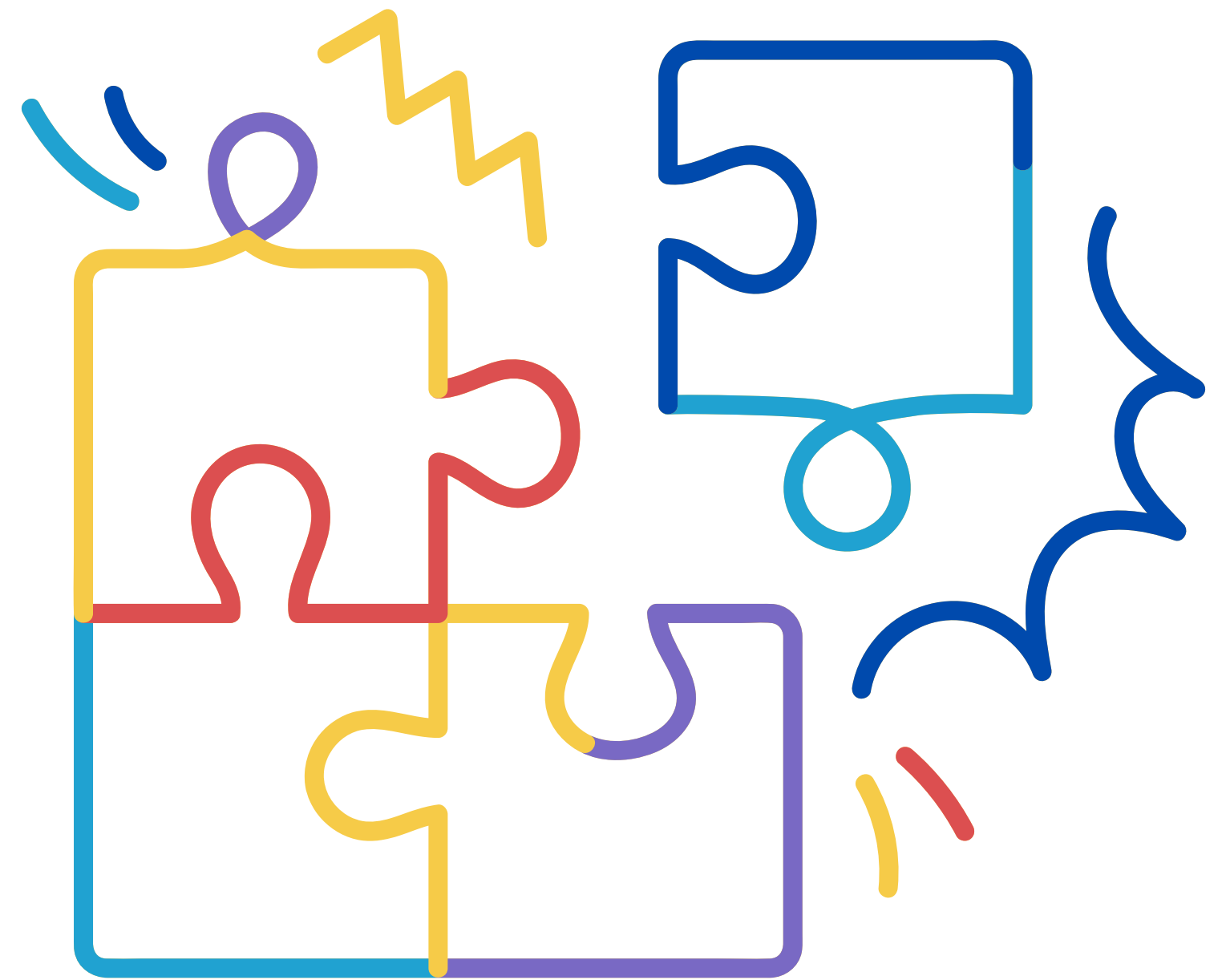


Introduction to Front-end web developpement



About us



Dehili Hind

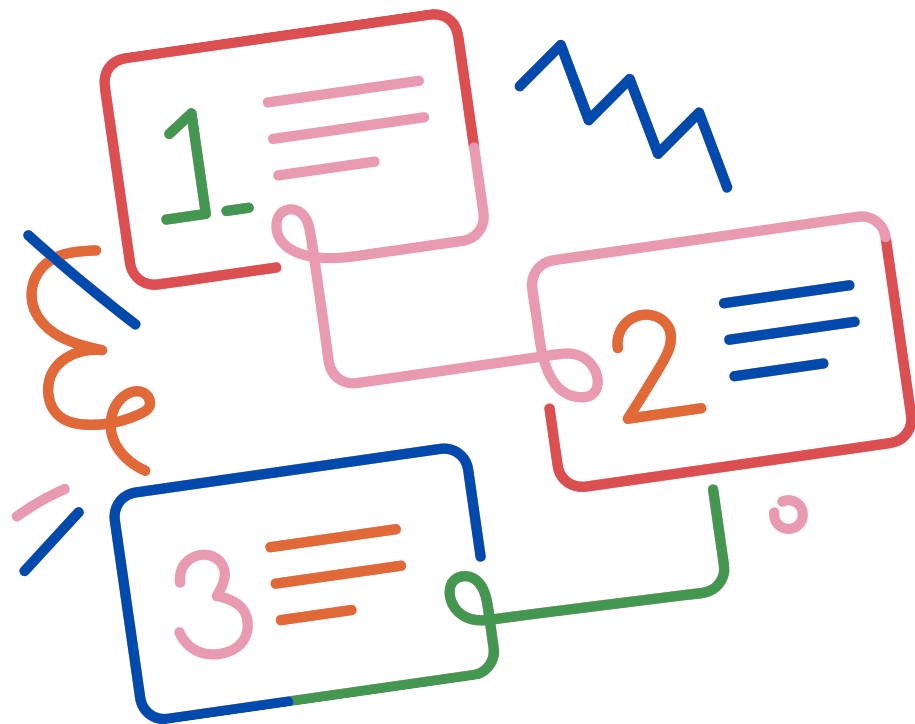
- 4th Year student at ESI ALGIERS
- Dev member at GDG



Hennane Douaa

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Summary



- What is front end web development
- Basic Front end technologies
- What is HTML ?
- Basic HTML document structure
- Key Tags and Their Usage
- Semantic HTML
- What is CSS?
- CSS Box Model
- Selectors and Properties
- CSS Display mode
- CSS Positioning
- Responsive Design Basics

What is front end web development

Front-end is all about what you see and interact with on a website. Every button you click, every image you admire and every menu you navigate it's all thanks to front-end development. Think of your favorite websites like Instagram, YouTube, Netflix. What do they all have in common? They're sleek, responsive, and fun to use.



Basic Front end Technologies

HTML



HTML the Skeleton



CSS



CSS the Skin



JS



Javascript the Brain

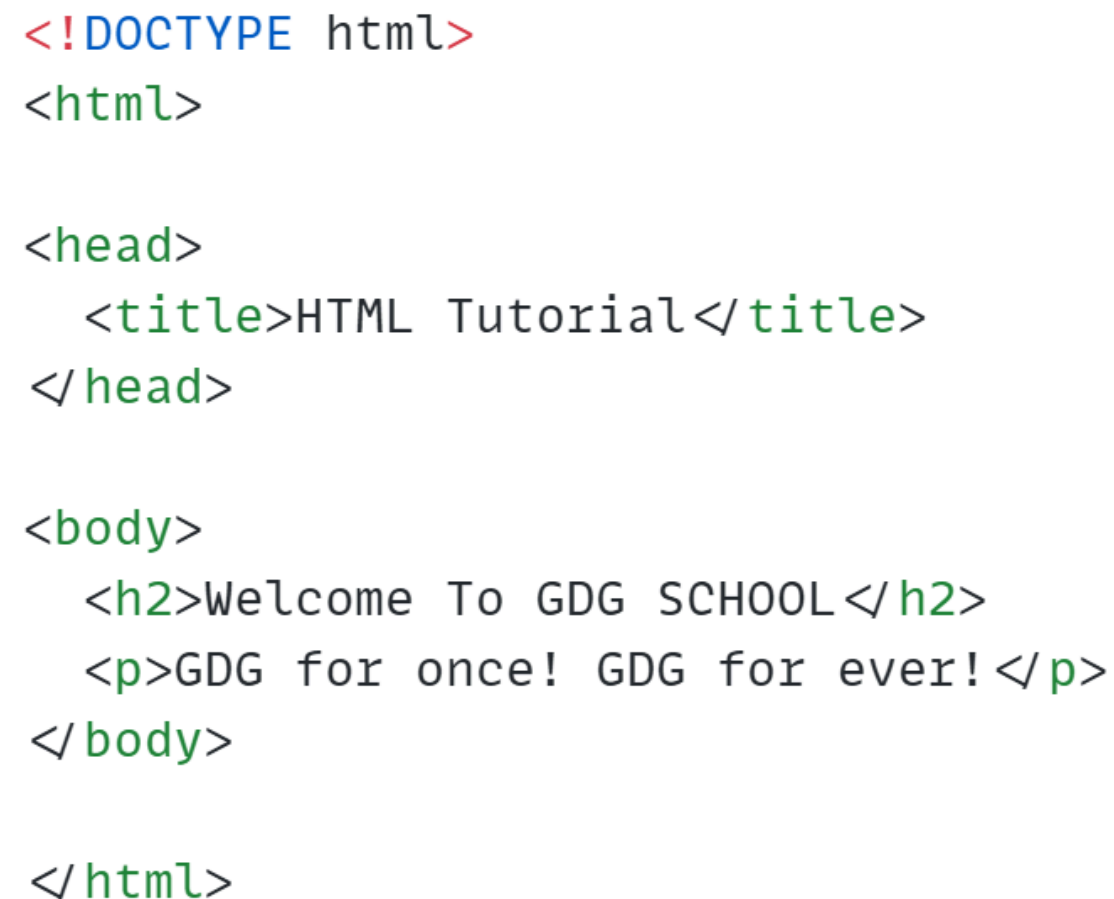


What is HTML

- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.
- It is the standard language used to create webpages.
- Browsers interpret HTML to display web content.



Basic HTML document structure



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

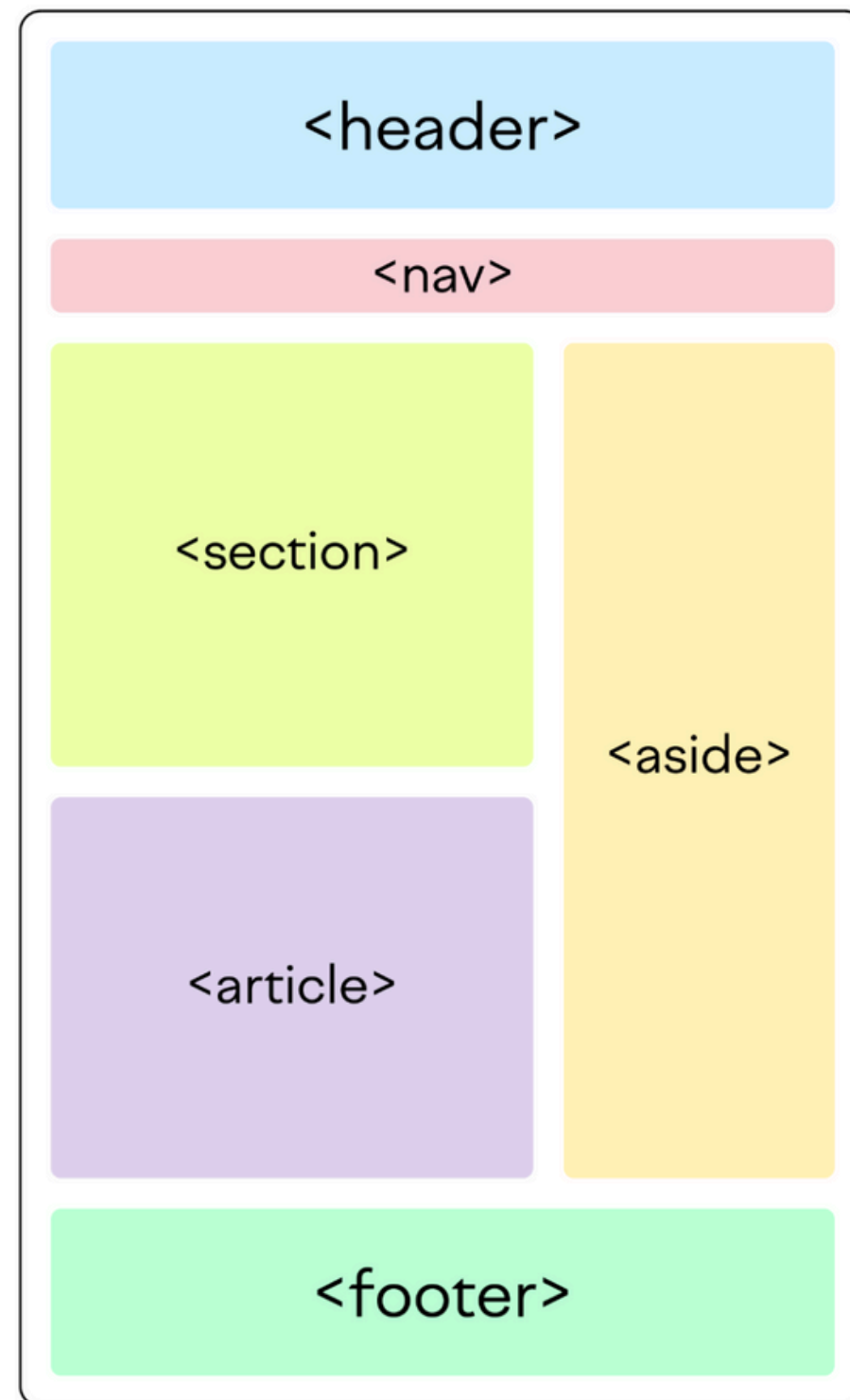
<head>
  <title>HTML Tutorial</title>
</head>

<body>
  <h2>Welcome To GDG SCHOOL</h2>
  <p>GDG for once! GDG for ever!</p>
</body>

</html>
```

- The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration tells the browser that we're writing HTML5.
- <html></html> the root element of our page it's a container for all the content.
- the <head> section is where we put the metadata like title and link to stylesheet.
- the <body> section , is where all the visible part of the webpage goes.

Best Practices: Semantic pages



- `<header></header>`
- `<nav></nav>`
- `<main></main>`
- `<footer></footer>`
- `<section></section>`
- `<article></article>`

HTML tags

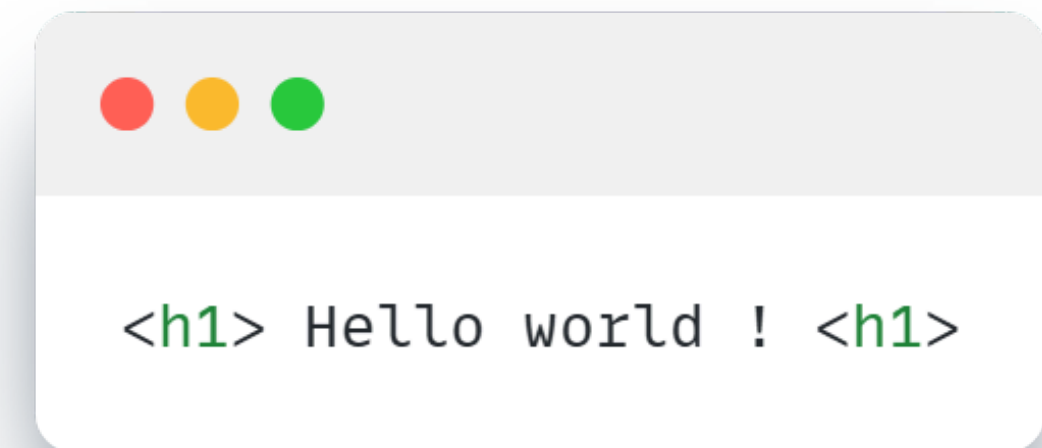
- **Definition**

HTML tags are the building blocks of a webpage, used to define elements in an HTML document.

- **Structure**

Tags are written within angle brackets:

`<tag> </tag>`



- **Examples :**

`<html> </html> , <head> </head> , <title>
</title> , <p> </p> , <div></div>`

HTML attributes

- **Definition**

HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements and define their properties or behavior. They are always included in the opening tag.

- **Structure**

`<tag attribute="value"> </tag>`



```
<h1 class="Title" id="first"> Hello world ! </h1>  
<p class="Paragraph" > Hello world ! </p>  

```

- **Examples :**

`<div class="container"></div>,<h1 id="title"> </h1>`

`<p style="color: blue;"></p>`

Headings



```
<h1>Hello world! with h1</h1>  
<h2>Hello world! with h2</h2>  
<h3>Hello world! with h3</h3>  
<h4>Hello world! with h4</h4>  
<h5>Hello world! with h5</h5>  
<h6>Hello world! with h6</h6>
```

Hello world! with h1

Hello world! with h2

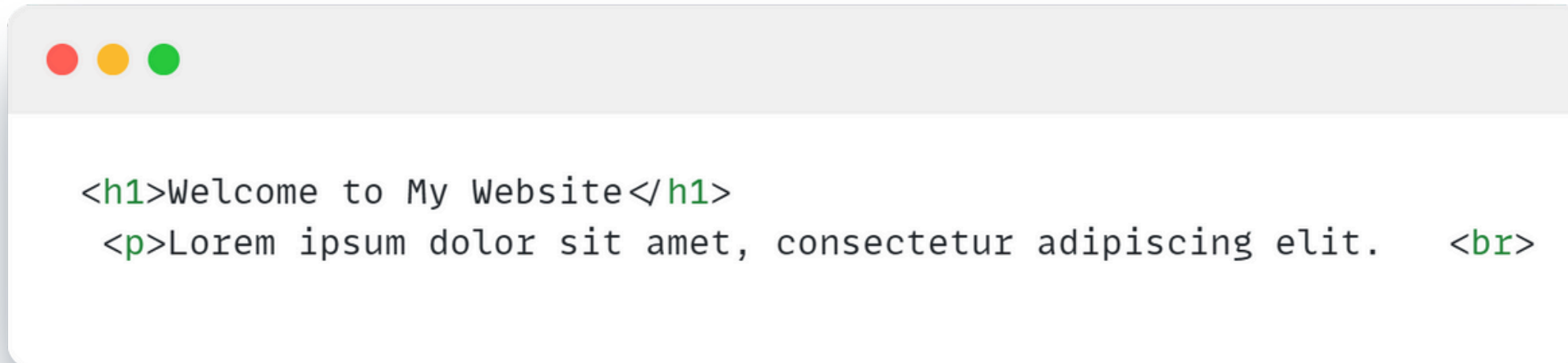
Hello world! with h3

Hello world! with h4

Hello world! with h5

Hello world! with h6

Paragraphs



```
<h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>  
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. <br>
```

Welcome to My Website

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
Vivamus lacinia odio vitae vestibulum vestibulum.
Vivamus lacinia odio vitae vestibulum vestibulum.
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

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Div

```
<div style="border: 2px solid blue; padding: 20px; margin: 10px;">
  <h2>Division 1</h2>
  <p>This is the content of the first division.</p>
</div>

<div style="border: 2px dashed green; padding: 20px; margin: 10px;">
  <h2>Division 2</h2>
  <p>This is the content of the second division.</p>
</div>
```

Divisions with


Division 1

This is the content of the first division.

Division 2

This is the content of the second division.

Ordered List

A code editor window with a light gray header containing three colored circles (red, yellow, green). The main area is white and contains HTML code for an ordered list.

```
<ol>  
  <li>Learn</li>  
  <li>Practice</li>  
  <li>Repeat</li>  
</ol>
```

1. Learn
2. Practice
3. Repeat

Importing media

Images

```

```

Videos

```
<video src="myVideo.mp4" width="320" height="240" controls>  
Video not supported</video>
```

Links

```
<a href="https://www.example.com" target="_blank">Visit Example Website</a>
```


Forms



HTML forms are used to collect user input and send it to a server for processing. They are commonly used for functionalities like login, registration, search, and feedback.

```
<form method="POST">
  <label for="name">Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="name" name="name" placeholder="Enter your name" required>
  <br><br>
  <label for="email">Email:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email" placeholder="Enter your email" required>
  <br><br>
  <button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
```



What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
- It is a language used to style and lay out web pages.
- Browsers interpret HTML to display web content.



CSS Box model



CSS Box model

- **Content (Center Block):** This is the innermost part of the box. It contains the actual content of the element (e.g., text, images, etc.).
- **Padding :** The margin is the space outside the border, creating separation between this element and neighboring elementsIt creates an area of spacing inside the element, pushing the content away from the border.
- **Border :** The border wraps around the padding (if defined) and the content.
- **Margin :** The margin is the space outside the border, creating separation between this element and neighboring elements

Selectors and Properties

- The general syntax of selection :
selector{
 declaration;
}
- The general syntax of the declaration is as follows:
property: value;
- A selector in CSS is used to target specific HTML elements on a webpage so that you can apply styles to them.
- A property in CSS defines what you want to style for the selected element. , Think of it as "what aspect of the element you're changing"—like its color, size, spacing, etc.

Types of Selectors

1. Tag Selector

- Targets all elements of a specific HTML tag.
- syntax : `tagname { property: value; }`

2. Universal Selector

- Targets all elements on the page.
- syntax : `*{ property: value; }`

3. Class Selector

- Targets elements with a specific class attribute.
- syntax : `classname { property: value; }`

4. Id Selector

- Targets a single element with a unique id attribute.
- syntax: `#idname { property: value; }`

Types of Selectors

5. Group Selector

- Targets multiple selectors with the same style.
- syntax : selector1,selector2{ property: value; }

6. Descendant Selector

- Targets all elements on the page.
- syntax : mother child{ property: value; }

7. Child Selector

- Targets direct children of a parent element.
- syntax :mother > child { property: value; }

8. Sibling Selectors

- Targets an element that is immediately next to another.
- syntax: selector1+selector2 { property: value; }

Types of Selectors

9. Attribute Selector

- Targets elements based on attributes and their values.
- syntax : `[attribute]{ property: value; }` or
`[attribute="value">{ property: value; }`

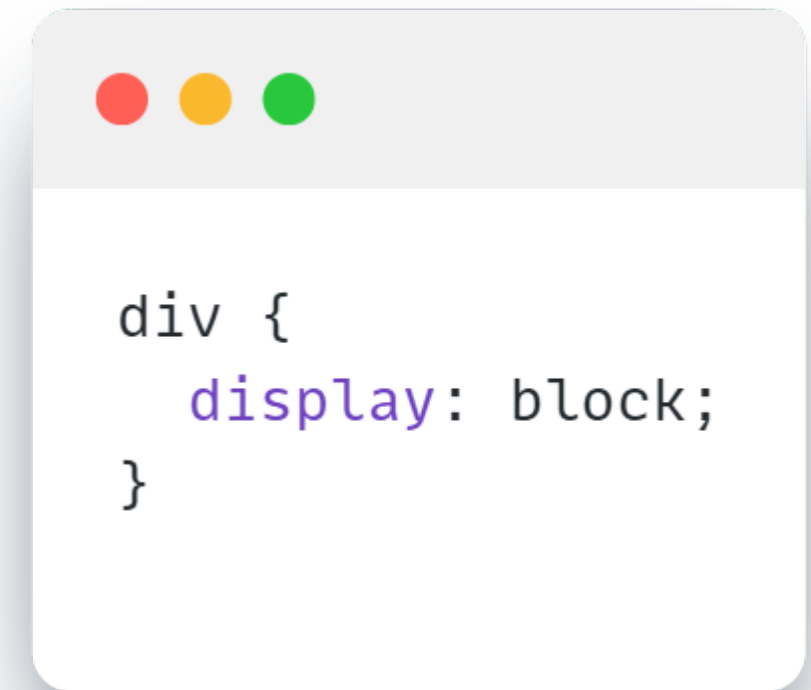
CSS Display mode

- The display property controls how an element is rendered on the page. It defines whether the element acts as a block, inline, or other specialized behavior.
- the default behavior of most elements:
 - Block-level elements (e.g., <div>, <p>) take up the full width of the container.
 - Inline elements (e.g., , <a>) only take the width of its content.

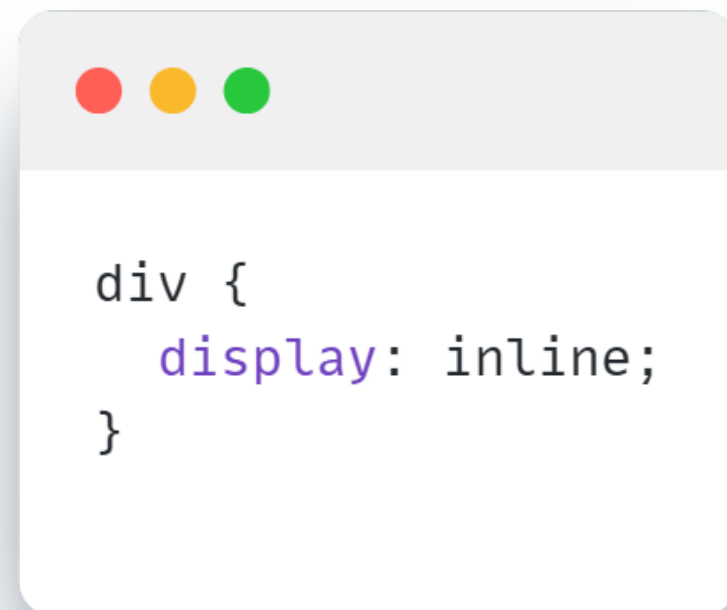
CSS Display mode

1. Block

- Elements take up the full width of the parent container, forcing the next element onto a new line.
- Example: <div>, <p>, <h1>,

A code editor window with a light gray header containing three colored circles (red, yellow, green). The main area is white and contains CSS code for a block display.

```
div {  
    display: block;  
}
```

A code editor window with a light gray header containing three colored circles (red, yellow, green). The main area is white and contains CSS code for an inline display.

```
div {  
    display: inline;  
}
```

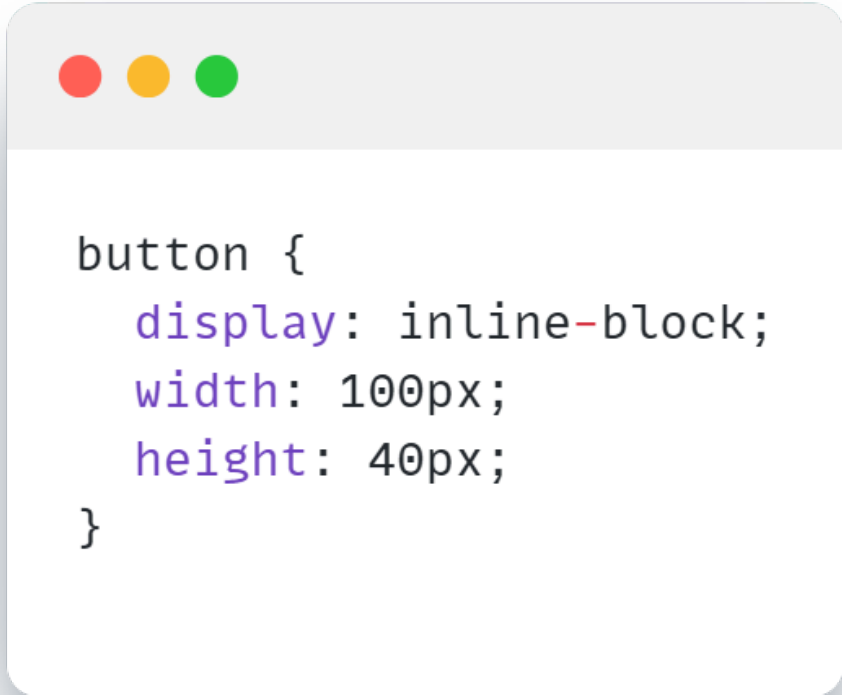
1. Inline

- Elements only take up as much width as their content and don't start on a new line
- Example: , <a>,

CSS Display mode

1. Inline-Block

- Behaves like an inline element (on the same line) but allows setting width and height like a block element.

A code editor window with a light gray header containing three colored circles (red, yellow, green). The main area is white and contains CSS code for a button.

```
button {  
  display: inline-block;  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 40px;  
}
```

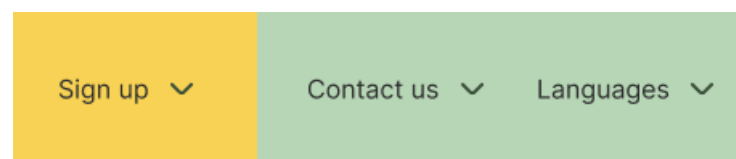
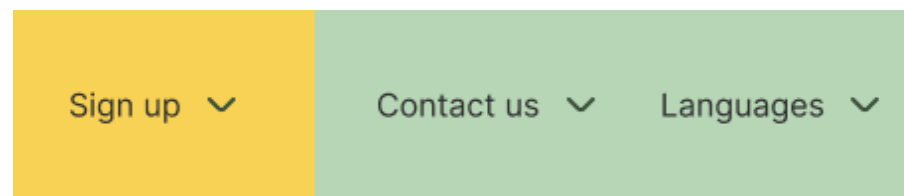
1. Hidden

- Hides the element completely; it doesn't take up any space in the layout.

CSS Display mode

1. Flex

- Makes the container a flex container, enabling flexible layout for its child elements.



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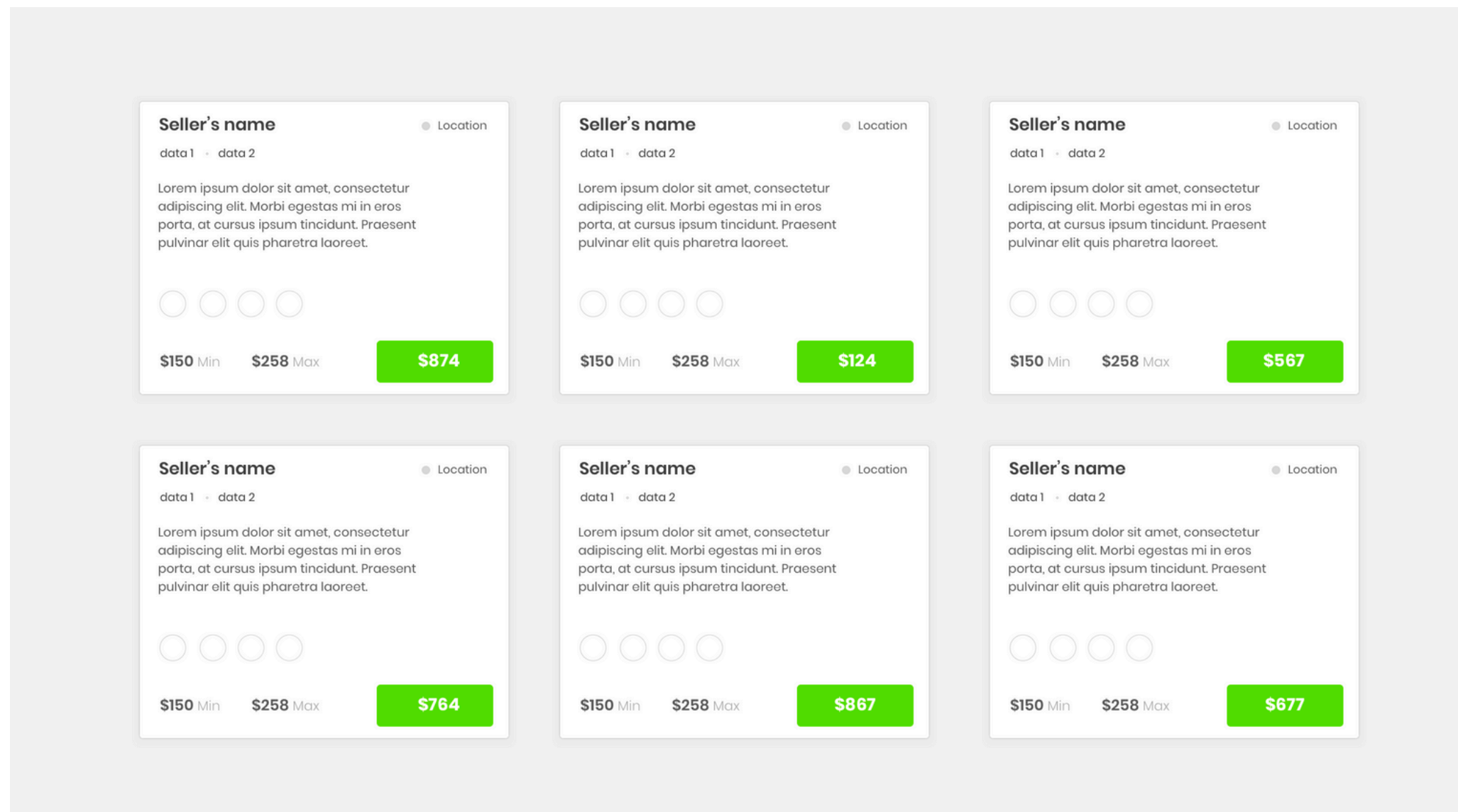
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CSS Display mode

2. Grid

- Makes the container a flex container, enabling flexible layout for its child elements.



Practice



CSS Positionning

1. Static (Default Position)
2. Relative position
3. Absolute
4. Fixed
5. Sticky

Thank you for your attention



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