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Welcome to this session:
Task Walkthrough - Getting Started with your Bootcamp and HTML

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat. We'll have dedicated moderators answering questions.

Safeguarding & Welfare

We are committed to all our students and staff feeling safe and happy; we want to make sure there is always someone you can turn to if you are worried about anything.

If you are feeling upset or unsafe, are worried about a friend, student or family member, or you feel like something isn't right, speak to our safeguarding team:

Scan to report a safeguarding concern

Ian Wyles
Designated Safeguarding Lead

Simone Botes

Rafiq Manan

Charlotte Witcher

Nurhaan Snyman

Ronald Munodawafa

Tevin Pitts

or email the Designated Safeguarding Lead:
Ian Wyles
safeguarding@hyperiondev.com

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- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly. **(Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)**
- No question is daft or silly - **ask them!**
- There are **Q&A sessions** midway and at the end of the session, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions. Moderators are going to be answering questions as the session progresses as well.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: **Questions**

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- For all **non-academic questions**, please submit a query:

  www.hyperiondev.com/support

- **Report a safeguarding incident: *www.hyperiondev.com/safeguardreporting***

- We would love your feedback on lectures: Feedback on Lectures

Learning Outcomes

❖ Explain the concept of the World Wide Web and describe the key processes that occur on the front-end and back-end during web interactions.

❖ Identify and explain the functional roles of front-end and back-end components in a web application.

❖ Define the MERN stack and describe how its components work together in building full-stack web applications.

❖ Construct basic web pages using HTML, organising content with semantic elements such as headings, navigation, images, and lists.

❖ Apply HTML best practices by writing clear, well-structured code to present formatted information, while utilising elements like navigation, links, and media integration.

Lecture Overview

➜ Presentation of the Task
➜ Introduction to WD
➜ Introduction to HTML
➜ Task Walkthrough

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HTML Task

In this task, you'll create a fan page dedicated to your favourite celebrity animal. Not only will you show off your HTML skills, but you'll also get creative with how you present fun facts, images, and even some of their top "achievements." Let's get ready to make your chosen animal an even bigger star on the web! 🌟

- ❖ Use heading elements to structure your page.
- ❖ Use paragraph elements to write about your chosen animal.
- ❖ Use lists to showcase fun facts and achievements.
- ❖ Include at least two images of your chosen celebrity animal.
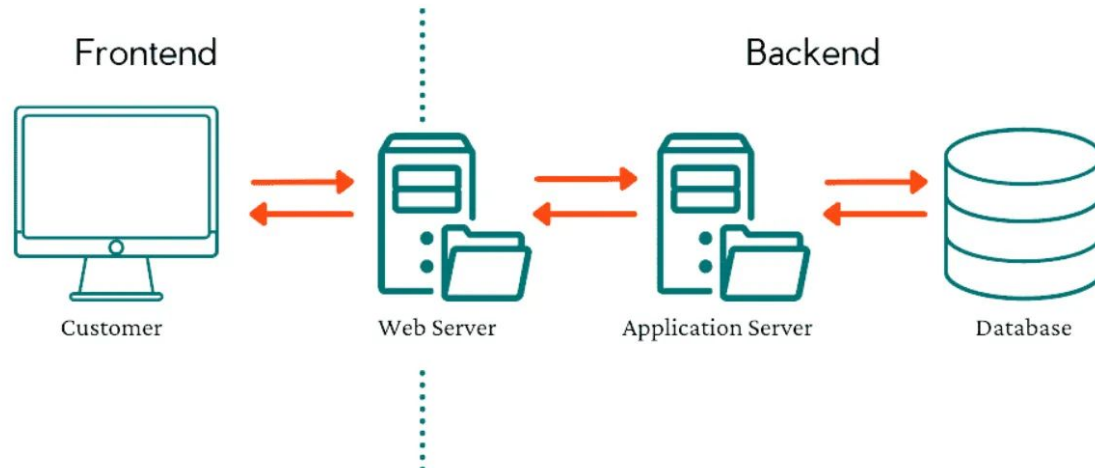- ❖ Add clickable links to social media or other fan pages.

World Wide Web

❖ The **World Wide Web (WWW)** is a system of interlinked documents and resources that can be accessed through the internet.

❖ Users navigate between pages using **hyperlinks**.

❖ Understanding the fundamental concepts behind the web is essential for building effective web applications.

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Front-end and Back-end

- ❖ Web applications are typically divided into two key components: the **front-end** and the **back-end**.

- ❖ The **front-end** is responsible for everything users see and interact with in their browser, such as text, images, and buttons.

- ❖ The **back-end**, on the other hand, handles the server-side logic, database management, and processing requests.

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Front-end and Back-end

Frontend

Customer — Web Server

Backend

Application Server — Database

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MERN Stack

- ❖ In modern web development, **frameworks** like the **MERN stack** simplify the creation of full-stack web applications.
  - ➢ MongoDB - a NoSQL database
  - ➢ Express.js - a web framework
  - ➢ React.js - a front-end JavaScript library
  - ➢ Node.js - a runtime environment for executing JavaScript on the server
- ❖ Together, these tools allow developers to build powerful and dynamic web applications efficiently.

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HTML

- ❖ **HTML (HyperText Markup Language)** is used to structure and format the content of websites on the World Wide Web.

- ❖ In simple words, HTML is the primary building block to create and structure website content.

- ❖ Web Developers use it to create a skeleton of modern websites and web apps.

HTML

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Hello CoGrammar</title>
  </head>
  <body></body>
</html>
```

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HTML

- ❖ **<html>** is the root element of the DOM, and it contains all of the other elements in the code.

- ❖ The **<head>** tag contains metadata about the web page, such as the title and any linked CSS or JavaScript files.

- ❖ The **<body>** tag contains the main content of the web page, which will be displayed in the web browser's window.

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HTML: Elements

❖ HTML elements consist of several parts, including the **opening and closing tags**, the **content**, and the **attributes**.

❖ **Opening tag**: consists of the element name, wrapped in angle brackets (< or />). It indicates the start of the element and the point at which the element's effect begins.

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HTML: Elements

- ❖ **Closing tag**: same as opening tag, with a forward slash before the element name. Indicates the end of the element.

- ❖ The **content** of the element can be text, other elements, or a combination of both.

- ❖ The opening tag, the closing tag, and the content together make up the element.

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HTML: Comments

❖ HTML comments are used to insert notes to a web page.

```
<!-- You can't see me -->
<p>
  You cannot see the comment above because it's not supposed to be visible
</p>
</body>
```

Hi, I am a paragraph.

You cannot see the comment above because it's not supposed to be visible

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HTML: Headings

❖ The HTML heading tags (<h1> to <h6>) are used to add headings to a webpage.

```
<h1>Heading 1.</h1>
<h2>Heading 2.</h2>
<h3>Heading 3.</h3>
<h4>Heading 4.</h4>
<h5>Heading 5.</h5>
<h6>Heading 6.</h6>
```

Heading 1.

Heading 2.

Heading 3.

Heading 4.

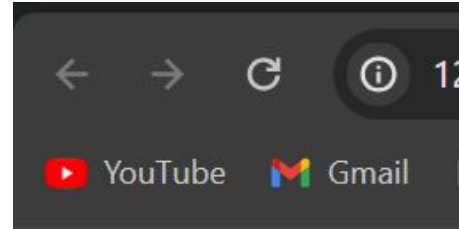##### Heading 5.

Heading 6.

HTML: Paragraphs

❖ The HTML <p> tag is used to create paragraphs.


```
<body>
    <p>Hi, I am a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```


Hi, I am a paragraph.

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HTML: Images

❖ We can add images to our website using the **<img>** element.

```
<img
sizes="(max-width: 1200px) 480px, 800px"
src="images/rabbit-icon.webp"
alt="Image of a rabbit" />
```

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HTML: Lists

❖ The HTML heading tags (<h1> to <h6>) are used to add headings to a webpage.

❖ An **ordered list is numbered**, i.e. 1, 2, 3, etc., whereas an **unordered list uses bullet points**.

```html
<ol>
    <li>Student 1: Here</li>
    <li>Student 2: Absent</li>
</ol>
```

```html
<ul id="Agenda">
    <li>Terminal</li>
    <li>Dev Environment</li>
    <li>HTML</li>
    <li>JavaScript</li>
</ul>
```

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HTML: Links

❖ The **<a> element** stands for "anchor" and is used to add **links** on a web page.

❖ The **href** attribute stands for "hypertext reference".

```html
<a href="https://www.google.com">
    Let's have a look together!
</a>
```

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HTML: Attributes

❖ HTML elements can have **attributes**, which provide additional information about the element.

```
    <p name="new_paragraph">Hi, I am a paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

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❖ Add clickable links to social media or other fan pages.

Thank you
for attending

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