

## WEBPAGE DEVELOPMENT

**What we did:**

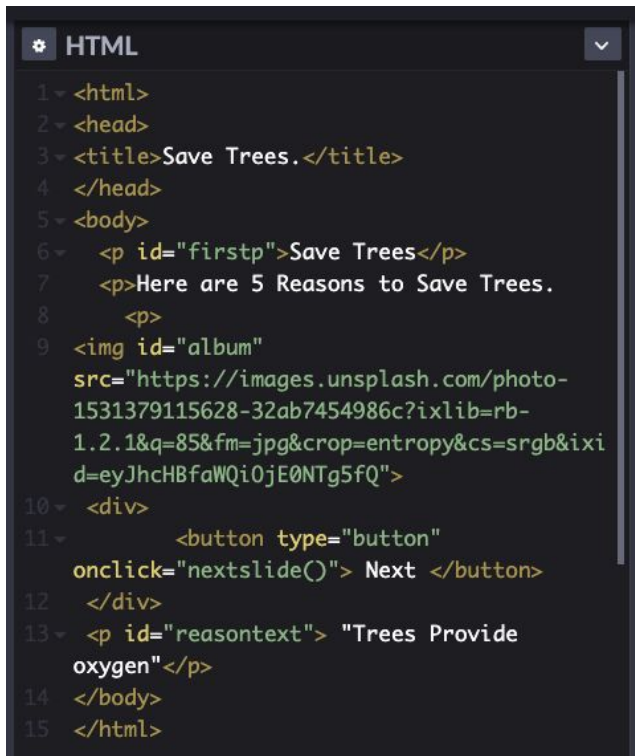
We embedded images into the basic HTML page.

How we did it:

- HTML

### HTML: Hypertext Markup Language

This is used to code the **CONTENT** of the website, such as texts, images, button, textbox, etc.



```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>Save Trees.</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 <p id="firstp">Save Trees</p>
7 <p>Here are 5 Reasons to Save Trees.
8 <p>
9 
10 <div>
11 <button type="button"
  onclick="nextslide()"> Next </button>
12 </div>
13 <p id="reasontext"> "Trees Provide
  oxygen"</p>
14 </body>
15 </html>
```

First we have our HTML tag, head tag, title tag, and body tag.

Then we have **p tag**.

Then we have our image

Then we have a button that shows the next reason when clicked. This is a smarter way of displaying important information. So here the button tag is used to create a button of type="button". Remember we should always specify in HTML the type of button we want to create since there are many time buttons like a reset button, submit button etc. by specifying the type as button we create a normal button.

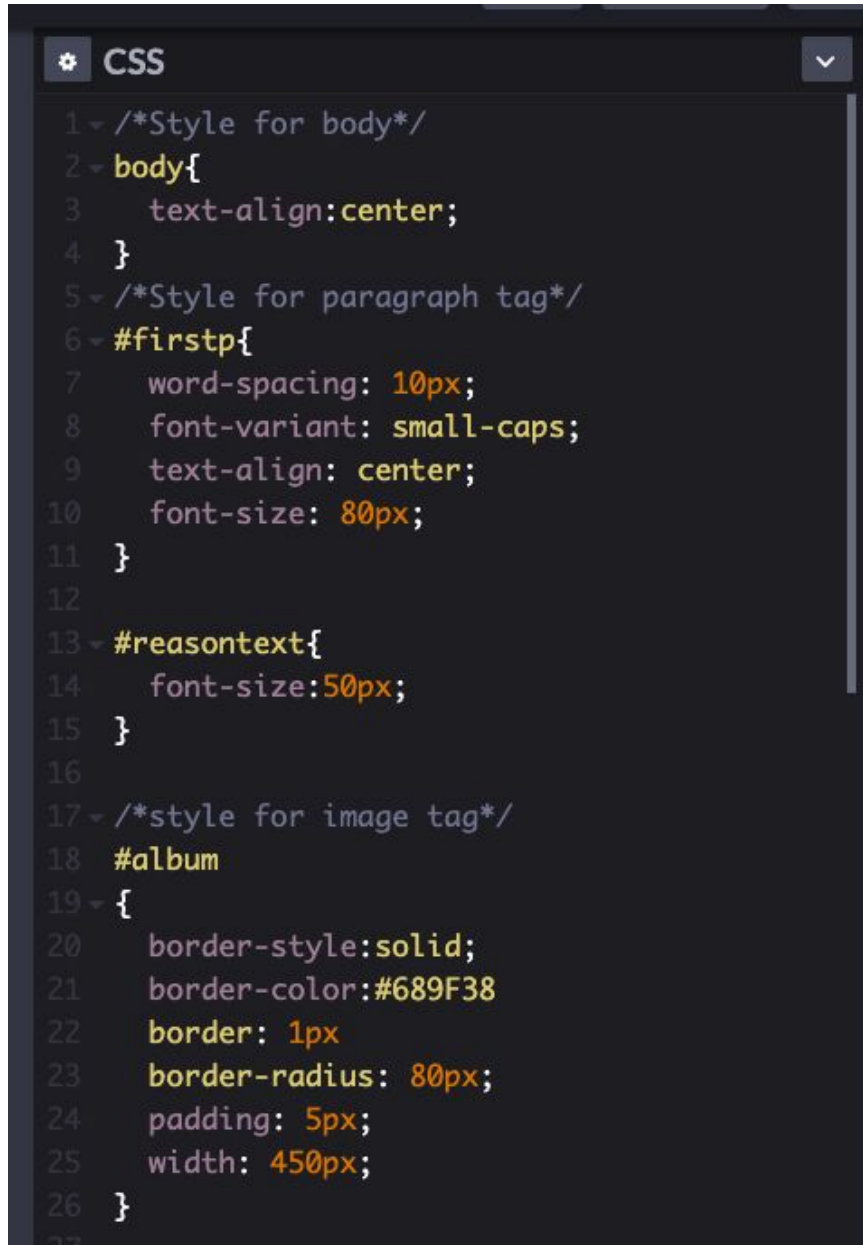
Then we are assigning onclick function to the button. So on clicking the button nextslide() function will be called from JS

Below the button, the reason is displayed. We should show 1st image and 1st text when the page loads. on every click of a button, we should show 4 more reasons with 4 different images of trees totalling 5 one by one

## CSS

### CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

This is used to code the **STYLE** of the **CONTENT** of the Website, such as font, color, alignment, margins, etc.



```
1 /*Style for body*/
2 body{
3     text-align:center;
4 }
5 /*Style for paragraph tag*/
6 #firstp{
7     word-spacing: 10px;
8     font-variant: small-caps;
9     text-align: center;
10    font-size: 80px;
11 }
12
13 #reasontext{
14     font-size:50px;
15 }
16
17 /*style for image tag*/
18 #album
19 {
20     border-style:solid;
21     border-color:#689F38
22     border: 1px
23     border-radius: 80px;
24     padding: 5px;
25     width: 450px;
26 }
```

We have styled the body to be aligned center

We have style the #first (this id if of the para), we have increased the font-size, we have done text-align:center also we have given word-spacing to it

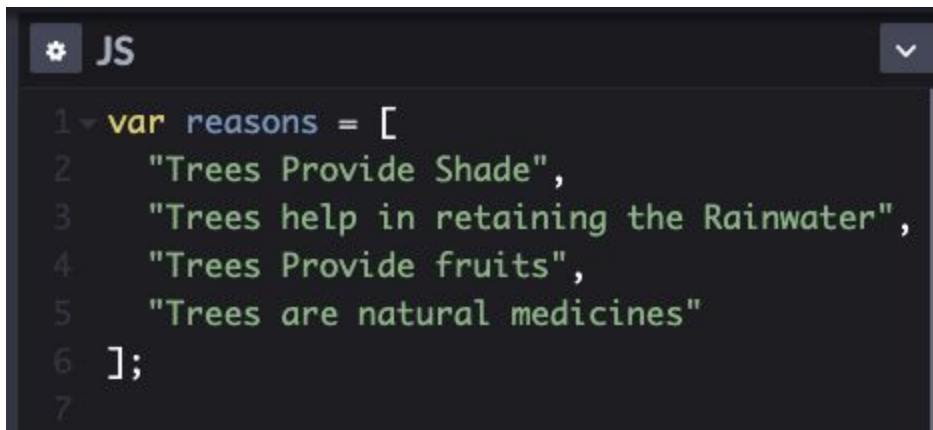
We have also style #reasontext (this is the id of the para which contains the reasons), we have increased the font-size of it.

Here the selector "album" is the id of the images with solid border of thickness 1 pixels and border-radius of 80 pixels to make it look circular around the corners also the internal margin from the border which is called padding is set to 5 pixels and the width of the image is 450pixels so that the height auto adjusts itself accordingly. We can set the height here as well if we want but I am letting the CSS auto adjust it according to the width.

## JavaScript

This is used to code the behaviour in terms of events/actions of the CONTENT, such as onclick, colorchange, navigation, mouseover, etc.

### In Javascript



```
JS
1 var reasons = [
2   "Trees Provide Shade",
3   "Trees help in retaining the Rainwater",
4   "Trees Provide fruits",
5   "Trees are natural medicines"
6 ];
7
```

Let's declare an array called reasons. notice we declare an array the same way we declare a variable using the keyword **var**. Now arrays values should always be separated by a comma and each should be in double-quotes. There is no limit to an array you can add as many values you want to add. also array values are enclosed in square brackets

Every line of code should end with a semicolon. like we end every sentence in English with a period or full stop

So here I have added 4 reasons in the reasons array.

In an array when we want to access a particular value we have to specify its position. for eg. What if I want to print the 3rd reason in this array which is "Trees Provide Fruit" The position of this value in the reasons array is 2 since in computer language the index or position of values start from 0.

So the index or position of the first value is 0: Trees Provide Shade.  
 Similarly, the index or position of the 4th reason is 3 since the computer starts counting from 0 and not from 1 like us humans: Trees are natural medicines

```

8 var images = [
9   "https://images.unsplash.com/photo-
    1523712999610-f77fbcfc3843?ixlib=rb-
    1.2.1&q=85&fm=jpg&crop=entropy&cs=srgb&ixi
    d=eyJhcHBfaWQiOjE0NTg5fQ",
10  "https://images.unsplash.com/photo-
    1462143338528-eca9936a4d09?ixlib=rb-
    1.2.1&q=85&fm=jpg&crop=entropy&cs=srgb&ixi
    d=eyJhcHBfaWQiOjE0NTg5fQ",
11  "https://images.unsplash.com/photo-
    1421790500381-fc9b5996f343?ixlib=rb-
    1.2.1&q=85&fm=jpg&crop=entropy&cs=srgb&ixi
    d=eyJhcHBfaWQiOjE0NTg5fQ",
12  "https://images.unsplash.com/photo-
    1485067801970-70573e3f77d0?ixlib=rb-
    1.2.1&q=85&fm=jpg&crop=entropy&cs=srgb&ixi
    d=eyJhcHBfaWQiOjE0NTg5fQ"
13 ];
  
```

Similarly here I have added 4 URLs of the tree images from the assets sections.



1. clicking on Assets at the bottom of the codepen

2.

## Design Assets

Colors Photos Patterns Icons Fonts

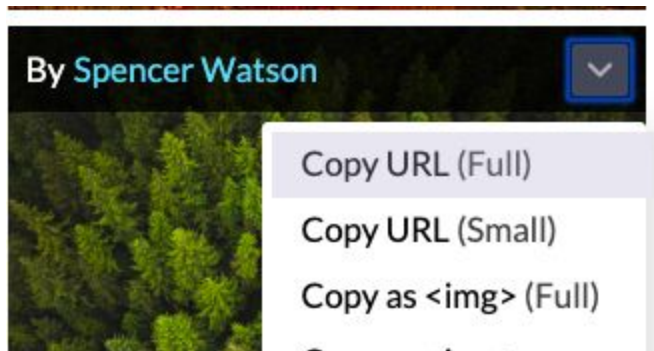
Click to copy photo URL from [Unsplash](#).

trees



Goto Photos section and search “trees” to get tree images

3.



Click on the dropdown arrow of any selected image and Copy Full URL to copy the source of the image. this is the URL of the image.

4. paste it in the images array

5. click on **Assets** at the bottom again, to go back to your webpage preview.

```

14
15 var i = 0;
16 function nextslide() {
    document.getElementById("reasontext").innerHTML = reasons[i];
17    document.getElementById("album").src =
    images[i];
18    i++;
19 }

```

Declare a variable called 'i' and set it to 0. this variable is nothing but used to specify index or position of the value we want to display from the array reasons and images.

a function called nextslide() is declared. This function is called every time the button **Next** is clicked, which means at every click the reasontext and album is set to value[i] and the value of i increments by 1 each time using the i++ or i=i+1;

initially when the page loads i=0, so when the user clicks Next, the value of i is 0 which means the reasontext displays text according to reason[0]: Trees provide shade and images[0] and the value of i is set to 1.

Now when the user again clicks next the value of i is 1 so the corresponding values at index



or position 1 in arrays reasons and images are set accordingly and the value of i increments to 2; and this goes on.

Also notice since we changing the value of the reasontext id the CSS properties are applied to all the reasons and the same applies to the album id in CSS. The value or src of the images are getting changed but the id remains the same so all the properties of the album ID are applied to all the images.

**What's next:** In the next class, we'll work on our web page's development.

### EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Here are some Best References we've compiled together to enhance your knowledge and understanding of the concepts we learnt today in the class. This will help you become pro at coding and creating industry-grade tech products!

**Short Videos:** Watch these Short Videos to understand the application of the concepts learned in class in real-world applications.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1h5StQJ8hww>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WgVxJTsQ-Vg>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qs7T5u75qTo>

**Coding Playground:** Try out these code examples to get more practice making Websites and Playstore ready apps.

 **HTML img tag**  
w3schools.com

[https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att\\_global\\_id.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_global_id.asp)

 **CSS text-align property**  
w3schools.com

[https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_text\\_text-align.ASP](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-align.ASP)

 **onmouseover Event**  
w3schools.com

[https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/event\\_onmouseover.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/event_onmouseover.asp)