

# Web Development Using Html,Css



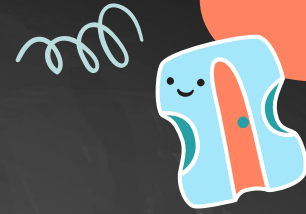
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# What is HTML?

- HTML - **Hyper Text Markup Language**
- HTML is used to create **Web pages**
- HTML is simple to **Read and Write**

# HTML - Basic Syntax



- `<>` - TAG , Angle Bracket
- `<>` - Opening Tag
- `</>` - Closing Tag
- Example : `<body>` My name is Smith `</body>`
- `<hr>` , `<br>` - Empty Tags



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# HTML - Code Structure



An HTML Document is mainly divided into two parts:

- **HEAD** - This contains the information about the HTML document.
- **BODY** - This contains everything you want to display on the Web Page.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>Page Title</title>
</head>

<body>
  <h2>Heading Content</h2>
  <p>Paragraph Content</p>
</body>

</html>
```



# HTML Basic Tags



`<!DOCTYPE html>` - Defines the document type.

`<html>` - Defines an html document.

`<head>` - Contains the metadata/information for the document.

`<title>` - Defines a title for the document.

`<body>` - Defines the document's body.

`<h1>` - Defines html headings.

`<p>` - Defines a paragraph.

`<br>` - Inserts a single line break.

`<hr>` - Defines a thematic change in the document.

`<!--...-->` - Defines a comment.

# CSS

Cascading Style Sheets



```
body {  
  font: x-small  
  background: #  
  color: black;  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;
```

# What is CSS.?

- Cascading Style Sheets
- Describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen
- Used in conjunction with HTML in three ways:
  - Inline
  - Internal
  - External

## Syntax:

selector

{property:value;property:value}

### Inline CSS

```
<p style="color: blue;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

### Internal CSS

```
<head>  
  <style type = text/css>  
    body {background-color: blue;}  
    p { color: yellow;}  
  </style>  
</head>
```

### External CSS

```
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">  
</head>
```



# WHY CSS...?

HTML



STRUCTURE

HTML + CSS

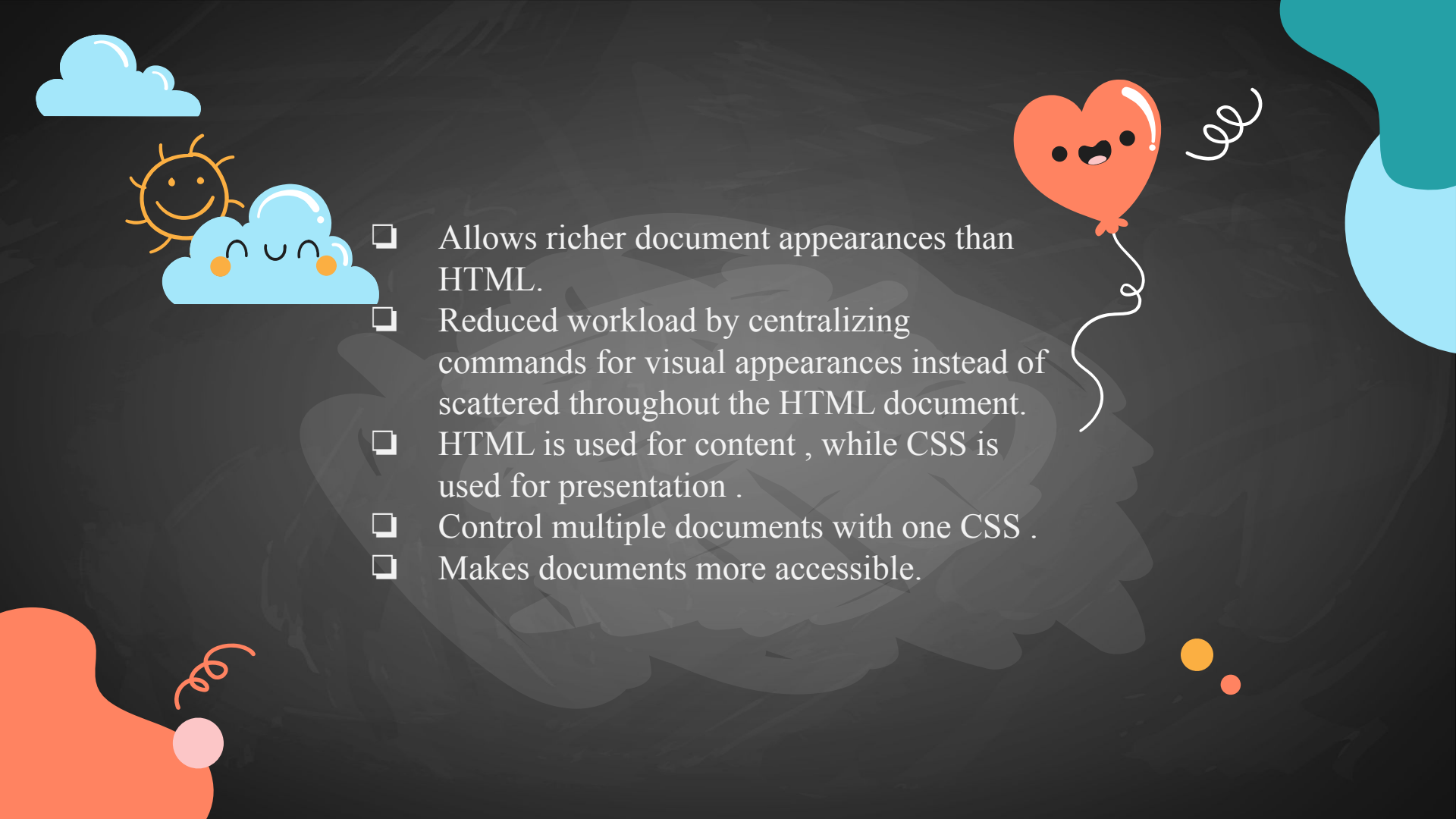


PRESENTATION

vs.





- 
- ❑ Allows richer document appearances than HTML.
  - ❑ Reduced workload by centralizing commands for visual appearances instead of scattered throughout the HTML document.
  - ❑ HTML is used for content , while CSS is used for presentation .
  - ❑ Control multiple documents with one CSS .
  - ❑ Makes documents more accessible.

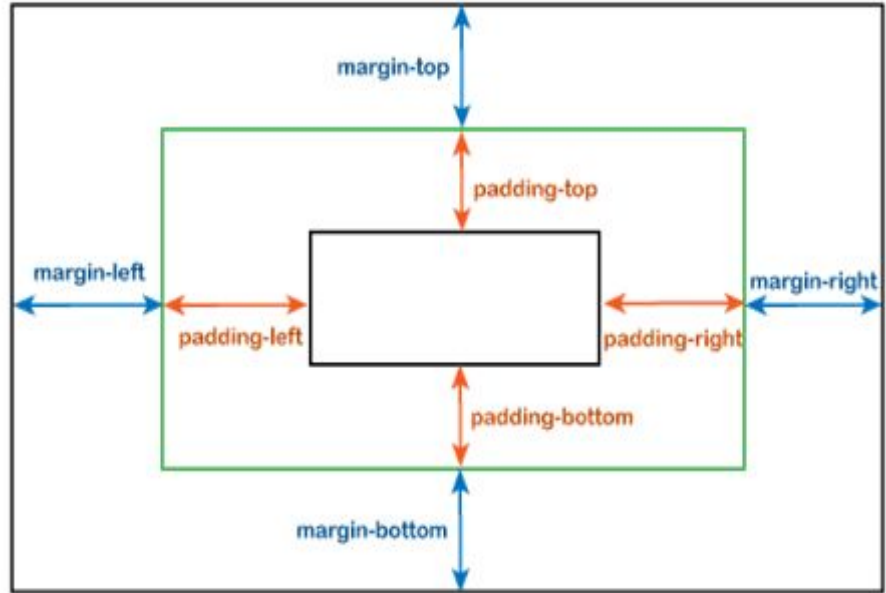
# CSS Properties

❑ **Padding** : space between content and its border

- ❑ padding-top
- ❑ padding-right
- ❑ padding-bottom
- ❑ padding-left

❑ **Margin** : sets the margin for the element

- ❑ margin-top
- ❑ margin-right
- ❑ margin-bottom
- ❑ margin-left

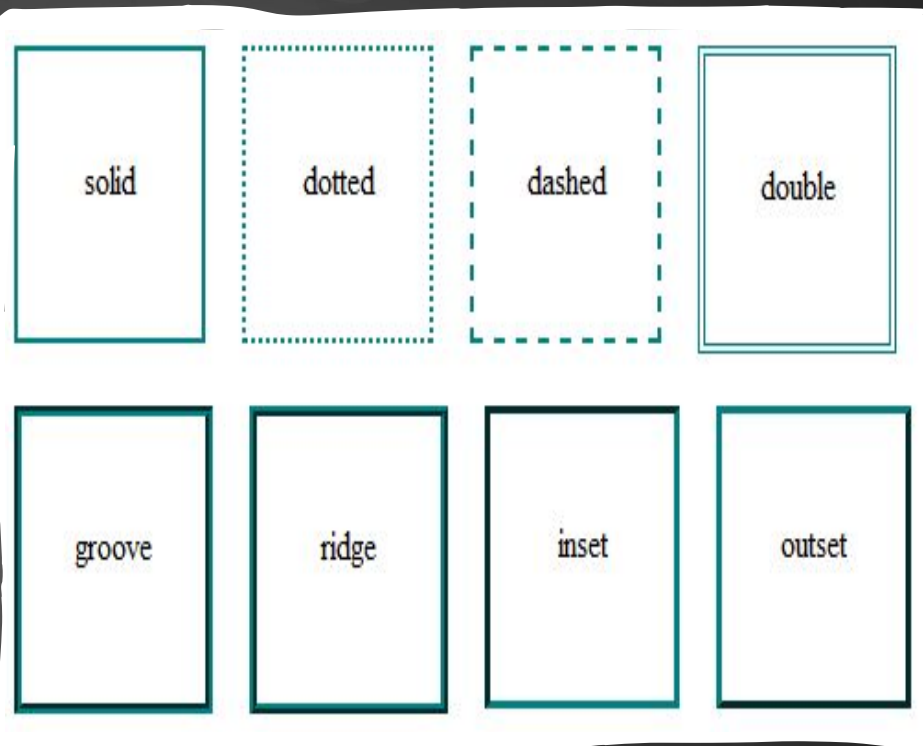


❑ **Border :** set the style of border

- ❑ border-width
- ❑ border-style
- ❑ border-color

❑ **Background :** set background property

- ❑ background-image
- ❑ background-color
- ❑ background-position



- ❑ **Text** : formatting texts
  - ❑ color
  - ❑ text-align
    - ❑ right
    - ❑ left
    - ❑ center
  - ❑ text-decoration
- ❑ **Fonts** : to specify the fonts
- ❑ **Float** : positioning and formatting content
  - ❑ left
  - ❑ right
  - ❑ none
  - ❑ inherit



```
text-decoration: overline;
```

```
text-decoration: underline #f9dd94;
```

```
text-decoration: underline overline #f69ec4;
```

```
text-decoration: underline dashed #f9dd94;
```

```
text-decoration: underline overline dotted #f69ec4;
```

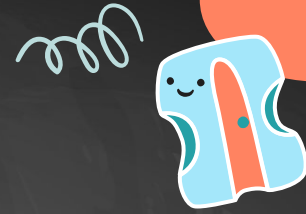
```
text-decoration: underline overline wavy #f9dd94;
```



Bootstrap!

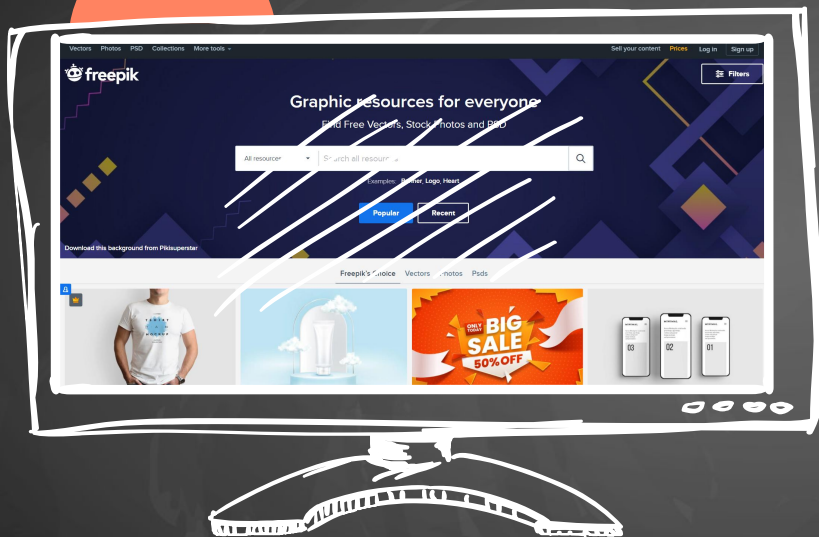
# Bootstrap Grid

- `xs` (for phones - screens less than 768px wide)
- `sm` (for tablets - screens equal to or greater than 768px wide)
- `md` (for small laptops - screens equal to or greater than 992px wide)
- `lg` (for laptops and desktops - screens equal to or greater than 1200px wide)



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DEMO





Thanks!

