

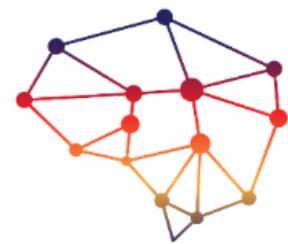


<img src=“  
<h1> WebStarter 101 </h1>

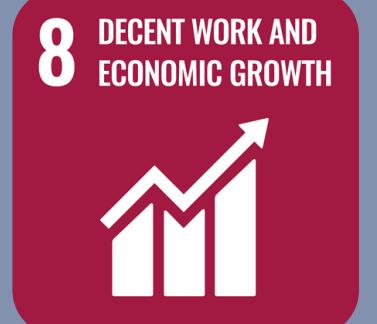
<caption> “***First Step*** to Become Developer” </caption>

*Organized by,*

*Students of MPU34032 Community Project UTAR (Kampar)*



Department of  
**SOFT SKILLS**  
Competency  
KAMPAR CAMPUS  
UTAR





# <h1> Initial Appreciation </h1>



- *SMJK Pei Yuan*
- *Principle*
- *Supervisor*



# <h1>Project Objective</h1>

- *To introduce the origin of web pages and fundamentals,*
- *To teach and provide hands-on practice with quizzes to keep students engaged with web development process,*
- *To encourage curiosity in students to kickstart their journey as young developers towards the digital world.*





5

# <h1>Ice Breaking</h1>

- *Get ready to join a quick and fun Q&A!*
- *Participate in a short quiz for a chance to win prizes!*
- *Engage and win special rewards!*



5



# Introduction to HTML

HTML  
超文本标记语言

## ~ What is HTML? ~

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language introduced by **Tim Berners-Lee** who invented the first version of HTML in 1990 and was used until today under the version HTML5.

## ~ Application of HTML5 ~

Your favorite **Google** search engine,  
Front End of **ChatGPT**

*“HTML5 is like the superhero for presenting all the product in the Front Line before user could interact with the product.”*



# Basic HTML Content Structuring

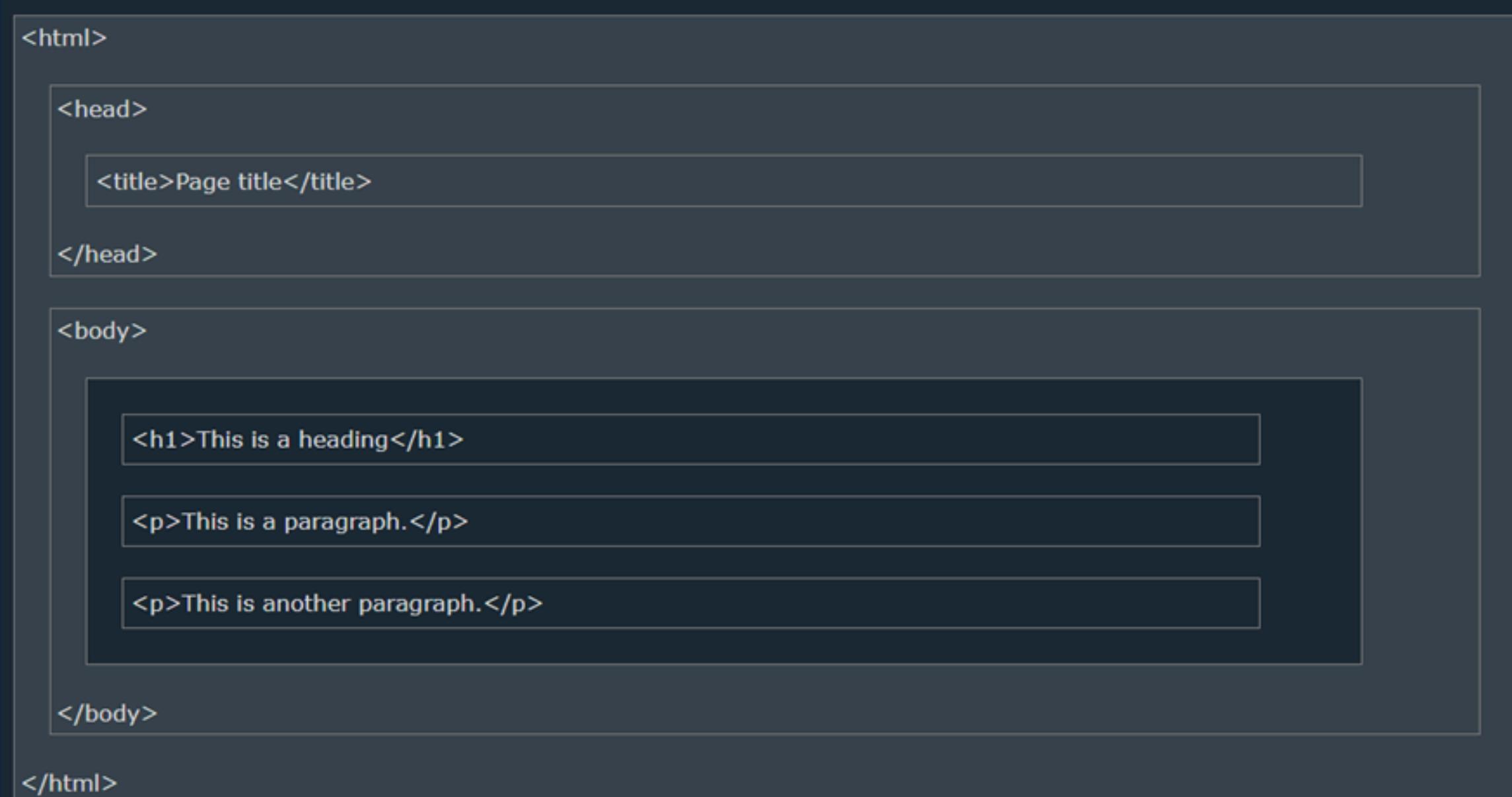


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Page Title</title>
</head>

<body>
  <!--CONTENT HERE-->
</body>
</html>
```

# Structure of HTML

Structure  
结构





# Structure of HTML

## Void Elements

Void Elements do not need closing tags

- <input> </input> 
- <img>
- <area>
- <base>
- <hr>
- <br>
- <link>
- <meta>
- <keygen>
- <source> 
- <col>
- <track>

## Non-Void Elements

Non-Void Elements need closing tags

- <p> </p>
- <h1> </h1>
- <div> </div>
- <nav> </nav>
- <side> </side>
- <footer> </footer>
- <header> </header>
- <section> </section>
- <address> </address>
- <figcaption> </figcaption>
- <blockquote> </blockquote>

## Type of Elements



# Text Elements



# Paragraph Element

```
<p>Hello World!</p>
```

A non-void element that used to define a paragraph content with a line break

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Your First HTML (WebStarter 101)</title>
</head>

<body> <!--Put All the Content Inside Here-->
  <p>Hello World!</p>
  <p>This is my program</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Output:

Hello World!

This is my program



# Heading Element

<h1></h1>

Heading

标题

A non-void element that used to define Heading (A bigger text) with a line break from h1 (Largest Text) to h6 (Smallest Text)

Output:

```
<body>
  <h1>h1</h1>
  <h2>h2</h2>
  <h3>h3</h3>
  <h4>h4</h4>
  <h5>h5</h5>
  <h6>h6</h6>
</body>
```

h1

h2

h3

h4

h5

h6



# Text Formatting

Sometimes, we need apply some text formatting to make the text more appealing or stand out to the user

```
<body>
  <p> <!--CAN USE IN HEADING TOO-->
    <b>Bold</b><br>
    <i>Italic</i><br>
    <ins>Insert</ins><br>
    <del>Delete</del><br>
    21<sup>th</sup><br> <!--Superscript-->
    21<sub>th</sub><br> <!--Subscript-->
  </p>
</body>
```

Output:

**B**old  
*I*italic  
Insert  
Delete  
21<sup>th</sup>  
21<sub>th</sub>



# Multimedia



# HTML Video

Play a video file on a web page using <video> tag

```
<video controls width="600" height="400">  
  <source src="sparky.m4v">  
</video>
```

## Explanation

### **video attributes:**

**controls** - Allow user to play, pause, make full screen and control the video playback

**width** - Specify width in pixel

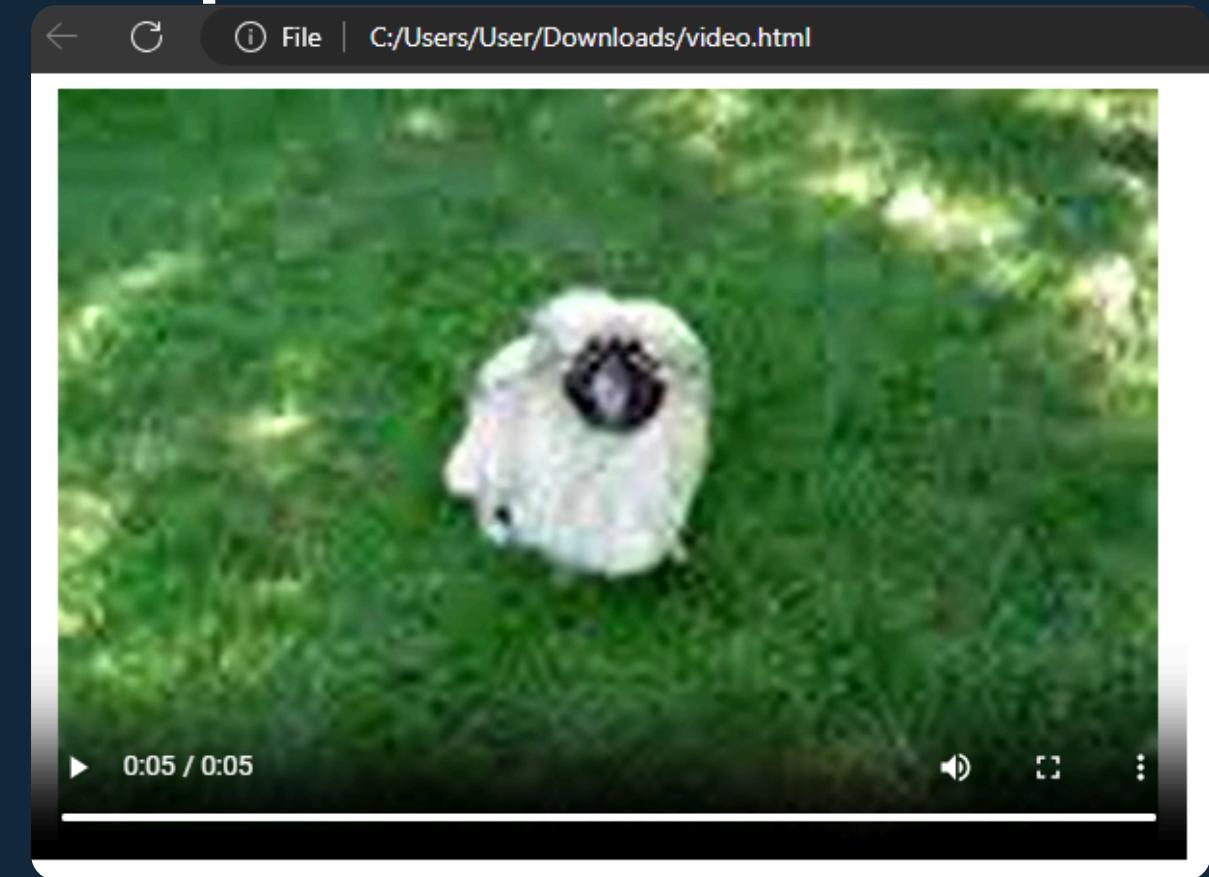
**height** - Specify height in pixel

### **source attributes:**

**src** - Specify the video source file

\* Make sure your HTML file and the sparky.m4v is in the same directory

## Output:



width: 600px



# HTML Audio

Play an audio file on a web page using <audio> tag

```
<audio controls>  
  <source src="primepodcast.mp3">  
</audio>
```

### Explanation

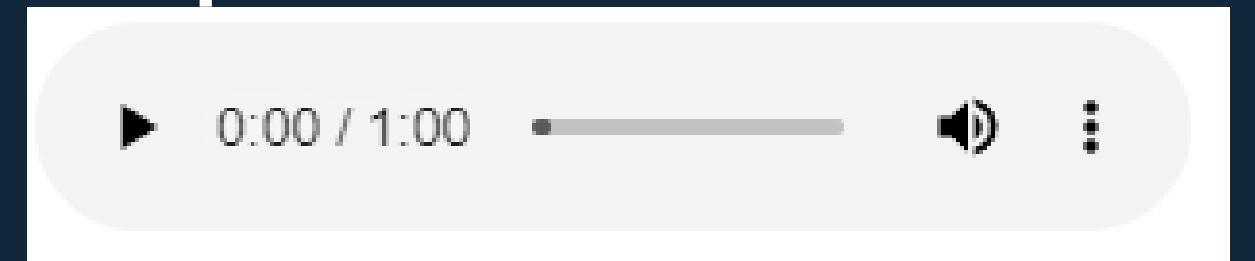
#### audio attributes:

**controls** - Allow user to play, pause and control the audio playback

#### source attributes:

**src** - Specify the audio source file

### Output:





# Hyperlink Linking



# Anchor Tag

< a > </ a >

Anchor Tag  
链接标签

A non-void element used to create hyperlinks to a web pages, files directory, email, and more.



# HTML Links - Hyperlink

Hyperlink  
超链接

format: <a href="link">link text</a>

```
<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com">Youtube</a></p>
```

### Explanation

#### a attributes:

**href** - The link or URL of other **website** or **directory**.

Output:

[Youtube](https://www.youtube.com)



# Relative URL

A link to a **page/resource** within the **same website/directory**.

## Example

We are neighbours !!



[sparky.jpg](#)



[sparky.m4v](#)



[video.html](#)

So in `video.html`:

```
<video controls width="600" height="400">
  <source src="sparky.m4v">
</video>
```



# Form Elements



# Form Elements

## Register

Please fill in this form to create an account.

**Email**

**Password**

**Repeat Password**

By creating an account you agree to our [Terms & Privacy](#).

- HTML form is a structure for user data input.
- Contains elements like text fields, checkboxes, and buttons.
- Allows users to submit data to a server.
- Commonly used for tasks like register, login, etc.



## Form Elements

# How it works?

```
<form>
<div class="container">

  <h1>Register</h1>
  <p>Please fill in this form to create an account.</p>

  <hr>

  <label for="email"><b>Email</b></label>
  <input type="text" placeholder="Enter Email" name="email" id="email" required>

  <label for="psw"><b>Password</b></label>
  <input type="password" placeholder="Enter Password" name="psw" id="psw" required>

  <label for="psw-repeat"><b>Repeat Password</b></label>
  <input type="password" placeholder="Repeat Password" name="psw-repeat" id="psw-repeat" required>

  <hr>

  <button type="submit" class="registerbtn">Register</button>
</div>
</form>
```

`<form>`: Collects and send data to server.

`<label>`: Describes an input.

`<input>`: Field for user to enter data.

`<button>`: Click to perform action (submit).

`type`: Defines input type.

`placeholder`: Hint text inside input.

`name`: A name for server to identify.

`id`: Unique input identifier.

`required`: Field must be filled.



## Form Elements

# Form

The output of the form.

## Register

Please fill in this form to create an account.

**Email**

**Password**

**Repeat Password**

By creating an account you agree to our [Terms & Privacy](#).

**Do you know how can we make it more attracting?**



## Form Elements

Yes. You are right, we can make it more attractive by adding CSS.  
A topic we will study in the next section.

```
body {  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    background-color: black;  
}  
  
* {  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
  
.container {  
    padding: 16px;  
    background-color: white;  
}  
  
hr {  
    border: 1px solid lightgray;  
    margin-bottom: 25px;  
}
```

```
input {  
    width: 100%;  
    padding: 15px;  
    margin: 5px 0 22px 0;  
    display: inline-block;  
    border: none;  
    background: whitesmoke;  
}  
  
input:focus {  
    background-color: lightgray;  
    outline: none;  
}
```

```
.registerbtn {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
    color: white;  
    padding: 16px 20px;  
    margin: 8px 0;  
    border: none;  
    cursor: pointer;  
    width: 100%;  
}  
  
.registerbtn:hover {  
    background-color: skyblue;  
}
```

\*Note: Students are recommended to copy & paste each style within `<style> { code here } </style>` to see the changes.



# Introduction to CSS



# What is CSS

CSS  
级联样式表

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen.
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once!



# Introduction to CSS

# With CSS VS No CSS

The screenshot shows the Stack Overflow homepage with a clean, modern design. The header features the Stack Overflow logo and navigation links for 'Log In' and 'Sign Up'. Below the header, there's a large blue banner with the text 'Learn, Share, Build' and a sign-up form for Google and Facebook accounts. The main content area displays 'Top Questions' with a list of posts and a search bar. The overall layout is well-organized and visually appealing.

The screenshot shows the same Stack Overflow homepage but without CSS applied. The layout is significantly broken and lacks visual structure. The text is not properly aligned, and the overall appearance is chaotic and difficult to read. The lack of styling makes it clear how CSS improves the user experience and readability of the website.



## Internal CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    h1 {
      color: blue; /* This makes the heading text blue */
    }
    p {
      font-size: 20px; /* This makes the paragraph text bigger */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# Hello, World!

This is a paragraph.

```
<head>
  <style>
    TAG {
      PROPERTY-1 : value;
      PROPERTY-2 : value;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>
  <TAG>CONTENT</TAG>
</body>
```



# Inline CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Inline CSS Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1 style="color: blue;">Hello, World!</h1>
    <p style="font-size: 20px;">This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Hello, World!

This is a paragraph.

<TAG style="PROPERTY-1 : value; PROPERTY-2 : value"></TAG>



# Text Styling

文字外观



# Text Color

```
<p style="color:red">This is heading 1</p>
```

Output:

This is heading 1

aqua

black

navy

olive

White

blue

fuchsia

purple

red

Yellow

gray

green

silver

teal

lime

maroon

pink

LightBlue



**List of colors**

Colors by name with hex color codes and RGB / HSL values

 ColorHexa



# Text Align

Text align  
文本对齐

```
<p style="text-align:center">Center</p>
```

Output:

Center

```
<p style="text-align:left">Left</p>
```

Left

```
<p style="text-align:right">Right</p>
```

Right

Explanation:

**text-align:{value}**

**left:**Aligns the text to the left

**right:**Aligns the text to the right

**center:**Centers the text



# Background & Color



# background-color

Format: background-color: color-value;

Example:

```
<h1 style="background-color: lightblue;">This is a Heading</h1>
```

Output:



This is a Heading



# Making Shape



# Border

```
border : 1px solid #C00;
```

Replace #C00 with “Red”

[Attribute]

[border-width]

[border-style]

[border-color]

Output:

```
<div> This is a box without border style.  
</div>
```

This is a box without border style.

```
<div style="border: 2px solid black;">  
This is a box with a border.</div>
```

This is a box with a border.



# Shadow



Output:

```
<div>This is a box without bow  
shadow</div>
```

This is a box without bow shadow

```
<div style=" box-shadow: 0 4px 8px black;">  
This is a box with box shadow.</div>
```

This is a box with shadow.



# Border Radius

Border radius  
边框半径

```
<div style=" border: 2px solid black;">  
This is a box without border-radius.</div>
```

This is a box without border-radius.

```
<div style=" border: 2px solid black;  
border-radius: 30px">  
This is a box with border-radius.</div>
```

This is a box with border-radius.



# Margin

外边距



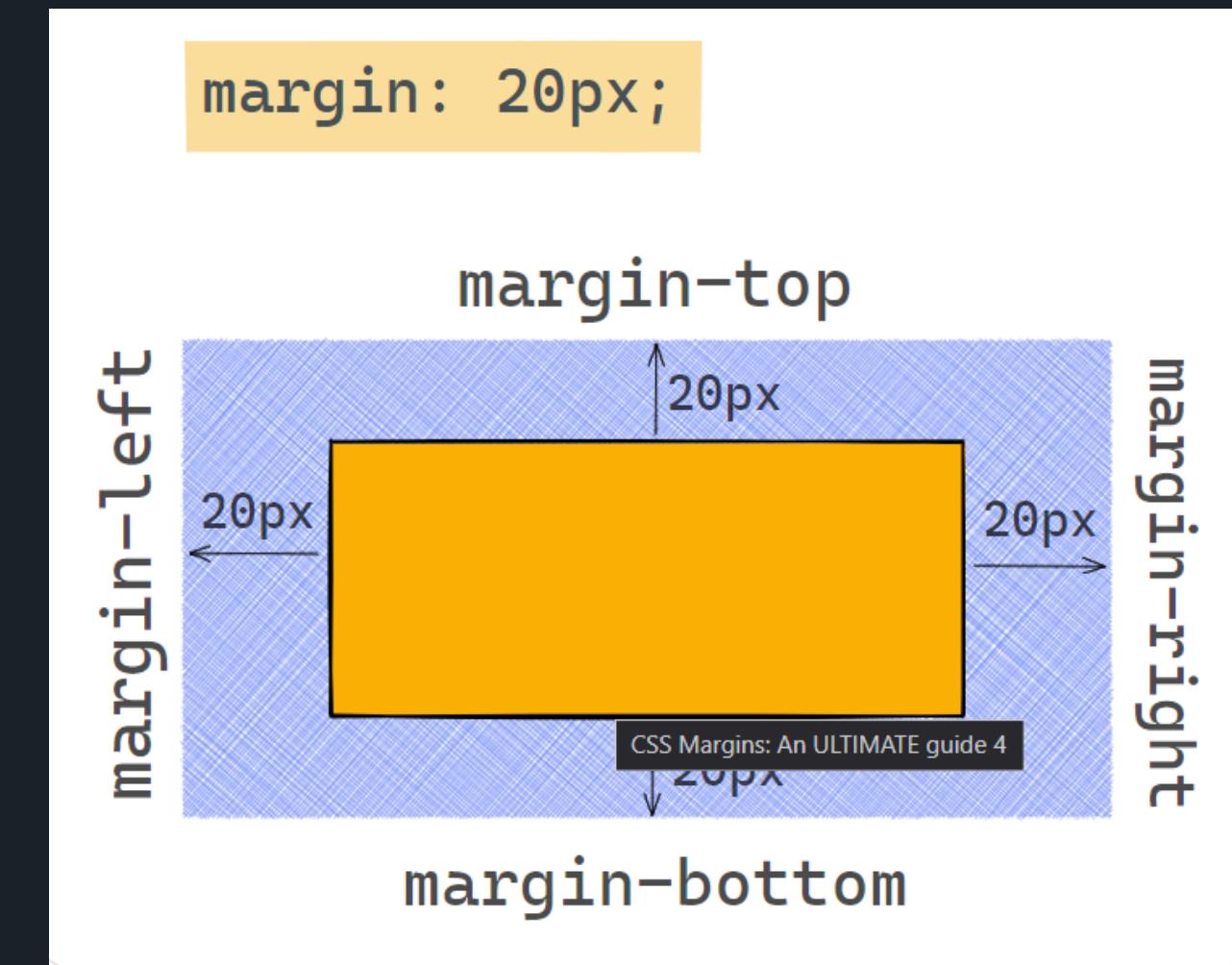
## Margin

# Margin

Margin  
外边距

Output:

```
<div style=" border: 1px solid black;  
margin: 20px;  
background-color: lightblue;">  
This is a box with margin as 20px.</div>
```





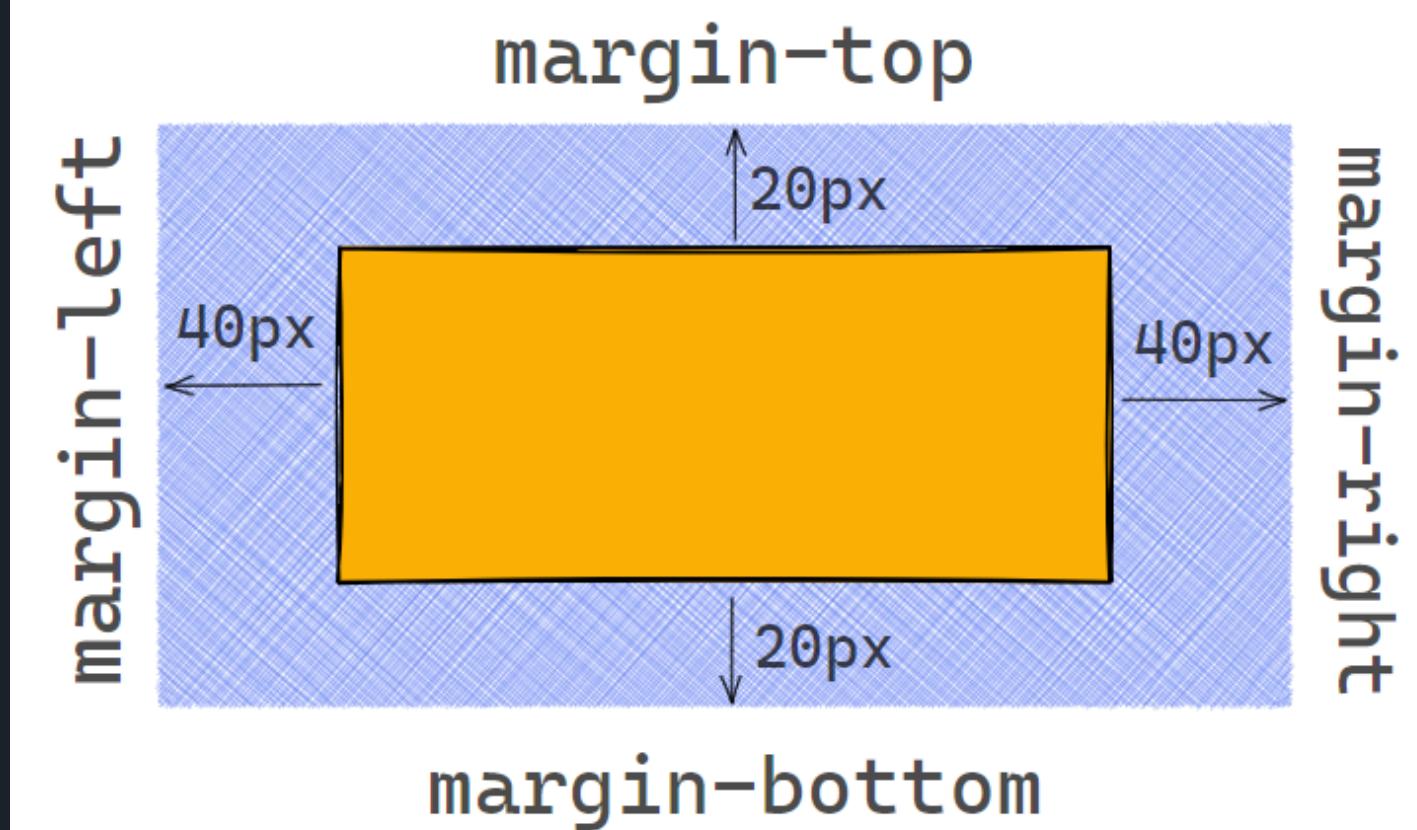
## Margin

# Margin

```
<div style=" border: 1px solid black;  
margin: 20px 40px;  
background-color: lightblue;">  
This is a box with margin for top &  
bottom as 20px and left & right as 40px.  
</div>
```

Output:

`margin: 20px 40px;`



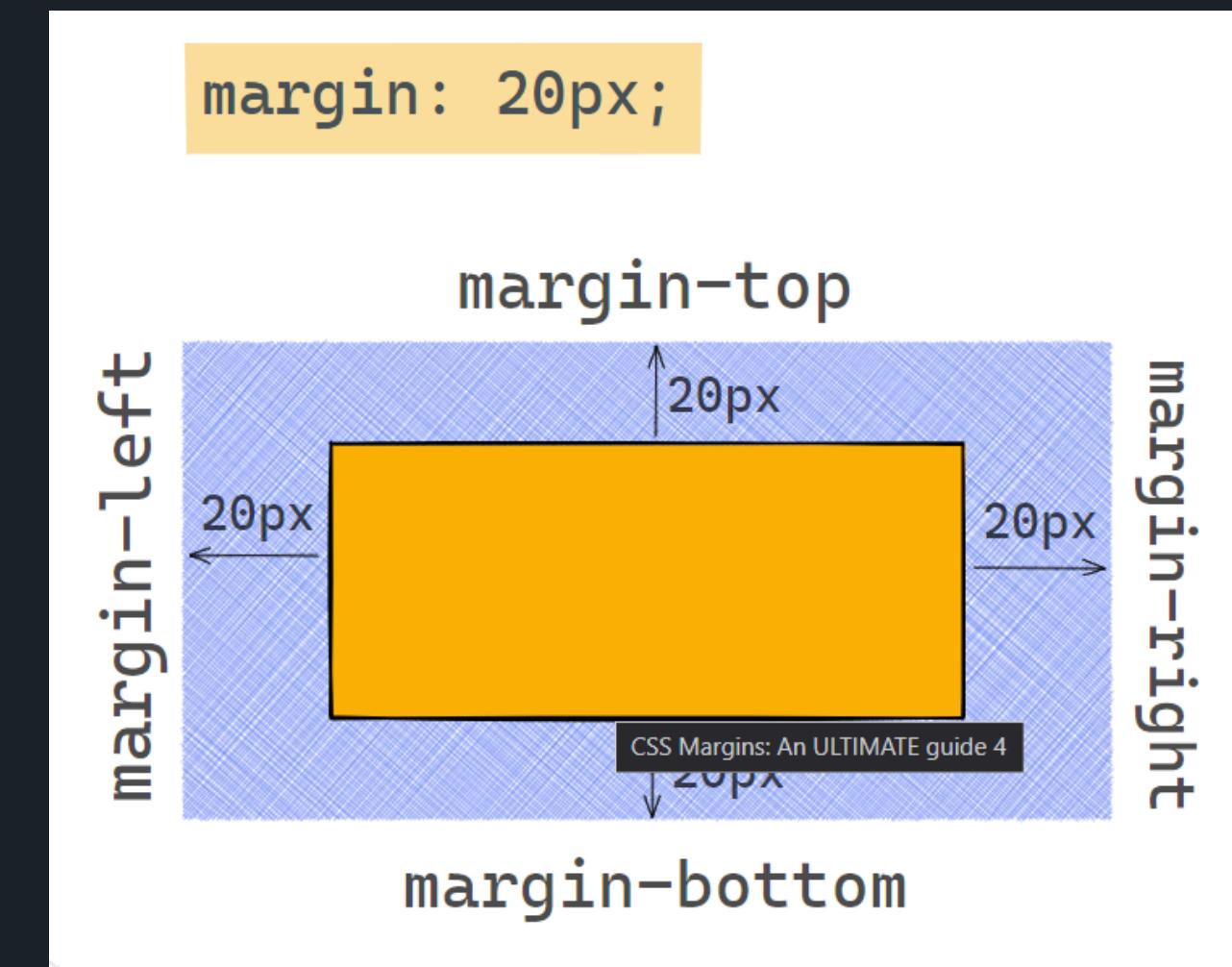


## Margin

# Margin

```
<div style=" border: 1px solid black;  
margin: 20px;  
background-color: lightblue;">  
This is a box with margin as 20px.</div>
```

Output:





# Simple Animation

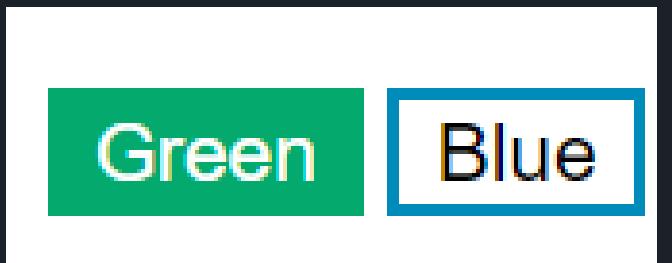


# Simple Animation

Normal pattern:



When hovering over  
the green button:



```
<button class="button button1">Green</button>
<button class="button button2">Blue</button>
```

```
.button1 {
background-color: white;
color: black;
border: 2px solid #04AA6D;
}
.button1:hover {
background-color: #04AA6D;
color: white;
}
.button2 {
background-color: white;
color: black;
border: 2px solid #008CBA;
}
.button2:hover {
background-color: #008CBA;
color: white;
}
```



# <h1>Resources To Reference</h1>

W3School

<https://www.w3schools.com/>

MDN web docs

<https://developer.mozilla.org/>





5

# Certification Of Appreciation

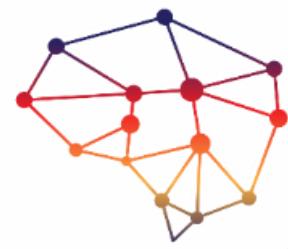


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