

## S009: Exploring Webpages

<b>Learning Outcome:</b>	Introduction to internet, webpage, website and languages used to create Webpage: HTML, CSS, SaSS, Javascript
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Definitions/Concepts	
<b>Internet</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Internet</b> is a global network of billions of computers and other electronic devices.</li> <li>Through the Internet, people can share information and communicate with each other.</li> </ul>
<b>URL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Websites are accessed with the help of an internet address called URL(Uniform Resource Locator). Example:- <a href="https://www.google.com/">https://www.google.com/</a></li> </ul>
<b>Web Server</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A web server is a computer which serves web pages. When you enter a URL on your browser, there is a computer/web server somewhere which is listening for requests, and as soon as it gets your request - it serves or shows you the respective webpage.</li> </ul>
<b>HTML</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stands for HyperText Markup Language</li> <li>It is the scripting language which is used to build a web page.</li> <li>It makes up the structure of a web page.</li> <li>All the elements of the web page are coded in it, and it tells the browser how to display its content.</li> <li>To see the HTML code written for any website, Press <b>Ctrl+Shift+I</b> (or right click on browser and click Inspect)</li> </ul>
<b>Static Web Pages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contains information that does not change. We can only read the page but cannot modify anything.</li> <li>Static websites can be created using only HTML and CSS.</li> </ul>
<b>Dynamic Web Pages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contains information that can be changed. We can interact with the page.</li> <li>To make the web page interactive we need to learn <b>Javascript</b>.</li> </ul>




<b>CSS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stands for Cascading Style Sheet.</li> <li>• CSS is used to format the webpage.</li> </ul>
<b>SaSS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An extension of CSS.</li> <li>• Used to make CSS more powerful. (Find out the full form as part of your after class assignment)</li> </ul>

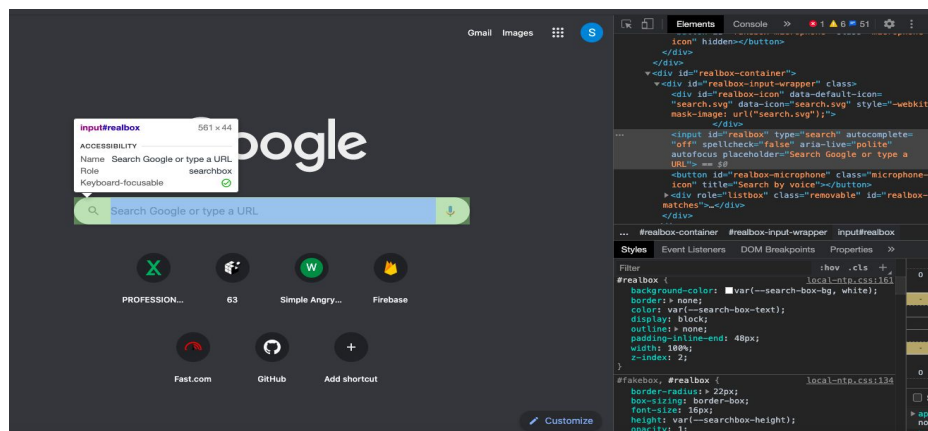
## Activity links and Solutions

[Student Activity 1:](#) Explore and edit the content of HTML Page.

**#Activity 1:** Change the background color of the input box.

Solution:

1. Go to inspect mode and click on 
2. Use the mouse arrow to select the input box.



3. Change the background color from white to blue. So let's double click on "white" and write "blue".



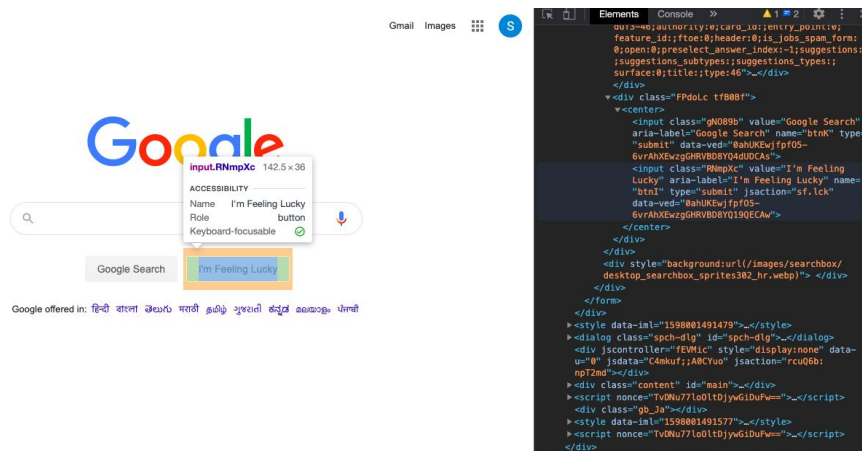
```

Styles Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Properties >>
Filter :hov .cls +
#realbox {
background-color: var(--search-box-bg, blue);
border: none;
color: var(--search-box-text);
display: block;
outline: none;
padding-inline-end: 48px;
width: 100%;
z-index: 2;
}

```

## #Activity 2: Change the content of the button “I’m Feeling Lucky.”

1. Use the mouse arrow to select the text.



2. Double click on the “value”, change the word **Lucky** to **Happy**

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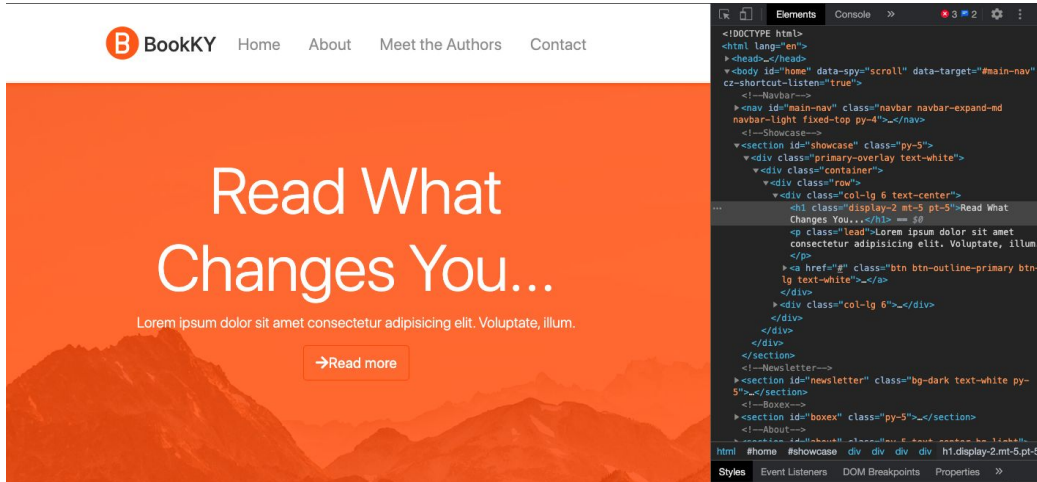
Elements Console >>
</div>
<div class="FPd0Lc tfB0Bf">
  <center>
    <input class="gN089b" value="Google Search"
      aria-label="Google Search" name="btnK" type=
      "submit" data-ved="0ahUKEwjfpf05-
      6vrAhXEwzgGHRVBDBYQ4dUDCAw">
    <input class="RNmpXc" value="I'm Feeling
      Happy" aria-label="I'm Feeling Lucky" name=
      "btnI" type="submit" jsaction="sf.lck"
      data-ved="0ahUKEwjfpf05-
      6vrAhXEwzgGHRVBDBYQ19QECaw">
  </center>
</div>
<div style="background:url(/images/searchbox/
desktop_searchbox_sprites302_hr.webp)"> </div>
</div>

```

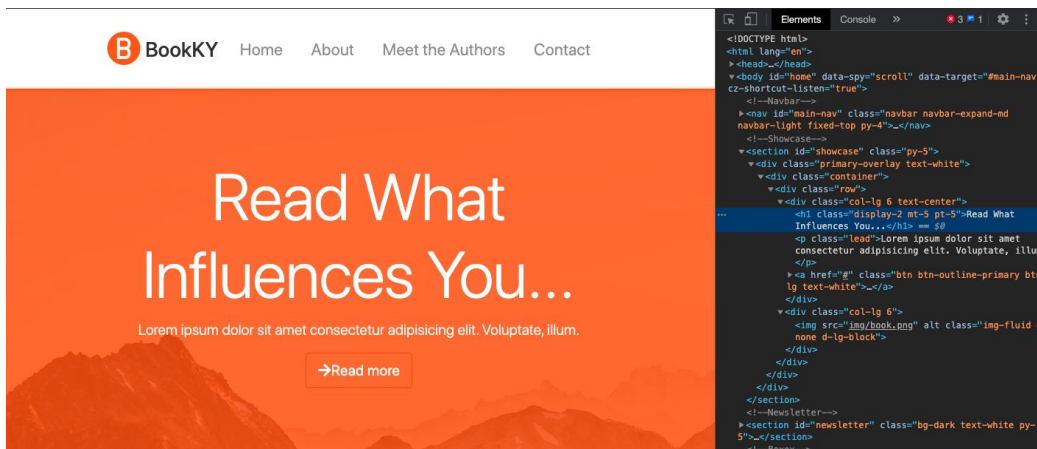


**Student Activity 2:** Change the text of the biggest heading we have in the middle of the page?

1. Use the mouse arrow to select the text “Read What Changes you” .



2. Change the text “Read What Changes you” to “Read What Influences you” .



## FunFacts

**The internet started in the United States more than 50 years ago as a government weapon in the Cold War. For years, scientists and researchers used it to communicate and share data with one another.**