1. Front end development course –

- Become professional web dev.

- No experience

- Project based.

- No software Required to create Webpage and can be created in notepad

- for this Couse we will use Software (vscode ). Setup and download vscode

- install live server, prettier in vscode

* In vscode Practice Creating folders , files , adding videos and images

1. Internet

* Network of computers connected through wire.
* Continents have underground wire below the ocean.
* Open 24/7 data and files are served by device (called servers)
* Client is used to access internet (browser)
* Client request ([www.google.com](http://www.google.com) ) ->ISP(AT &T) will relay message – DNS server (find IP of google and send back)
* That client (browser) is connect with server (google)

1. Websites

* collection of web pages and related content identified by a common domain name and published on at least one web server.
* Usually three files most common (HTML ,CSS, JAVASCRIPT)
* HTML – content (text , images ,buttons , links)
* CSS – look/styling (color of background , border of button , round corners , particular font )
* JS – functionality ( send email , apply for credit card , set dark mode )
* Browser works with this file and loads this files and show the website
* You can inspect and see chrome dev tools and explore it

1. Introduction To HTML

* HTML, which stands for HyperText Markup Language, is the standard markup language used to create and design web pages and web applications.
* HTML uses a series of elements or tags to define the content types on a web page.
* <h1> is the tag and <h1> Hi </h1> is the element
* Elements can have attributes . eg <form onsubmit="doSomething()">
* You can have HTML file only website
* The first website went live in 1991 by Tim Berners-Lee <https://info.cern.ch/hypertext/WWW/TheProject.html>
* HTML5 is current version

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

* <!DOCTYPE html>: This declaration defines the document to be HTML5.
* <html lang="en">: This is the root element of the HTML document.
* <head>: This element contains meta-information about the HTML document. It's not visible to users but is used by the browser to know how to display the content.
* <meta charset="UTF-8">: This meta tag specifies the character encoding for the document, which is UTF-8. UTF-8 includes almost all of the characters and symbols in the world, providing internationalization support.
* <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">: This meta tag controls the viewport's size and scale.
* <title>Document</title>: This tag sets the title of the web page
* <body>: This element contains all the contents of an HTML document
* <p>hello world! This is my First Html document. </p>

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4.1 Heading elements

* Use to create different headings. There are 6 heading elements.

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4.2 Paragraph element

* Used to create paragraph.

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* Using horizontal <hr /> and break <br /> elements which are self-closing with no content inside

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4.3 list element unorderd list and orderd list and nesting

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4.4 Anchor Element

* used for creating hyperlinks. The hyperrlinks
* hyperlinks can direct to another section of the same webpage, to a different webpage in the same website, or to a completely different website.
* target="\_blank" opens the linked document in a new tab or window

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4.5 image element

* used for adding images in our website
* <img src= “URLl” />
* The image is a self closing element and the URL (uniform resource locator ) is the location where the file is stored
* The URL <https://www.example.com/path/to/page.html?key1=value1&key2=value2#section1>
* Protocol: https
* Subdomain: www
* Domain Name: example.com
* Port: 443
* Path: /path/to/page.html
* Query String: ?key1=value1&key2=value2
* Fragment: #section1

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4.6 Tables

* used to organize data into rows and columns on a web page. It is created using the <table> tag along with a combination of other tags

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4.7 HTML block and inline using DIV element

* HTML elements are broadly categorized into block-level elements and inline elements.
* Block-level elements typically start on a new line and take up the full width available.
* Inline elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary.
* <div> element is used as a container for other HTML elements.
* <div> is a block element by default

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4.8 Classes and ID

* classes and IDs are attributes used to identify HTML elements uniquely or as part of a group.

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4.9 Semantics Elements

* Semantic elements in HTML are those that clearly describe their meaning in a human- and machine-readable way.
* non-semantic elements, which tell nothing about their content (like <div> and <span>)
* <header> for the introductory content of the site and articles.
* <nav> for the navigation menu.
* <main> for the primary content of the webpage, typically unique to that document.
* <article> for self-contained content that could be distributed independently.
* <section> within articles to group related content.
* <aside> for content indirectly related to the main content, like related links.
* <footer> for the footer information of the site and articles, providing authorship and copyright information.

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4.10 FORMS in HTML

* HTML forms are used to collect user input.
* defined in HTML using the <form> element.
* A form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

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Assignment: Personal Portfolio Webpage Objective: Create a personal portfolio webpage that showcases your skills, projects, and contact information. The webpage should be visually appealing and well-structured using HTML5 semantic tags.

1. Multiple pages

* Two types Absolute and Relative file path
* Absolute path – is referring to the resource absolute location . example : projects/web\_projects/my\_website/website/test/test.html
* Relative Path is relative to current directory - example : test.html

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Description automatically generated

In Unix-like file systems(operating system)

* ./ refers to the current directory.
* ../ refers to the parent directory, one level up from the current directory.
* So, the relative path to milli.html from the test directory would be: ../content/milli.html

Challenge excersise

* create the project structure as outlined below in the directory structure and then provide the HTML code for index.html that includes a link to about.html, as well as the code to display lion.png( download lion.png and add it in folder assests)
* use style="width:200px; height:auto;" for the lion image attribute

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Assignment

* Creating a simple HTML-only personal website
* Key features :- headers and footers , About me section , Portfolio section to showcase projects , which have title description and link , contact section and your picture.
* No styling is required for this Assignment

1. Hosting website.

* Our webpages so far live in our machine and can’t be accessed on the internet.
* We require webserver to host hour files and make them available in internet 24/7
* The is a lot of hosting sites hostinger , godaddy also you can host in github
* GitHub is a web-based platform that provides hosting for version control and collaboration.
* Create account in github. com then create a repositiory and make sure to make it public and create the repository
* GitHub Pages: This service allows you to turn GitHub repositories into web pages, thereby hosting your project’s documentation or personal blog directly from GitHub.

Uploading your website to Github

* Upload your project folder contents to the new repo. Make sure your project homepage is index.html . then commit changes
* Inside seeting -> pages -> branch -> change none to Main and root folder.
* Then you will see at top GitHub pages and link to site after few moments