Slide 1: Title Slide

Title:HTML TO WEB DEVELOPMENT

Web Development in HTML

Subtitle (optional):

The Building Blocks of the Web

Presented by:

[YOUR NAME: NAVEEENKUMAR.M]

[your College:karan arts and science collage]

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Introduction to Web Development and HTML

What is Web Development?

- The process of creating websites or web applications
- Includes frontend (what you see) and backend (server/database)

What is HTML?

- Stands for **HyperText Markup Language**
- It is the **standard language** for creating web pages
- HTML structures content using elements like headings, paragraphs, images, and links

Why HTML is Important?

- Foundation of all web pages
- Works with CSS (for styling) and JavaScript (for interaction)
- Every website starts with HTML!

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Main Heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Tag	Description
<html>	Root element
<head>	Meta info (title, links)
<title>	Title of the page
<body>	Main content area
<h1>–<h6>	Headings (largest to smallest)
<p>	Paragraph
<a>	Link (anchor)
<img>	Image
,	Unordered list & list item

Common HTML Tags

- **HTML** stands for **HyperText Markup Language**
- It's the **standard language** for creating webpages
- Uses **tags** to structure content (headings, paragraphs,.)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>My First Page</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Welcome!</h1>
  <p>This is my first webpage.</p>
  <a href="https://example.com">Visit Example</a>
 </body>
</html>
```

css stands for **Cascading** **Style Sheets**.

It is a **stylesheet** **language** used to **describe the look and formatting** of a document written in HTML.

In Simple Terms:

CSS is what makes a website **look good** — it controls:

•Colors

•Fonts

•Layouts

•Spacing

•Animations

Type	Description	Example Use
Inline CSS	Applied directly in an HTML element's style attribute	Text
Internal CSS	Written inside a <style> tag within the HTML file's <head>	Best for one-page designs
External CSS	Written in a separate .css file and linked to HTML	Best for large or multi-page websites

```
selector {
  property: value;
}
```

Selector — targets the HTML element
- **Property** — the style you want to change
- **Value** — how you want to change it

```
.greeting {
  color: green;
  font-size: 20px;
  font-family: Arial;
}
```

1. Colors

Defines the **text color**, **background color**, or **border color** of HTML elements.
 You can use **color names**, **hex codes**, or **RGB values**.
Example:

```
p {
 color: blue;
 background-color: #f0f0f0;
}
```

```
 h1 {
  font-family: 'Arial';
  font-size: 24px;
  font-weight: bold;
 }
```

2. Font
Controls the **style, size, weight, and family** of the text.
Makes your text look more appealing and readable.
Example:

```
h1 {
  font-family: 'Arial';
  font-size: 24px;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

3. LayoutArranges elements on the web page using tools
like:Display (block, inline, flex, grid)Positioning (relative,
absolute, fixed)Example:

```
div {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
}
```

4. SpacingAdds space inside or around elements using:Padding (inside space)Margin (outside space)Example:

```
div {
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 10px;
}
div {
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 10px;
}
```

CSS Animation is used to create smooth, gradual changes in the style of an element, such as movement, color changes, size, or opacity, by defining keyframes.

@keyframes – defines the animation stepsanimation-name – gives the animation a nameanimation-duration – sets how long the animation takesOther **properties**: animation-delay, animation-iteration-count, animation-direction, etc.

JavaScript is a high-level, interpreted **programming language** used to make web pages **interactive**, **dynamic**, and **respons**
It runs directly in the browser and works with **HTML** and **CSS** to control the behavior of web pages.

- ◆ **Developed by:** Brendan Eich
- ◆ **First appeared:** 1995
- ◆ **Runs in:** Web browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Safari, etc.)

2. Key Features of JavaScript

- ✅ **Client-side execution** – runs in the browser
- ✅ **Lightweight and fast**
- ✅ **Event-driven** – responds to user actions
- ✅ **Supports OOP (Object-Oriented Programming)**
- ✅ **Interacts with HTML/CSS** to update content dynamically
- ✅ **Cross-platform** – works on all modern browsers

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h2>JavaScript Example</h2>
    <button onclick="showMessage()">Click Me</button>

    <script>
     function showMessage() {
       alert("Hello, JavaScript is working!");
      }
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

4. Uses of JavaScript:

🖱️ Form validation

🧮 Calculations

🕹️ Interactive content (games, sliders, menus)

🔄 Page updates without reload (AJAX)

🗄️ Backend development (with Node.js)

🔢 Mobile & desktop apps (React Native, Electron)

Real-Time Applications of JavaScript

JavaScript powers many real-world, interactive features on modern websites and apps:

Application Area	Real-Time Example
🛒 E-commerce	Add to cart without page reload (AJAX)
💬 Chat apps	WhatsApp Web, Facebook Messenger, Slack
📊 Dashboards	Live updating charts and analytics (Chart.js)
📅 Calendars & Forms	Google Calendar, form validation on submit
📍 Maps	Interactive maps (Google Maps API)
🎮 Games	Online browser games
📱 Mobile Apps	React Native for Android/iOS apps
💻 Desktop Apps	VS Code, Discord (built with Electron + JS)

🌟 **Importance of JavaScript in Web Develop**

Importance of JavaScript in Web Development

✅ **1. Client-Side Interaction**

Enables dynamic content without reloading the page (e.g., buttons, sliders, forms).

✅ **2. Real-Time Updates**

Used in live notifications, chat, and real-time data syncing.

✅ **3. Frontend Frameworks**

Popular frameworks like **React, Angular, and Vue** are all JavaScript-based.

✅ **4. Full-Stack Development**

With **Node.js**, JavaScript can also run on the **server side**, enabling full-stack apps.

✅ **5. Rich User Experience**

Smooth animations, transitions, interactive forms, and more.

✅ **6. Wide Browser Support**

Works on all modern browsers without needing additional software.

Conclusion

JavaScript plays a **crucial role** in modern web development. It transforms static HTML pages into **dynamic, interactive** web applications. From real-time updates to rich user interfaces, JavaScript is the **backbone of client-side web programming** and is now widely used in **full-stack development** through platforms like Node.js.

As the web continues to evolve, JavaScript remains one of the **most essential and in-demand technologies** for building responsive and user-friendly applications across browsers, platforms, and devices.

References

1.Mozilla Developer Network (MDN) – https://developer.mozilla.org
2.W3Schools – https://www.w3schools.com/js
3.JavaScript.info – https://javascript.info
4.GeeksforGeeks – https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/javascript
5.TutorialsPoint – https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>JavaScript Example</title>
</head>
<body>

  <h2>JavaScript Button Click Example</h2>

  <!-- Button -->
  <button onclick="showMessage()">Click Me</button>

  <!-- JavaScript Code -->
  <script>
    function showMessage() {
      alert("Hello! This is a JavaScript alert.");
    }
  </script>

</body>
</html>
```