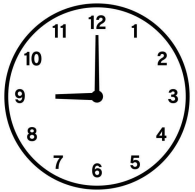
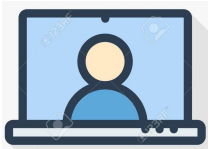

KodeGo

HOUSE RULES



Be On Time.
Sign in at least 5 minutes before the class.

Do Not Eat.
No eating during online session.



Turn On Camera.
Always turn your camera on so we can see each other.

Dress Properly
Wear something comfortable but presentable.

Mute Your Mic
when you are not talking.

Raise Your Hand
If you need help or want to ask something.

Be Prepared

Enjoy Learning !

AGENDA

WHO

- Who are you?
- Who are we?

WHY

- Why are you here?
- Why should you finish the course?

WHAT

- What is Web Development?
- What are Web Development Stacks?

HOW

- How to become a Web Developer?
- How to apply what you will learn today?

INTRODUCTION of KODEGO

WHO

- Who are you? Intro of Mentor and Assistant
- Who are we? About Kodego

WHY

- Why are you here? Course Objective
- Why should you finish the course? Benefits and Opportunities

INTRODUCTION of MENTEES

WHO

- Who are you? Tell something about yourself in 30 seconds.
- Who are we? Think of a Batch name that best describes the class. Type in a chat box.

WHY

- Why are you here? Reasons why you enrolled.
- Why should you finish the course? Your motivation to finish the course.

Walk-through on Class Management Systems

KEEP CALM AND TAKE A QUICK BREAK

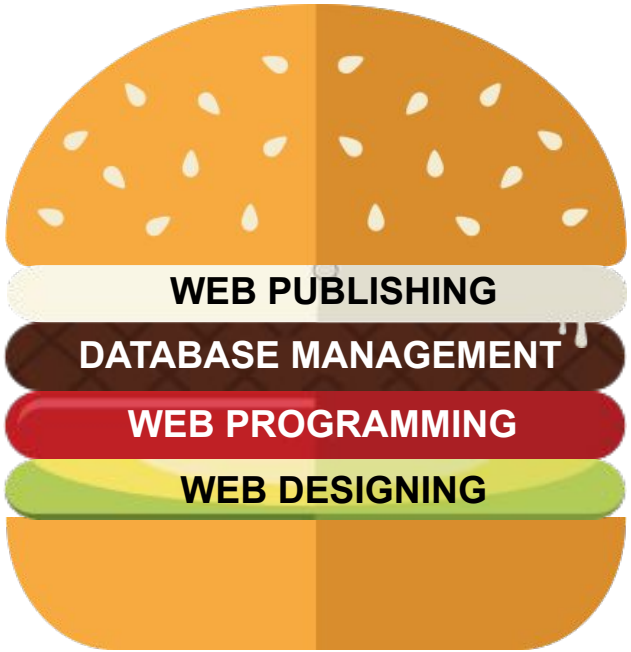
AFFIRMATIONS

1. I Am a Great Full-stack Developer
2. I Am Living with a Purpose
3. I Am a Channel of Blessings

Introduction to Web Development

What is Web Development?

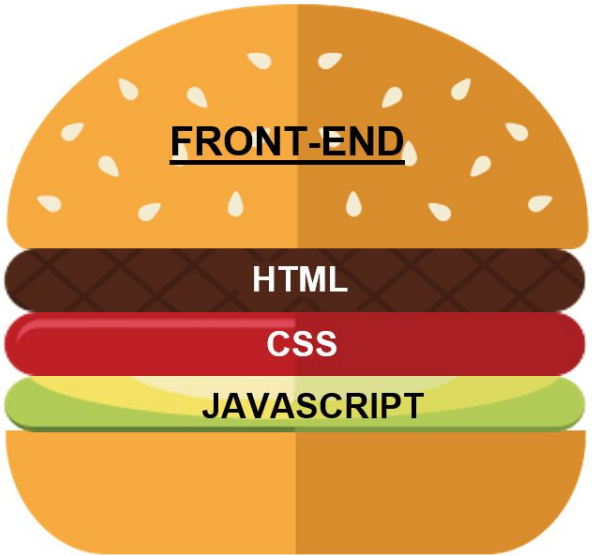
BITE, CHEW, SWALLOW and DIGEST the Burger and you can become a FULL-STACK DEVELOPER!

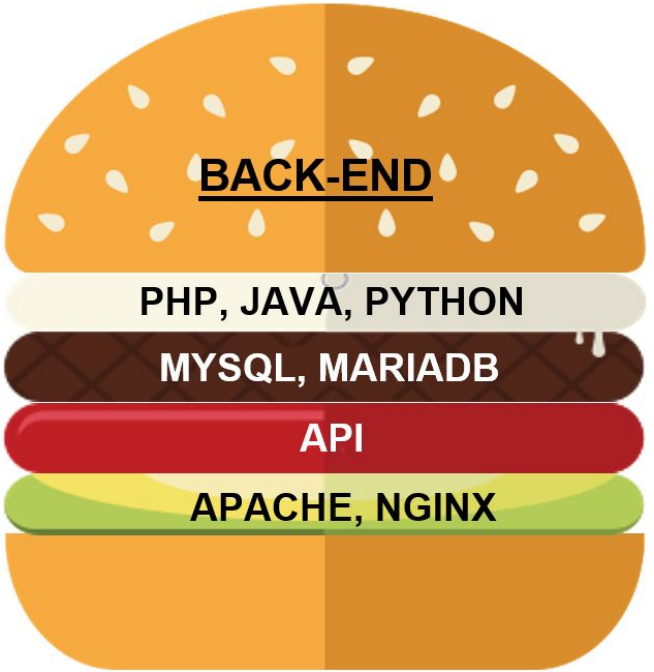


WEB DEVELOPMENT STACK
Stack is set of tools typically used in tandem to develop web apps.

What is Web Development?

3 BURGERS to DIGEST in WEB DEVELOPMENT

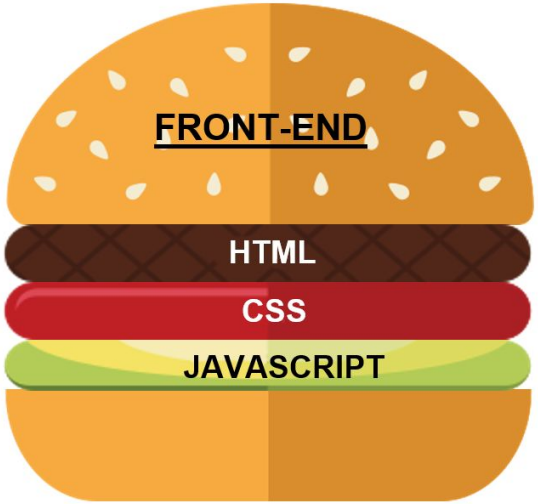




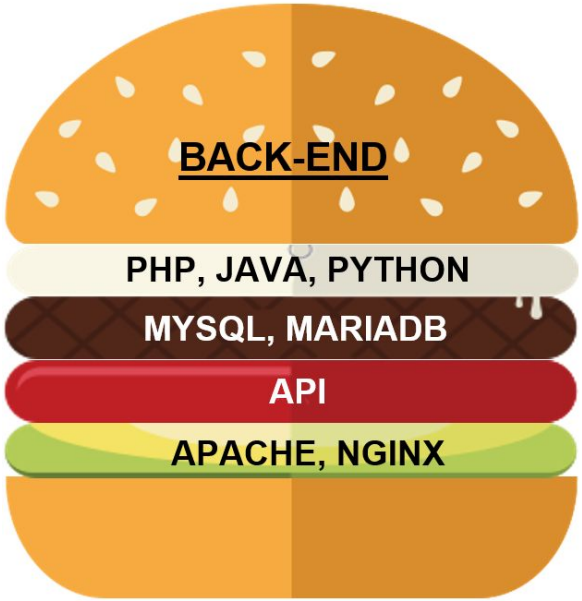

FULL-STACK
HTML
CSS
JAVASCRIPT
PHP, JAVA, PYTHON
MYSQL, MARIADB
API
APACHE, NGINX
LINUX
API
FRAMEWORKS

3 Web Stacks in 1 Course

Career path to become a Web Developer



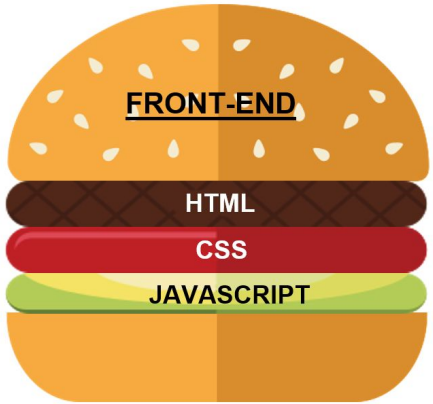
Front-end Developer



Back-end Developer

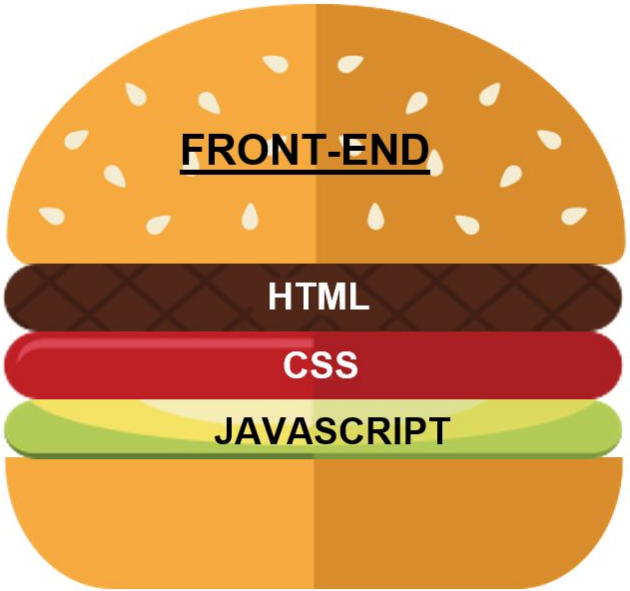
Full-stack Developer

How To Become a Front-end Developer?



Front-end Development

Refers to everything that the end **user experiences** directly.



3 Core Front-end Web Technologies

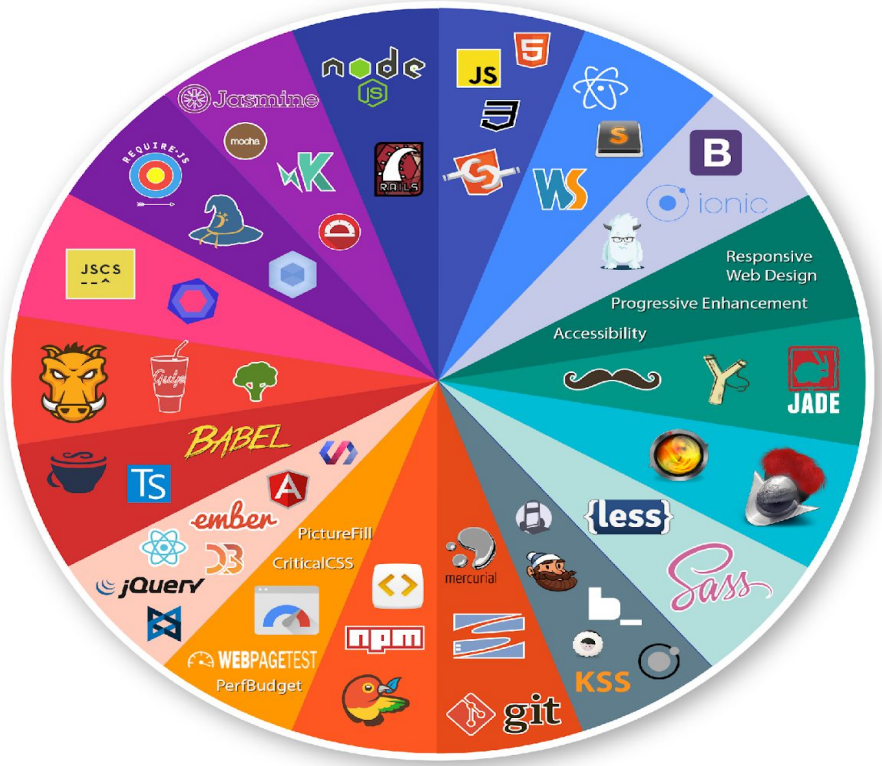
HTML is a structure that holds the content of a page.

CSS is the styling and formatting of web pages.

Javascript is a scripting language to make a website responsive, dynamic and interactive.

THE FRONT-END SPECTRUM

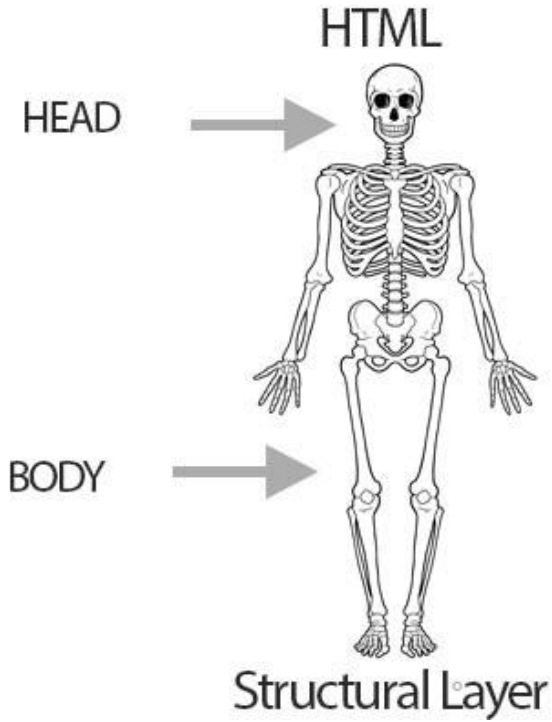
- Package Managers
- Front-End Performance
- JS Frameworks
- JS Preprocessors
- Process Automation
- Code Quality
- Build Tools
- Testing
- Back-End

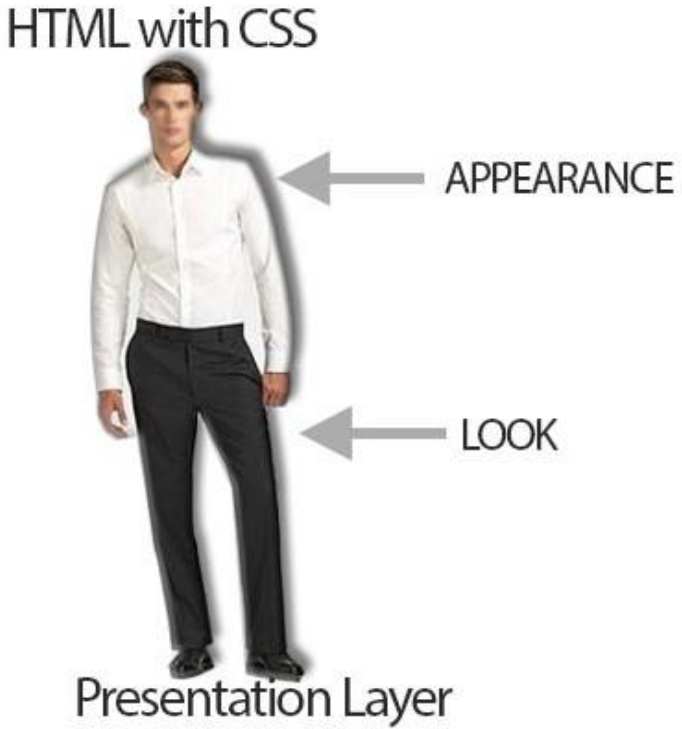


- Core
- Text Editors
- UI Frameworks
- Responsible Web Design
- Templating
- Browser Refreshing
- CSS Preprocessors
- OOCSS & Style Guides
- Version Control

Image source: https://medium.com/@withinsight1/the-front-end-spectrum-c0f30998c9f0

Understanding HTML and CSS





HTML builds web page **structure**

CSS enhances the **look and style**

Hypertext Markup Language

<html> .... </html>

HTML Overview

- Hypertext Markup Language
- Use of keywords or tag names
- Enclosed within angle brackets < >
- An opening tag is paired with a closing tag (but not all tags)

  <tagname> content </tagname>

- Some tags are self-closing or self-terminating (slash at the end is recommended)

  <tagname />

Activity 1: Create an HTML file

Follow these simple steps:

1. Open a text editor, e.g. Notepad
2. Type the following text :

```
My First HTML page.
```

3. Save the file as index.html
4. Double click the file and your page is live on browser
5. Add the following text to the page:

```
Welcome to My First HTML page!
I am  { write your name}.
My passions are { write 3 passions/interests }.
```

6. Save the file
7. Discuss what your page look like.

Basic Structure of an HTML document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <title> My First HTML Page</title>
         <meta charset="UTF-8">
</head>
<body>
        Welcome to My First HTML page!
</body>
</html>
```

- <!DOCTYPE>
- <html>
- <head>
- <title>
- <meta>
- <body>

Basic HTML tags

Tag Name	Description
<html> </html>	**HTML Tag** is the **parent tag** or root element of a webpage.
<head> </head>	**Head Tag** is first child of html tag. Site page information for web browsers and Search engines.
<title> </title>	**Title tag** is used only once inside head tag. Title is always displayed in browsers tab.
<meta>	**Meta tag** is used to define the **charset family**, description, keywords, Author, robots and Geo Location of a website.
<body> </body>	**Body tag** is used to create the page structure or content. Structure includes **Headings**, **Paragraphs**, **images**, **tables**, **division**, etc of the website.

Exercise 1: Create Your First HTML page

Follow these simple steps:

1. Open a text editor, e.g. Notepad
2. Create the doctype of web page, e.g. <!doctype html>
3. Create parent html tag, e.g. <html> </html>
4. Create head tag inside html tag, e.g. <head> </head>
5. Add title tag inside head, e.g. <title> My First HTML Page </title>
6. Add meta tag inside head, e.g. <meta charset="utf-8">
7. Create body tag after closing head tag,
   e.g. <body> Welcome to My First HTML page! </body>
8. Save page as index.html file on your system.
9. Double click the file and your page is live on browser.
10. Present your first HTML page!

Basic HTML tags

Tag Name	Use
	A section heading level 1. Headings are up to
	A paragraph tag
<a> 	Hyperlink, formerly anchor tag
<img>	An image tag
 	Line break
	Bold text
	Division, a block-level element for grouping
	An inline level grouping element
<!-- -->	Insert comment in the source code. A short description of code. Not displayed in the browser.

HTML Attributes

- Provides additional information about the html tags or elements
- Two parts of attribute: attribute name and attribute value

HTML Attributes

Attribute Name	Description
href	Hypertext Reference specifies the url (web address) for a link. <a **href="about.html"**>About
src	Source of media elements like images, iframes, Audio, Video. <img **src="logo.png"**>
id	Set unique id of single element <h1 **id="MyHeader"**> My First HTML Page </h1>
class	Group single or multiple elements. <p **class="intro"**>This is an Introduction</p>
style	Specifies an inline style for an element <p **style="color:green"**>This is color green paragraph.</p>
alt	Specifies an alternative text. <img **src="logo.png" alt="Company Logo"** >
title	Tooltip of an element. <img **src="logo.png" title="This is Company logo"**>

HTML Tags and Attributes

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <title>My First HTML Page</title>
         <meta charset="UTF-8">
</head>

<body>
     <h1 style="color:blue; text-align:center;"> Welcome to My First HTML page </h1>
     <p style=“color:green”> I am ….</p>
     <p style=“color:red”> My passions are ….  </p>
     <img src=“myphoto.png” alt=“Profile Photo”> <br/>
     <a href=“page2.html”> This is my second webpage. </a>
</body>
</html>
```

Exercise 1.a: Create Your First HTML page

1. Continue with your first html page.
2. Add the HTML tags and attributes.
3. Save the file
4. Refresh the page on your browser
5. Discuss the difference

HTML List Tag

<table>
<tr><th>Type List</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>List</td><td>Tag: <li>
Used to define each list item.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ordered List</td><td>Tag: <ol>
Sequential list. Use numbers, alphabets and Roman characters as list style.
Example 1: Uppercase Alphabet List
<table><tr><td><pre><ol type=“A">
  List 1
  List 2
  List 3
</pre></td><td>Output:
A. List 1
B. List 2
C. List 3</td></tr></table>Example 2: Roman Numeral List<table><tr><td><pre><ol type=“I">
  List 1
  List 2
  List 3
</pre></td><td>Output:
I. List 1
II. List 2
III. List 3</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

HTML List Tag

<table>
<tr><th>Type List</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Unordered List</td><td>
Tag: <ul>
Non sequential list.
List with bullets. In HTML5, type attribute of unordered list is deprecated.
Example 1: Bullet List
<table>
<tr><td><pre>
  List 1
  List 2
  List 3
</pre></td><td>Output:
• List 1
• List 2
• List 3</td></tr>
</table>
Example 2 : Square List
<table>
<tr><td><pre><ul type= “square" >
  List 1
  List 2
  List 3
</pre></td><td>Output:
▪ List 1
▪ List 2
▪ List 3</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

HTML List Tag

Type List	Description

Description List	Tag: <dl>
	<dt> Description Term </dt>
	<dd>Description Data </dd>
	</dl>
	List with **description term** and **description data**.
	
	Example:
	
	`<dl>`
	`<dt> HTML</dt>`
	`<dd>`
	`Language To create web page.`
	`</dd>`
	`</dl>`
	
	Output:
	
	HTML
	Language To create web page.

The World's First Website

World Wide Web

The WorldWideWeb (W3) is a wide-area hypermedia information retrieval initiative aiming to give universal access to a large universe of documents.

Everything there is online about W3 is linked directly or indirectly to this document, including an executive summary of the project, Mailing lists , Policy , November's W3 news , Frequently Asked Questions .

What's out there?
Pointers to the world's online information, subjects , W3 servers, etc.
Help
on the browser you are using
Software Products
A list of W3 project components and their current state. (e.g. Line Mode ,X11 Viola , NeXTStep , Servers , Tools , Mail robot , Library)
Technical
Details of protocols, formats, program internals etc
Bibliography
Paper documentation on W3 and references.
People
A list of some people involved in the project.
History
A summary of the history of the project.
How can I help ?
If you would like to support the web..
Getting code
Getting the code by anonymous FTP , etc.

Source: http://info.cern.ch/hypertext/WWW/TheProject.html

Exercise 2: Re-create The World's First Website

1. Create a new html file name
2. Apply what you have learned today, about HTML tags and attributes.
3. Save page as firstwebsite.html file on your system.
4. Double click the file and your page is live on browser.
5. Present your version of World's First Website!

HTML Reference

https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML

Learning Outcomes

What have you learned today?

Technical Skills

1. Introduction to Web Development
2. Introduction to Web Stacks
3. HTML Tags
4. HTML Attributes

Soft Skills

1. Communication Skill
2. Research
3. Problem-solving

THANK YOU!