Welcome to Basic Web Design Course



Contents

- Course Overview
- Course Motivation
- Introduction to Web Development
- Introduction to HTML

Course Details

- Course: Basic Web Design
- 60 hours (20 Lectures)
- Assessment
 - Class attendance: 10%
 - o Quiz: 10%
 - Assignment:10%
 - Mid-term assessment: 20%
 - Final Evaluation: 25%
 - o Project: 25%
- Class Routine

Why Web Design?

- •Web Developer
- •Freelancer (How to be??)

Prerequisite to Develop

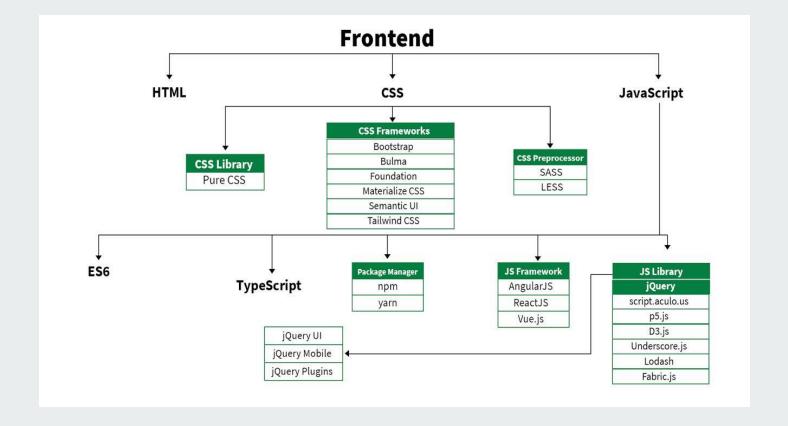
Basic Computer Operations

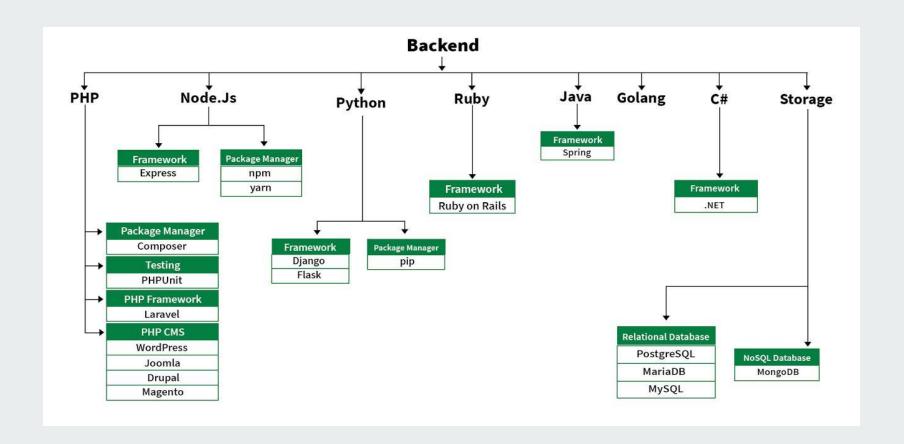
Programming Skills (Not Mandatory)

Skills to Achieve

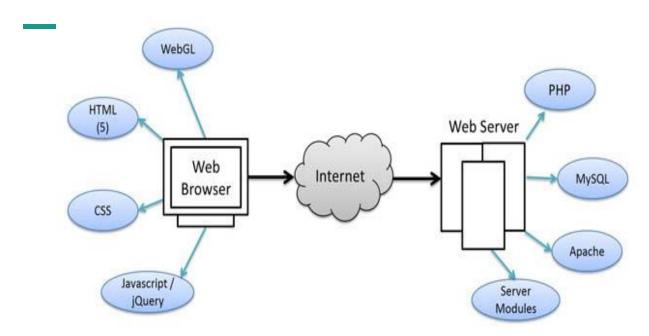
- •Web Design
- •Web Application Development

Web Design





How Web works

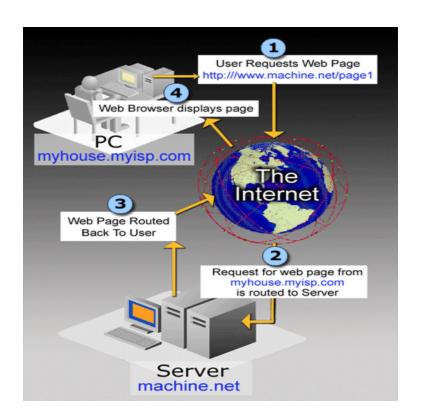


Terminologies

- Client
- Server
- Web Browser
- Web Server
- Internet
- WWW
- IP Address
- DNS (Domain Name System)
- Front End
- Backend
- Full Stack (Front End & back End)
- UI (User Interface)
- UX (User Experience)

How Web Works (Cont..)

- A simplified illustration of how the web works:
 - 1. User sends request
 - 2. Browser interprets user's selection and makes request from appropriate server
 - 3. Server accepts and processes request from browser and sends requested files to browser to be interpreted
 - 4. User receives file displayed by the browser



Web

- The Web acts as an information resource that provides or serves and/or accesses and views information to all those computers connected to the Internet using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).
- HTTP is the communication protocol used by the computers to send and/or retrieve Web documents. (https://facebook.com)
- Browsers are used to view Web pages, which are located through their Uniform Resource Locators (URL).
- Web pages are created using a coding language called Hypertext Markup Language (HTML).

Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

- is the communication protocol used by computers connected to the World Wide Web to communicate with each other.
- It is a specific set of rules followed by computers to send and retrieve Web documents. Other Internet services use different protocols to send and retrieve information.

Hypertext

- Generally any text that contains "links" to other text.
- It is a technology that presents and correlates information by using nonlinear, non-sequential links rather than linear sequences.
- The Web's hypertext documents or Web pages allow you to view related information within a document or between two documents through hyperlinks.

Hyperlinks

- commonly called as links, the easy-to-spot underlined words or phrases and/or icons, graphics or images, you click on within a Web page to view related and/or additional information.
- Hyperlinks contains HTML-coded references that allow you to jump to or view the linked information or even other application.

Hypermedia

- is simply defined as the combination of hypertext and multimedia.
- Hypermedia integrates text, images, video, audio, virtual environments,
 other electronic resources and supported applications including hypertext
 into its documents

Uniform Resource Locators (URL)

- URLs are the addresses of documents or the pathways used to find and access files available on the Internet.
- Web pages are accessed using URLs (Uniform Resource Locators).
- It is simply an address that is typed into the search box of a browser, which will tell the Web server which web page to retrieve.
- With a URL, you can go directly to a specific document, rather



Domains

- Domains divide World Wide Web sites into categories based on the nature of their owner, and they form part of a site's address, or uniform resource locator (URL). Common top-level domains are:
 - .com—commercial enterprises
 - .mil—military site
 - .org—organization site (non-profits, etc.)
 - .int—organizations established by international treaty
 - .net—network
 - .biz—commercial and personal
 - .edu—educational site (universities, schools, etc.)
 - .info—commercial and personal
 - .gov—government organizations
 - .name—personal sites

How to be a Web Designer??

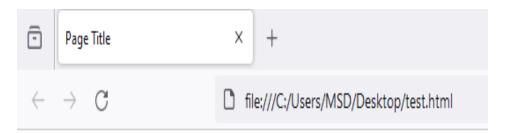
- Front End: HTML, CSS, Javascript, Bootstrap
- Backend: PHP, MySQL Database

Introduction to HTML

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

Simple HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
My first paragraph.
</body>
</html>
```



My First Heading

My first paragraph.

Environment for HTML

- Text Editors:
 - Notepadd++
 - Sublime Text
 - Visual Studio Code
 - Brackets
- Web Browsers:
 - Google Chrome
 - Mozilla Firefox
 - Microsoft Edge

Write your first code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
My first paragraph.
</body>
</html>
```

Home work

- Creating HTML file
- Writing Pattern of HTML Code
- Running HTML code to Browser

References

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