



02 Basic Frontend (HTML, CSS, JS)

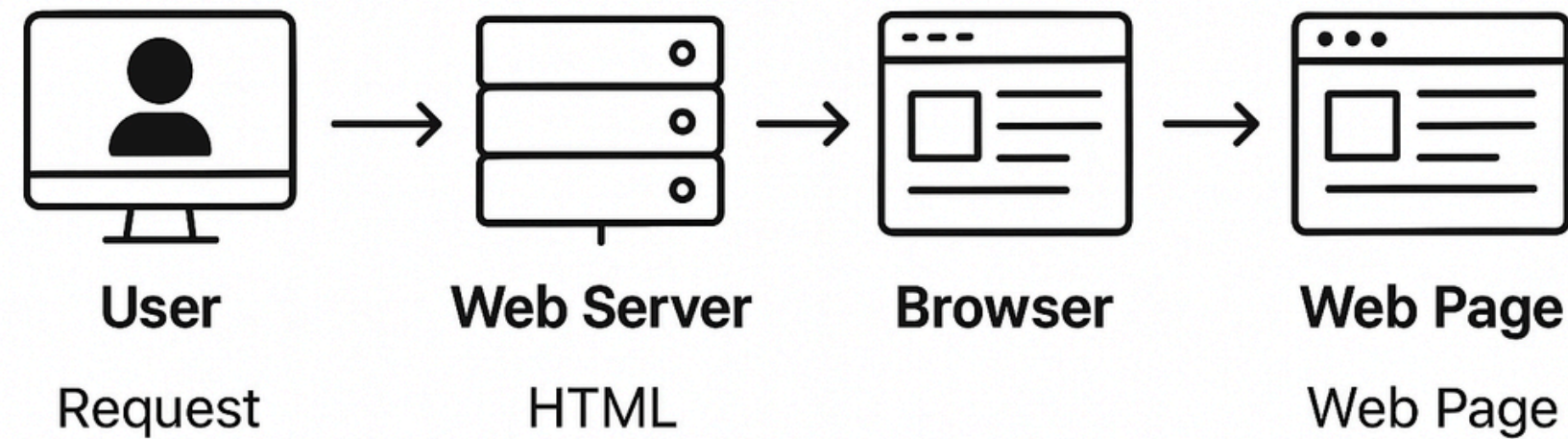
Prepared by Surajai Chamroensat



Frontend



Frontend refers to the user-facing part of an application, focusing on everything a user sees and interacts with directly, such as websites and mobile apps



What will we learn



HTML



CSS



JS



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.

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



HTML



CSS

- CSS is the language we use to style an HTML document.
- CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

<https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp>



CSS



Javascript

- 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.

<https://www.w3schools.com/js/default.asp>

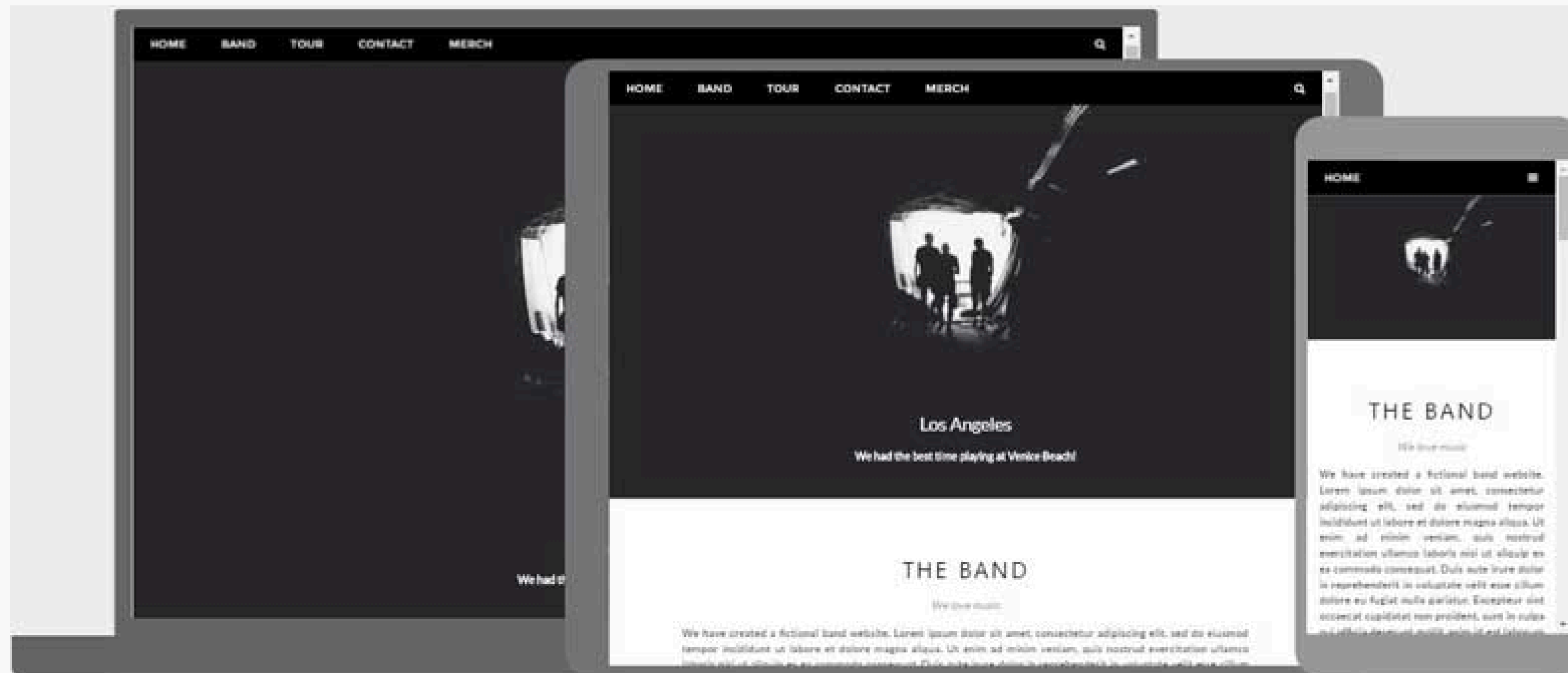


CSS Framework



Responsive Design

Responsive web design is about creating web pages that look good on all devices!
A responsive web design will automatically adjust for different screen sizes and viewports.



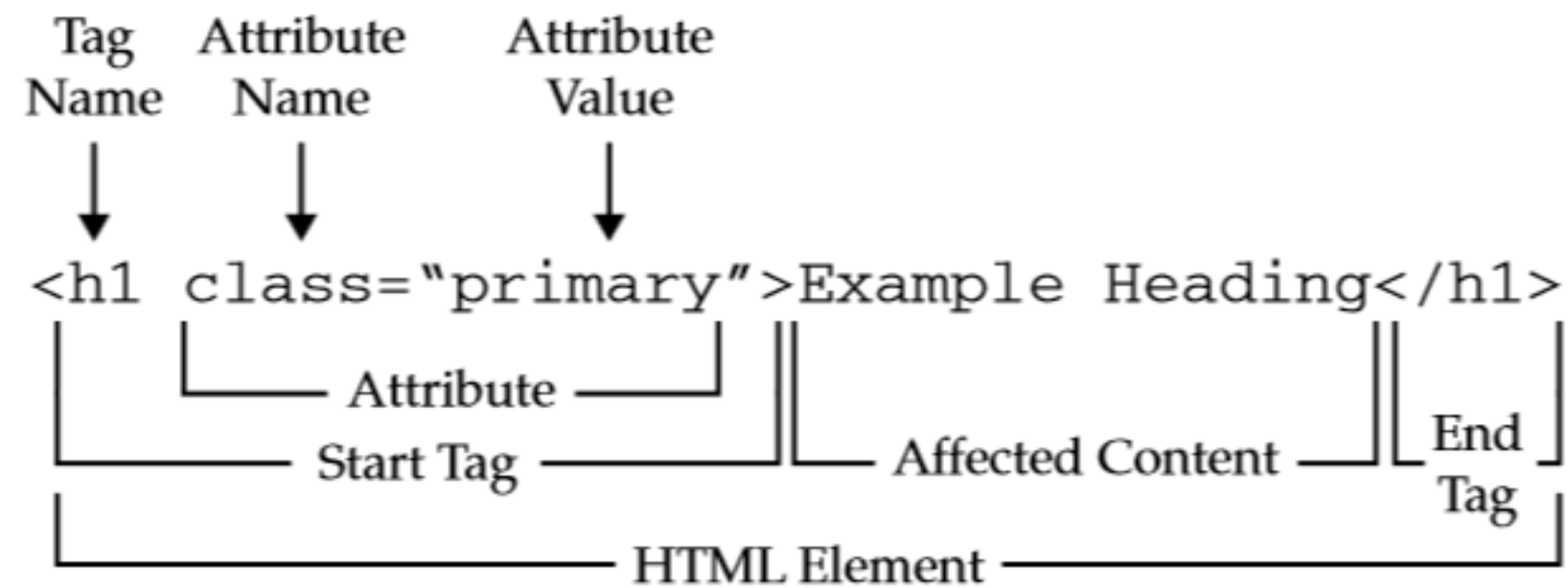
https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_responsive.asp

Basic HTML

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>Website Title</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <h1>Hello Geeks</h1>  
    <h2>HTML Basic Structure</h2>  
    <p>Paragraph Tag</p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

Basic HTML

A graphical overview of the HTML markup syntax shown so far is presented here:



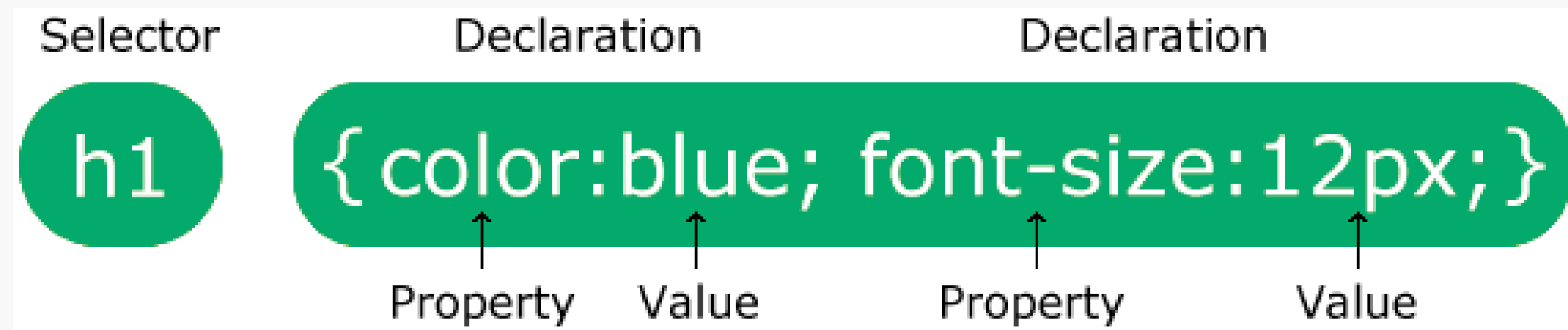
<https://tutorial.techaltum.com/htmlTags.html>

HTML Basic Element

- *Form*
- *Input*
- *Label*
- *Textarea*
- *Select*
- *Button*
- *Div*
- *Link*
- *Image*

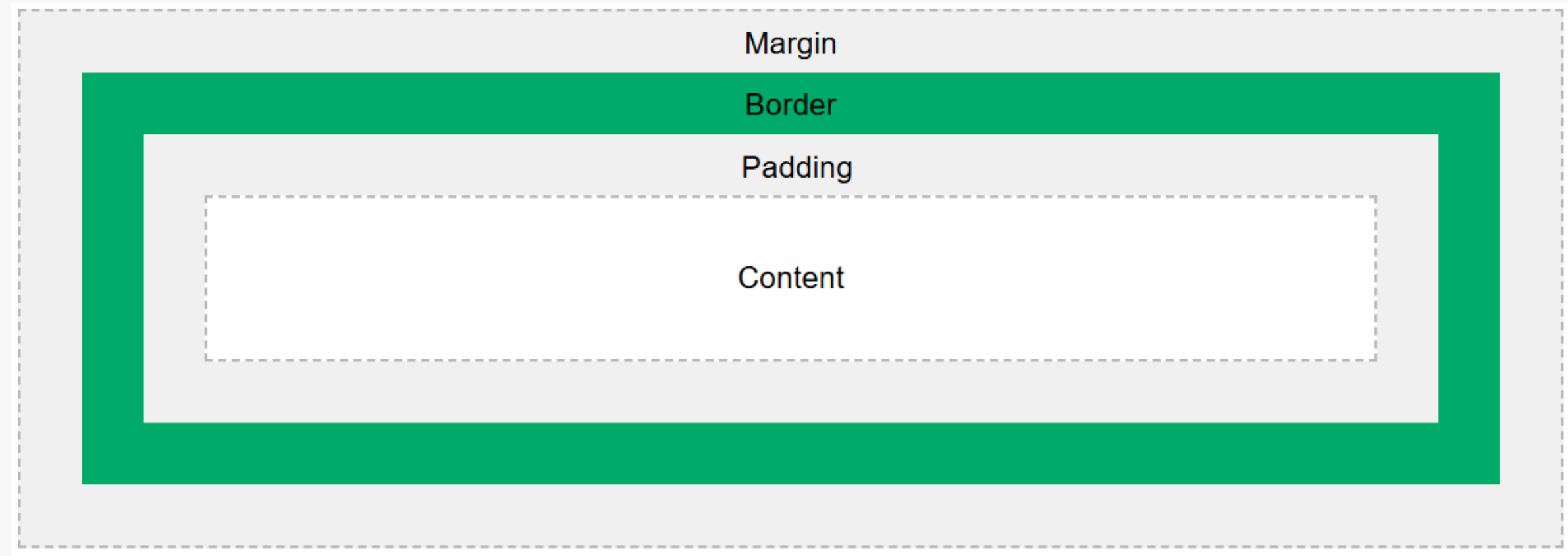
CSS Basic

- *Add CSS*
 - *External*
 - *Internal*
 - *Inline*
- *Selector*
 - *id*
 - *class*
 - *element*
 - *universal*



CSS Basic

- *Styles*
 - *Padding*
 - *Border*
 - *Margin*
 - *Color*
 - *Width*
 - *Height*
 - *!important*
 - *Background*



CSS vs. SCSS vs. SASS

- CSS
 - *Standard style language for web pages.*
 - *Used to style HTML elements.*
 - *Syntax is straightforward and widely supported.*
- SCSS
 - *A CSS preprocessor that adds features like variables, nesting, and mixins.*
 - *Original syntax is indented (no curly braces or semicolons).*
 - *Requires compilation to standard CSS.*
- SASS
 - *A newer syntax of SASS that is fully compatible with CSS.*
 - *Uses curly braces and semicolons like regular CSS.*
 - *More popular than the original SASS syntax.*

Javascript

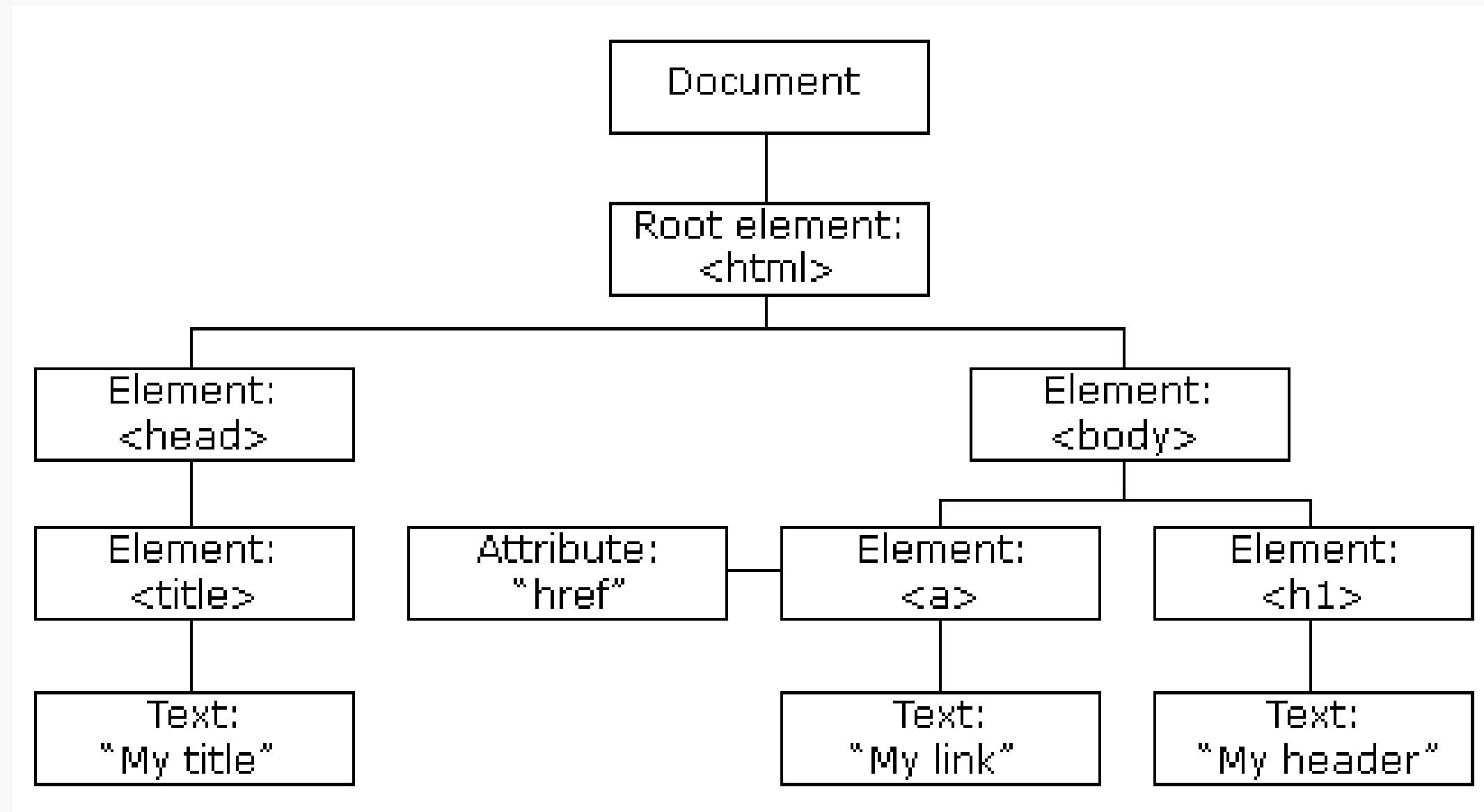
- *Variable*
 - *let, var, const*
- *Assignment, Operators*
- *Function*
 - *function name(p1, p2, p3) { // code }*
- *Object*
 - *const car = {type:"Fiat", model:"500", color:"white"};*
- *Events*
 - *<element event='some JavaScript'>*
 - *onchange, onclick, onmouseover*
- *Control Statement*
 - *If, If-Else, for, while*

Javascript

- DOM (Document Object Model)

When a web page is loaded, the browser creates a Document Object Model of the page.

The HTML DOM model is constructed as a tree of Objects:



References

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/>

<https://www.w3schools.com/>