



# *o2 Basic Frontend (HTML, CSS, JS)*

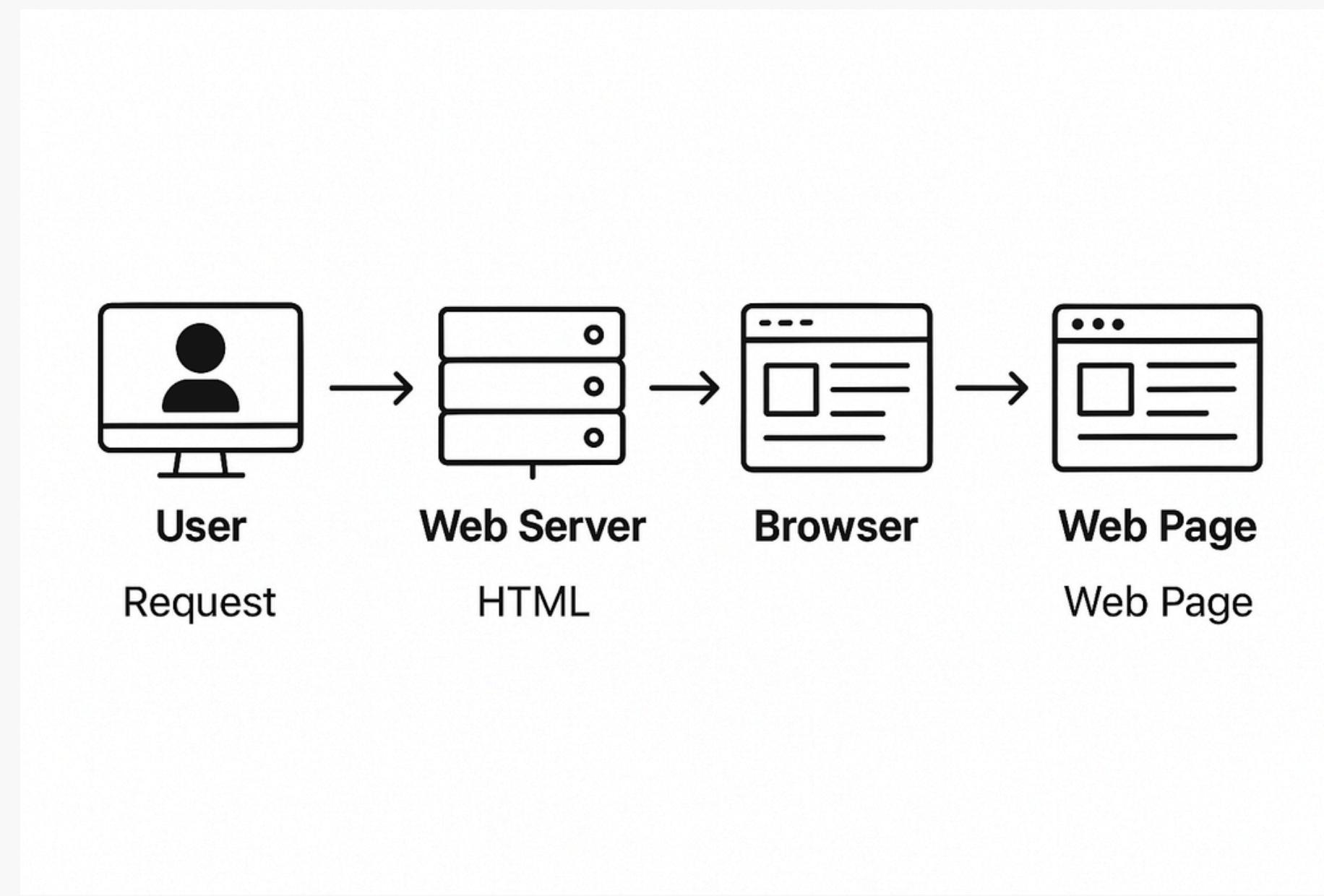
Prepared by Surajai Chamroensat



# 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



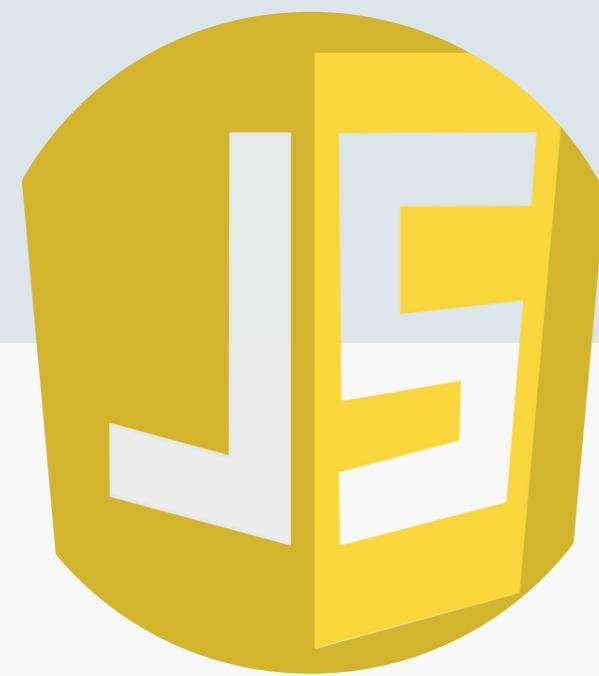
# *What will we learn*



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](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_intro.asp)



# 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>



# Javascript

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

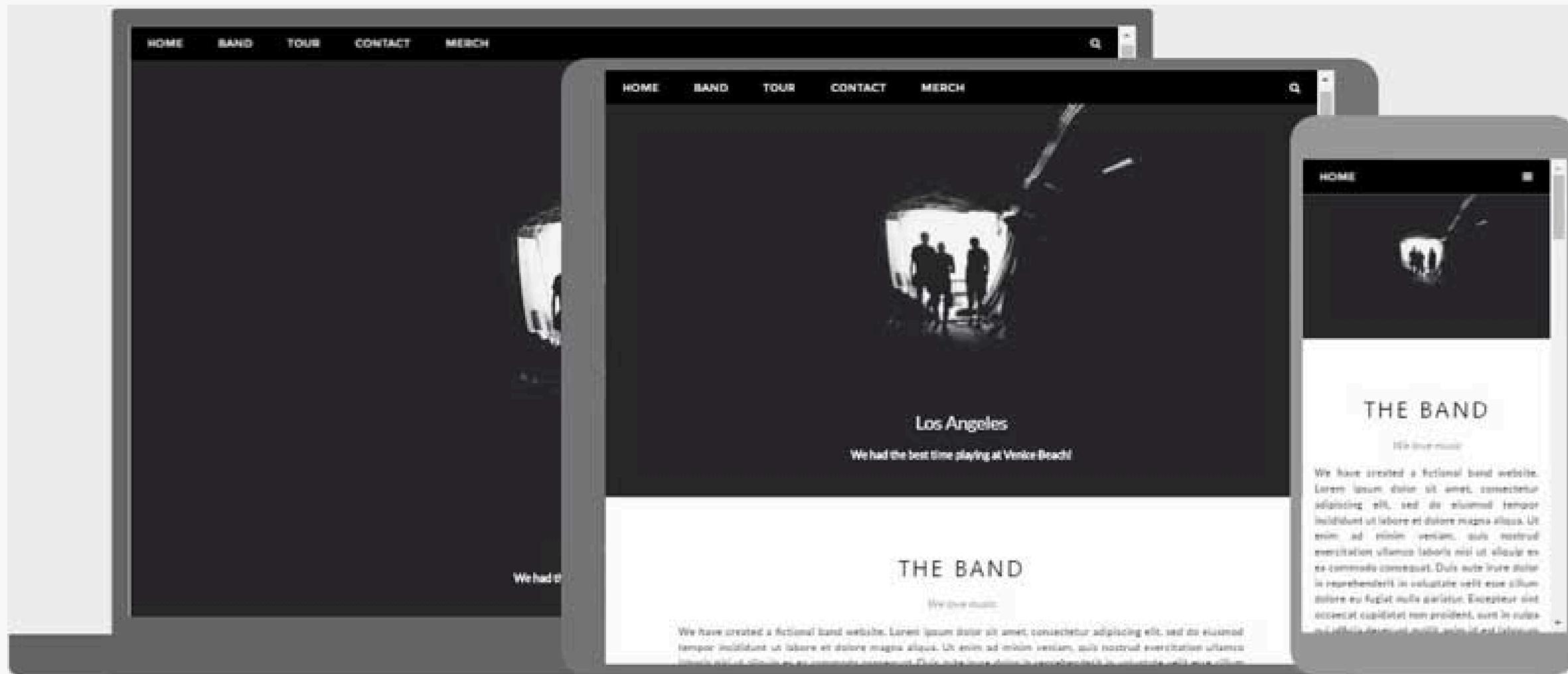


# *CSS Framework*



# *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](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_responsive.asp)

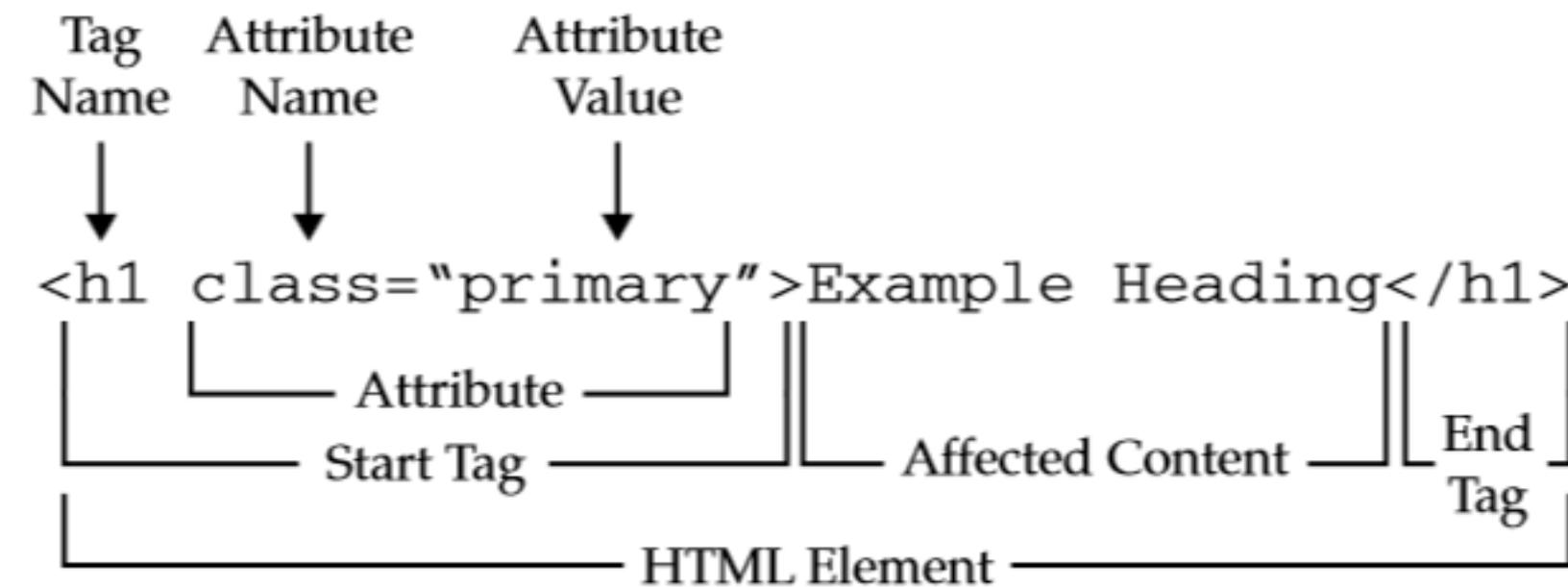
# *Basic HTML*

```
<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:



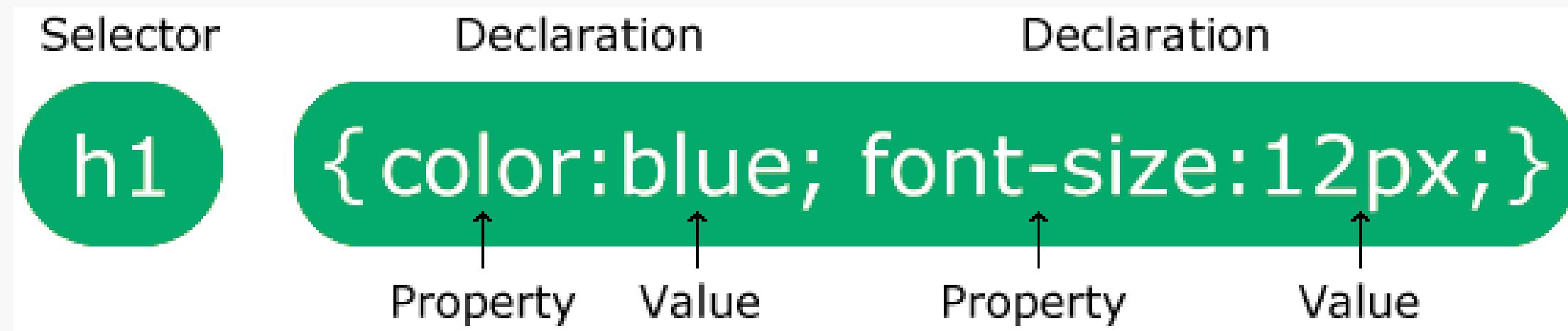
<https://tutorial.techaltum.com/htmlTags.html>

# *HTML Basic Element*

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

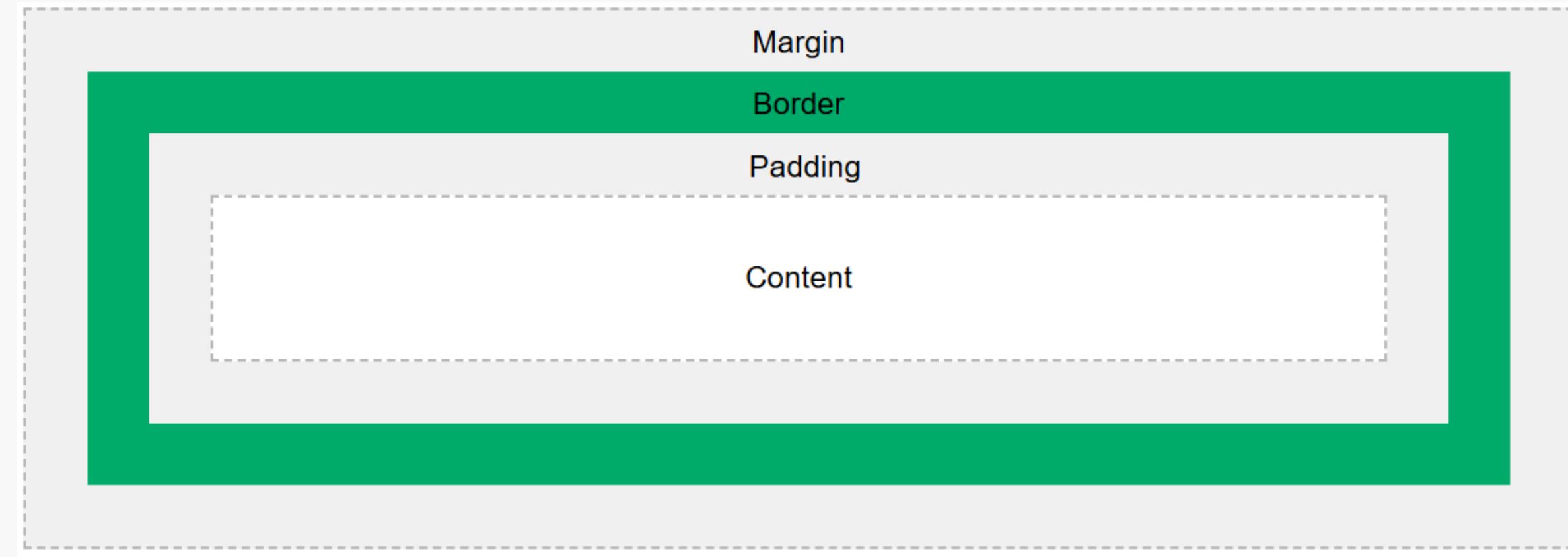
# CSS Basic

- 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.

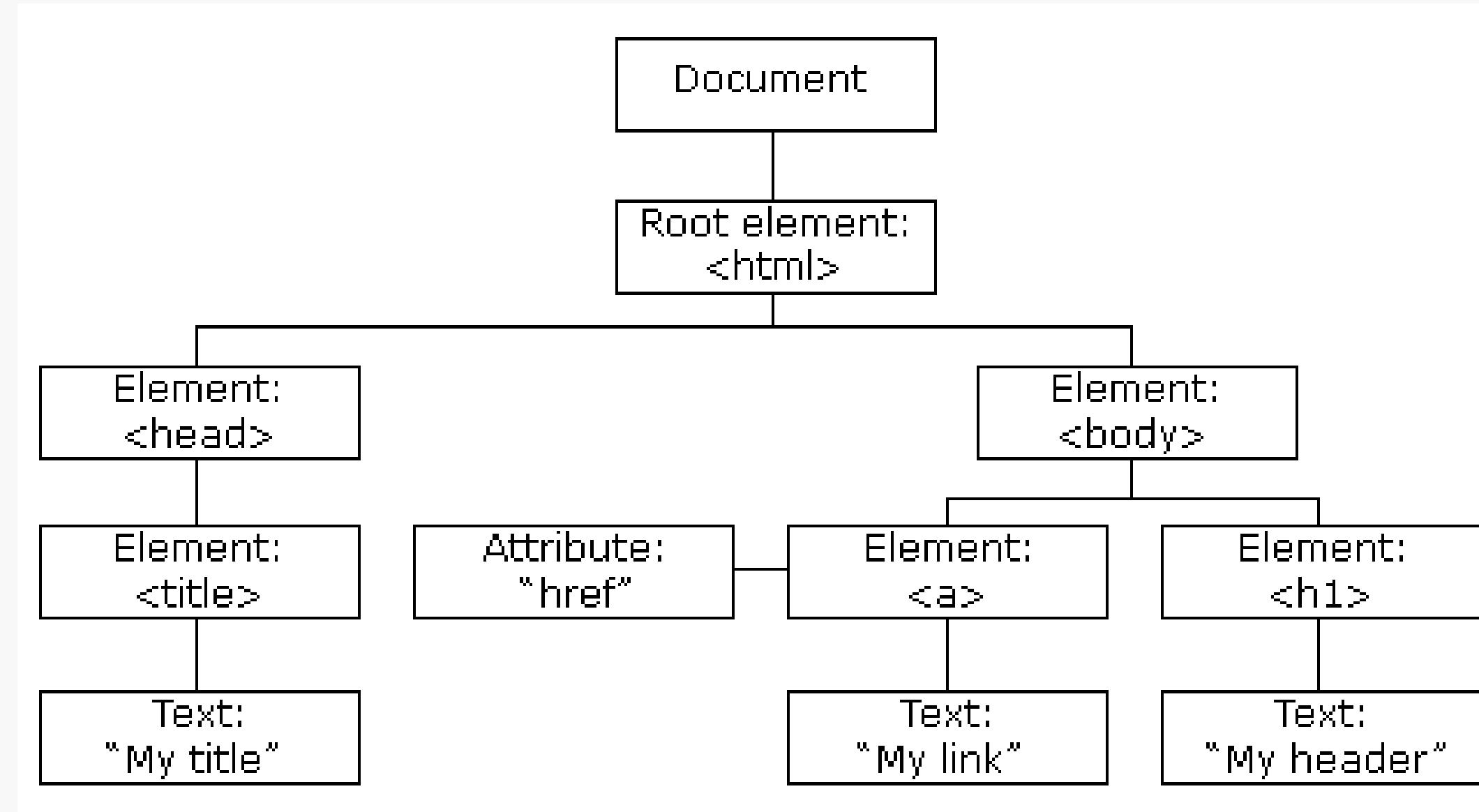
# *Javascript*

- *Variable*
  - *let, var, const*
- *Assignment, Operators*
- *Function*
  - *function name(p<sub>1</sub>, p<sub>2</sub>, p<sub>3</sub>) { // 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/>