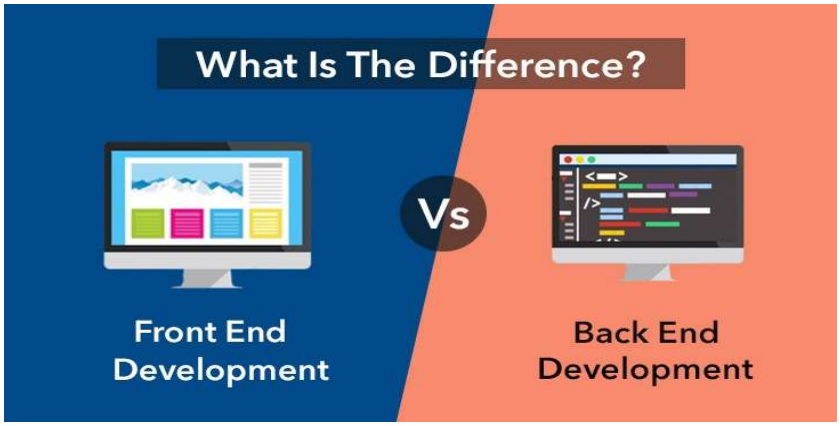
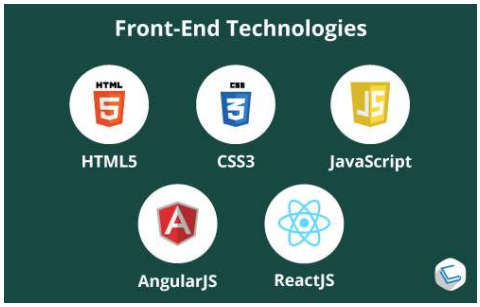
ENG/RASHA FAWZY

Front End Vs Back End

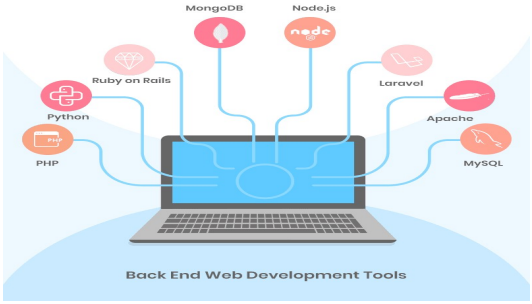


Front End Vs Back End

Front End developer



Back End Developer



Full stack developer

How do websites work!!

1-Website

- A website is typically a collection of web pages.
- A website can be made up of a single page or it could have thousands of pages.
- Each web page is written in codes and these codes describe the layout, format and content on the page. The most common coding language used to create web pages is **HTML**.

2-Domain name

- A domain name is the address that you type into your web browser address bar to get to a website.
- An example of a domain name is www.Hashtagcourses.com
- A domain name is unique to a website.

3-Web Server

- A **web server** is the computer that receives the request for a web page sent by your browser.
- You could create the most stunning website but unless it's uploaded to a web server, it is not accessible or viewable on the Internet.

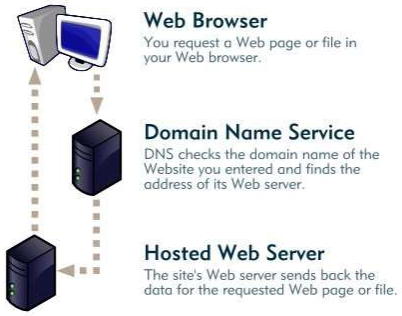
How it all comes together

- Each website will have a website address, or a domain name, and each domain name is tied to the IP address of the web server it resides on. IP addresses are managed and tracked via the Domain Name Server (or DNS for short).
- DNS works very similarly to the *Contacts* app on your mobile phone

How it all comes together

- When you type in a domain name in your web browser, your web browser is actually conducting a series of inquiries that include:

1. looking up the IP address of the domain name,
2. locating the web server that hosts the web pages of the domain name,
3. submitting a request to that server for a copy of the web page(s),
4. receiving the web page(s) from the server and finally translating the codes on the web page to present the information on your screen.



DESIGN

IS NOT JUST WHAT IT

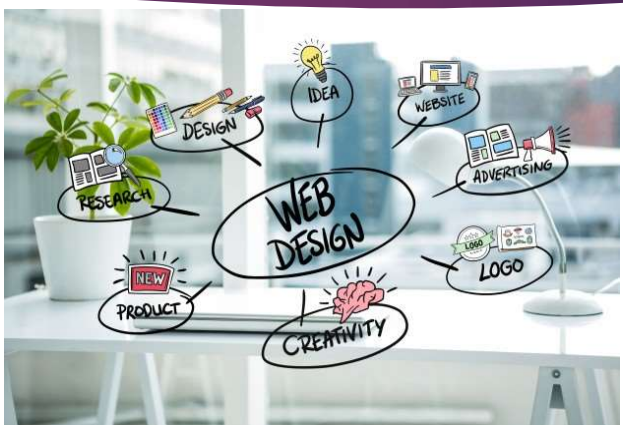
looks like + feels like

DESIGN IS HOW IT

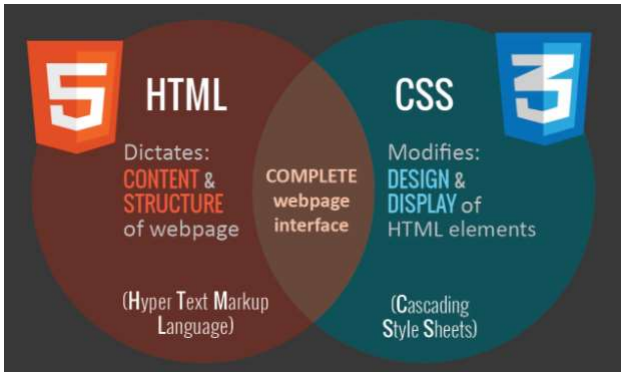
WORKS.

STEVE JOBS

Web design factors



What are HTML & CSS?



- HTML allows you to build the structure of your website.
- CSS makes that structure come to life..

"Let's go!!
Create your first HTML File"

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.

Let's get started !!

- WE need :
- Web Browser , Text editor
- Text editor :

ATOM	Visual studio code	MS Notepad
https://atom.io	https://code.visualstudio.com/	MS OS.

- **Note1 :** you can use https://codepen.io/ to online test your code but keep in mind it doesn't allow uploading any files.
- **Note2:** Don't try to write your code in a **word processor** (like *Microsoft Word*, *Pages*, *Google Docs*, or *TextEdit*). These applications can add extra hidden formatting data to the text. Although the code may *look* fine, this additional hidden data can cause errors that prevent the code from working!

Basic HTML Document

- Example:

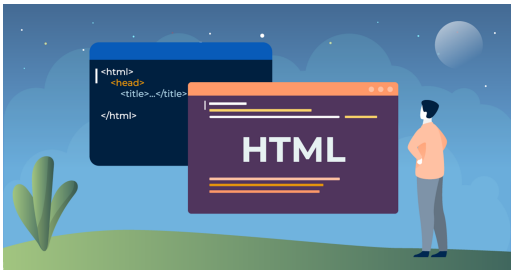
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>This is document title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>Document content goes here.....</p>
</body>
</html>
```

- **HTML Tags:**
- HTML use the tag concept,These tags are enclosed within angle braces <Tag Name>.
- Except few tags, most of the tags have their corresponding closing tags. For example,
- <html> has its closing tag </html>

and <body> tag has its closing tag </body>

Your code Let's goooo!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Our first page</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Hashtagcourse</h1>
  <P> my first Code</p>
 </body>
</html>
```



Example Explained

- <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
- <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
- <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page.
- <meta charset="utf-8"> tells the browser to use the **utf-8** character encoding when translating machine code into human-readable text and the **utf-8** covers almost all of the characters and symbols in the world!
- <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
- <h1> element defines a large heading (heading Level1)
- <p> element defines a paragraph

Follow the steps below to create your first web page

1. Open your Text Editor (Atom for example).
2. Write the HTML Code.
3. Save the HTML page and name it for example (index.html).
4. Open the saved HTML file in your favorite browser.