

العطاء الرقمي  
Attaa Digital



# Introduction to web development





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



# Web languages



Najia AL-harbi



@NajiaAI



# History of Web Languages

HTML

1992

1991

CSS

1996

1996

js

1995

1995

php

1995

1995

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is a markup language used to create and design web pages and websites, and this language is considered one of the oldest and most widely used languages in web page design. HTML Structure of a web page Gives the Internet browser a description of how it displays its contents Techniques such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or file system and display them, and the function of HTML is to describe the structure of pages web structural

# 1/ HTML



Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a formatting language for page layout and design and web design, which is specifically designed to separate formatting (colors - fonts - buttons...) from the content of a written document (in HTML, for example.) This applies to colors, fonts, and backgrounds that Pages are used, with complete flexibility to get started.

This technology is concerned with the rapid appearance of website pages of colors, images and images. The best way is to offer to write the CSS code in a separate file.

# 2/CSS

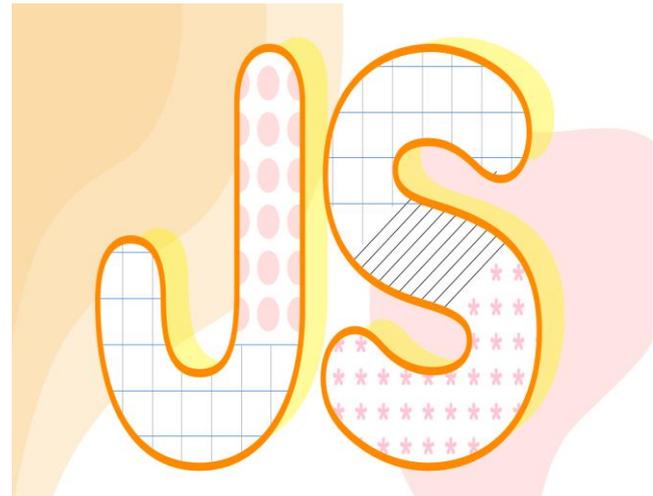


JavaScript or JS for short is a high-level programming language that is primarily used in web browsers to create more interactive pages.

JavaScript language was intended for amateur and non-professional programmers, but increased interest in it and attracted the interest of professional programmers

JavaScript is used to create interactive web pages and to provide web applications including games; It is used by the majority of websites, and is supported by almost all browsers without the need for third-party add-ons.

# 3/ JS



# 4/PHP

PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor, 'Personal Home Page Tools') was a group of applications written using Perl Rasmus called Personal Home Page Tools ("Hypertext Preprocessor") a scripting language primarily designed to be used for developing and programming web applications. It can be used to produce stand-alone programs and not only related to the web



# outline:

- What is HTML
- Why Use HTML
- File Structured
- Tag in HTML
- HTML syntax
- Header Tag
- HTML Lists
- Image tag
- Anker tag
- Table

**HTML**

**used to Build the page structure**

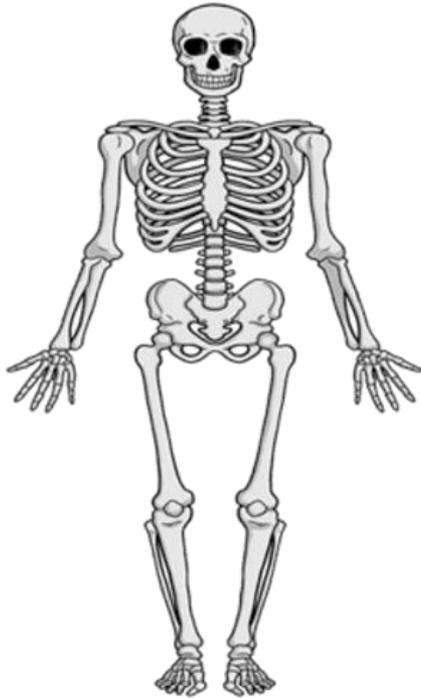
**CSS**

**used to format the layout of Web pages.**

**JS**

**Used To make web page interactive with users**

**HTML**



**STRUCTURE**

**HTML + CSS**



**PRESENTATION**

**Vs.**

# What is HTML?

- HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language**
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content

## File Structured :

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines this doc to be HTML5
- The `<html>` element is the root element of HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about a doc
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for a doc
- The `<body>` element contains the visible page content

## HTML syntax

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

# Tag :

tag	Describe
<code>&lt;p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code>	HTML paragraphs
<code>&lt;h1&gt;&lt;/h1&gt;</code> h1-h6	HTML headings are defined with the <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> to <code>&lt;h6&gt;</code> tags. <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> defines the most important heading. <code>&lt;h6&gt;</code> defines the least important heading
<code>&lt;br/&gt;</code>	new line
<code>&lt;hr/&gt;</code>	Add a horizontal line between text
<code>&lt;i&gt;&lt;/i&gt;</code> <code>&lt;em&gt;&lt;/em&gt;</code>	italic
<code>&lt;mark&gt;</code> <code>&lt;/mark&gt;</code>	marked/highlighted text

Con :

tag	Describe
<code>&lt;!-- Comment-- &gt;</code>	Comment
<code>&lt;button&gt;&lt;/button&gt;</code>	Defined buttons
<code>&lt;ul&gt;&lt;/ul&gt;</code>	unordered/bullet list
<code>&lt;ol&gt;&lt;/ol&gt;</code>	(ordered/numbered list) tag
<code>&lt;li&gt;&lt;/li&gt;</code>	tags (list items)
<code>&lt;u&gt;&lt;/u&gt;</code>	Under line

# Header Tag

## Definition and Usage

The `<header>` element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.

**A `<header>` element typically contains:**

- one or more heading elements (`<h1>` - `<h6>`)
- logo or icon
- authorship information

EX :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<header>
  <h1>A heading here</h1>
  <p>Posted by John Doe</p>
  <p>Some additional information here</p>
</header>
  <p>Lorem Ipsum dolor set amet....</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# HTML Lists

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists

An unordered HTML list:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item

An ordered HTML list:

- 1.First item
- 2.Second item
- 3.Third item
- 4.Fourth item

## EX Unordered HTML List :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>An unordered HTML list</h2>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li>Coffee</li>
```

```
  <li>Tea</li>
```

```
  <li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## EX Ordered HTML List:

An ordered list starts with the `<ol>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>An ordered HTML list</h2>

<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

# HTML List Tags

Tag	Description
<u>&lt;ul&gt;</u>	Defines an unordered list
<u>&lt;ol&gt;</u>	Defines an ordered list
<u>&lt;li&gt;</u>	Defines a list item

## Anker tag

```
<a href="">.....</a>
```

To link between pages or websites

```
<a href="http://www.google.com"> Google</a>
```

## HTML Links - Syntax

The `<link>` element defines the relationships between the current document and an external resource (an external resource); One of the uses of this tag includes defining a relationship between pages to navigate between them, but it is more than uses of this particular element is the inclusion of style pages.

The HTML `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

```
<a href="url">Link text</a>
```

The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the `href` attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The *link text* is the part that will be visible to the reader. Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

EX:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>HTML Links</h1>
```

```
<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools.com!</a></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## Image tag

---

<code>&lt;img&gt;</code>	Import image
<code>Src="url"</code>	Path of the image
<code>alt = "text"</code>	Alternative text
<code>width</code>	Image width
<code>Height</code>	Image height



```

```

# Table

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muteb</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

<b>&lt;table&gt;</b>	<b>Create Table</b>
<b>&lt;th&gt;</b>	<b>To specifies header Cell</b>
<b>&lt;tr&gt;</b>	<b>To specifies rows Cell</b>
<b>&lt;td&gt;</b>	<b>To write data into cell</b>



# Introduction to JS

## outline:

- what is js ?
- JavaScript Syntax
- where to use ?
- what it do ?

# JavaScript Syntax

JavaScript syntax is the set of rules, how JavaScript programs are constructed:

```
var x, y, z;           // How to declare variables
x = 5; y = 6;         // How to assign values
z = x + y;            // How to compute values
```

# JavaScript Where To

## The `<script>` Tag

In HTML, JavaScript code is inserted between `<script>` and `</script>` tags.

EX:

```
<script>  
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "My First JavaScript";  
</script>
```

# How to run js code?

`Consol.log()`

`Consol.error()`

`Consol.clear()`

## Prompt and alert:

**Prompt():** To read input from user

Alert()

## comment

// single line comment

/\* Multiple lines comment  
Multiple lines comment \*/

## Data Type :

**Undefined:** A variable that has not been assigned a value is *undefined*.

**Object:** It is the most important data-type and forms the building blocks for modern JavaScript. We will learn about these data types in details in further articles.

**Array:** group of similar values.

**Numbers:** 5, 6.5, 7 etc.

**String:** "Hello World" etc.

**Boolean:** Represent a logical entity and can have two values: true or false.

**Null:** This type has only one value : *null*.

# Arithmetic Operators

OPerator	Description
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
**	Exponentiation
/	Division
%	Modulus
++ , --	Increment, Decrement

# logical

Operator	
&&	logical and
	logical or
!	logical not

# Condition

```
if (Expression){  
  //Statements  
}
```

EX:

```
if (hour < 18) {  
    greeting = "Good day";  
} else {  
    greeting = "Good evening";  
}
```

# switch

```
switch(expression) {  
  case x:  
    // code block  
    break;  
  case y:  
    // code block  
    break;  
  default:  
    // code block  
}
```

EX:

```
switch (new Date().getDay()) {  
  case 0:  
    day = "Sunday";  
    break;  
  case 1:  
    day = "Monday";  
    break;  
  case 2:  
    day = "Tuesday";  
    break;  
  case 3:  
    day = "Wednesday";  
    break;  
  case 4:  
    day = "Thursday";  
    break;  
  case 5:  
    day = "Friday";  
    break;  
  case 6:  
    day = "Saturday";  
}
```

# Var , let , const

- variable hosting
- Var: you can use variable out of his scope (function scope)
- Let: you just can use variable within his scope(Block scope)
- Const: the value does not change if you change it will be error  
Hint: you should assign value for const.

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