

A person is seen from behind, sitting at a desk in a dark room. Several computer monitors are visible, displaying code or data. The scene is dimly lit, with the primary light source being the screens, which cast a greenish glow. The person's hair is dark and slightly messy. The overall atmosphere is one of focused, late-night work.

Web Development

Full Stack Developer = Front End Development + Back End Development

Importance?

- No Brand Without a website. Is there any?
- High Demand in IT
- Game Development
- Express Yourself

Contribution of MNNITians?

- College TPO (Training and Placement Office)
- Dean Academics
- Dean Student Welfare
- College Events -> Avishkar, Culrav, Hack36, Renaissance, etc...
- College Competitions
- Hackathons
- Start-Ups

How To Get Started?

- Learn Front End
- FrontEnd – HTML, CSS, Javascript
- BackEnd – NodeJS, Django, Spring
- [A Roadmap To Web Development: | MNNIT Computer Coding Club \(cc-mnnit.github.io\)](https://mnnit.github.io)

```
--ams-region-start 412-->  
div class="user-helper-footer" <!-->  
<div class="container">  
> <div class="col-sm-3" col="4" id="col">  
"col-sm-3" col="4" id="col">
```

HTML

Hyper Text Mark-up Language - The language for building web pages

```
36 <div class="col-sm-3" col="4" id="col">  
</div>  
"tips">Register
```

What is 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.

Creating The First Web Page



My First Web Page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

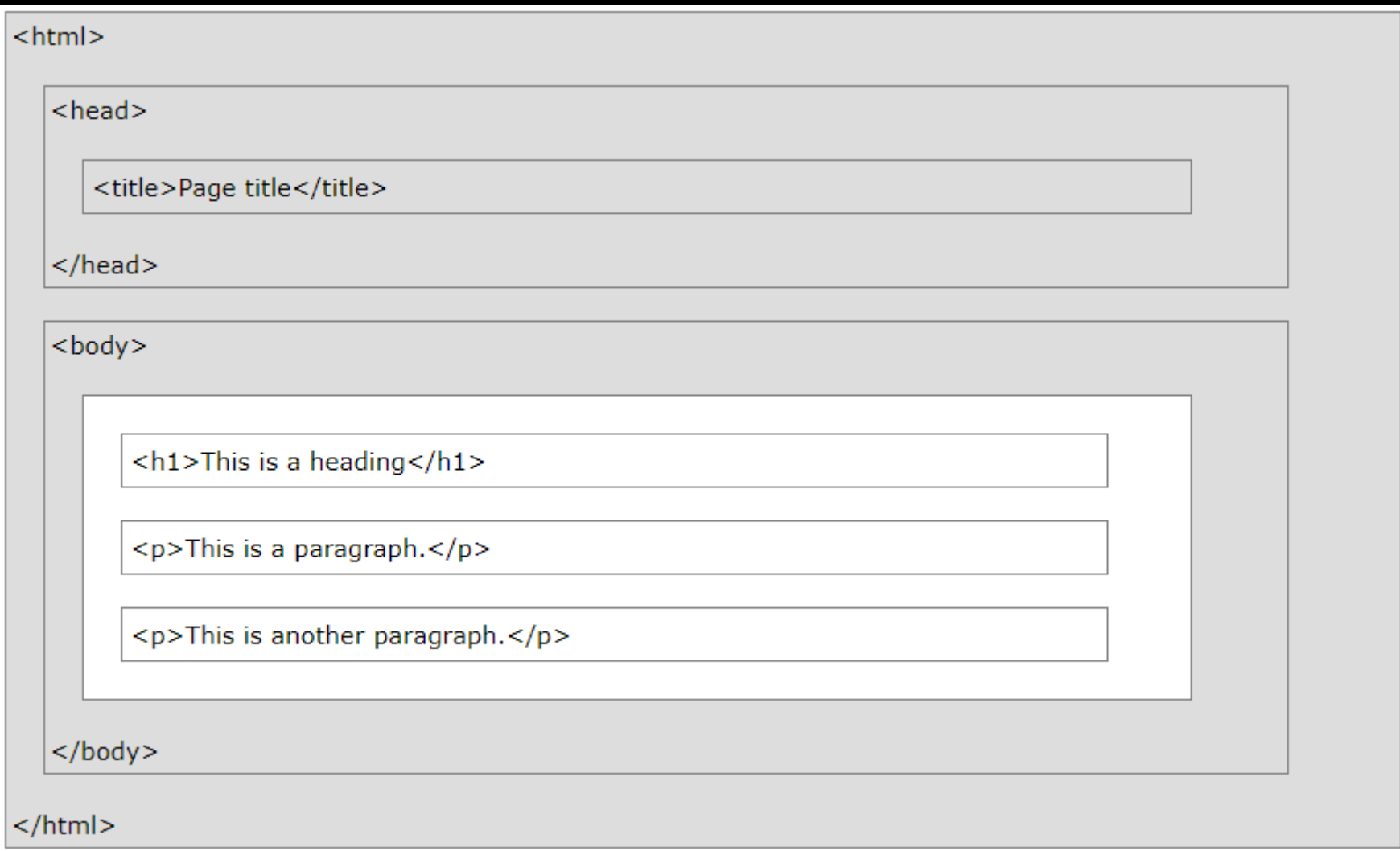
<h1>Hello World!! - My Frist Web Page </h1>

</body>

</html>
```

```
index.html > html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8      <title>Document</title>
9  </head>
10
11 <body>
12     <h1>Hello World!! - My Frist Web Page </h1>
13 </body>
14
15 </html>
```


Structure of Web Page



Explanation

- `<!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
- `<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
- `<p>` element defines a paragraph

Tags Available

- Heading
 - `<h1>This is heading 1</h1>`
 - `<h2>This is heading 2</h2>`
 - `<h3>This is heading 3</h3>`
- Paragraph
 - `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`
- Links
 - `This is a link`
- Images
 - ``
- HTML is Not Case Sensitive:
 - `<P>` is same as `<p>`, `<Head>` is same as `<head>`, lower case is recommended

```

```

- **Absolute URL** - Links to an external image that is hosted on another website. Example: `src="https://www.mywesbite.com/images/MyImage.jpg"`.
- **Relative URL** - Links to an image that is hosted within the website. Here, the URL does not include the domain name. If the URL begins without a slash, it will be relative to the current page. Example: `src="MyImage.jpg"`. If the URL begins with a slash, it will be relative to the domain. Example: `src="/images/ MyImage.jpg"`.

- <!DOCTYPE html>
- <html lang="en">
- <head>
- <meta charset="UTF-8">
- <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
- <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
- <title>Relative and Absolute URL</title>
- </head>
- <body>
-
-
-
- <!-- comment -->
- </body>
- </html>

```

ShowImage.html > html > body
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5    <meta charset="UTF-8">
6    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8    <title>Relative and Absolute URL</title>
9  </head>
10
11 <body>
12   
13   
14   
15   <!-- comment -->
16 </body>
17
18 </html>

```

External Resource to learn

There are several Tags available in HTML So Please learn or go through the Link:
[HTML Reference \(w3schools.com\)](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_reference.asp)

Lets Build Something!

Simple Form

HTML Form

- Form Requires:
- Label <label> to tell what input to be given
- Input <input> your keyboard input
- Input is of several kind: Password, Email, Number, Button

```
<form action="/action_page.php" method="get">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```




CSS

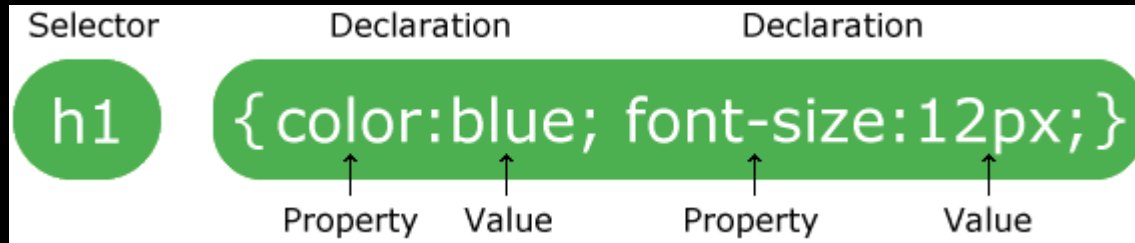
Cascading Style Sheet- The makeup for your web page



CSS

- **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media**
- **CSS saves a lot of work.** It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in **CSS files**

- Format of CSS

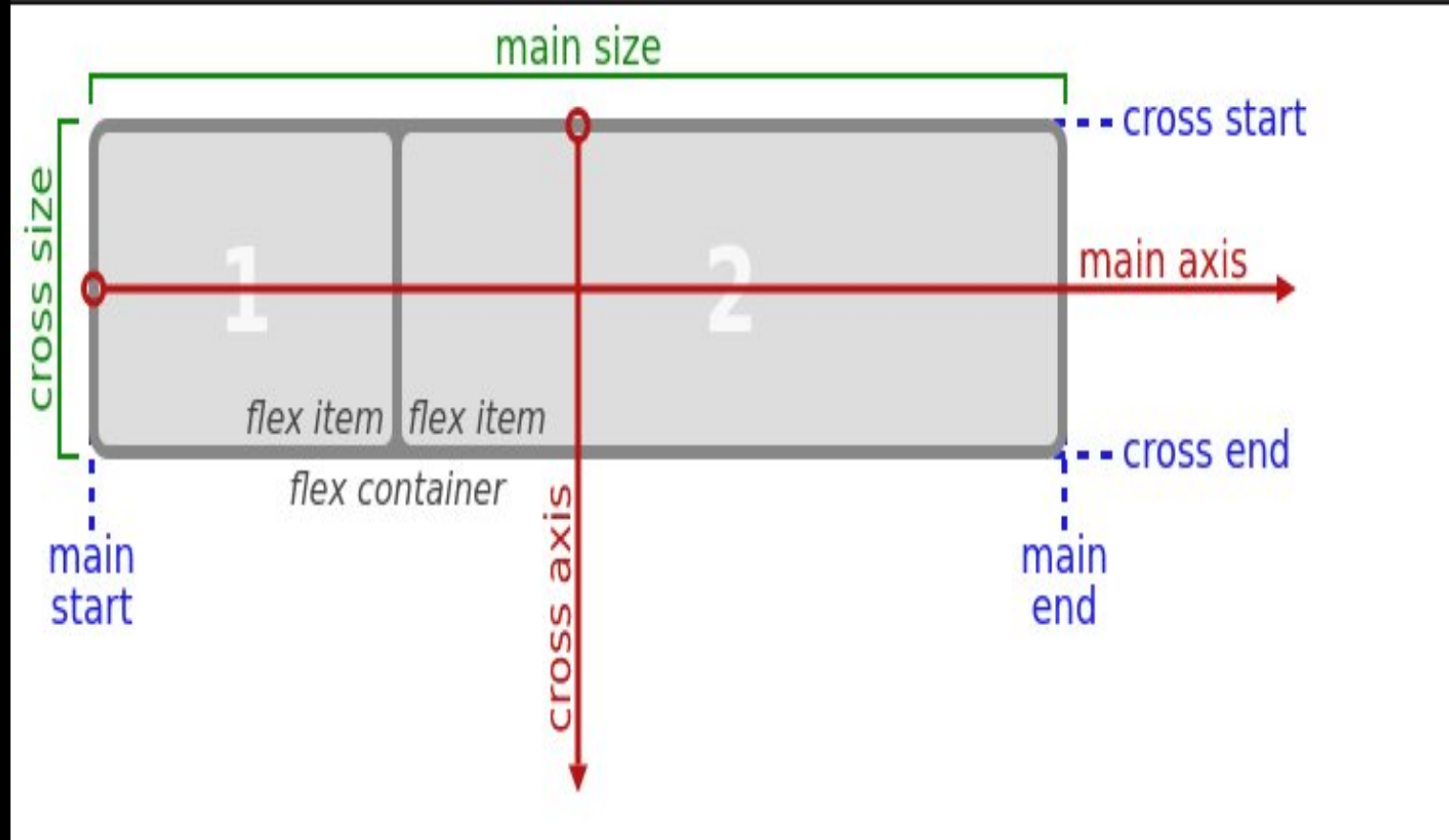


Implementation

Flexbox

The flex container properties are:

- [flex-direction](#)
- [flex-wrap](#)
- [flex-flow](#)
- [justify-content](#)
- [align-items](#)
- [align-content](#)



CSS

Learn from [CSS Tutorial \(w3schools.com\)](https://www.w3schools.com/css/)

Topic For Next Class -
JavaScript