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Free template html css javascript

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a basic tool for designing web pages that equip themselves with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets). So everyone who wants to join the world of web design should learn this tool, but even if you want to be a web back-end developer it would be nice to learn this, therefore we will list some good reasons to do it:1. Logic without vision like equations without answersNo matter if you know exactly what you want your application to do, without a visual perspective you are trying to create an airplane with just math. You need buttons (always), wings (like images on web pages), tails (like HTML structures) and of course handsome (at least if you want to sell them to make money ;)). 2. Sometimes you just have to create HTML or CSS instead of creating back-end functionsWhy the time to create more classes or functions, when sometimes you just need an easy visualization thing. Save time coding important things and life will be better.3. Internet written in HTML and CSSIf you want to know the secrets of pages and understand the basis of most of them, feel free to learn HTML and CSS. The back-end is always subject to change, but visualizations will never be if you do it right. Who knows, maybe the adage is wrong and important things beyond4. Include content from other websitesI mean, any company that works with internet services speaks in HTML and CSS, at least in sight, so if you want to communicate and harness the power of the real internet you better speak the same language.5. Everything is evolvingAll are growing very fast, so if you want to stay up to date, you better hurry up and learn the basics before technology leaves you in the past. I hope you enjoyed the reading. Best RegardsJoin Hacker Noon Create your free account to unlock your custom reading experience. Class Central is supported by students. When you buy through a link on our site, we may earn affiliate commissions. Johns Hopkins University via Coursera 31.1k Write review Web Development Courses Javascript Courses Do you realize that the only functionality of web applications that interact directly with users is through web pages? Apply badly and, to the user, the server side becomes irrelevant! Today's users expect a lot out of web pages: it must load quickly, expose the desired service, and be convenient to see on all devices: from desktop computers to tablets and phones. In this course, we will learn the basic tools that every web page coder needs to know. We'll start from the bottom up by learning how to implement modern web pages with HTML and CSS. We will then move forward to learn how to our page code is such that its components reorganizing and resizing themselves automatically based on the user's screen size. You will be able to code web pages that will be as useful on your phone as on a desktop computer. No pinch and zoom required! Last but last but but not least, we'll get a thorough introduction to the most numerous, popular, and very powerful web language: Javascript. Using Javascript, you will be able to build a fully functional web application that leverages Ajax to expose server-side functionality and data to end users. Introduction to HTML5 -In this module we will learn the basics of HTML5. We'll start with an instructional video on how to organize your development environment, discuss HTML5 basics such as valid document structure, which elements can be included in other elements and which can't, discuss the meaning and usefulness of HTML5 semantic tags, and discuss important HTML5 tags. Introduction to CSS3 - Many people play around with CSS. In this module, we'll take you from the basics of CSS3 to some pretty advanced concepts like floating rule conflict resolution and CSS. We'll check the 'box model', background properties, etc. We'll finish the module by learning about Responsive Design using our own CSS code as well as starting to introduce Twitter Bootstrap to its important Grid System. Coding Static Restaurant Sites – Ready for real fun? This module is it! We'll check out some basic interacting with clients when managing website projects and then visit real clients at their business premises (Chinese restaurants), help the owner figure out what he wants on the site, and get acquainted with the restaurant in general. We'll spend the rest of the module building a real website for this business from scratch and you'll sit next to me and watch as the site comes together. Introduction to Javascript - What pleasure would a website be if there was no functionality to it? In this module, we will concentrate on learning the basics of Javascript language. Many even experienced developers play around with Javascript without really understanding how the language works. That leads to seeing language as more of a distraction than a powerful tool. That is why we will concentrate not only on how but also on why, so that you are powered by javascript language features, not confused by them. We'll cover almost anything – from common language construction and Javascript types to objects, functions, arrays, closures, and scope isolation. Using Javascript to Build Web Applications -In this module, we'll take all the newly learned Javascript language skills and learn how to use them in the context of a web page. We'll start by learning how to manipulate web page components correctly using the Javascript Document Object Model API. We will then proceed to learn one of the most popular ways to present data to a website – Ajax. We'll learn about the protocols that web languages (HTTP) use, how to set up and handle and Ajax responses, as well as how to process JSON data. We will complete the module by connecting our restaurant website from Module 3 to a service that will allow us to dynamically pull data for restaurant menus from the server without having to reload the entire page. 5.0 ranking, based on 17 Reviews Showing Central Sort Class Central Sort Classes Ranked highest to lowest ranked lowest to highest Start your reviews of HTML, CSS, and Javascript for Web Developers Full-stack Developers, amateur chess, geek languages. I didn't want to do the same long and boring task after someone told me that there was a better and shorter way to do the same. I've done a few projects up to the sun today, so I know something about working with HTML & Old CSS. Write HTML & CSS is a task I categorize as long and tedious, and most web developers will categorize this task the same. There is a remedy for this problem, a preprocessor, it is a tool that makes you avoid repetition and achieve more. How did the preprocessor successfully perform this task? You need to work on different files, these files are read by the preprocessor and converted into the files you want at the end. In this article, I'll show you an example of how to use a .scss file to generate a .css file with a Sass preprocessor for CSS. Also, I will display the same process with the .haml file, this is to generate the .html file and read by haml preprocessor for HTML. Here's an example file called example.scss that shows the syntax used when working with .scss files, this file specifically for Sass CSS preprocessors. Defines $normal_text_medium variable: 1.2rem; $dark_text: #2F2D2C; $geek_green: #8EDE61; $green_border: 3px solid $geek_green; $background_grey: #676C65; $flex-align-items: (sta: flex-start, end: flex-end, cen: center, str: stretch, bass: baseline); Iteration of @each $key mappings, $value in $flex-align-items { .f-a-i-#{$key} { flex-align-items: $value; } } // Nested selector .header { nav { background-color: $background_grey; } } } / Using placeholder class %heading-geek { border-left: $green_border; } // Expanding other classes .header__h1 { @extend %heading-geek; color: $dark_text; } // Pseudoclasses and media queries in one .header__links { color: $dark_text; text-decoration: none; &:hover { color: $geek_green; background-color: $background_grey; } @media (min width: 768px) { font-size: $normal_text_medium; } } Accepting such an exchange means you will be more productive and will adhere to dry principles. When you're done, open your terminal and translate the file. Below is how you will do this with Sass.$ sass example.scss example.cssWhat do you get after doing the next activity? The .html or .css files you're used to! Usually with more lines and characters read by the preprocessor. Here is the output provided preprosesor Sass dari file example.scss.. f-a-i-sta { flex-align-items: flex-start; } .f-a-i-end { flex-align-items: flex-end; } .f-a-i-cen { flex-align-items: center; } .f-a-i-str { flex-align-items: stretch; } .f-a-i-bas { { baseline; } .nav header { background-color: #676C65; } .header__h1 { border-left: 3px solid #8EDE61; } .header__h1 { color: #2F2D2C; } .header__links { color: #2F2D2C; text-decoration: none; } .header__links:hover { color: #8EDE61; background-color: #676C65; } @media (min width: 768px) { .header__links { font-size: 1.2rem; } } The result you want is the same that if you work directly in a .html or .css file, but done in a shorter time, and avoid repetition. I just showed you an example of a CSS preprocessor. Basically, there's no difference if you do this instead with an HTML preprocessor. I'll repeat the same step using Haml's preprocessor. First, the example.haml input file. !!! 5 -# Use attribute %html{:lang => en} %head %meta{:charset => utf-8} %meta{:name => viewport, :content => width=device-width,initial-scale=1} %meta{http-equiv=> X--CompatibleUA, :content => ie=edge} %meta{:name=> author, :content => santiago-rodrig} -# Define content %title Haml example %link{:rel => stylesheet, :href => css/main.css} %body -# Nested elements and add class %header.header %h1.header__h1 top heading %nav %ul.header__ul %li %a.header__links link %li %a.header__links link %li %a.header__links linkSecond, way convert the input file to example.html file you want.$ haml example.haml example.htmlLastly, how the results look. <! DOCTYPE html><html lang='en'><head><meta charset='utf-8'> <meta content='width=device-width,initial-scale=1' name='viewport'> <meta content='ie=edge' http-equiv='X-UA-Compatible'> <meta content='santiago-rodrig' name='author'><title>Contoh Haml</title><link href='css/main.css' rel='stylesheet'></head><body><header class='header'><h1 class='header__h1'>judul atas</h1><nav><ul class='header__ul'>
link
link
link </nav> </header></body></html>Bagaimana menurutmu? You're more productive now! I'm sure you'll never go back to HTML & Old CSS is commonplace (but of course you should already be familiar with both). The main ideas are summarized as follows.1. There are better ways to write .html and .css files.2. Preprocessors do the work, go and find your favorites.3. You can be more productive if you learn how to use effective tools! I will leave a link here of my online profile for sites like Github and LinkedIn. If you want to talk about something related to the field of web development there you contact me. Happy coding! Join Hacker Noon Create your free account to unlock the experience your custom. Experience. Experience.

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