

A LITTLE

WEB DEVELOPMENT

BOOKLET

FOR KIDS

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WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

We do internet browsing everyday, every page you see in an internet browser is delivered as HTML and styled with CSS. Both of these two programming languages are basics for front-end web development.

In this course, you will learn how to write clean, standards-compliant code, and you will learn some graphic designs for the web as well. You will just need a simple tool called Notepad or Text Editor to do the web programming stuff. At the end of this course, you will have created your first website to present to the world.

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CHAPTER 1: BASIC TOOLS

1.1 Understanding of user interface of programming tools

Figure 1 below shown that the user interface that you will get after you opened the Notepad (Windows):

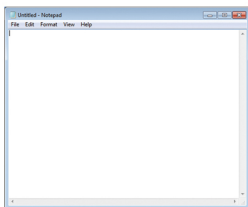


Figure 1 Notepad Interface

The user interface of Raspberry Pi's Text Editor is similar to the Notepad. You can open the Text Editor by clicking Accessories > Text Editor:

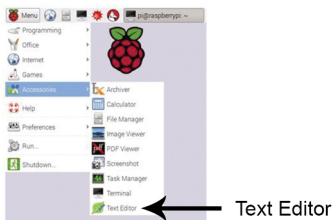


Figure 2 Opening Text Editor in Raspberry Pi

1.2 Adjustment of text size and style

Before doing any programming task, you can feel free to adjust the size or style of text that going to appear inside the document. This is to help you do the programming task in a more comfortable way.

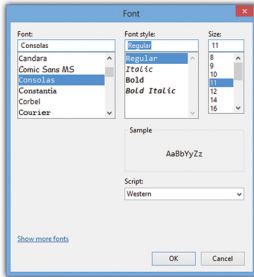


Figure 3 Adjusting the Text Size and Style

1.3 Saving your document

You are encouraged to save your document frequently. To save, just click File > Save (Ctrl + S) Or File > Save As (Ctrl + Shift + S), then type the file name with .html filename extension and select the Save as type as “All Files”, as shown at figure below:



Figure 4 File Name: “filename.html”, Save as type: “All Files”

CHAPTER 2: CREATE A WEBSITE

2.1 Understanding of basic structure of programming for a website

Below are the basic structure of programming for a website:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> ← Put title of webpage inside the Head Tags  
</head>
```

```
<body> ← Put all contents inside the Body Tags  
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

2.2 Website layout drawing

It's a good habit to start developing a website with a sketch of the layout of your webpage:

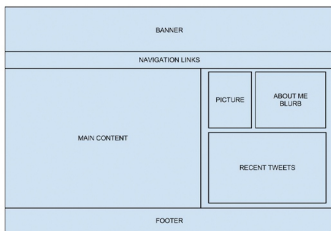


Figure 5 Example of Website Layout Drawing

2.3 Creation of heading & paragraph

Typically, the heading on a webpage is developed as <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5> and <h6>. The smaller the number, the larger the font size on a webpage. Meanwhile, the paragraph is developed as <p>.

Additionally, we can add some attributes into the heading tags and paragraph tags mentioned at above. For examples: we can write the code like this: <h1 align="left"> or <h1 color="red">. The first forced the heading 1(h1) to align to the left side of a webpage, the latter indicated that the heading 1(h1) is in red color.

You should remember to close each tag whenever you finished adding the attributes for the tag.

```
Attribute      Content      Closing Tag
  ↓            ↓            ↓
<h1 align="left"> Heading 1: Welcome </h1>
<p align="left"> Paragraph 1 </p>
<h2 color="red"> Heading 2: Introduction </h2>
<p color="red"> Paragraph 2 </p>
```

2.4 Web banner design

You can always design a web banner and put it on top of the web page, in order to give it a professional look. Feel free to include company logo or any image you want the visitor to see it inside the web banner.



Figure 6 Webpage Sample

2.7 Using stylesheets

Besides HTML, the CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) is another important element you need to learn for the front-end web development.

CSS is commonly used for the presentation of web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts.

For an example of how to create a CSS file:

Step 1: Let's say you want to create a CSS file that control all the paragraph style in every web page you just created, simply open a new document and insert the codes below into it:

```
p {  
  font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 12pt;  
  color: #6B6BD7;  
}
```

Step 2: Save this as a separate document. Your filename should be like this: external.css (Remember to select "save as type: All Files" and include .css in the filename)

Step 3: Next, open all of your webpages and insert the following codes into head section (within <head> and </head>):

```
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
    href="external.css">  
</head>
```

In future, if you want to change the color or font size of the paragraph, you don't need to open all the webpages, but only open the external.css and change it. Once you changed it and saved it, all of your webpages' paragraph style will be changed at once. This is the ultimate convenience of using the CSS file in web development.

CHAPTER 3:

TEST & PUBLISH THE WEBSITE

3.1 Introduction of free web hosting service

After you done of development of the website, you will need a web hosting service in order for you to upload all the necessary html files and CSS file into online server and live it. There are tons of free web hosting service available on internet. In this course, we are going to use 000webhost.com as our main web hosting service provider.

Here's the link to the 000webhost.com:
<https://www.000webhost.com/cpanel-login>



Figure 7 000webhost.com

3.2 Uploading all necessary files

After you registered one free account for yourself, you can start uploading all the necessary files including HTML files, CSS file and images as well. The next section will teach you how to upload these files into the hosting server.



About The Author

Lew had over 10 years of working experiences in Creative Multimedia industry. His area of expertise includes game development, multimedia development, web development, 3D design and graphic design.

Hobbies & Interests

Lew love drawing and coding too. Lew is also love to think out-of-box and always come out with crazy idea when he was planning the game story, concept and user interaction in game project development. He always believed in himself that in the near future, he is able to produce a game that provides unique user interaction experience to the user around the world.