

class-1

- We will learn how to look at a basic design mockup and translate it to HTML and CSS to create a basic web page
- We will develop a CSS Framework, which will help us make websites much faster and easier.
- We will learn about responsive design, which is a principle that help we reach people on any device that they're using to see our website.
- We will be taking on a professional framework.
 - A static website using Twitter's Bootstrap framework.

②

class-2

- How do you translate the visual design into an actual website.
- At first, we should probably build a good conceptual understanding of the way websites work

Html → The structure

CSS → style

Javascript → interactive components

class-3

- We take a look at Wikipedia.
- inner structure of wikipedia.

→ Go Google chrome

↓
right click

↓
Inspect

class-4

- Observing wikipedia page structure:
which of the following are true?

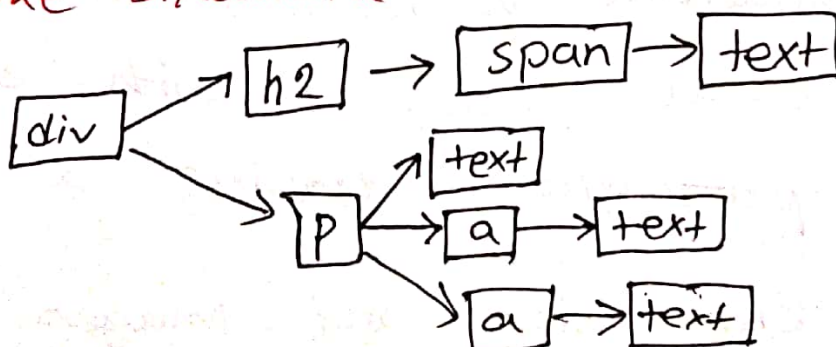
- ☒ all element are visible
- ☒ all element are rectangular
- ☒ you can read the same text as on the page

class 5

Html element:

- opening tag
`<h2>`
- closing tag
`</h2>`

Tree: like structure



class - 6

- I understand page structure. But
- How does the browser know what the structure and how to display it?
- How does it know what images to display?
- How html classifies page content?

It tells the browser which part is text and which is an image and so on.

but we haven't seen how the structure is turned into the actual page, with certain paragraph having a large font size and images positioned

in some way on the page

class-7 & 8

Element and style

browser → right click → inspect

class-9

- Html
- CSS
- DOM

#Html (Hyper Text Markup Language)

- language → syntax + text
- The basic word in the language of HTML is a tag
- the browser turns HTML tags into elements that form tree.

⑥

#DOM (Document object model)

- The browser turn HTML tags into element that form a tree.
- It know how to do that because of the DOM is a standard convention for representing and interacting with element in HTML.
- So the tree we saw in developer tool was really the DOM tree that the browser built from an HTML document
- Each HTML tag create an element in the DOM that the browser uses to display the page.

<tag> starting tag

content

</tag> ending tag

- Each tag has attribute and value

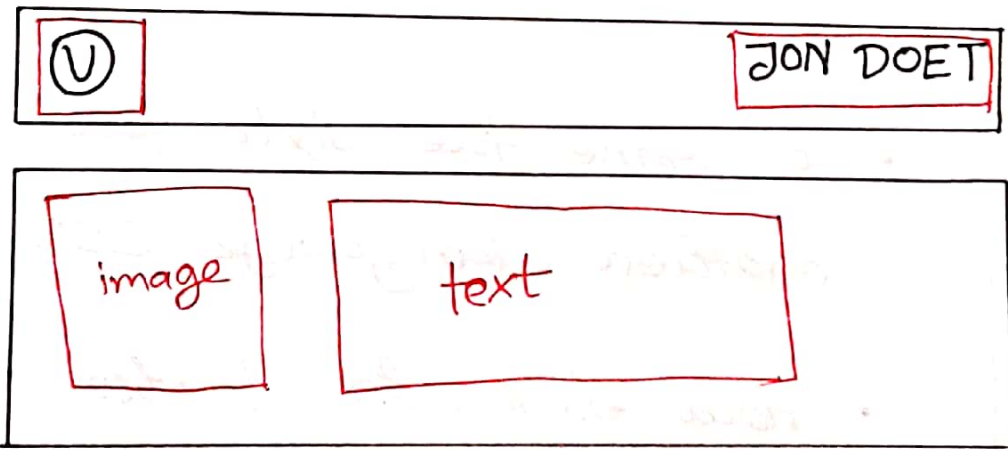
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{<h1} & \text{class = "article"} & \text{>} \\ \text{tag} & \text{attribute} & \text{value} \end{array}$$

CSS

- To define the style, ~~we~~ we use another language CSS.
- How elements looks on the page
 - the size of font
 - the color
 - Background
 - Borders
 - position etc

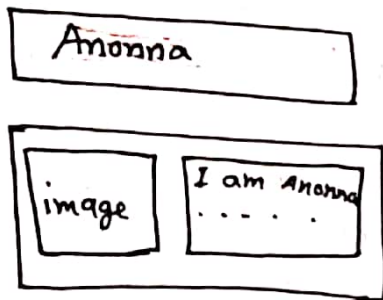
class - 10 & 11 & 12

- Actually thinking of the thing in term of boxes makes your life as a front-end web developer a lot easier.

class - 13 - 15

class - 16

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<div> Anonna </div>

<div>

<div> image </div>

<div> text </div>

</div>

class - 17

• <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<link rel = "stylesheet" type = "text/css"
href = "style.css">

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

class - 20 & 21

font-style

normal
italic
oblique

font-weight

normal
bold
lighter
bolder

class: 22

Heading = h1, h2, h3

class: 25

Flex box layout: Flex box means flexible box and it provide an efficient way to lay out, align, and distribute space among item in a container or div.

display: flex

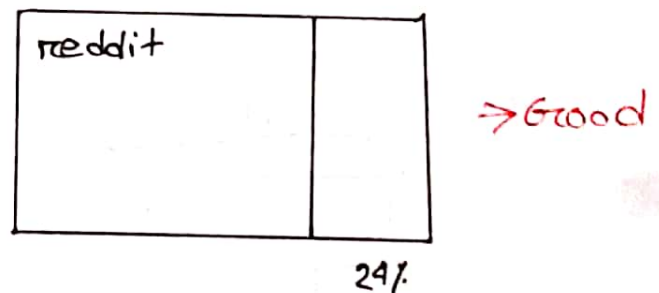
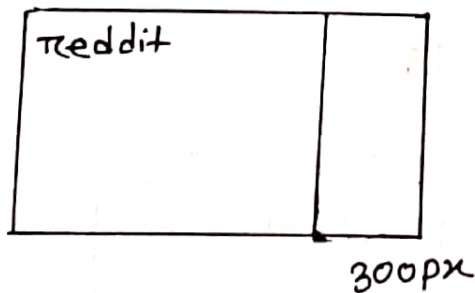
class: 37

Adaptive design: You may need to change your layout a bit further to make it easier use. This is called adaptive design.

Responsiveness: Simply change the size of the page to fit

class: 38

Implementing Responsive Design



columns → ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

rows → ☐
☐
☐

Q: which of the following grid sizes allows for just enough customization?

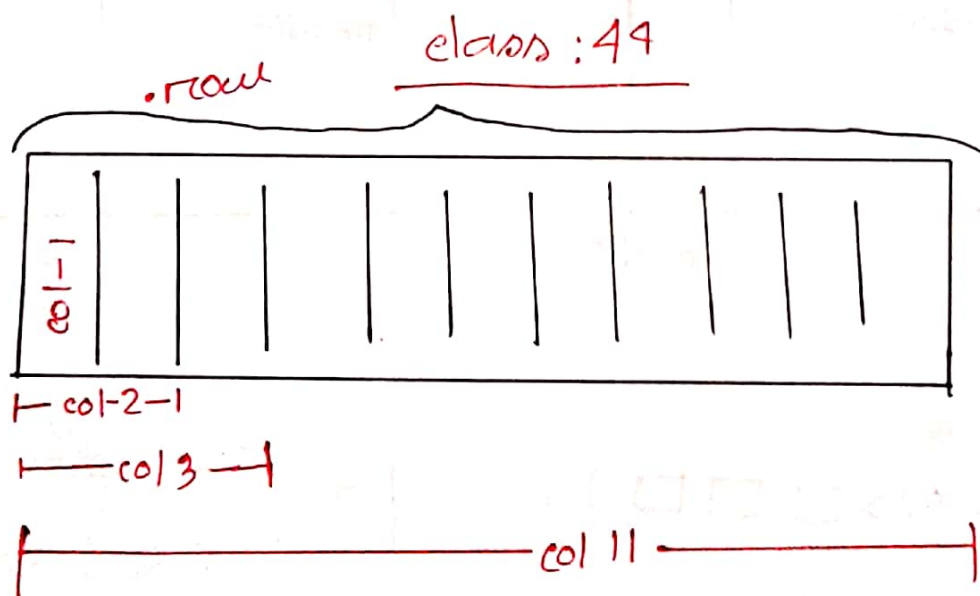
Ans: 12 columns

class: 41

Which css classes should you create?

Ans: .row of 100% page width
↑

- I put the dots here is because when we ^{write} writing css we will need identify that something is a class putting a dot if front of it.



Q. What style should we add to .row's
class to fix the way columns behave?

Ans: display : ~~block~~ flex;

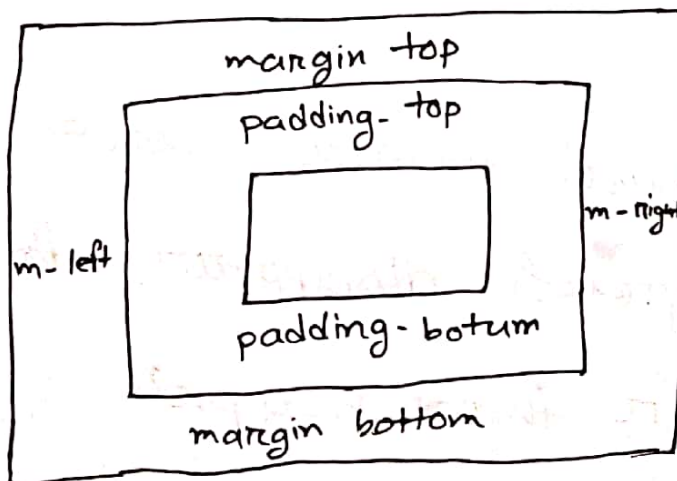
flex-wrap : wrap;

class : 46

negative space: The space that does
not contain anything.

padding : 10 px

margin : 10 px



overflow: auto;

overflow: without use overflow: auto
the text is ~~lets~~ flowing
outside of the classroom
and into the elements
below it.

class: 48

Media Queries: Change CSS properties
depending on device screen
size and color.

Q: Which media queries make
paragraph disappear for screens
smaller than 500px?

(15)

Ans:

@media only screen and (max-width: 500px) {

p {

display: none;

}

}

class: b1

Stack Overflow

class: 56

placeholder: it can change image size

class: 58

Google Fonts

class: 60

