HTML AND CSS

## How the Web works

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## HTML and CSS

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### Meta tag

To make the page responsive use the meta tag name as viewport as mentioned below.

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

### SEO

Search Engine Optimization of a website can be done using :-

1. Text mentioned in title tag.
2. Text mentioned in meta tag of description.
3. Text mentioned in meta tag of keywords

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| <meta name="description" content="This is my website description" />  <meta name="keywords" content="Web development, web design" /> |

**If you don’t want to rank in Search Engine use the below meta tag and content also should be NOINDEX, NOFOLLOW**.

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| <meta name="robots" content="NOINDEX, NOFOLLOW" /> |

### Table

Previously we used to use table for page layout, but now we use css flexbox, grid etc.

Table should use only for table data like list of users, customers etc.

### Block and Inline level Element

**Block-level Elements**

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

**Inline Elements**

An inline element does not start on a new line and it only takes up as much width as necessary.

<https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_blocks.asp>

### Class and Id

class and id act as same, but one general rule is to use id in element of that page means not to repeat id in the same page.

### HTML 5 Semantic tag

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## CSS

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### Inline Style

Always try not to implement inline style in the project due to separation of concern.

### Internal CSS

CSS code written in same html file with the style tag.

### External CSS

Creating a CSS file to put all the file and import that CSS file in the html doc.

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| <link rel="stylesheet" href="CSS/style.css" /> |

### Selectors

1. Class
2. Id
3. Multiple
4. Nested
5. element

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| <style>  /\* Element selector \*/  body {  background-color: black;  }  /\* . is for class \*/  .primary-heading {  color: green;  }  /\* # is for IDs \*/  #welcome {  background-color: #f4f4f4;  }  /\* Multiple selector \*/  #welcome, #about {  border: 1px solid #ccc;  padding: 10px;  margin-bottom: 5px;  }  /\* Nested selector \*/  #welcome p {  font-size: 20px;  }  </style> |

### Fonts

#### font-family

##### Web Safe Fonts

Those fonts are available in all browser

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##### Google Fonts

If fonts not available, we can import from google font

#### font-size

Default value of the html content is 16px

### Units

#### Absolute

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#### Relative

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### Colors

1. Name
2. Rgb
3. Hexadecimal (#)

<https://www.color-hex.com/>

<https://htmlcolorcodes.com/>

### Box Model

1. Padding :- outside the content but inside the border.
2. Margin : outside the border

**To make the width fixed instead of increasing the padding use in \***

box-sizing: border-box;

### Responsive Design

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How to achieve Responsive

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#### Media Queries

Based on the pixel size we can apply or remove style from the page.

Below Media is added to apply the styles based on the pixel between 501px and 768px

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| @media (min-width: 501px) and (max-width: 768px) {  body {  background: green;  }  #tablet h1 {  display: block;  }  } |

Attached external css file based on the pixel size and also add the below link tag after all the stylesheet.

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| <link  rel="stylesheet"  media="screen and (max-width: 768px)"  href="mobile.css"  /> |

#### Em vs Rem

By default, html page will be 16px font-size. Always try to use rem instead of em.

Rem and em is used to multiply pixel size based on the parent element pixel size.

#### Vh and Vw

Viewport defines the whole area inside the browser.

Vh (viewport height) row wise selection means vh100 means whole screen from top to bottom.

Vw (viewport width) column wise selection means vw100 means whole screen from left to right.

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| header {  background: #333 url("https://source.unsplash.com/daily") no-repeat center center/cover;  color: #fff;  height: 100vh;  width: 50vh;  } |

### Flex Box

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| .flex-container {  display: flex; /\* By default align as row \*/  flex-direction: column; /\* Now it will align as column \*/  flex-wrap: wrap; /\* wrap is used to wrap based on screen size By default it will have nowrap, \*/  }  .item-1 {  flex-shrink: 0; /\* It will not shrink even if the screen size is decrease \*/  }  .item-2 {  flex-grow: 1; /\* It will take the remaining size of the page \*/  }  .item {  background: #f4f4f4;  border: 2px solid #ccc;  margin: 10px;  padding: 10px;  text-align: center;  border-radius: 10px;  width: 200px;  flex: 1 0 200px; /\* grow, shrink and basis \*/  } |
| .flex-container {  background: #f4f4f4;  display: flex;  align-items: center; /\* align item center/flex-start/flex-end vertically\*/  height: 50vh;  } |
| .flex-container {  background: #f4f4f4;  display: flex;  align-items: center; /\* align item center/flex-start/flex-end based vertically\*/  justify-content: center; /\* Align item center/flex-start/flex-end/space-around horizontally\*/  height: 50vh;  }  .item-2 {  align-self: flex-start; /\*Individually we can align to center/flex-start/flex-end inside the flex container\*/  } |

### Pseudo Element

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| Insert some text after the content of each <p> element:  p::after {  content: " - Remember this";  } |

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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** | | [::after](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_after.asp) | p::after | Insert something after the content of each <p> element | | [::before](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp) | p::before | Insert something before the content of each <p> element | | [::first-letter](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstletter.asp) | p::first-letter | Selects the first letter of each <p> element | | [::first-line](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstline.asp) | p::first-line | Selects the first line of each <p> element | | [::selection](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_selection.asp) | p::selection | Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user | |

## Web Hosting

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### Shared Hosting

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### VPS Hosting

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### Reseller Hosting

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### Dedicated Server

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### Cloud Hosting

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## Shortcut keyboard keys

* control + / (to comment line of html page)
* control + enter (to jump to next from the middle of the sentence).
* Lorem + tab (to get dummy text)
* Shift + alt + down-arrow (to copy the same text to the next line)
* alt + (up-arrow or down-arrow) (to move the sentence up and down)
* control + d ( to select the next same text on the page)
* control + ? (to place comment in CSS)

## Appendix

Getting random images <https://source.unsplash.com/>