

SUMMARY OF UDEMY COURSE

CSS3 AND BOOTSTRAP FOR ABSOLUTE BEGINNERS : 4 COURSES IN 1 (4 SECTIONS)

RATINGS: 4/5

SECTION 1 – CSS3 BASIC (11 UNITS)

UNIT 1: About the class – what you will need

- Our instructor has been doing web development for 20 years

UNIT 2: What is CSS and why we will use it

- Not really a programming language, but a way to style our webpage
- CSS defines how our HTML elements appear

UNIT 3: What's new in CSS3

- CSS3 is now the standard, has some JavaScript like functionality
- CSS3 has these over the former CSS: “mobile first mentality”, “modular based code”, “web font support”, “enables faster development and load times (SEO)”, “2D and 3D Animations”, “New colors and image effects”, “Box-sizing fixes (makes things less complicated)”

UNIT 4: CSS Selectors, properties and attributes

- Selectors: help to target certain parts of the webpage

UNIT 5: ID Selectors

- ID selector: “#idname”

UNIT 6: Class Selectors

- Class selector: “.classname”, makes up the majority of webpages

UNIT 7: Element Selectors

- Element Selector: “elementname”

UNIT 8: All Selectors

- All selectors: “*”, usually used only once on a web page to reset all default HTML style
- “*{margin:0, padding:0, border:0}”

UNIT 9: Internal Style Sheets

- Internal style sheets are placed in the <head> tag of the HTML file between the <style> **</style> tags

UNIT 10: External Style Sheets

- External style sheets are the best way to use CSS, you can always combine them
- Use the <link> tag to link the HTML file to the external style sheet

UNIT 11: Inline Styles

- Inline style is applied in the element tag : “<p style=“color:red”>”
- Style sheet work in an hierarchy: inline > internal > external
- For the most part we will be using external style sheets
- For the rest of the course they will be using internal style sheets

SECTION 2 – CSS3 ADVANCED (13 UNITS)

UNIT 1: The Box Model

- Difference between “padding” and “margin”
- “margin”: happens on the outside of the area

UNIT 2: Adding Color

- There is a lot of styles you will not always use everything
- For web we use “hexadecimal color” > “#*****”
- “color” is used to style text color

UNIT 3: Working with fonts

- Color and fonts are one of the things you will regularly style on the web page
- “font-family”, “font-size”, “font-weight” (depends on font-family, some only have regular and bold)
- “font-style”, “line-height”, “letter-spacing”
- No need to add the styles in any other (sequentially)

UNIT 4: Background Images

- “border”, “border-top”
- “border”: solid, dotted
- So many cool stuff you can do with borders

UNIT 5: Background Images – part 2

- “div” tag is very commonly used
- “background: url(“**”)”

- Adding background image is such a cool thing in CSS

UNIT 6: Styling Links

- Everything has a base default style to it

UNIT 7: Styling ID Tags

- “id = ***”, “#idname”

UNIT 8: Float and Clear

- Most things just stack on each other in HTML
- “float: left”, to align vertical stack to a horizontal stack (into a row with columns)
- “clear: both”, to disable the effect of float and send the element to the next line
- “float” and “clear” usually go hand in hand

UNIT 9: Block and inline elements

- “block” and “inline”

UNIT 10: Positioning

- Images go to the top left by default in HTML
- “position: relative. top:** left:**”, means relative to its default position
- “position: absolute”, irrespective of what is around it
- “position: fixed”, it is fixed no matter the view
- There is a time and place for each of them

UNIT 11: Building the Framework

- You can use “%” instead of “px”
- We are starting from scratch

UNIT 12: Setting the styles

UNIT 13: Adding the elements

- Don’t forget to use your semi-colons in your CSS
- Home page is usually called the “index.html”

SECTION 3 – BOOTSTRAP BASICS (10 UNITS)

UNIT 1: What is Bootstrap

- Bootstrap is built around HTML and CSS

- Help to quickly create website by providing CSS template
- One of the advantage of Bootstrap is responsive design

UNIT 2: Downloading Bootstrap

- You have to know the basics of html and css before jumping into Bootstrap
- He suggests bracket and sublime text as html editors
- Bootstrap is a mobile first
- Developed by twitter
- <https://getbootstrap.com/>
- We will be using Bootstrap CDNs, they allow our webpages to load faster

UNIT 3: Adding Bootstrap in your site

- CDN helps to speed up things since it host the files in a fast server
- We will be using CDN files in this tutorial

UNIT 4: Creating the Navigation

- The “<meta name = “viewport”>” makes a site responsive
- Bootstrap has its own pre-defined classes, which we will be using

UNIT 5: Creating the Navigation – Part 2

UNIT 6: Creating the Navigation – Part 3

- Most navigations are created with unordered list
- My nav bars are not working well, have fixed it

UNIT 7: Creating Containers

- Navigation bar seems to be the hardest part of Bootstrap
- Bootstrap uses a Grid system using a 12 column format
- We will be using a 3 column format, reduce to 2 columns, then to 1 columns for smaller devices
- Don't have to always use “cards”, but we will be using the “col-lg, col-md, col-sm” a lot
- “container” gives it some padding, “container-fluid” spreads it as far as the browser goes

UNIT 8: Styling Images

- “rounded”, “rounded-circle”, “img-fluid”, “img-thumbnail”

UNIT 9: Creating the footer

- “fixed-bottom”: puts the footer at the bottom of the page (I like this one)
- Play around with Bootstrap classes

UNIT 10: Adding Styles buttons

- “btn-primary”, “btn-secondary”, “btn-success”, “btn-warning”, “btn-danger”, “btn-info”

SECTION 4 – BOOTSTRAP ADVANCED (6 UNITS)

UNIT 1: Adding Google Maps

- Embedding maps through the google map is better
- Google Maps > JavaScript API > Create a map with marker
- “latlong.net”: to get the latitude and longitude of a place
- Google is always updating stuff so keep an eye out for that

UNIT 2: Adding an Image Carousel

- Bootstrap works with jquery to add some functionalities

UNIT 3: Adding a contact form

UNIT 4: Creating a complete web page – Part 1

- Let us put everything we have learnt together into one Webpage

UNIT 5: Creating a complete web page – Part 2

UNIT 6: Creating a complete web page – Part 3

- It is an ongoing journey, if you want to learn Bootstrap