We start the basic Apple eCommerce webpage with our HTML document. First we will add all the basic HTML tags.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

The next thing we will do is add title. The title for the page is Apple eCommerce. To add title here we will use the <title> tag.

```
    <title>Apple eCommerce</title>
```

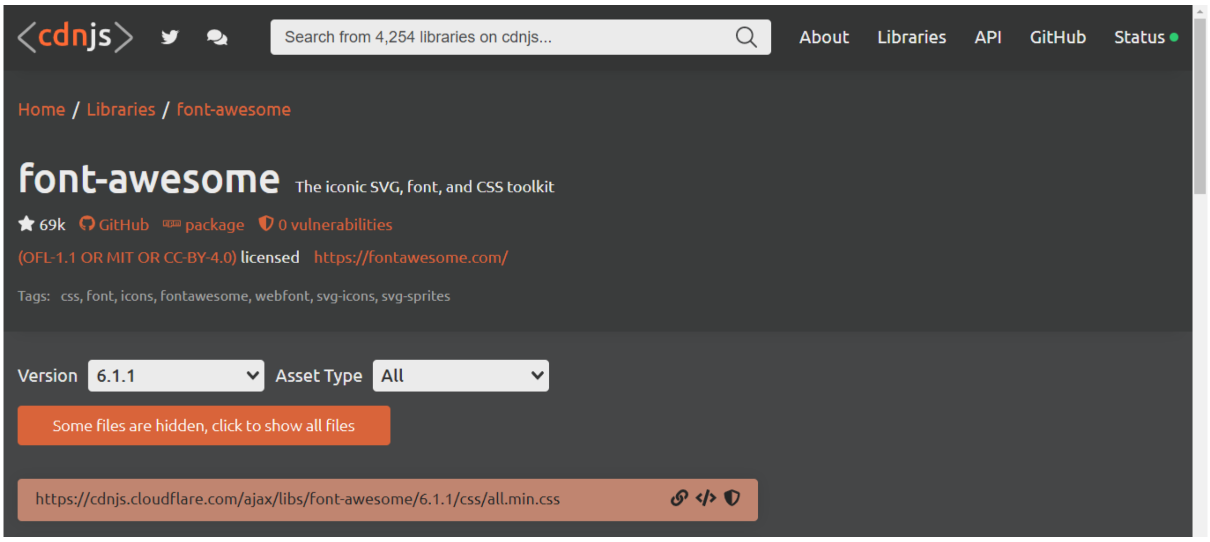
Then we add the CSS and JavaScript files. To add the CSS files a <link> tag needs to be created and in the h-reference “href” attribute, the name of our CSS file, “style.css” will be added.

```
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

To link our JavaScript file, we need to create a <script> tag right above the closing body tag and in the source “src” attribute specify the name of my JS file “script.js”.

```
    <script src="script.js"></script>
</body>
```

Since we will be using font awesome icons throughout the page, we will link that as well to our head tag. To do that we search for font-awesome CDN JS. This is a library and from here we copy the link and paste it in our head tag.



Home / Libraries / font-awesome

font-awesome The iconic SVG, font, and CSS toolkit

69k GitHub package 0 vulnerabilities

(OFL-1.1 OR MIT OR CC-BY-4.0) licensed https://fontawesome.com/

Tags: css, font, icons, fontawesome, webfont, svg-icons, svg-sprites

Version 6.1.1 Asset Type All

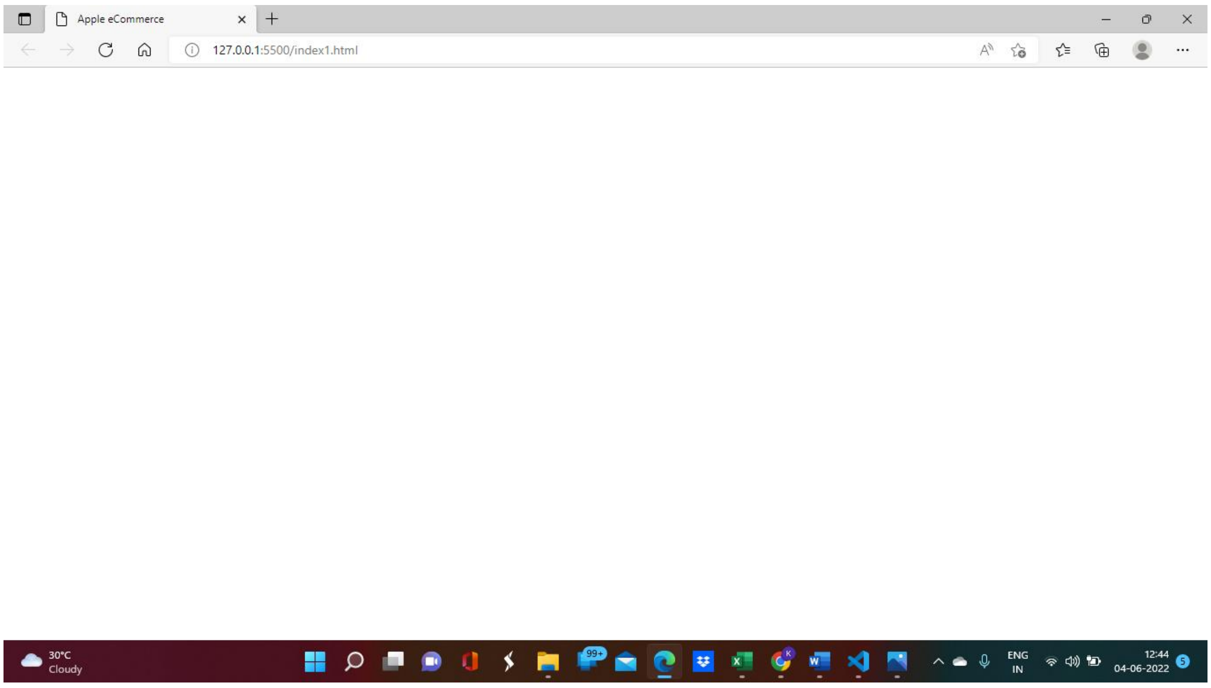
Some files are hidden, click to show all files

https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.1.1/css/all.min.css

To paste the link we will open another <link> tag and in the h reference “href” attribute we will paste the link.

```
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-
awesome/5.15.1/css/all.min.css">
```

This is the output of the page at this point. The entire page is blank. The only visible thing is the title of the webpage Apple eCommerce on the browser tab.



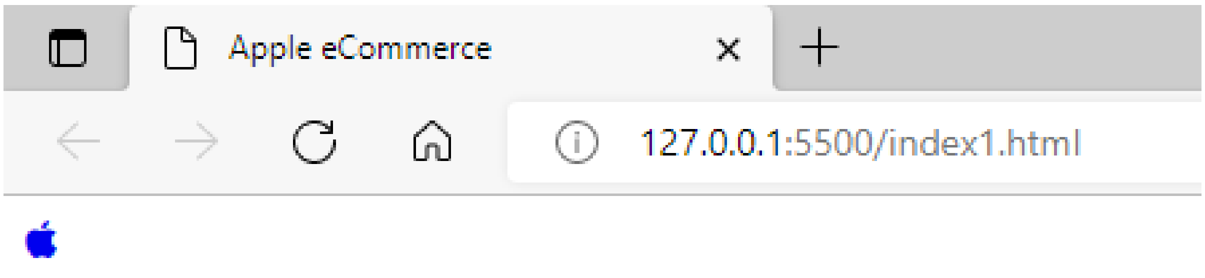
Now we will start with the body of the code. To start of we will create a <div class="container">. The div tag will help us define a section of the HTML document and the container class will add left and right margin as well as left and right padding to the entire section created by the div class.

```
 <div class="container">
```

The entire code will be divided into sections. First, we will create the first section. To do that we need to create a <section> tag. To identify it we give it an id "section1". The id name will also be used to give the class name which will be used later when we create our CSS file.

In the section the first thing we add is the logo. The logo will be added inside an anchor <a> tag and in the h-reference "href" attribute we can add any link that will redirect us from the Apple eCommerce page to our desired place. To actually add the logo we use the icon tag or <i> tag and for the apple icon we use "fab fa-apple".

```
     <!-- Section 1 -->
     <section class="section-1" id="section-1">
        <!-- Logo -->
        <a href="#" class="logo">
            <i class="fab fa-apple"></i>
        </a>
        <!--End of Logo -->
```



This is how the icon looks on the page.

After adding the logo we will create a menu bar. To create the menu in HTML we use the navigation or <nav> tag. The <nav> tag is used to define a list of navigation links. Inside this <nav> tag we will call the bootstrap class "navbar". The "navbar" will create an area on the webpage that will contain all the navigation components like the links.

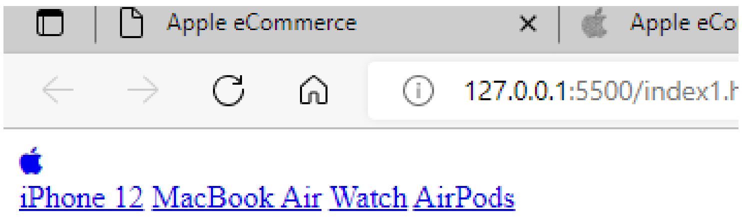
```
  <nav class="navbar">
```

Inside the <nav> tag we will create anchor <a> tags and in the h-reference "href" attribute section we will put in"#and the name of the section we want to be navigated to in the page.

The "navbar -link" will add the correct formatting to the menu items.

```
  <!-- Navbar -->
            <nav class="navbar">
                <a href="#section-2" class="navbar-link">iPhone 12</a>
                <a href="#section-3" class="navbar-link">MacBook Air</a>
                <a href="#section-3" class="navbar-link">Watch</a>
                <a href="#section-4" class="navbar-link">AirPods</a>
            </nav>
            <!-- End of Navbar -->
```

All the menu items will be inside our <nav> tag and the page will look as shown given below after this.



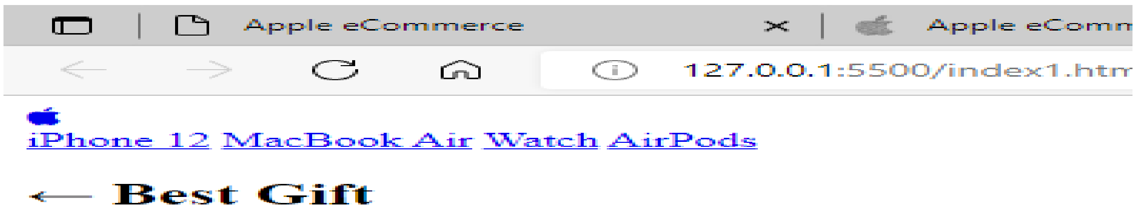
After adding the navigation elements we will create a banner for the page. In the banner we will have a heading, a quote, and a button.

To create a banner we will create a <div> class again and name it "section-1-banner" and align it to the center of the screen.

```
 <div class="section-1-banner center">
```

Then we create a heading using the h1 tag. The h1 is the largest heading tag available.

```
<h1>&#8592; Best Gift</h1>
```



Apple eCommerce | Apple eComm

127.0.0.1:5500/index1.htm

iPhone 12 MacBook Air Watch AirPods

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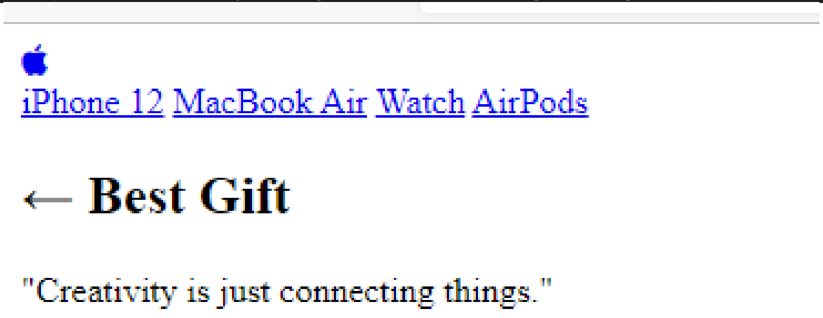
To get the arrow '&#8592' is used.

Then for the quote we first create a paragraph or <p> tag.

```
<p>"Creativity is just connecting things."</p>
```



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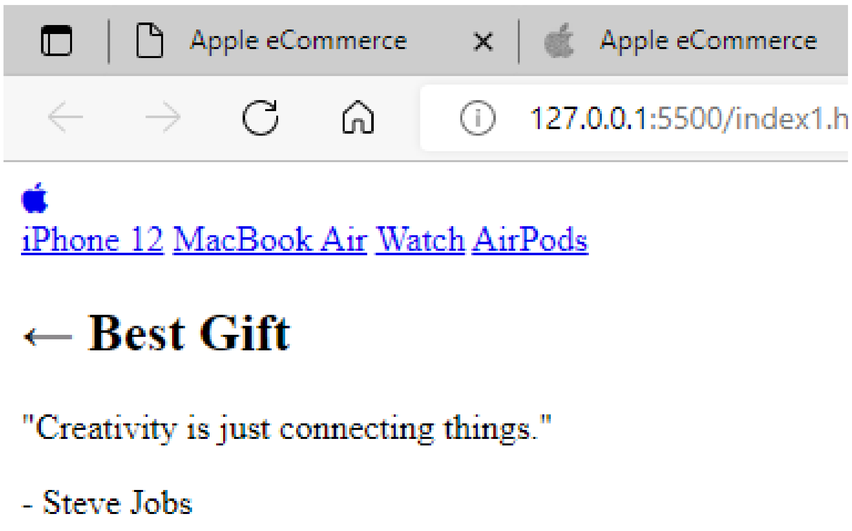
"Creativity is just connecting things."

After writing the quote to make sure all the components are arranged correctly we create a <span> tag.

```
<span> - Steve Jobs</span>
```



Apple eCommerce | Apple eCommerce

127.0.0.1:5500/index1.h

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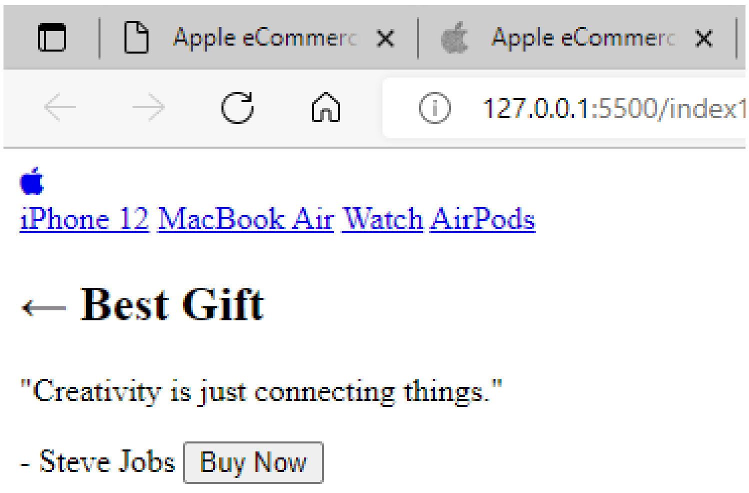
"Creativity is just connecting things."

- Steve Jobs

Now we add a button using the <button> tag and in the type attribute we select "button" to create a clickable button.

```
<button type="button">Buy Now</button>
```



[iPhone 12](#) [MacBook Air](#) [Watch](#) [AirPods](#)

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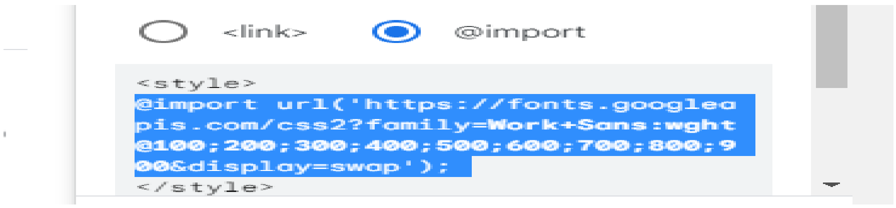
"Creativity is just connecting things."

- Steve Jobs Buy Now

This ends our div class section-1-banner.

after this we start with our CSS sheet and style our page so far.

Since we will be using the "Work Sans" font we will import that from google fonts. To import a font we go to Google Fonts and search for our desired font i.e., Work Sans. We select the different styles and then select the import option and copy the link.



<link> [✓ @import]

```
<style>
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Work+Sans:wght@100;200;300;400;500;600;700;800;900&display=swap');
</style>
```

The link will be pasted in our CSS document.

```
@import
url("https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Work+Sans:wght@100;200;300;400;500;600;700;800;900&display=swap");
```

For th3e first part of our CSS code we will add common style to all the elements on the page. So, for the first section in comments we create a "Common Styles" section.

```
/* Common Styles */
* {

}
/* End of Common Styles */
```

To select all the components on the screen we select the asterisk (*).

Then we will remove the default margin and padding for the elements on the screen so we set margin and padding to 0.

```
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
```

We want all the elements on the screen to have uniform padding and margin so we add box-sizing as border-box. This will add the margin and padding to the total height and width of the elements.

```
    box-sizing: border-box;
```

We do not want any bullet points next to our menu items so we set list-style-type to none.

```
    list-style-type: none;
```

We do not want any outline around our menu bar so we set the outline as none.

```
    outline: none;
```

We also want to remove the underline that appears by default under the menu items. So we set the text-decoration as none.

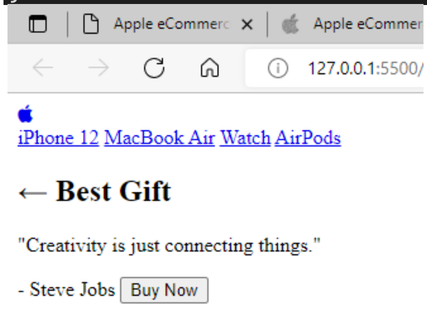
```
    text-decoration: none;
```

finally, we will add the font family that is “Work Sans” and the generic family that is “sans-serif”.

```
    font-family: "Work Sans", sans-serif;
```

This is the entire code in the asterisk (*) section given below.

```
* {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  list-style-type: none;
  outline: none;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-family: "Work Sans", sans-serif;
}
```



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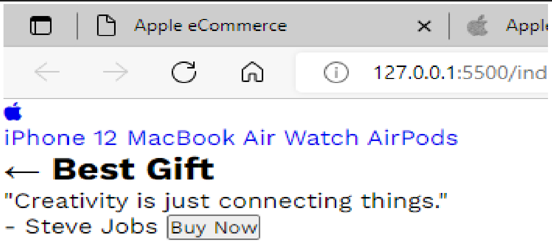
- Steve Jobs Buy Now



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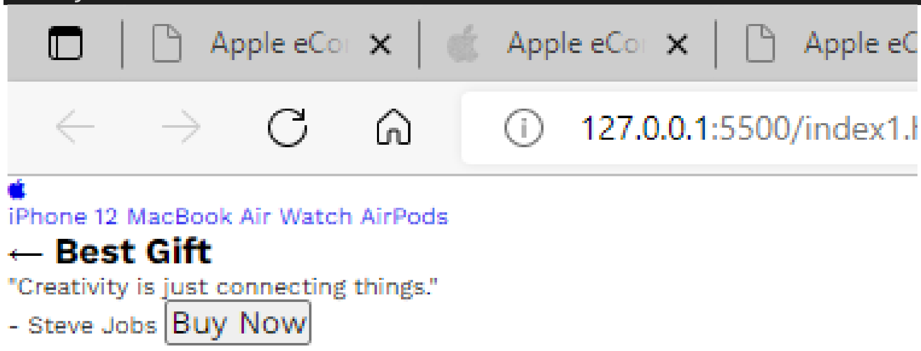
A comparison of how the page looks without the CSS styling (left) and with CSS styling (right) is given above.

Then we create a html section our CSS and decrease the font size for text in the entire HTML document.

```
html {
    font-size: 62.5%;
    }
```



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Then we will create a few CSS variables for storing the color codes as we will call the same colors multiple times throughout the code. We will create global variables so they can be called throughout the document.

To create variables with a global scope we create the :root selector.

```
:root {
}
```

Inside the root selector we will create the variables and assign them values. To create variables we will write the names of the variables with double hyphen signs before their names.

```
 --primary-color
```

We will create three variables. The first one will be "primary-color" and will store a shade of green with the color code #6edae6. The second variable will be called "white-color" which stores the code for white color "#fff". The third variable will be "black-color" which stores the code for black color "#000".

```
:root {
  --primary-color: #6edae6;
  --white-color: #fff;
  --black-color: #000;
}
```

Then we do the design for class section-1. We will create a block of code for section-1.

```
  /* Section 1 */
  .section-1 {

}
/*End of Section 1 */
```

First we set the width to 100% of the screen

```css
width: 100%;
```

and the height to 100% of the viewport meaning the user's visible area of webpage.

```css
  height: 100vh;
```

Then we set the background color. For that we will call the variable. To call a variable in CSS we use a function called "var()" and write the name of the "primary-color" variable inside the parentheses.

```css
  background-color: var(--primary-color);
```

We will align the elements using display flex to be able to use the flexbox. The flexbox makes the page more flexible to design as a responsive webpage.

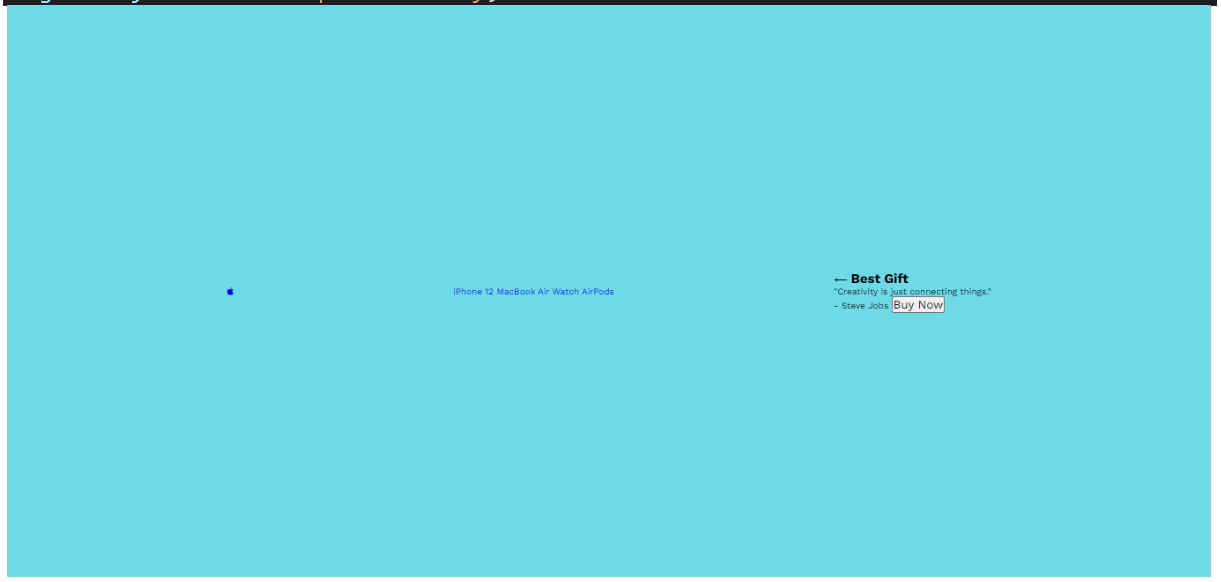
```css
  display: flex;
```

Then we align all the elements to the center vertically using the align-item center.

```css
  align-items: center;
```

We also want to create even space between the elements. For that we use justify content to space evenly.

```css
  justify-content: space-evenly;
```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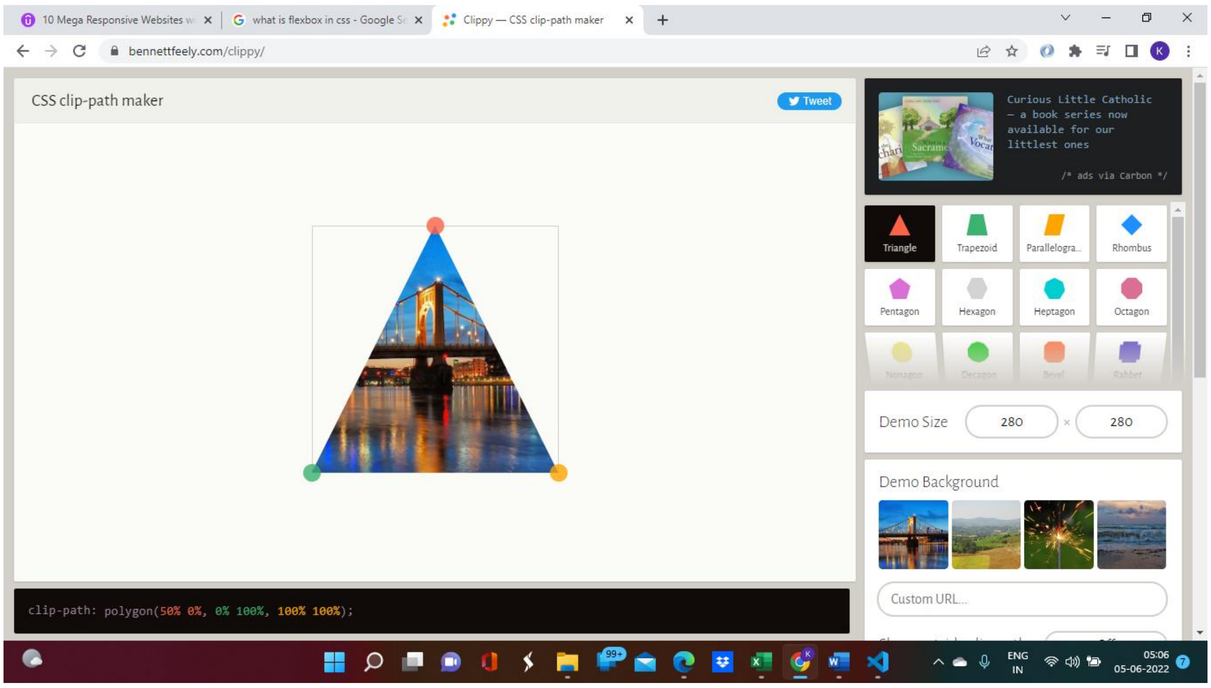
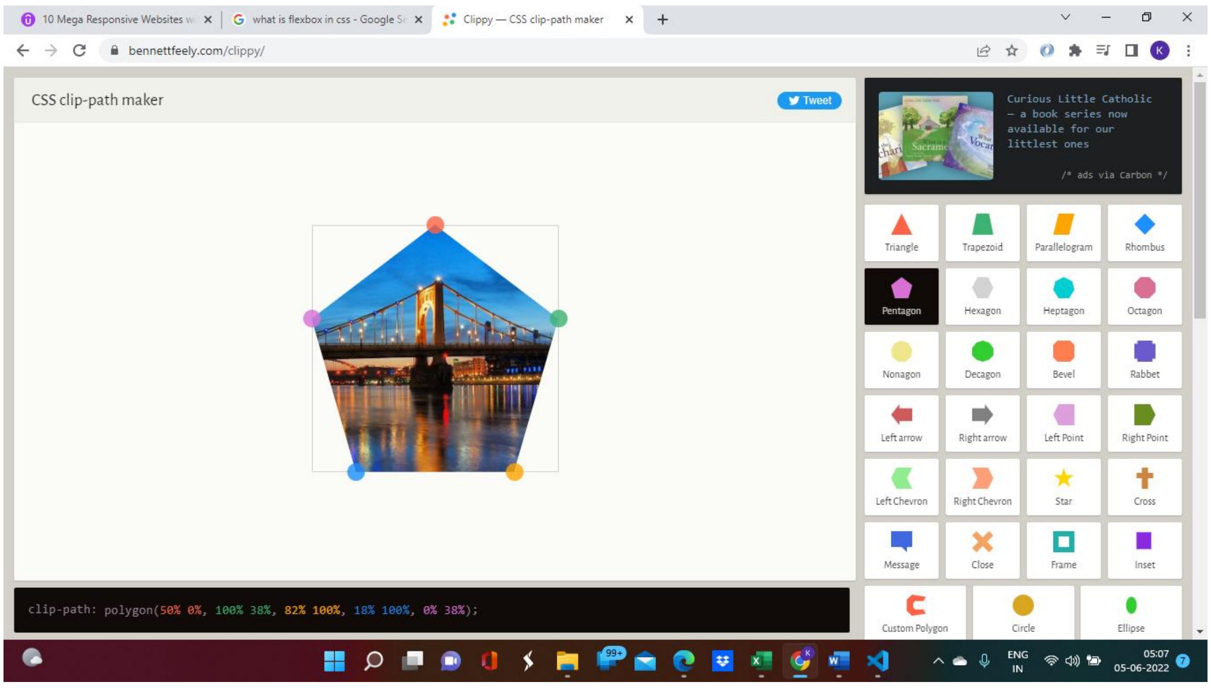
This is how the page looks after the styling. But instead of a clean symmetrical line at the bottom we want to create a cut of asymmetrical look. To achieve that we will search for clip path CSS.



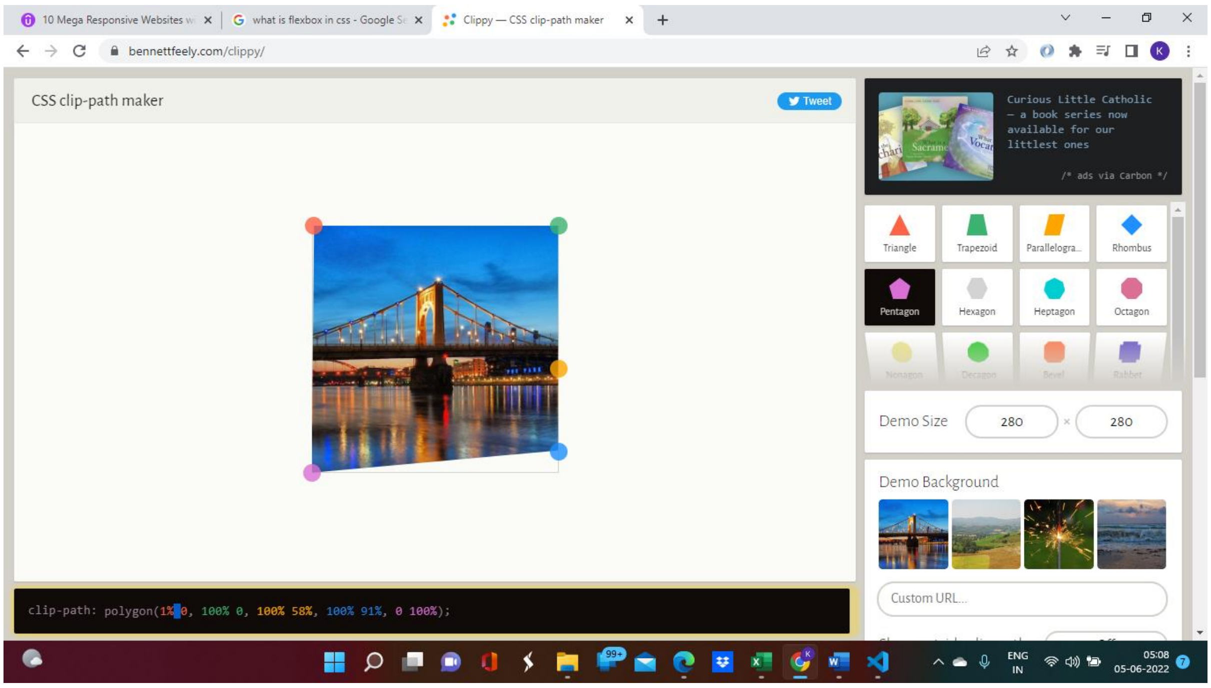
```
clip-path: polygon(50% 0%, 0% 100%, 100% 100%);
```

We open the page and select pentagon as our shape as that gives us 5 points to manipulate our shape into the desired polygon.



```
clip-path: polygon(50% 0%, 100% 38%, 82% 100%, 18% 100%, 0% 38%);
```

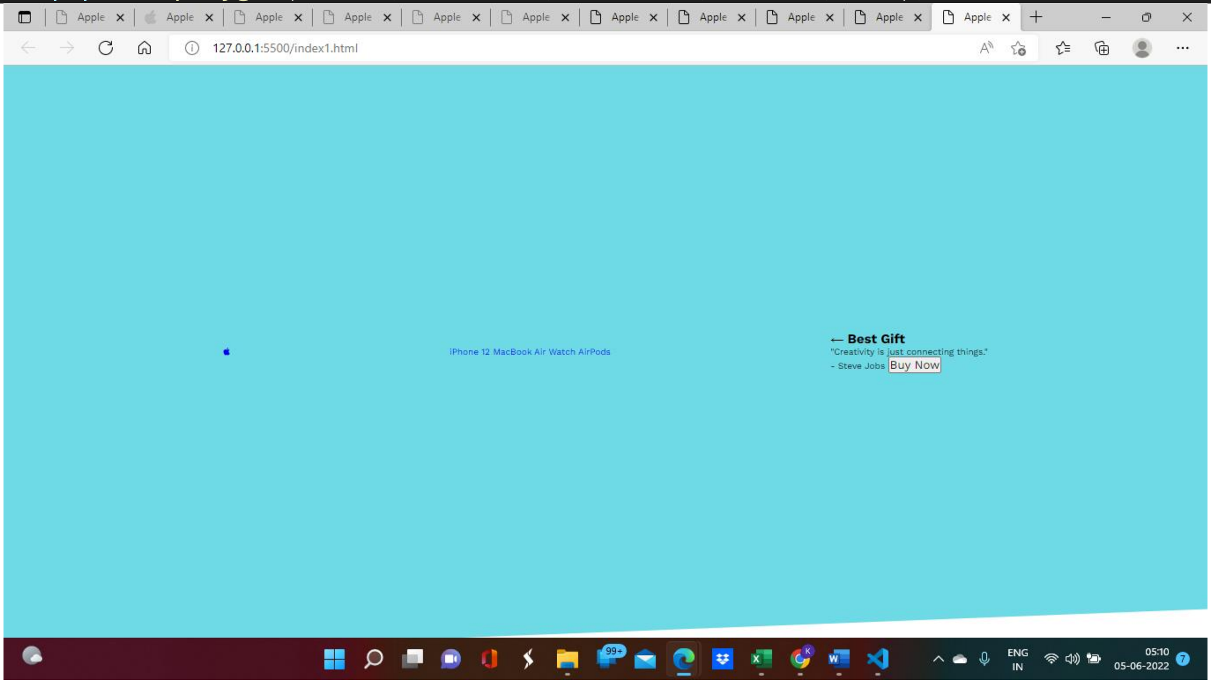
After we have manipulated the polygon to our desired shape,



```
clip-path: polygon(1% 0, 100% 0, 100% 58%, 100% 91%, 0 100%);
```

We will copy the link given at the bottom and paste it in our CSS file.

```
clip-path: polygon(100% 0, 100% 95%, 38% 100%, 0 100%, 0 0);
```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- Steve Jobs
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This is the final shape of the class section-1 and the entire CSS code of section-1.

```
/* Section 1 */
  .section-1 {
        width: 100%;
        height: 100vh;
        background-color: var(--primary-color);
        display: flex;
        align-items: center;
        justify-content: space-evenly;
        clip-path: polygon(100% 0, 100% 95%, 38% 100%, 0 100%, 0 0);
    }
```
Then we start designing our logo. For that we create a section of code for the logo.

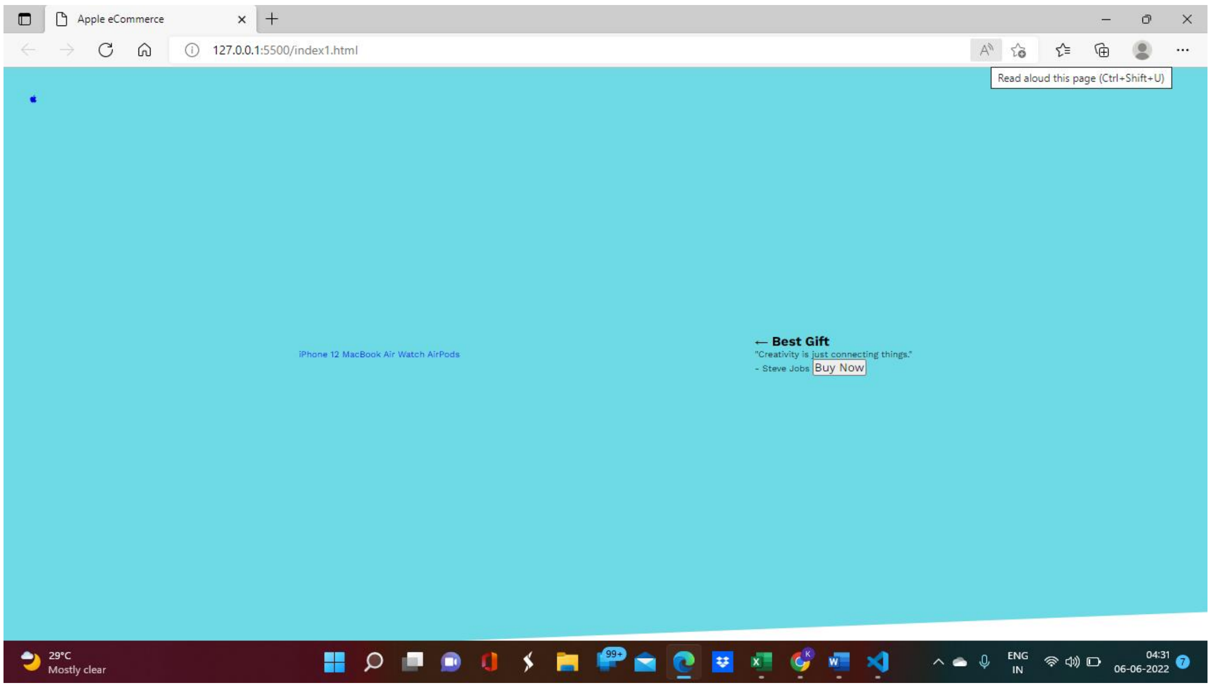
```
   /*Logo*/
    .logo{

    }
    /*End of Logo*/
```
We need to set the position of the logo to absolute.

```
 position: absolute;
```
We also need to set the position of the logo according to its parent element which is section-1 so we will set the position of section 1 to relative as shown below highlighted in red.

```
.section-1 {
  width: 100%;
  height: 100vh;
  background-color: var(--primary-color);
  display: flex;
  align-items: center;
  justify-content: space-evenly;
  clip-path: polygon(100% 0, 100% 95%, 38% 100%, 0 100%, 0 0);
  position: relative;
}
```
Then we adjust the position of the icon. For that we set the top and left properties. The top and left properties indicate the distance between the left and top edges and our element the icon. We will set both the top and left properties to 3rem. Rem is a unit relative to the font size of the parent element.

```
 top: 3rem;
 left: 3rem;
```
The complete block of code looks as follows:

```
.logo {
  position: absolute;
  top: 3rem;
  left: 3rem;
}
```
And the webpage looks as given below after the styling has been implemented:


Apple eCommerce
127.0.0.1:5500/index1.html
Read aloud this page (Ctrl+Shift+U)
iPhone 12 MacBook Air Watch AirPods
← Best Gift
"Creativity is just connecting things."
- Steve Jobs
Buy Now
29°C
Mostly clear
ENG
IN
04:31
06-06-2022

Now we can start customizing the icon. For that we need to create a section of the code and refer to our icon or <i> tag.

```
.logo i {

  }
```

Now we increase the size of the logo. We will use font size to increase the size of the logo and again use rem units.

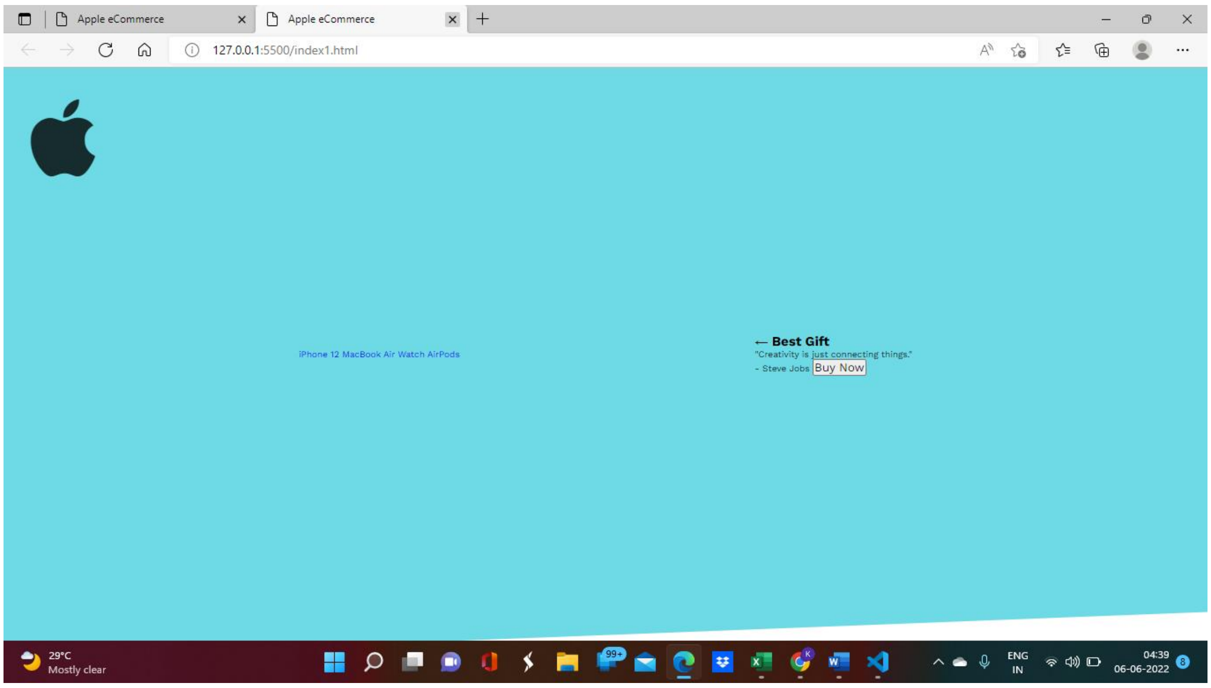
```
 font-size: 10rem;
```

After increasing size of the logo we want to change the color of the logo. To do that we use RGB values. Since we want the logo in black color, we use RGB value of black (0,0,0) and we will set the opacity of the icon to 0.8.

```
  color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.8);
```

This ends our code for the icon.

```
.logo i {
  font-size: 10rem;
  color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.8);
}
```



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This is the output of the page after the code.

Now we start working on our menu bar option. In the HTMl document this was called a navbar so we will create a code section in CSS for the navbar.

```
.navbar {

  }
```

We want our menu bar to be fixed in one position so we change the position of the navbar to absolute.

```
 position: absolute;
```

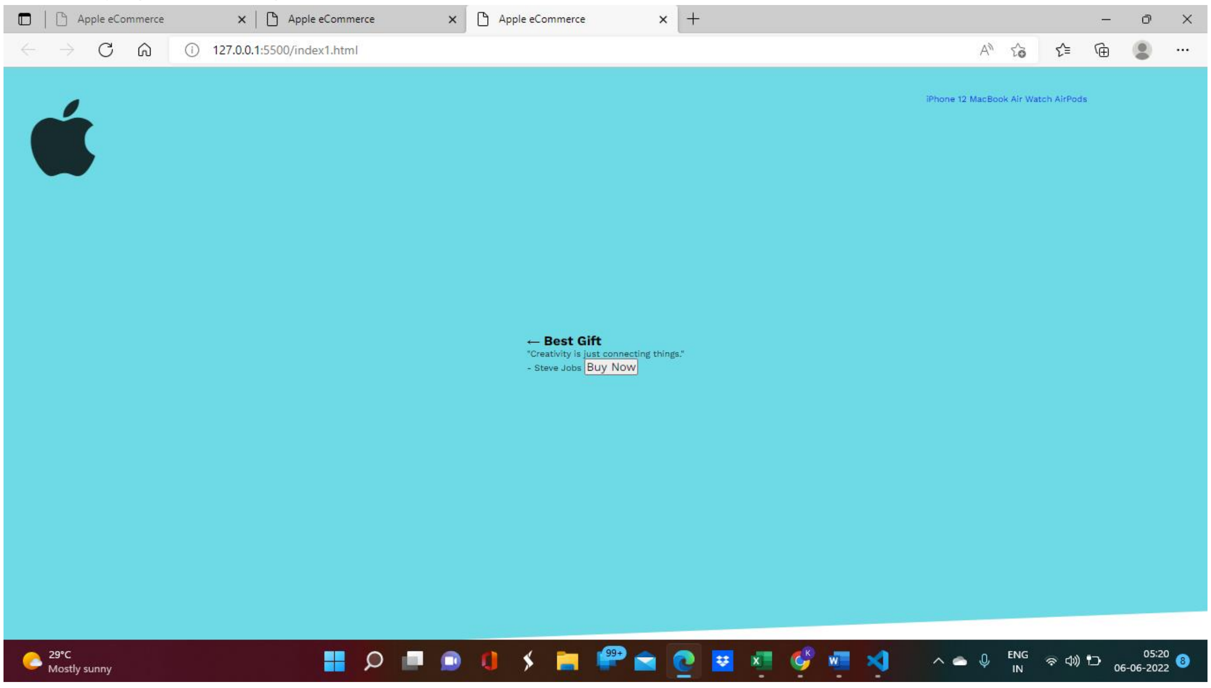
We will set our menu bar to the top right of the page. For that we set the top and right properties of the navbar. The top property will be set using the rem unit of measurement, while the right property will be set to a percentage so the position becomes relative to the viewer size of the page.

```
 top: 3rem;
  right: 10%;
```

The final code for navbar is

```
.navbar {
    position: absolute;
    top: 3rem;
    right: 10%;
  }
```

And the page looks as given below after execution.


Apple eCommerce
Apple eCommerce
Apple eCommerce
127.0.0.1:5500/index1.html
iPhone 12 MacBook Air Watch AirPods
← Best Gift
"Creativity is just connecting things."
- Steve Jobs
Buy Now
29°C
Mostly sunny
ENG
IN
05:20
06-06-2022