**Frontend Development:**

the part of an application or website that users directly see and interact with.

**Key aspects:**

* User interface (UI): the design and layout of the application/website
* User experience (UE): how and what users interact with the application.
* Core technologies: HTML, CSS, JavaScript
* Client-side development: FE code runs in the user’s browsers, making it accessible directly to them

**Core Technologies:**

HTML: hypertext markup language

to create structure of the webpage.

CSS: cascading style sheets

To style and layout web page.

JS: java script

Adds interactivity and dynamic behaviour to the web application.

**HTML**

Hyper Text Markup Language

To create the structure of a webpage

Webpage: a page that loads data from the server to client in a web browser

Different resolutions: 1280, 1338, 1536, 1640, 1920

HMTL has elements and attributes.

Boiler plate code – common code for almost any page. Can be obtained by ! + enter key. This is called emmet abbreviation, a tool kit to get the boiler plate code without typing everything.

<!DOCTYPE html> tells browser the html version we are using

<html lang="en"> html tag, root of a html doc, the biggest element of a webpage containing many other elements

<head> container for metadata, data that doesn’t get displayed on the browser

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> viewport is for responsive responsiveness (aspect ratio- size of device)

    <title>Document</title> contains the title of the page

</head> contains the data that the browser renders

<body>

</body>

</html>

We can inspect the code in view page source or in inspect. And can also make any changes in inspect.

Comments: <!—single line comment-->

tags - are names used to represent a particular format of content

tags + content => element

1. Block: group of elements

<elementNm></elementNm>

Eg: <p></p>, <div></div>

1. Inline: an element which opens & closes on itself.

<element/>

Eg: <input/>

Attributes – used to add additional characteristics/ properties to the elements

<elementNm attributeName= “attribute” />

<elementNm attributeName= “attribute” ><elementNm/>

Topics:

formatting elements - <strong> bold chars, <br/> break the lines, <u> underline

anchor elements – links <a> <a/>

lists – ordered lists <ol>, unordered lists <ul>, list items <li>, definition list of items <dl>, def term <dt>, def data <dd>

tables - <table>, table row <tr>, table head <th>, table data <td>, <caption> to mention heading of the table, table has rows and rows has columns.

Forms - <input type= “text/number/email” checked required />

checked – sets default value, required – can’t leave it empty, definitely should give a value

field set - <fieldset> <legend> heading for fieldset, <label> for titles, <input />

media objects - <video controls width = “150px” src = “path” />

<audio controls src = “path”/>

Controls – full screen option, play pause options.

semantic elements - <main> <header> <nav> <section> <article> <footer>

**CSS**

Cascading style sheets

Purpose: to design or style a webpage

Types/ methods:

Inline – used to style a sp element

Internal - <style> in head section of html

External – links an external style file in the head section

Selectors:

class (.) – selects html ele with sp class attribute

id (#) – selects html ele with sp id attribute

tags – selects html tag names

universal (\*) – selects entire page.

Color systems:

Rgb – red, green, blue, range: 0-255

Color: rgb(0,255,0) – green, Rgb(255,0,0)- red, Rgb(0,0,255)- blue

Rgb(255,255,0)- yellow

Hexadecimal (hex) hex= 6, decimal-10 🡪 total 16 digits

contains 0-9 (decimal num) + a,b,c,d,e,f (6 alphabets)

color: #ff0000 – red, #00ff00 – green, #0000ff- blue

comments: /\* comments \*/

text-properties:

text-align, text-decoration, font-weight, font-family, font-styles, line-height, text-transformation

font-family: arial, roboto, geneva

-if arial is not supported roboto will be applied, if roboto is not supported Geneva will be applied. This is called fall back mechanism

Box-model:

Margin - gap btw the main element and console or other elements,

Border – boundary,

padding – space around the content,

height & width of content

display properties:

inline – takes only the space required by the element (without any margin/padding)

block – takes full width space

inline-block – similar to inline but we can set margin and padding

none – to remove element from document flow

alpha channel – opacity (0-1)

rgba(212,54,541,0.5), opacity – 0 => invisible, a => 1 completely visible, a=>0.1-0.9 – visible with diff opacity levels

units in css: absolute(px, cm,inches), relative units (%, em, rem)

% - size is in relative to the elements parent object

Em – font size of the element relative to the font size of the parent element or if em is used for width, it will be in comparative to the font size of the element.

Par ele font size: 10px -> elemenet font size: 2em => 10\*2=> 20px, width: 4em = > 4\*20px => 80px

Rem – root em – font size of the root element

Font size of root ele- 12px, width of inner ele – 5rem => 5\*12 = > 60px

Vh- relative to 1% viewport(browser) height

Vw – relative to 1% viewport (browser) width

Positions:– how an element is positioned in a document – static (default) / relative/ absolute/ fixed

Static- default position (top, right, bottom, left, z-index properties have no effect)

Relative – ele is relative to itself (the above properties will work)

Absolute – positioned relative to its closest non-static positioned ancestor

Fixed – positioned relative to browser (removed from flow)

Sticky – positioned based on users scroll position

z-index:

stack level of elements

elements with larger z-index overlap the elements with smaller z-index

def value – 0

+ve values come on to the surface and -ve values go underneath the other elements with higher z-index values