



# WEB BLITZ 3.0

DAY-3

CSS LAYOUTS & AN INTRO TO JS

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@byt3h3ad

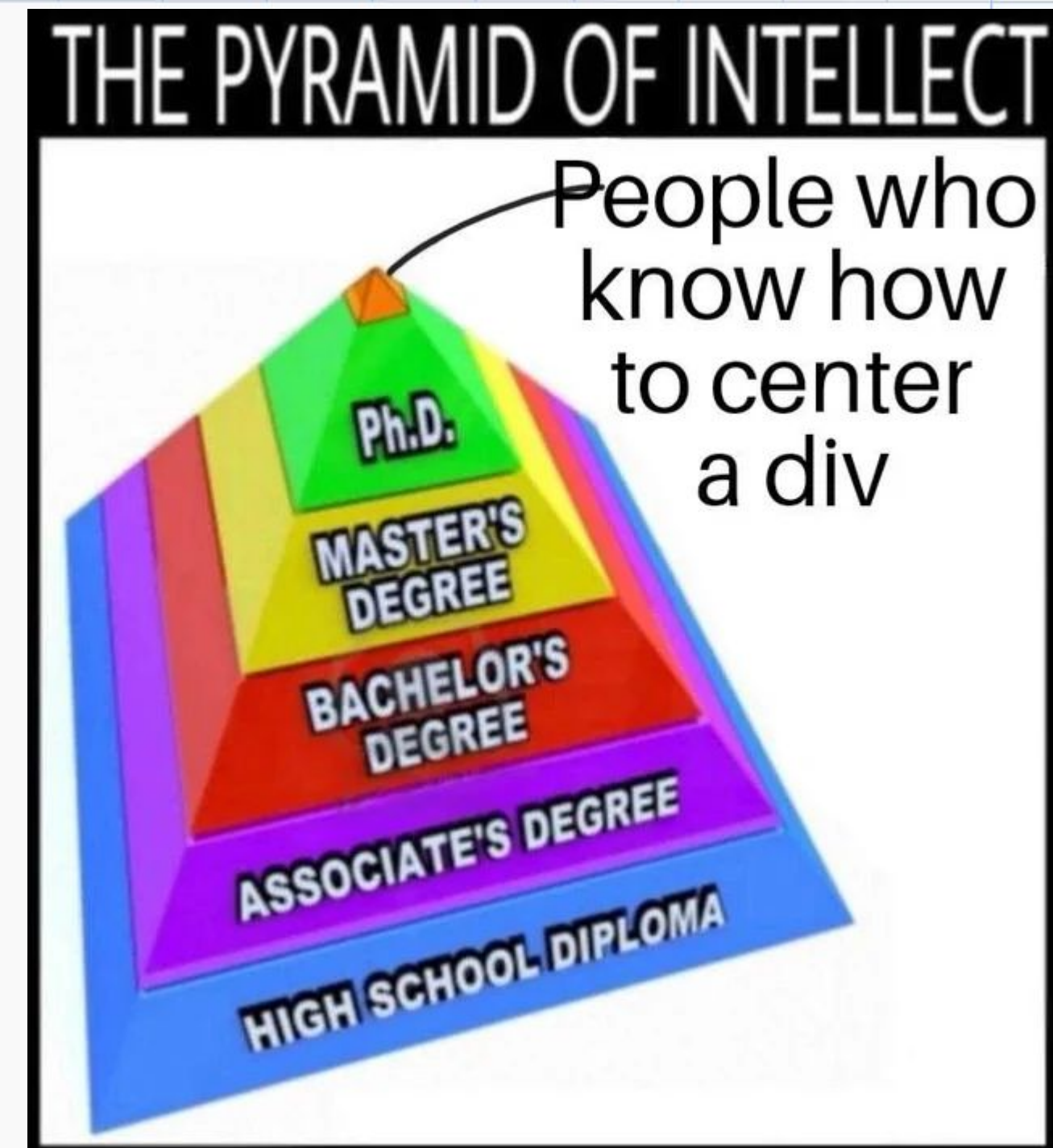
Bijay Jiwrarka  
@bj\_jiwrarka

```
const filterByOrg = (study, filterByOrg) => filterByOrg ? study.lead_organization === filterByOrg : true  
const filterByStatus = (study, filterByStatus) => filterByStatus ? study.status === filterByStatus : true  
const matchStatus = (study, filterByStatus) => filterByStatus ? study.status === filterByStatus : true  
function filterStudies({ studies, filterByOrg, filterByStatus }) {  
  return studies.filter(study => filterByOrg(study, filterByOrg) && filterByStatus(study, filterByStatus))  
}
```



# CSS Layouts

Or how to arrange your divs

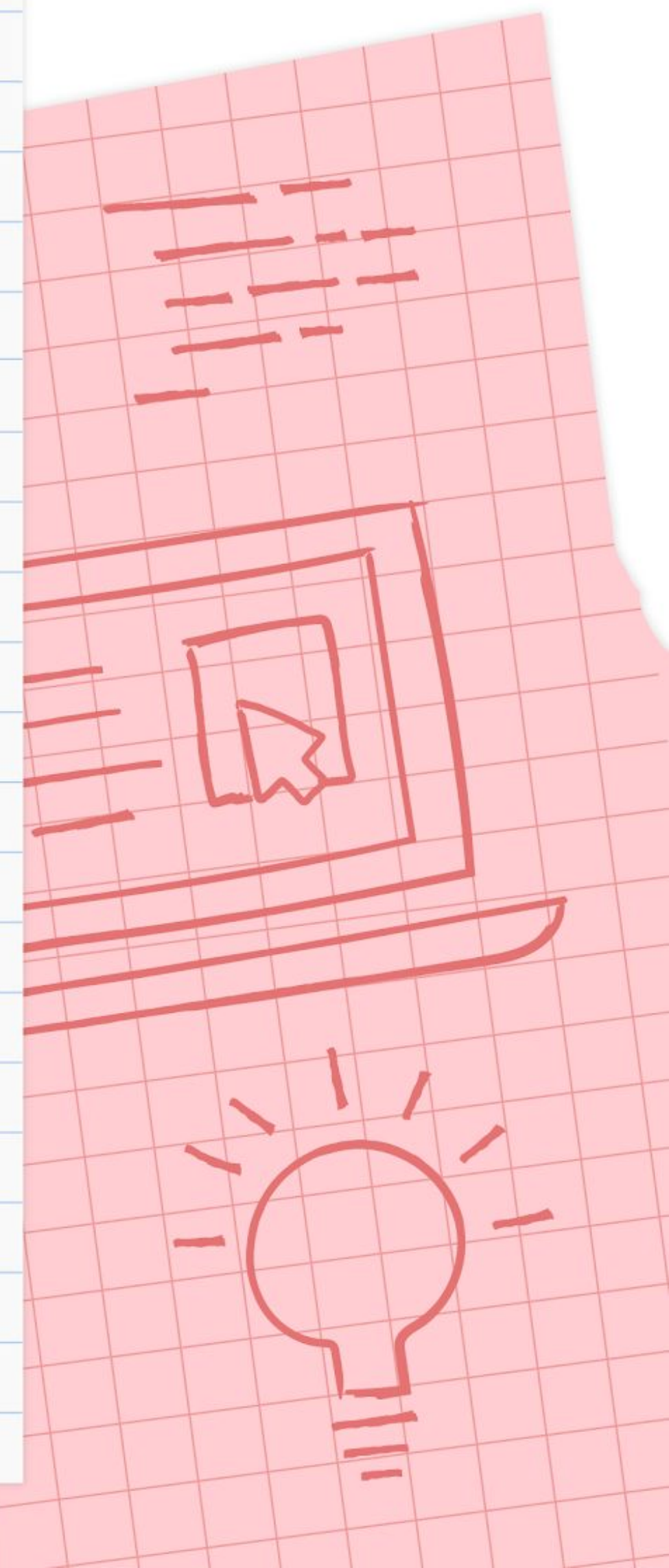




# Normal flow

The way that webpage elements lay themselves out if you haven't changed their layout.

- Each element will appear on a new line below the last one, with each one separated by whatever margin that's been specified.



# Flexbox

Or flexible box

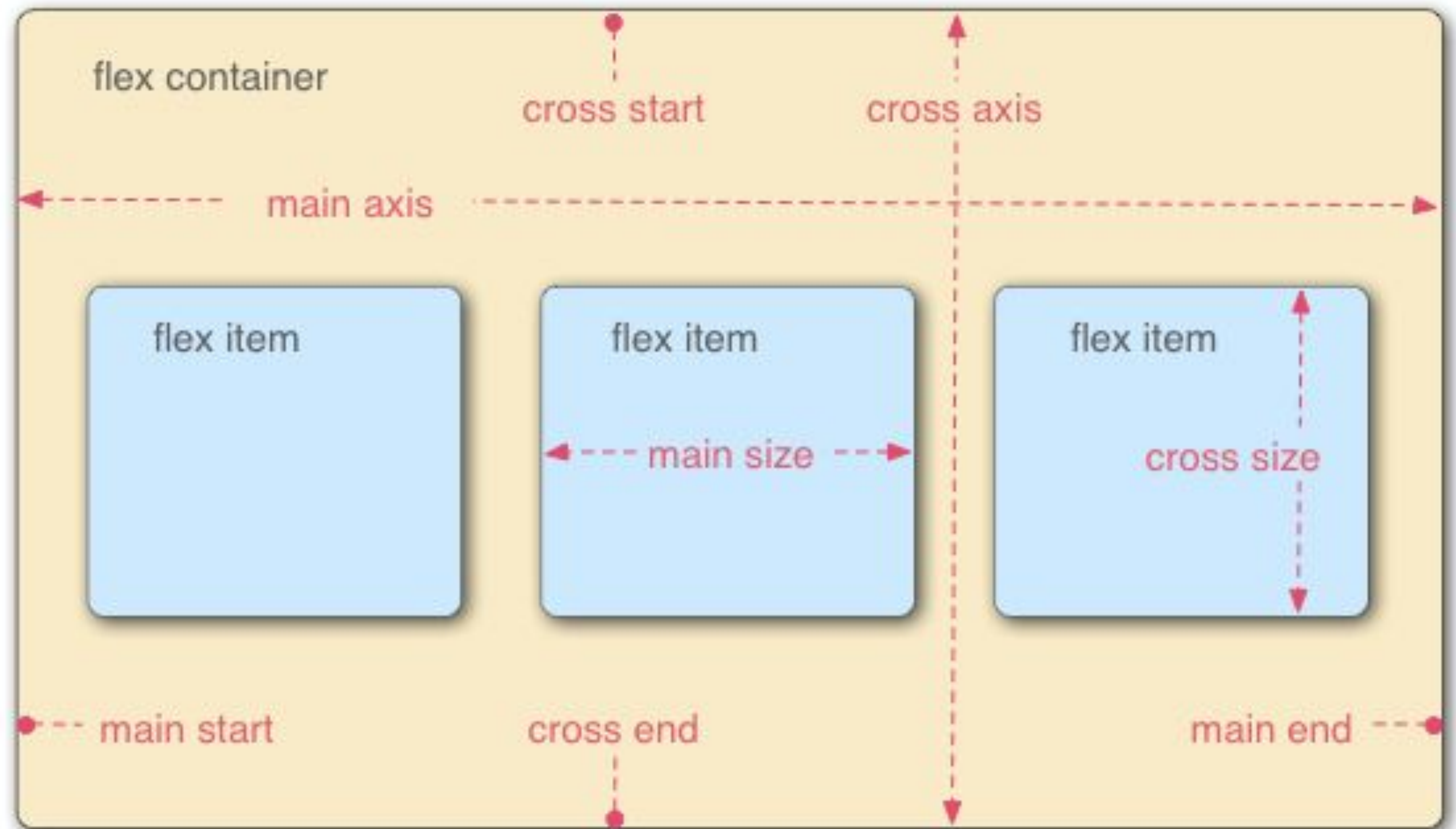
- Items flex (expand) to fill additional space or shrink to fit into smaller spaces.
- Two components -
  - Flexbox container
  - Flexbox items





# Flexbox layout

justify-content  
align-items



- Laying out items:
  - justify-content: flex-start
  - align-items: stretch
- flex-direction: row, row-reverse, column, column-reverse
- Laying out flex items: align-self
- Sizing flex items: flex-grow, flex-shrink, flex-basis
- Flex wrapping: flex-wrap

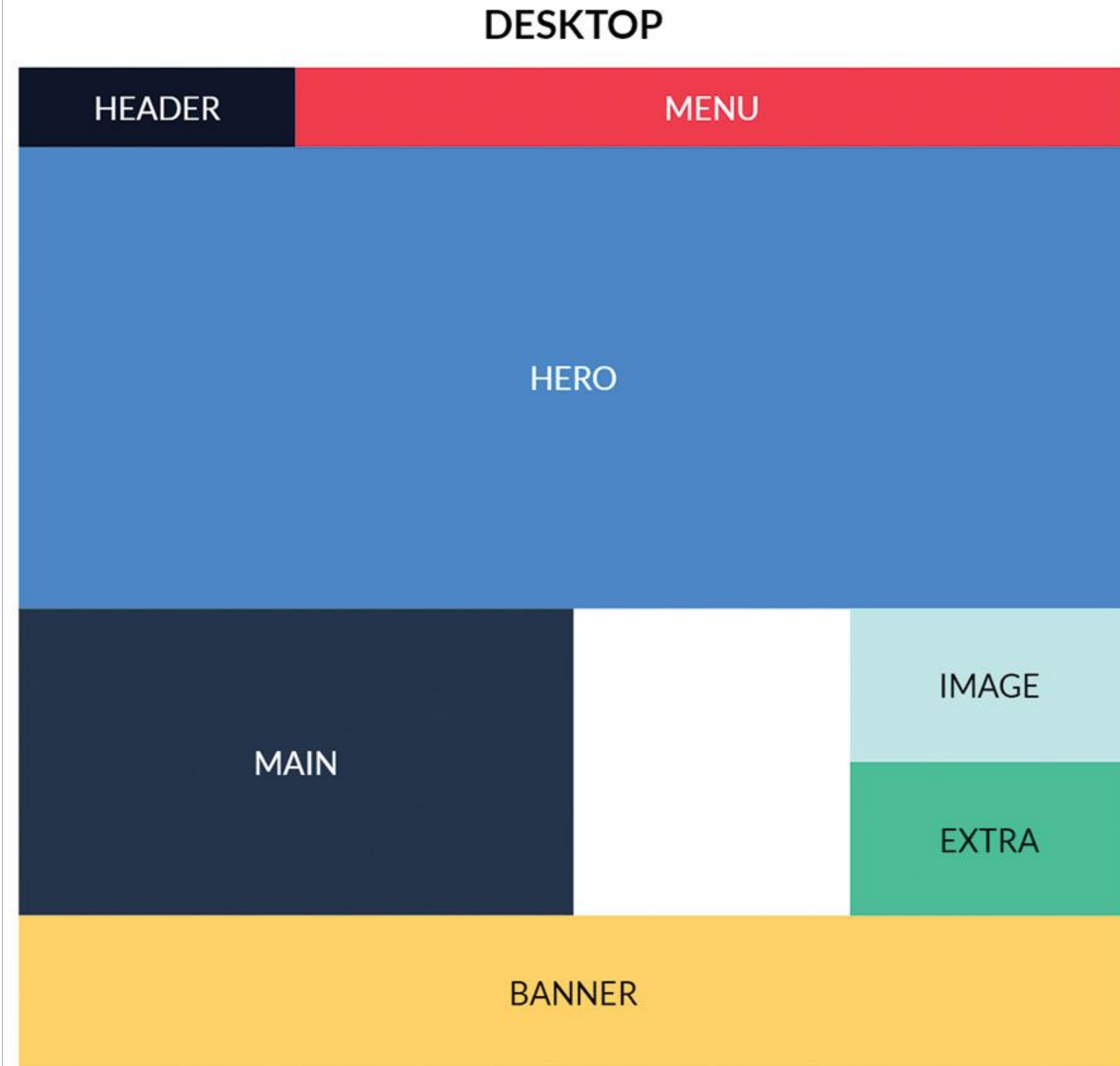
## References:

- [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS\\_layout/Flexbox](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS_layout/Flexbox)
- <https://youtu.be/fYq5PXgSsbE>

# Grid

Or layouts using rows, columns and gutters

- A grid is a collection of horizontal and vertical lines.
- Helps create a pattern against which we can line up our design elements.





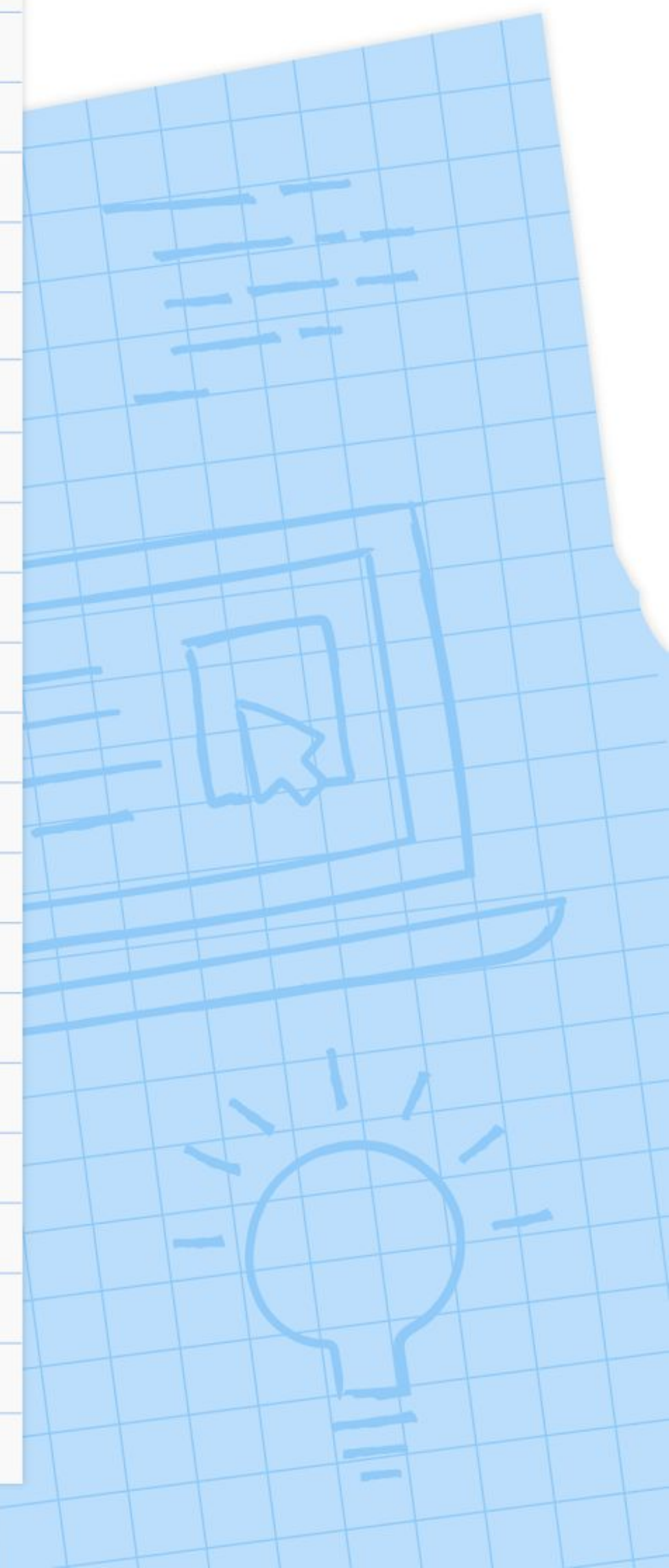
# Positions

how to override everything you just learnt

- relative - top, right, bottom, left
- absolute
- fixed
- sticky

References -

<https://css-tricks.com/almanac/properties/p/position/>







- Log on to <https://cssbattle.dev/>.
- Create account.
- Try the first game Target #1 (Simply Square)



# What is Responsiveness?

- Responsive Web Design is about using HTML and CSS to automatically resize a website.
- Responsive Web Design is about making a website look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones).

```
filterByOrg = filterByOrg ? study.lead_organization === filterByOrg : true  
filterStatus = filterByStatus ? study.status === filterByStatus : true  
function filterStudies({ studies, filterByOrg, filterByStatus }) {  
  return studies.filter(study => filterByOrg & filterStatus)  
}
```

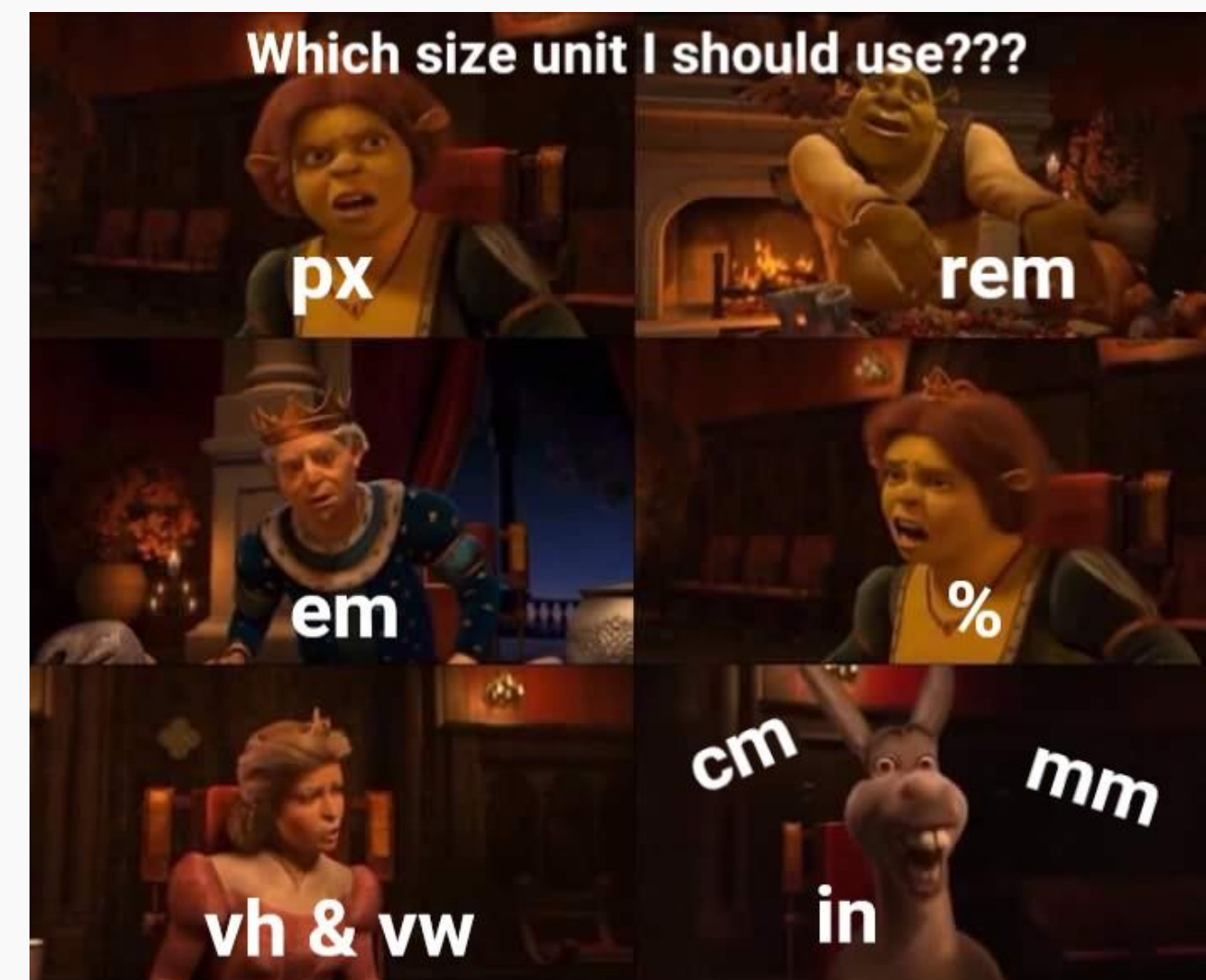


# RELATIVE UNITS

em v/s rem

Reference:

<https://j.eremy.net/confused-about-rem-and-em/>





# MEDIA QUERIES

It allows content rendering to adapt to different conditions such as screen resolution (e.g. mobile and desktop screen size).



```
const org = interByOrg ? study.lead_organization === interByOrg : C
!Status = filterByStatus ? study.status === filterByStatus : true
(matchStatus) {
function filterStudies({ studies, filterByOrg :
studies.filter(study
```



# Task 02

## MAKE IT RESPONSIVE

### Welcome to our website!

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis auctor ultricies lorem, in vehicula ipsum vehicula ut. Aliquam ut sagittis justo. Nullam ut felis in elit sodales bibendum nec quis libero. Suspendisse euismod arcu vitae ex posuere, non volutpat diam iaculis. Sed vel consequat odio. Nulla facilisi.

### Our Services

- Web Design
- Graphic Design
- Search Engine Optimization

### Contact Us

Name:

Email:

Message:

Send

## MAKE IT RESPONSIVE

### Welcome to our website!

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis auctor ultricies lorem, in vehicula ipsum vehicula ut. Aliquam ut sagittis justo. Nullam ut felis in elit sodales bibendum nec quis libero. Suspendisse euismod arcu vitae ex posuere, non volutpat diam iaculis. Sed vel consequat odio. Nulla facilisi.

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### Contact Us

Name:

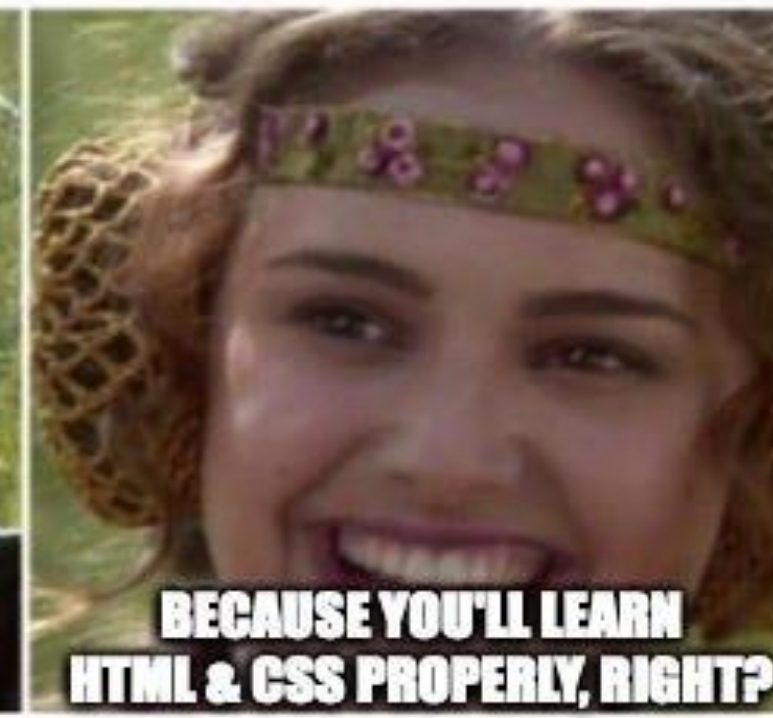
Email:

Message:

Send



# CSS FRAMEWORKS



```
const org = interbyOrg ? study.lead_organization === interbyOrg : false
const status = filterByStatus ? study.status === filterByStatus : true
const matchStatus = (status === filterByStatus) ? true : false

function filterStudies({ studies, filterByOrg, filterByStatus }) {
  return studies.filter(study => {
    const org = interbyOrg ? study.lead_organization === interbyOrg : false
    const status = filterByStatus ? study.status === filterByStatus : true
    const matchStatus = (status === filterByStatus) ? true : false
    return org === filterByOrg & status === filterByStatus & matchStatus
  })
}
```



# CSS FRAMEWORKS

- A CSS framework is a prepped and ready-to-use CSS library that makes the job of a UI developer easier.
- Rather than starting every project from scratch, a CSS framework gives developers tools to quickly create a user interface that developers can repeat and tweak during a project.

```
const org = filterByOrg ? study.lead_organization === filterByOrg : true  
const status = filterByStatus ? study.status === filterByStatus : true  
const matchStatus = (status === filterByStatus) ? true : false  
function filterStudies({ studies, filterByOrg, filterByStatus }) {  
  return studies.filter(study => {  
    return org & status & matchStatus  
  })  
}
```



# JavaScript 101

Web Blitz 3.0 - Day 3

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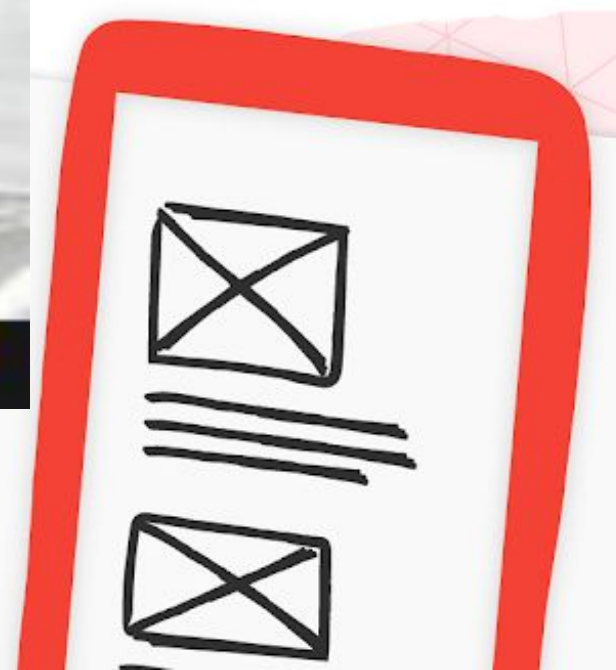
Java !== JavaScript





# Why JavaScript

- They can be written right in a web page's HTML and run automatically as the page loads.
- Today, JavaScript can execute on any device that has a special program called the JavaScript engine.





# What can in-browser JavaScript do?

Everything related to webpage manipulation, interaction with the user, and the webserver.

- Add new HTML to the page, change the existing content, modify styles. Full integration with HTML/CSS.
- React to user actions, run on mouse clicks, pointer movements, key presses.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Before the script...</p>
```

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

```
<p>...After the script.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

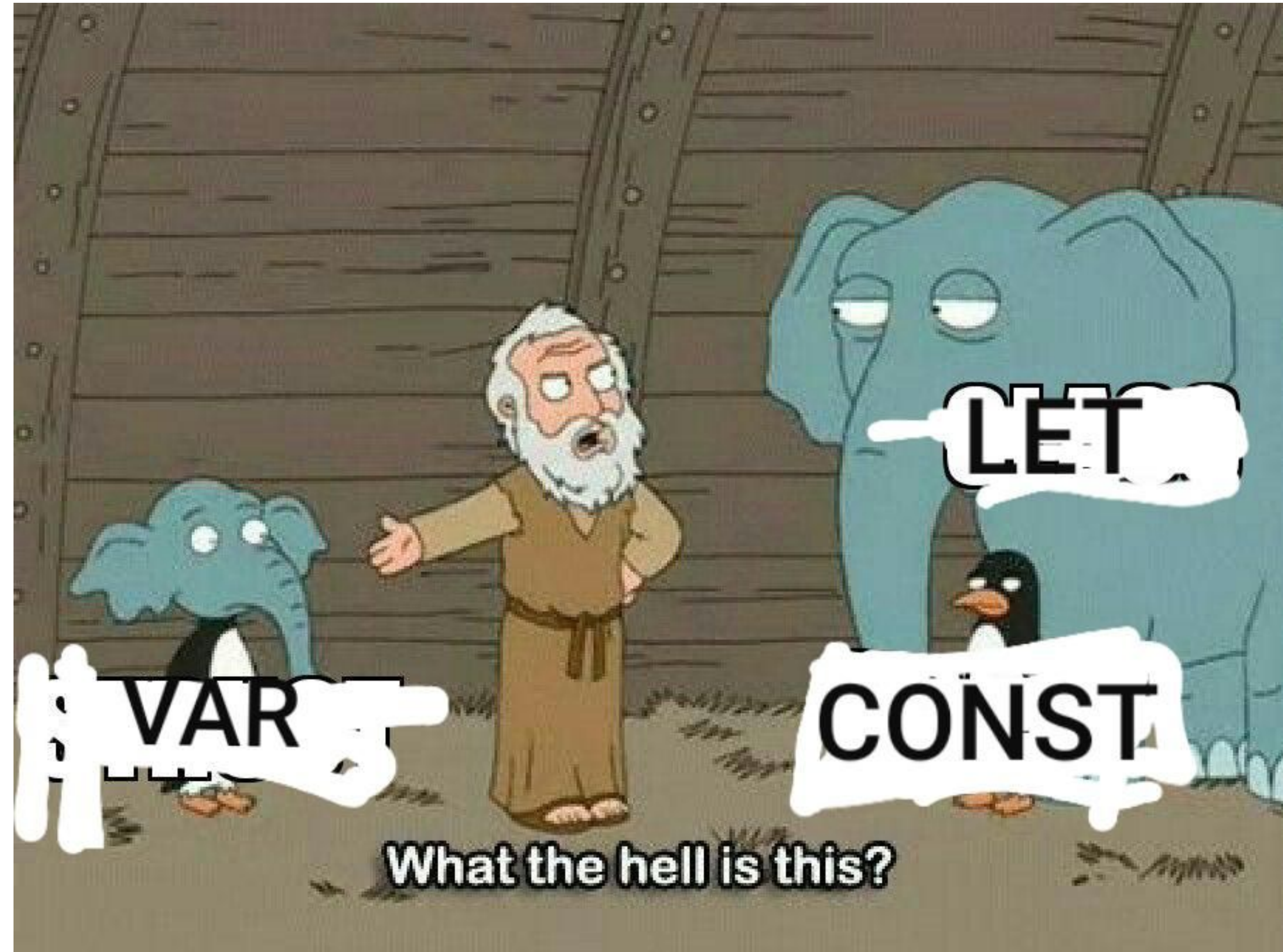
```
</html>
```



# Variables

`let`, `var`, `const`

A variable is a “named storage” for data.





# Variables

`var`, `let`, `const`

<code>var</code>	<code>let</code>	<code>const</code>
Function scoped	Block scoped	Block scoped
Hoisting allowed	Hoisting not allowed	Hoisting not allowed
Reassigning a value allowed	Reassigning a value allowed	Reassigning a value not allowed
Redeclaration of a value allowed	Redeclaration of a value not allowed	Redeclaration of a value not allowed



# Data types

- JavaScript is a dynamically typed language.
- We can put any type in a variable.
- Variables are not bound to any of them.





Seven primitive data types:

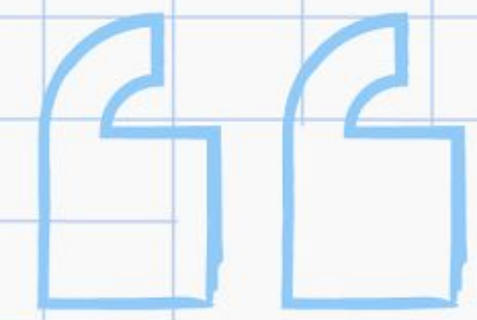
1. number for numbers of any kind: integer or floating-point, integers are limited by  $\pm(2^{53}-1)$ .
2. bigint for integer numbers of arbitrary length.
3. string for strings. A string may have zero or more characters, there's no separate single-character type.
4. boolean for true/false.
5. null for unknown values – a standalone type that has a single value null.
6. undefined for unassigned values – a standalone type that has a single value undefined.
7. symbol for unique identifiers.

And one non-primitive data type:

1. object for more complex data structures.







- References and sources -
- <https://javascript.info>
  - <https://eloquentjavascript.net/>
  - <https://nodeschool.io/>
  - [JavaScript | MDN](#)

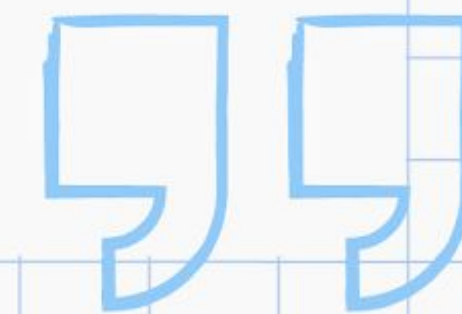
**\*First step in learning Programming\***



**Learn Basic  
Syntax,  
Data Types and  
Variables.**



**Learn how to  
Google.**



```
function filterStudies({ studies, filterByOrg = false, filterByLang = false }) {  
  return studies.filter(study => {  
    if (filterByOrg) {  
      return !study.related_organizations;  
    }  
    if (filterByLang) {  
      return !study.language;  
    }  
    return true;  
  });  
}
```

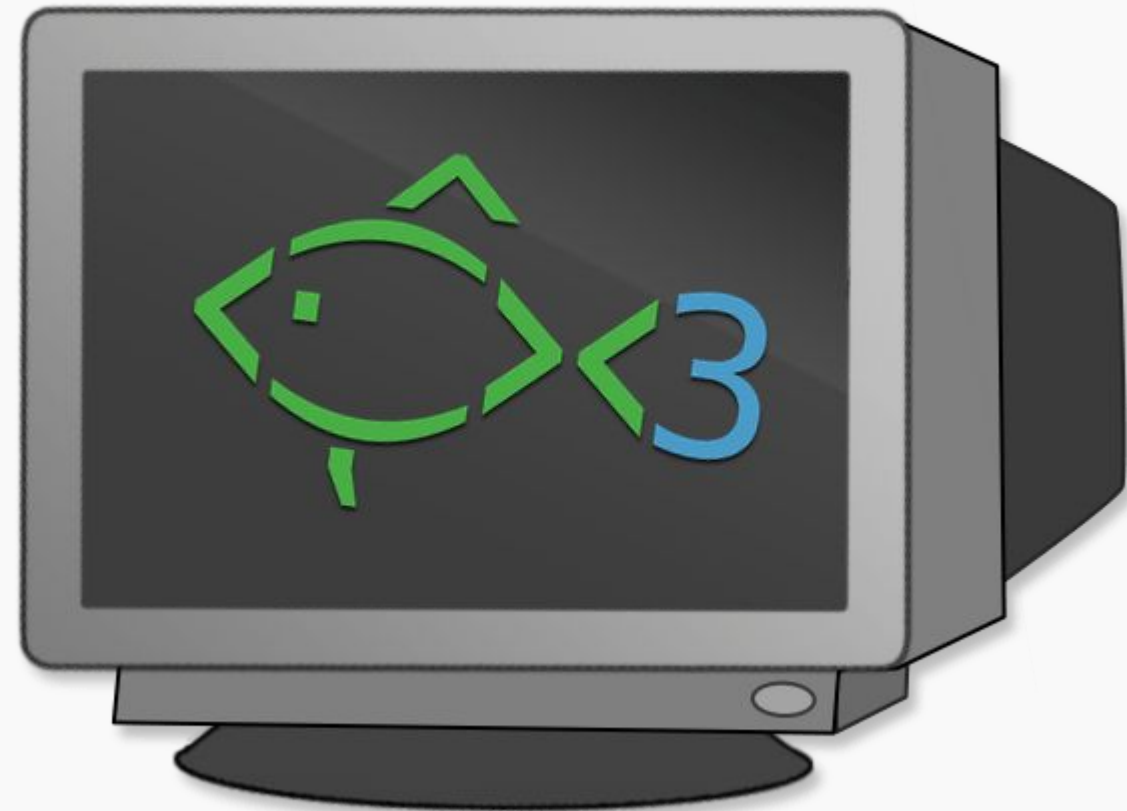




“

So long and thanks  
for all the

”

A cartoon-style illustration of a computer monitor. The screen is dark grey and displays a green fish icon with a blue number '3' next to it. The monitor has a silver bezel and a black base.