**Module 1**

**Topic 1: Course Introduction**

**1. Introduction to Web Content**

* **User vs Developer**: Users view content; developers control structure & style via HTML/CSS.
* **Core Tech**:
  + **HTML**: Base structure of all web content.
  + **CSS**: Controls visual appearance and layout.

**2. HTML (HyperText Markup Language)**

* **Purpose**: Originally built to share structured documents online.
* **Modern Capabilities**:
  + Multimedia support: <video>, <audio>
  + Responsive layouts
  + Rich form inputs: type="date", type="range", etc.
  + Native spell-check, editing

**3. CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)**

* **Role**: Visual styling separated from content.
* **Features**:
  + CSS Variables: --primary-color
  + Media Queries: @media (max-width: 768px)
  + Advanced Styling:
    - box-sizing: border-box
    - Multiple backgrounds
    - Border & text shadows
  + CSS Animations & transitions

**4. Standards & Governance**

* **W3C**: Oversees HTML/CSS evolution
* **Updates**: HTML5, CSS3 introduce modern capabilities

**5. Cross-Device Compatibility**

* HTML/CSS used in:
  + Mobile devices
  + Smart TVs
  + Game consoles
  + IoT interfaces

**6. Impact**

* **Device-Agnostic**: Uniform access across platforms
* **Future-Proof**: Standards evolve with tech

**✅ Example Workflow**

<!-- HTML -->

<video controls>

<source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">

</video>

<!-- CSS -->

<style>

video {

width: 100%;

border-radius: 8px;

box-shadow: 0 4px 8px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);

}

@media (max-width: 480px) {

video { margin: 10px; }

}

</style>

**Topic 2: Semantic and Meta Tags**

**1. Why Semantic HTML Matters**

* **Purpose**: Describes the role/meaning of content.
* **Benefits**:
  + Accessibility: Screen readers understand better.
  + SEO: Search engines index smarter.

**2. Basic HTML Page Structure**

* <head>: Metadata, scripts, SEO tags.
* <body>: Visible content.
* Semantic Tags:
  + <header>, <main>, <footer> for layout.
  + <section>, <article> for content blocks.

**3. Navigation Structure**

* <nav>: Groups navigation links.
* Common layout:

<nav>

<ul>

<li><a href="#">Home</a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

**4. Main Content Layout**

* <article>: Self-contained unit (e.g., blog post).
* <section>: Thematic grouping with a heading.
* Nested structure supported:

<article>

<header><h1>Title</h1></header>

<section><h2>Subsection</h2></section>

</article>

**5. Footer Usage**

* Can appear globally or within components.
* Typical content:
  + Copyright
  + Contact info
  + Extra links

**6. Best Practices**

* Use semantic tags for meaning, not style.
* Improves structure, SEO, and accessibility.

**8. Semantic HTML Cheat Sheet**

**🔹 8.1 Sectioning Tags**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Purpose |
| <header> | Top section (logo, nav) |
| <nav> | Navigation links |
| <main> | Main page content |
| <footer> | Bottom section, extra info |
| <aside> | Secondary content (ads, sidebars) |
| <article> | Self-contained item (blog, comment) |
| <section> | Thematic groupings with headings |
| <details> | Expandable content area |
| <summary> | Summary for <details> |
| <h1>-<h6> | Headings (h1 = most important) |

**🔹 2. Content Tags**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Purpose |
| <h1> to <h6> | Define headings from most to least important. |
| <p> | Defines a paragraph. |
| <ul> | Unordered (bulleted) list. |
| <ol> | Ordered (numbered) list. |
| <li> | List item in <ul> or <ol>. |
| <dl> | Description list (used with <dt> and <dd>). |
| <dt> | Term in a description list. |
| <dd> | Description of the term in a description list. |
| <figure> | Wraps media elements (images, charts) with a caption. |
| <figcaption> | Caption for a <figure>. |
| <blockquote> | Defines a block quote. |
| <pre> | Displays preformatted text in a monospace font. |
| <hr> | Inserts a horizontal rule. |
| <menu> | Semantic alternative to <ul>. |

**🔹 8.3 Inline Tags**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Purpose |
| <a> | Link to another document |
| <abbr> | Abbreviation/acronym |
| <b> | Bold text |
| <br> | Line break |
| <cite> | Work citation (italicized) |
| <code> | Inline code block |
| <em> | Emphasized text |
| <i> | Italic (idioms/technical terms) |
| <mark> | Highlighted/marked text |
| <q> | Short inline quote |
| <s> | Strikethrough |
| <samp> | Sample output from program |
| <small> | Smaller text (e.g., legal notice) |
| <span> | Generic inline container for styling |
| <strong> | Bold with importance |
| <sub> | Subscript text |
| <sup> | Superscript text |

**🔹 4. Multimedia Tags**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Purpose |
| <video> | Embeds video content. |
| <source> | Specifies media source file for <video> or <audio>. |
| <audio> | Embeds audio content. |

**🔹 5. Meta and Structure Tags**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Purpose |
| <html> | Root element of an HTML page. |
| <head> | Contains metadata and links (e.g., title, CSS). |
| <body> | Contains visible page content. |

**Introduction to Search Engines and SEO**

* Search engines return results based on relevance to search queries.
* SEO (Search Engine Optimization) improves a website’s visibility and ranking.
* SEO focuses on optimizing website content, semantics, and delivery.

**How Search Engines Analyze Web Pages**

* Search engines scan HTML documents and media content.
* They follow internal and external links to analyze the entire site.
* Rankings vary per keyword and are based on proprietary algorithms.
* Following best practices can positively influence search rankings.

**Role of Meta Tags in SEO**

* Meta tags provide metadata (information about the page) to search engines.
* Located inside the <head> element and are not visible in the browser.
* No closing tag is required for <meta> elements.

**Important Meta Tag Attributes**

* **name**: Describes the type of metadata.
* **content**: Holds the value of the metadata.

**Common Meta Tags and Their Purpose**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Meta Tag | Purpose |
| <meta name="author" ...> | Specifies the page's author or organization. |
| <meta name="description" ...> | Describes page content; often shown in search results. |
| <meta name="keywords" ...> | Previously used for search keywords; now largely ignored or flagged. |
| <meta name="robots" ...> | Controls how search bots index/follow the page and its links. |
| <meta name="viewport" ...> | Helps with responsive design and mobile optimization. |

**Robots Meta Tag Values**

* index: Allow indexing of the page.
* follow: Allow bots to follow links on the page.
* noindex: Do not index the page (may be ignored by some bots).
* nofollow: Do not follow links (may also be ignored by some bots).

**Importance of Viewport Meta Tag**

* Defines how content appears on mobile devices.
* Prevents desktop-style scaling on mobile.
* Example:  
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"/>
* Essential for responsive design and influences SEO ranking.

**Metadata Cheat Sheet: Meta Tag Structure**

**✅ Basic Meta Tags for SEO**

* **Author**: <meta name="author" content="Name">
* **Title**: <meta name="title" content="Page Title">
* **Description**: <meta name="description" content="Short description">
* **Language**: <meta name="language" content="English">
* **Robots**: <meta name="robots" content="index,follow">
* **Google Specific**:
  + No sitelinks box: <meta name="google">
  + No translate: <meta name="googlebot" content="notranslate">
* **Revised**: <meta name="revised" content="Date and Time">
* **Rating**: <meta name="rating" content="safe for kids">
* **Copyright**: <meta name="copyright" content="Copyright 2022"

**HTTP-Equiv Meta Tags**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Function |
| content-type | Sets the document format. |
| default-style | Specifies styling document. |
| refresh | Refreshes the page after a time interval. |
| Content-language | Specifies the page language. |
| Cache-Control | Instructs browser caching behavior. |

**Responsive Design / Mobile Meta Tags**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Description |
| format-detection | Makes phone numbers clickable for calls. |
| HandheldFriendly | Declares mobile-friendly page. |
| viewport | Defines display area for responsive layout. |

**HTML Document Overview (index.html)**

* Follows standard **semantic HTML structure**:
  + <!DOCTYPE html> declaration
  + <html> root element containing:
    - <head>: metadata and stylesheet links
    - <body>: visible page content

**Head Element Details**

* Includes:
  + <title> tag (should be updated per project)
  + <meta> tags for SEO (description, author, charset, viewport)
  + Commented-out **Open Graph Protocol** tags for social media sharing
  + Commented-out **favicon** setup
  + A link to styles.css is already included

**Body Element Structure**

* Contains **semantic layout elements**:
  + <header>: for site title or logo
  + <nav>: for navigation menus
  + <main>: for main content
  + <footer>: for copyright

**Script Integration**

* A <script> tag is already included at the end of the body.
* This tag links to script.js in the JS folder.

**Template Reusability**

* The template is reusable for future web development projects.
* Saves time and ensures consistent structure.

**Web Layout Design Types**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Layout Type | Description | Common Usage |
| Top Navbar Layout | Horizontal bar at the top with essential links (e.g., Home, Products, Contact). | Site-wide navigation for consistency. |
| Carousel Layout | Rotating banner displaying featured items, offers, or promotions. | E-commerce, landing pages, product highlights. |
| Blog Layout | Multiple content blocks with varying sizes; may include summaries linking to full articles. | News sites, personal or corporate blogs. |
| Dashboard Layout | Sidebar navigation + main content area with data, forms, and charts. | Admin panels, business/enterprise apps. |
| More Layouts | Additional layout styles available via frameworks like Bootstrap. | Custom needs, inspiration, best practices. |

**Role of Social Networks in Sharing Content**

* Social networks allow sharing links with preview snippets.
* Previews provide users with information about the webpage before clicking.

**Importance of Meta Tags in Web Previews**

* Meta tags control what is shown in link previews on social media.
* These are **not** the same as traditional SEO meta tags (used for search engines).

**Introduction to Open Graph Protocol (OGP)**

* Created by Facebook in 2010 to improve link-sharing experience.
* Defines how metadata should be embedded for social networks.
* Allows webpages to describe themselves through structured metadata.

**Open Graph Metadata Basics**

* OGP meta tags are placed inside the <head> element of HTML.
* Uses property instead of name to define metadata name.
* Uses content to assign the value of the metadata.

**Required Open Graph Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Property | Purpose |
| og:title | Title of the page shown in the preview. |
| og:type | Type of content (e.g., website, article, video, music). |
| og:url | Canonical URL to be used for the page. |
| og:image | Image URL to display in the link preview. |

**✨ Optional Open Graph Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Property | Purpose |
| og:description | A short description of the page content. |
| og:locale | Specifies language and territory (e.g., en\_US for English - United States). |
| og:site\_name | Defines the name of the site the content belongs to. |

**✅ Benefits of Using Open Graph Metadata**

* Enhances link previews, increasing user engagement and click-through rate.
* Provides a consistent and professional appearance for shared content.
* Enables fine control over what users see before visiting the website

**Introduction to Social Media Cards**

* Before Open Graph Protocol (OGP), social media platforms relied on **internal heuristics** to guess a page's title, description, and preview image.
* This resulted in **inaccurate or poorly scaled previews**.
* **Meta tags** now give content creators more control over how their content appears when shared.

**Evolution and Adoption of OGP**

* Introduced by **Facebook**, OGP has now been widely adopted by other **Meta platforms** and **social media giants**.
* Platforms may use their **own meta tag prefixes**, replacing the default og: tag format.

**Need for Social Media Cards**

* In the attention economy, **visual content** is crucial to attract users.
* A **clear title and relevant image** can significantly impact user engagement.
* SM cards can be:
  + **Generic** (site-wide content)
  + **Page-specific** (customized for particular pages)

**The ‘type’ OGP Tag**

* Defines **the nature of the shared content** (e.g., article, video.movie, music.song).
* Enables **rich metadata**: For example, a music post can include song name, album, duration.
* Helps **capture attention instantly**—essential for user engagement on fast-scrolling platforms.

**Impact of Social Media Cards on SEO**

* SM cards are part of the **modern SEO ecosystem**.
* They:
  + Help **search engine crawlers** better interpret and rank pages.
  + Provide structured metadata to **boost visibility**.
  + Improve **click-through rates** via attractive previews.
  + Assist in **tracking traffic sources** for analytics.

**Customization and Developer Support**

* Developers can add **additional OGP tags**, like og:video, for richer media content.
* Meta provides a **developer support page** for implementing and testing SM cards (refer to additional resources).

**Table: Open Graph & Social Media Card Tags**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag / Concept | Purpose / Description |
| og:title | Sets the title shown on social media cards. |
| og:description | Gives a short summary or description of the content. |
| og:image | Defines the image shown in the preview (thumbnail). |
| og:url | Canonical URL of the web page being shared. |
| og:type | Defines the type of content (e.g., article, video, music, book, etc.). |
| music:\* | Sub-tags under music type — can include album, duration, song name, etc. |
| video:\* | Optional sub-tags when the type is video, for embedded playback on supported platforms. |
| og:site\_name | Name of the site being shared. |
| og:locale | Language and region (e.g., en\_US). |

**Topic 3: User Input and Forms**

**HTML Forms and Validation**

**Purpose of HTML Forms**

* Used to **capture user input** (e.g., during account registration or online purchases).
* Ensures that the **input data is structured and usable**.

**Importance of Validation**

* Prevents errors such as incorrect delivery addresses.
* Improves **user experience** and avoids system errors.

**✅ Types of Form Validation**

**1. Client-side Validation**

* Done using **HTML input types** or **JavaScript** in the browser.
* Provides **immediate feedback** to users.
* Prevents submission until inputs are correct.
* Example: <input type="email"> checks for a valid email format.

**2. Server-side Validation**

* Performed after form submission, on the server.
* Ensures **security** and prevents **malicious data**.
* Can perform **complex checks** (e.g., database queries, business rules).

**⚙️ Best Practice**

* Use **both client-side and server-side** validation for:
  + Instant feedback (client-side).
  + Data security and integrity (server-side).

**✅ Common HTML Input Types & Their Use Cases**

**🔘 Button**

* Used to trigger actions:  
  <input type="button"> or <button>Click me</button>

**🔘 Checkbox**

* Allows **multiple selections**:  
  <input type="checkbox">

**🔘 Radio**

* Allows **one selection** from a group:  
  <input type="radio" name="theme">

**📤 Submit**

* Submits the form to a server:  
  <input type="submit">

**✍️ Text**

* Basic single-line input:  
  <input type="text">

**🔐 Password**

* Obscured input for sensitive data:  
  <input type="password">

**📅 Date**

* For date values (year, month, day):  
  <input type="date">

**🕓 Datetime-local**

* Includes date and time (no time zone):  
  <input type="datetime-local">

**📧 Email**

* For validating email format:  
  <input type="email">

**📁 File**

* Uploads files from the device:  
  <input type="file" multiple>

**🕶️ Hidden**

* Invisible field, still submitted:  
  <input type="hidden">

**🖼️ Image**

* Image-based submit button:  
  <input type="image" src="submit.png">

**🔢 Number**

* Numeric input with constraints:  
  <input type="number" min="1" max="10">

**🎚️ Range**

* Slider for number range:  
  <input type="range" min="0" max="100">

**🔄 Reset**

* Resets form to initial values:  
  <input type="reset">

**🔍 Search**

* Styled text field for search queries:  
  <input type="search">

**⏰ Time**

* Time input (hours and minutes):  
  <input type="time">

**📞 Tel**

* For telephone number inputs:  
  <input type="tel" pattern="\d{10}">

**Form Validation Best Practices**

* Use HTML input types for **basic validation**.
* Use JavaScript for **custom client-side logic**.
* Use backend logic for **secure server-side validation**.
* Always include required for mandatory fields:  
  <input type="text" required>

**Client-Side Form Validation in HTML and CSS**

**✅ Importance of Client-Side Validation**

* Prevents unnecessary HTTP requests to the server.
* Enhances user experience by providing immediate feedback.
* Reduces server resource usage by catching errors early.

**✅ Common Reasons for Form Errors**

* Missing required fields.
* Input values too short or too long.
* Incorrect data formats.

**✅ Key HTML Validation Attributes**

* required: Ensures the field is not left empty.
* minlength: Sets minimum number of characters allowed.
* maxlength: Sets maximum number of characters allowed.

<input type="text" required minlength="3" maxlength="12">

**✅ Using CSS to Highlight Errors**

* Use :invalid pseudo-class to style invalid inputs.
* Combine with :focus to highlight only when the user is interacting.

input:invalid:focus {

border: 2px solid red;

}

**✅ Benefits**

* Provides real-time feedback.
* Prevents form submission until all validations pass.
* Improves form usability and accessibility.

**✅ Creating a Table Booking Form with Radio Buttons**

**Use Case: Little Lemon Restaurant Booking System**

* Different table sizes (2, 4, 6 person).
* Choice of seating location (Indoors or Outdoors).

**Why Use Radio Buttons?**

* Ideal for mutually exclusive choices.
* Groups options where only one can be selected.

**HTML Setup Structure**

* Use <fieldset> to group related options.
* Use <legend> (optional) for accessibility.
* Set name attribute same for grouped radio buttons.

<fieldset id="size">

<input type="radio" name="size" value="2"> Two-person table

<input type="radio" name="size" value="4" checked> Four-person table

<input type="radio" name="size" value="6"> Six-person table

</fieldset>

**Mobile Accessibility Tip**

* Wrap each radio button and label text in a <label> tag to make them easier to click.

<label><input type="radio" name="location" value="indoors" checked> Indoors</label>

<label><input type="radio" name="location" value="outdoors"> Outdoors</label>

**Testing Behavior**

* Only one option per group can be selected.
* Improved user experience on both desktop and mobile devices.

**Cheat Sheet: Interactive Form Elements**

**Why Use HTML Form Validation?**

* Ensures correct data shape before submission.
* Helps users fix mistakes instantly.

**Essential Validation Attributes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attribute | Description |
| required | Makes the field mandatory. |
| minlength | Sets the minimum input length. |
| maxlength | Sets the maximum input length. |
| pattern | Validates data against a regular expression. |
| type | Enforces specific data format (email, URL, etc). |

<input type="email" required>

<input type="text" minlength="3" maxlength="10">

<input type="url" pattern="https?://.+">

**What Happens When You Submit a Form?**

* When a form is submitted (e.g., placing an order), the browser sends a request to a web server.
* This process follows the **HTTP request-response cycle**.
* Data in forms is submitted to the server using either the **GET** or **POST** method.

**The Role of HTTP Methods in Form Submission**

**✅ GET Method**

* Appends form data to the **URL**.
* Useful for simple, non-sensitive queries.
* **Drawbacks:**
  + **URL Length Limitation:** Limited to ~2000 characters in most browsers.
  + **Server Constraints:** Some web servers cap URL length (~4096 characters).
  + **Security Risk:** Data is visible in browser history and server logs—unsafe for sensitive info.

**✅ POST Method**

* Sends form data in the **HTTP request body**.
* More secure than GET, especially when paired with **HTTPS**.
* Ideal for sending **sensitive data** (e.g., login credentials, payments).
* Keeps data hidden from URLs and browser history.

**Securing Data Transmission**

* While POST is more secure, data can still be intercepted without encryption.
* Use **HTTPS** to ensure end-to-end encryption between browser and server.

**Understanding the Form Element**

**✅ <form> Tag Basics**

* Wraps input elements to collect user data.
* Key attributes:
  + **action** – URL where form data is sent.
  + **method** – HTTP method used (GET or POST).

**action Attribute Explained**

* **Specifies the destination** (URL or path) for form submission.
* Can use:
  + **Full URL:** https://meta.com
  + **Absolute path:** /login
  + **Relative path:** login

**Path Behavior**

* **Absolute path (/login)**: Uses base domain (e.g., https://meta.com/login)
* **Relative path (login)**: Appends to current path (e.g., https://meta.com/about/login)

**method Attribute Explained**

* Defines how form data is transmitted.
* Options:
  + <form method="get"> – Data in URL
  + <form method="post"> – Data in request body
* If omitted, defaults to **GET**.

**Form Submission Flow**

1. User fills form and clicks submit.
2. Browser creates an HTTP request (GET or POST).
3. Web server processes data.
4. Server returns a response:
   * Success → redirect or confirmation page.
   * Error → handled with validations or error pages.

**Beyond HTML Forms: JavaScript and JSON**

* Developers can also submit data using **JavaScript**, bypassing forms.
* Common with front-end frameworks (e.g., React, Vue).
* Data often sent in **JSON format** via HTTP requests (using fetch() or XMLHttpRequest).
* This allows **dynamic, asynchronous** interactions (AJAX).

**Importance of Consistent User Experience in Front-End Development**

* Ensuring smooth and accessible HTML form interaction is key to good user experience.
* Challenges arise due to differences in browser technologies and operating systems.

**Browser Inconsistencies in HTML Form Rendering**

* HTML forms render differently across browsers like Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and Microsoft Edge.
* Variations also occur between operating systems (e.g., Windows vs. Mac).

**Common Form Element Inconsistencies**

**Input Elements:**

* Same HTML <input> type renders differently in:
  + Height, width, and corner radius.
  + Safari uses thinner borders and different sizing.

**Checkbox Elements:**

* Differences in:
  + Checked/unchecked state appearance.
  + Colors (gray in Edge, varying shades of blue in others).
  + Checkbox size and border styles (Safari uses smaller size).

**Solving Cross-Browser Form Styling Issues**

**Use of CSS for Styling:**

* CSS can ensure consistent visual appearance.
* Use element selectors and attribute selectors to target form elements.

**Example:**

input[type="text"] {

font-size: 16px;

width: 100%;

height: 40px;

border: 1px solid #ccc;

}

**CSS Frameworks to Simplify Form Styling**

* **Bootstrap**, **Tailwind CSS**, and **Foundation** provide ready-made, cross-browser-consistent form styles.
* These libraries reduce development effort while ensuring UI consistency.

**1. <form> Element**

* **Purpose**: Defines an HTML form for user input.
* **Usage**: Contains all input elements like text fields, checkboxes, and buttons.

**2. <input> Element**

* **Purpose**: Creates interactive controls to accept user data.
* **Common type attributes**:
  + text, password, email, number, checkbox, radio, submit, url, date, etc.
* **Example**:

<input type="text" id="uname" name="username">

<input type="password" id="pwd" name="pwd">

* **Note**: Type "password" hides the entered text.

**3. <label> Element**

* **Purpose**: Provides a caption for form controls.
* **Key Attribute**: for — should match the id of the associated input element.
* **Example**:

<label for="uname">Username:</label>

**4. <select> Element**

* **Purpose**: Defines a drop-down list.
* **Attributes**:
  + form, name, multiple, required, size
* **Uses** <option> elements to list choices.

**5. <option> Element**

* **Purpose**: Defines individual options inside <select> or <datalist>.
* **Attributes**:
  + value: Specifies the value submitted.
  + selected: Pre-selects an option.

**6. <textarea> Element**

* **Purpose**: Allows multi-line text input.
* **Attributes**:
  + rows, cols, maxlength, minlength, readonly, form
* **Example**:

<textarea rows="10" cols="30" maxlength="200"></textarea>

**7. <button> Element**

* **Purpose**: Creates a clickable button.
* **Common Attribute**:
  + onclick: Defines the action on click.
* **Example**:

<button onclick="alert('You just clicked!')">Click Me!</button>

**8. <fieldset> Element**

* **Purpose**: Groups related form controls.
* **Use Case**: Separate sections like personal info and education.

**9. <legend> Element**

* **Purpose**: Adds a caption/title to a <fieldset> group.
* **Example**:

<legend>Personal Info</legend>

**10. <datalist> Element**

* **Purpose**: Provides pre-defined options for an <input> field.
* **Difference from <select>**: Allows free text input.
* **Example**:

<input list="flowers">

<datalist id="flowers">

<option value="Rose">

<option value="Tulip">

</datalist>

**11. <output> Element**

* **Purpose**: Displays calculation results or dynamic content (e.g., from JavaScript).

**12. <optgroup> Element**

* **Purpose**: Groups related <option> elements within a <select> list.
* **Attribute**: label defines the group name.

**Topic 4: Media Elements**

**Introduction to Media Embedding in HTML**

* Streaming media (audio/video) is now integral to web experiences.
* HTML provides dedicated tags for embedding media content.

**Embedding Video with <video> Tag**

**Supported Video File Types**

* Most browsers support:
  + .mp4 (MPEG-4)
  + .webm
  + .ogg

**Basic Syntax**

<video width="320" height="240" controls>

<source src="dance.mp4" type="video/mp4">

</video>

**Key Elements**

* <video>: Main container for video content.
* <source>: Specifies the video file and its type.
  + src: Path to the video file.
  + type: MIME type (e.g., video/mp4).

**Fallback Mechanism**

* Browsers select the **first supported format** listed.
* Use multiple <source> elements to ensure compatibility.

**Customization Attributes**

* width and height: Set player dimensions.
* controls: Adds play, pause, volume, etc.
* More attributes available for advanced customization (covered later).

**Embedding Audio with <audio> Tag**

**Supported Audio File Types**

* Most browsers support:
  + .mp3 (MPEG-1 Audio Layer 3)
  + .wav
  + .ogg

**Basic Syntax**

<audio controls>

<source src="audiofile.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">

</audio>

**Key Elements**

* <audio>: Main container for audio content.
* <source>: Specifies audio file and MIME type.
  + Example MIME type for MP3: audio/mpeg.

**Customization Attributes**

* controls: Enables audio control buttons (play, pause, volume).

**Introduction to the <img> Tag**

* The <img> tag is used to embed images into a webpage.
* Images enhance visual appeal and user engagement.

**Basic Image Embedding**

**Syntax**

<img src="photo.png">

* src: Specifies the path or URL of the image file.

**Image Size Customization**

**Setting Dimensions**

<img src="photo.png" width="640" height="480">

* width and height: Control the displayed size in pixels.
* Browsers **scale images automatically** if set dimensions differ from original.

**Example: Scaling by 50%**

<img src="photo.png" width="320" height="240">

**Auto-Aspect Ratio (Scaling Height Automatically)**

<img src="photo.png" width="320">

* Only setting width retains aspect ratio by auto-calculating height.

**Handling Image Load Errors**

**Using alt Attribute**

<img src="photo.png" width="320" alt="My Profile Photo">

* alt: Provides alternative text if the image fails to load.
* Essential for **accessibility** and **SEO**.

**Enhancing Accessibility with <figure> and <figcaption>**

**Example**

<figure>

<img src="photo.png" width="320" alt="My Profile Photo">

<figcaption>A photo of myself on a beach in 2015</figcaption>

</figure>

* <figure>: Groups the image with a caption.
* <figcaption>: Describes the image, improves accessibility for screen readers.

**Supported Image File Formats in Browsers**

* .APNG – Animated PNG
* .AVIF – AV1 Image Format
* .GIF – Graphics Interchange Format
* .JPEG / .JPG – Common photo format
* .PNG – Transparent/High-quality images
* .SVG – Vector graphics (scalable)
* .WEBP – Web-optimized image format

**Introduction to <iframe>**

* <iframe> is an HTML element used to embed another webpage within a current webpage.
* Common uses: maps, videos, advertisements, social media posts.
* Embeds an entire browsing instance (HTML, CSS, JS) from another site.

**Basic Usage of <iframe>**

* Defined using <iframe> tag.
* **src attribute**: Specifies the URL of the page to be embedded.

<iframe src="https://example.com"></iframe>

* **width and height attributes**: Define the size of the iframe.

**Security Concerns & Solutions**

* Iframes can run external JS and may pose **security risks**.
* Always **trust the source** of embedded content.

**Security Attributes**

**1. allow**

* Controls which browser features are available inside the iframe.
* Example:

allow="camera; microphone"

* Other examples:
  + fullscreen – Allow fullscreen mode.
  + geolocation – Access user’s location.

**2. sandbox**

* Restricts iframe behavior for added security.
* Empty value applies **all restrictions**.
* Specific permissions can be selectively enabled:
  + allow-downloads
  + allow-forms
  + allow-modals
  + allow-orientation-lock
  + allow-popups
  + allow-presentation
  + allow-scripts

**Example** – Allow only forms and scripts:

<iframe src="my\_iframe.html" sandbox="allow-forms allow-scripts"></iframe>

**Other Important Attributes**

**name**

* Assigns a name to the iframe.

<iframe name="MyFrame"></iframe>

**referrerpolicy**

* Controls the HTTP referrer information sent.
  + no-referrer, origin, strict-origin, etc.

**srcdoc**

* Embeds inline HTML directly instead of a source URL.

<iframe srcdoc="<p>My inline html</p>"></iframe>

**loading**

* Controls when the iframe should load.
  + eager: load immediately.
  + lazy: load only when visible.

**title**

* Provides a description of the iframe’s content for screen readers (accessibility).

<iframe title="Location map"></iframe>

**✅Best Practices for Using <iframe>**

* Use sandbox and allow attributes to minimize security risks.
* Use title for accessibility.
* Prefer loading="lazy" for better performance on long pages.
* Use srcdoc for embedding small pieces of static HTML without making a network request.

**Introduction to Web Graphics Programming**

* Graphics programming in browsers powers animations and video games.
* Technologies underpinning web-based graphics include: **GIF**, **WebP**, **2D Canvas**, and **WebGL**.

**Web Graphics Technologies Overview**

**1. GIF (Graphics Interchange Format)**

* Supports animated images without interactivity.
* Commonly used for embedding simple animated content.

**2. WebP Format**

* Modern alternative to GIF.
* Supports both static and animated images.

**3. 2D Canvas**

* HTML5 element used for rendering 2D graphics in browsers.
* Popular for animations and 2D video games.
* Graphics are controlled via **JavaScript**.

**4. WebGL (Web Graphics Library)**

* Enables advanced **2D and 3D rendering**.
* Utilizes the **GPU (Graphics Processing Unit)** for performance-intensive graphics.
* Supports effects like **lighting simulation** and rendering **complex 3D worlds**.
* More complex than 2D Canvas and requires deeper understanding.

**GPU Usage in Web Graphics**

* **WebGL** always uses the GPU.
* **2D Canvas** may or may not use GPU; behavior is browser-dependent.

**Basic 2D Canvas Animation: Bouncing Ball Example**

**HTML Setup (index.html)**

* Include <canvas> element with:
  + width="640"
  + height="480"
  + id="my\_canvas"
* Link JavaScript file:  
  <script src="animation.js"></script>

**JavaScript Animation (animation.js)**

* **Canvas Initialization**:
  + Access canvas: document.getElementById("my\_canvas")
  + Get 2D context: canvas.getContext("2d")
* **Variables Setup**:
  + Define position, speed, movement, and radius of the ball.
* **Core Functions**:
  + moveBall(): Updates position and reverses direction at canvas edges.
  + drawBall(): Clears canvas and redraws the ball using:
    - clearRect, beginPath, arc, fill
* **Animation Loop**:
  + animate() function:
    - Calls moveBall() and drawBall()
    - Uses window.requestAnimationFrame(animate) to keep updating the frame.
  + Start animation loop with initial call to requestAnimationFrame.

**Final Notes**

* This is a simple example of 2D canvas capabilities.
* Extensive possibilities for animations and game development.
* Multiple JavaScript **libraries** are available to simplify canvas-based development (listed in additional resources).

**Module 2: CSS**

**Topic 1: Creating layouts**

**✅ Introduction to CSS**

* CSS = Cascading Style Sheets.
* Enhances **visual appearance** of web pages.
* Enabled by browsers early for **design creativity** and layout control.

**✅ Evolution and Role of CSS in Web Development**

* CSS evolved with browser capabilities.
* Supports **responsive design** and **modern layout systems**.
* Introduced layout tools like:
  + **Flexbox**
  + **Grid**
  + **Box models**

**✅ CSS Capabilities**

* Customizes:
  + Fonts
  + Colors
  + Sizes
  + Layouts
  + Styling formats
* Targets the **viewport** (visible area in the browser) for better responsiveness.

**✅ CSS Layout Fundamentals**

* Objective: Create well-structured, visually appealing pages.
* Layouts organize content into **sections** for readability and structure.
* **Box models** used to allocate rectangular regions to HTML elements.

**✅ Display Property in CSS**

* Controls **how elements are displayed** (inline vs. block).
* Key in managing layouts.
* Example usage:

#sample {

display: block;

}

**✅ Flexbox Layout**

* Short for **Flexible Box Layout**.
* Designed for **one-dimensional layouts** (row or column).
* Enables:
  + Element flexibility
  + Responsive alignment
  + Simplified item arrangement
* Sample code:

#sample {

display: flex;

}

**✅ Grid Layout**

* Supports **two-dimensional layouts** (rows & columns).
* Ideal for **complex page structures**.
* Offers precise **element placement** across grid lines.
* Sample code:

#sample {

display: grid;

}

**✅ Flexbox vs Grid: When to Use**

* **Flexbox**:
  + Best for **simple, single-axis** alignment.
  + Suitable for **smaller UI components**.
* **Grid**:
  + Ideal for **large-scale layouts**.
  + Preferred when both row and column control is needed.

**✅ Creative Use of CSS Layouts**

* It’s common to **mix layouts** (Flexbox + Grid) in modern design.
* Rules are **standardized**, yet flexible for:
  + **Creative expression**
  + **Performance optimization**
  + **Aesthetic customization**

✅ **Understanding Flexbox**

* Flexbox is a container model similar to div and box, but offers better scalability and dynamic control.
* It allows items inside to **grow, shrink, and align**, giving the programmer better control over content layout.

✅ **Core Characteristics**

* **Single-dimensional** layout: align items in **row** (default) or **column**.
* Uses two axes:
  + **Main axis**: row by default (horizontal).
  + **Cross axis**: perpendicular to main (vertical by default).
* With flex-direction, the main axis can be changed to vertical.

✅ **Basic Flexbox Structure**

<div class="flex-container">

<div class="box box1">One..</div>

<div class="box box2">Two..</div>

...

</div>

✅ **Box Styling (CSS)**

.box {

background-color: aquamarine;

border-radius: 5px;

margin: 2px;

padding: 10px;

}

✅ **Converting to Flexbox**

.flex-container {

display: flex;

}

* Items now align left to right in a single row.

✅ **Main Alignment Properties**

* justify-content: Aligns items on the **main axis**.
* align-items: Aligns items on the **cross axis**.
* align-self: Applies to **individual items** on the cross axis.
* align-content: Manages spacing of multiple lines.

✅ **Using justify-content**

.flex-container {

display: flex;

justify-content: center;

}

* Centers items along the main axis.

✅ **Using flex-wrap**

.flex-container {

display: flex;

justify-content: center;

flex-wrap: wrap;

}

* Allows items to wrap within the viewport.

✅ **Using flex-direction**

.flex-container {

display: flex;

flex-direction: column;

flex-wrap: wrap;

}

* Changes layout from row to column.

✅ **Using align-items**

.flex-container {

display: flex;

align-items: flex-end;

}

* Aligns all items to the **end** of the cross axis (right side if in row layout).

✅ **Using align-self**

.box3 {

background-color: blanchedalmond;

align-self: center;

}

* Overrides align-items for this specific item only.

✅ **Using gap**

.flex-container {

gap: 10px;

}

* Adds spacing between flex items. Also supports row-gap and column-gap.

✅ **Using flex Shorthand**

.box3 {

flex: 1 1 auto;

}

* flex-grow: 1 → allows it to grow and take available space.
* flex-shrink: 1 → allows it to shrink if needed.
* flex-basis: auto → sets initial size.

✅ **Effect of flex Values**

* If box3 has flex: 1 1 auto, it will expand to fill available space.
* If set to a higher number (e.g. 1.5), it will take up more space than others.

**✅ CSS Units of Measurement**

* A web page has **2D dimensions**: width and height (x and y axes).
* CSS allows expressing sizes with **various units** for flexibility and responsiveness.
* Units are categorized as:
  + **Absolute Units**
  + **Relative Units**

**✅ Absolute Units**

* **Definition**: Fixed-size units that remain constant across devices.
* **Use Case**: Best for **printing** or **static layouts** with known dimensions.
* **Limitation**: Not suitable for responsive design across different device sizes.

**📌 Common Absolute Units**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Unit | Name | Comparison |
| Q | Quarter-millimeters | 1Q = 1/40th of 1cm |
| mm | Millimeters | 1mm = 1/10th of 1cm |
| cm | Centimeters | 1cm = 37.8px = 25.2/64in |
| in | Inches | 1in = 2.54cm = 96px |
| pc | Picas | 1pc = 1/6th of 1in |
| pt | Points | 1pt = 1/72nd of 1in |
| px | Pixels | 1px = 1/96th of 1in |

* **Most commonly used**: px, cm

**✅ Relative Units**

* **Definition**: Units defined **in relation to parent element, root element, or viewport**.
* **Use Case**: Preferred for **responsive design** and modern web development.

**📌 Common Relative Units**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Unit | Description |
| em | Relative to the font size of the parent element |
| ex | Height of the font’s lowercase ‘x’ |
| ch | Width of the ‘0’ character |
| rem | Relative to the font size of the root element (<html>) |
| lh | Relative to the line height of the parent element |
| rlh | Relative to the line height of the root element |
| vw | 1% of the viewport width |
| vh | 1% of the viewport height |
| vmin | 1% of the smaller viewport dimension |
| vmax | 1% of the larger viewport dimension |
| % | Percentage of the parent element's value |

* **Common usage**: em, rem, vh, vw, %
* **Recommendation**: Use based on context—e.g., vw/vh for layouts, em/rem for font sizing.

**✅ Unit Choice Depends on Property**

* Different CSS properties accept different types of values.
* **Example**:
  + Color properties accept values like: #hex, rgb(), rgba(), hsl(), hsla().
* **Tip**: Understand the context and property type to choose the most suitable unit.

**✅ Introduction to Flexbox Usage**

* Flexbox is ideal for simple layouts and components on a web page.
* Common design elements using Flexbox include:
  + Search bars
  + Navigation bars
  + Image galleries

**✅ Practical Use Cases of Flexbox**

**🔸 1. Creating a Search Bar**

* Flex ties elements like the search icon, input box, and submit button.
* Steps to implement:
  + Link CSS in the <head> of the HTML file.
  + Inside <body>, use a container <div> with:
    - Search icon
    - Search box
    - Submit button
* Key CSS properties:
  + display: inline-flex; — makes the container act like an inline element.
  + overflow — clips overflowing content (e.g., long text in input).
* Result:
  + Search bar layout becomes more structured.
  + Layout does **not** change with screen size.

**🔸 2. Building a Navigation Bar**

* Navigation menus are a frequent use case for Flexbox.
* Structure:
  + Use an unordered list <ul> with list items <li>.
* Key CSS strategies:
  + Use \* (universal selector) to reset browser-specific defaults.
  + Use flex-flow — sets direction and wrapping behavior.
  + justify-content: stretch; — aligns items along the main axis.
* Responsive behavior:
  + Items stack vertically on small screens.
  + Items appear horizontally on wider screens.

**🔸 3. Designing a Responsive Image Gallery**

* Gallery includes a container <div> with multiple <img> tags.
* CSS Implementation:
  + Reset margin, padding, and borders using universal selector.
  + display: flex; for the container.
  + flex-wrap: wrap; — allows images to flow onto new lines.
  + justify-content: space-between; — distributes images evenly.
* Outcome:
  + Images stack on smaller windows.
  + Images spread out responsively on larger screens.

**✅ Key Flexbox Properties Used**

* display: flex / inline-flex — establishes a flex context.
* flex-wrap — controls whether items stay in a single line or wrap.
* justify-content — aligns items horizontally.
* flex-flow — shorthand for flex-direction and flex-wrap.

**✅ Introduction to Flexbox in Data Visualization**

* Flexbox offers versatility beyond layout control—it can be used for creating bar charts.
* Bar charts help visualize data for easier understanding and comparison.
* Flexbox enables creation of both **vertical and horizontal bar charts**, also known as **flex charts**.

**✅ Key Flex Properties for Charts**

* The flex property is critical and consists of three sub-properties:  
  • **Flex Grow** – defines how much an item grows relative to others.  
  • **Flex Shrink** – defines how much an item shrinks relative to others.  
  • **Flex Basis** – defines the initial size before growing/shrinking.
* **Shorthand Syntax:**  
  • Example: flex: 0 1 auto – default values for grow, shrink, and basis.

**✅ Importance of CSS Grid Layouts**

* CSS Grids help design user-friendly, organized web layouts.  
  ▪️ Provide visual cues and structure to users.  
  ▪️ Make content easier to understand and navigate.

**✅ What is a CSS Grid?**

* A two-dimensional layout system for the web.  
  ▪️ Allows arrangement in both rows and columns.  
  ▪️ More suitable for large-scale layouts compared to Flexbox or tables.  
  ▪️ Responsive and browser-compatible.

**✅ Basic Grid Terminology**

* **Columns**: Vertical tracks.
* **Rows**: Horizontal tracks.
* **Gutters (Gaps)**: Spaces between columns and rows.
* **Cell**: The intersection of a row and column.

**✅ Creating a Basic Grid Layout**

* Start with an index.html displaying unstyled content (A to E).  
  ▪️ Initial layout appears vertical without grid styling.

**✅ Applying CSS Grid**

* Set display: grid on the container class.  
  ▪️ Grid defined using grid-template-columns and grid-template-rows.  
  ▪️ Example: 3 columns and 2 rows.  
  ▪️ Before grid: Items take unnecessary space and appear unstructured.

**✅ Using fr Units for Flexibility**

* fr stands for "fraction".  
  ▪️ Allows dynamic allocation of space in columns/rows.  
  ▪️ Example: 2fr 1fr divides space in a 2:1 ratio.  
  ▪️ Can be combined with pixel units.

**✅ Enhancing Grid with More Properties**

* Add grid-gap and background-color.  
  ▪️ Example: 10px grid gap improves spacing.  
  ▪️ Background helps visually identify grid structure.

**✅ Implicit Grid Properties**

* Use grid-auto-rows and grid-auto-columns to let the grid auto-resize.  
  ▪️ Example: grid-auto-rows: 100px resizes each row automatically.

**✅ Useful CSS Grid Functions**

**🔹 repeat() Function**

* Reduces redundancy in defining grid tracks.  
  ▪️ Example: repeat(3, 1fr) instead of 1fr 1fr 1fr.  
  ▪️ Improves readability and maintainability.

**🔹 minmax() Function**

* Sets the minimum and maximum size for grid tracks.  
  ▪️ Example: minmax(100px, 1fr) for adaptive sizing.  
  ▪️ Useful for responsive designs.

**✅ Grid Frameworks**

* Predefined grid structures used for layout design.

**🔹 12-Column and 16-Column Grids**

* Divide the page into fixed column tracks.  
  ▪️ Commonly used in responsive design systems.  
  ▪️ Allows precise control over layout sections.

**✅ Grid Container Properties**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Values / Syntax | Description | Example |
| display | grid | Defines a grid container | display: grid; |
| grid-template-columns | 100px 1fr 2fr | Defines column sizes | grid-template-columns: 100px 1fr 2fr; |
| grid-template-rows | auto 200px | Defines row sizes | grid-template-rows: auto 200px; |
| grid-template-areas | "header header" "main sidebar" | Named layout areas | grid-template-areas: "header header" "main sidebar"; |
| grid-gap | 10px | Sets row and column gaps | grid-gap: 10px; |
| grid-auto-flow | row | column | Controls auto item placement direction | grid-auto-flow: row; |

✅ **Grid Container Example**:

.container {

display: grid;

grid-template-columns: 200px 1fr;

grid-gap: 10px;

}

**✅ Grid Item Properties**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Values / Syntax | Description | Example |
| grid-column | 1 / 3 | Spans item across columns | grid-column: 1 / 3; |
| grid-row | 2 / 4 | Spans item across rows | grid-row: 2 / 4; |
| justify-self | center | Aligns item horizontally | justify-self: center; |
| align-self | end | Aligns item vertically | align-self: end; |

✅ **Grid Item Example**:

.item {

grid-column: 1 / 3;

justify-self: center;

}

**✅ Grid Alignment (Container)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Values | Description | Example |
| justify-items | center | Aligns items horizontally | justify-items: center; |
| align-items | stretch | Aligns items vertically | align-items: stretch; |
| justify-content | space-between | Aligns the grid tracks horizontally | justify-content: space-between; |
| align-content | center | Aligns the grid tracks vertically | align-content: center; |

✅ **Grid Alignment Example**:

.container {

display: grid;

justify-content: space-between;

align-items: center;

}

**✅ Flexbox Container Properties**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Values | Description | Example |
| display | flex | Declares a flex container | display: flex; |
| flex-direction | row | column | Sets main axis direction | flex-direction: row; |
| flex-wrap | wrap | nowrap | Allows wrapping | flex-wrap: wrap; |
| justify-content | center | space-between | Aligns items along main axis | justify-content: center; |
| align-items | stretch | center | Aligns items along cross axis | align-items: center; |

✅ **Flexbox Container Example**:

.flexbox { display: flex;

flex-direction: row;

justify-content: space-between;

}

**✅ Flexbox Item Properties**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Values / Syntax | Description | Example |
| flex-grow | 1 | Item grows to fill space | flex-grow: 1; |
| flex-shrink | 0 | Item won’t shrink below base size | flex-shrink: 0; |
| flex-basis | 200px | Initial size before growing/shrinking | flex-basis: 200px; |
| order | 2 | Changes order of items | order: 2; |
| align-self | center | Overrides container's alignment | align-self: center; |

✅ **Flexbox Item Example**:

.item {

flex-grow: 1;

align-self: flex-end;}

**Topic 2: CSS Selectors**

**✅ Revision of Previously Learned CSS Selectors**

* **Element (Type) Selector**
  + Targets HTML elements based on their tag name.
  + Example: p { } targets all paragraph tags.
* **ID Selector**
  + Uses the unique id attribute to style a specific element.
  + Example: #header { } targets an element with id="header".
* **Class Selector**
  + Targets elements with a specific class attribute.
  + Example: .button { } applies styling to all elements with class="button".

**✅ Newly Introduced CSS Selectors**

**🔹 Attribute Selectors**

* Match elements based on specific attribute and its value.
* Syntax Variations:
  + [class] targets elements that have a class.
  + [href\*="meta"] targets all elements whose href contains the word “meta”.
  + [href="https://meta.com"] targets elements with an exact attribute value.
* **Example Use Case:**
  + You have three <a> tags with different classes or href values.
  + Use attribute selectors to style specific links or a group based on shared attributes.

**🔹 nth-of-type and nth-child Selectors**

* Used to target specific children within a parent container.
* Syntax:
  + :nth-child(n) targets the nth child of a parent, regardless of type.
  + :nth-of-type(n) targets the nth element of the same type.
* **Example Use Case:**
  + In an unordered list (<ul>), you can color the second <li> using either selector.
  + Output: The second list item appears with the applied styling.

**🔹 Universal (Star) Selector**

* Uses \* to target **all elements** in the document.
* Helpful for:
  + Resetting default browser styles.
  + Applying global styles quickly.

**🔹 Group Selectors (Selector Stacking)**

* Apply the same styles to multiple elements in one rule.
* Syntax: h1, p { } applies the same CSS rules to both h1 and p tags.
* **Benefits:**
  + Saves time.
  + Reduces repetition in CSS code.

**✅ Importance of Mastering CSS Selectors**

* Provides **precision and flexibility** in styling.
* Helps build **clean, scalable, and reusable** CSS.
* Supports development of **responsive and well-structured** web pages.

✅ **Overview**  
Sometimes you want to apply the same styling to different elements or groups of elements. CSS combination selectors allow you to do this based on relationships between elements. There are four main types:

* Descendant Selectors
* Child Selectors
* General Sibling Selectors
* Adjacent Sibling Selectors

✅ **Descendant Selectors**

* Targets all elements nested within a specified ancestor element.
* Syntax: #parent tag (e.g., #blog h1 { color: blue; })
* Example: All h1 elements inside a div with ID blog turn blue.
* Analogy: Selects children, grandchildren, etc., with certain traits.

✅ **Child Selectors**

* More specific than descendant selectors.
* Targets only immediate children of a parent element.
* Syntax: #parent > tag (e.g., #blog > h1 { color: blue; })
* Example: Only the first-level h1 under #blog is styled.
* Analogy: Selects only direct children with certain traits.

✅ **General Sibling Selectors**

* Selects all siblings of a specified type that come after a reference element.
* Syntax: tag1 ~ tag2 (e.g., h1 ~ p { color: blue; })
* Example: Styles all p elements after an h1 sibling.
* The first paragraph isn’t affected if it doesn’t follow the h1.
* Analogy: Selects all younger brothers with specific features.

✅ **Adjacent Sibling Selectors**

* Targets only the first element immediately following a reference element.
* Syntax: tag1 + tag2 (e.g., img + p { font-size: small; text-align: center; })
* Example: Styles only the paragraph directly after an img tag (used as a caption).
* Useful for styling captions under images without affecting other paragraphs.
* Analogy: Selects the next immediate younger brother.

✅ **Practical Example: General Sibling Selector**

* HTML contains a structure like p > div > ul.
* CSS targets div ~ ul with background color and box-shadow.
* Syntax example:

div ~ ul {

background-color: white;

box-shadow: 1px 1px 3px gray;

}

* Only ul elements that follow div siblings are styled.
* Does not affect ul elements that don’t follow a div.

✅ **Practical Example: Adjacent Sibling Selector**

* HTML structure: img + p, repeated with variations.
* CSS targets only the p immediately following an img.
* Used for creating image captions.
* Syntax example:

css

CopyEdit

img + p {

font-size: small;

text-align: center;

}

* Only direct paragraph siblings of images are styled as captions.

**✅ Pseudo-Class Selectors**

* Pseudo-classes are **state-based selectors** used to style elements based on user interaction or element state.
* Improve web page **interactivity** and **styling control** without extensive effort.
* Syntax: selector:pseudo-class { property: value; }

**✅ Types of Pseudo-Classes**

* **User Action States:**
  + :hover – Styles element when the mouse hovers.
  + :active – Applies styles while mouse button is pressed.
  + :focus – Styles element in focus (e.g., input fields).
* **Form States:**
  + :disabled / :enabled – For form buttons or fields.
  + :checked / :indeterminate – Checkbox states.
  + :valid / :invalid – For input fields like email and phone numbers.
* **Position-Based States:**
  + :first-of-type, :last-of-type – Target first or last element of a type.
  + :nth-of-type, :nth-last-of-type – Target specific indexed elements.

**✅ Use Cases**

* Apply hover effects on <a> tags.
* Use :active to style buttons during click.
* Enhance form UX with validation pseudo-classes.
* Target list items or elements by position for dynamic styling.

**✅ Pseudo-Elements**

* Pseudo-elements style **specific parts of elements**.
* Syntax: selector::pseudo-element { property: value; }
* Note: Uses **double colons (::)**.

**✅ Common Pseudo-Elements**

* ::first-letter
  + Styles the **first letter** of an element.
  + Example: Bold, large, colored first letter of list items.
* ::first-line
  + Applies styles to the **first line** of text.
  + Responsive to **viewport size** changes.
* ::selection
  + Styles **selected text** on screen.
  + Useful for note-taking and improving UX.
* ::marker
  + Styles **list markers or bullet points**.
  + Can add symbols or change bullet color/size.
* ::before and ::after
  + Insert **custom content** before or after an element.
  + Example: Add "Tip:" before tips and "!!" after them without changing HTML.

✅ **Understanding Pseudo-Classes and Web-Link States**

* Developers use pseudo-classes to enhance styling and interactivity of web pages.
* Common use case: styling the color of visited vs. unvisited links.
* HTML <a> tags can have different styles using pseudo-classes.
* Example:
  + :link for initial state (e.g., blue color).
  + :visited for links already clicked (e.g., violet color).
  + :hover to apply styles when mouse hovers (e.g., green color).
  + :active for when the link is clicked (e.g., white text on black).

✅ **The LVHA Rule (Order of Pseudo-Classes)**

* Important order to avoid style conflicts: **LVHA**
  + L: :link
  + V: :visited
  + H: :hover
  + A: :active
* Applying pseudo-classes in this order ensures proper rendering.

**✅CSS Pseudo cheat sheet ✅Simple selectors**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Selector | Syntax | Example |
| Element | element | **div {**  **}** |
| Class | .class | **.alpha { }** |
| ID | #id | **#alpha { }** |
| Universal | \* | **\* { }** |

**✅Variations of simple selectors**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Elements | Syntax | Example | Description |
| Two classes | .first-class.second-class | **.alpha.beta { }** | All elements with classes alpha and beta |
| Element and class | element.class | **p.alpha { }** | All alpha class elements inside <p> |
| Two elements | element, element | **p, div { }** | All <p> and <div> elements |
| Two elements | element element | **p div { }** | All <div> elements inside <p> |

**✅Descendant selectors/combinators**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Selector | Syntax | Example | Description |
| Descendant | element element | **div p { }** | All <p> descendants of <div> |
| Child | element>element | **div > p { }** | All <p> direct descendants of <div> |
| Adjacent Sibling | element+element | **div + p { }** | <p> element directly after <div> |
| General Sibling | element~element | **div ~ p { }** | All <p> element iterations after <div> |

**✅Attribute selectors**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Selector | Syntax | Example |
| [attribute] | **[href] {**  **}** | Selects all elements with a href attribute |
| [attribute=value] | **[lang="fr"] {**  **}** | Selects all elements with lang attribute that has a value of "fr" |
| [attribute~=value] | **[input~=hello] {**  **}** | Elements with input attribute containing the whitespace separated substring "hello" |
| [attribute|=value] | **[lang|=en] {**  **}** | Elements with lang attribute value equal to "en" or "en-"(en hyphen) |
| [attribute^=value] | **a[href^="https"] {**  **}** | Every <a> element with href attribute value begins with "https" |
| [attribute$=value] | **a[href$=".docx"] {**  **}** | Every <a> element with href attribute value ends with ".docx" |
| [attribute\*=value] | **a[href\*="meta"] {**  **}** | Every <a> element with href attribute value has substring "meta" |
| Pseudo-class | **Example** | **Description of selection** |
| :active | **a:active { }** | All active links |
| :checked | **input:checked { }** | All the checked <input> elements |
| :default | **input:default { }** | All default <input> elements |
| :disabled | **input:disabled { }** | All disabled <input> elements |
| :empty | **div:empty { }** | All the <div> elements with no children |
| :enabled | **input:enabled { }** | All the enabled <input> elements |
| :first-child | **p:first-child { }** | All the <p> elements who are the first child of a parent element |
| :first-of-type | **p:first-of-type { }** | All the <p> element who are the first <p> element of a parent element |
| :focus | **input:focus { }** | Input element under focus |
| :fullscreen | **:fullscreen { }** | The element in full-screen mode |
| :hover | **p:hover { }** | Action effect on mouse hover |
| :invalid | **input:invalid { }** | Input elements with an invalid value |
| :last-child | **p:last-child { }** | All the <p> elements who are the last child of a parent element |
| :last-of-type | **p:last-of-type { }** | All the <p> elements who are the last <p> element of a parent element |
| :link | **a:link { }** | All unvisited links |
| :not(*selector*) | **:not(div) { }** | All the elements that are not a <div> element |
| :nth-child(*n*) | **div:nth-child(3) { }** | All the <p> elements that are the third child of a parent element |
| :nth-last-child(*n*) | **div:nth-last-child(3) { }** | All the <div> elements which are the third child of a parent element, counting from last child element |
| :nth-last-of-type(*n*) | **p:nth-last-of-type(2) { }** | The second sibling from the last child of a parent element. |
| :nth-of-type(*n*) | **p:nth-of-type(2) { }** | The second sibling of a parent element. |
| :only-of-type | **p:only-of-type { }** | All the <p> elements which are only <p> elements inside its parent |
| :only-child | **p:only-child { }** | All the <p> elements which are only child of a parent element |
| :optional | **input:optional { }** | The input elements with no "required" attribute |
| :required | **input:required { }** | Selects input elements with the "required" attribute specified |
| :root | **:root { }** | The Root element of document |
| ::selection | **::selection { }** | The portion of an element that is selected by a user |
| :valid | **input:valid { }** | All the input elements with a valid value |
| :visited | **a:visited { }** | Selects all visited links |

**Pseudo-element selectors**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Syntax | Example | Description |
| ::after | **p::after { }** | Inserts content after content of <p> element |
| ::before | **p::before { }** | Inserts content before content of <p> element |
| ::first-letter | **p::first-letter { }** | Selects first letter of every <p> element |
| ::first-line | **p::first-line { }** | Selects first line of every <p> element |
| ::placeholder | **input::placeholder { }** | Selects input elements with "placeholder" attribute specified |
| ::marker | **::marker { }** | Selects markers in a list |

**Specificity Calculation:**

* **a (IDs)** = 1 (#alpha)
* **b (classes/pseudo-classes/attributes)** = 1 (.visited)
* **c (element names/pseudo-elements)** = 2 (ul, li)

## **Topic 3: CSS Effects**

✅ **What Are Web Effects?**

* Effects are visual changes resulting from user interaction or system actions.
* Animations are a type of effect that brings motion and life to web pages.

✅ **History of Web Effects**

* **GIFs (1987):** First attempt to add moving images (e.g., animated airplane).
* **Flash Animations:** Enabled dynamic media-rich websites but required plugins.
* **CSS & SVGs:** Introduced simpler, plugin-free animations and effects.

✅ **Tools for Adding Effects**

* **JavaScript Libraries:** jQuery, PopMotion (powerful but complex).
* **CSS:** Easy to learn, lightweight, effective for basic animations and transitions.

✅ **Popular CSS Effects**

* **Hover Effect:** Changes appearance when cursor is over an element (e.g., color change).
* **Cursor Effect:** Custom animated cursors instead of default arrows.
* **Sliding Galleries & Slideshows:** Used to showcase images or content blocks.
* **Video Backgrounds:** Adds movement, often placed at the top of the screen.
* **Parallax Effect:** Foreground moves faster than background to create depth.
* **Back to Top Button:** Allows quick scroll to the top of the page.
* **Element/Color Transitions:** Draws attention to focused items while scrolling.
* **Full-Screen Snapping:** Auto-scrolls between full pages for a smoother transition.

✅ **Advantages of Web Effects**

* Attract and retain user attention.
* Enhance user engagement and highlight content.
* Improve website aesthetics and creativity.
* Support intuitive navigation and interaction.

✅ **Disadvantages of Overusing Effects**

* Can distract users if overdone.
* Increase file sizes and page load time, especially in low-bandwidth areas.
* May reduce usability if animations are excessive or non-intuitive.

✅ **Text Effects in Web Design (CSS)**

**✅ 1. Role of Text in Web Interfaces**

**Notes:**

* Text can enhance or hinder user engagement.
* Too much unstyled text can be overwhelming.
* CSS enables styling and effects to make content more digestible.

**✅ 2. Using text-overflow for Overflow Handling**

**Notes:**

* text-overflow defines how excess text is displayed in containers.
* Common values:
  + ellipsis – adds “...” to indicate clipped content.
  + clip – trims the overflow without any indicators.
  + scroll – adds a scrollbar to view hidden text.

**Code:**

.texts {

white-space: nowrap;

overflow: hidden;

text-overflow: ellipsis;

}

**✅ 3. Supporting Overflow with white-space and overflow**

**Notes:**

* white-space: nowrap prevents text from wrapping.
* overflow: hidden hides any content that doesn’t fit.
* Combined with text-overflow, provides elegant text clipping.

**Code:**

.texts {

white-space: nowrap;

overflow: hidden;

text-overflow: ellipsis; /\* or clip \*/

}

**✅ 4. Hover to Reveal Hidden Overflow**

**Notes:**

* Hover effects can show clipped text for improved UX.
* Helps users see the full content temporarily.

**Code:**

css

CopyEdit

.texts:hover {

overflow: visible;

}

**✅ 5. Vertical Text with writing-mode**

**Notes:**

* Use writing-mode to rotate text vertically.
* Typically applied to a specific element within a block.

**Code:**

<p class="vert">Vertical Text</p>

css

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.vert {

writing-mode: vertical-rl;

}

**✅ 6. Controlling Line Breaks with word-wrap**

**Notes:**

* Controls how long words break onto new lines.
* break-word forces wrapping if a word is too long.

**Code:**

p {

word-wrap: break-word;

}

**✅ 7. Adding Shadows with text-shadow**

**Notes:**

* Enhances visual design using text shadows.
* Syntax includes:
  + Horizontal offset
  + Vertical offset
  + Blur radius
  + Shadow color

**Code:**

h2 {

text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px gray;

}

**✅ 8. Glowing Text Effects**

**Notes:**

* Multiple text-shadow layers create glowing effects.
* Great for headings or attention-grabbing elements.

**Code:**

<h1 class="glow">Glowing Text</h1>

.glow {

text-shadow: 0 0 5px #fff, 0 0 10px #0ff, 0 0 20px #0ff;

}

**✅ Text effects cheat sheet**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Values | Description |
| Text-transform | None, uppercase, lowercase, capitalize, full-width | Modify text properties |
| Font-style | Normal, italic, oblique | Font styling options such as italics |
| Font-weight | Normal, weight, lighter, bolder, 100-900 | Other font styling options like change of emphasis such as making text bold |
| Text-decoration | None, underline, overline, line-through | Shorthand for auxiliary elements added to text using other properties such as text-decoration-line |

The additional properties that help configure styling effects are below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Text-align | For horizontal alignment of text |
| Text-align-last | Alignment for the last line when text set to justify |
| Text-combine-upright | Multiple characters into the space of a single character placed upright like in Mandarin |
| Text-decoration-color | Color configuration of the text-decoration |
| Text-decoration-line | Line type in text-decoration such as underline, overline and so on |
| Text-decoration-style | Styles added to lines under text such as wavy, dotted and so on |
| Text-decoration-thickness | Thickness of the decoration line |
| Text-emphasis | Shorthand for other properties such as color and style |
| Text-indent | The indentation of the first line |
| Text-justify | Specifies the justification method used when text-align is "justify" |
| Text-orientation | Orientation of text in a line such as sideways, upright and so on |
| Text-shadow | Adds shadow to text |
| Text-underline-position | Declare position of underline set using the text-decoration property |

Other than these, there are some more properties that help modify the alignment and define the scope of text with their containers.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Values | Description |
| Text-overflow | Clip, ellipsis | Determines overflow behavior of text with the container |
| Word-wrap | Normal, anywhere, break-word | Applies to inline elements, alias for overflow-wrap |
| Word-break | Normal, break-all, keep-all, break-word | Used for long words to decide if words should break or overflow |
| Writing-mode | Horizontal-tb, vertical-lr, vertical-rl | Can set the text direction vertical or horizontal |