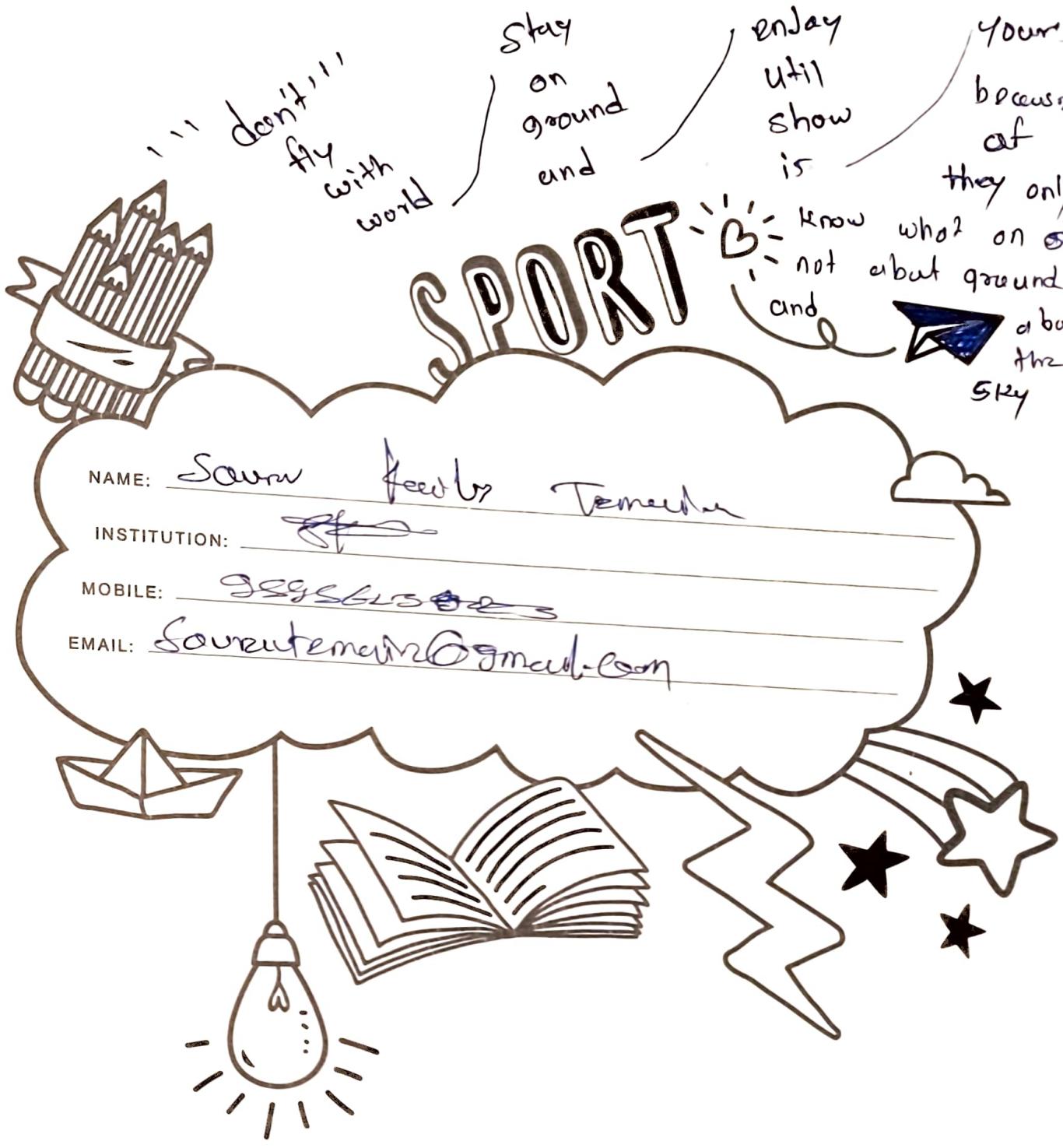


YOUVA



BEST FRIENDS FOREVER!





With unbreakable energy start will that never be ended, until the destinations ~~are~~ was not below by foot.

Achieve thing and relieve from life and mind like peoples (no one is yours)

day 0001

M T W T F S S
Page No 8:35
Date 25/12/23
N YOUVA

HTMLS

HTML: Hyper text markup language

HTML Elements

The component used to design structure of website are called HTML tags

Paragraph : <P> abcde </P>

opening tag

Element

closing tag

<P> content display as it is in the
</P> element display as it is

HTML Boilerplate

This is standard format or sketch of writing HTML code

Describe the version

<!DOCTYPE html> // version 5

// metadata <html> → root tag // metadata
 <head> → CSS, linking, script
 <title> </title>
 </head>
 <body>
 <p> hi there </p>
 </body>
</html>

metadata: data of data

III structure

tags on the uscode.

<html lang="en">
 checked

<meta> → metadata
 <HTML>

Indentation:

1. Spacing.

Indentation:

et hoy (:) (my for ref)

Heading Element

<H1> big ex. <H1> a12oh
<H2> small, ex.

lists in HTML

① unorded list

```
<ul>
    <li> Brod </li>
    <li> Bath </li>
    <li> Jam </li>
</ul>
```

only

- Fred
- Bath
- Jam

② orded list, attribute

```
<ol type="A">
    <li> a1211
    <li> a123
    <li> a12345
</ol>
```

HTML Attributes

∴ Attribute are to add more information to the tag

Anchor Element

`<a> `

` Googlr `

/ \

absolute

relative

|

|

website link

fire link

Image Element

: used to add image to your page

``

single tag

relative

name

ex `<hr>
`

CBR

(line blocks)

Comments in HTML

`<!-- comment -->`

MDN

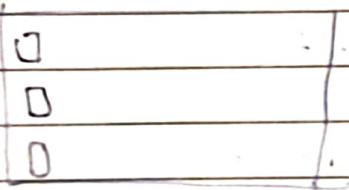
MDN web docs

Inline vs - Block

Block Elements

Takes up full width available
(whole block)

Start from new line



para

Ex

H1

Paragraph

inline element

Takes up only my width

... Don't start from new line



<a> anchor tag

Div element

: content division element

div is block level element

group making

<div>

</div>

google youtube

facebook

Span Element: ``

Span is also a generic container used to hold other HTML elements or group elements to act as a block group of element that occupies required space.

`` is inline

the block group of element that occupies required space.

// HR :

Horizontal Rule Element

`<hr>`

Horizontal Line

// sub & sup Tag

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

H_2O

Subscript

`^{` → superscript → a^2 `}`

`_{` → Subscript → H_2 `}`

// Semantic markup

: it is the markup that relates to the meaning of content

Semantic

nonsemantic

`<hi>`

`<div>`

`<p>`

``

``

11

<head>

head of the page

<main>

non repeated contd

<foot>

footer of pa

<Nav>

 about

 clas

</nav>

→ output //



Semantic Markup

<article>

</article>

<section>

</section>

same as div

<aside>

</aside>

related content

indirectly related

link

HTML Entities

<h1> a < b </h1>
 odd → a < b

 add space

- An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") thus begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a Semicolon (;)
- Used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as a HTML code) and individual char
- Can also used in place of charact that are diffn't to type with a standd keyword
- browser intepret then & rendrs corrct character

<

>

"

emmet

vuit - emmet.i

① ! to show of

* child :

P > div emit abbrul
 catina CPS

<div>

</div>

<P>

sibling : +

div + img

```
(div) </div>
<p> </p>
```

multiplication : *

ul > li * 5

Output


```
<li> <li>
```

```
<li> <li>
```

```
<li> <li>
```


Understanding HTML 5

: The term HTML is essentially

a buzzword that refers to set of new web tech
this includes the HTML living standard along with
JavaScript API to enhance styling, multimedia and hybrid
access

Tables in HTML

<table>

<caption> Tabnacation </caption>

<tr>

<th>

<th>

<th>

<th>

<tr>

<tr>

<td>

<td>

<td>

<td>

</tr>

</table>

<tr>

used to create a row

<th>

used to create heading

<td>

used to create data

Semantics in HTML

<thead> : to wrap table header

<tbody> : to wrap table body

<tfoot> : to wrap table footer

Colspan & Rowspan Attributes

Colspan	Row 1		Rowspan
	Col 1	Col 2	
	JNR	USP	

Phase	Answers	Red me
hmt	way	Red me
mix		
front		

Forms in HTML

: Forms are used to collect data from the user

`<form>`

form content

`</form>`

attribute

`<form action = "/action.php">`

`<form action = "/action">`

Action attribute to define what action needs to be performed when a form is submitted or where the form data should be sent

Form Elements

① Input

- used to create multiple form controls
- there are multiple type input each that can

Block input in

`<input>`

`<input type = "text">`

`<input type = "password">`

`<input type = "number">`

`<input type = "time">`

`<input type = "color">`

`date, datetime-local, email, file, hidden`

`radio, range,`

placeholder

<input type = "text" placeholder = "Enter name">

Labels highlight the input connection

<label for = "username"> Enter your user : </label>
<input type = "text" id = "username" placeholder = "username">

Button element

type attribute

<button type = "submit"> submit </button>

Submit the information

<button type = "button"> button </button>

Normal button

<button type = "reset"> Reset </button>

Clear form

OR

<input type = "submit" value = "submit">

Name attribute :

Name or the form control submit with the form as part of a name / value pair
it Define name in submit input file
the value with that pair will submitted in url

checkbox

```
<input type="checkbox" name="agg" id="agg" checked>
<label for="agg"> I am a B+ </label>
```

radio

```
<input type="radio" name="frnd" id="opn1" value="1"/>
```

select

choose your profession

```
<select name="profession" id="pro">
  <option> Select your option </option>
  <option value="stu"> Student </option>
  <option value="dev"> Developer </option>
</select>
```

Range

```
<input type="range" id="vol" min="0" max="100" name="Vol" step="1" />
```

text area

```
<text area id="feedw" > </text area>
```

attribute

Rows=5

Columns cols=100

CSS

1) what is CSS

Cascading style sheets

It is a language that is used to describe the style of a document

→ Basic Format of CSS

```
selector
hi {  
    color : red;  
}  
      ^          }  
      Property   Value
```

[mdn]

→ How to include styles

- Inline styles

writing style directly inline on each element

```
<hi style = "color : red "> a </hi>
```

Style :

- instead tag

using <style> tag

style is added using the <style> element in same document

```
<style>
```

```
hi {
```

```
    color : red;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

in head tag

External CSS

External styled

writing CSS in a separate

document & linking it with HTML

Linking HTML with CSS File

<head>

<link rel = "stylesheet" ref = "style.css">

</head>

colour property

used to set the color of foreground

Colour : purple;

Colour : # ffffff...

Colour : rgb(255, 0, 128).

file.css

h1 {

Color : Blue;

}

p {

Color : red;

}

button {

Color : gold;

}

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Background Color

background-color : purple

background-color : ffffff : white

Color System

Name & Color

Each Brower recognizes about 160 named colors
 e.g., red, blue, pink, purple, magenta, teal, etc.

Hex Code

color = # FFFFFF

Letters: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F

Text Properties

text-align

font-weight

text-decoration

line-height

letter-spacing

font-size

Text-align

text-align : left / start

Text-align : right / end

center

start

end

font - weight

Ex :

: Normal - 100- 900

: bold -

: 100 - invert by 100

: bolder -

: lighter -

text - decoration:

sets the appearance of decorative lines on text like underline

Ex : text - decoration : underline

text - decoration : overline

text - decoration : line - through

text - decoration : red underline

Colour

Text-decoration-style : solid, double,
dotted, dashed

wavy

To Remove line from under the hypertext

as

Text-decoration : none

3

line-height

Controls the height of the line
of text

line-height height between lines

letter spacing

Controls the horizontal spacing between characters

- letter-spacing: 50px

font-family

Specifies a prioritized list of one or more family names

font-family: arial;

font-family: avant garde, didot, sans-serif

Selectors

* Σ // select everyone
 $\{$

h1, h3 Σ

$\{$ multi but same prop

id selector

<button id=1> sm </button>

login

$\{$ prop value
 $\}$

id

class selector

Condition

div . Div, ! Σ

div t.id = "myid" $\neq \Sigma$

div p Σ

prop : value

* comst *

Descendant Selector

Selects all paragraph inside divs

gradient <P>
1.

parent
child

div P ∈ → // under div paragraph
proxy value;

descendant
selectr

P a ∈
↓ 3 even ! run

under Paragraph anchor <a> tag

class : post a ?
↓ 3

under class of post all <a> tags

nav ul li ∈ 3
under navigation list

Adjacent Sibling Combinator (+)

Sibling
combinator P + h3 ∈ 3

element element
sibl sibl

→ where h3 was after P

• post + P

brave card level at class - end
parach

child combinator : Direct descendant

Span > button {

property : value;
3



Attribute selector

input [attr = "value"] {

property : value

3

input [type = "text"] {

property : value;

3

input [type = "password"] {

property : value

3

id > class > element

Priority

FMP

Ex on priority & specificity

<div>

<p class = "Para"> This is paragraph : </p>

</div>

div p {

id class element

background-color : black;

3

0 0 0 2 = 2

'Para' {

background-color : blue;

3

0 1 0 = 10

p {

high

priority

background-color : orange

3

0 0 1 = 1

Pseudo Class

A keyword added to a

selector that specifies a special state of the selected element's

: hover

: Active

: checked

: nth-of-type

: Hover Ex

button : hover {

background-color : red;

}

: Active

button, or link clicked when it is

button : active { can with so

3

: checked

input [type = "radio"] : checked + label {

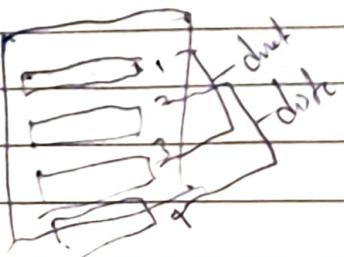
3

: nth-of-type

: post : nth-of-type { }

2, 4, 6

Selects the sequential element that will
be sibling of each other



Pseudo Element

A keyword added to a selector that lets you style a specific part of the selected elements (S).

:: first-letter

:: first-line

:: selection

h1 ::first-letter {

color: orange;

}

Only offset on first letter

p ::first-line {

background-color: black;

}

offset first line

select::first-line::selection {

::selection {

background-color: green -> blue

SMF

default selection of old text will change the background-color

CSS .. : cascading stylesheet

what is cascade in CSS:

The CSS cascade

algorithm's job is to select CSS declarations in order to determine the correct value for CSS properties

VIMP

What is specificity

specificity is an algorithm that calculates the weight that is applied to a given CSS declaration

Sequence of priority

! important < inline < id < class < element

id

class

element

attrbts

pseudo

psuedo-class

element

ex

h2 { z

00 1

my class is shown z

3

02 0 .

inline style specificity > id > class > element

↑

! Important

To show the most specific thing in

Document

h2 z

because class "h2" ! important

5

Inheritance in CSS

input {

background-color: inherit;

}

button {

background-color: inherit;

}

gaining the properties of parent then parent has all that required properties it will take from parent

Non inherited propertie

width

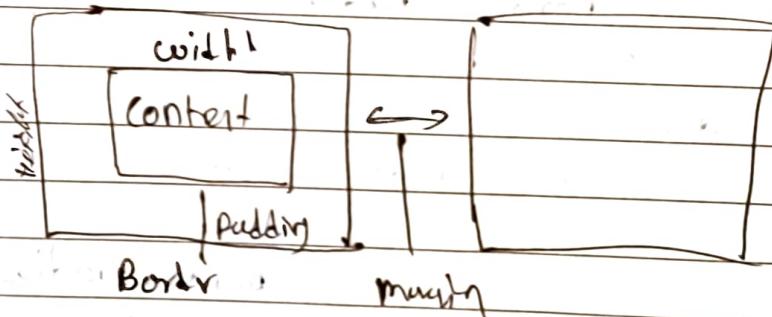
height

border

Intermediate CSS

Box model in CSS

- Height
- width
- border
- padding
- margin



Height : Set height

width : Set width

border : Set

border-width

border-style

border-color

border-radius

* Border shorthand

width | style | color

div $\{$

border: 5px / solid / black;
3 dashed

Shorthand

Border Sides

border: width / type / color; all required

To control an individual side of the box

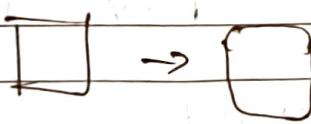
- border-left
- border-right
- border-top
- border-bottom

Border Radius.

Used to round the corners of an element's outer border edge

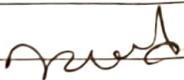
div $\{$

border-radius: 15



div $\{$

border-radius: 5px



3

border-radius: 5%

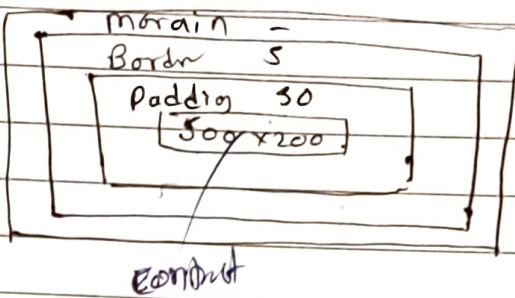


Selection
multiple sides border-top-right-radius
any 2 or all



Padding

- padding-left
- padding-right
- padding-top
- padding-bottom



padding shorthand

shorter
padding :

① padding: 50

② padding: top bottom left right
bt mg , padding: 10 20 30 40

③ padding: top left right bottom
10px 20px 30px ;

④ padding: top right bottom left ,

→ close with ;
→ auxiliary values 1 → 9

margin

To set spacing on the outside of border

- margin-left
- margin-right
- margin-top
- margin-bottom

margin shorthand

margin: 20

margin: top bottom left right

top | bottom | left | right

top | right | bottom | left

inline

Block



intw.

(DC)

Display

It sets whether an element is treated as a block or inline element and the layout used for its children

display : inline	inline-block, flex, inline-flex
display : block	grid, inline-grid, flow-root
display : none	hiding the element

(H) > normal block

(Span) > inline

h ε

display : inline

3

Span ε

height : 100px (if not implemented)

width : 200px (if not implemented)

padding : 5px "if only left right"

margin : 20px "if any left right"

3

Inline-Block

it implements all the

inline-block cell shown

Seperate style according to block and apply
like inline

Hide Element

id {

display: none;

}

Units in CSS

Absolute

px

pt

pc

cm

mm

in

Relative

%

em

rem

ch

vh

vw vmy m

Percentages (%) : it is often used to define a size as relative to an element's parent object

<div>

<div> - acquire properties of parent

<div>

<div>

Em : Relative to

Font size or the parent in the case to typeface
properties like font-size

ex font-size: 1em

padding: 1em

Drawback of Em:

Snowball effect

Rem

For font size of the root element

em - In nested div em can multiply the font
parent value.

Rem: It will get only part of parent

CSS Next Steps

Alpha channel

: set the opacity for a color

Range from 0 to 1

Red - 0.255 .

Grey : 0.23

Blue : 0.255

Alpha - 0.1 also called decimal

00-f8 in hex

after hex value

rgba (255, 255, 255, 0.3);

opacity

opacity : set the opacity of element
id

opacity :-

opacity : 80%;

Transition

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CSS Transitions

: Transitions enable you to define the transition between two stages

Att Transition

1s, 1ms

Ex

div {

height: 200px;

width: 200px;

background-color: red;

transition: 2s;

delay smoothly

div :Hover { mouse over

background-color: black;

Move on Circle \Rightarrow border-radius: 50%;)

Concise and brief transition.

Shorthand

transition: PropertyName | duration | tiny-func | delay

transition: margin-top 2s ease-in-out 0.2s

Transition duration

- delay

Transition - timing-function: linear

ease-in

steps

cubic

CSS Transform :

This property let you rotate, scale, skew, or translate an element.

(1) Rotate

Transform : rotate(90deg);

(2) Scale

Transform : scale(0.5); half

Transform : scale(2); double

scaleX(1)

scaleY(1)

(3) Translate

move - x, y direction

Transform : translate(50px);

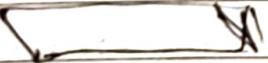
Transform : translateX(50px);

Transform : translateY(50px);

(iv) Skew

sk

Transform - skew(20deg);



(-90deg) hide

(5) Box shadow

It add

Box shadow

it adds shadow effect around an element

box-shadow: 2px 2px 10px #000; border-radius: 10px;

unsplash

Background-image

background-image: url(" ")

background-size: contain | cover | auto

repeat | crop | stretch

repeat | crop

repeat

repeat

q: #

20/12/23

card hover effect

• card : hover

box-shadow: 0 6px 8px black;

CSS

.card {

width: 200px;

height: 200px

border: 2px solid black;

display: inline-block;

margin: 10px;

border-radius: 5px

box-shadow: 0 4px 8px black;

right left blur com

• desc {

padding: top | right | bottom | left;

image {

width: 100% height: 100% border: none;

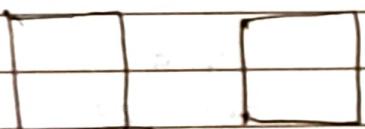
Position

The position css property sets how an elements is positioned in a document.

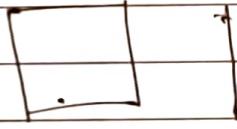
The top, right, bottom, left properties determines the final location of positioned elements

- static
- relative
- absolute
- fixed

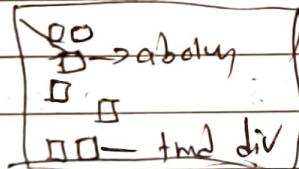
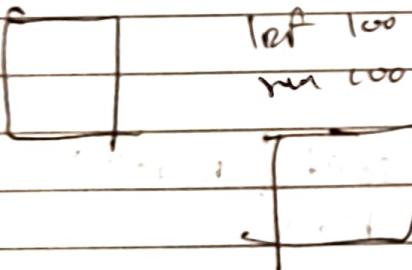
Static



Absolute

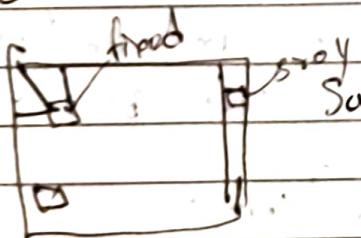


Relative



from the elem of position
no space

Fixed



Same as absolute
at scroll the box is remain constant

Sticky

Flexbox

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Flexbox :

It is one-dimensional layout method for arranging items in rows or columns.

display: flex; //row

display: flex-direction: column;

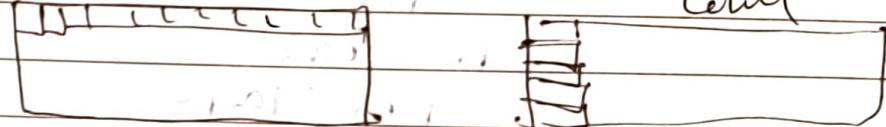
flex

arrange

flexbox

rows

column



Flexbox direction

It sets how flex items are placed in the flex container along which axis of direction

in the flex container along which axis of direction

flexbox-direction: row

main →

column ↓

row ↑

row-reverse ←

column-reverse ↑

Align self

Align an item along the in

align-self: flex-start

flex-end

center

baseline

• Flex shorthand

flex : 2 2 100px

flex-grow | flex-shrink | flex basis

flex-grow | flex-basic

(16)

2 100px

flex-grow (units)

flex: 2;

flex-basic

flex: 100px

• Justify Content

Tells how the browser distributes

④ space between and around content items along with main axis

justify-content: flex-start



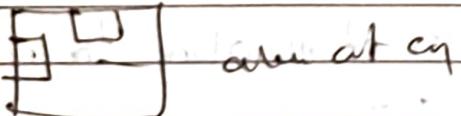
space bet the div

⑤

flex direction: column-reverse

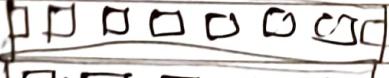
justify-content: flex-start

justify-content: center align at center



center

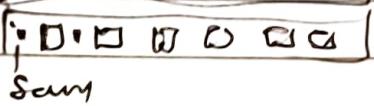
justify-content: space-between



justify-content: space-around



justify-content: space-evenly



Flex wrap:

sets whether flex items are forced onto one line

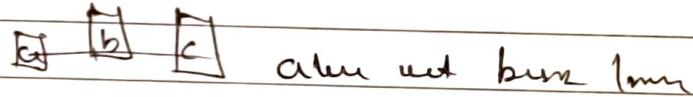
or can wrap onto multiple lines.

- Flex-wrap: nowrap // Default
- Flex-wrap: wrap // along main axis
- Flex-wrap: wrap-reverse // main rev

Align Items

Options: align-items along the cross axis

justify-content: baseline;



Align Content

it sets the distribution of space between

a parent container's items along a flexbox cross-axis

align-content: flex-start / flex-end / center

align-content: space-between / space-around / evenly

align-content: baseline

Align self

Align self : Aliases an item along the cross axis

align-self: flex-start;

align-self: flex-end;

align-self: center

align-self: baseline

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Flex Sizing

• flex - basic

It sets the initial main size of

a flex item

flex:basic : size set

too fix

flex - grow

if main size information by

value

flex-grow : 1

flex - shrink

flex-shrink : 1

CSS Grid

Setting a container display to grid will make all children grid items

display: grid;

use as inline (inlin-grid)

Grid Template



[inline Block]

3 Rows

grid-template-rows: 100px 100px 100px / auto

3 columns

grid-template-columns: 100px 100px 100px / auto

auto auto

grid-template-rows: repeat(3, 1fr)

grid-template-columns: repeat(3, 1fr)

Grid gap

row-gap: 10px

column-gap: 20px

grid-gap: 30px sum or em.

Grid Column

grid-column-start: line-number

grid-column-end: line-number



ex

.one {

grid-column-start: 1;

grid-column-end: 4;

grid-column: 1 / span 2;

position: absolute;

Grid Rows

grid-row-start : 1 ;

grid-row-end : 3

or

grid-row : 1 / 3

Common props²

justify-items : start, center, end] horizontal
 Since start justify-self : center] horizontal

 Since align-self : start] vertical

OR

group

place-items : center

place-self : start

Since align

CSS Animation

To animate CSS elements

② Keyframes myName {

from { font-size : 20px }

to { font-size : 50px }

3

- animation-name
- animation-duration
- animation-timing-function
- animation-delay
- animation-iteration-count
- animation-direction

animation - name : animation;

animation - duration : 2s

animation - timing-function : ease-in;

animation - delay : 0

animation - iteration-count : 3; / infinite

animation - direction : normal/reverse / alternate / alternate-reverse

Animation shorthand

```
name   dur   timing-function   delay   iteration-count   direction
animation : animation 3s ease-in 0s infinite normal;
```

Animation in stages

② keyframes myName {

0% { font-size : 20px; }

50% { font-size : 80px; }

100% { font-size : 10px; }

Media Queries : Help create a responsive website

③ media (min-width : 400px) {

div {

background-color : red;

}

④ media (max-width : 400px) {

div {

background-color : red;

}

⑤ media (orientation : landscape)

div {

background-color : red;

}

Create a pet adoption page

Pets {

display: flex;

justify-content: space-around;

}

@media (max-width: 825px) {

#-pets {

flex-wrap: wrap;

}

}

Z-index

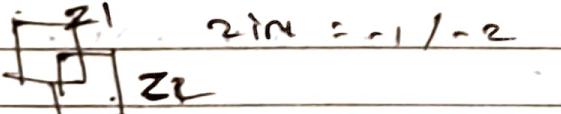
it decides the start level of elements

Overlapping Elements with a large z-index cover those with smaller one

not for: static, and default

z-index: auto 0,

z-n : 1/2



absolute

relative

Flex

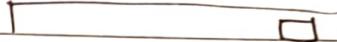
justify-content: center;



justify-content: flex-start;



justify-content: flex-end;



justify-space-between;



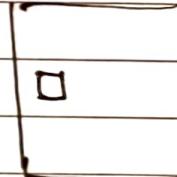
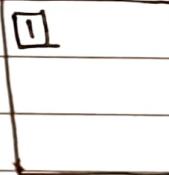
: space-around



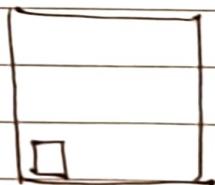
: space-around

align-items: center

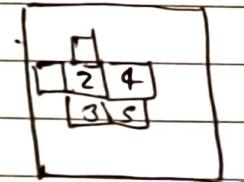
start flex-start



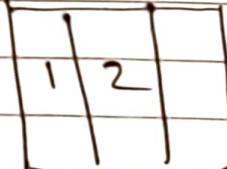
flex-end



baseline

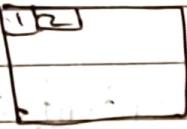


stretch



M	T	W	T	F	S	S
Page No.:	YOUVA					
Date:						

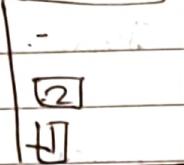
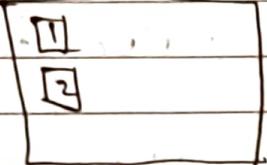
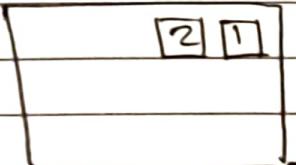
flex-direction : row



row-reverse

: flex-direction
column

column-reverse



Example mini project

Basic Design principle

Color : Convex - Colours - White

Typography :

fonts : fonts.googleapis.com

Icons

Font awesome icons

Font awesome

Styling sidebar menu - CSS project

Given all tags

Bootstrap

Bootstrap :

like CSS framework

Bootstrap is a powerful, feature-packed frontend toolkit. Built anything - from prototype to production - in minutes

- makes development faster & easier
- good choice for pre-built components
- good browser compatibility

CDN: Content Delivery Network

Import Bootstrap

had-link-href =

Import JavaScript

Body → script → src

Layout → Container

Button : button, success, danger

Badges

(span class = "badge bg-primary")

Button badge

[www □]

Alert

div class = "alert alert-danger">per

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
Page No.	YOUVA					
Date						

Button group:



Joint button

Navbar

Card layout and scrollable card



Spicy Done

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
Page No.:						YOUVA
Date:						

font: awesom - cdn - link

title logo :- <link rel="icon" href="path" />

Overflow: visible

hidden

clip

scroll

auto.



scroll bar

slow on scroll

Layout:

justify-content: center

flex
flex-direction:
column

A Home
G Gym

flex-grow

clip

clip

7 9 + m

task

font-family: "nontral", sans-serif;

margin: 0; // 

background-color: #000; black

color: #fff white

overflow: hidden/auto// scroll bar hidden

- main // specify from classes

#id // from id

display: flex // dry in flex

height: 100vh // 100% height

width: 300px // width

flex: 1 // get remaining space

bottom: 0px; //  below

position: fixed

border-radius: 1rm // 16px curved

justify-content: center;

line-height: 5px