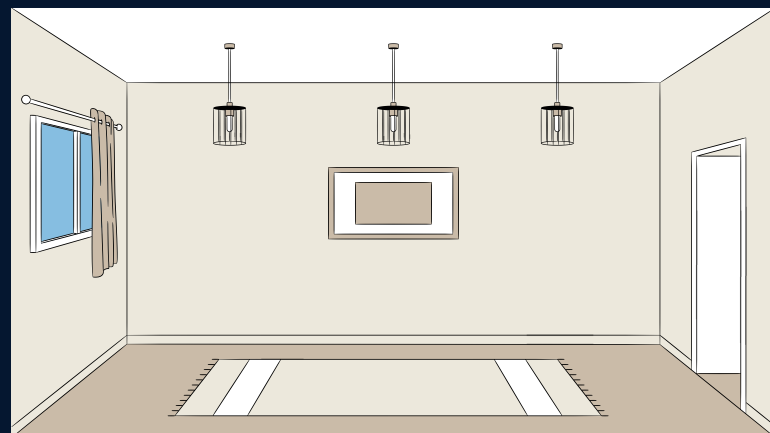


HTML

Structure/layout



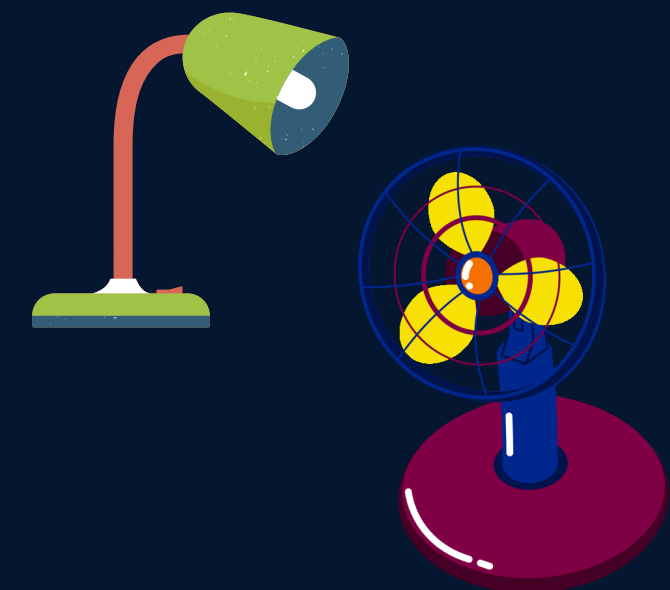
CSS

Style



JS

Logic



Level 1



APNA
COLLEGE

CSS

Cascading Style Sheet

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

APNA
COLLEGE

Basic Syntax

Selector

h1 {

color: red;

}

Property

Value

APNA
COLLEGE

Including Style

- Inline

```
<h1 style="color: red"> Apna College </h1>
```

- <style> tag

```
<style>
  h1 {
    color : red;
  }
</style>
```

—> We will write this tag into head section and select selector like h1, button etc for styling.

Including Style

- External Stylesheet

Writing CSS in a separate document & linking it with HTML file

→ In head tag we write below tag to link css file with html file.

```
<link rel = "stylesheet" href = "css_filename">
```

Color Property

Used to set the color of foreground

color: red;

color: pink;

color: blue;

color: green;

APNA
COLLEGE

Background Color Property

*Used to set the color of **background***

background-color: **red**;

background-color: **pink**;

background-color: **blue**;

background-color: **green**;

APNA
COLLEGE

Color Systems

- RGB

color: `rgb(255, 0, 0);`

color: `rgb(0, 255, 0);`



Go to google and search color picker and select color you want and rgb value of that color will be showed there.

Color Systems

- Hex (Hexadecimal)

color: `#ff0000`;

color: `#00ff00`;

APNA
COLLEGE

- Go to google type color palette and go to coolors website and you can select color palette.

Selectors

- Universal Selector

`* { }`

- Element Selector

`h1 { }`

- Id Selector

`#myId { }`

- Class Selector

`.myClass { }`

→ When multiple elements ne same style karvi hoy to in the opening tag we write class = "any_class_name" and use same class name for elements that we want to keep same style. (This is preferred approach.)

Practice Set 1

Q1: Create a simple div with an id "box".

Add some text content inside the div.

Set its background color to blue.

Q2: Create 3 headings with h1, h2 & h3.

Give them all a class "heading" & set color of "heading" to red.

Q3: Create a button & set its background color to :

- green using css stylesheet
- blue using <style> tag
- pink using inline style

Text Properties

text-align

text-align : left / right / center

APNA
COLLEGE

Text Properties

text-decoration

text-decoration : underline / overline / line-through

→ If we want to learn or search anything related to programming we can search mdn topic_name in google and go to first website mozilla.org

Text Properties

font-weight

font-weight : normal / bold / bolder / lighter

font-weight : 100-900

APNA
COLLEGE

Text Properties

font-family

font-family : arial

font-family : arial, roboto



Reason here for writing multiple font-families is every font-family(ff) is not recognized by each browser so like if chrome does not know arial ff than it will apply roboto and likewise and the ff has highest priority.

- **Generic font families:** Generic font families are determined by font family properties such as serifs—which are decorative strokes on the ends of letters—or cursive strokes. The generic font family name will specify the attribute that all fonts within that family share, like serif, sans-serif, or monospace.
- **Specific font families:** Specific font families are specific fonts with different styles within the one font family name, such as Arial, Times New Roman, and Tahoma.

5 Generic Font Families

Here is an overview of the generic font families found in many word processing programs:

1. **Serif:** Serif fonts are traditional typefaces using characters that have serifs which are small winged or flared tips extending off the tips of a letter. Serif fonts are typically used in printed books, newspapers, and magazines. Some popular serif fonts include Times New Roman, Garamond, Palatino, and Georgia.
2. **Sans-Serif:** Sans-serif fonts use characters without serifs and are more commonly seen in digital formats. A sans-serif font will typically be the default font in digital word processing programs. Sans-serif fonts include Arial, Helvetica, Verdana, Trebuchet MS, and Gill Sans.
3. **Cursive:** Cursive fonts use characters that have connective strokes which give the font a handwritten appearance. Cursive fonts include Comic Sans MS, Adobe Poetica, Sanvito, and Zapf-Chancery.
4. **Fantasy:** Fantasy fonts are stylized fonts that still maintain the characteristics of non-cursive, traditional alphabet glyphs. Examples include Cottonwood, Critter, and Alpha Geometrique.
5. **Monospace:** Fonts in the monospace font family have characters that are all the same width, giving text the appearance of a manual monospaced typewriter. Examples of monospaced fonts include Courier New, Monaco, Lucida Console, Consolas, and Everson Mono.

Units in CSS

Absolute

pixels (px)

96px = 1 inch

font-size: 2px;

APNA
COLLEGE

Text Properties

line-height

line-height : 2px

line-height : 3

line-height : normal

APNA
COLLEGE

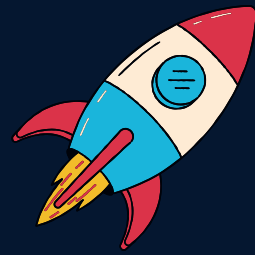
Text Properties

text-transform

text-transform : uppercase / lowercase / capitalize / none

APNA
COLLEGE

Practice Set 2



Q1: Create a heading centred on the page with all of its text capitalized by default.

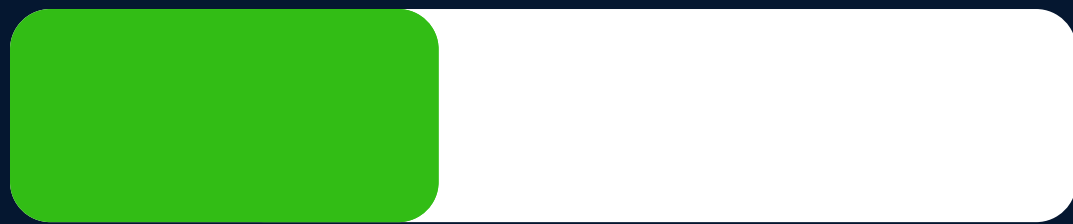
Q2: Set the font family of all the content in the document to "Times New Roman".

Q3: Create one div inside another div.

Set id & text "outer" for the first one & "inner" for the second one.

Set the outer div text size to 25px & inner div text size to 10px.

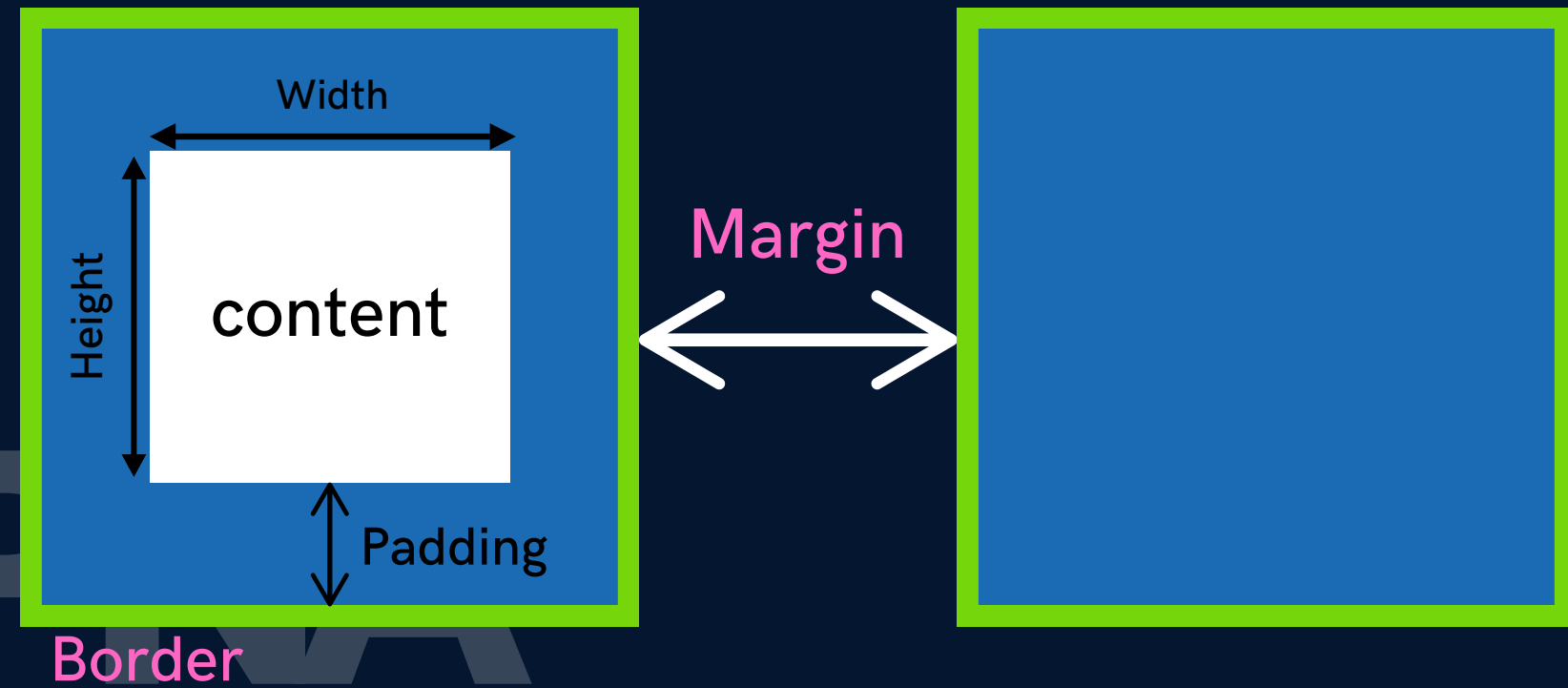
Level 2



APNA
COLLEGE

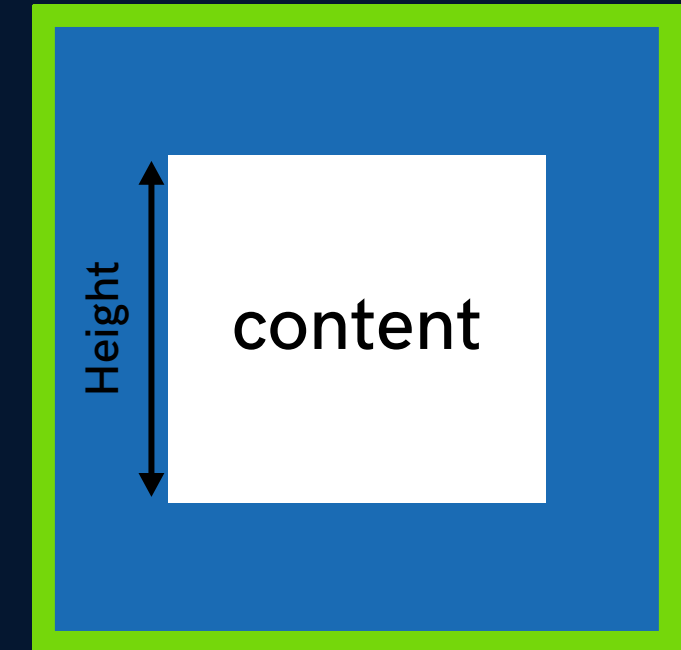
Box Model in CSS

- Height
- Width
- Border
- Padding
- Margin



Height

By default, it sets the content area **height** of the element



```
div {
```

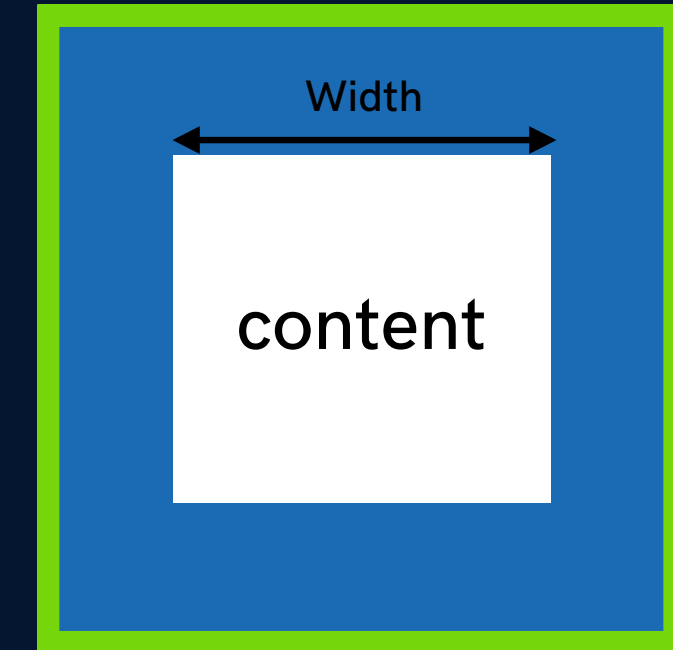
```
    height: 50px;
```

```
}
```

APNA
COLLEGE

Width

By default, it sets the content area **width** of the element



```
div {
```

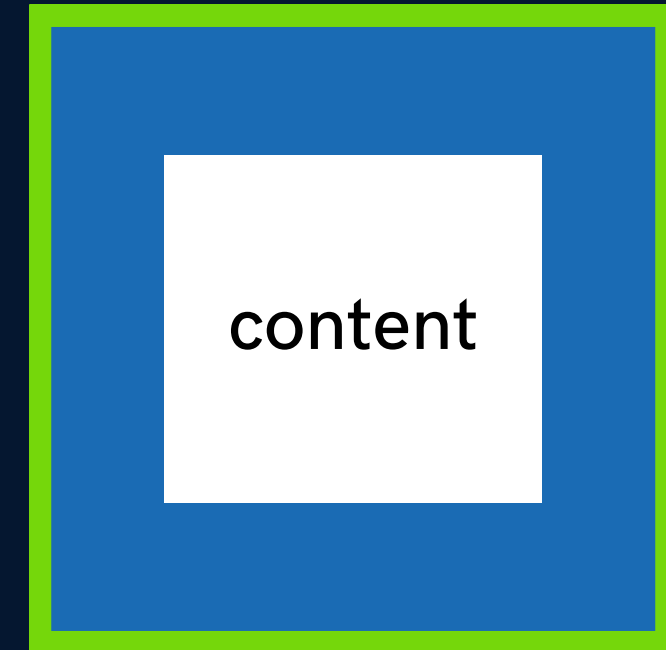
```
width: 50px;
```

```
}
```

APNA
COLLEGE

Border

Used to set an element's **border**



Border

border-width : 2px;

border-style : solid / dotted / dashed

border-color : black;

Border

Shorthand

border : 2px solid black;

APNA
COLLEGE

Border

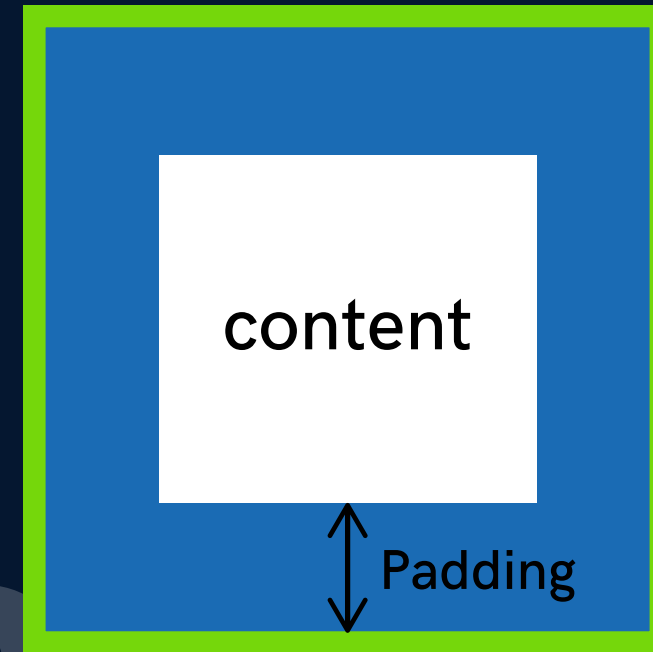
Used to **round the corners** of an element's outer border edge

border-radius : 10px;

border-radius : 50%; —> Will make the box as circle.

Padding

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



APNA
COLLEGE

Padding

Shorthand

padding: 50px;

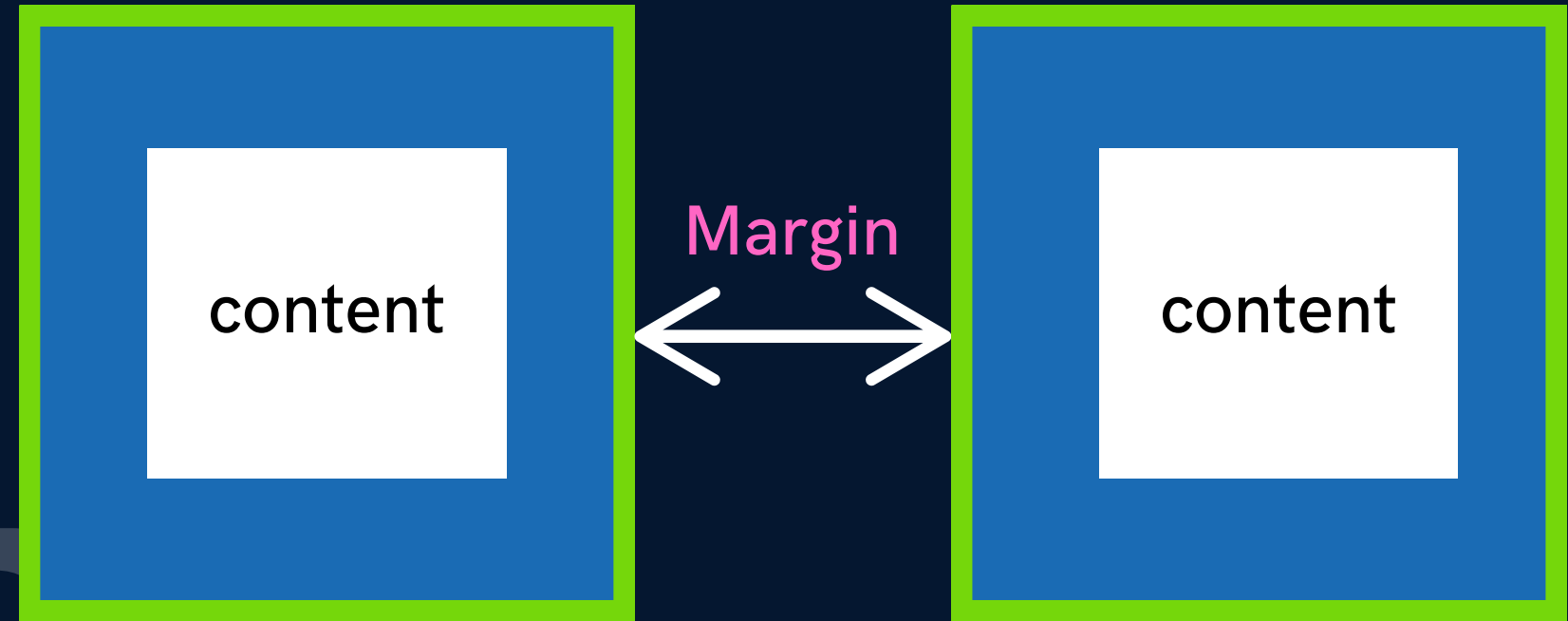
padding: 1px 2px 3px 4px;

top | right | bottom | left -> clockwise

APNA
COLLEGE

Margin

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



APINA
COLLEGE

Margin

Shorthand

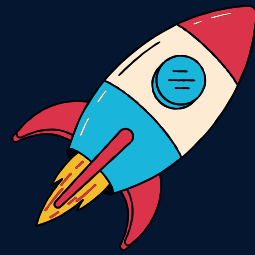
margin: 50px;

margin: 1px 2px 3px 4px;

top | right | bottom | left -> clockwise

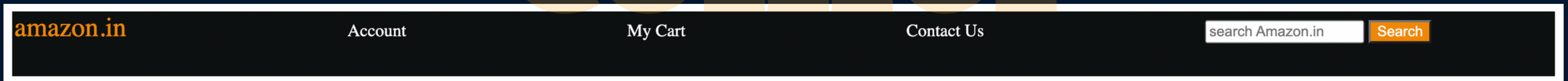
APNA
COLLEGE

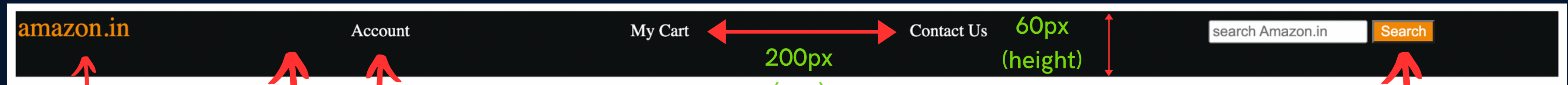
Practice Set 3



Q1: Create a div with height & width of 100px.
Set its background color to green & the border radius to 50%.

Q2: Create the following navbar.





25px
(text)

#0f1111
(black)

anchor tags
(links)

#f08804
(yellow)

APNA
COLLEGE

Display Property

display: inline / block / inline-block / none

- **inline** - Takes only the space required by the element. (no margin/ padding)
- **block** - Takes full space available in width.
- **inline-block** - Similar to inline but we can set margin & padding.
- **none** - To remove element from document flow.

Visibility

visibility: hidden;

APNA
COLLEGE

Note : When visibility is set to none, space for the element is reserved.

But for display set to none, no space is reserved or blocked for the element.

Alpha Channel

opacity (0 to 1)

- RGBA

color: `rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5);`

color: `rgba(255, 0, 0, 1);`

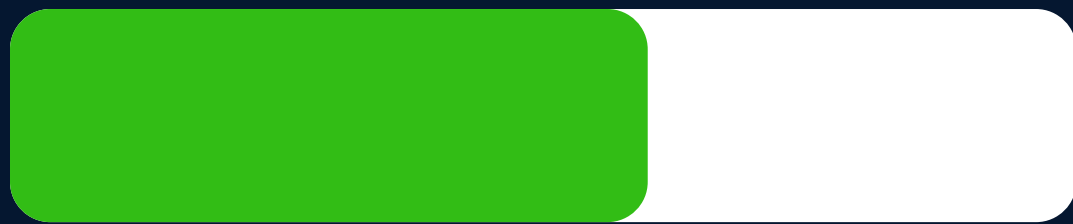
APNA
COLLEGE

Practice Set 4



- Q1: Create a webpage layout with a header, a footer & a content area containing 3 divs.
Set the height & width of divs to 100px.
(add the previous navbar in the header)
- Q2: Add borders to all the divs.
- Q3: Add a different background color to each div with an opacity of 0.5
- Q4: Give the content area an appropriate height.

Level 3



APNA
COLLEGE

Units in CSS

Relative

%

em

rem

APNA
COLLEGE

Percentage (%)

It is often used to define a size as relative to an element's parent object.

width : 33% ;

margin-left : 50% ;

APNA
COLLEGE

Em

Unit	Relative to
em	Font size of the parent, in the case of typographical properties like font-size , and font size of the element itself, in the case of other properties like width .

→ Suppose i have two div tag in nested format and if i have set font-size of outer to 10px and i set font-size: 2 em for inner div than it will set font-size of inner part as double of outer part and another thing is if i write width:5em for inner part than width of inner part is set to 5 times font-size of inner . for example font-size in outer = 10px than font-size of inner will be 20px and width = 100px (20*5).

Rem (Root Em)

Unit	Relative to
rem	Font size of the root element.

→ It will consider font-size of outer level like for body tag default font-size is fixed so it will use that font-size for manipulations. For example if I write width :5rem then width = 5 * default font-size or outer level font-size.

Others

vh: relative to 1% viewport height

viewport simply means browser window size or screen size.

vw : relative to 1% viewport width

APNA
COLLEGE

Position

The position CSS property sets **how an element is positioned** in a document.

position : static / relative / absolute / fixed

APNA
COLLEGE

Position

- **static** - default position (The top, right, bottom, left, and z-index properties have no effect)
- **relative** - element is relative to itself. (The top, right, bottom, left, and z-index will work)
- **absolute** - positioned relative to its closest positioned ancestor. (removed from the flow)
- **fixed** - positioned relative to browser. (removed from flow)
- **sticky** - positioned based on user's scroll position

z-index

It decides the **stack level** of elements

Overlapping elements with a larger z-index cover those with a smaller one.

z-index : auto (0)

z-index : 1 / 2 / ...

z-index : -1 / -2 / ...

- Let say we have two div tag one with box1 and another one with box 2 and if z-index of box1 is 0 and box2 is 1 then box2 will be over of box1.
if box2 has -1 than box2 will be under box1.
- The greater z-index value that part will be at over to others.

Background Image

Used to set an image as background

```
background-image : url("image.jpeg");
```

APNA
COLLEGE

Background Size

background-size : cover / contain / auto

APNA
COLLEGE

Practice Set 5



Qs: Create the following layout using the given html.

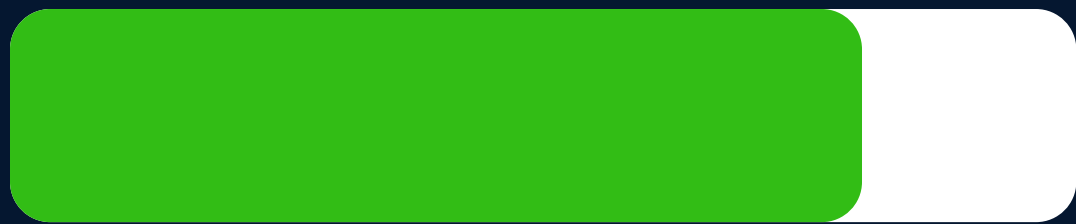
- Give the div a height, width & some background image.
- Use the appropriate position property for the div element to place it at the right end of the page. (The div should not move even on scroll)
- Use z-index to place the div on top of page.

```
<p> lorem*5 </p>
```

```
<div> Love Nature </div>
```

```
<p> lorem*5 </p>
```

Level 4



APNA
COLLEGE

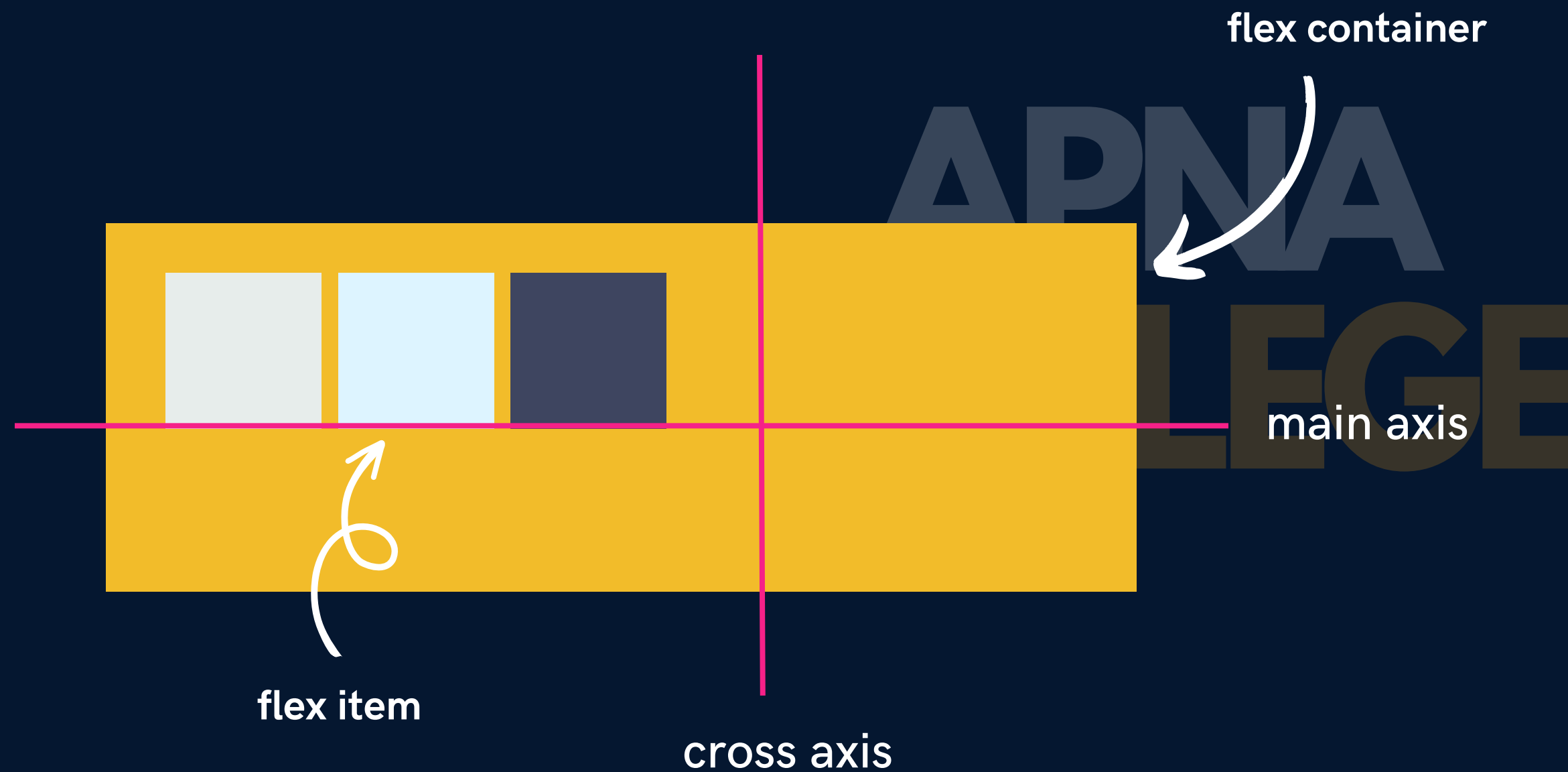
Flexbox

Flexible Box Layout

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

APNA
COLLEGE

The Flex Model



Flexbox Direction

It sets how flex items are placed in the flex container, along which axis and direction.

→ First we need to write `display : flex;` then below properties:

- `flex-direction : row; (default)` → Main-Axis(MA) = left to right
- `flex-direction : row-reverse;` → Right to left
- `flex-direction : column;` → Top to bottom
- `flex-direction : column-reverse;` → Bottom to top

→ Means in that manner elements are like if MA is Right to left than elements are arranged from right towards left.

Flex Properties

for Flex Container

- **justify-content** : alignment along the main axis.
flex-start / flex-end / centre / space-evenly / space-between / space-around
- **flex-wrap** : nowrap / wrap / wrap-reverse
- **align-items** : alignment along the cross axis.
- **align-content** : alignment of space between & around the content along cross-axis

Flex Properties

for Flex Item

- **align-self** : alignment of individual along the cross axis.
 - **flex-grow** : how much a flex item will grow relative to the rest of the flex items if space is available
 - Suppose we have container in which space is left than we can write for particular item that flex-grow: 1 it will occupy remaining space.
 - **flex-shrink** : how much a flex item will shrink relative to the rest of the flex items if space is available
- If we want that some items shrink more than others than we write value more than 1 else less than 1 and if we want that our item should not shrink than we write value 0. For e.g. if i write flex-shrink : 2 than it will shrink two times than others and if i write it as 0.5 than it will shrink half time compare to others.

Practice Set 6

Qs: Create a navbar with 4 options in the form of anchor tags inside list items.
Now, use flexbox to place them all spaced equally in a single line.

Qs: Use flexbox to center one div inside another div.

Qs: Which has higher priority - align-items or align-self?

Media Queries

Help create a responsive website

```
@media (width : 600px) {  
  div {  
    background-color : red;  
  }  
}
```

```
@media (min-width : 600px) {  
  div {  
    background-color : red;  
  }  
}
```

APNA
COLLEGE

Media Queries

```
@media (min-width : 200px) and (min-width : 300px) {  
  div {  
    background-color : red;  
  }  
}
```

Practice Set 7

Qs: Add a media query to implement the following:

- the color of a div changes to green for viewport width less than 300px
- the color of a div changes to pink for width between 300px & 400px
- the color of a div changes to red for width between 400px & 600px
- the color of a div changes to blue for width above 600px

Level 5



APNA
COLLEGE

Transitions

Transitions enable you to define the transition between two states of an element.

- **transition-property** : property you want to transition (font-size, width etc.)
- **transition-duration** : 2s / 4ms .. It tells that for how much time transition remain.
- **transition-timing-function** : ease-in / ease-out / linear / steps ..
- **transition-delay** : 2s / 4ms .. It basically tells that how much delay it will take to transition.

Transition Shorthand

property name | duration | timing-function | delay

transition: font-size 2s ease-in-out 0.2s;

APNA
COLLEGE

CSS Transform

Used to apply 2D & 3D transformations to an element

- rotate

transform: rotate(45deg);

APNA
COLLEGE

CSS Transform

- scale

transform: scale(2);

transform: scale(0.5);

transform: scale(1, 2);

transform: scaleX(0.5);

transform: scaleY(0.5);

APNA
COLLEGE

CSS Transform

- translate

transform: translate(20px);

transform: translate(20px, 50px);

transform: translateX(20px);

transform: translateY(20px);



CSS Transform

- skew

transform: skew (30deg);

APNA
COLLEGE

Animation

To animate CSS elements

```
@keyframe myName {  
  from { font-size : 20px; }  
  to { font-size : 40px; }  
}
```

APNA
COLLEGE

Animation Properties

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

APNA
COLLEGE

Animation Shorthand

animation : myName 2s linear 3s infinite normal

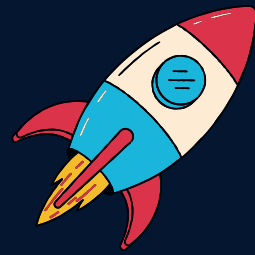
APNA
COLLEGE

% in Animation

```
@keyframe myName {  
  0% { font-size : 20px; }  
  50% { font-size : 30px; }  
  100% { font-size : 40px; }  
}
```

APNA
COLLEGE

Practice Set 8



Qs: Create a simple loader using CSS

Step1 : create a div with circular shape & a thick border from one end (top/bottom/left/right)

Step2 : To make it spin create an animation which transforms it from 0deg to 360deg

Step3 : Add the animation property to the loader with infinite duration