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HTML:-

Standard markup language for document designed to be displayed in a web browser

It tells the browser how web will be

Arrange → R. Click → format Document

<html> → starting tag

</html> → closing tag

Anything inside head tag is not visible to site.

Title tag:- It contain name of the page

meta :- Store data,  
contains inform<sup>n</sup> about web pages  
for the browser & search engines

meta name = viewport

used to define page size like zooming

meta name = description

contain the script description for

google crawler

meta style tag contain CSS

define ~~html~~ html tags styling

if it

Everything doesn't get covered today.

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Script tag:- contain JS code  
it provides more interactive & dynamic view of web

body tag:- Making page code.

visible content:- Images, text, links, button, video etc.

DIV:- for better way to represent code.  
tag

text angular bracket & inside like tag.  
Google.

**<strong>** tag:- bold text

*<em>* tag:- italic

<u> tag:- underline

first and last ka close hoga i.e.  
first in last out

Google Docs - 10 Billions dollar company

**<font size="34" color="red" face="arial">** content **</font>**

⇒ all to import

most of tags have closing tags.



## Relative file reference

Is file k relative mai wo file kaha hai

src = "/images/smiley.jpg"

→ current folder mai hi

= ". / logo.jpeg"

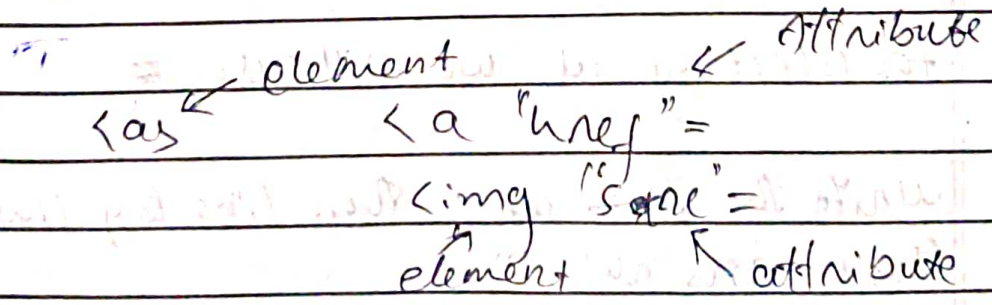
## space collapsing

&nbsp; { non breaking space }

⇒ font & attribute  
images  
list

<pre> </pre> :- preserve tag

Relative file :- If we want to relate file with any other file (or image) then we define a relative path.



property name; value

for two words we use dash b/w them eg  
background-color: 'red';

border: 1px solid #3034;

If we have more values then separate by  
space

height

border-radius

font-size

color

set new request > new code for server

id, name & class → way to call/target

Select the element with id abc & change  
its height to 90px & background-color: green

For selecting id we will use #

write the instruction then line by line implement  
that instruction

CSS selectors



CSS box model :- All HTML element can be considered as boxes.

`<div>      </div>` } All "are boxes for  
`<h1>      </h1>` } CSS

properties related to boxes :-

1. Margin
2. Padding
3. Border
4. Dimensions

Individual manage margin-top: 10px;  
 or all are same then margin: 10px;  
 (top, bottom, left right)

Padding : content distance from <sup>border</sup> ~~border~~

Q. adding padding without changing width

Answer - div inside div

flexbox

block element in html

HTML  $\rightarrow$  block  
 $\rightarrow$  inline

block element will always start from new line.

CSS Grid

↑ cross axis

main axis

justify-content : center

: flex-end

space-between

space-around

align-items : center

flex-end, flex-start

stretch, baseline

Individual moment is possible in  
only <sup>cross</sup> vertical axis.

align-self : flex-end;

center;

id different dungay job address kar sakate  
for individual moment.

justify-content → parent

align-items → parent

align-self → children

flex-direction → parent



justify content	centre
align-items	space around
flex-start	space between
flex-end, centre	flex-end
stretch, baseline	

CSS selectors selects the HTML element you want to style.

\* universal selectors

flex direction: row, row-reverse  
column, column-reverse

flex-wrap: nowrap  
wrap  
wrap-reverse

order: 1;  
-1; etc

flex-flow: row-wrap  
flex-direction & flex-wrap

By default padding is zero

text-align: center mainly  
margin: auto  
flex:  
text-align: center

align-content: flex-start

flex-end

centre

space-between

equal  
space  
between  
them

space-around

equal  
space  
around  
them

stretch:

~~This~~ align-content determines the space between lines, while align-items determines how the items as a whole are aligned within containers.

Cascading:- properties will fall

cascading CSS

Order

CSS specificity {precedence}

If there

It decides which style will apply if multiple CSS rule apply to an element

Q. which property is cascading  
cascading is not good for big project



## Ways to insert css

- Inline
- Internal
- element

inline:- `<div class="demo" style="background-color: green"`

Good code

## Separation of concern

means html should have html only

we have to tell the browser to look into css file

link element used for linking

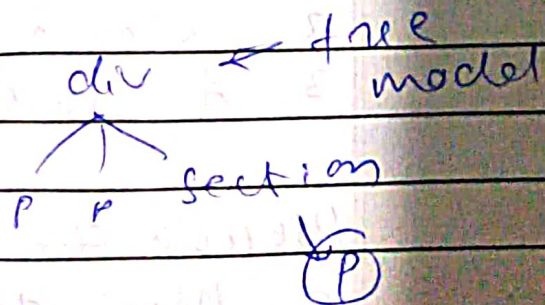
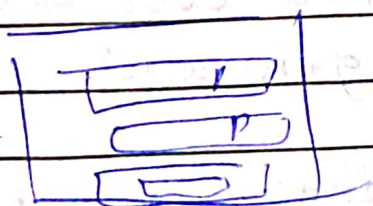
Box sizing: border of box

space, &+, ~, > ← child selector

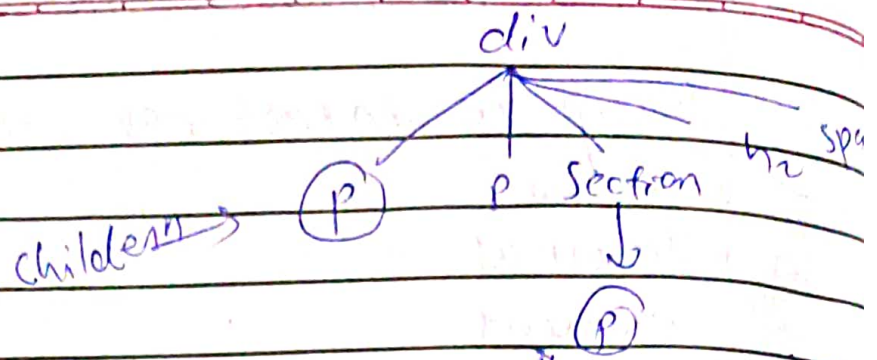
descendant  
children

MDN → for Advance

box structure



span tag?  
Section?



all are descendant  
of div

descendant selector (space) } child  
child selector (>) }  
Adjacent Sibling Selector (+) } sibling  
General Sibling Selector (~) }  
All siblings

body is root element of html code.

for group we use classes

Pseudo:- 1. Not written in html  
classes  
2. Similar to classes  
3. Due to activity it will  
make classes customisation  
response of activity

1. Mouse movement
2. Mouse hovered over div
3. A class got generated.

Pseudo class elements are not part  
of html tree.



Q

difference b/w attribute & element

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Relative font size

em = 1. em

Percentage

Pixel

points : 72 points is  
equal to 1 inch

span # author {

text-align

y

# skill ol li {

color: purple y