WEB DEVELOPMENT OR ENGINEERING

Web Development

Front End

How data/content will show on screen

HTML
Basic Building Blocks

CSS
Designing of Basic Building Blocks

Height and Width

- The height and width properties may have the following values:

- auto - This is default. The browser calculates the height and width
- length - Defines the height/width in px, cm etc.
- % - Defines the height/width in percent of the containing block
- initial - Sets the height/width to its default value
- inherit - The height/width will be inherited from its parent value

The display Property

- The display property specifies if/how an element is displayed.
- Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is block or inline
- display: none; is commonly used with JavaScript to hide and show elements without deleting and recreating them.
- visibility:hidden;

visibility:hidden; also hides an element.

However, the element will still take up the same space as before. The element will be hidden, but still affect the layout

The position Property

The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

There are five different position values:

- static
- relative
- fixed
- absolute
- sticky

The position Property COUNT….

position: static

HTML elements are positioned static by default.

Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.

An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page

The position Property COUNT….

position: relative;

An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.

Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.

The position Property COUNT….

position: absolute;

An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed).

However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

The position Property COUNT….

position: sticky;

An element with position: sticky; is positioned based on the user's scroll position.

A sticky element toggles between relative and fixed, depending on the scroll position. It is positioned relative until a given offset position is met in the viewport - then it "sticks" in place (like position:fixed)

Overlaping Elements

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element (which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others).

An element can have a positive or negative stack order:

Overflow

The overflow property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.

The overflow property has the following values:

visible - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box

hidden - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible

scroll - The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content

auto - Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary

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Working with navbar

HTML

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>
  <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
  <li style="float:right"><a class="active" href="#about">About</a></li>
</ul>
```

Working with navbar COUNT……

CSS

```
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: #333;
}

li {
  float: left;
}
```

Working with navbar COUNT……

CSS

```
li a {
  display: block;
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 14px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}
/* Change the link color to #111 (black) on hover */
li a:hover {
  background-color: #111;
}
 .active {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
}
```

THANKS...!