

## 1) What are media queries in CSS, and why are they important for responsive design?

→ Media queries in CSS are a way to apply different styles to a webpage based on specific conditions, such as the screen size, resolution, or orientation of the device.

→ For example, you can have a layout that looks one way on a large screen and a completely different way on a small screen.

→ Media queries allow you to write CSS rules that apply only when certain conditions are met.

### Why are they important for responsive design?

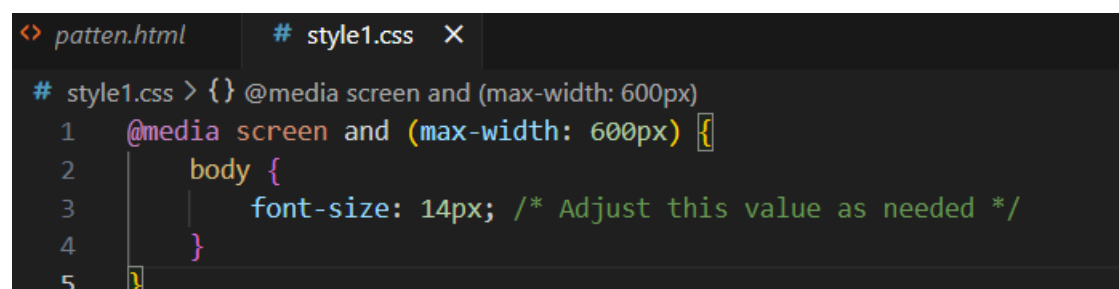
→ **Adaptability:** Media queries allow your website to adapt to various screen sizes and devices.

→ **Improved User Experience:** They ensure your content is readable and accessible, no matter the device.

→ **Better Performance:** You can load specific styles for different devices, which can improve website performance.

## 2) Write a basic media query that adjusts the font size of a webpage for screens smaller than 600px

→ You can use the following basic media query to adjust the font size for screens smaller than 600px:

A screenshot of a code editor with a dark theme. The editor has two tabs at the top: 'patten.html' and '# style1.css'. The active tab is '# style1.css'. The code in the editor is a CSS media query. It starts with a comment '@media screen and (max-width: 600px)' followed by a block of CSS rules for the 'body' selector. The rule sets the 'font-size' to '14px' and includes a green comment '/\* Adjust this value as needed \*/'. The code is numbered 1 through 5 on the left margin.

```
# style1.css > {} @media screen and (max-width: 600px)
1  @media screen and (max-width: 600px) {
2      body {
3          font-size: 14px; /* Adjust this value as needed */
4      }
5  }
```

→ This CSS rule will apply to screens with a width of 600px or less and will change the font size of the body to 14px.

→ You can modify the font size as per your preference!

### ❖ LAB EXERCISE:

### 3) Task: Build a responsive webpage that includes:

```
html1.html > html > body > main > section.content > div.left-column
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4    <meta charset="UTF-8">
5    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6    <title>Responsive Webpage</title>
7    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style3.css">
8  </head>
9  <body>
10   <header>
11     <nav>
12       <ul>
13         <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
14         <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
15         <li><a href="#">Services</a></li>
16         <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
17       </ul>
18     </nav>
19   </header>
20
21   <main>
22     <section class="content">
23       <div class="left-column">
24         <h2>Left Column</h2>
25         <p>This is the left column content.</p>
26       </div>
27       <div class="right-column">
28         <h2>Right Column</h2>
29         <p>This is the right column content.</p>
30       </div>
31     </section>
32   </main>
33
34   <footer>
35     <p>&copy; 2025 Your Website. All rights reserved.</p>
36   </footer>
37 </body>
```

## Mernstack- Bootstrap Basic & Advanced

```
# style3.css > ...
1  /* Base styles */
2  body {
3      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
4      margin: 0;
5      padding: 0;
6  }
7
8  header {
9      background-color: #333;
10     color: white;
11     padding: 15px;
12 }
13
14 header nav ul {
15     list-style-type: none;
16     padding: 0;
17     text-align: center;
18 }
19
20 header nav ul li {
21     display: inline;
22     margin: 0 15px;
23 }
24
25 header nav ul li a {
26     color: white;
27     text-decoration: none;
28     font-size: 16px;
29 }
30
31 main {
32     padding: 20px;
33 }
34
```

## Mernstack- Bootstrap Basic & Advanced

```
# style3.css > ...
35 .content {
36     display: flex;
37     justify-content: space-between;
38 }
39
40 .left-column, .right-column {
41     width: 48%;
42     padding: 15px;
43     box-sizing: border-box;
44 }
45
46 footer {
47     background-color: #333;
48     color: white;
49     text-align: center;
50     padding: 10px 0;
51 }
52
53 /* Media Query for screens smaller than 768px */
54 @media screen and (max-width: 768px) {
55     header nav ul li {
56         display: block;
57         margin: 10px 0;
58     }
59
60     .content {
61         flex-direction: column;
62     }
63
64     .left-column, .right-column {
65         width: 100%;
66         padding: 10px;
67     }
68
69     body {
70         font-size: 14px;
71         padding: 10px;
72     }
73
74     header, footer {
75         padding: 10px;
76     }
77 }
78
```

#### 4) Explain the difference between web-safe fonts and custom web fonts.

##### Web-Safe Fonts:

- These are fonts that are already installed on most computers, phones, and devices.
- They are basic fonts like **Arial**, **Times New Roman**, and **Courier New**.
- Since these fonts are common, you don't have to worry about whether they will display correctly on someone else's device. They work everywhere.

##### Custom Web Fonts:

- These are fonts you can choose that aren't usually installed on devices.
- They could be fonts like **Google Fonts** or other special designs. To use them on your website, you need to load them from the web.
- They look unique but might take longer to load, and sometimes they might not appear if the user's internet connection is slow or if the font is blocked.

#### 5) Why might you use a web-safe font over a custom font?

- **Faster Loading:** Web-safe fonts are already on most devices, so they don't need to be downloaded, making your website load faster.
- **Reliability:** Since everyone has the same fonts installed, they will always look the same on all devices, so you don't risk the text being unreadable or messy.
- **Simple and Clean:** Sometimes you just want a simple, straightforward look without worrying about fancy fonts.

## 6) What is the font-family property in CSS? How do you apply a custom Google Font to a webpage?

### Font-family Property in CSS:

→ The font-family property in CSS is used to specify which font you want to use for text on your webpage.

→ You can set it to a specific font or even a list of fonts.

### Example:

```
body { font-family: Arial, sans-serif; }
```

### How to Apply a Custom Google Font:

→ To use a custom Google Font, you need to follow these steps:

1. **Choose a Google Font:** Go to [Google Fonts](https://fonts.google.com/), pick a font, and copy the provided <link> tag or CSS @import rule.

2. Add the font to your HTML:

→ Paste the <link> tag inside the <head> of your HTML file.

### Example:

```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
```

3. Use the font CSS:

→ Now, use the font in your CSS by setting the font-family to the Google Font name.

### Example:

```
body {  
    font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;  
}
```

## ❖ LAB EXERCISE:

### 7) Task: Create a blog post layout

```
task2.html X # styles2.css
task2.html > html > head > link
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Blog Post Layout</title>
7
8   <!-- Link to Google Fonts for custom fonts -->
9   <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto:wght@400;700&family=Open+Sans:wght@400;600&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
10
11   <!-- Link to external CSS file -->
12   <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles2.css">
13 </head>
14 <body>
15   <div class="container">
16     <!-- Blog Post -->
17     <article class="blog-post">
18       <h1 class="title">The Future of Web Design</h1>
19       <h2 class="subtitle">Exploring trends, tools, and technologies</h2>
20       <div class="content">
21         <p>
22           Web design is constantly evolving, and staying on top of trends and technologies is essential for web designers. In
23         </p>
24         <p>
25           Designers will need to embrace new technologies and approaches to stay ahead of the curve. At the same time, user-ce
26         </p>
27       </div>
28     </article>
29   </div>
30 </body>
31 </html>
32
```

## Mernstack- Bootstrap Basic & Advanced

```
task2.html # styles2.css X
# styles2.css > ...
1  /* Apply Google Fonts */
2  body {
3      font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif; /* Body font */
4      margin: 0;
5      padding: 0;
6      background-color: #f4f4f4;
7  }
8
9  .container {
10     max-width: 900px;
11     margin: 0 auto;
12     padding: 20px;
13     background-color: #fff;
14 }
15
16 .blog-post {
17     line-height: 1.6; /* Better line spacing for readability */
18 }
19
20 .title {
21     font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif; /* Heading font */
22     font-size: 2.5rem; /* Large title size */
23     font-weight: 700;
24     color: #333;
25     margin-bottom: 10px;
26 }
27
28 .subtitle {
29     font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif; /* Heading font */
30     font-size: 1.5rem; /* Subtitle size */
31     font-weight: 600;
32     color: #666;
33     margin-bottom: 20px;
34 }
```



```
5
6  .content {
7    font-size: 1.125rem; /* Body text size */
8    color: #444;
9  }
10
11  p {
12    margin-bottom: 20px;
13  }
14
15  /* Responsive Design */
16  @media (max-width: 768px) {
17    .title {
18      font-size: 2rem; /* Smaller title on mobile */
19    }
20
21    .subtitle {
22      font-size: 1.25rem; /* Smaller subtitle on mobile */
23    }
24
25    .content {
26      font-size: 1rem; /* Smaller body text on mobile */
27    }
28  }
29
```