**Important Note!**

* Always use simple terms to understand the things.
* If you cannot get the point during your course then first relax yourself and again come back after fun to make your mind fresh.
* Try to solve your error first by your mind, if not then go to internet and if also not then go to your colleagues.

**GitHub**

GitHub is a code platform and used to share it with their friends and collaborate codes with others or store it.

**Code pen**

Code pen is the place for build, test and discover front end code.

**All Web Design Rules and Guidelines:**

All Design Ingredients

* Typography
* Colors
* Images and Illustrations
* Icons (prefers SVG icons instead of .jpg and .png file)
* Shadows
* Border-radius
* Whitespace (improves legibility use in group of elements)
* Visual Hierarchy (User to more attention)
* User Experience
* Components and Layout

**Platform for Coding:**

1. There are many code editors for coding but you should use **Visual Studio Code.**
2. First you should install it on your computer.
3. Then open it and install the further extensions in your Visual Studio Code like.

* Live Server.
* Prettier.
* Image Preview.
* Color highlight.
* Auto rename tag.
* Auto Closing tag

**HTML**

* Html stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
* Its is a structured language.

**ANTATOMY of an HTML element:**

* A tag is started with smaller than symbol, then tag name like p and last greater than sign e.g. <P> then we have content in it and then closing tag which is same as starting tag but add / before tag name.
* There is a tag which has a only a open tag like image because it has no any content.

**Structure of HTML**

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| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html lang = ”en”>  <head>  <title></title>  </head>  <body>  </body>  </html> |

**Head:** Head has a data which are not shown in website.

**Body:** While body has the data, which are shown on the website.

**Title:** Title is the name of our page.

**Lang**: Language which can be used in our html page just like English(en).

**Meta**: Meta means data to data used attribute charset=” UTF-8” (Characters that are used in English language).

**TAGS WHICH ARE USED IN A BODY**

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| --- | --- |
| **<h1>to<h6>** | These tags are used to give headings with different sizes it gives big heading with h1, and become smaller and smaller by changing h2>h3>h4>h5>h6 |
| **<p>** | This tag is used to give paragraph. |
| **<i> alt <em>** | Both of these tags used to italic the word or paragraphs.  The difference between them is <em> used in important word while <i> tag is used for offset text conventionally to show alternative. |
| **<b> alt <strong>** | Both of these tags used to bold the word or paragraphs. The difference between the strong tag semantically emphasizes on the important word or section of words while the bold tag is just offset text conventionally styled in bold. |
| **<sub>** | Subscripted Sub the word or paragraphs. |
| **<sup>** | Superscripted Sup the word or paragraphs. |
| **<mark>** | Mark the word or paragraphs. |
| **<br>** | Break the line, word or tags. |
| **<img src=”path” alt=”text” width=”50” Height=”50”>** | There is an image tag which has content between them. Alt text is used because when the image is accidently deleted then it displays the text about the image e.g. company\_logo, the width and the height attribute is used to give the area in which the image is shown.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | <img src="picture.jpg"> | The "picture.jpg" file is located in the same folder as the current page | | <img src="images/picture.jpg"> | The "picture.jpg" file is located in the images folder in the current folder | | <img src="/images/picture.jpg"> | The "picture.jpg" file is located in the images folder at the root of the current web | | <img src="../picture.jpg"> | The "picture.jpg" file is located in the folder one level up from the current folder | |
| **<ol>** | It makes the order list:   1. One 2. Two 3. Three 4. Four |
| **<ul>** | It makes the unorder list:   * Shirts * Pants * Tie * Shoes |
| **<dd>** | List with described list:  Coffee  Hot  Cold  Tea  Green Tea  Milk Tea |
| **<li>** | Enter the items in the list tag. |
| **<a>** | To insert a link, we use this tag Just like that  <a href=<https://www.facebook.com> target=””>Text</a> |
| **Target** | This is the attribute in which your link open in your computer, there are four types of target.  \_**blank** Opens in a new window or tab  \_**self** Opens in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)  \_**parent** Opens in the parent frame  \_**top** Opens in the full body of the window |
| **<header>** | Header is the top area of page in which you can add a nav on it and many more functions like adding them a buttons and a search bar etc. |
| **<footer>** | Footer is the bottom part of the page in which you can add the different things like text etc |
| **<nav>** | This tag is used to create a nav bar on top of the screen where you can put your links in a same line. |
| **<article>** | Article tag is an independent content in which you can add a newspaper article etc. by using heading and paragraphs tags. |
| **<aside>** | This element is used to for secondary information |
| **<div>** | The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document. |

**What is a Semantic HTML?**

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer. For example, we use p tag in our page that it shows us that this is a paragraph but when we used div tag instead of p tag then it not changes the text of paragraph but it changes the meaning for both browser and developer. If we can use the div tag instead of many tags like heading, paragraph and nav tag then we can make their same functionality by using the CSS.

**CSS**

* CSS stands for cascading styling sheet.
* Visual style and presentation of the content written in the html.

There are three types to style by the CSS.

* Inline (in a tag).
* Internal (in a style tag).
* External (another file link with them in a head tag).

**CSS styling priority**

* Inline.
* ID.
* Class or pseudo. (if there is two classes then in a same thing then the last one is applied).
* Element selector.
* Universal.

**Inheritance**

* Inheritance controls when no value is specified for a property on an element.
* Inheritance has the lowest priority because the child element is 'influenced' by its parent, we haven't targeted any rule to it. Style Sheets target rules directly to elements so it's more relevant. Inline Styling is in the element's definition, that's why it has the highest importance level.
* When we give some properties to all element then we use the universal (\*) selector.

Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Border | A line around the element. |
| Padding | Space inside the element. |
| Margin | Space between the elements. |
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| Colors |  |
| RGB |  |
| Hexadecimal |  |
| Psuedo class | Li:nth-child(even) |
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| Color | Color the text. |
| Text-allign | Align the text like center. |
| Font-size | Give size to the font like 10px. |
| Font-family | Gives font to the text like times new roman. |
| Text-transform | Give style to the text like uppercase. |
| Font-style | Give style to the text like italic. |
| Line-height | Give space between the lines like in 1. |
| Padding | Padding is used to create space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders. |
| Font-weight | Just like bold the text. |
| List-style | Remove bullet points |
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