

Module 4 (Multi Page Websites)

Module 4.1

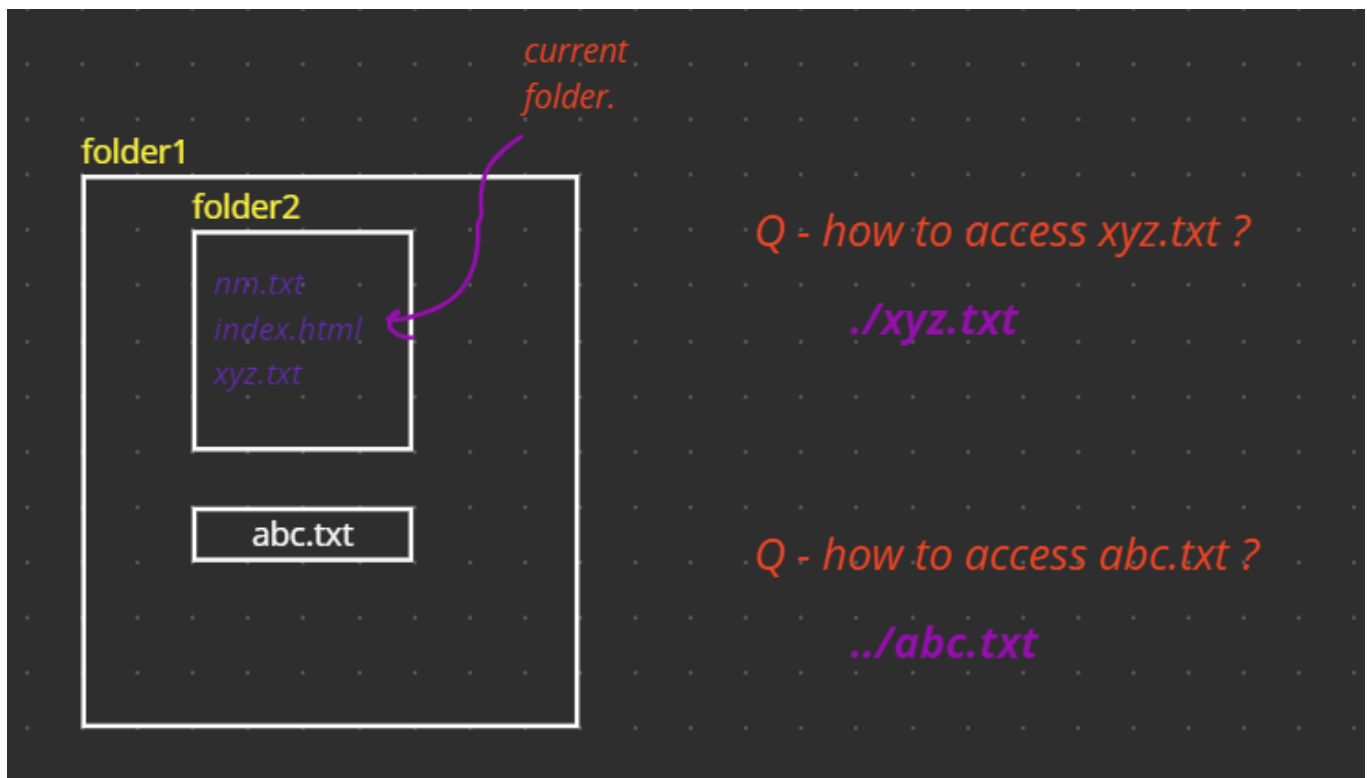
Q - Difference Between Absolute and Relative Paths.

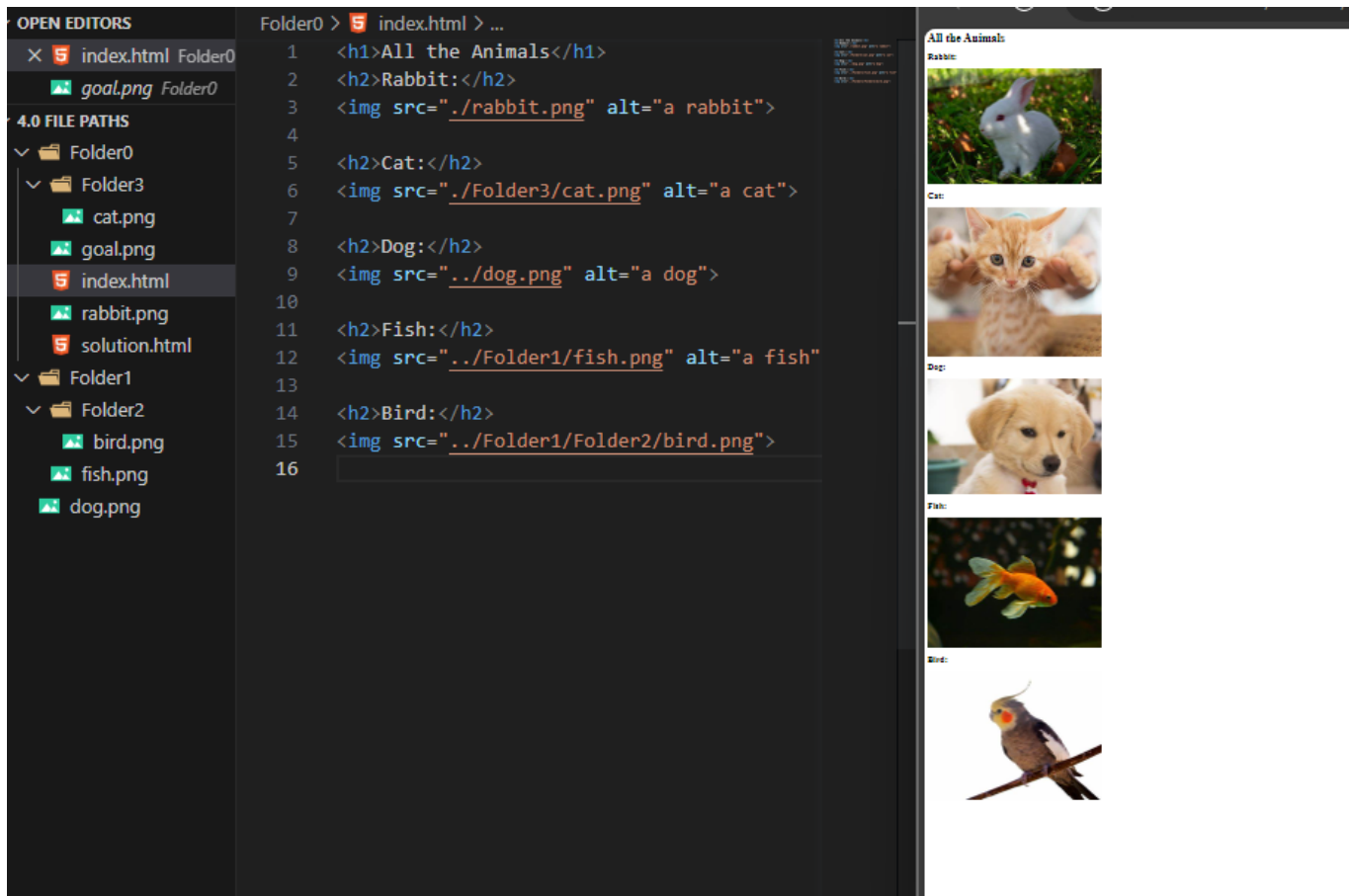
Absolute path :- is the path that makes no assumptions about your current location in relation to the file you are describing.

Relative path :- is always relative to current folder.

2 imp character in relative paths :-

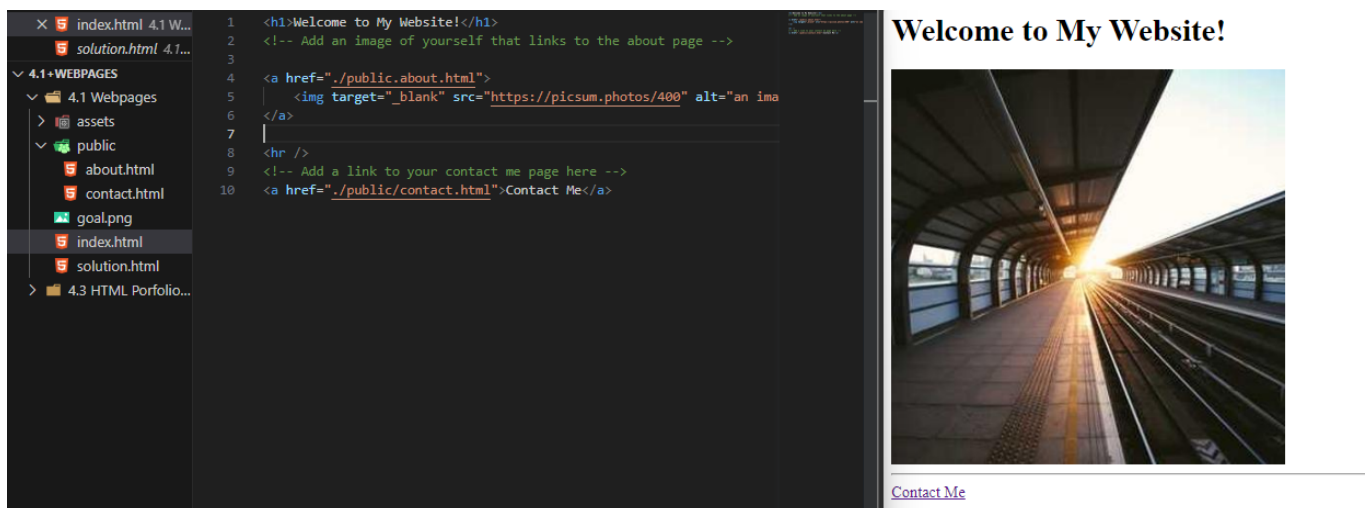
- `./abc` means in current folder search for abc.
- `../abc` means in parent of the current folder we are in, search for abc.





Module 4.2

Q - link Webpages using paths and anchor tag.



Que - how to remove underline from anchor tag's font ?

Ans - By setting its `text-decoration :none`

Que -how to change the cursor style?

Ans - By setting its `cursor : default/move/etc`

Module 5 (Intro to CSS)

Module 5.1

CSS - Cascading Style Sheets

Cascade means a small water fall
the way a style is applied, based on their priorities and specificity
is why its called cascading style sheets.

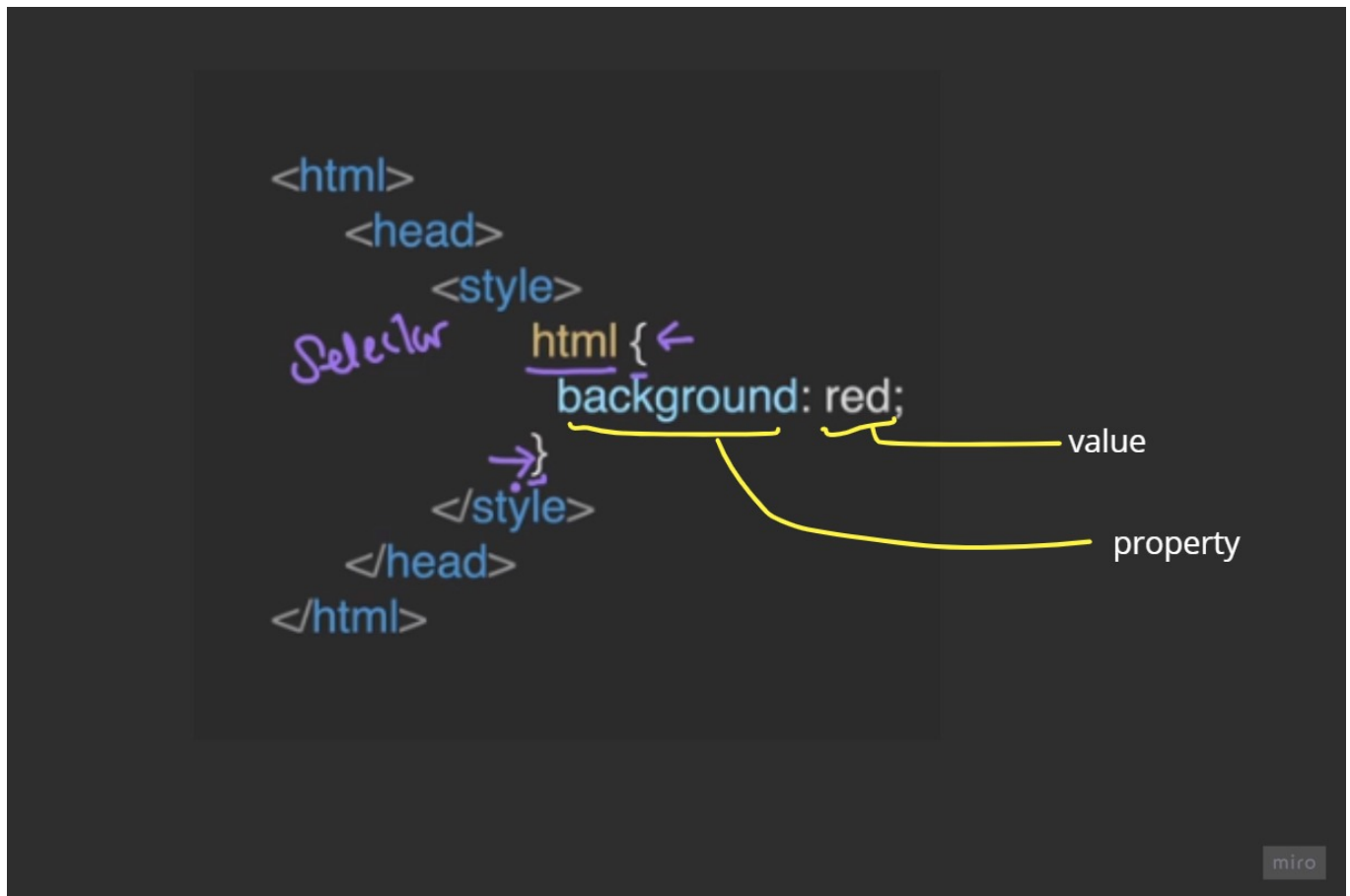
3 Different types of CSS :-

- Inline CSS
- Internal CSS
- External CSS

Inline CSS : It is useful for cases where we want to style a specific section or line with a particular style

```
<html style="background: blue">  
</html>
```

Internal CSS : used when not much styling is required, also useful in single page websites.



External CSS : used when a lot of styling is required, so we separate the styling part from the html code, also useful for multipage websites.

The screenshot shows two files in a code editor:

index.html

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link
      rel="stylesheet"
      href="./styles.css"
    />
  </head>
</html>
```

styles.css

```
html {
  background: green;
}
```

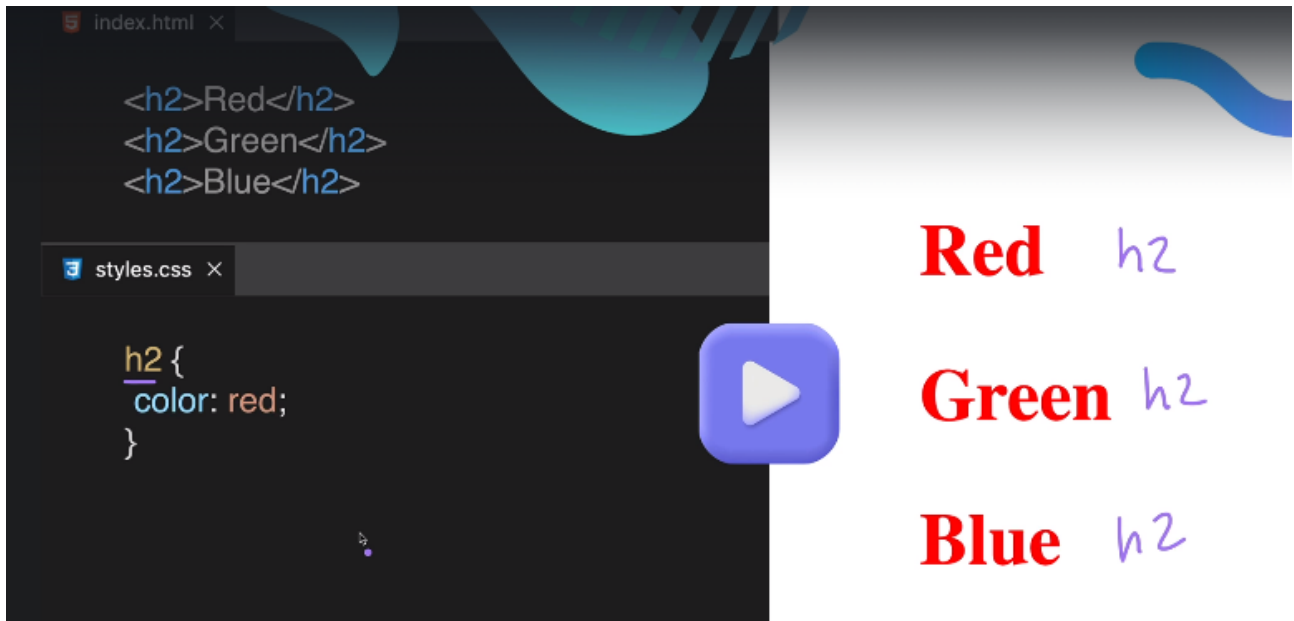
link a stylesheet :-

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="./styles.css">
```

Module 5.2

CSS Selectors :-

1. element selector - selects all occurrences of an element for styling



The screenshot shows a code editor with two files: `index.html` and `styles.css`. In `index.html`, there are three `<h2>` elements: `<h2>Red</h2>`, `<h2>Green</h2>`, and `<h2>Blue</h2>`. In `styles.css`, the rule `h2 { color: red; }` is defined. A blue play button icon is positioned between the code and the rendered output.

Red h2

Green h2

Blue h2

2. Id selector - selects elements with given id



The screenshot shows a code editor with two files: `index.html` and `styles.css`. In `index.html`, the first `<h2>` element is `<h2 id="main">Red</h2>`, with a handwritten note "Unique" and an arrow pointing to the `id="main"` attribute. The other two elements are `<h2>Green</h2>` and `<h2>Blue</h2>`. In `styles.css`, the rule `#main { color: red; }` is defined. A blue play button icon is positioned between the code and the rendered output.

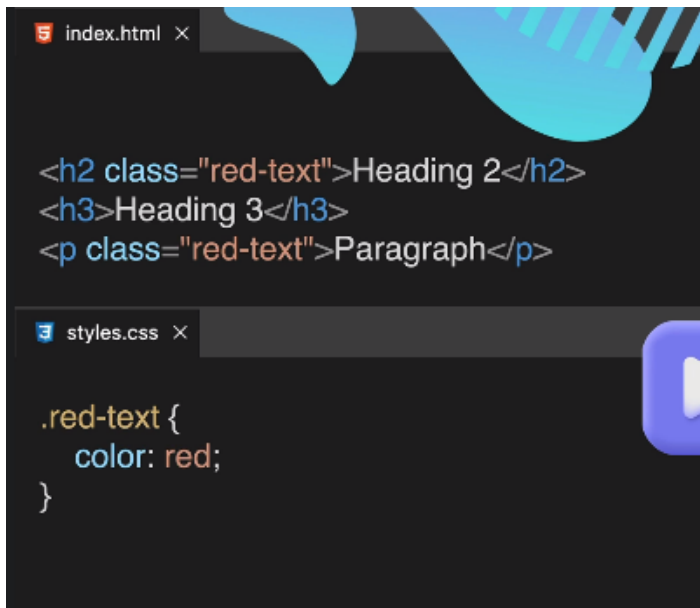
→ Red id vs class

• one element • many elements

Green

Blue

3. class selector - selects all elements with given class



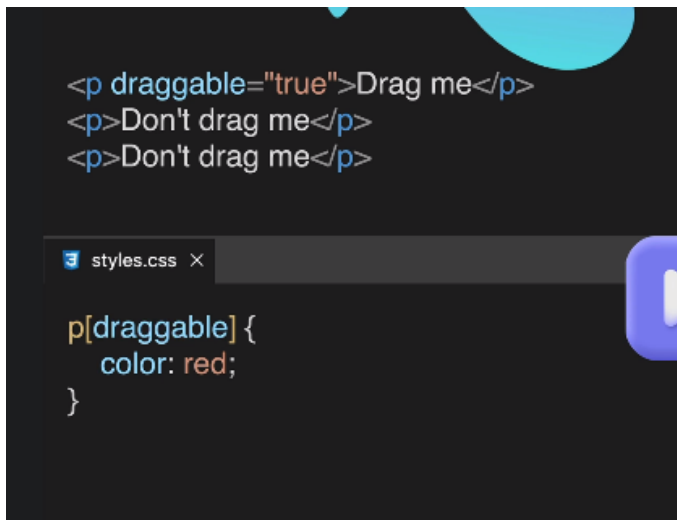
h2 **Heading 2**

Heading 3

p **Paragraph**

4. Attribute selector - selects an element based on presence of given attribute or attribute with given value

- 4.1 using only attribute name



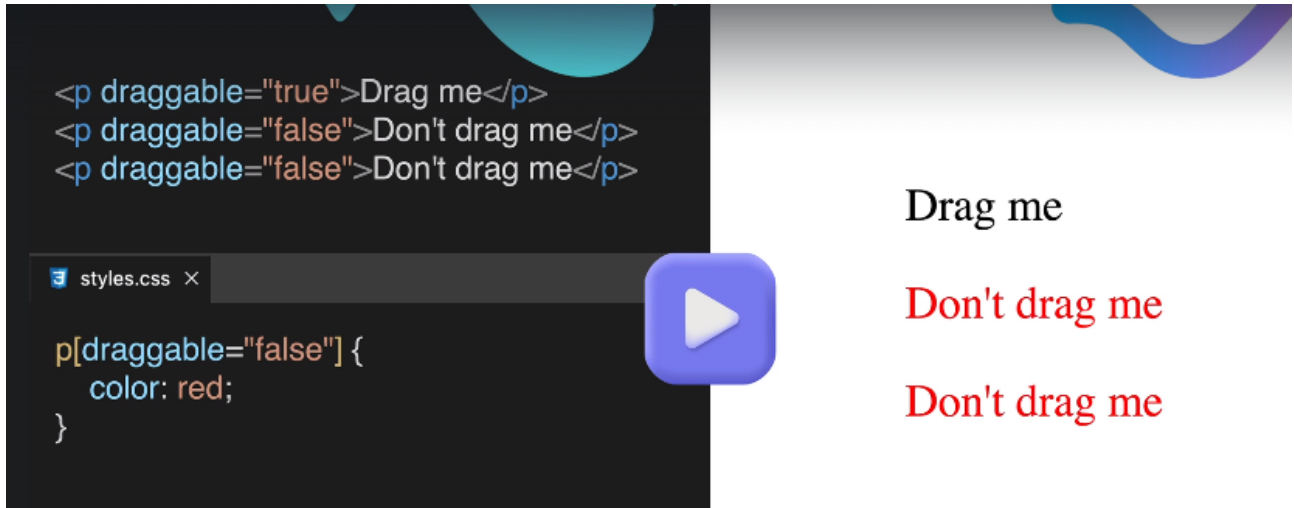
Drag me

Don't drag me

Don't drag me



- 4.2 using attribute name with value



1. Universal Selector - * selects all elements and apply style to them

```
*{
    color:blue;
}
```

Difference between id and classes ?

Id is unique identity of a element. For ex there is an element `<div id="me"></div>` in a single HTML doc, there should be only 1 element with id 'me' no other element should have that id, because it is technically wrong in programming.

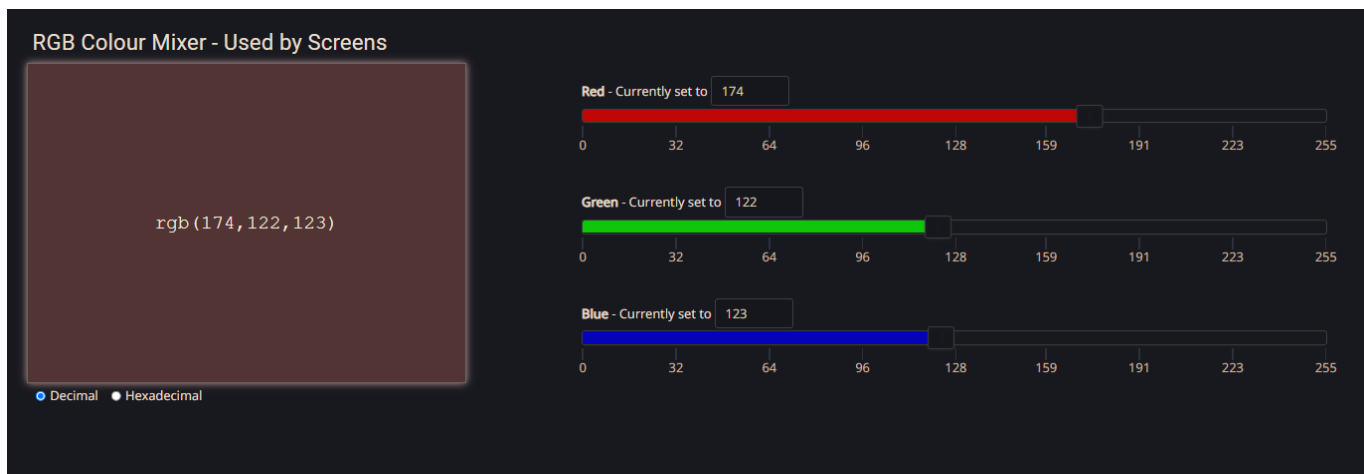
Class whereas more then 1 element can have the same class

note : *ids are represented by # and classes by .*

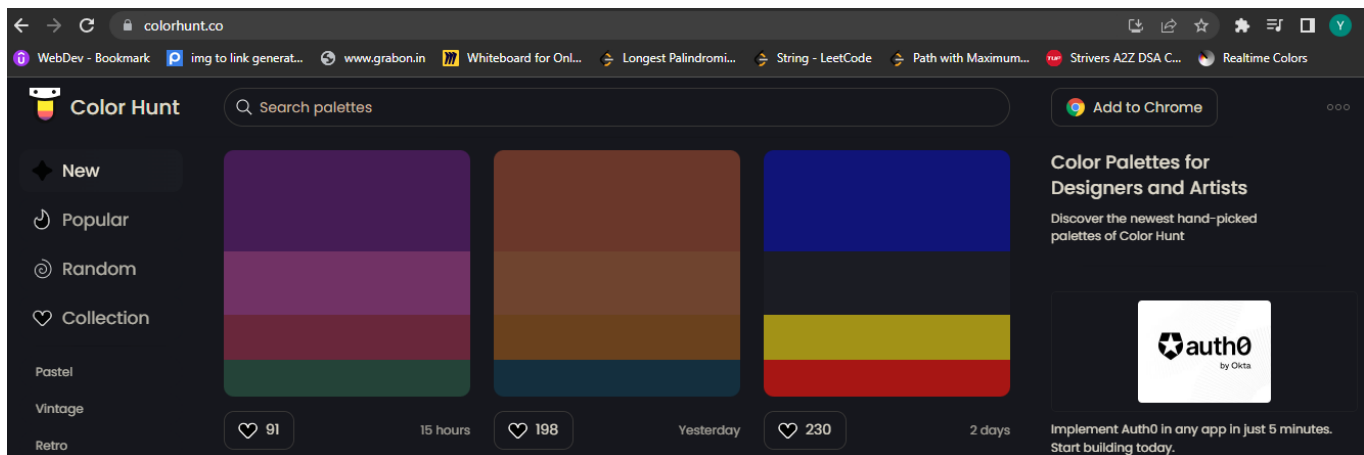
Module 6 (CSS Properties)

Module 6.1

Question - How to find the right color combinations or color palette for your website
Or How to find the for your custom color?



source : csfieldguide.org



source : colorhunt.co

Module 6.2

Font Properties :-

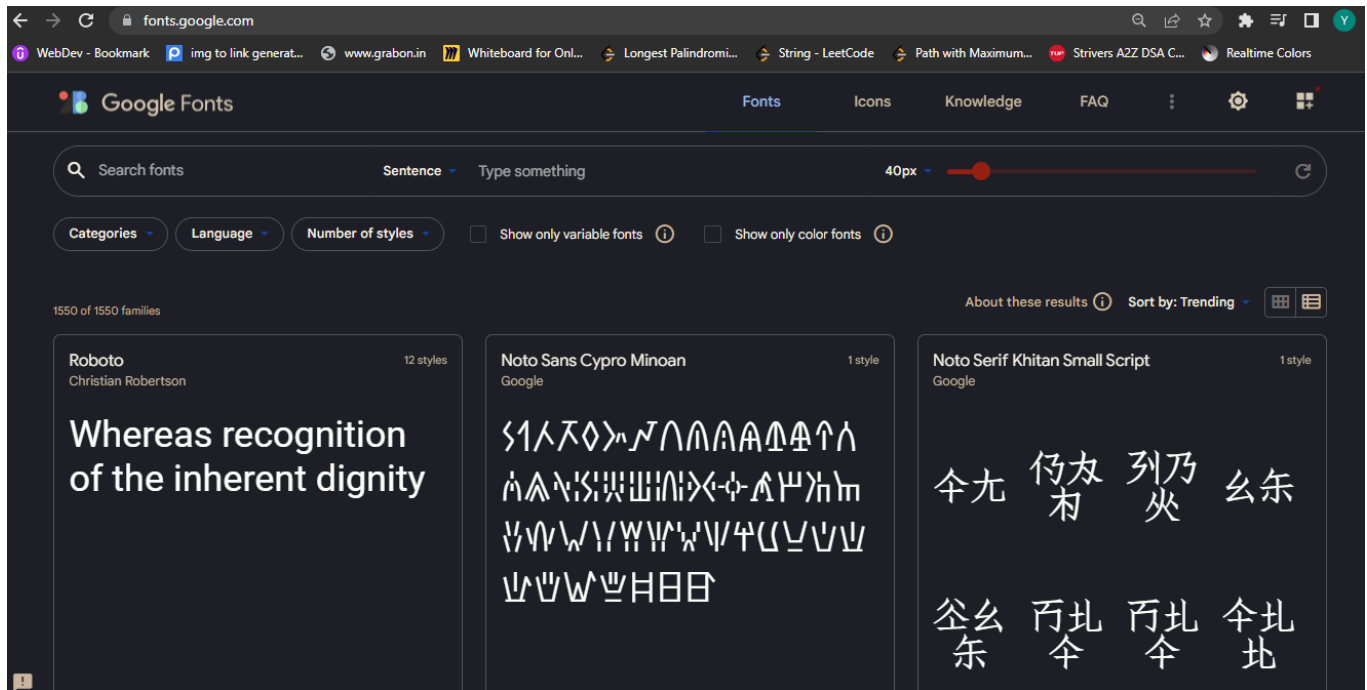
```
color (changes font's color)
font-weight (changes font's weight i.e normal, bold, etc)
font-size (changes size of font)
font-family (changes font)
text-align (position of text - left, right, center)
text-decoration ('none' will remove underline from the anchor's font)
```

Question - What are different units for font size ?

1. pixel (px) is 1/96th of the inch
2. point (pt) is 1/72nd of inch (used in MSword)
3. em is basically relative to the parent

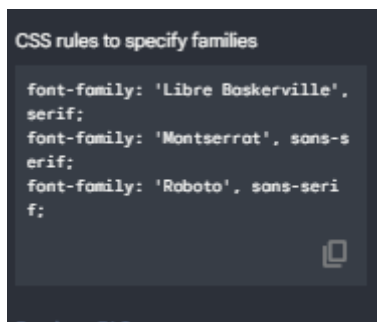
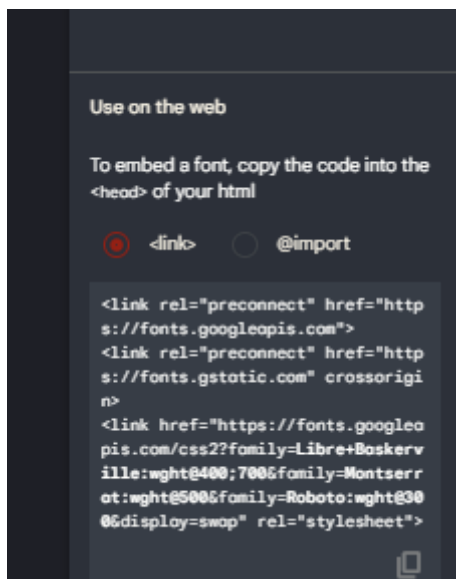
- eg. 1em means 100% of parent
 - eg. 2em means 200% of parent
4. `rem` is basically relative to the root (`<html>` tag)
- eg. 1rem means 100% of root
 - eg. 2rem means 200% of root

Question - How to find best fonts ?



Question - how to use a particular font family from google fonts in ur html?

Answer - By copying the code below, and pasting it into the `<head>` and by copying the CSS rules given below and pasting them into the text's styles we want to change for.



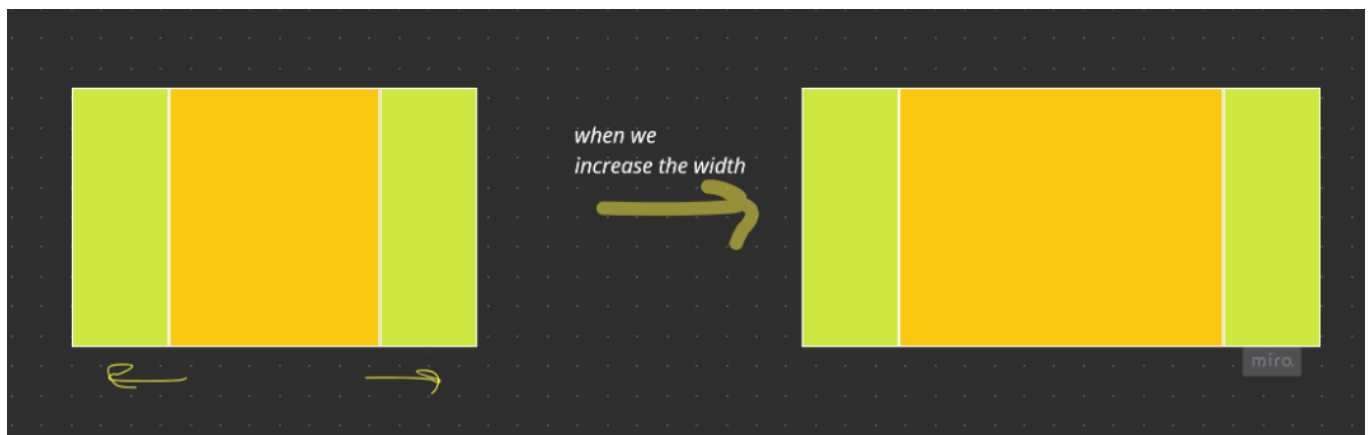
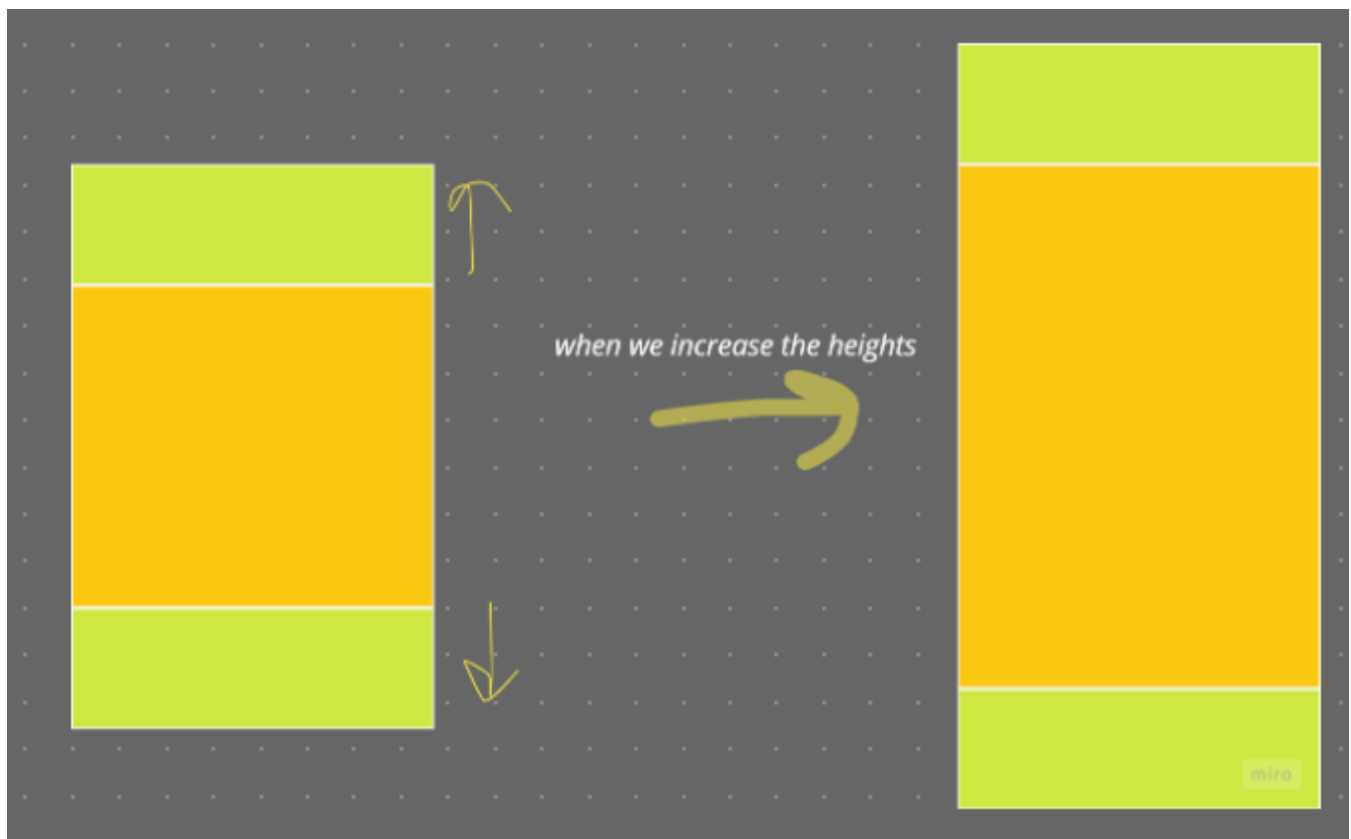
Module 6.3 (CSS Inspection)

Que - How to set height and width of an element (eg. p or div)

height and width can be set in 2 units, % or px .

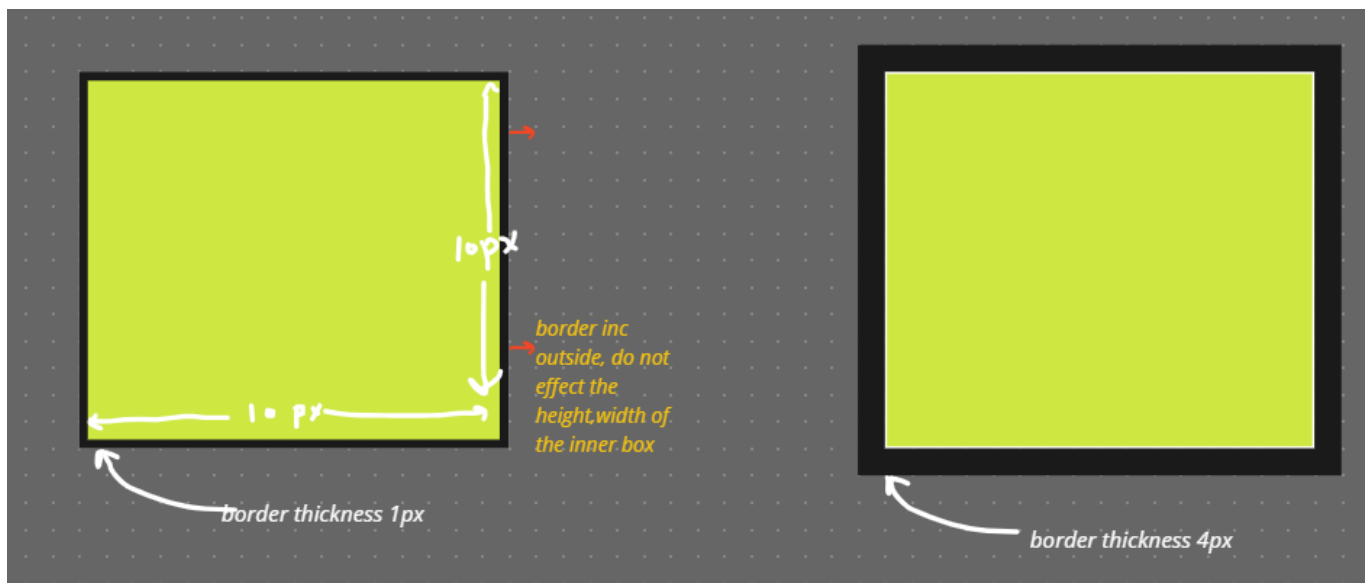
using px we define that how many pixels of height or width we want for our element, and by % we tell the how much % of the screen we want to our height and width.

note : when we increase height of an element, then it pushes the other element's on top and bottom (if any).



Que - what happens when we change the border's thickness?

When we change the border thickness of a box, then only the thickness increases or decreases, it will not effect the height and width of the box whose border we are changing.



Que - How to set different border width for left, right, top, bottom ?

By using `border-width` property, which can have 4 different values for top, right, bottom, left (simply clockwise).

border: 30px solid black;
border-width: 0px 10px 20px 30px;

Diagram illustrating the border-width property with four different values (0px, 10px, 20px, 30px) applied to the top, right, bottom, and left sides respectively.

Handwritten notes:

- top/bottom: ① + ③ = 0px
- left/right: ② + ④ = 20px

Que - What happens if there are only 2 values for border-width ?

`border-width: 1px 20px;`

top, right, bottom, left

in these cases, when there is no bottom (its equivalent becomes top) and equivalent of left will be right.

Que - What happens when there are only 3 values for border-width ?

`border-width: 1px 20px 6px;`

T R B L

since there is no value for left, then in this case, equivalent value for left will be 'right = 20px'

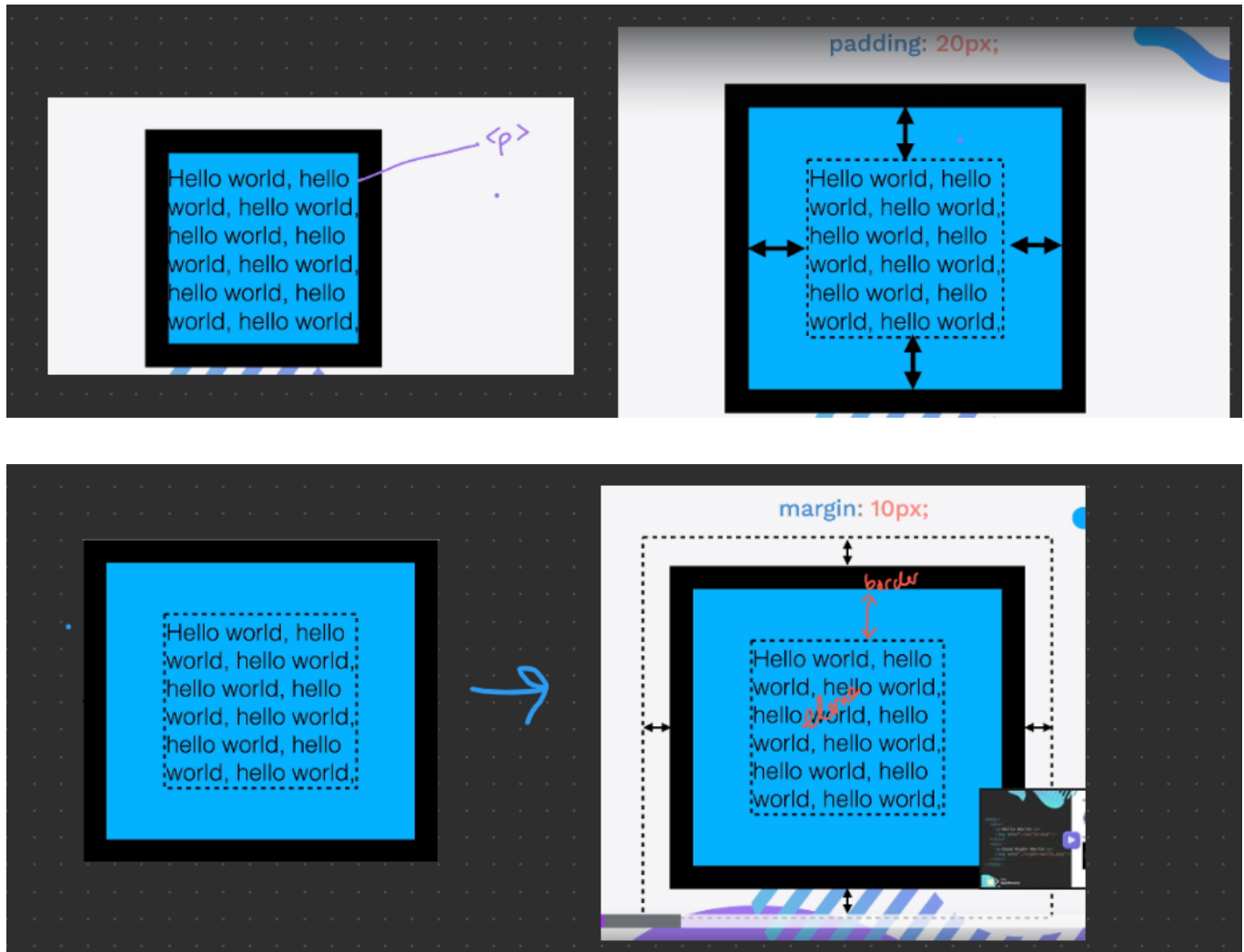
top right bottom left

top/bottom right/left

What is **Padding & Margin** of an element?

Padding adds space between a box and its border (note that it doesn't change size of the box)

Margin adds space between the border of a box and its outer element.



Que - How to see how invisible elements like div, para are grouped together ?

Use chrome extension 'pesticides'.



Pesticide for Chrome

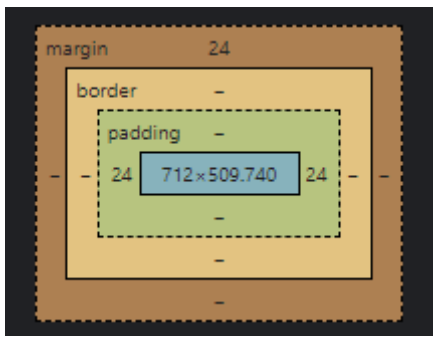
★★★★★ 46 ⓘ

Developer Tools | 200,000+ users

Remove from Chrome

Que - What is Box model in html and CSS ?

The CSS *box model* is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding and height/width.



Below is a good exercise for practicing the 'margin' and 'padding' :-

[6.3+CSS+Box+Model \(1\).zip](#)