

FrontEnd/UI Development - Course curriculum

HTML:

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects, such as interactive forms, may be embedded into the rendered page. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as `` and `<input />` introduce content into the page directly.

1. Basic HTML Syntax
2. Code Editor
3. Exploring HTML Document
4. Document head
5. Document body
6. Using Headings
7. Formatting paragraphs
8. Line Breaks
9. Displaying special characters
10. Displaying Images
11. HTML Div and Span Element
12. Creating Links
13. Email Link
14. Creating Lists
15. HTML tables

CSS:

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language.[1] Although most often used to set the visual style of web pages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML.

1. CSS Introduction
2. CSS Style types
3. CSS Selectors
4. CSS colors
5. CSS Backgrounds
6. CSS Borders
7. CSS Fonts

8. CSS Display
9. CSS Margins
10. CSS Positions
11. CSS Overflow
12. CSS Float
13. CSS Max width
14. CSS Links
15. CSS Text formatting
16. Creating website

HTML5:

HTML5 is latest version of html . Many new syntactic features are included. To natively include and handle multimedia and graphical content, the new <video>, <audio> and <canvas> elements were added, and support for scalable vector graphics (SVG) content and MathML for mathematical formulas. To enrich the semantic content of documents, new page structure elements such as <main>, <section>, <article>, <header>, <footer>, <aside>, <nav> and <figure>, are added. New attributes are introduced, some elements and attributes have been removed, and others such as <a>, <cite> and <menu> have been changed, redefined or standardized.

1. HTML5 Introduction
2. HTML5 New Elements
3. HTML5 Video
4. HTML5 Audio
5. HTML5 Local Storage
6. HTML5 Session Storage
7. HTML5 Canvas
8. HTML5 SVG
9. HTML5 Drag/Drop

CSS3:

CSS3 is latest version of css. It brings a lot of long-awaited novelties, like rounded corners, shadows, gradients, transitions or animations, as well as new layouts like multi-columns, flexible box or grid layouts. Experimental parts are vendor-prefixed and should either be avoided in production environments, or used with extreme caution as both their syntax and semantics can change in the future.

1. CSS3 Introduction
2. CSS3 Rounded Corners
3. CSS3 Border Images
4. CSS3 Backgrounds
5. CSS3 Colors

6. CSS3 Shadows
7. CSS3 Fonts
8. CSS3 Animations
9. CSS3 Media Queries
10. Creating responsive website

Javascript:

JavaScript is a high-level, dynamic, untyped, interpreted run-time language.[7] It has been standardized in the ECMAScript language specification. Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the three core technologies of World Wide Web content production; the majority of websites employ it, and all modern Web browsers support it without the need for plug-ins.

1. JavaScript Introduction
2. Variables
3. Conditions
4. Working with Operators
5. Working with Loops
6. Functions
7. Arrays
8. Numbers
9. Strings
10. Dates
11. Objects
12. DOM /Dom Elements accessing
13. Events/Event Listners
14. Timers
15. CSS and Javascript
16. Form Validation
17. AJAX

jQuery:

jQuery is a fast, small, and feature-rich JavaScript library. It makes things like HTML document traversal and manipulation, event handling, animation, and Ajax much simpler with an easy-to-use API that works across a multitude of browsers.

1. jQuery Introduction
2. jQuery Selectors
3. jQuery Events
4. Hide/Show Elements
5. Fading Elements
6. Sliding Elements
7. Animate
8. jQuery Callback

9. jQuery Chaining
10. jQuery Adding/Removing Elements
11. jQuery CSS
12. jQuery Ajax

Angular JS:

AngularJS (commonly referred to as "Angular.js" or "AngularJS 1.X") is a JavaScript-based open-source front-end web application framework mainly maintained by Google and by a community of individuals and corporations to address many of the challenges encountered in developing single-page applications.

1. AngularJS Introduction
2. Angular Modules
3. Angular Directives
4. Angular Model
5. Data binding
6. Controllers
7. Scopes
8. Filters
9. Services
10. HTTP
11. Events
12. Routing/SPA
13. Animation
14. Forms
15. Form Validations
16. Includes

Bootstrap:

Bootstrap is a free and open-source front-end web framework for designing websites and web applications. It contains HTML- and CSS-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components, as well as optional JavaScript extensions. Unlike many web frameworks, it concerns itself with front-end development only.

1. Bootstrap Grid System
2. Bootstrap Tables
3. Bootstrap Buttons
4. Bootstrap Images
5. Bootstrap Jumbotron
6. Bootstrap wells
7. Bootstrap Pagination

8. Bootstrap panels
9. Bootstrap Nav Bar
10. Bootstrap with CSS
11. Bootstrap Forms
12. Bootstrap Glyphicons
13. Bootstrap Modal
14. Bootstrap Tooltip
15. Creating website with Bootstrap