

# Bootcamp '20

SESIONI I PARË

**Bootcamp online**

FULL-STACK PHP DEVELOPER



**Bootcamp online**

FULL-STACK PYTHON DEVELOPER



# Rreth meje

- Ylber Veliu
- BSc Shkenca kompjuterike (FEIT – Maqedonia e Veriut)
- MSc Inxhinieri Softuerike (UBT – Republika e Kosovës)
- Aktualisht punoj si inxhinier softueri në kompani zviceriane dhe britanike

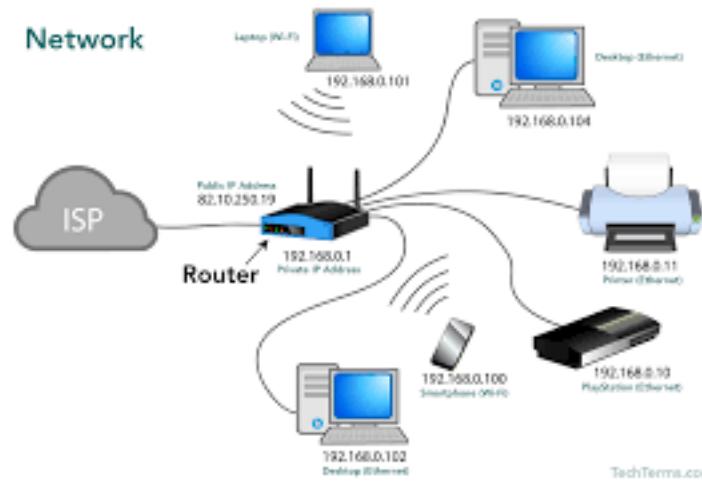
# Rreth bootcamp-it

- 200 orë / rreth 4 muaj
- E hënë, E mërkure, E premte 18:00 – 20:30
- Full-stack PHP Developer
- Full-stack Python Developer

# HYRJE

Network, Internet, Web browsers, Server, Client-Server

# Network

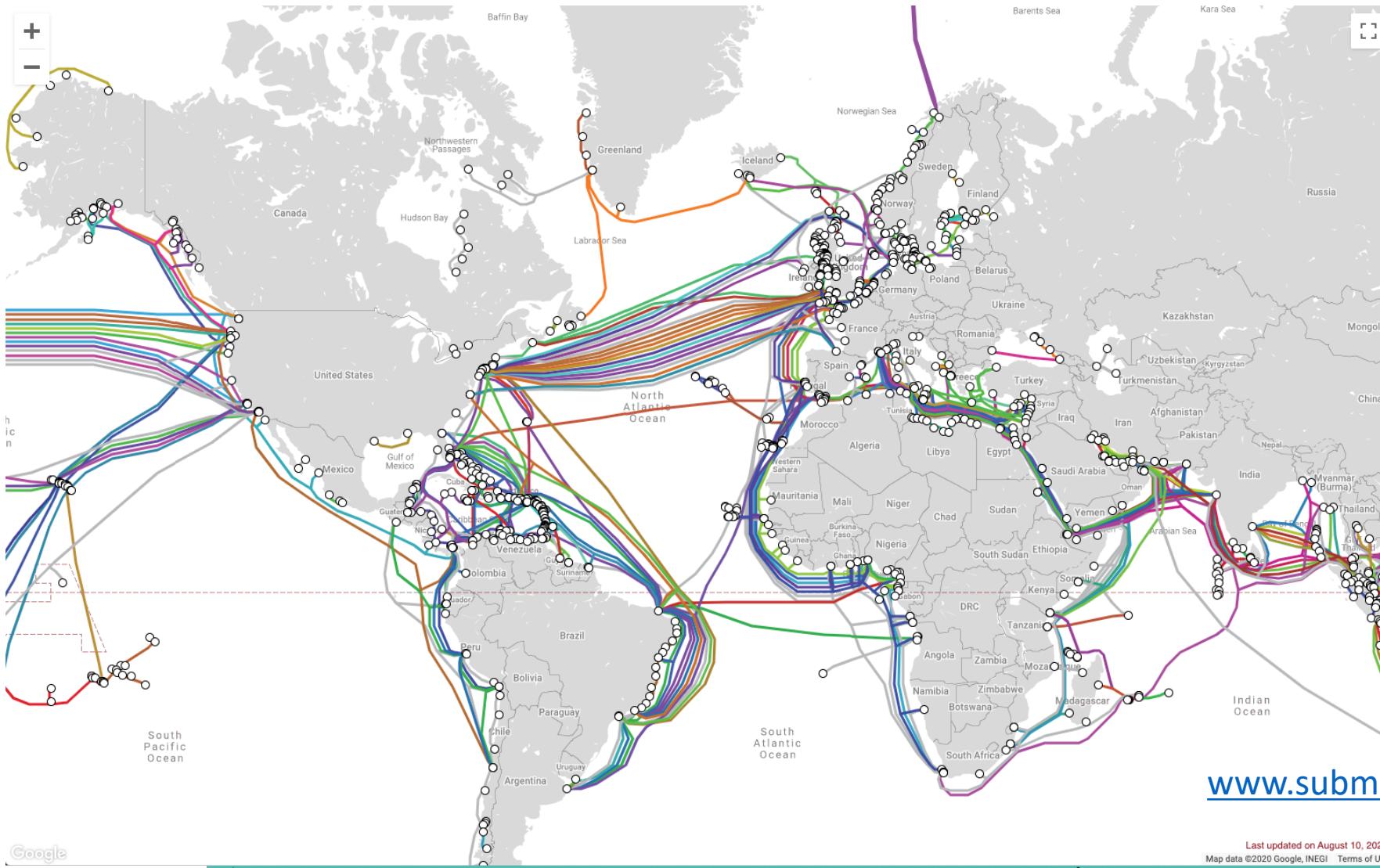


- Një rrjet kompjuterik është një grup kompjuterash autonomë të ndërlidhur me ndihmën e një teknologje të caktuar.
- Dy kompjutera quhen të ndërlidhur nëse janë të aftë të shkëmbejnë informacion midis tyre.
- Lidhja mund të realizohet me anën e kabllove elektrikë, fibrave optike, mikrovalëve, rrezeve infra të kuqe apo me anën e satelitëve.
- Rrjetet kanë formë dhe madhësi të ndryshme (PAN, LAN, MAN, WAN, GAN)

# Internet

- Interneti është sistemi rrjeteve kompjuterike të ndërlidhura që përdorë Suitën e Protokollit të Internetit (TCP/IP) për të lidhur miliarda pajisje në të gjithë botën.
- Ai është një rrjet i rrjeteve që përbëhet nga miliona rrjete private, publike, akademike, biznese, dhe qeveritare, me fushëveprim lokal deri në global, të lidhura nga një koleksion i gjerë elektronik, wireless, dhe teknologjite e rrjeteve optike.
- Interneti mbart një gamë të gjerë të burimeve të informacionit dhe shërbimeve, të tillë si dokumentet e ndërlidhura hypertext dhe aplikacionet e World Wide Web (WWW), posta elektronike, telephony, dhe rrjetet peer-to-peer për file sharing.

# Interneti



# Web browsers



- Web browser apo Shfletues rrjeti apo Shfletuesi elektronik është program i kompjuterit për shikimin e faqeve të Internet-it.
- Përkrah HTML dhe tipe tjera të dokumenteve.
- Shfletuesi elektronik zakonisht kryen më së paku dy funksione : shfletimin (gjurmimin) dhe interpretimin e faqeve të gjetura në internet.
- Në praktikë këto programe kanë edhe komponent tjera që ju mundësojnë kryerjen më shumë funksioneve si p. sh. : bllokimin e faqeve të padëshiruara, inspektimin e kodit, rruajtjen e histories së shfletimeve, etj.

# Server

Servuesit janë zakonisht kompjuter me softuer të posatshëm të cilët kompjuterëve tjerë u ofrojnë shërbime të ndryshme.

Serverët zakonisht bien në ndonjëren prej kategorive: database servers, file servers, mail servers, print servers, web servers, game servers, dhe application servers.



A rack-mountable server with the top cover removed to reveal internal components

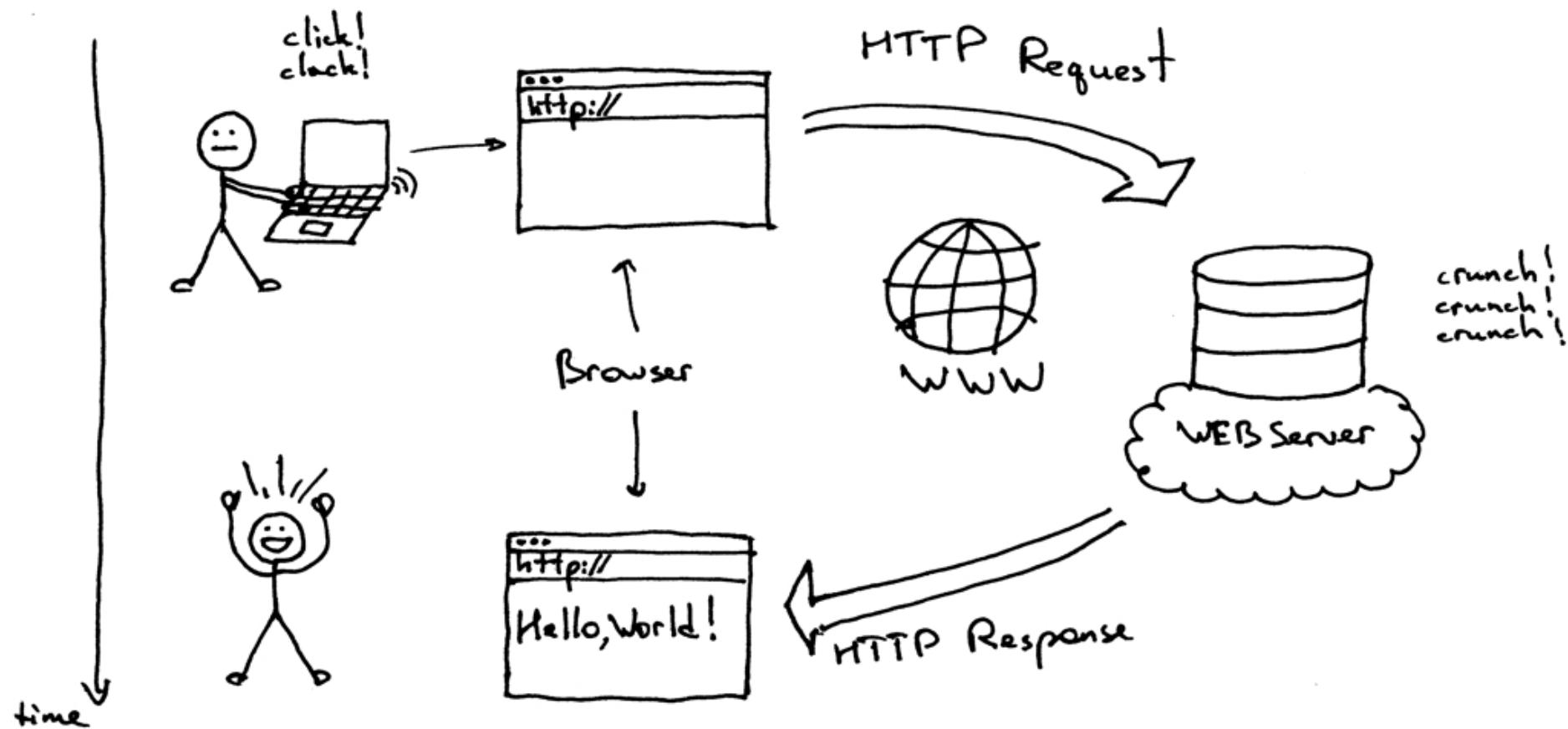


First [WWW](#) server located at [CERN](#) with its original sticker that says: "This machine is a server. DO NOT POWER IT DOWN!!"



[Wikimedia Foundation](#) servers

# Client-Server



# HTML5

Structure, Text, Lists, Links, Images, Tables, Forms, Extra Markup, Flash,  
Video & Audio, HTML5 APIs.

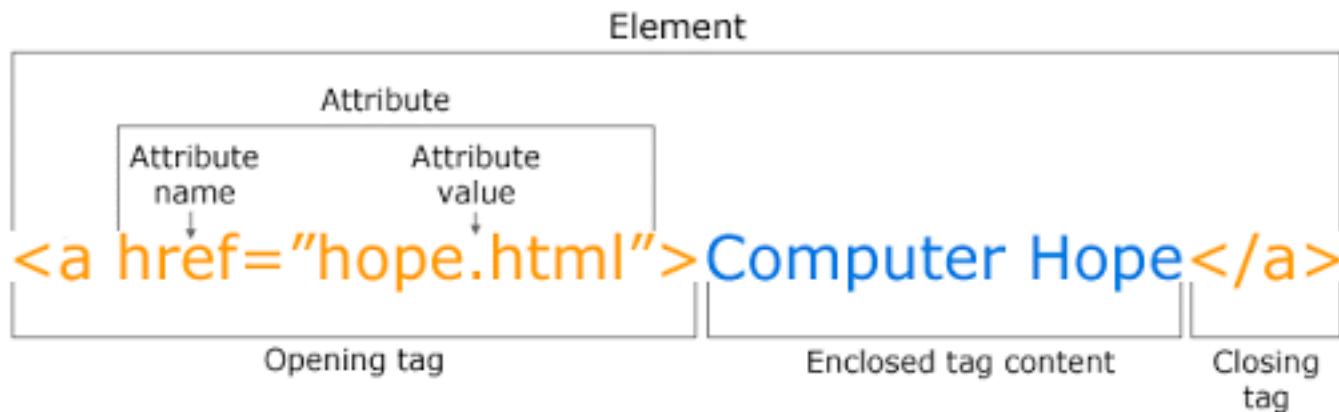
# Structure

- HTML dokumentet kanë prapashtesën .html
- Një HTML document përbëhet prej (kokës) dhe trupit (body)
- Struktura bazë e një HTML dokumenti

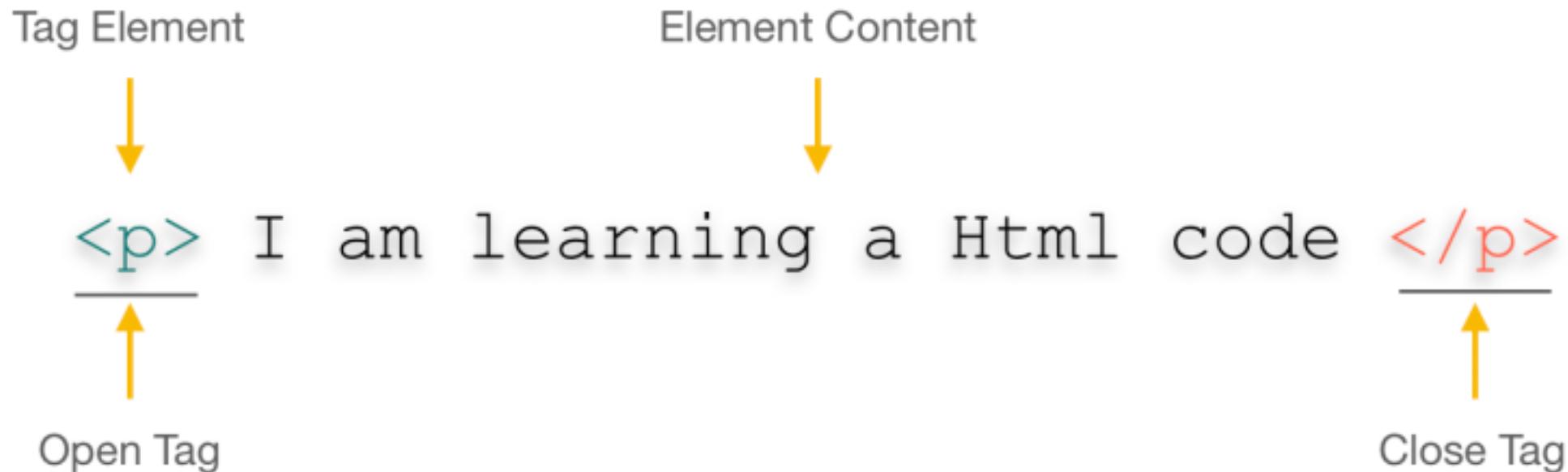
```
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- HTML Code -->
  </body>
</html>
```

# Tags

- Elementet në HTML quhen etiketa (ang. Tags)
- Një etiketë përbëhet nga pse hapërse dhe mbyllëse
- Ekzistojnë edhe etiketa vetmbyllëse
- Etiketat mund të kenë edhe atributë



# Paragraphs



# Text

- Paragrafen <p>
- Titujt <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>
- Bold, Italic, Emphasis
- Sup, Sub

# Semantic markup

- <strong>
- <em>
- <blockquote>
- <abbr>
- <cite>
- <dfn>
- <address>
- <ins> dhe <del>

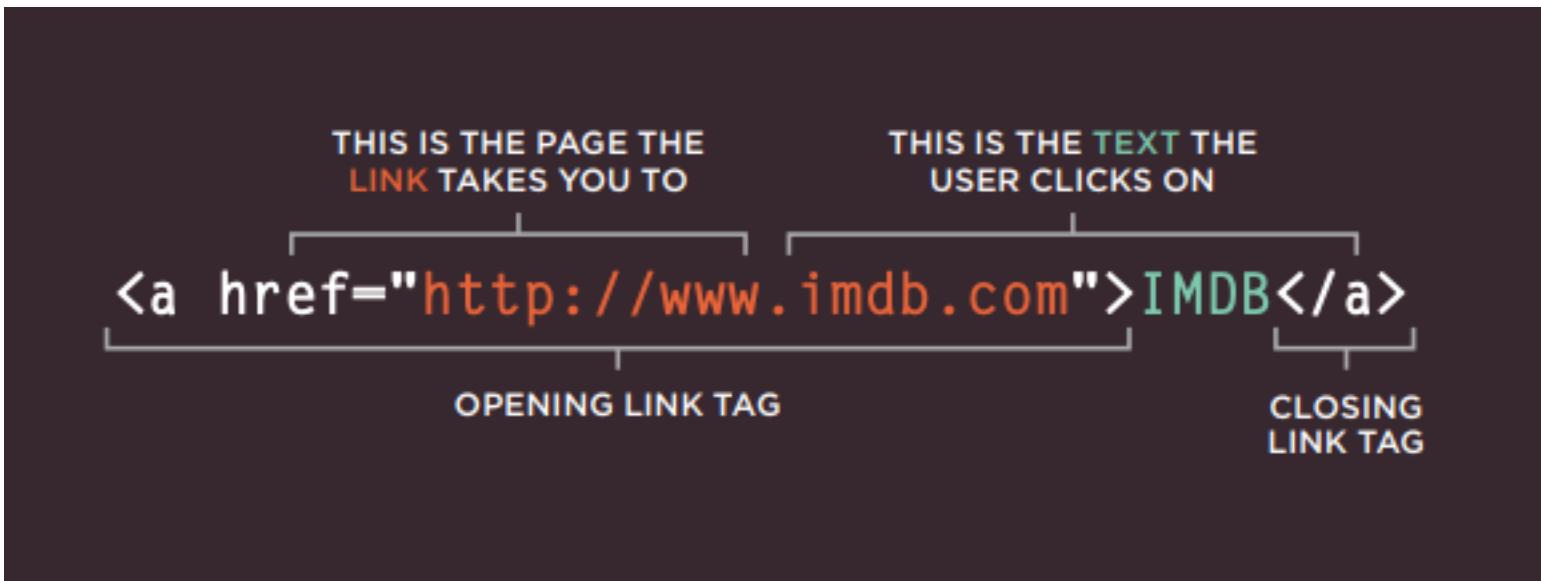
# Lists

- Ekzistojnë tre lloje listash
  - Listat e panumëruara <ul>
  - Elementi brenda listës <li>
  - Listat e numëruara <ol>
  - Elementi brenda listës <li>
  - Listat e definuara <dl>
  - Titulli <dt>
  - Përshkrimi <dd>

Listat mund edhe të ndërthuren brenda njëra tjetrë – siç do të shohim në vijim

# Links

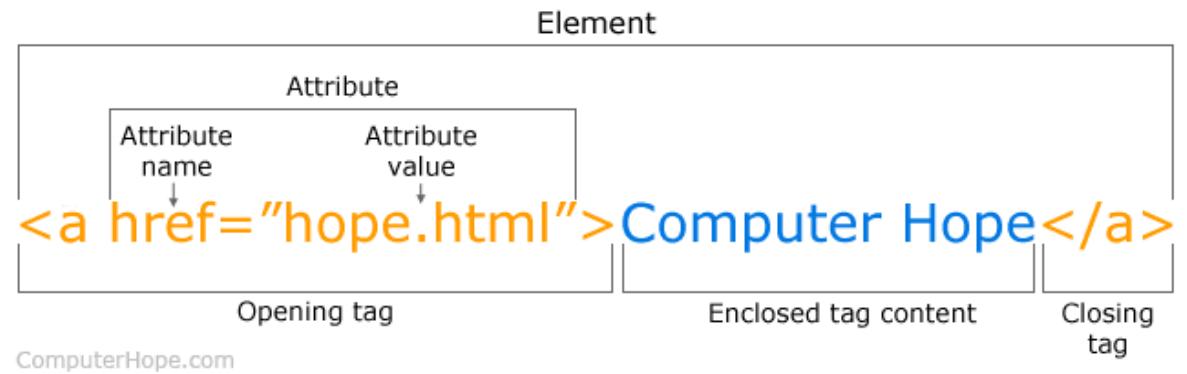
- Vegëzat apo lidhjet në HTML definohen me etiketën `<a>`



# Links

- Attributet e lidhjeve
  - Target
  - Title
- Anchors (spirancat)

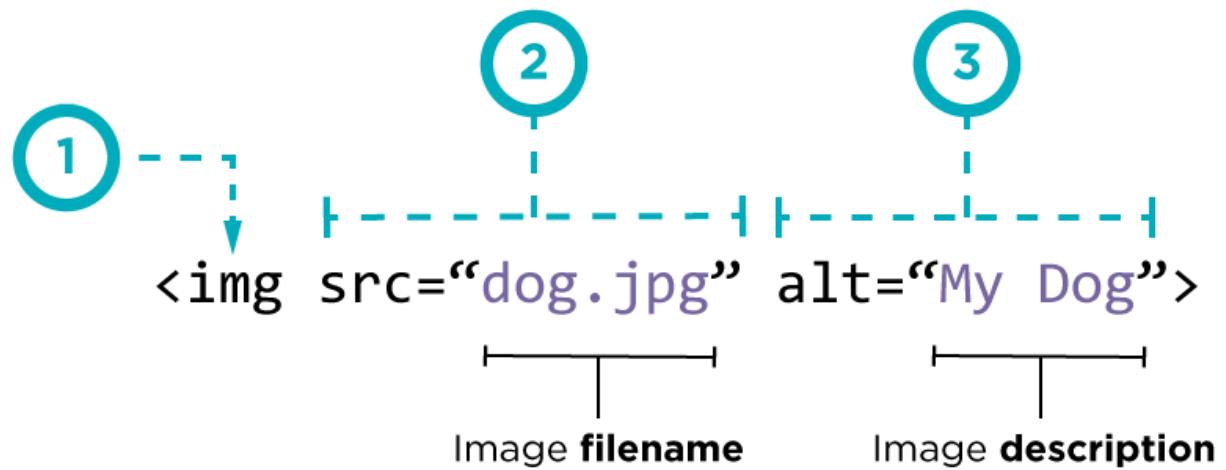
## Breakdown of an HTML Tag



# Images

- Imazhet në HTML definohen përmes etiketës `<img>`

- Atributet e imazheve:
  - Src
  - Alt
  - Title
  - Align
  - Width
  - Height



# Tables

- Tabela      <table>
- Reshti      <tr>
- Qelia      <td>
- Tabelat e gjata:
  - <thead>
  - <tbody>
  - <tfoot>

Në shembujt në vijim do të shohim edhe përdorimin e atributeve.

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

# Bootcamp '20

## SESIONI I DYTË



# Forms

Antrag auf Ausreise aus der DDR			
Bitte in Blockchrift ausfüllen (Rückseite beachten)			
Familienname:	Geburtsname:	Vorname:	
Personenkennzahl (PKZ)*	Geburtsort:	männlich weiblich*	
Postleitzahl:	Wohnort (Kreis):	Straße Nr.:	
Ehemaliger Beruf:	Letzte / jetzige Tätigkeit.*	Familienstand:	
Letzte / jetzige Arbeitsstelle und Anschrift.*			
Staatsbürgerschaft:	Bei Reise mit Kfz: Angabe des polizeil. DDR / Kennzeichens:	Grenzübergangsstelle:	
Mindestens Kinder bis 14 Jahre (Vorname und Geburtsdatum):		Nr. des Personalausweises:	
Beabsichtigte Dauer der Reise: vom: _____ bis: _____		Wieviel: Tage:	einmalig / mehrmalig* dienstlich / privat:
Letzte Reise nach anderen Staaten oder Westberlin: wann: _____ wohin: _____			
* Nicht zutreffendes streichen ** PKZ dem Personalausweis entnehmen; wenn nicht vorhanden Geburtsdatum eingravieren			

Formularét klasik

Pizza Shop 2.0	
Name	<input type="text"/>
Pizza Topping	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Supreme <input checked="" type="radio"/> Vegetarian <input checked="" type="radio"/> Hawaiian
Pizza Sauce	<input type="button" value="Tomato ▾"/>
Optional Extras	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extra Cheese <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gluten Free Base
Delivery Instructions:    	
<input type="button" value="Send my Order"/>	

Ueb formularét

# Forms

- Formularët në HTML definohen përmes etiketës `<form>`

```
<form action="#" method="POST" enctype="multipart/form-data" class="form" ... >
|   <!-- Form controls -->
</form>
```

- Formularët mund të paraqesin rrezik serioz nëse ato nuk validohen dhe trajtohen me kujdes nga ana e servuesit
- Validimi i formularëve mund të bëhet në dy mënyra:
  - Nga ana e klientit – zakonisht me JavaScript
  - Nga ana e servuesit – me PHP, Python, etj.
- Është praktikë e mirë që formularët të validohen edhe në anën e klientit dhe të servuesit

# Form attributes

Attribute	Value	Description
<u>accept-charset</u>	<i>character_set</i>	Specifies the character encodings that are to be used for the form submission
<u>action</u>	<i>URL</i>	Specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted
<u>autocomplete</u>	on off	Specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off
<u>enctype</u>	application/x-www-form-urlencoded multipart/form-data text/plain	Specifies how the form-data should be encoded when submitting it to the server (only for method="post")
<u>method</u>	get post	Specifies the HTTP method to use when sending form-data
<u>name</u>	<i>text</i>	Specifies the name of a form
<u>novalidate</u>	novalidate	Specifies that the form should not be validated when submitted
<u>rel</u>	external help license next nofollow noopener noreferrer opener prev search	Specifies the relationship between a linked resource and the current document
<u>target</u>	_blank _self _parent _top	Specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form

Atributet e  
formularit

# Form attributes

```
<form action="#"  
      method="POST"  
      enctype="multipart/form-data"  
      autocomplete="off"  
      accept-charset="UTF-8 ">  
    <!-- Controls -->  
</form>
```

Atributet e  
formularit

# Input controls

- <input type="button">
  - <input type="checkbox">
  - <input type="color">
  - <input type="date">
  - <input type="datetime">
  - <input type="datetime-local">
  - <input type="email">
  - <input type="file">
  - <input type="hidden">
  - <input type="image">
  - <input type="month">
- <input type="number">
  - <input type="password">
  - <input type="radio">
  - <input type="range">
  - <input type="reset">
  - <input type="search">
  - <input type="submit">
  - <input type="tel">
  - <input type="text">
  - <input type="time">
  - <input type="url">
  - <input type="week">

<input type="text">

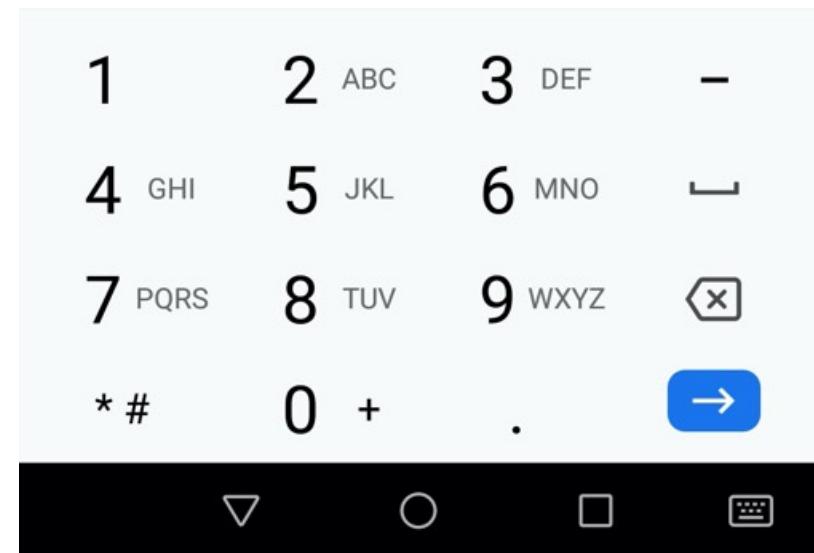
```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="text" name="username" placeholder="Username" min="2" max="20" />
</form>
```

Dalja:

# <input type="tel">

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="tel" name="phone" id="phone" placeholder="Enter your phone number">
</form>
```

Dalja:



<input type="search">

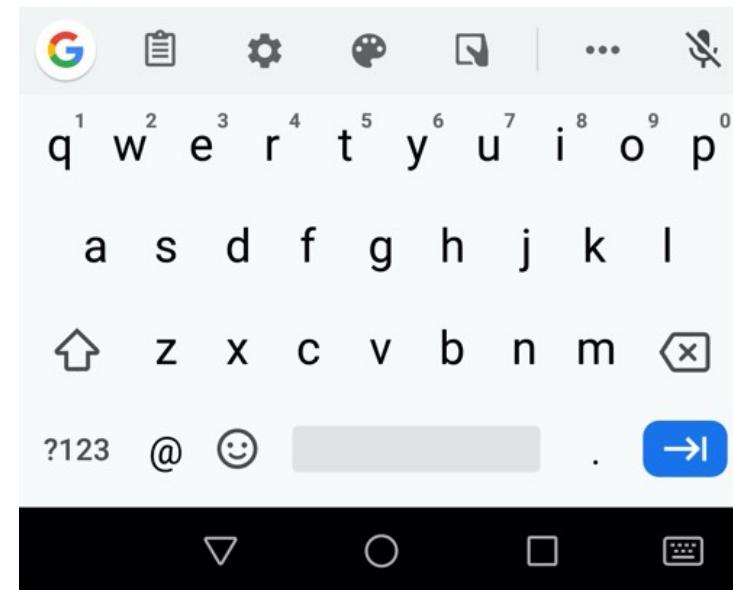
```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="search" name="search" id="search" placeholder="Search...">
</form>
```

Dalja:

# <input type="email">

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="email" name="email" id="email" placeholder="Email">
</form>
```

Dalja:



# <input type="password">

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="password" name="password" id="password" placeholder="Password" min="8">
</form>
```

Dalja:

Pasi të kemi shkruar:

# <input type="number">

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="number" name="grade" id="grade" placeholder="Grade" min="5" max="10">
</form>
```

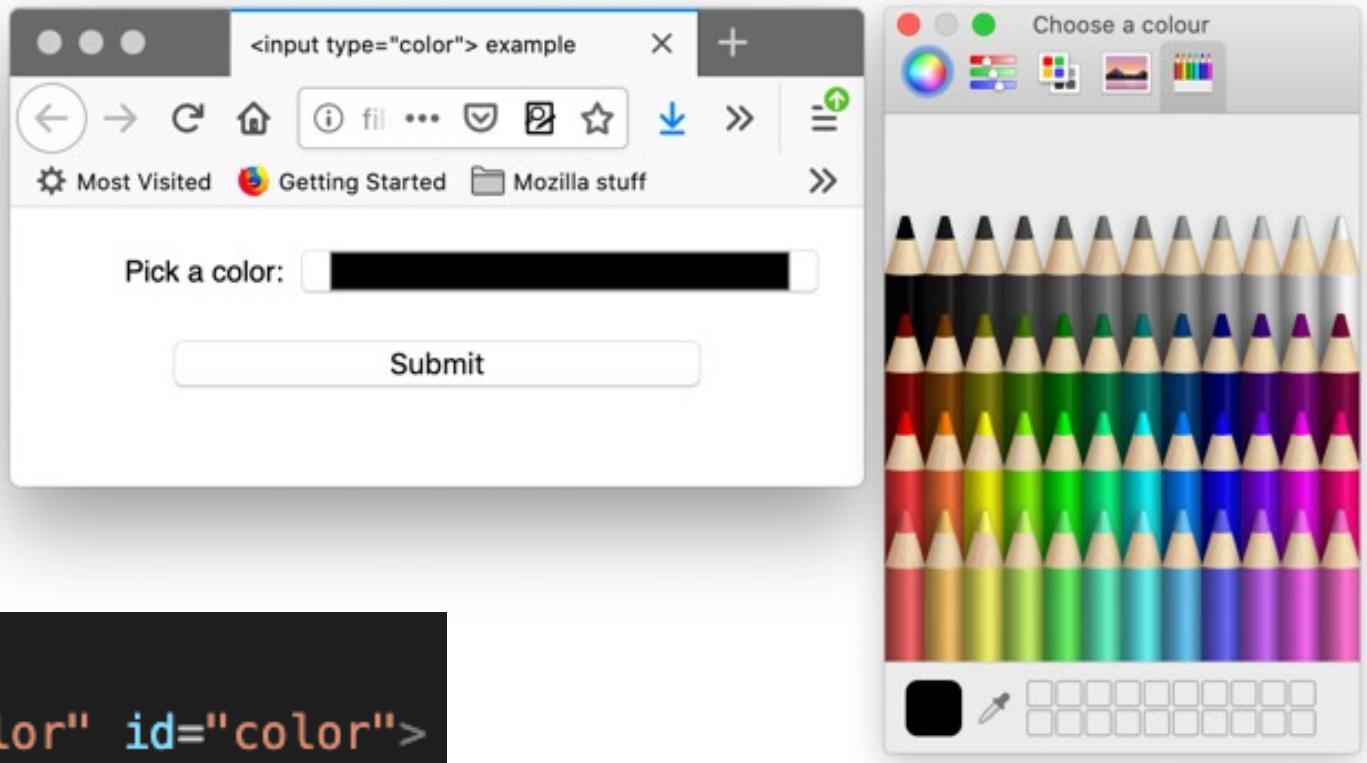
Dalja:

10 ▾

1	2	3	-
4	5	6	[ ]
7	8	9	✖
,	0	.	→



# <input type="color">



```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="color" name="color" id="color">
</form>
```

```
<input type="date">
```

```
<form action="" autocomplete="off">
|   <input type="date" name="birthday">
</form>
```

Dalja:

# <input type="datetime">

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="datetime" name="meeting">
</form>
```

Dalja:



**Obsolete**

This feature is obsolete. Although it may still work in some browsers, its use is discouraged since it could be removed at any time. Try to avoid using it.

# <input type="datetime-local">

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="datetime-local" name="meeting">
</form>
```

Dalja:

 mm/dd/yyyy, --:-- --

<input type="time">

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="time" name="dinner">
</form>
```

Dalja:



```
<input type="month">
```

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="month" name="month">
</form>
```

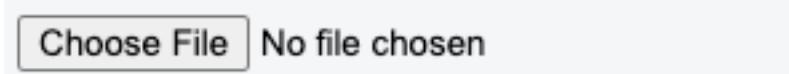
Dalja:



<input type="file">

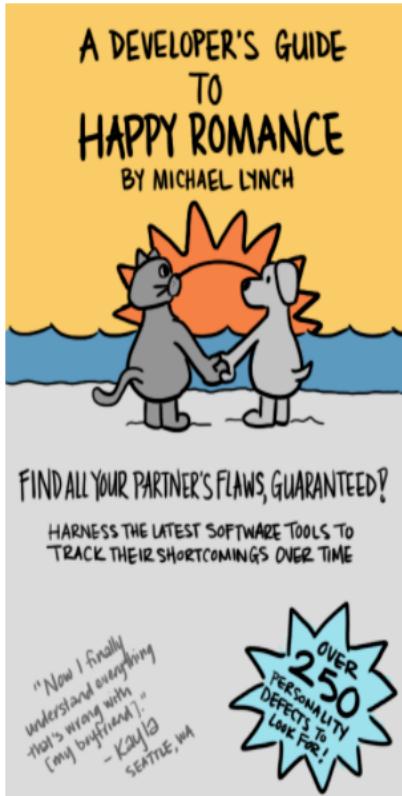
```
<form action="#" enctype="multipart/form-data">
|   <input type="file" name="image" >
</form>
```

Dalja:



# <input type="image">

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="image" width="300" height="600" src="https://mtlynch.io/human-code-reviews-1/book-cover.png" >
</form>
```



<input type="hidden">

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="hidden" name="id" id="id">
</form>
```

Nuk ka dalje është fushë e fshehtë!

# <input type="checkbox">

```
<p>Choose your monster's features:</p>
```

```
<div>
  <input type="checkbox" id="scales" name="scales"
         checked>
  <label for="scales">Scales</label>
</div>
```

```
<div>
  <input type="checkbox" id="horns" name="horns">
  <label for="horns">Horns</label>
</div>
```

Choose your monster's features:

- Scales
- Horns

# <input type="radio">

```
<p>Select a maintenance drone:</p>

<div>
  <input type="radio" id="huey" name="drone" value="huey"
    checked>
  <label for="huey">Huey</label>
</div>

<div>
  <input type="radio" id="dewey" name="drone" value="dewey">
  <label for="dewey">Dewey</label>
</div>

<div>
```

Select a maintenance drone:

- Huey
- Dewey
- Louie

```
<input type="range">
```

```
<input type="range" id="volume" name="volume"  
      min="0" max="11">  
<label for="volume">Volume</label>
```

Dalja:



```
<input type="reset">
```

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="reset" value="Reset">
</form>
```

Dalja:

Reset

<input type="button">

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="button" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Dalja:

<input type="submit">

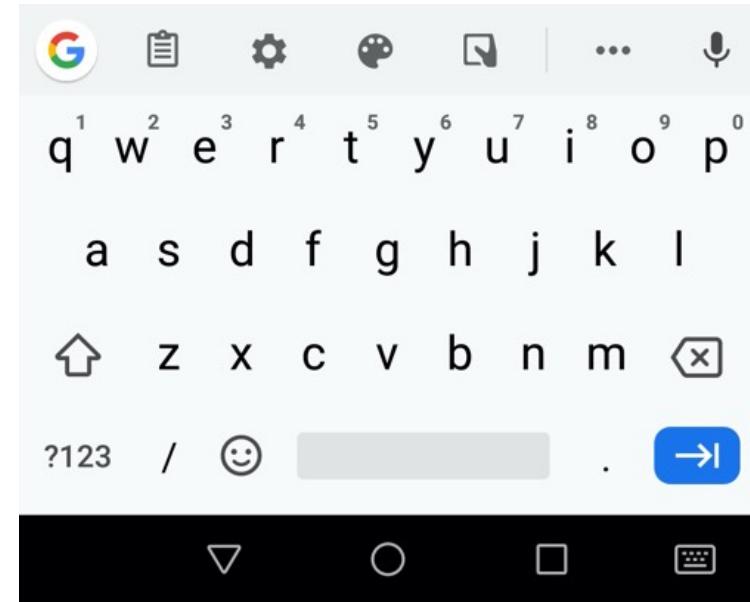
```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Dalja:

```
<input type="url">
```

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="url" name="website" id="website" placeholder="Website">
</form>
```

Dalja:



```
<input type="week">
```

```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="week" name="week" id="week">
</form>
```

Dalja:



# More form controls

- <button>
- <datalist>
- <fieldset>
- <legend>
- <label>
- <meter>
- <output>
- <progress>
- <textarea>

Birthday party

---

Yes, I can make it:

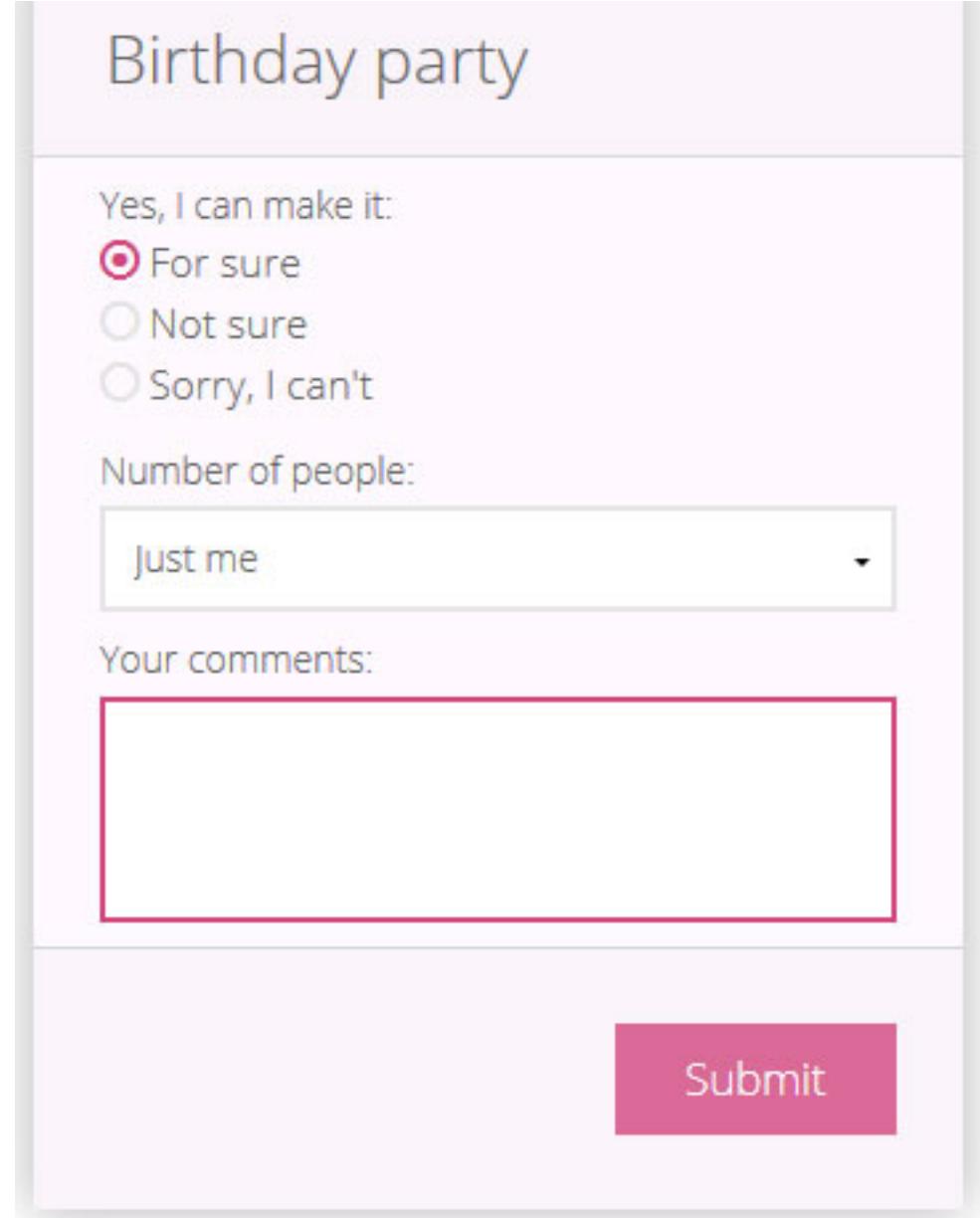
For sure  
 Not sure  
 Sorry, I can't

Number of people:

Just me

Your comments:

Submit



# <button>

```
<form action="#">
|   <button name="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
```

Dalja:

Submit

# Control labels

- <label>

```
<form action="#">
  <label for="name">Name:</label>
  <input type="text" name="name" id="name">
</form>
```

Dalja:

Name:

# <textarea>

```
<form action="#">
  <label for="message">Message:</label>
  <textarea name="message" id="message" rows="10" cols="30"></textarea>
</form>
```

---

Message:



# Grouping controls

- <fieldset>
- <legend>

Choose your favorite monster

- Kraken
- Sasquatch
- Mothman

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Choose your favorite monster</legend>

    <input type="radio" id="kraken" name="monster">
    <label for="kraken">Kraken</label><br/>

    <input type="radio" id="sasquatch" name="monster">
    <label for="sasquatch">Sasquatch</label><br/>

    <input type="radio" id="mothman" name="monster">
    <label for="mothman">Mothman</label>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

# Bootcamp '20

## SESIONI I TRETË



# HOME WORK #1

## Lemon & poppyseed cupcakes

by [Sarah Cook](#)



These zesty cupcakes look so gorgeous you won't want to eat them, but once you start you won't be able to stop.

### Ingredients

- 225g self-raising flour
- 175g golden caster sugar
- zest 2 lemons
- 1 tbsp poppy seeds, toasted
- 3 eggs
- 100g natural yogurt
- 175g butter, melted and cooled a little
- For the icing
- 225g butter, softened
- 400g icing sugar, sifted
- juice 1 lemon
- few drops yellow food colouring
- icing flowers or yellow sprinkles, to decorate

### Method

#### Step 1

Heat oven to 180C/160C fan/gas 4 and line a 12-hole muffin tin with cupcake or muffin cases. Mix the flour, sugar, lemon zest and poppy seeds together in a large mixing bowl. Beat the eggs into the yogurt, then tip this into the dry ingredients with the melted butter. Mix together with a wooden spoon or whisk until lump-free, then divide between the cases. Bake for 20-22 mins until a skewer poked in comes out clean – the cakes will be quite pale on top still. Cool for 5 mins in the tin, then carefully lift onto a wire rack to finish cooling.

#### Step 2

To ice, beat the softened butter until really soft in a large bowl, then gradually beat in the icing sugar and lemon juice. Stir in enough food colouring for a pale lemon colour, then spoon the icing into a piping bag with a large star nozzle.

#### Step 3

Ice one cake at a time, holding the piping bag almost upright with the nozzle about 1cm from the surface of the cake. Pipe one spiral of icing around the edge, then pause to break the flow before moving the nozzle towards the centre slightly and piping a second, smaller spiral that continues until there are no gaps in the centre. Slightly ‘dot’ the nozzle into the icing as you stop squeezing to finish neatly. Repeat to cover all the cakes, then top with sugar decorations or scatter with sprinkles.

Order "Lemon & poppyseed cupcakes"

How many?

1

Cold  Hot

Name:

Surname:

Tel:

Address:

# Figures in HTML5

- <figure>
- <figcaption>

# <datalist>

```
<datalist id="ice-cream-flavors">
  <option value="Chocolate">
  <option value="Coconut">
  <option value="Mint">
  <option value="Strawberry">
  <option value="Vanilla">
</datalist>
```

Choose a flavor:

Chocolate

Coconut

Mint

Strawberry

Vanilla

# Dropdowns

- <select>
- <option>
- <optgroup>

Choose a pet:

✓ --Please choose an option--

- Dog
- Cat
- Hamster
- Parrot
- Spider
- Goldfish

```
<label for="pet-select">Choose a pet:</label>

<select name="pets" id="pet-select">
    <option value="">--Please choose an option--</option>
    <option value="dog">Dog</option>
    <option value="cat">Cat</option>
    <option value="hamster">Hamster</option>
    <option value="parrot">Parrot</option>
    <option value="spider">Spider</option>
    <option value="goldfish">Goldfish</option>
</select>
```

# <meter>

```
<label for="fuel">Fuel level:</label>  
  
<meter id="fuel"  
       min="0" max="100"  
       low="33" high="66" optimum="80"  
       value="50">  
    at 50/100  
</meter>
```

Fuel level:



# <output>

```
1 <form oninput="result.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">
2   <input type="range" id="b" name="b" value="50" /> +
3   <input type="number" id="a" name="a" value="10" /> =
4   <output name="result" for="a b">60</output>
5 </form>
```

A screenshot of a web browser displaying a simple form. The form contains a range input with a blue slider and a value of 33, followed by a plus sign, a number input with a value of 10, and an equals sign. To the right of the inputs is an output element showing the result of the addition: 133.

$$33 + 10 = 133$$

# <progress>

```
<label for="file">File progress:</label>  
  
<progress id="file" max="100" value="70"> 70% </progress>
```

File progress: 

# Extra Markup - Doctype

Etiketa për definimin e tipit të dokumentit në HTML5

<!DOCTYPE html>

Ndërsa në versionet më të vjetra kjo procedurë ka qenë më e gjatë

HTML 4.01:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

XHTML 1.1:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
```

# Extra Markup - Comments

Komentet në HTML5 definohen përmes:

```
<!-- comment -->
```

Përdorimi i komenteve për fshehjen e HTML etiketave:

```
<h1>HTML5 Comments</h1>

<!--
<p>
|   Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
</p>
-->
```

# Extra Markup – id attribute

Atributi id përdoret si identifikues unik i etiketave.

Përdorimi i atributit id në fushën për tekst:

```
<input type="text"  
      name="username"  
      id="username"  
      placeholder="Username" />
```

Përmes kësaj id-e elementit mund të i ndryshohet pamja përmes CSS, të manipulohet përmes JavaScript, etj.

# Extra Markup – class attribute

Atributi class përdoret për veçim të elementit nga elementet e tjera, grumbullimin e elementeve në një kategori të caktuar.

Përdorimi i atributit class në fushën për tekst:

```
<input type="text"  
      name="username"  
      class="form-control"  
      placeholder="Username" />
```

Përmes kësaj class-e elementit mund të i ndryshohet pamja përmes CSS, të manipulohet përmes JavaScript, etj.

# Extra Markup – block & inline elements

Elementet në HTML5 renderohen në dy mënyra

- Inline
- Block

Elementet që renderohen inline zënë hapsësirë aq sa kanë përbajtje

Elementet që renderohen block zënë tërë hapësirën (në gjatësi)

Elemente (etiketa) që renderohen inline janë: `<img>`, `<strong>`, `<span>`, `<a>`, etj.

Elemente (etiketa) që renderohen block janë: `<p>`, `<h1>` - `<h6>`, etj.

# Extra Markup – Grouping elements

Elementet grupohen në mënyrë që ashtu së bashku të mund të ripozicionohen, tu ndërrohet ngjyra e prapaskenës, etj.

Elementi (etiketa) për grumbullimin e elementeve është <div>

```
<div class="form-group">
    <label for="username">Username</label>
    <input type="text" name="username" placeholder="John Smith" class="form-control" />
</div>
```

Kur grumbullohen elementet me div zakonisht i vendose edhe një id apo class për ta manipular më lehtë dhe për ta ndarë nga grumbujt tjerë të elementeve.

# Extra Markup – span tag

Etiketa tag përdoret kur brenda një pjese teksti të elementi tjetër dëshirojmë të vendosim atribute të veçanta.

```
<p>
| Perspiciatis provident <span>aperiam nam voluptatibus</span> quo<span>s</span> voluptates laboriosam placeat excepturi iusto a quo!
</p>
```

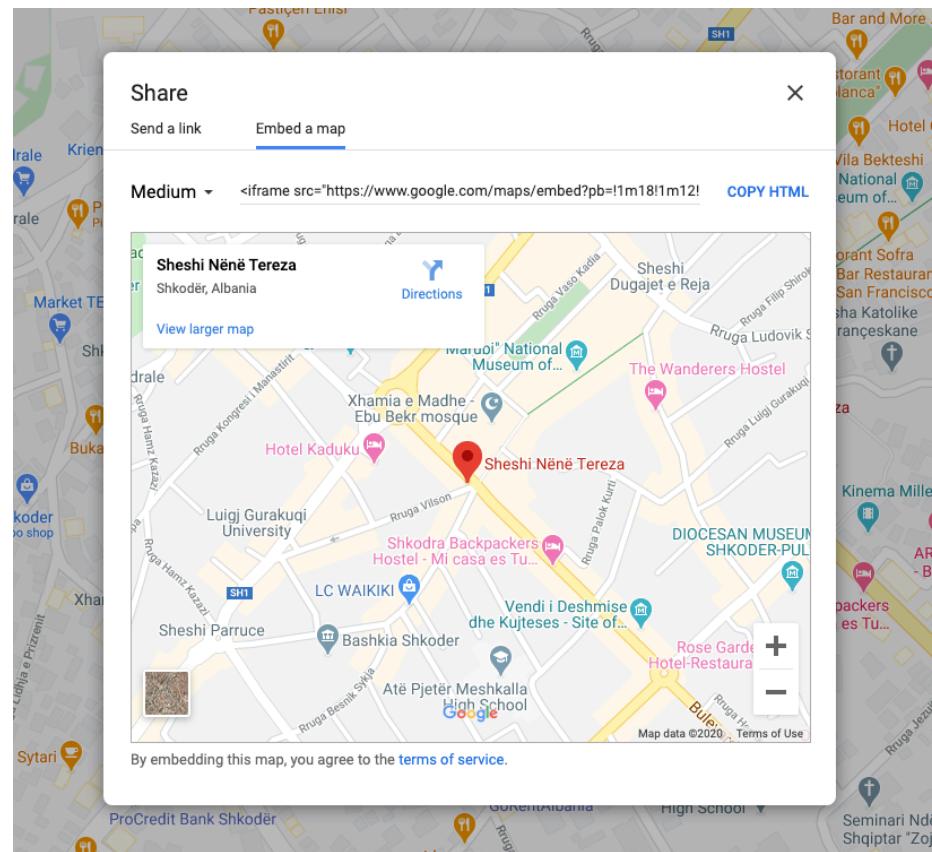
```
<p>
| Perspiciatis provident <span style="color: red">aperiam nam voluptatibus</span> quo<span>s</span> voluptates laboriosam placeat excepturi iusto a quo!
</p>
```

```
<p>
| Perspiciatis provident <span class="bold-underline">aperiam nam voluptatibus</span> quo<span>s</span> voluptates laboriosam placeat excepturi iusto a quo!
</p>
```

# Extra Markup - iframes

Etiketa iframe mundëson injektimin e përbajtjeve të jashtme në ueb faqet tona

```
<iframe src="..."  
       width="600"  
       height="450"  
       frameborder="0"  
       style="border:0;"  
       allowfullscreen=""  
       aria-hidden="false"  
       tabindex="0">  
</iframe>
```



iframe = inline frame

# Extra Markup – informations about your page

Etiketa <meta> mundëson që përmes kombinimit të atributave të I japim informacione më të detajshme motorëve të krëkimit, apo aplikacioneve të tjera të cilat merren me analizimin e përbajtjes së ueb sajteve.

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<meta name="keywords" content="Laptop, Acer">
```

Etiketa meta vendoset përbrenda etiketës head.

# Extra Markup – informations about your page

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">
  <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
</head>
```

Etiketa meta përdoret edhe për kontrollim të përmbajtjes që shfaqet në aplikacionet e palëve të treta.

Facebook ka etiketat e saja të quajtura Open Graph të cila definojnë se si do të shfaqet një vegëz e jashtme në platformën e tyre.

```
<meta property="og:url" content="http://www.nytimes.com/2015/02/19/arts/intern...
<meta property="og:type" content="article" />
<meta property="og:title" content="When Great Minds Don't Think Alike" />
<meta property="og:description" content="How much does culture influence creative thin...
<meta property="og:image" content="http://static01.nyt.com/images/2015/02/19/art...
```

# Extra Markup – escape characters

Karaktere speciale të cilat mund të krijohen me kombinimin e disa karaktereve.

<	Less-than sign amp;lt; &#60;	¢	Cent sign amp;cent; &#162;	'	Left single quote amp;lsquo; &#8216;
>	Greater-than sign amp;gt; &#62;	£	Pound sign amp;pound; &#163;	'	Right single quote amp;rsquo; &#8217;
&	Ampersand amp; &#38;	¥	Yen sign amp;yen; &#165;	"	Left double quotes amp;ldquo; &#8220;
"	Quotation mark amp;quot; &#34;	€	Euro sign amp;euro; &#8364;	"	Right double quotes amp;rdquo; &#8221;

# FLASH

- Teknologji e vjetër (teknologji e '90)
- E zëvendësuar me HTML etiketa përkatëse (nga viti 2008)
- Disa ueb shfletues kanë ndërprerë përkrahjen e kësaj teknologje
- Nuk duhet të përdoret në ueb sajtet tona

```
<object classid="clsid:D27CDB6E-AE6D-11cf-96B8-444553540000" codebase="http://download.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#version=9,0,16,0" width="320" height="400">
<param name="movie" value="filename.swf">
<param name="quality" value="high">
<param name="play" value="true">
<param name="LOOP" value="false">
<embed src="video-filename.swf" width="320" height="400" play="true" loop="false" quality="high" pluginspage="http://www.macromedia.com/go/getflashplayer" type="application/x-shockwave-flash"></embed>
</object>
```

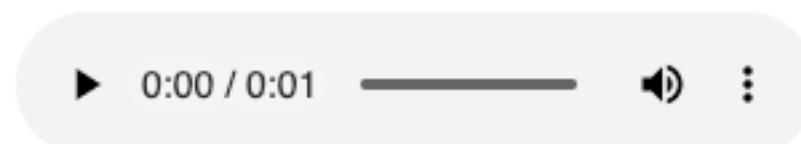
# Audio

- Audio shënimet mund të interpretohen në ueb shfletues përmes etiketës <audio>

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
```

Your browser does not support the audio element.

```
</audio>
```



# Audio

Etiketeta audio mund tē ketē disa atribute

Attribute	Value	Description
<u>autoplay</u>	autoplay	Specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready
<u>controls</u>	controls	Specifies that audio controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc)
<u>loop</u>	loop	Specifies that the audio will start over again, every time it is finished
<u>muted</u>	muted	Specifies that the audio output should be muted
<u>preload</u>	auto metadata none	Specifies if and how the author thinks the audio should be loaded when the page loads
<u>src</u>	URL	Specifies the URL of the audio file

# Video

- Video shënimet mund të interpretohen në ueb shfletues përmes etiketës <video>

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```



# Video

## Etiketa video mund t  ket  disa atribute

Attribute	Value	Description
<u>autoplay</u>	autoplay	Specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready
<u>controls</u>	controls	Specifies that video controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc).
<u>height</u>	<i>pixels</i>	Sets the height of the video player
<u>loop</u>	loop	Specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished
<u>muted</u>	muted	Specifies that the audio output of the video should be muted
<u>poster</u>	<i>URL</i>	Specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading, or until the user hits the play button
<u>preload</u>	auto metadata none	Specifies if and how the author thinks the video should be loaded when the page loads
<u>src</u>	<i>URL</i>	Specifies the URL of the video file
<u>width</u>	<i>pixels</i>	Sets the width of the video player

# Video poster

```
<video width="320" height="240" poster="/images/w3schools_green.jpg" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
    Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```



# HTML5 APIs

## A

Ambient Light Events

## B

Background Tasks

Battery API 

Beacon

Bluetooth API

Broadcast Channel API

## C

CSS Counter Styles

CSS Font Loading API 

CSSOM

Canvas API

Channel Messaging API

Console API

Credential Management API

## D

DOM

## E

Encoding API

Encrypted Media Extensions

## F

Fetch API

File System API 

Frame Timing API

Fullscreen API

## G

Gamepad API 

Geolocation API

## H

HTML Drag and Drop API

High Resolution Time

History API

## I

Image Capture API

IndexedDB

Intersection Observer API

## L

Long Tasks API 

## M

Media Capabilities API 

Media Capture and Streams

Media Session API

Media Source Extensions 

MediaStream Recording

## N

Navigation Timing

Network Information API 

## P

Page Visibility API

Payment Request API

Performance API

Performance Timeline API

Permissions API

Pointer Events

Pointer Lock API

Proximity Events 

Push API 

## R

Resize Observer API

Resource Timing API

## S

Server Sent Events

Service Workers API

Storage

Storage Access API

Streams 

Touch Events

## U

URL API

## V

Vibration API

VisualViewport 

## W

Web Animations

Web Audio API

Web Authentication API

Web Crypto API

Web Notifications

Web Storage API

Web Workers API

WebGL

WebRTC

WebVR API  

WebVTT

WebXR Device API

Websockets API

**API**

**Application Programming Interface**

# Bootcamp '20

## SESIONI I KATĒRT



# HOME WORK #2

## Central Studio Apartment - Cullinan



📍 4 street, "Todor Siskov" - Apartment 2, 9000 Varna City, Bulgaria

### Book apartment

Destination/property name:  
Central Studio Apartment - Cullinan

Check-in date:

Check-out date:

Check-out date: Children:

Situated in Varna City, less than 1 km from Varna Cathedral and a 12-minute walk from Varna Opera House, Central Studio Apartment - Cullinan offers free WiFi and air conditioning. Housed in a building dating from 2012, this apartment is 2.8 km from Palace of Culture and Sports and 3.4 km from Varna Zoo.

The apartment has 1 bedroom, a flat-screen TV with satellite channels, an equipped kitchen with a fridge and an oven, a washing machine, and 1 bathroom with a shower.

Popular points of interest near the apartment include Varna City Hall, Kolhozen pazar market and Port of Varna. The nearest airport is Varna Airport, 8 km from Central S Apartment - Cullinan.



Whole apartment

28 m<sup>2</sup>



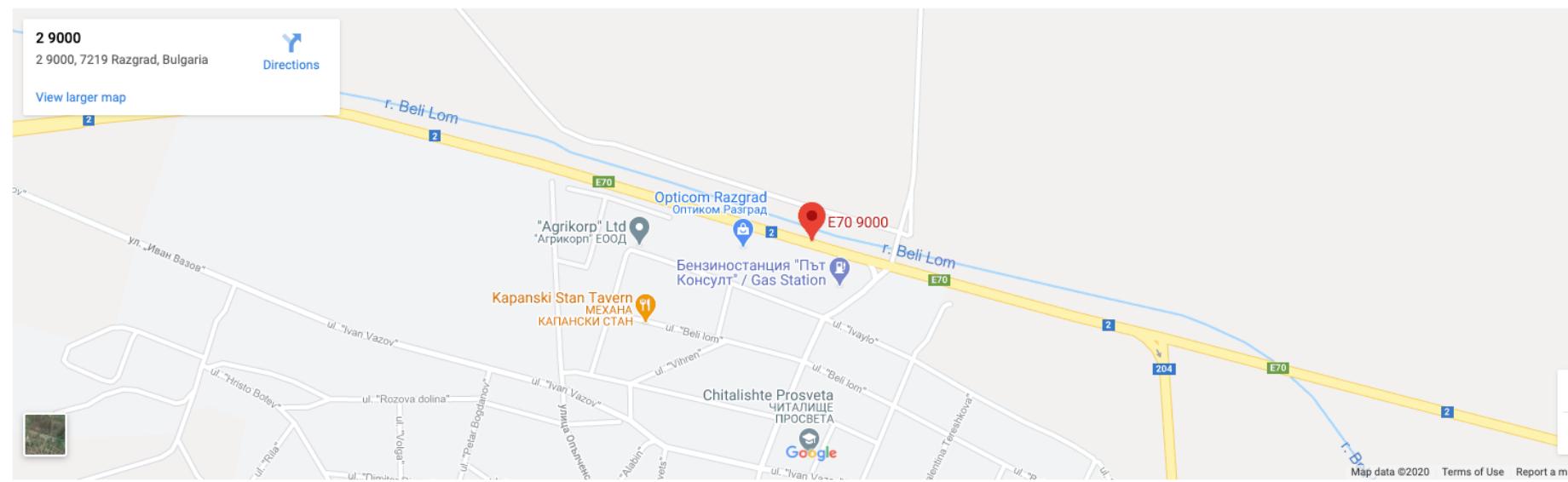
Free WiFi



Non-smoking rooms



Heating

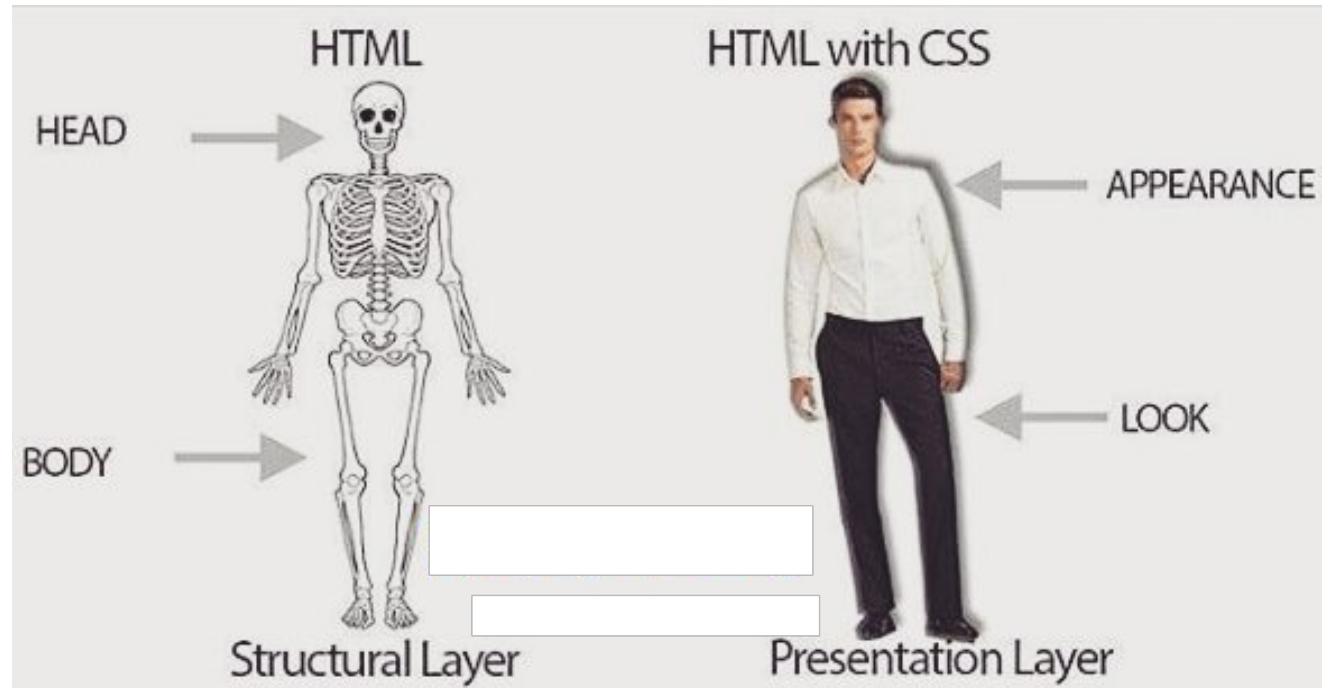


# CSS

Introducing CSS, Color, Text, Boxes, Lists, Tables,  
Forms, Layout, Images, HTML5 Layout, Process  
& Design

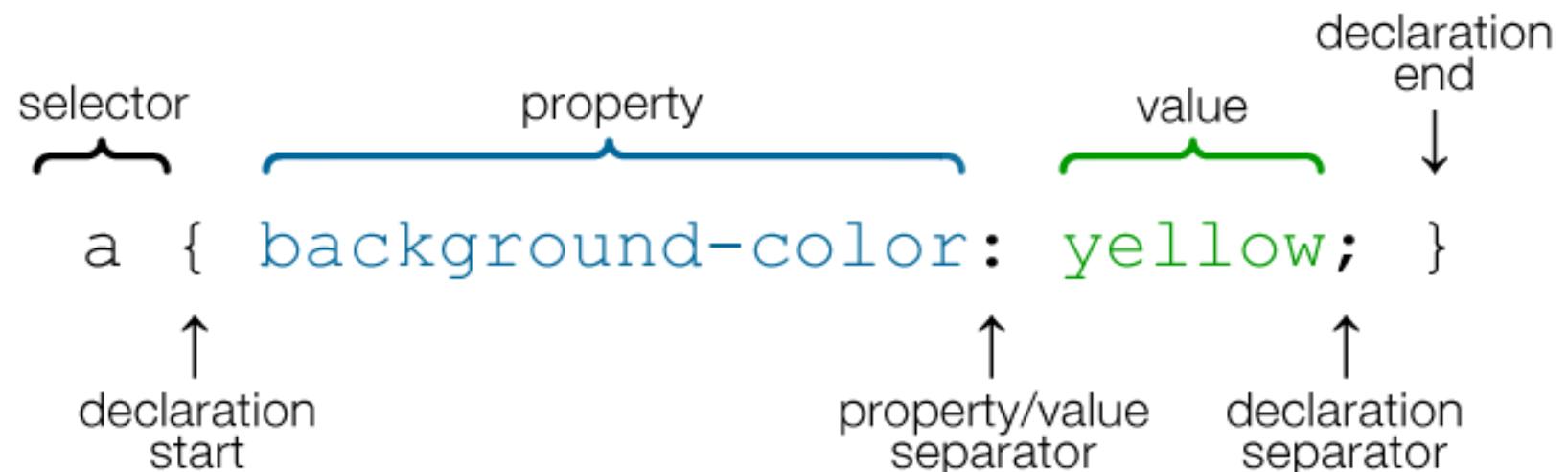
# Cascading Style Sheets – CSS

- Çka na mundëson CSS?
- Si funksion?



# Rules, selectors, properties, and values

- Régullat
- Përzgjedhësit
- Vëtitë
- Vlerat



CSS declarations sit inside curly brackets and each is made up of two parts: a **property** and a **value**, separated by a colon. You can specify several properties in one declaration, each separated by a semi-colon.

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: yellow;}
```



The diagram shows the CSS rule `h1, h2, h3 { font-family: Arial; color: yellow;}`. Two horizontal arrows point from the text to the labels "PROPERTY" and "VALUE". The first arrow points to the word "font-family" under the heading "PROPERTY". The second arrow points to the word "yellow" under the heading "VALUE".

PROPERTY                    VALUE

This rule indicates that all `<h1>`, `<h2>` and `<h3>` elements should be shown in the Arial typeface, in a yellow color.

Properties indicate the aspects of the element you want to change. For example, color, font, width, height and border.

Values specify the settings you want to use for the chosen properties. For example, if you want to specify a color property then the value is the color you want the text in these elements to be.

# Inline CSS

- Përdorimi i CSS brenda etiketës (tag-ut)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Cascading Style Sheets</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1 style="background-color: yellow; color: black;">Welcome</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

# Internal CSS

- Përdorimi i CSS në kokën e HTML dokumentit
- Përmes etiketës (tag-ut) <style>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Cascading Style Sheets</title>
    <style>
        h1 { background-color: yellow; color: black; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <h1>Welcome</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

# External CSS

- Përdorimi i CSS si skedë e jashme
- Skeda duhet të ketë prapashtesën .css

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Cascading Style Sheets</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>

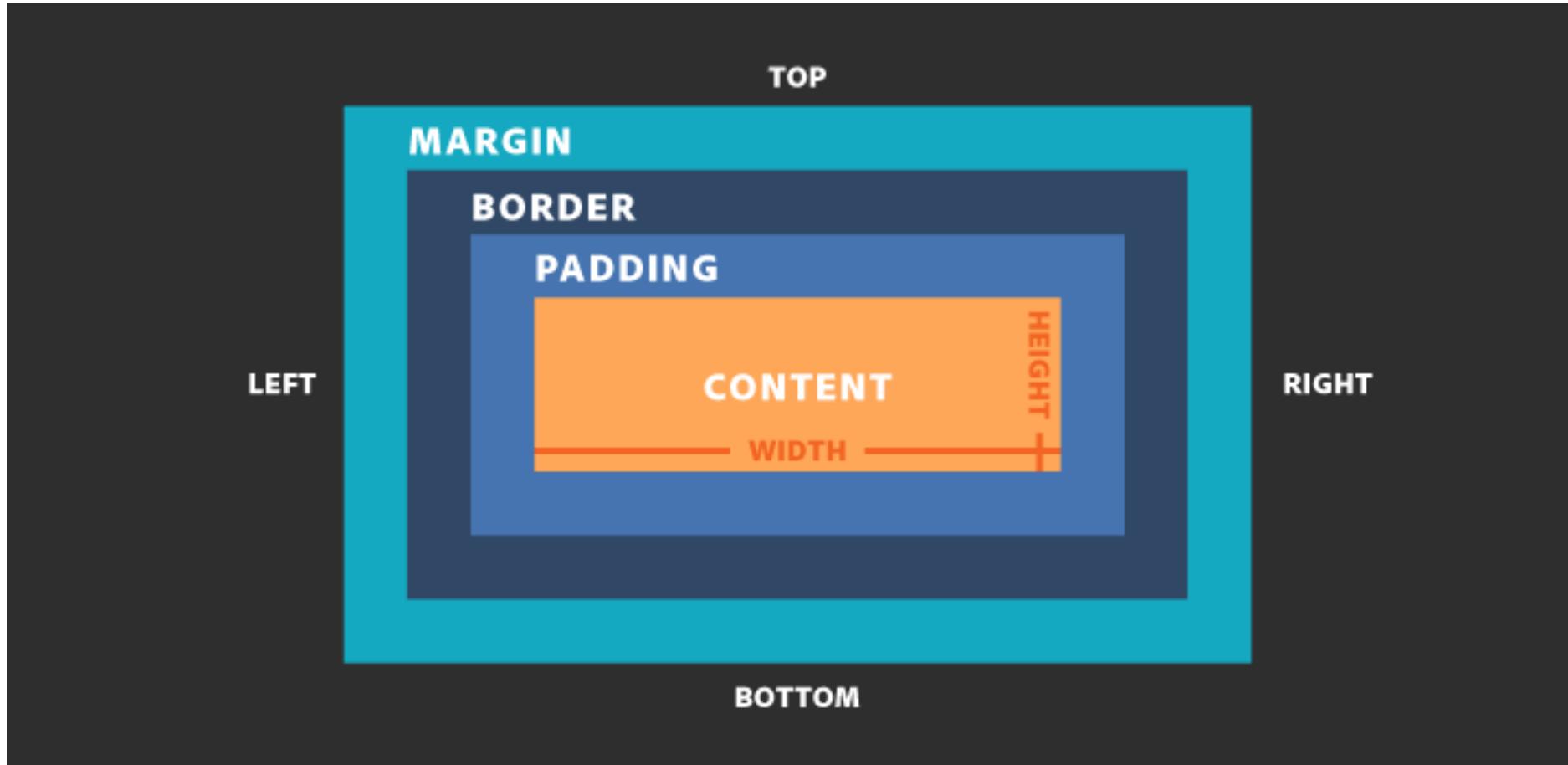
    <h1>Welcome</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

# Cilën mënyrë me e përdor?

1. Inline
2. Internal
3. External

# Box Model



# Selectors

- Përzgjedhësit na mundësojnë që të përzgjedhim elementin/elementet që dëshirojmë të i stilizojmë
- Ekzistojnë disa lloje të përzgjedhësve
- Ato duhet të shkruhen në mënyrë precize në të kundërtën nuk do të arrihen rezultate
- Përzgjedhësit mund të përdoren vetëm në:
  - Internal CSS (CSS internal – I brendshëm)
  - External CSS (CSS eksternal – I jashtëm)

# Bootcamp '20

## SESIONI I PESTË



## Central Studio Apartment - Cullinan

# HOME WORK #3



📍 4 street, "Todor Siskov" - Apartment 2, 9000 Varna City, Bulgaria

Book apartment

Destination/property name:

Check-in date:

Check-out date:

Adults:  Children:

Situated in Varna City, less than 1 km from Varna Cathedral and a 12-minute walk from Varna Opera House, Central Studio Apartment - Cullinan offers free WiFi and air conditioning. Housed in a building dating from 2012, this apartment is 2.8 km from Palace of Culture and Sports and 3.4 km from Varna Zoo.

The apartment has 1 bedroom, a flat-screen TV with satellite channels, an equipped kitchen with a fridge and an oven, a washing machine, and 1 bathroom with a shower.

Popular points of interest near the apartment include Varna City Hall, Kolhozen pazar market and Port of Varna. The nearest airport is Varna Airport, 8 km from Central Studio Apartment - Cullinan.



Whole apartment

28 m<sup>2</sup>



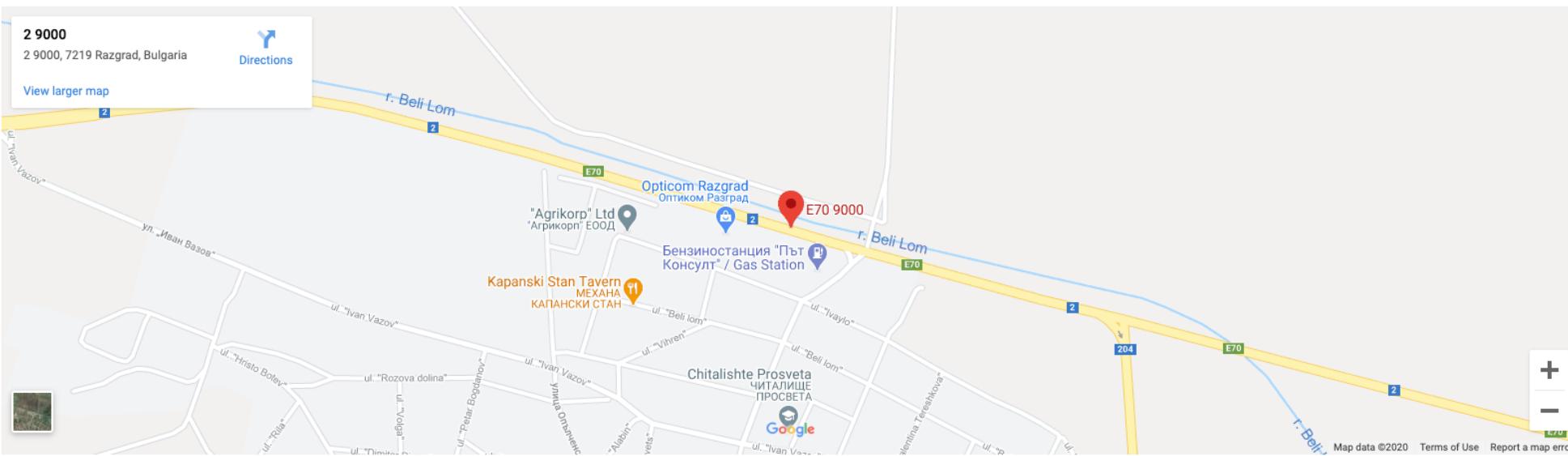
Free WiFi



Non-smoking rooms



Heating



# Selectors

SELECTOR	MEANING	EXAMPLE
UNIVERSAL SELECTOR	Applies to all elements in the document	* {} Targets all elements on the page
TYPE SELECTOR	Matches element names	h1, h2, h3 {} Targets the <h1>, <h2> and <h3> elements
CLASS SELECTOR	Matches an element whose class attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the period (or full stop) symbol	.note {} Targets any element whose class attribute has a value of note p.note {} Targets only <p> elements whose class attribute has a value of note
ID SELECTOR	Matches an element whose id attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the pound or hash symbol	#introduction {} Targets the element whose id attribute has a value of introduction
CHILD SELECTOR	Matches an element that is a direct child of another	li>a {} Targets any <a> elements that are children of an <li> element (but not other <a> elements in the page)
DESCENDANT SELECTOR	Matches an element that is a descendent of another specified element (not just a direct child of that element)	p a {} Targets any <a> elements that sit inside a <p> element, even if there are other elements nested between them
ADJACENT SIBLING SELECTOR	Matches an element that is the next sibling of another	h1+p {} Targets the first <p> element after any <h1> element (but not other <p> elements)
GENERAL SIBLING SELECTOR	Matches an element that is a sibling of another, although it does not have to be the directly preceding element	h1~p {} If you had two <p> elements that are siblings of an <h1> element, this rule would apply to both

# Universal selector

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Universal Selector</title>
  <style>
    * {
      color: cadetblue;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome</h1>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Përzgjedhësi universal definohet me simbolin \*. Vetitë e definuara në të aplikohen mbi të gjitha elementet e HTML dokumentit.

## **REZULTATI:**

# Type selector

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Type Selector</title>
  <style>
    h1 { color: #cadetblue; }
    p { color: #darkslategray; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <h1>Welcome</h1>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## element\_name

Përzgjedhësi i tipit definohet duke e shkruar emrin e vet elementit – të gjitha vetitë e shkruara në atë rregull aplikohen mbi të gjitha elementet e të njejtë tip në document.

RESULTATI:

# Welcome

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

# Class selector

.class\_name

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Class Selector</title>
    <style>
      .title { color: orange; }
      .content { color: gold; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 class="title">Welcome</h1>
    <p class="content">
      Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Përzgjedhësi i klasave mundëson stilizimin e një apo më tepër elementeve që kanë klasë të njejtë. Klasave në CSS i qasemi përmes simbolit pikë dhe mandej pason emri i klasës.

RESULTATI:

Welcome

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

# ID selector

#id\_name

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>ID Selector</title>
    <style>
      #title { color: orange; }
      #content { color: gold; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 id="title">Welcome</h1>
    <p id="content">
      Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Përzgjedhësi i elementeve që posedojnë atributin e identifikuesve unik mundëson stilizimin e një e elementit përmes simbolit # dhe mandej pason emri i identifikuesit.

Në një document sugjerohet që mos të kemi duplike të identifikuesve unik.

RESULTATI:

Welcome

Lore ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

# Child selector

parent > child

- Përzgjedhësi për stilizimin e fëmijëve direkt të ndonjë elementi definohet përmes shënimit të emrit të elementit prind, pason simboli >, dhe pas tij shënohet emri i elementit fëmijë.
- Ky përzgjedhës nuk stilizon elementet e njëjtë me elementin fëmijë që janë brenda elementeve tjera.
- Le të shohim një shembull:

# Child selector

parent > child

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Child Selector</title>
    <style>
      p > span { color: #goldenrod; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>

    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <p>
      Lorem <span>ipsum</span> dolor sit, amet <span>consectetur</span> adipisicing elit.
      <br /><br />
      <blockquote>
        Quasi suscipit ducimus eos culpa, <span>rem iste no
      </blockquote>
    </p>

  </body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

# Welcome

  Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

  Quasi suscipit ducimus eos culpa, rem iste nobis esse consectetur atque qui repellat hic ullam?

# Descendant selector

parent child

- Përzgjedhësi për stilizimin e pasardhësve të një elementi definohet përmes shënimit të emrit të elementit prind, pason një hapësirë, dhe mandej shënohet emri i elementit fëmijë.
- Ky përzgjedhës stilizon edhe elementet e njejtë me elementin fëmijë edhe nëse ato janë brenda elementeve tjera të ndërthurrura në elementin prind.
- Le të shohim një shembull:

# Descendant selector

parent child

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Descendant Selector</title>
    <style>
      p span { color: #goldenrod; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>

    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <p>
      Lorem <span>ipsum</span> dolor sit, amet <span>consectetur</span> adipisicing elit.
      <br /><br />
      <blockquote>
        Quasi suscipit ducimus eos culpa, <span>rem iste nobis</span> esse consectetur atque qui repellat hic ullam?
      </blockquote>
    </p>

  </body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

## Welcome

Quasi suscipit ducimus eos culpa, *rem iste nobis* esse consectetur atque qui repellat hic ullam?

## Adjacent sibling selector

element+element

- Përzgjedhësi për stilizimin e fqiut të pare (gjitur) definohet duke e shënuar emrin e elementit fqiun e të cilit dëshirojmë të i stilizojmë, pason simboli +, dhe mandej shënohet emri i elementit të fqiut.
- Le të shohim një shembull:

# Adjacent sibling selector

element+element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Adjecent Sibling Selector</title>
    <style>
      h1 + p { color: #goldenrod; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>

    <p>Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda.</p>

    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
    <p>Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo.</p>

    <h1>Home</h1>
    <p> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
    <p>Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo debitis. </p>

  </body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda.

**Welcome**

**Lore ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.**

Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo.

**Home**

**Lore ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.**

Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo debitis.

## General sibling selector

element~element

- Përzgjedhësi për stilizimin e fqinjëve definohet duke e shënuar emrin e elementit fqinjët e të cilët dëshirojmë të i stilizojmë, pason simboli ~, dhe mandej shënohet emri i elementit të fqinjëve.
- Le të shohim një shembull:

# General sibling selector

element~element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>General Sibling Selector</title>
    <style>
      h1 ~ p { color: #goldenrod; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda.</p>
    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
    <p>Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo.</p>
    <h1>Home</h1>
    <p> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
    <p>Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo debitis. </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

RESULTATIT:

Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda.

Welcome

Lore ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo.

Home

Lore ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo debitis.

# How CSS rules cascade

- Nëse për të njejtin element specifikojmë më shumë rregulla - aplikohet ajo që është deklaruar e fundit

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Cascading Style Sheets</title>
    <style>
        h1 { color: red; }
        h1 { color: yellow; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <h1>Welcome</h1>    Çfare ngjyre do të ketë tituli?

</body>
</html>
```

## RREGULLAT

- Rregulli i fundit
- Më i specifikuari
- I rëndësishmi

# Inheritance

- Vëtitë e definuara tek prindi aplikohen edhe tek fëmijët e atij elementi

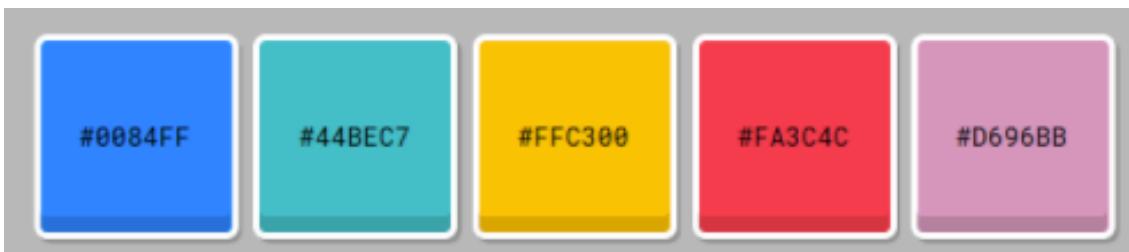
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Cascading Style Sheets</title>
    <style>
        h1 { color: red; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <h1>Welcome <span>HOME</span></h1>

</body>
</html>
```

# COLORS

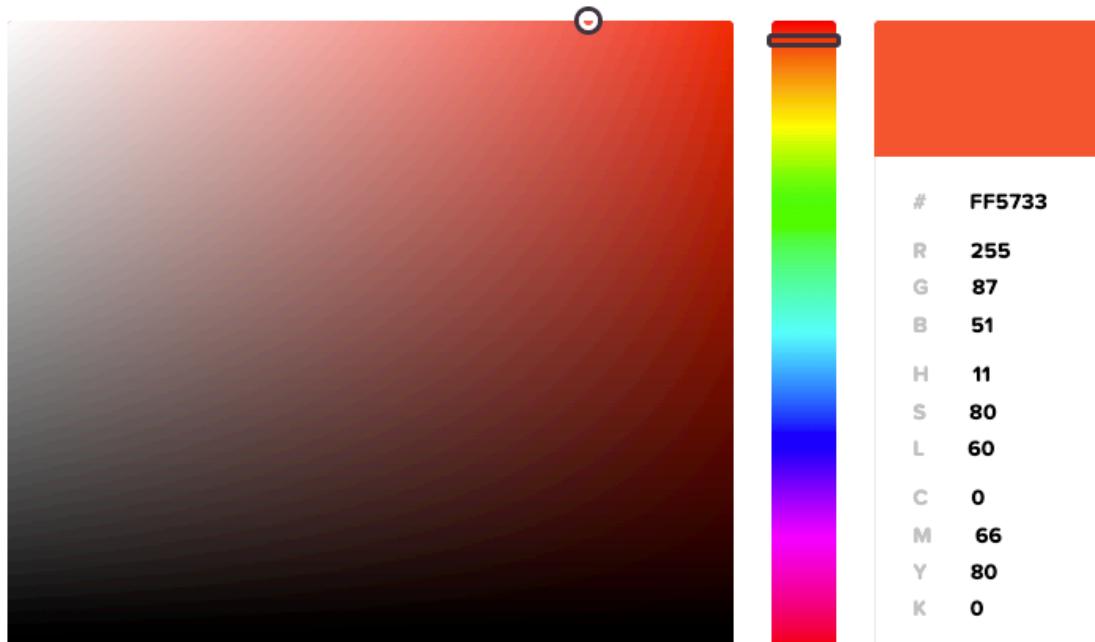
- Ngjyrat në CSS mund të definohen përmes disa mënyrave
  - Me emrat e ngjyrave
  - Hex (Paraqitje heksadecimale)
  - HSL (Hue – Saturation – Lightness)
  - HSLA (Hue – Saturation – Lightness - Alpha)
  - RGB (Red – Green – Blue)
  - RGBA (Red – Green – Blue - Alpha)
- Ne në të shumtën e rasteve do të përdorim **hex** dhe **rgb(a)**



# Colors

Aplikacione për zgjedhjen e ngjyrave:

- <https://htmlcolorcodes.com/color-picker/>
- <https://imagecolorpicker.com/en/>



**Color Picker**

Click on the image to get the html codes..

Use the online image color picker right to select a color and get the HTML Color Code of this pixel.

Also you get the HEX color code value, RGB value and HSV value. You can put a picture url in the textbox below or upload your own image. (for example an screenshot of your desktop). Or use an website url, you will see a thumbnail on the right side.

A screenshot of the imagecolorpicker.com/en/ application. It shows a color picker interface with a dark background. At the top, it displays the HTML/HEX code **#5dbcd2** and the RGB code **rgb(93, 188, 210)**. Below this is a "show more" button. At the bottom, there is a color palette with several colored squares.

A screenshot of the imagecolorpicker.com/en/ application. It shows a color palette at the bottom with various colors. Above the palette, it says "Dominant color:" followed by a blue square. To the right of the palette, it says "Palette:" followed by a horizontal row of small colored squares.

# Property: color

- { color : vlera; }

```
<style>
|   h1 { color: red; }
</style>
```

# Property: background-color

- { background-color : vlera; }

```
<style>
|   h1 { background-color: red; }
</style>
```

- Emör: yellow
- Hex: #09f
- RGB: rgba(12,45,123)
- RGBa: rgba(12,45,123, 0.8)
- HSL: hsl(0, 100%, 78%)
- HSLa: hsla(0, 100%, 100%, 0.5)

# Gradient background color

Gjenero online:  
<https://cssgradient.io/>

- Linear gradient

background-image: linear-gradient(direction, color-stop1, color-stop2, ...);

```
body {  
    background: □rgb(2,0,36);  
    background: linear-gradient(90deg, □rgba(2,0,36,1) 0%, □rgba(9,9,121,1) 35%, □rgba(0,212,255,1) 100%);  
}
```

- Radial gradient

background-image: radial-gradient(*shape size at position, start-color, ..., last-color*);

```
body {  
    background: □rgb(2,0,36);  
    background: radial-gradient(circle, □rgba(2,0,36,1) 0%, □rgba(9,9,121,1) 35%, □rgba(0,212,255,1) 100%);  
}
```

# Property: opacity

- { opacity : vlera; }
- Vlera mund të jetë nga 0 deri në 1
- 0 – e tejdukshme
- 1 – e dukshme 100%

```
<style>
|   h1 { opacity: 0.8; }
</style>
```

# RGBa - background colors

- { background-color : rgba(10,20,30, 0.5); }
- Vlera për alfa mund të jetë nga 0 deri në 1
- 0 – e tejdukshme
- 1 – e dukshme 100%

```
<style>
|   h1 { background-color: □rgba(206, 24, 24, 0.5); }
</style>
```

TEXT

# Fonts

- Fontet janë karakteret e zakonshme vetëm se mund të kenë pamje të ndryshme
- Këtu mund të shohim disa lloje fontesh: fonts.google.com

Roboto  
Christian Robertson

12 styles

Almost before  
we knew it, we  
had left the  
ground.

Alata  
Spyros Zevelakis, Eben Sorkin

1 style

Almost before  
we knew it, we  
had left the  
ground.

Open Sans  
Steve Matteson

10 styles

Almost before  
we knew it, we  
had left the  
ground.

Russo One  
Jovanny Lemonad

1 style

**Almost before  
we knew it, we  
had left the  
ground.**

# Text Rules

- font-family
- font-size  
Pixels, Percentages, EMS
- @font-face  
Fontet locale – tõe painstaluara
- font-weight  
normal | bold
- font-style  
normal | italic | oblique
- text-transform  
uppercase | lowercase | capitalize
- text-decoration  
none | underline | overline | line-through | blink

# Text Rules

- line-height px | em
- letter-spacing px | em
- word-spacing px | em
- text-align left | right | center | justify
- vertical-align baseline | sub | super | top | text-top | middle | bottom | text-bottom
- text-indent
- text-shadow text-shadow: *h-shadow v-shadow blur-radius color* | none | initial | inherit;

<https://cssgenerator.org/text-shadow-css-generator.html>

# Text Rules – Pseudo elements

- :first-letter
- :first-line
- :link
- :visited
- :hover
- :active
- :focus

# Attribute Selectors

Se le c To r	me a n i n g	ex a m pl e
exISTence	[ ]	p[class] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called class
equ al i ty	[ - ]	p[class="dog"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called class whose value is dog
Space	[ ~ ]	p[class~="dog"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called class whose value is a list of space-separated words, one of which is dog
pr ef ix	[ ^ - ]	p[attr^"d"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value begins with the letter "d"
SubSTring	[ * - ]	p[attr*"do"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value contains the letters "do"
Suffix	[ \$ - ]	p[attr\$"g"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value ends with the letter "g"

# EXAMPLES

```
1 .App {
2   text-align: center;
3 }
4
5 .App-logo {
6   animation: App-logo-spin infinite 20s linear;
7   height: 80px;
8 }
9
10 .App-header {
11   background-color: #222;
12   height: 150px;
13   padding: 20px;
14   color: white;
15 }
16
17 .App-title {
18   font-size: 1.5em;
19 }
20
21 .App-intro {
22   font-size: large;
23 }
24
25 @keyframes App-logo-spin {
26   from { transform: rotate(0deg); }
27   to { transform: rotate(360deg); }
```

# QUESTIONS

