

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

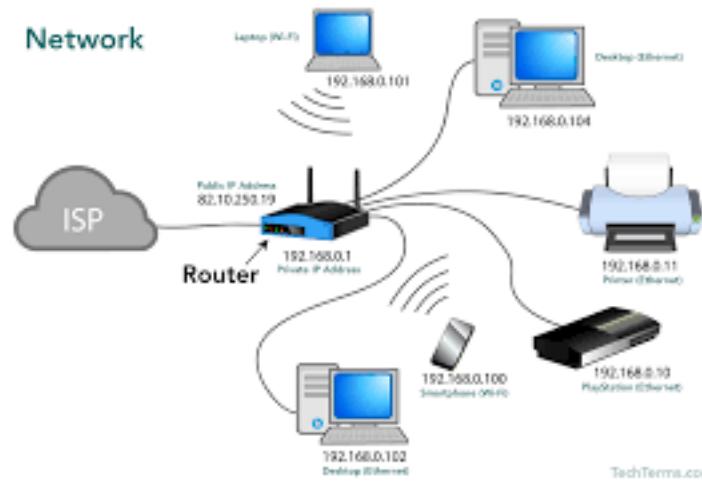
Rreth bootcamp-it

- 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

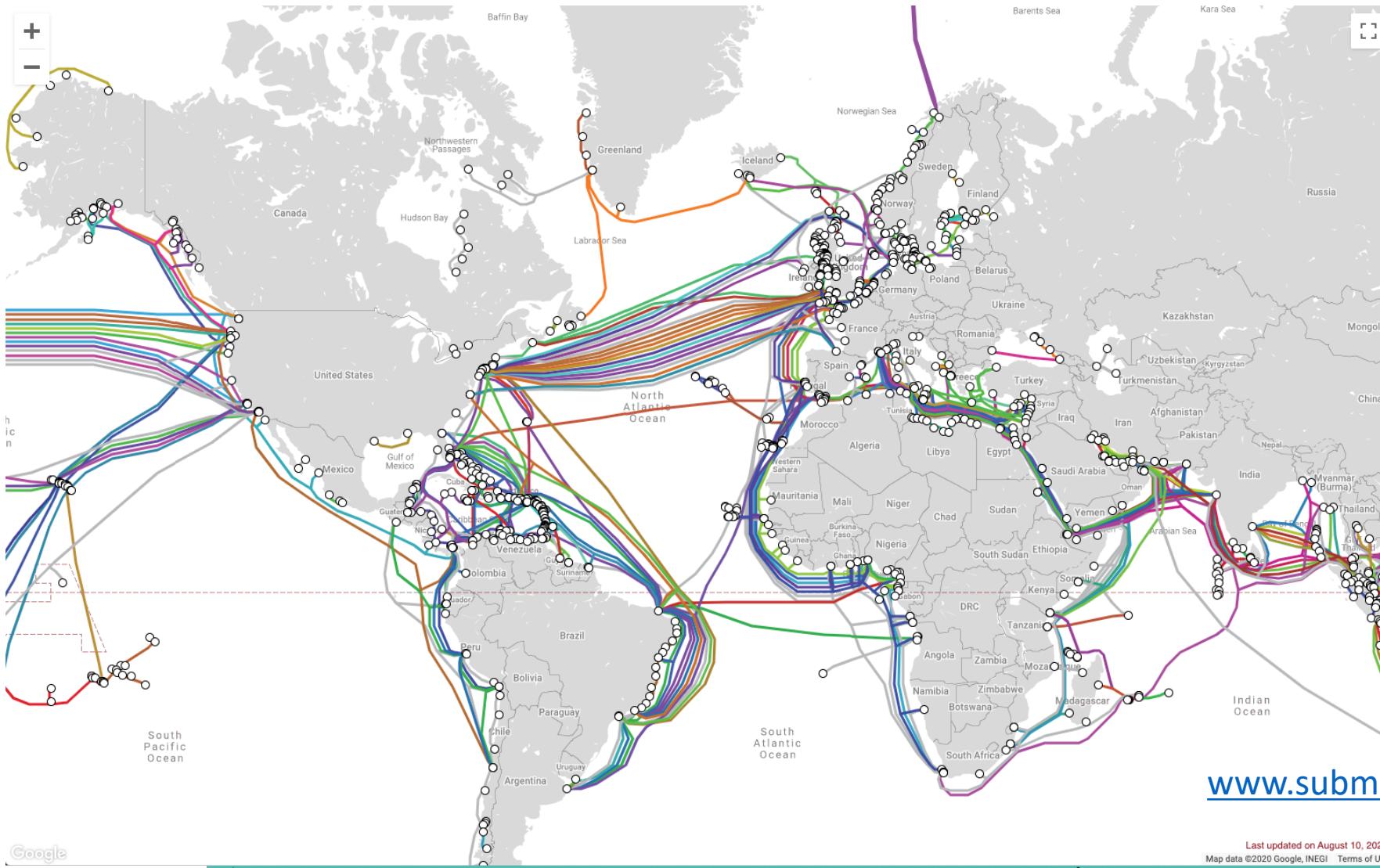


- Një rrjet kompjuterik është një grup kompjuterash autonomë të ndërlidhur me ndihmën e një teknologje të caktuar.
- Dy kompjutera quhen të ndërlidhur nëse janë të aftë të shkëmbejnë informacion midis tyre.
- Lidhja mund të realizohet me anën e kabllove elektrikë, fibrave optike, mikrovalëve, rrezeve 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.

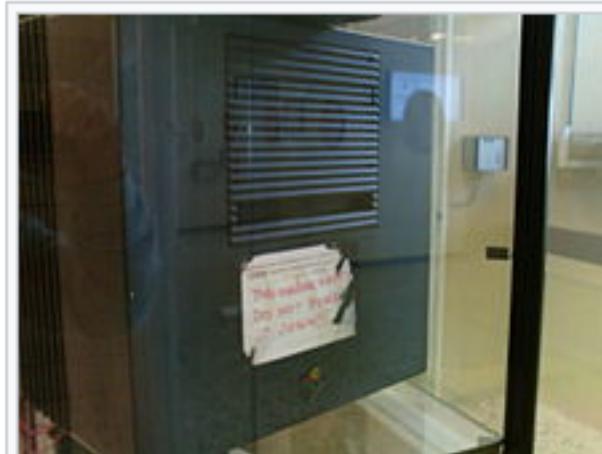
Server

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

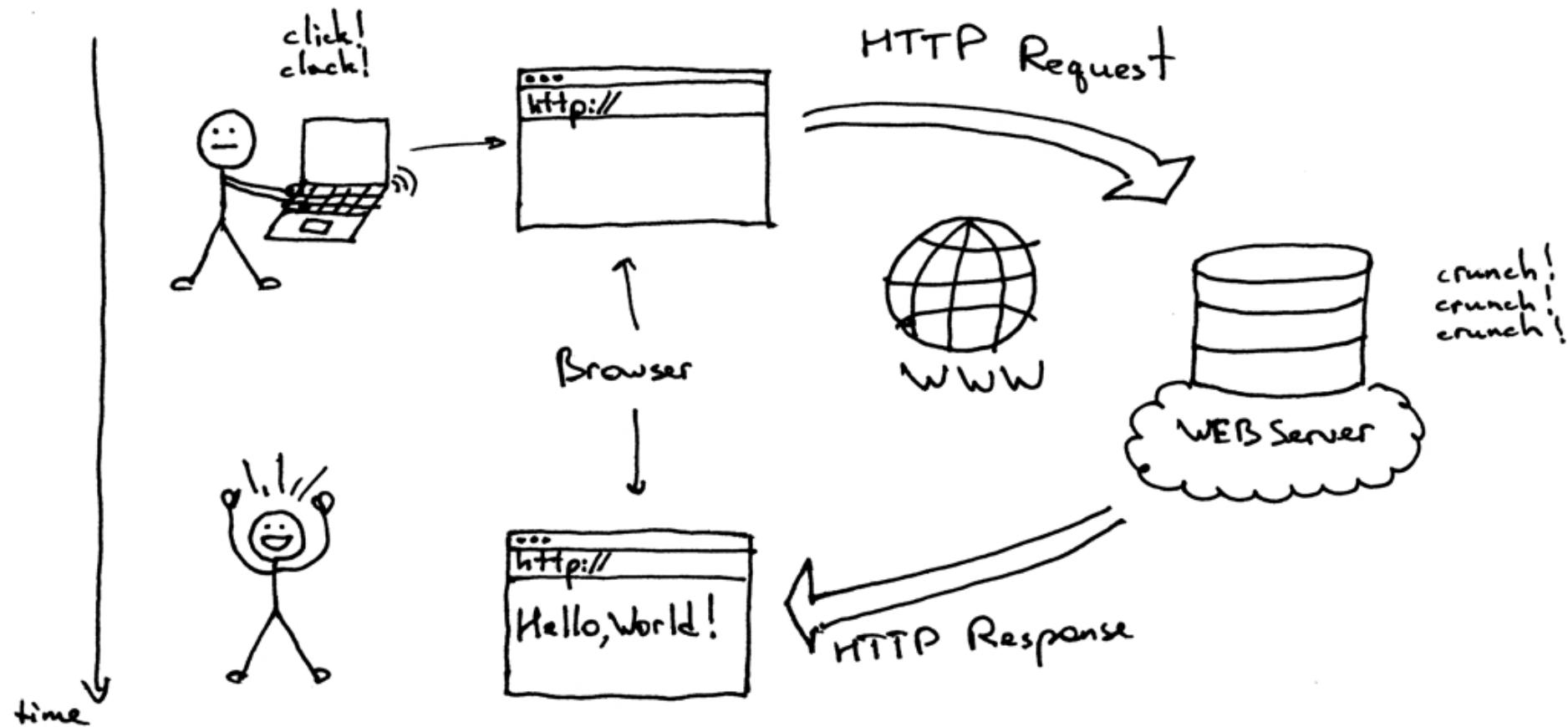


First [WWW](#) server located at [CERN](#) with its original sticker that says: "This machine is a server. DO NOT POWER IT DOWN!!"



[Wikimedia Foundation](#) servers

Client-Server



HTML5

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

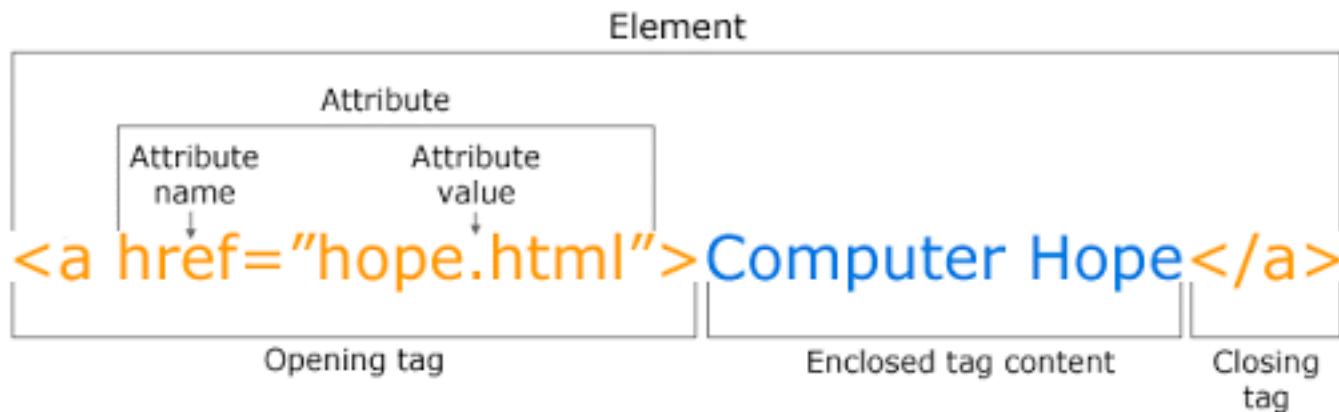
Structure

- 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

Tag Element



<p> I am learning a Html code </p>



Open Tag

Element Content



Close Tag



Text

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

Semantic markup

-
-
- <blockquote>
- <abbr>
- <cite>
- <dfn>
- <address>
- <ins> dhe

Lists

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

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

Links

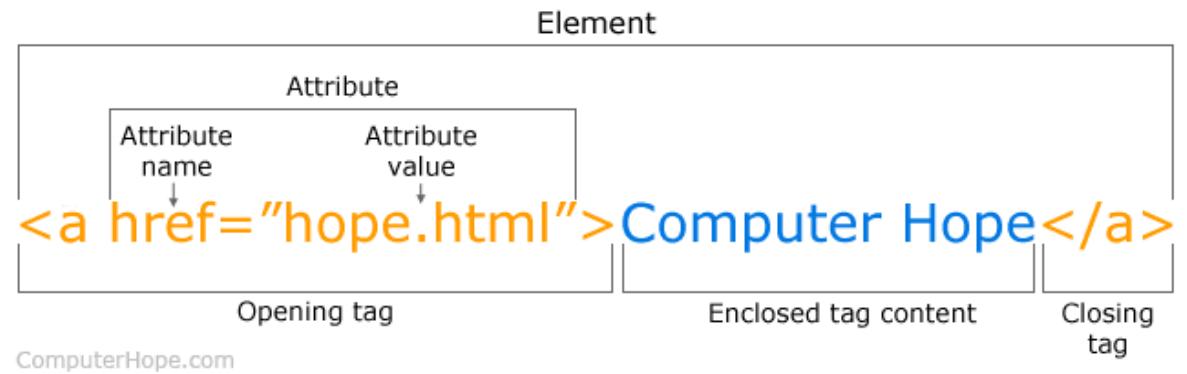
- Vegëzat apo lidhjet në HTML definohen me etiketën `<a>`



Links

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

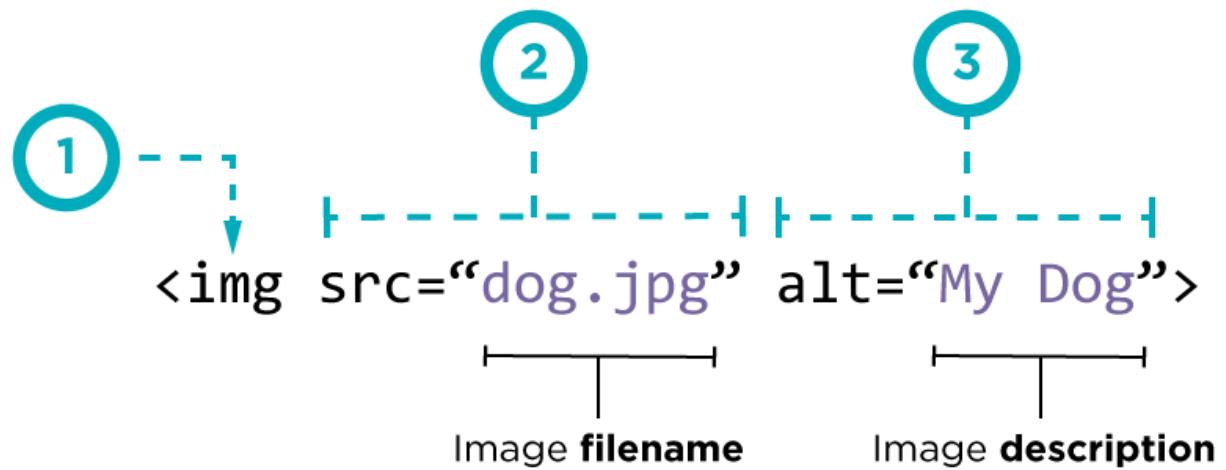
Breakdown of an HTML Tag



Images

- Imazhet në HTML definohen përmes etiketës ``

- 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">

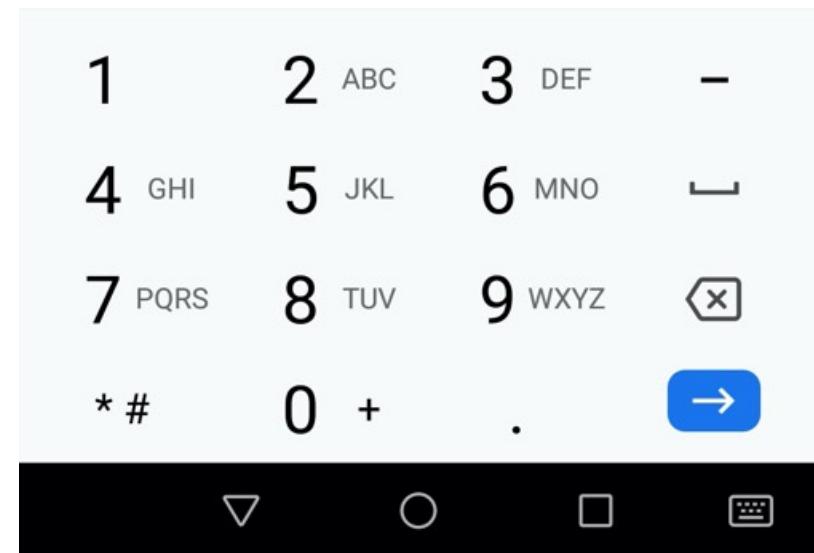
```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="text" name="username" placeholder="Username" min="2" max="20" />
</form>
```

Dalja:

<input type="tel">

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

Dalja:



<input type="search">

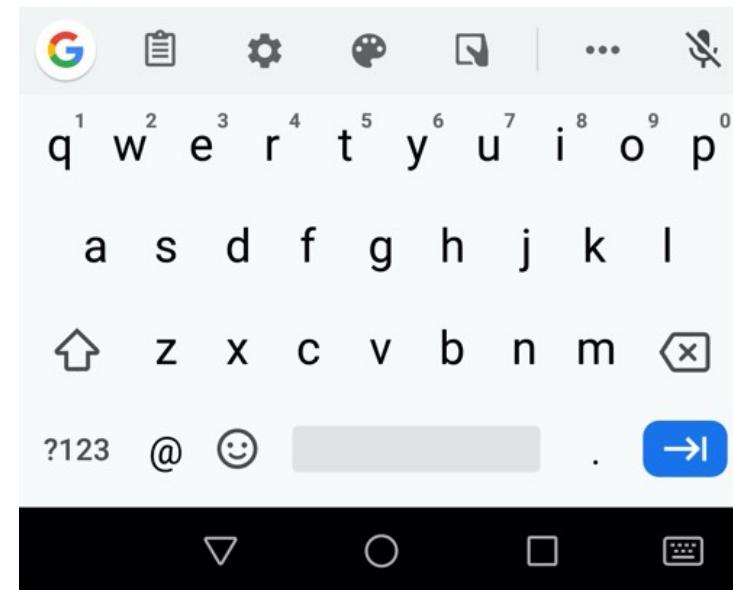
```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="search" name="search" id="search" placeholder="Search...">
</form>
```

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>
```

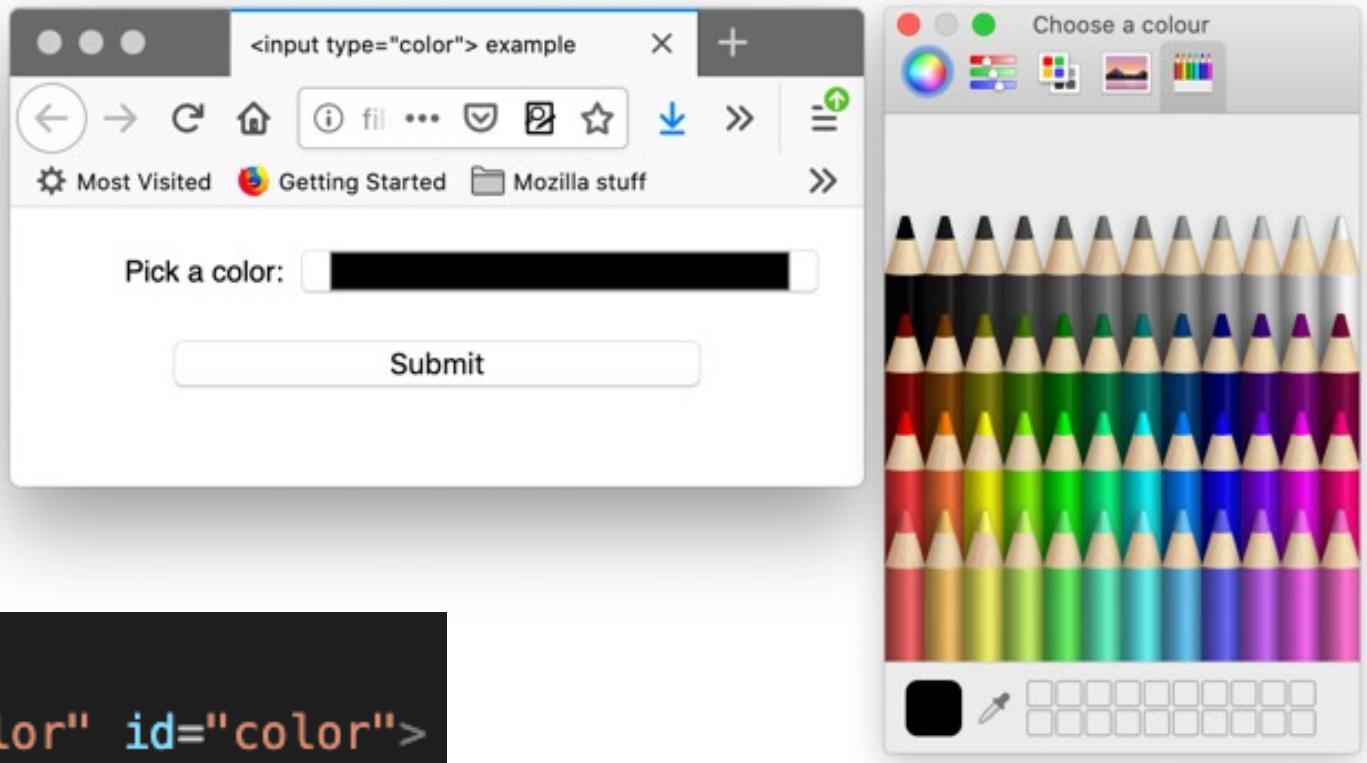
Dalja:

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">

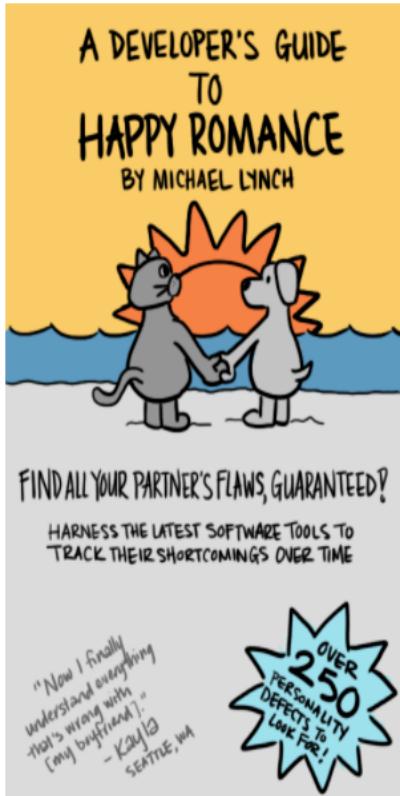
```
<form action="#" enctype="multipart/form-data">
|   <input type="file" name="image" >
</form>
```

Dalja:

No file chosen

<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">

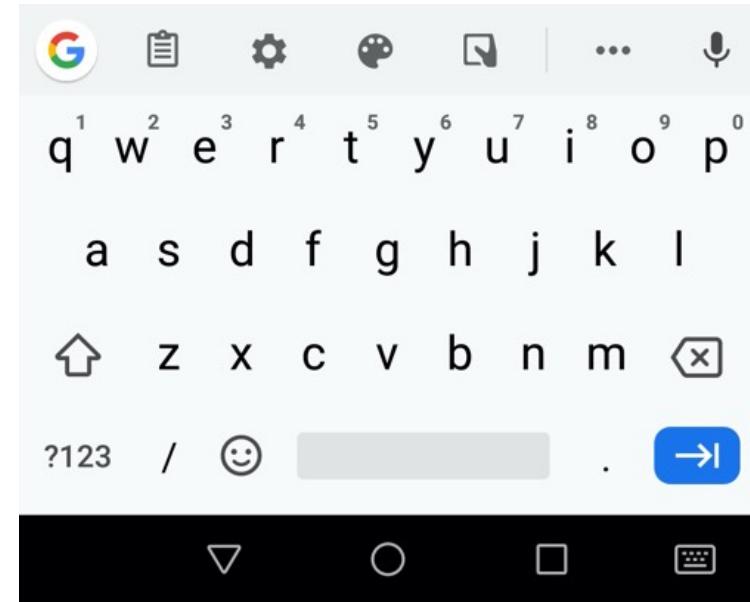
```
<form action="#">
|   <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

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:

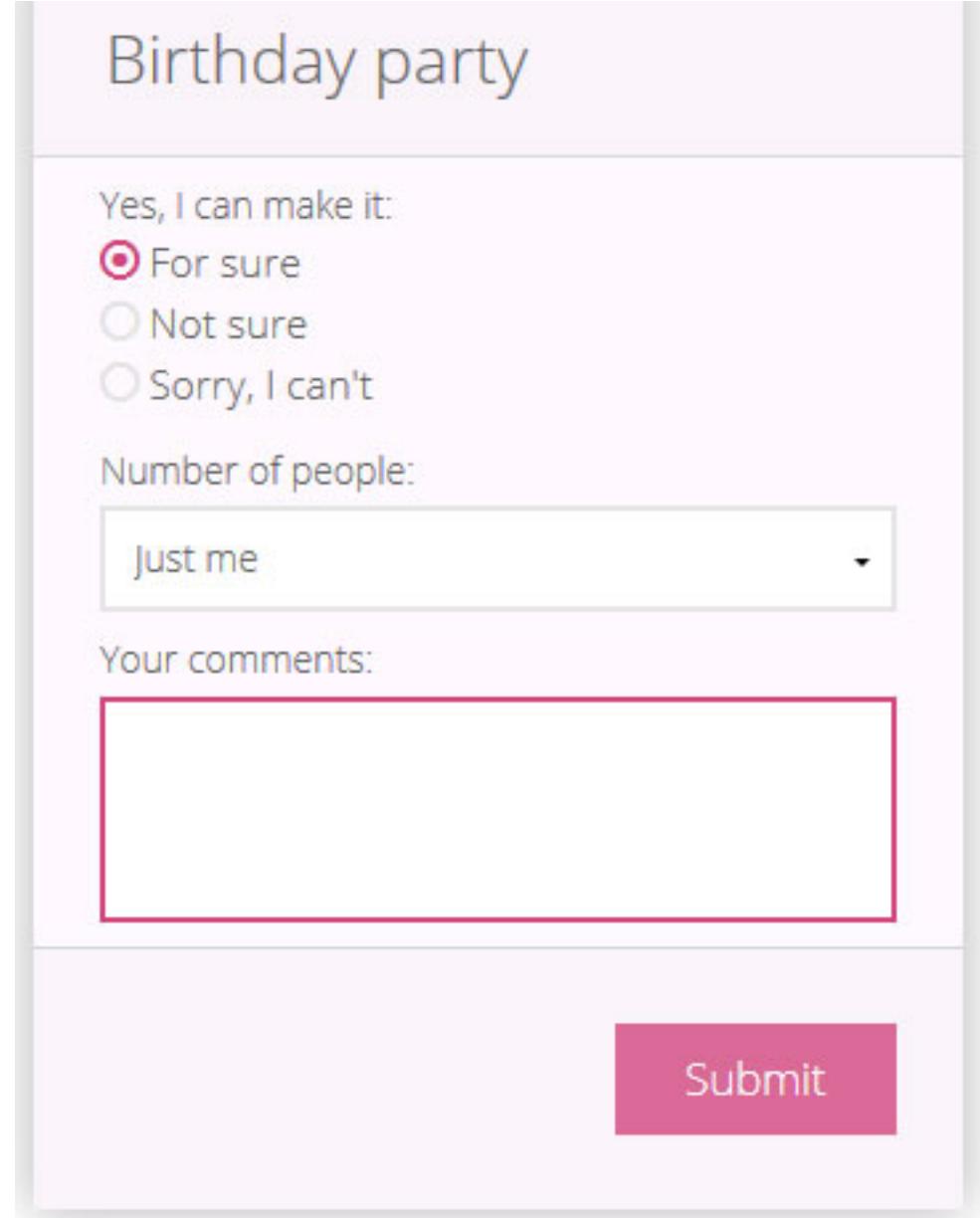
For sure
 Not sure
 Sorry, I can't

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:

[Make the order](#)

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, an equals sign, and an output element showing the result 133. The code above the screenshot defines this behavior using JavaScript's oninput event.

$$33 + 10 = 133$$

<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: ``, ``, ``, `<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>
```

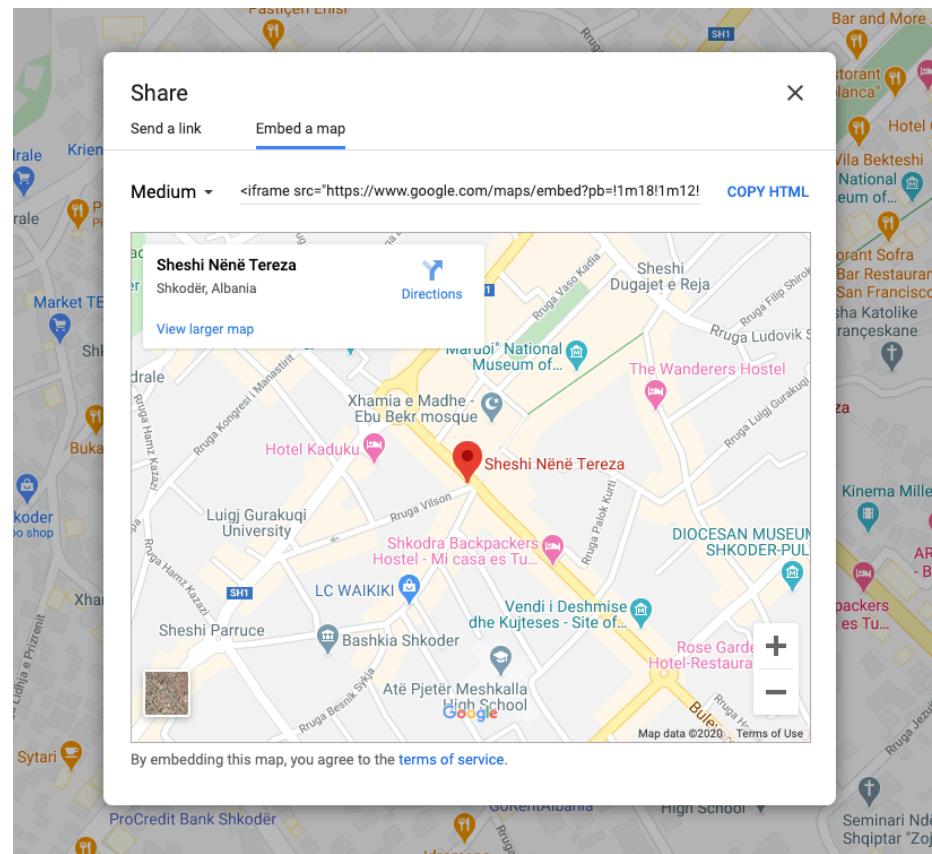
```
<p>
| Perspiciatis provident <span style="color: red">aperiam nam voluptatibus</span> quo<span>s</span> voluptates laboriosam placeat excepturi iusto a quo!
</p>
```

```
<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; <	¢	Cent sign amp;cent; ¢	'	Left single quote amp;lsquo; ‘
>	Greater-than sign amp;gt; >	£	Pound sign amp;pound; £	'	Right single quote amp;rsquo; ’
&	Ampersand amp; &	¥	Yen sign amp;yen; ¥	"	Left double quotes amp;ldquo; “
"	Quotation mark amp;quot; "	€	Euro sign amp;euro; €	"	Right double quotes amp;rdquo; ”

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>
```

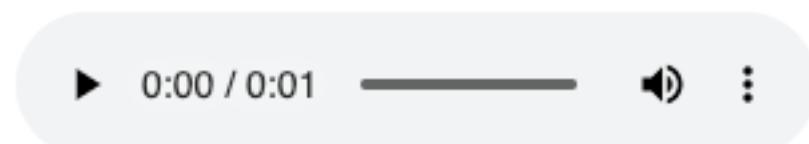
Audio

- 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 m²



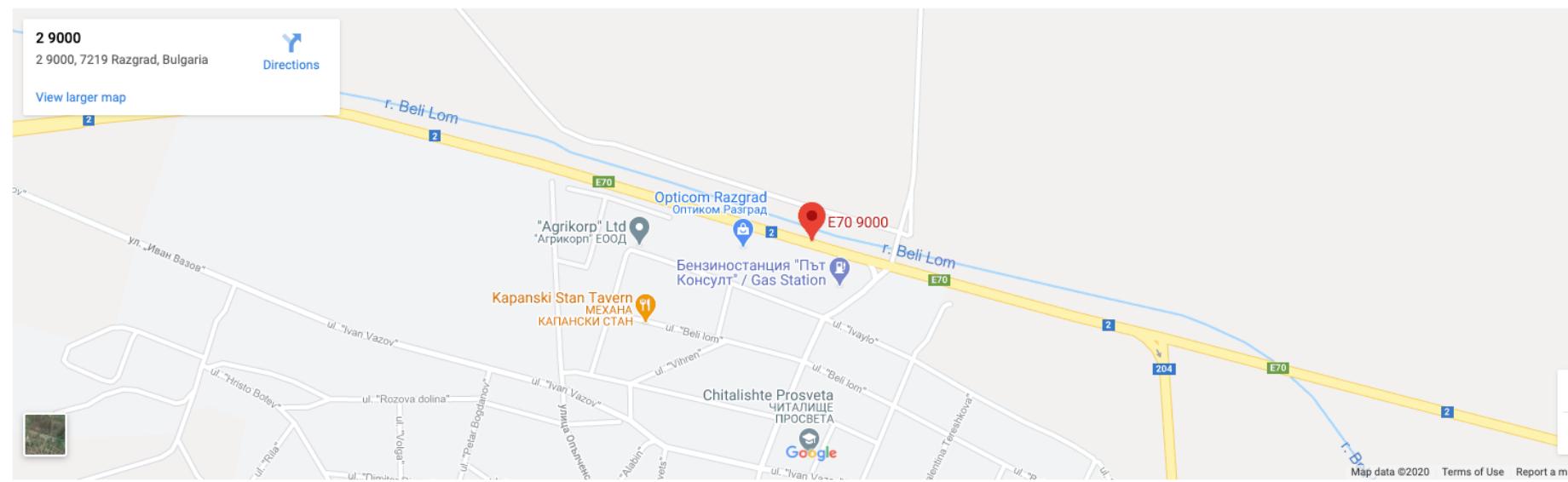
Free WiFi



Non-smoking rooms



Heating

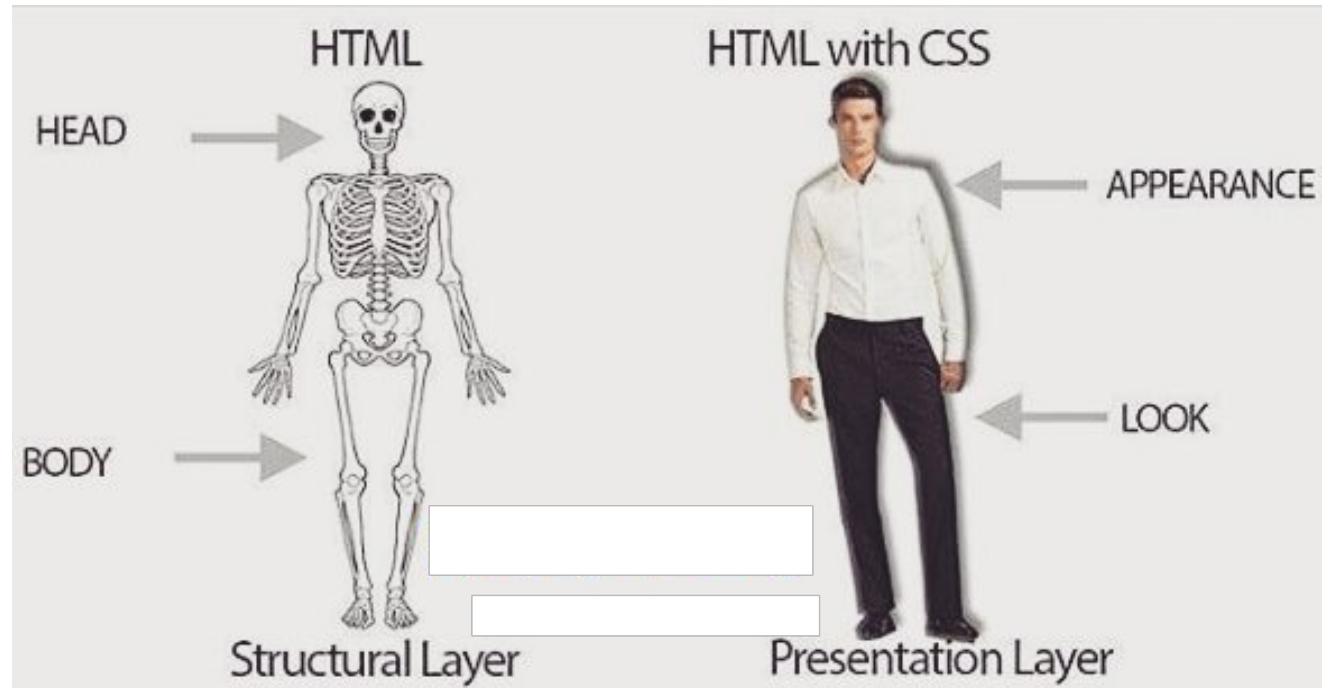


CSS

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

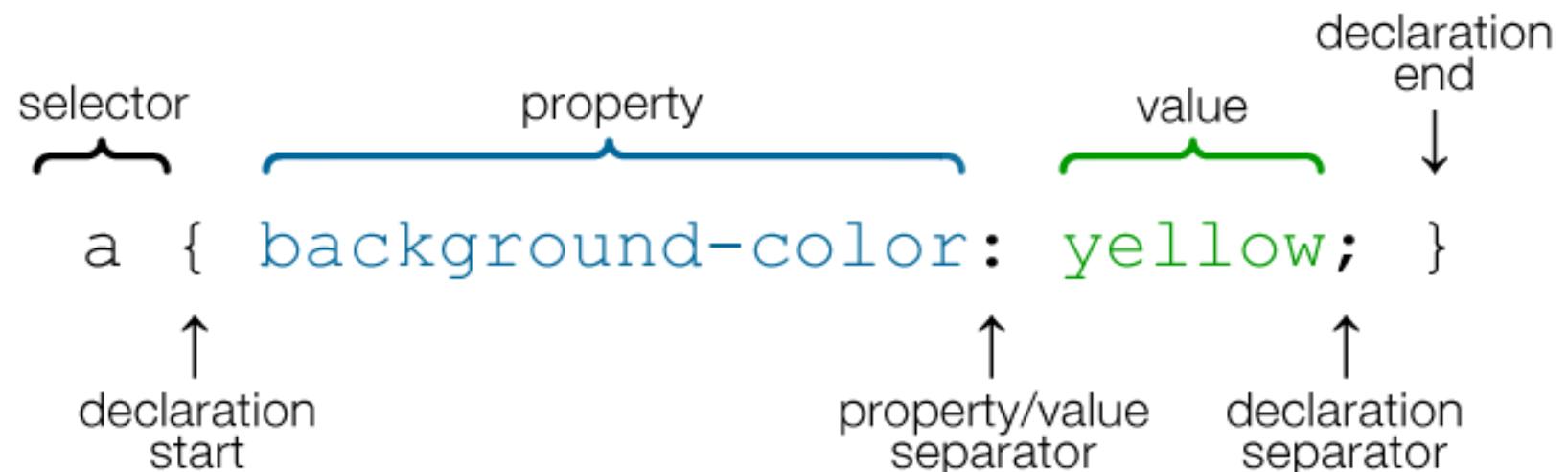
Cascading Style Sheets – CSS

- 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>

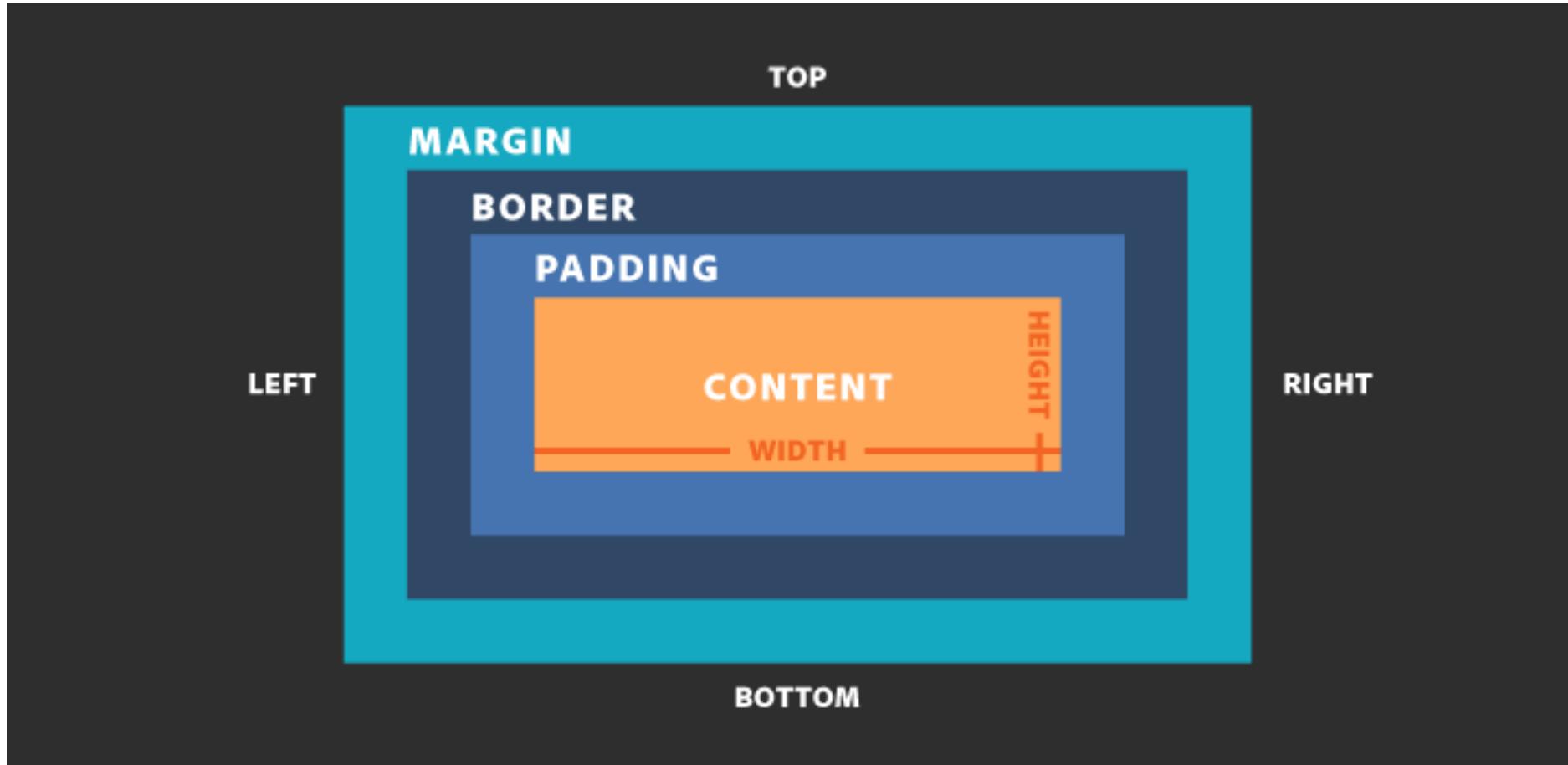
    <h1>Welcome</h1>

</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 m²



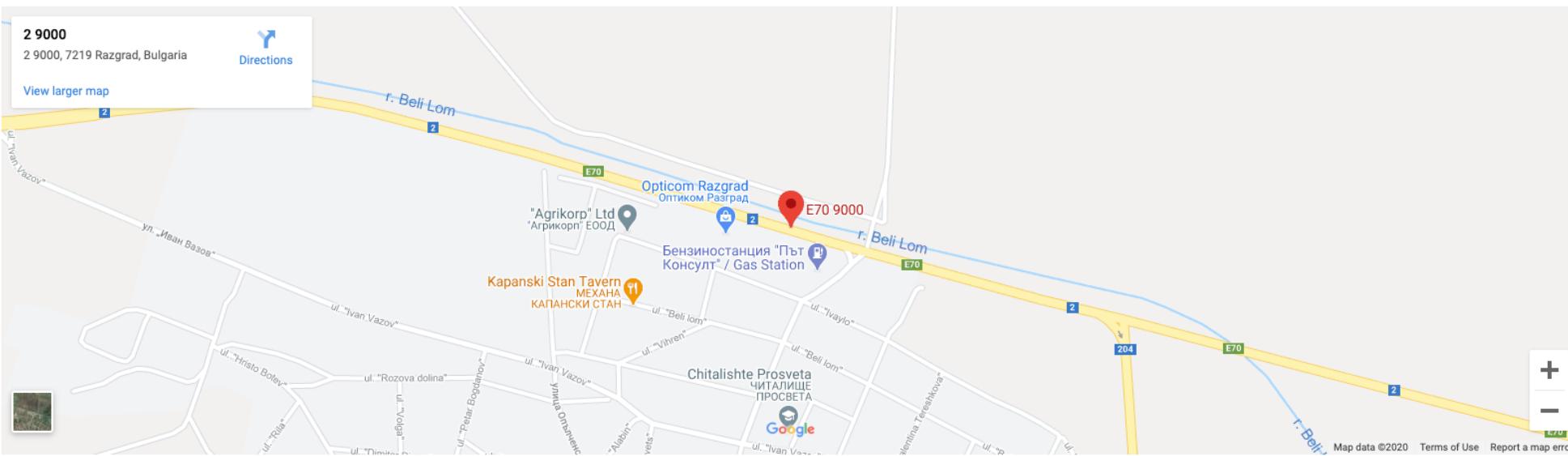
Free WiFi



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 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

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

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

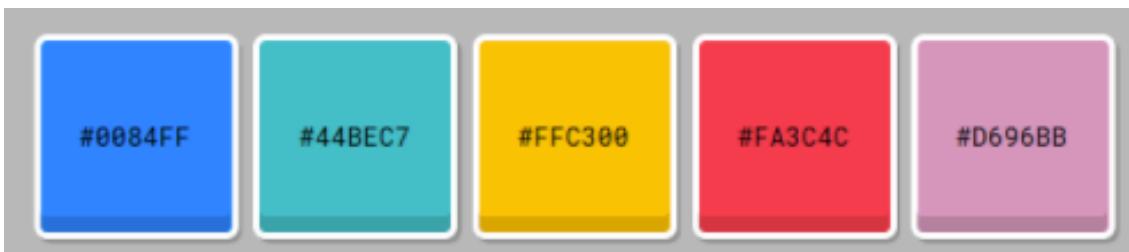
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Cascading Style Sheets</title>
    <style>
        h1 { color: red; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

COLORS

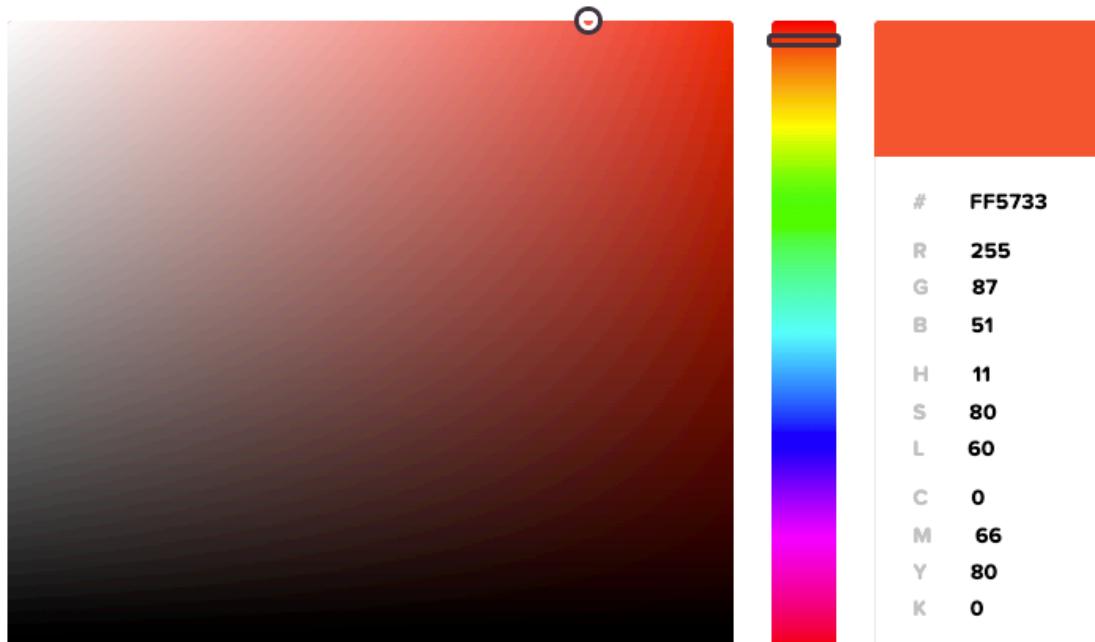
- Ngjyrat në CSS mund të definohen përmes disa mënyrave
 - Me emrat e ngjyrave
 - Hex (Paraqitje heksadecimale)
 - HSL (Hue – Saturation – Lightness)
 - HSLA (Hue – Saturation – Lightness - Alpha)
 - RGB (Red – Green – Blue)
 - RGBA (Red – Green – Blue - Alpha)
- Ne në të shumtën e rasteve do të përdorim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

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HOME WORK #4

Salted Chocolate Cookies

Made with two types of cocoa powder for deep chocolate flavor, these dark chocolate cookies feature soft, brownie-like centers and crisp edges. They're studded with chocolate chips and sprinkled with sea salt for a little something special!

[How to prepare](#)



How to prepare

- **Flour:** All-purpose flour is the base of these cookies. We don't use as much as in non-chocolate cookie recipes because the cocoa powder also provides structure.
- **Cocoa Powder:** For intense dark chocolate flavor, use 2 types of cocoa powders—natural cocoa powder and Hershey's special dark cocoa powder. Have you ever used Hershey's special dark cocoa powder before? It's deep, dark, and bold. This is actually a cocoa powder that's a blend of natural cocoa and dutched cocoa (and here is even more information about [Dutch-process vs. natural cocoa powder](#)). It really heightens the chocolate flavor in these cookies!
- **Baking Soda:** Baking soda helps the cookies rise.
- **Salt & Vanilla Extract:** Both add flavor. Try using [homemade vanilla extract](#).
- **Butter:** Butter adds delicious flavor and texture.
- **Sugar:** We use a combination of granulated sugar and brown sugar for sweetness and softness.
- **Egg:** 1 egg helps bind everything together.
- **Milk:** Milk smooths out the cookie dough.
- **Chocolate Chips & Chunks:** Use a handful of chocolate chips and pure chocolate chopped into chunks—the pure chocolate chunks melt down since they do not contain any stabilizers (unlike chocolate chips) and create pools of chocolate inside and outside of the cookies (!!).
- **Sea Salt:** While optional, I like to sprinkle each cookie dough ball with a little sea salt before baking. The sea salt offsets the sweetness and brings out even more chocolate flavor.

Text Rules

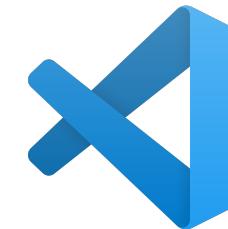
- line-height px | em
- letter-spacing px | em
- word-spacing px | em
- text-align left | right | center | justify
- vertical-align baseline | sub | super | top | text-top | middle | bottom | text-bottom
- text-indent
- text-shadow text-shadow: *h-shadow v-shadow blur-radius color* | none | initial |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

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

Text Rules – Pseudo elements

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

Le të shohim për secilën nga një shembull



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"

Existence

element[attribute]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Existence</title>
  <style>
    p[class] {
      color: red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <p class="dog cat hourse">
    Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.
  </p>

  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

RESULTATI:

Equality

`element[attribute="value"]`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Equality</title>
    <style>
        p[class="cat"] {
            color: red;
        }

        body {
            padding: 200px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <p class="cat">
        Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.
    </p>

    <p>
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!
    </p>

</body>
</html>
```

Space

element[attribute \sim =“value”]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Equality</title>
    <style>
        p[class $\sim$ "mouse"] {
            color: red;
        }

        body {
            padding: 200px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <p class="dog cat mouse">
        Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.
    </p>

    <p>
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!
    </p>

</body>
</html>
```

RESULTATI:

Lore*um, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.*

Lore*um ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!*

Prefix

element[attribute^="value"]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Equality</title>
  <style>
    p[data-target^="a"] {
      color: orange;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <p class="dog cat mouse" data-target="animals">
    Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.
  </p>

  <p data-target="humans">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!
  </p>

</body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!

Substring

element[attribute*="value"]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Equality</title>
  <style>
    p[data-target*="s"] {
      color: orange;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <p class="dog cat mouse" data-target="animals">
    Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.
  </p>

  <p data-target="humans">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

Lore*rm, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.*

Lore *ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!*

Suffix

element[attribute\$=“value”]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Equality</title>
  <style>
    p[data-target$="s"] {
      color: orange;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <p class="dog cat mouse" data-target="animals">
    Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.
  </p>

  <p data-target="humans">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!
  </p>

</body>
</html>
```

RESULTATI:

Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!

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 @keyframes App-logo-spin {
25   from { transform: rotate(0deg); }
26   to { transform: rotate(360deg); }
```

Bootcamp '20

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BOXES

Box width and height

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Width and Height</title>
  <style>
    .content {
      width: 600px;
      height: 300px;
      background-color: #palegoldenrod;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <div class="content">
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
      Quaerat odio quod laboriosam alias, ea ipsa.
      Quasi aperiam nisi incident debitis ea, natus, iusto deserunt accusamus velit perferendis architecto. Incidunt, dolor!
    </p>
    <br />
    <a href="#">Read more</a>
  </div>

</body>
</html>
```

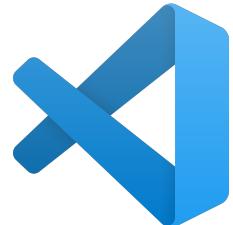
Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quaerat odio quod laboriosam alias, ea ipsa. Quasi aperiam nisi incident debitis ea, natus, iusto deserunt accusamus velit perferendis architecto. Incidunt, dolor!

[Read more](#)

Min and Max Width

- { min-width: vlera px; }
- { max-width: vlera px; }

Le të shohim nga një shembull



Min and Max Height

- { min-height: vlera px; }
- { max-height: vlera px; }

Le të shohim nga një shembull



Overflow

{ overflow : hidden | scroll }

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Overflow</title>
    <style>
        .hidden {
            width: 300px;
            height: 300px;
            background-color: #palegreen;
            overflow: hidden;
        }

        .scroll {
            width: 300px;
            height: 300px;
            background-color: #paleturquoise;
            overflow: scroll;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div class="hidden">...
    </div>

    <br /><br />

    <div class="scroll">...
    </div>

</body>
</html>
```

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Aliquam magnam, obcaecati sapiente saepe officia necessitatibus laborum corrupti quis facilis deserunt nihil amet, explicabo tempora dicta veritatis exercitationem laboriosam, placeat quia? Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Aliquam magnam, obcaecati sapiente saepe officia necessitatibus laborum corrupti quis facilis deserunt nihil amet, explicabo tempora dicta veritatis exercitationem laboriosam, placeat quia? Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Aliquam magnam, obcaecati sapiente saepe officia necessitatibus laborum corrupti quis facilis deserunt nihil amet, explicabo tempora dicta veritatis

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Aliquam magnam, obcaecati sapiente saepe officia necessitatibus laborum corrupti quis facilis deserunt nihil amet, explicabo tempora dicta veritatis exercitationem laboriosam, placeat quia? Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Aliquam magnam, obcaecati sapiente saepe officia necessitatibus laborum corrupti quis facilis deserunt nihil amet, explicabo tempora dicta veritatis exercitationem laboriosam, placeat quia? Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Aliquam magnam, obcaecati sapiente saepe officia necessitatibus laborum corrupti quis facilis deserunt nihil amet, explicabo tempora dicta veritatis

Border

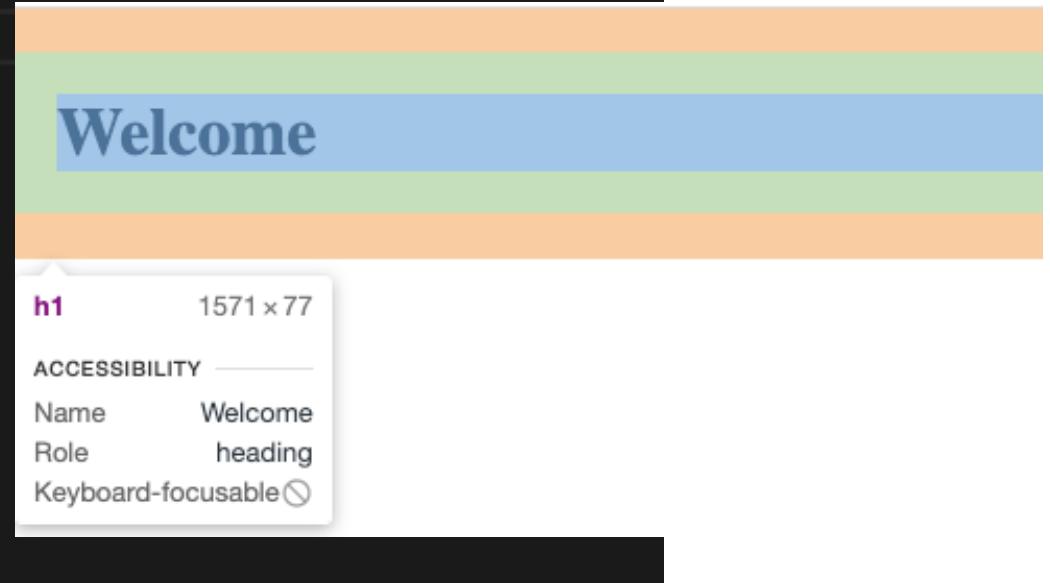
- Border width
vlera në px | em
- Border style
solid | dotted | dashed | double ...
- Border color
Hex or rgb|rgba
- Border image
url('IMG_URL')
- Border – e përbledhur

Le të shohim nga një shembull



Padding

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Padding</title>
  <style>
    h1 {
      padding: 20px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome</h1>
</body>
</html>
```



Margin

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Margin</title>
  <style>
    h1 {
      margin: 20px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome</h1>
</body>
</html>
```



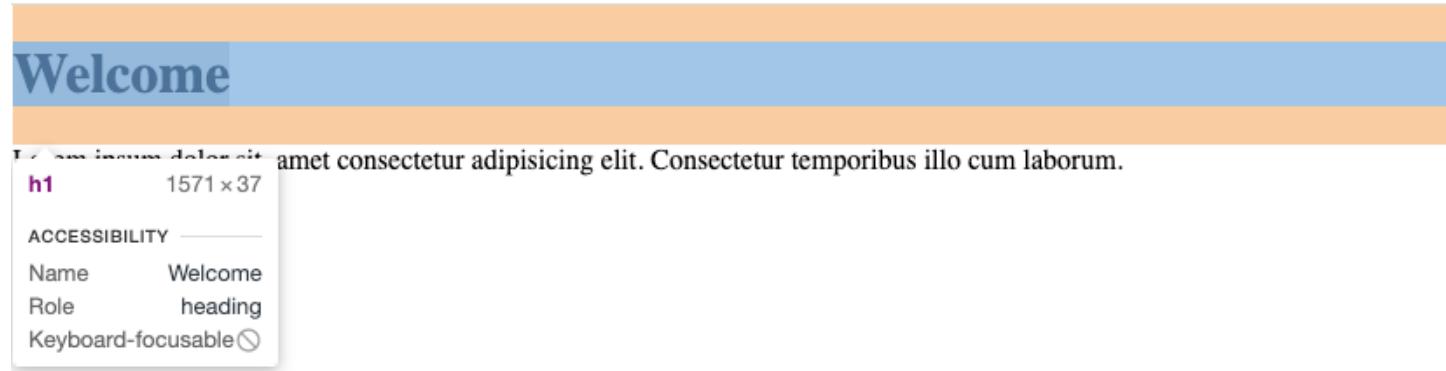
Margin – Centering content

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Margin – Centering the content</title>
    <style>
        h1 {
            width: 300px;
            background-color: pink;
            margin: 20px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Welcome</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

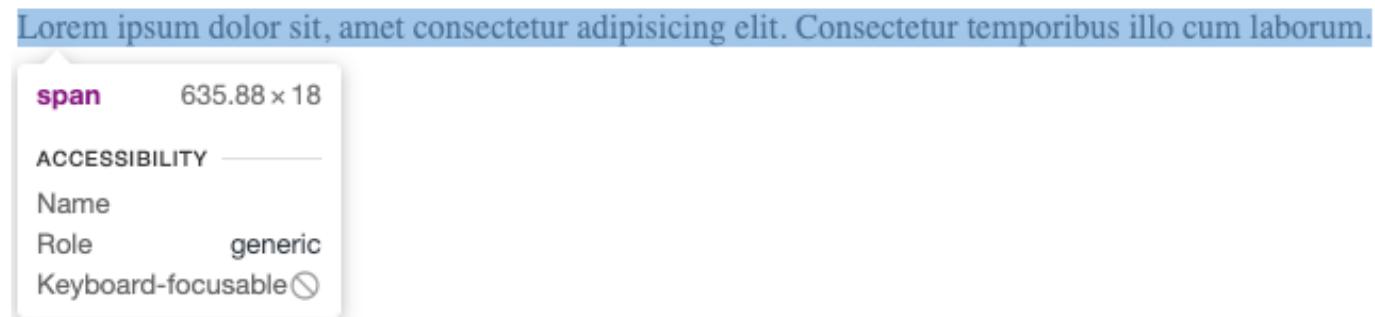


Display

- { display : block; }



- { display : inline; }



- { display : none; }

Elementi nuk shfaqet fare

Visibility

{ visibility: visible|hidden|collapse|initial|inherit; }

Value	Description
visible	Default value. The element is visible
hidden	The element is hidden (but still takes up space)
collapse	Only for table rows (<tr>), row groups (<tbody>), columns (<col>), column groups (<colgroup>). This value removes a row or column, but it does not affect the table layout. The space taken up by the row or column will be available for other content. If collapse is used on other elements, it renders as "hidden"
initial	Sets this property to its default value. Read about initial
inherit	Inherits this property from its parent element. Read about inherit

Box borders

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Box borders</title>
    <style>
        .box {
            width: 300px;
            margin: 20px;
            padding: 20px;
            border-radius: 20px;
            background-color: #pink;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div class="box">
        Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        A voluptatum incidenti officiis provident dicta tempora facilis
        voluptates enim debitis neque, recusandae reprehenderit dolores
        illum commodi minima cupiditate sed suscipit expedita.
    </div>

</body>
</html>
```

Box shadow

`box-shadow: none|h-offset v-offset blur spread color |inset|initial|inherit;`

Value	Description
<code>none</code>	Default value. No shadow is displayed
<code>h-offset</code>	Required. The horizontal offset of the shadow. A positive value puts the shadow on the right side of the box, a negative value puts the shadow on the left side of the box
<code>v-offset</code>	Required. The vertical offset of the shadow. A positive value puts the shadow below the box, a negative value puts the shadow above the box
<code>blur</code>	Optional. The blur radius. The higher the number, the more blurred the shadow will be
<code>spread</code>	Optional. The spread radius. A positive value increases the size of the shadow, a negative value decreases the size of the shadow
<code>color</code>	Optional. The color of the shadow. The default value is the text color. Look at CSS Color Values for a complete list of possible color values. Note: In Safari (on PC) the color parameter is required. If you do not specify the color, the shadow is not displayed at all.
<code>inset</code>	Optional. Changes the shadow from an outer shadow (outset) to an inner shadow
<code>initial</code>	Sets this property to its default value. Read about initial
<code>inherit</code>	Inherits this property from its parent element. Read about inherit

Box shadow

Gjenerues online i hijeve të kutive:

<https://www.cssmatic.com/box-shadow>

Horizontal Length px

Vertical Length px

Blur Radius px

Spread Radius px

Shadow Color #000000

Background Color #ffffff

Box Color #e7a61a

Opacity

Outline Inset



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

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LISTS

list-style-type

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>List style type</title>
    <style>
        ul {
            list-style-type: ;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <ul>
        <li>Lorem ipsum</li>
        <li>Sit amet consectetur</li>
        <li>Adipisicing elit</li>
    </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

арменian

circle

decimal

decimal-leading-zero

disc

georgian

lower-alpha

lower-greek

lower-latin

lower-roman

none

square

РЕЗУЛЬТАТ:

- a. Lorem ipsum
- b. Sit amet consectetur
- c. Adipisicing elit

list-style-image

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>List style type</title>
    <style>
        ul {
            list-style-image: url('images/icon.png');
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <ul>
        <li>Lorem ipsum</li>
        <li>Sit amet consectetur</li>
        <li>Adipisicing elit</li>
    </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

RESULTATI:

- Lorem ipsum
- Sit amet consectetur
- Adipisicing elit

list-style-position

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>List style type</title>
    <style>
        ul {
            list-style-position: inside;
            background-color: #papayawhip;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <ul>
        <li>Lorem ipsum</li>
        <li>Sit amet consectetur</li>
        <li>Adipisicing elit</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Vlerat:

outside | inside

RESULTATI:

- Lorem ipsum
- Sit amet consectetur
- Adipisicing elit

list-style

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>List style type</title>
    <style>
        ul {
            list-style: inside circle;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <ul>
        <li>Lorem ipsum</li>
        <li>Sit amet consectetur</li>
        <li>Adipisicing elit</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Veti e përmbledhur – mund t  b het kombinim i tri vetic t  m siperme n  nj  rresht.

REZULTATI:

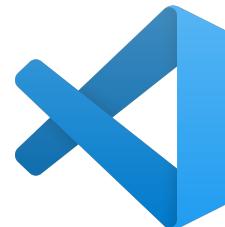
- Lorem ipsum
- Sit amet consectetur
- Adipisicing elit

Other properties

- Mund të përdoren edhe shum veti tjera:

- Padding
- Margin
- Font-size
- Text-decoration
- Color
- Background-color
- Etj.

Le të shohim një shembull



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 @keyframes App-logo-spin {
25   from { transform: rotate(0deg); }
26   to { transform: rotate(360deg); }
```

QUESTIONS

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TABLES

Border on empty cells

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>1</td>
    <td>2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>3</td>
    <td></td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

```
<style>
  td {
    padding: 15px;
    border: 1px solid purple;
  }

  table {
    empty-cells: show;
  }
</style>
```

1	2
3	

{ empty-cells : show }

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>1</td>
    <td>2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>3</td>
    <td></td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

```
<style>
  td {
    padding: 15px;
    border: 1px solid purple;
  }

  table {
    empty-cells: hide;
  }
</style>
```

1	2
3	

{ empty-cells : hide }

Gaps between cells

{ border-spacing : value px; }

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>1</td>
    <td>2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>3</td>
    <td>4</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

```
td {
  padding: 15px;
  background-color: #sandybrown;
  border: 2px solid #black;
}

table {
  border: 1px solid #red;
  border-spacing: 50px;
}
```

REZULTATI:

1	2
3	4

{ border-collapse : collapse | separate; }

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>1</td>
    <td>2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>3</td>
    <td>4</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

```
td {
  padding: 15px;
  background-color: #sandybrown;
  border: 2px solid #black;
}

table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
```

REZULTATI:

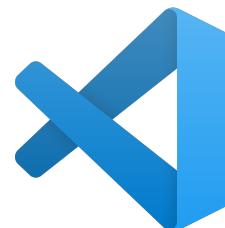
1	2
3	4

Other properties

- Mund të përdoren edhe shum veti tjera:

- Padding
- Margin
- Font-size
- Text-decoration
- Color
- Background-color
- Etj.

Le të shohim një shembull



QUESTIONS



Bootcamp '20

SESIONI I TETË

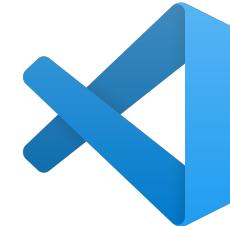


IMAGES

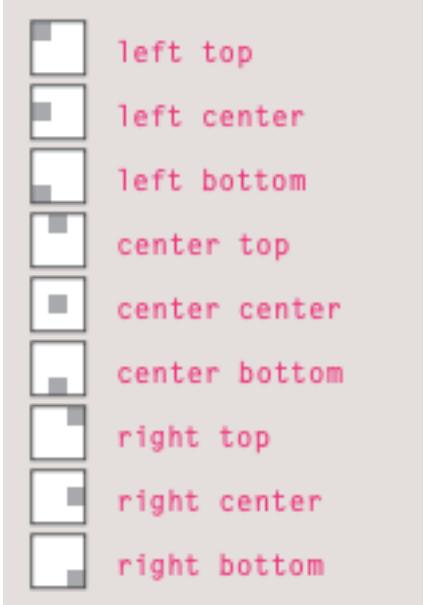
Styling images

- { width : value px; }
- { weight : value px; }
- { display : inline | block; }
- { padding : value px; }
- { margin : value px; }
- Centering images
 - Duke përdorur kombinimin e marginave anësore

Le të shohim nga një shembull



Background images

- { background-image : url('bg.png'); }
- { background-repeat : repeat | repeat-x | repeat-y | no-repeat }
- { background-attachment: fixed | scroll }
- { background-position : _____ } → 
- { background-size : }
- { background : value1, value2, ..., valueN; } – E përmbledhur
- Me background-image mund të krijohen edhe sfonde gradient

Le të shohim nga një shembull



Image rollovers & Sprites

HTML:

```
<a class="button" id="add-to-basket">Add to basket</a>
<a class="button" id="framing-options">Framing options</a>
```

Imazhi që përdoret për sfondet:



```
<style type="text/css">
  a.button {
    height: 36px;
    background-image: url("images/button-sprite.jpg");
    text-indent: -9999px;
    display: inline-block;
  }

  a#add-to-basket {
    width: 174px;
    background-position: 0px 0px;
  }

  a#framing-options {
    width: 210px;
    background-position: -175px 0px;
  }

  a#add-to-basket:hover {
    background-position: 0px -40px;
  }

  a#framing-options:hover {
    background-position: -175px -40px;
  }

  a#add-to-basket:active {
    background-position: 0px -80px;
  }

  a#framing-options:active {
    background-position: -175px -80px;
  }
</style>
```

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

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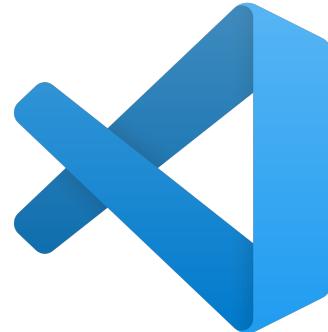
?



FORMS

Styling controls

Stilizimi i kontrolave mund të bëhet me të gjitha vetitë që kemi mësuar deri më tani – në vijim do të shohim disa shembuj



Fieldset & Legend

```
<form autocomplete="off">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Newsletter</legend>
    <label for="name">Name: </label><input type="text" id="name" />
    <label for="email">Email: </label><input type="text" id="email" />
    <input type="submit" value="Subscribe" id="submit" />
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

RESULTATI:

The screenshot shows a simple HTML form with a light gray background. At the top left is a rounded rectangle containing the word "NEWSLETTER". Below it are two input fields: one for "Name:" and one for "Email:", both with a light gray placeholder. At the bottom right is a dark rectangular button with the word "Subscribe" in white.

```
style type="text/css">
  input {
    border-bottom: 1px dotted #dcdcdc;
    border-top: none;
    border-right: none;
    border-left: none;
    padding: 5px;
    width: 280px;
    margin-bottom: 20px;
  }

  input:focus {
    border: 1px dotted #dcdcdc;
    outline: none;
  }

  input#submit {
    color: #ffffff;
    background-color: #665544;
    border: none;
    border-radius: 5px;
    width: 80px;
  }

  input#submit:hover {
    color: #665544;
    background-color: #eefefef;
  }

  fieldset {
    width: 350px;
    border: 1px solid #dcdcdc;
    border-radius: 10px;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: right;
  }

  legend {
    background-color: #eefefef;
    border: 1px solid #dcdcdc;
    border-radius: 10px;
    padding: 10px 20px;
    text-align: left;
    text-transform: uppercase;
  }

```

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;
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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

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AYOUT

Positioning elements

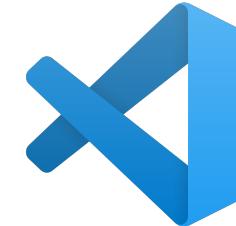
{ position : static; } E paradefinuar

{ position : relative; }

{ position : absolute; }

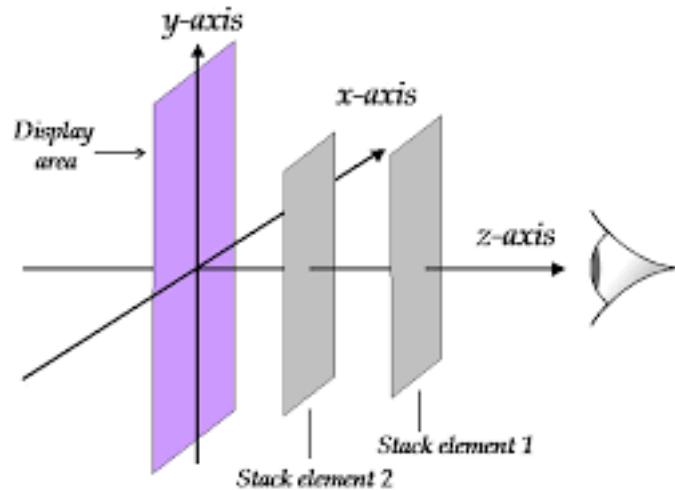
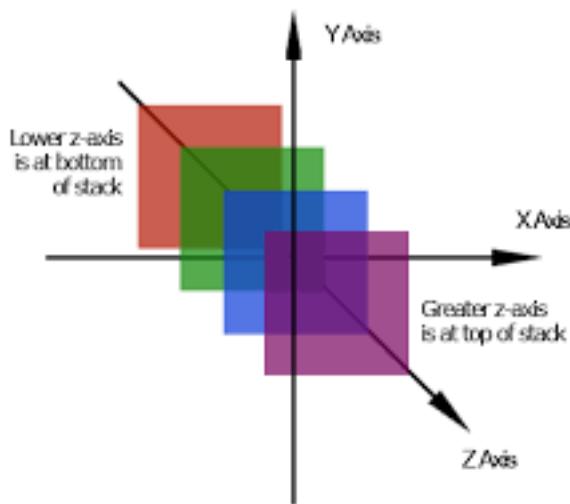
{ position : fixed; }

Le të shohim nga një shembull

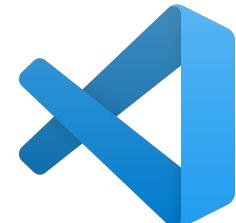


z-index

{ z-index : value; } Elementi që ka veticë z-index më të madhe shfaqet i pari (mbi të gjitha elementet tjera)

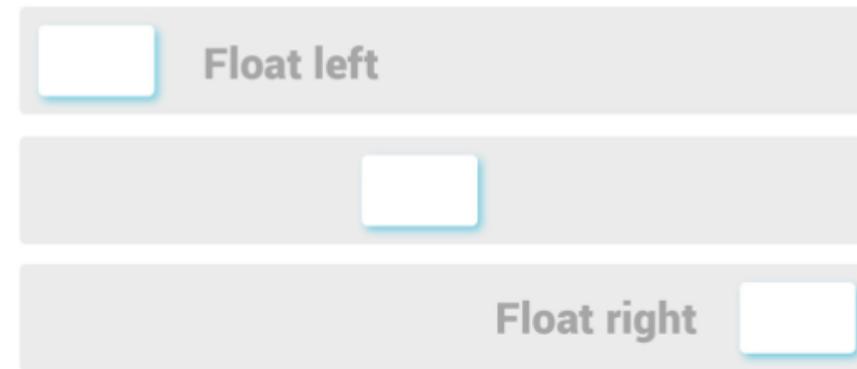
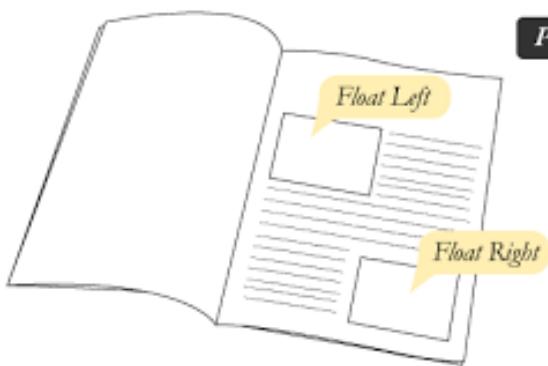


Le të shohim një shembull



Floating elements (float)

- { float : left | right | none; }



Floating elements (float)

```
<h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
<p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.
<p>The device known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feet on the ground in a gliding movement.
<p>It was not seen as suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway.
<p>In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure made it extremely uncomfortable.
<p>In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel.
<p>Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.
```

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.

The device known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feet on the ground in a gliding movement.

It was not seen as suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway.

In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure made it extremely uncomfortable.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel.

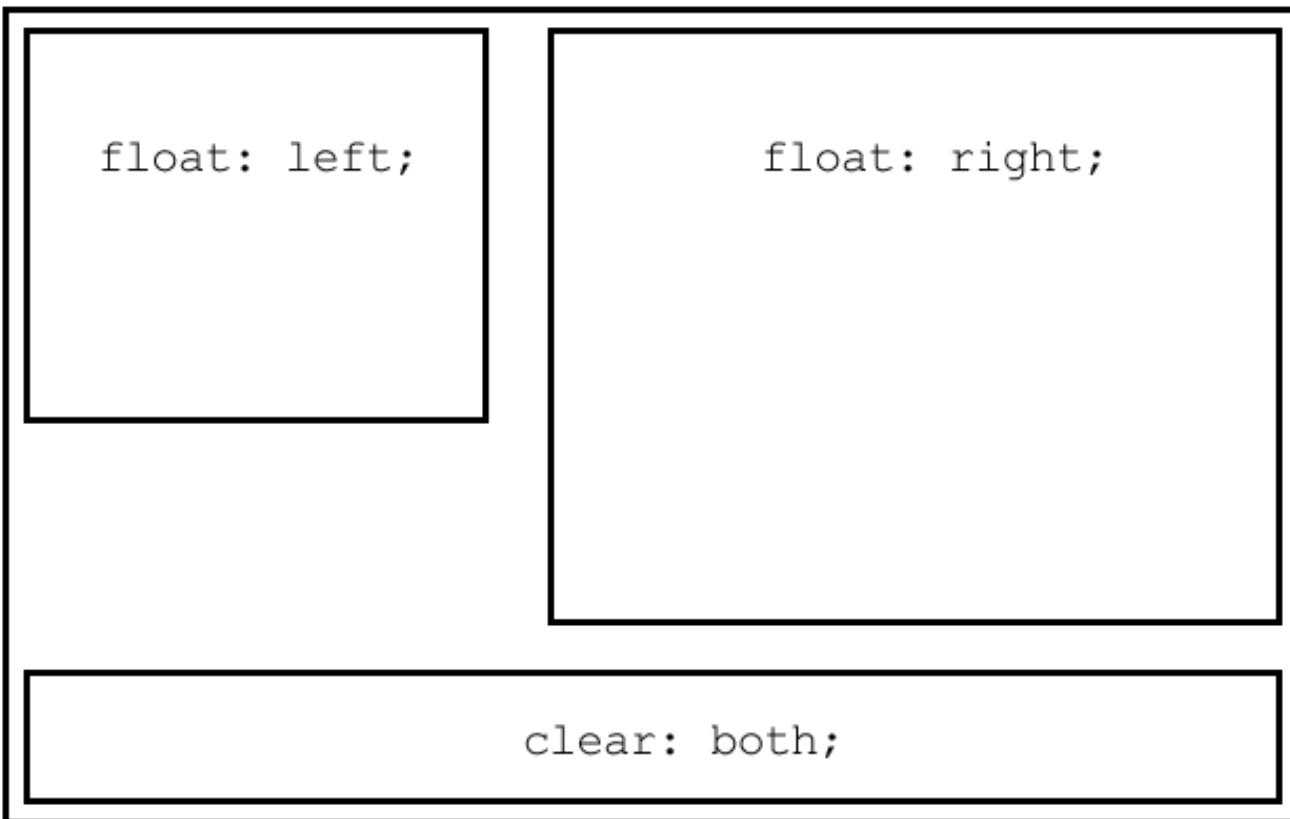
Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

```
<style type="text/css">
  body {
    width: 750px;
    font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
    color: #665544;
  }

  p {
    width: 230px;
    float: left;
    margin: 5px;
    padding: 5px;
    background-color: #efefef;
  }
</style>
```

clear

```
{ clear : left | right | both | none; }
```



clear

```
<h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
<p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.</p>
<p>The device known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feet on the ground.</p>
<p>It was not seen as suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway. </p>
<p class="clear">In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure was still uncomfortable.</p>
<p>In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel.</p>
<p>Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.</p>
```

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.

The device known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feet on the ground in a gliding movement.

In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure made it extremely uncomfortable.

It was not seen as suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway.

Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

```
<style type="text/css">
  body {
    width: 750px;
    font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
    color: #665544;
  }

  p {
    width: 230px;
    float: left;
    margin: 5px;
    padding: 5px;
    background-color: #eefefef;
  }

  .clear {
    clear: left;
  }
</style>
```

Parents of floated elements – problem

PROBLEMI:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sequi, odio deserunt labore sunt eum, totam, esse doloremque aliquid ducimus explicabo assumenda tempore soluta! Laborum tenetur non voluptas distinctio culpa facilis!

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sequi, odio deserunt labore sunt eum, totam, esse doloremque aliquid ducimus explicabo assumenda tempore soluta! Laborum tenetur non voluptas distinctio culpa facilis!

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sequi, odio deserunt labore sunt eum, totam, esse doloremque aliquid ducimus explicabo assumenda tempore soluta! Laborum tenetur non voluptas distinctio culpa facilis!

ZGJIDHJA:

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Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sequi, odio deserunt labore sunt eum, totam, esse doloremque aliquid ducimus explicabo assumenda tempore soluta! Laborum tenetur non voluptas distinctio culpa facilis!

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sequi, odio deserunt labore sunt eum, totam, esse doloremque aliquid ducimus explicabo assumenda tempore soluta! Laborum tenetur non voluptas distinctio culpa facilis!

```
<style>
  div.content {
    border: 1px solid #333;
    width: 100%;
    overflow: auto;
  }

  p {
    width: 200px;
    float: left;
    padding: 20px;
    margin: 10px;
    background-color: #e3e3e3;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>

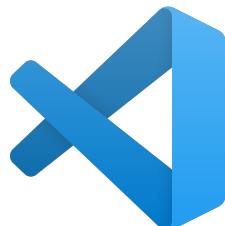
  <div class="content">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur ad
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur ad
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur ad
  </div>

</body>
</html>
```

Fixed width layouts

- Janë ato struktura të cilat gjatësitë i kanë të përcaktuara në px, em, etj.
- Nuk janë të adaptueshme
- Preoblematike – sidomos kur ueb sajt i jonë hapet në pajisje me madhësi të ndryshme nga ajo në të cilën është krijuar ueb sajt

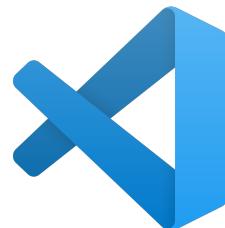
Le të shohim një shembull



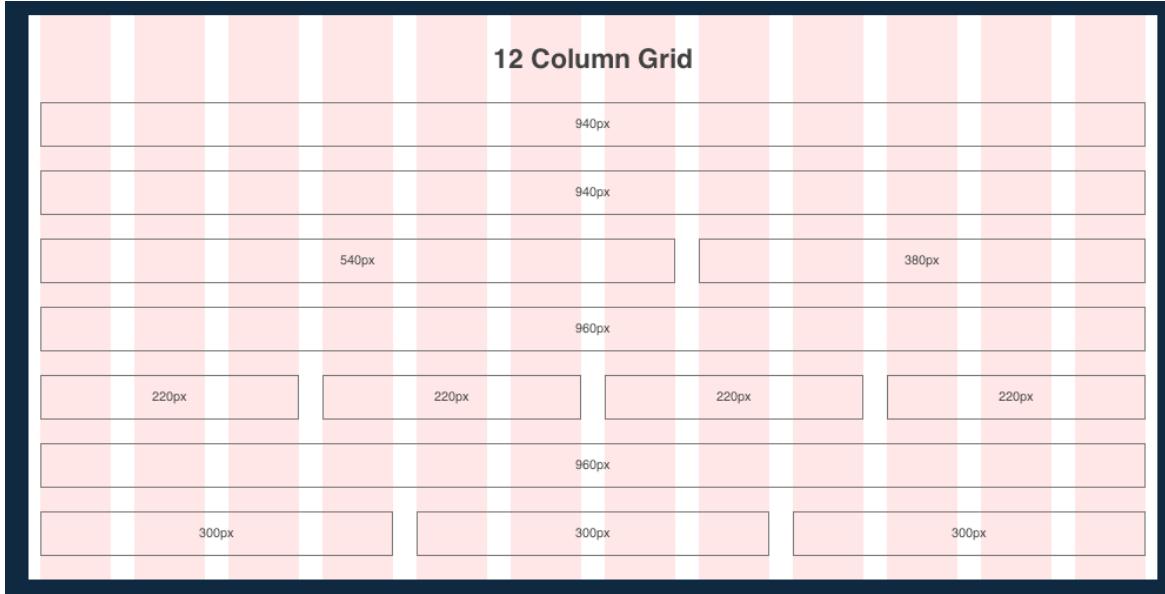
Liquid layouts

- Janë ato struktura të cilat gjatësitë i kanë të përcaktuara në %
- Janë të adaptueshme
- Në 99% të rasteve nuk shkaktojnë probleme

Le të shohim një shembull



Layout grids



<https://960.gs/>

Le të shohim një shembull



```
<div class="container_12">
  <div class="grid_4">
    I am 1/3 wide.
  </div>
  <div class="grid_4">
    I am 1/3 wide.
  </div>
  <div class="grid_4">
    Me too!
  </div>
  <div class="clear"></div>
  <div class="grid_6">
    I am 1/2 wide.
  </div>
  <div class="grid_6">
    I am 1/2 wide.
  </div>
</div>
```

Flexbox

Para ekzistimit të Flexbox, janë përdorur disa module tjera për strukturimin e paraqitjes:

- Block, për pjesë të ndryshme në ueb faqe
- Inline, për tekstin
- Table, për tabela (dy-dimenzionale)
- Positioned, për definim eksplisit të pozicionit të ndonjë elementi

Moduli Kutia Fleksibile (Flexible Box) e bën më të lehtë strukturimin e përbajtjes me dimenzione fleksibile – pa pasur nevojë për përdorim të rrafshimit (float).

Flexbox

Struktura fleksibile patjetër duhet të ketë element prind i cili vettinë position e ka të definuar si flex.

```
<div class="container">  
    <div class="element"></div>  
</div>
```

```
.container { position: flex; }
```

Flexbox

Flexbox ka edhe veti tjera të cilat më së miri mund të kuptohen përmes veglës në vijim

<https://flexbox.help/>

Një burim shumë me vlerë për temën në fjalë - <https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/a-guide-to-flexbox/>

Multiple style sheets

- @import

```
<style type="text/css">
  @import url("layout/nav.css");
  @import url("layout/content.css");
  @import url("layout/footer.css");
</style>
```

- link

```
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="layout/nav.css">
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="layout/content.css">
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="layout/footer.css">
```

Media Queries

Për të krijuar ueb sajte të adaptueshme për madhësi të ndryshme pajisjesh duhet të përdorim Media Queries (@media)

Për të qenë në mundësi të përdorim media queries duhet të vendosim edhe `<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">` në `<head>` të dokumentit.



Desktop



Tablet



Phone

Typical Media Queries

```
/* Extra small devices (phones, 600px and down) */
@media only screen and (max-width: 600px) {...}

/* Small devices (portrait tablets and large phones, 600px and up) */
@media only screen and (min-width: 600px) {...}

/* Medium devices (landscape tablets, 768px and up) */
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {...}

/* Large devices (laptops/desktops, 992px and up) */
@media only screen and (min-width: 992px) {...}

/* Extra large devices (large laptops and desktops, 1200px and up) */
@media only screen and (min-width: 1200px) {...}
```

Media Queries - Orientation

Landscape dhe Portrait

```
/* If the screen size is 600px wide or less, hide the element */
@media only screen and (max-width: 600px) {
    div.example {
        display: none;
    }
}
```

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 @keyframes App-logo-spin {
25   from { transform: rotate(0deg); }
26   to { transform: rotate(360deg); }
```

QUESTIONS

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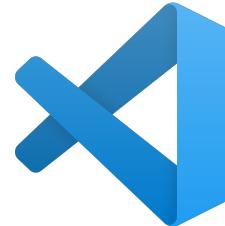
HTML5

LAYOUT ELEMENTS

New tags in HTML5

- <header>
- <nav>
- <article>
- <aside>
- <section>
- <hgroup>
- <figure> <figcaption>

Le të shohim nga një shembull



EXAMPLES

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```

QUESTIONS

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PROCESS

&

DESIGN

Who is the site for?

- Në rradhë të parë duhet të definohet audiencia
 - Individë?
 - Kompani?



Why people visit your website?

Në këtë faze duhet të qartësojmë:



MOTIVIMET BAZË – që kanë sjellë përdoruesin në sajtin tonë

QËLLIMET SPECIFIKE – Çfarë synojnë të arrijnë përdoruesit përmes përdorimit të ueb sajtit?



What information your visitors need?

Pasi që të kemi mësuar motivimin dhe qëllimet e ardhjes së vizituesve në ueb sajtit tonë duhet të gjemë mënyra se si të mësojmë më në detaje se çfarë infomacionesh do të u kishin mundësuar vizituesve që më lehtë të i arrijnë qëllimet e ardhjes në këtë ueb sajt.



How often people will visit your site?

Këtë mund ta mësojmë përmes përdorimit të shërbimeve të palëve të treta apo edhe përmes kirjimit të një sistemi ndjekës të vizitueshmërisë së ueb sajtit tone (shpesh këtë e ofrojnë edhe host provider-at).

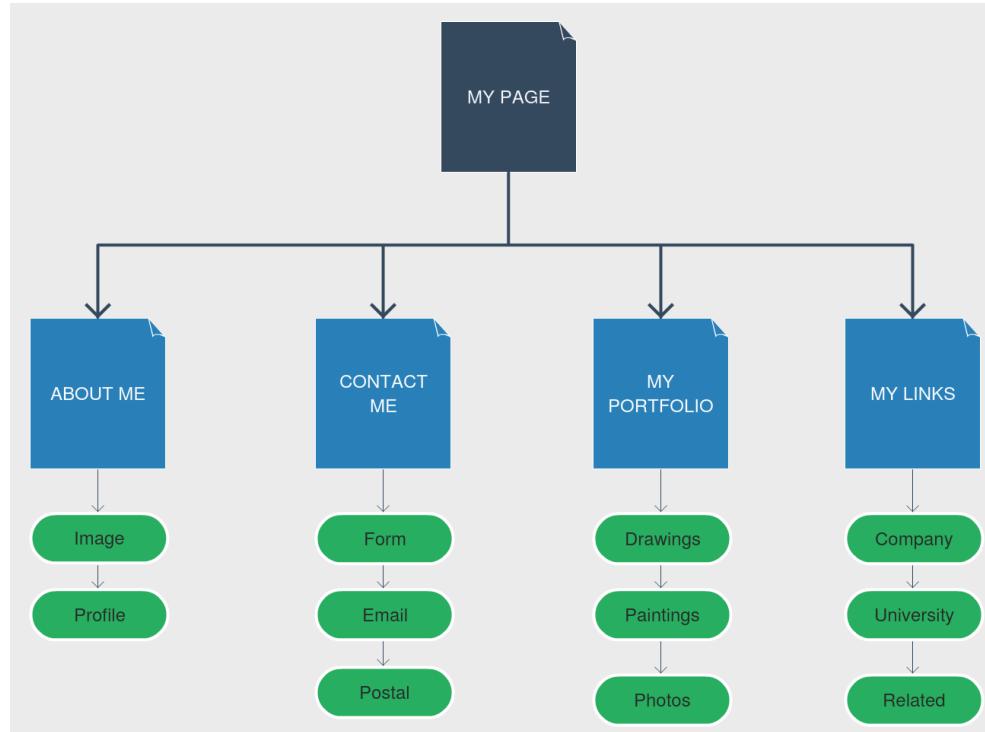


Google
Analytics



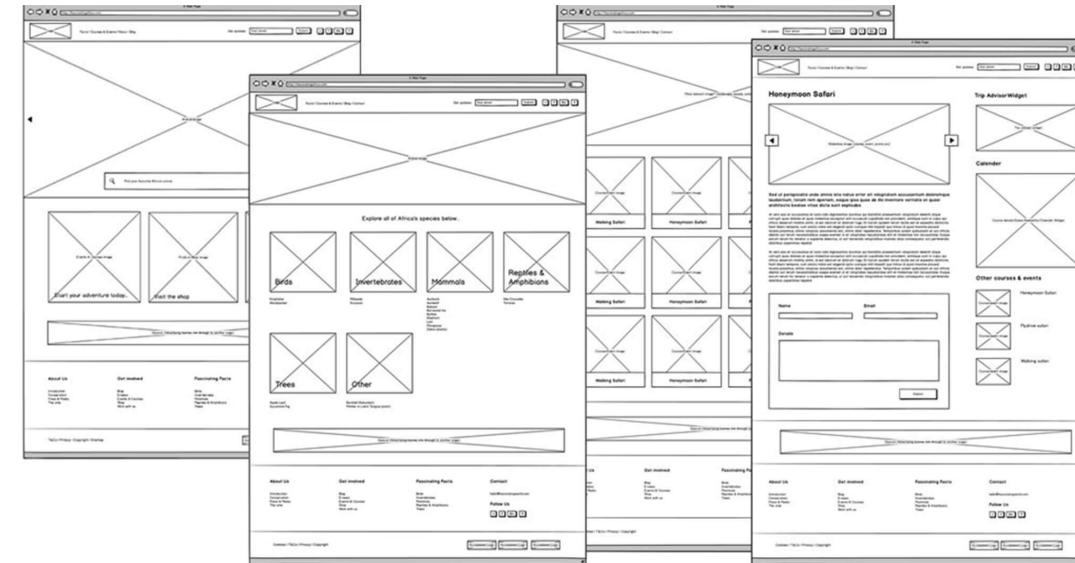
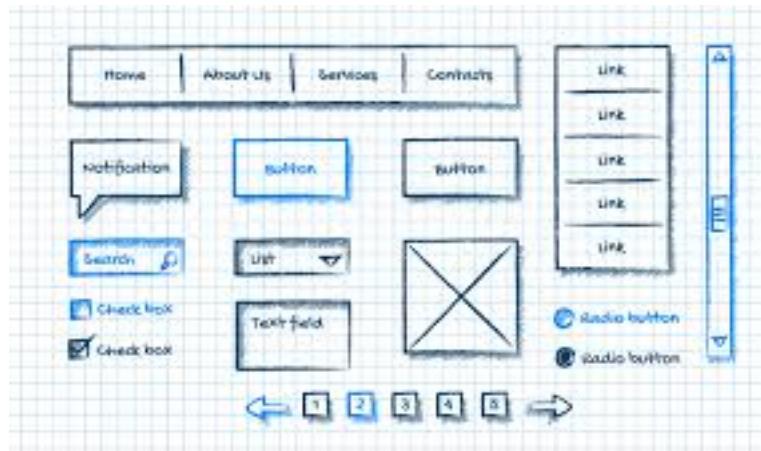
Site maps

- Harta e faqes - krijohet në mënyrë që të kemi të njohur që më parë se çfarë jemi duke krijuar – dhe e njejtë mandej faqe përfundimtare skicohet.



Wireframes

- Skicohet çdo faqe para implementimit të saj në HTML dhe CSS
- Skicimi mund të bëhet në fletë me laps apo përmes përdorimit të ndonjë aplikacioni – Sketch, Cacoo, Omnigraffle, Axure, Terrastruct



Other steps

- Implementation
- Deployment
- Testing
 - Responsiveness
 - Browser compatibility
- Asking for feedback



FINAL PRODUCT

QUESTIONS

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