HTML AND CSS

SHARMAL SOLIGIAN S

HTML

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page.

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

Start tag	Element content	End tag
<h1>	My First Heading	</h1>
	My first paragraph.	
 	none	*none*

HTML Page Structure

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Page title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide additional information about elements
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

href Attribute

The src Attribute

1. Absolute URL
2. Relative URL

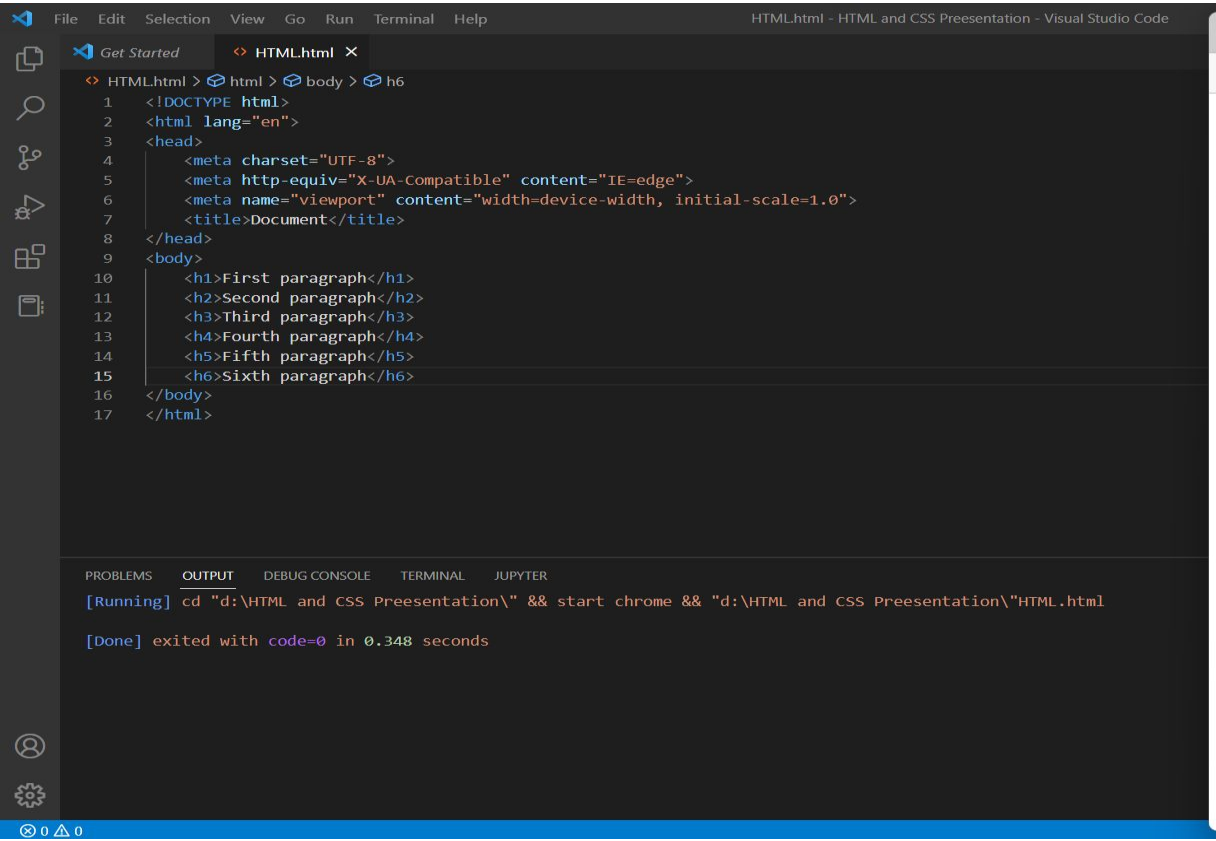
The width and height Attributes

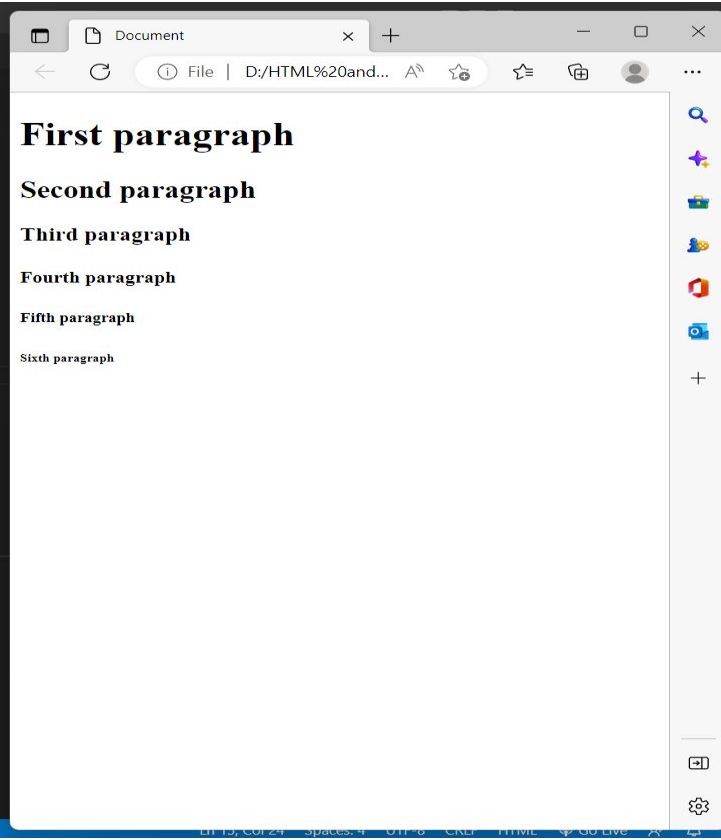
The alt Attribute

The style Attribute

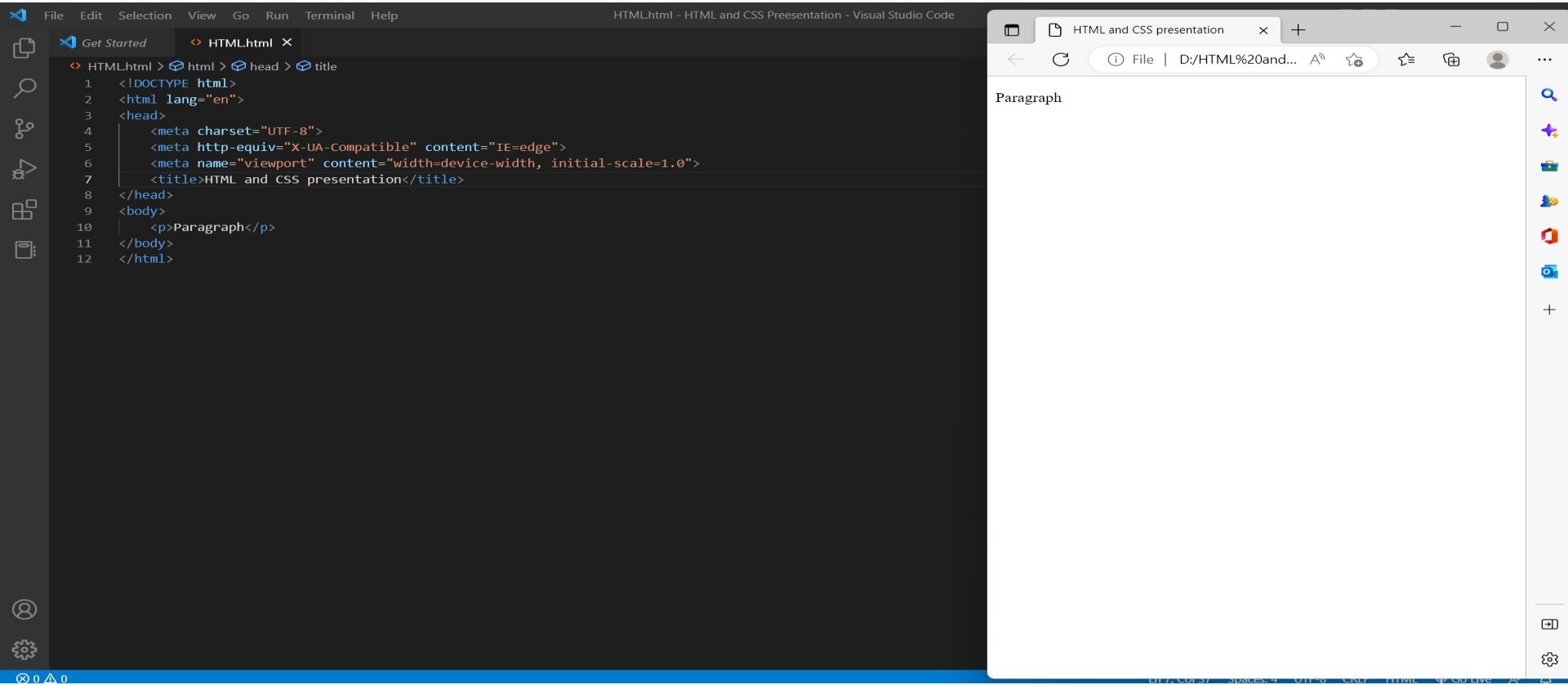
The lang Attribute

HTML Headings

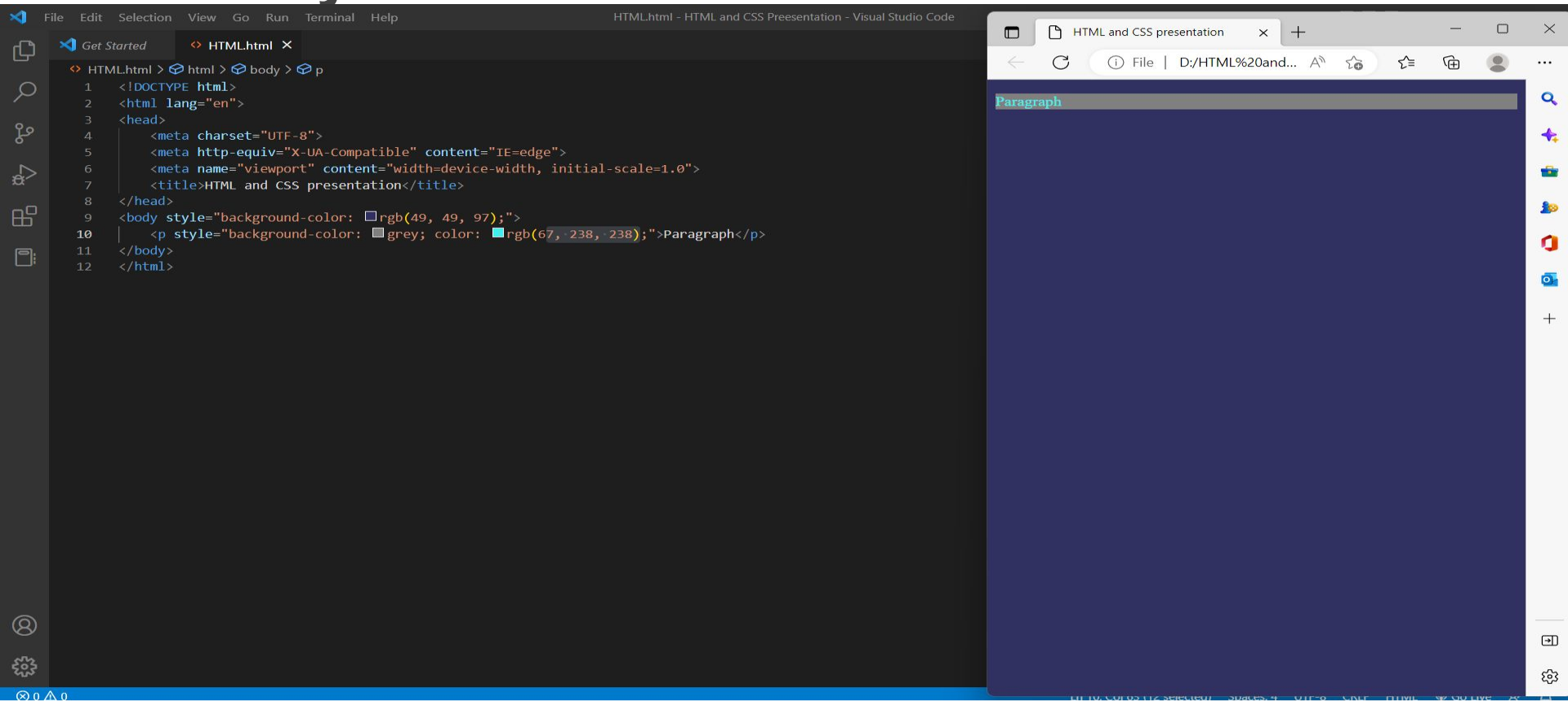




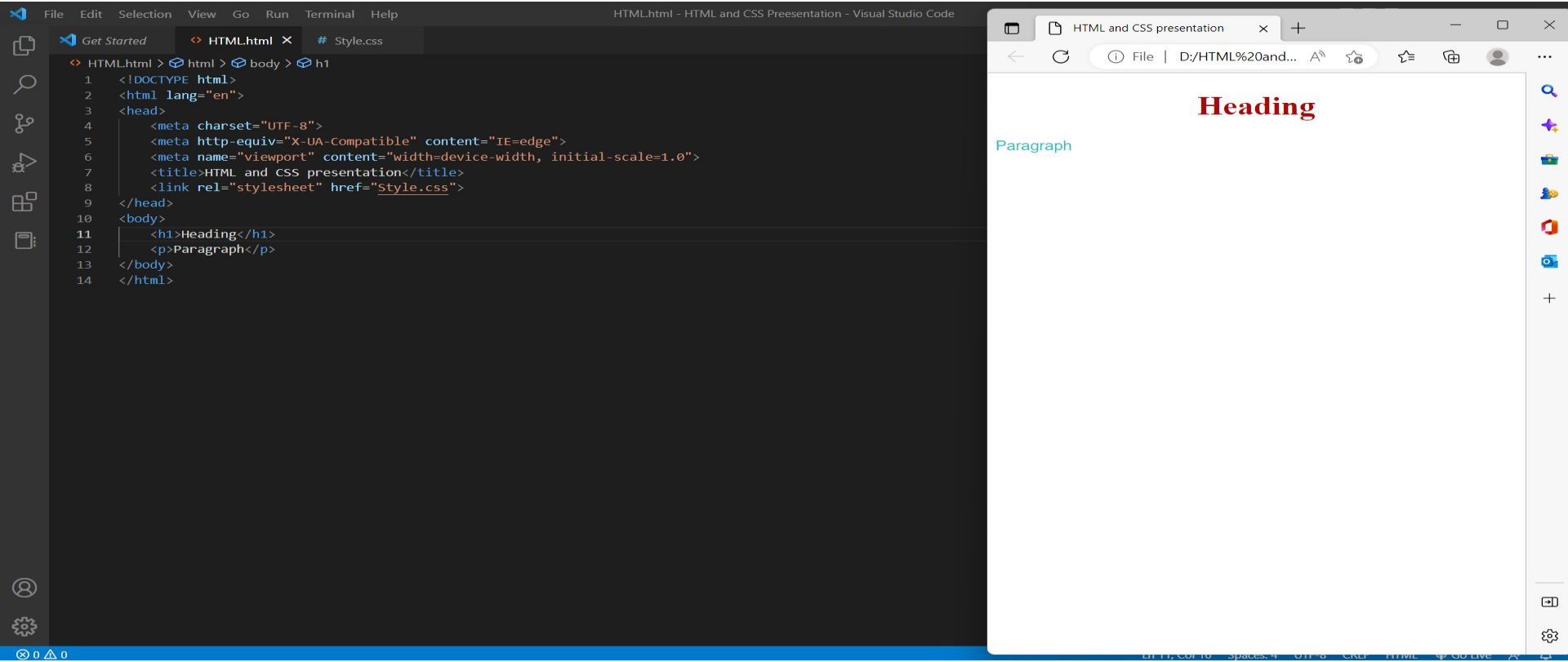
HTML Paragraphs



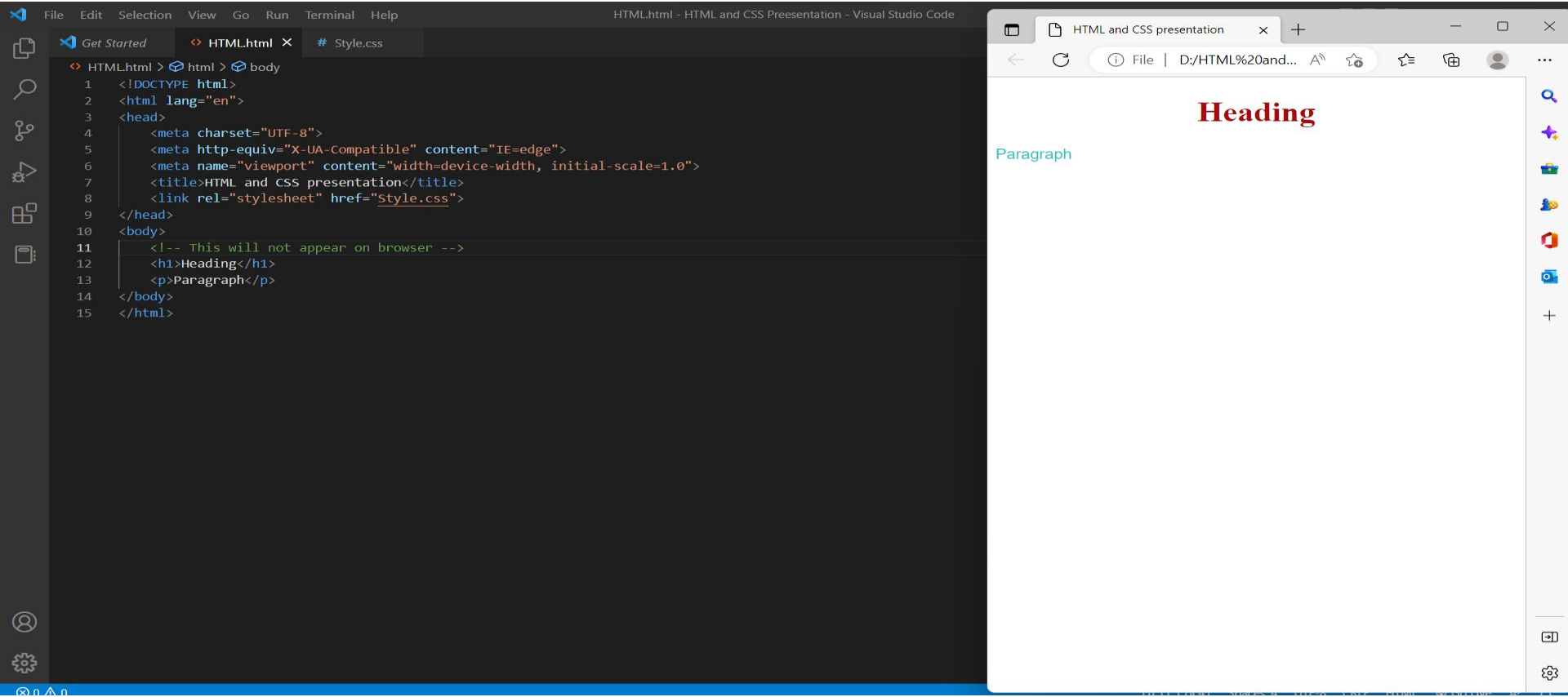
HTML Styles


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
HTML.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio Code
Get Started
HTML.html
HTML.html > html > body > p
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>HTML and CSS presentation</title>
8 </head>
9 <body style="background-color: rgb(49, 49, 97);">
10 Paragraph
11 </body>
12 </html>
HTML and CSS presentation
File | D:/HTML%20and...
Paragraph

External CSS



HTML comments <!-- -->



HTML Formatting Elements

- `<b>` - Bold text
- `<strong>` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `<em>` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `<del>` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

HTML Links

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

HTML Images

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help — HTML.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio Code

Get Started | HTML.html | Style.css

HTML.html > html > body > img

```
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4       <meta charset="UTF-8">
5       <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7       <title>HTML and CSS presentation</title>
8   </head>
9   <body>
10      <!-- This will not appear on browser -->
11      <h1>Heading</h1>
12      <p>Paragraph</p>
13      <img src="D:\HTML and CSS Preesentation\image2.jpg" alt="image" style="width:250px;height:250px">
14  </body>
15  </html>
```

HTML and CSS presentation

File | D:/HTML%20and...

Heading

Paragraph

HTML Favicon

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help HTML.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio

Get Started | HTML.html | Style.css

HTML.html > html > head > link

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML and CSS presentation</title>
    <link rel="icon" href="D:\HTML and CSS Preesentation\image2.jpg">
</head>
<body>
    <!-- This will not appear on browser -->
    <h1>Heading</h1>
    <p>Paragraph</p>
    <img src="D:\HTML and CSS Preesentation\image2.jpg" alt="image" style="width:250px;height:250px">
</body>
</html>
```

HTML and CSS presentation

File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentation...

Heading

Paragraph

The Target Attribute

Value	Description
_blank	The response is displayed in a new window or tab
_self	The response is displayed in the current window
_parent	The response is displayed in the parent frame
_top	The response is displayed in the full body of the window
framename	The response is displayed in a named iframe

HTML LISTS

Unordered lists:

index - Notepad

File Edit View

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>An unordered HTML list</h2>

<ul>
  <li>Lion</li>
  <li>Bear</li>
  <li>Tiger</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Ln 10, Col 12 100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8

New Tab index.html

File | D:/Notes/Manual%20Tesing%203/index.html

An unordered HTML list

- Lion
- Bear
- Tiger

Ordered Lists:

index - Notepad

File Edit View

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>An ordered HTML list</h2>

<ol>
  <li>Beans</li>
  <li>Cabbage</li>
  <li>Brinjal</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

Ln 16, Col 1 | 100% | Windows (CRLF) | UTF-8

New Tab | index.html

File | D:/Notes/Manual%20Tesing%203/index.html

An ordered HTML list

1. Beans
2. Cabbage
3. Brinjal

HTML Description Lists

index - Notepad

File Edit View

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>A Description List</h2>

<dl>
  <dt>India</dt>
  <dd>- New Delhi</dd>
  <dt>England</dt>
  <dd>- London</dd>
</dl>

</body>
</html>
```

Ln 15, Col 8 | 100% | Windows (CRLF) | UTF-8

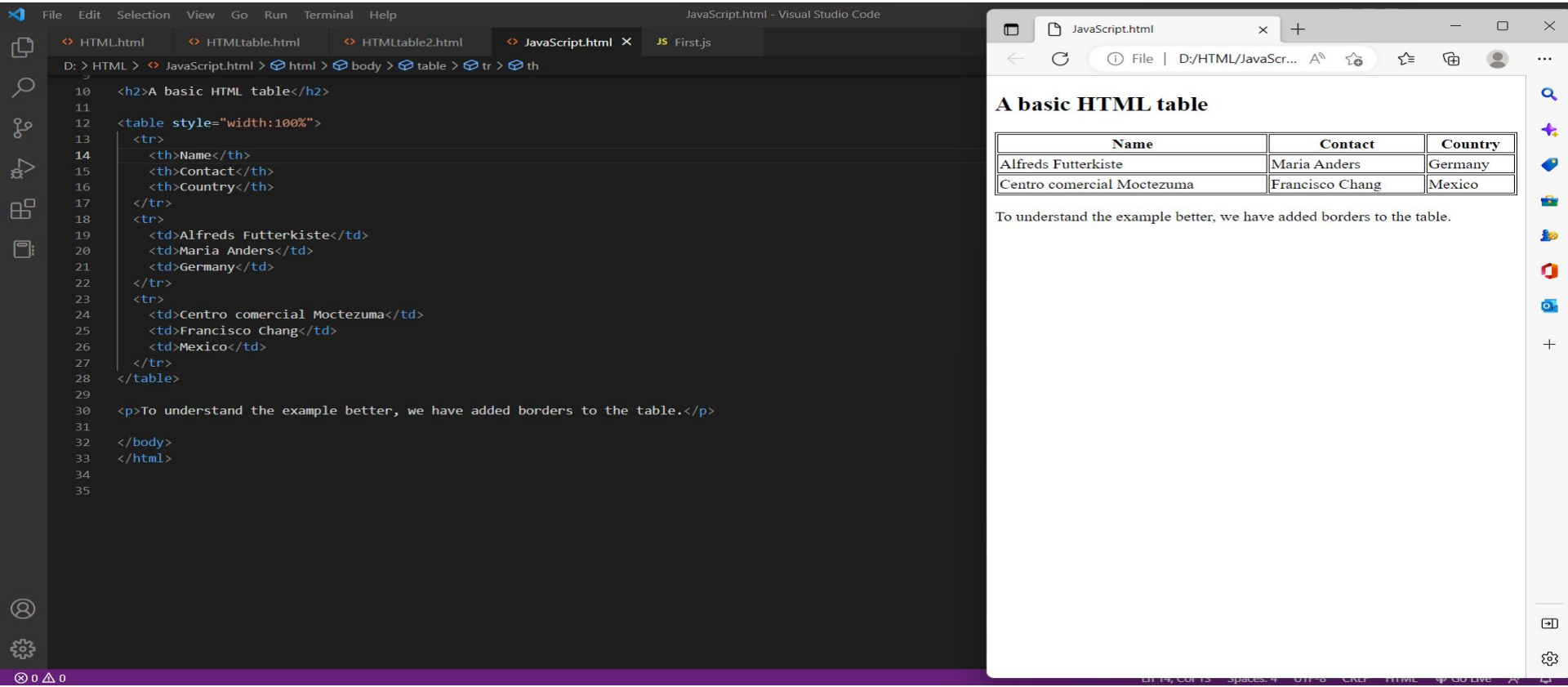
New Tab | index.html

File | D:/Notes/Manual%20Tesing%203/index.html

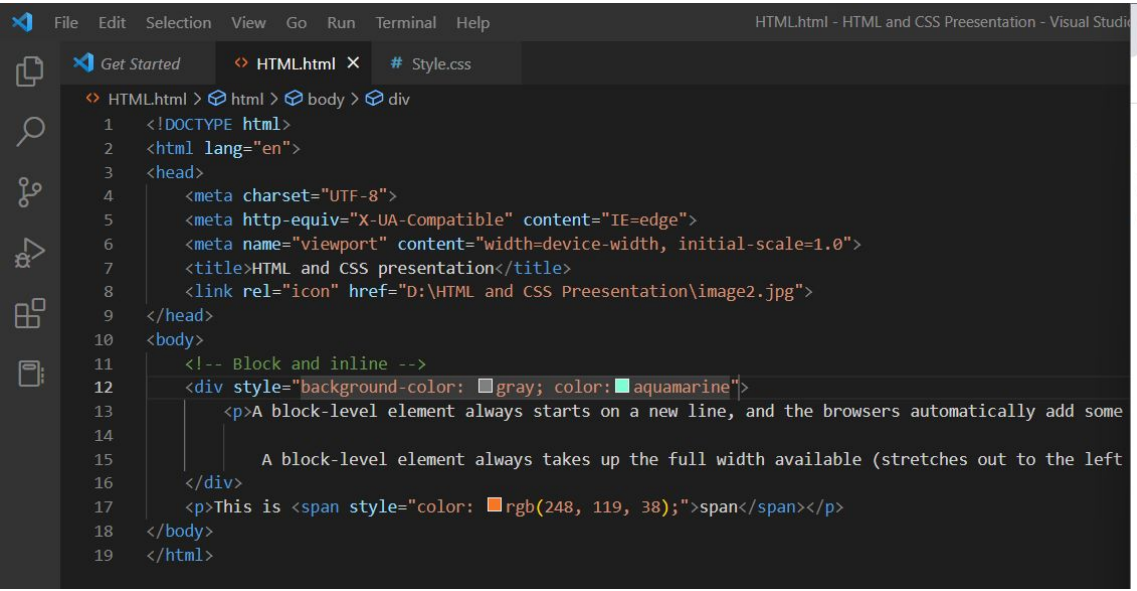
A Description List

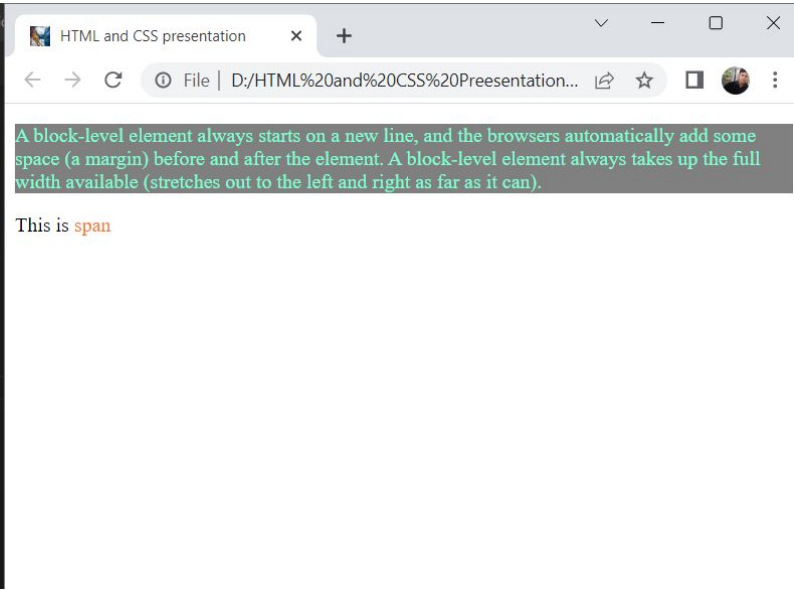
India
- New Delhi
England
- London

HTML Table:

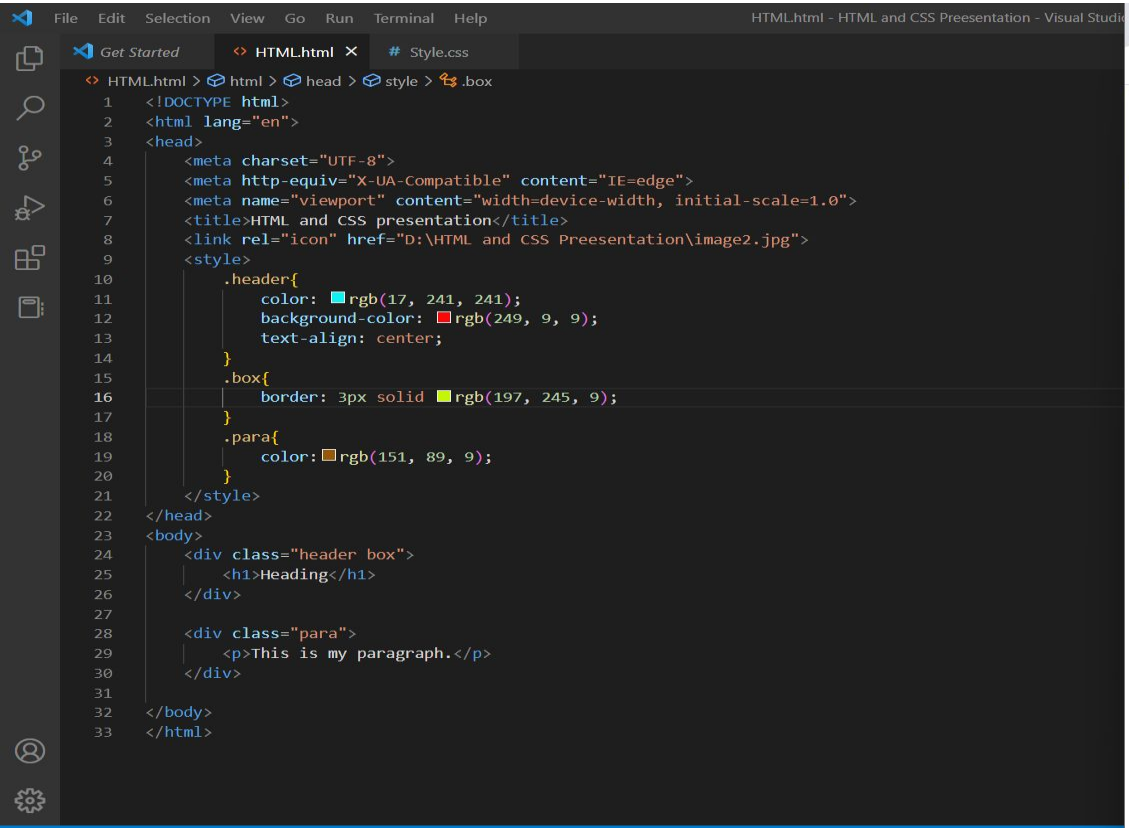

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
JavaScript.html - Visual Studio Code
HTML.html
HTMLtable.html
HTMLtable2.html
JavaScript.html
First.js
D: > HTML > JavaScript.html > html > body > table > tr > th
<h2>A basic HTML table</h2>
<table style="width:100%">
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
<td>Maria Anders</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
<td>Francisco Chang</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
</table>
To understand the example better, we have added borders to the table.
</body>
</html>
JavaScript.html
File | D:/HTML/JavaScr...
A basic HTML table
Name
Contact
Country
Alfreds Futterkiste
Maria Anders
Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma
Francisco Chang
Mexico
To understand the example better, we have added borders to the table.

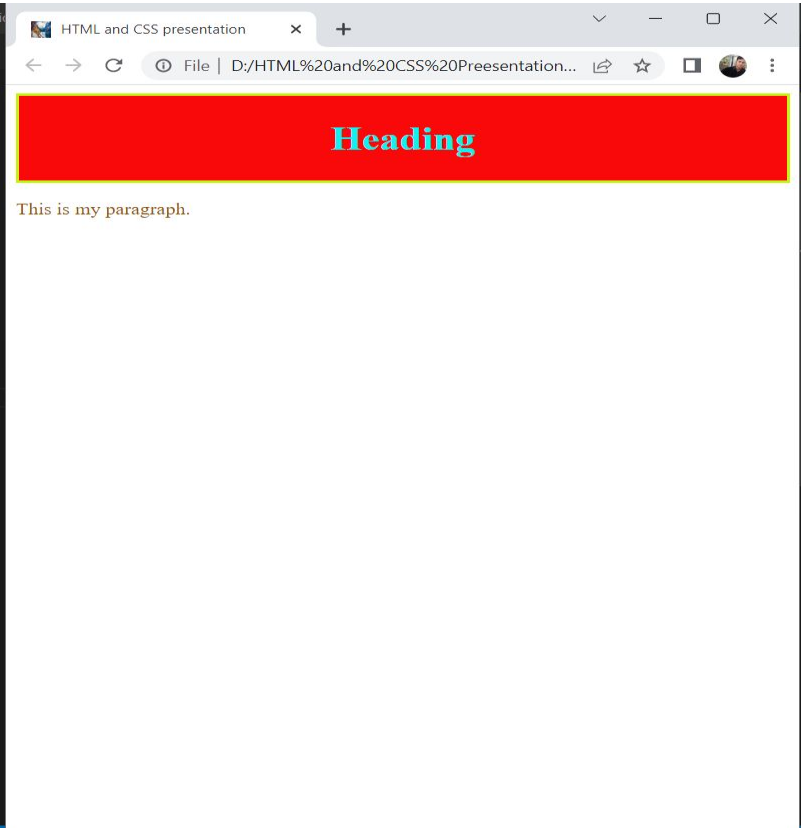
HTML Block and Inline Elements





HTML class Attribute





HTML ID

index - Notepad

File Edit View

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: black;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>The id Attribute</h2>
<p>Use CSS to style an element with the id "myHead

<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

Ln 23, Col 1 | 100% | Windows (CRLF) | UTF-8

New Tab | index.html

File | D:/Notes/Manual%20Tesing%203/index.html

The id Attribute

Use CSS to style an element with the id "myHeader":

My Header

HTML file paths

File Path Examples

Path	Description
<img src="picture.jpg">	The "picture.jpg" file is located in the same folder as the current page
<img src="images/picture.jpg">	The "picture.jpg" file is located in the images folder in the current folder
<img src="/images/picture.jpg">	The "picture.jpg" file is located in the images folder at the root of the current web
<img src="../picture.jpg">	The "picture.jpg" file is located in the folder one level up from the current folder

The HTML <meta> Element

Define the character set used:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

Define keywords for search engines:

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">
```

Define a description of your web page:

```
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
```

Define the author of a page:

```
<meta name="author" content="John Doe">
```

Refresh document every 30 seconds:

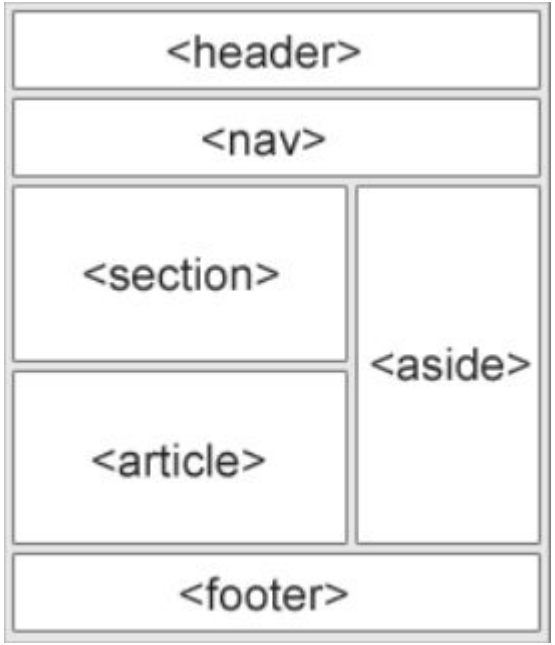
```
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">
```

Setting the viewport to make your website look good on all devices:

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

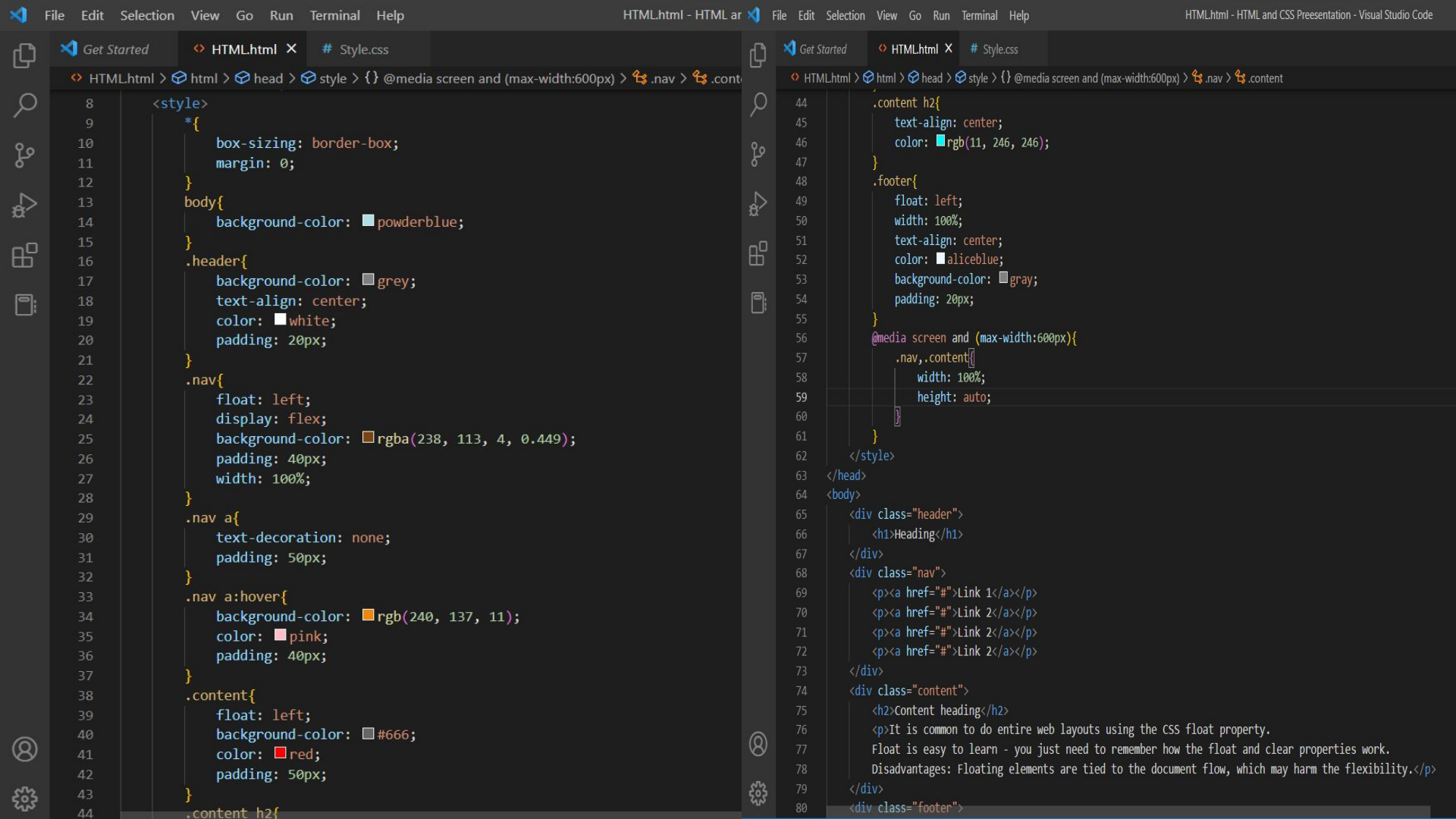
HTML Layout Elements

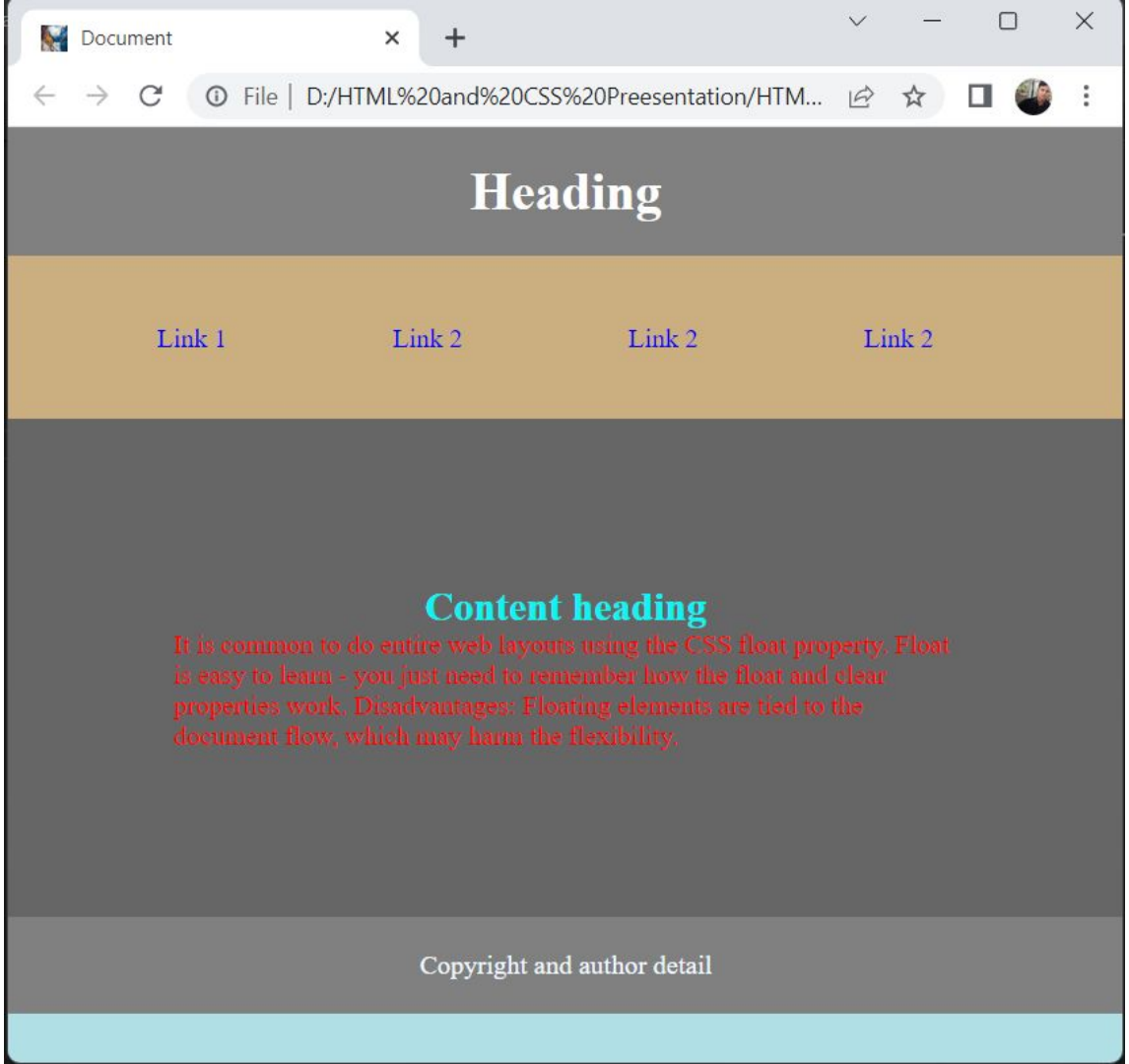
- `<header>` - Defines a header for a document or a section
- `<nav>` - Defines a set of navigation links
- `<section>` - Defines a section in a document
- `<article>` - Defines an independent, self-contained content
- `<aside>` - Defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar)
- `<footer>` - Defines a footer for a document or a section
- `<details>` - Defines additional details that the user can open and close on demand
- `<summary>` - Defines a heading for the `<details>` element



There are four different techniques to create multicolumn layouts. Each technique has its pros and cons:

- CSS framework
- CSS float property
- CSS flexbox
- CSS grid


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
HTML.html - HTML ar
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
HTML.html > html > head > style > {} @media screen and (max-width:600px) > .nav > .cont
8 <style>
9 *{
10 box-sizing: border-box;
11 margin: 0;
12 }
13 body{
14 background-color: powderblue;
15 }
16 .header{
17 background-color: grey;
18 text-align: center;
19 color: white;
20 padding: 20px;
21 }
22 .nav{
23 float: left;
24 display: flex;
25 background-color: rgba(238, 113, 4, 0.449);
26 padding: 40px;
27 width: 100%;
28 }
29 .nav a{
30 text-decoration: none;
31 padding: 50px;
32 }
33 .nav a:hover{
34 background-color: rgb(240, 137, 11);
35 color: pink;
36 padding: 40px;
37 }
38 .content{
39 float: left;
40 background-color: #666;
41 color: red;
42 padding: 50px;
43 }
44 .content h2{
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
HTML.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio Code
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
HTML.html > html > head > style > {} @media screen and (max-width:600px) > .nav > .content
44 .content h2{
45 text-align: center;
46 color: rgb(11, 246, 246);
47 }
48 .footer{
49 float: left;
50 width: 100%;
51 text-align: center;
52 color: aliceblue;
53 background-color: gray;
54 padding: 20px;
55 }
56 @media screen and (max-width:600px){
57 .nav,.content{
58 width: 100%;
59 height: auto;
60 }
61 }
62 </style>
63 </head>
64 <body>
65
66 <h1>Heading</h1>
67
68
69 Link 1
70 Link 2
71 Link 2
72 Link 2
73
74
75 <h2>Content heading</h2>
76 It is common to do entire web layouts using the CSS float property.
77 Float is easy to learn - you just need to remember how the float and clear properties work.
78 Disadvantages: Floating elements are tied to the document flow, which may harm the flexibility.
79
80


Document
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentation/HTM...
Heading
Link 1
Link 2
Link 2
Link 2
Content heading
It is common to do entire web layouts using the CSS float property. Float is easy to learn - you just need to remember how the float and clear properties work. Disadvantages: Floating elements are tied to the document flow, which may harm the flexibility.
Copyright and author detail

HTML Semantic

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of non-semantic elements: ** ** and **** - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of semantic elements: **<form>**, **<table>**, and **<article>** - Clearly defines its content.

HTML Responsive Web Design

Responsive Web Design is about **using HTML and CSS to automatically resize, hide, shrink, or enlarge, a website, to make it look good on all devices** (desktops, tablets, and phones)

HTML Forms:

*index - Notepad

File Edit View

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>HTML Form</h1>

<p>The value attribute specifies an initial value for an input field:</p>

<form>
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="Sharmal"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Soligian"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Ln 20, Col 1 | 100% | Windows (CRLF) | UTF-8

New Tab | index.html

File | D:/Notes/Manual%20Tesing%203/index.html

HTML Form

The value attribute specifies an initial value for an input field:

First name:
Sharmal
Last name:
Soligian

Submit

HTML Form Attributes

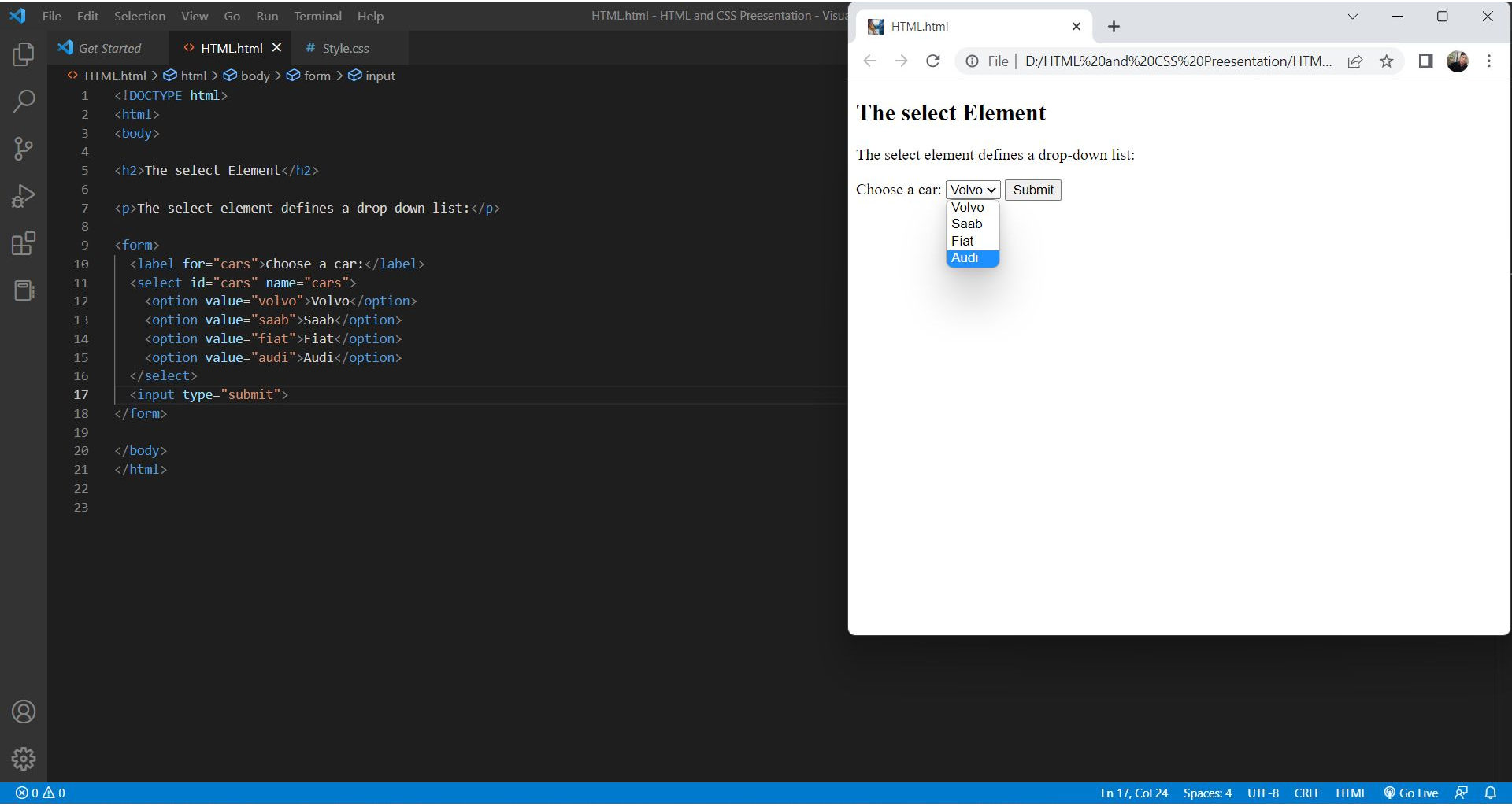
The `action` attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.

Usually, the form data is sent to a file on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.

The HTML <form> Elements

The HTML `<form>` element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

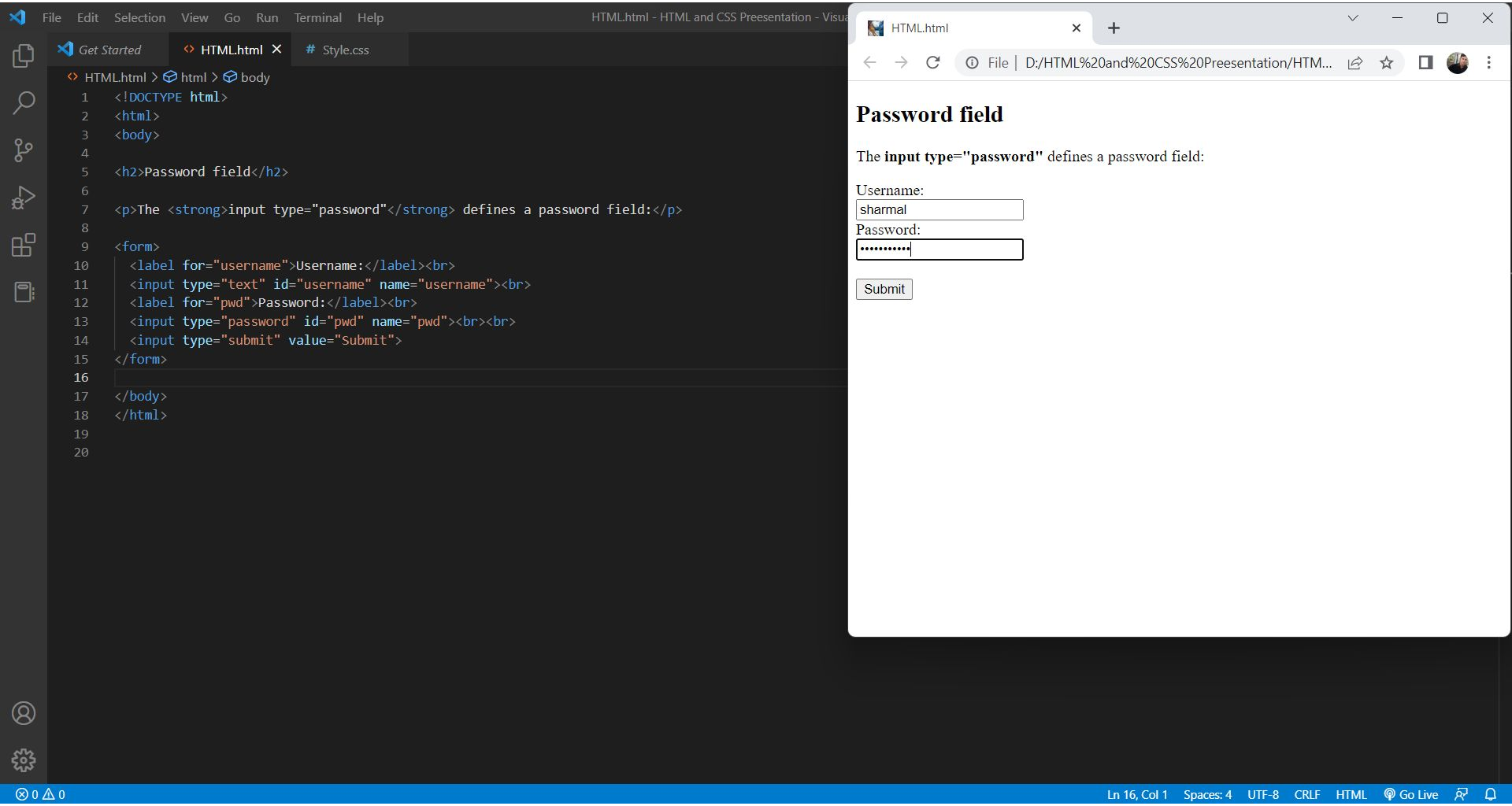
- `<input>`
- `<label>`
- `<select>`
- `<textarea>`
- `<button>`
- `<fieldset>`
- `<legend>`
- `<datalist>`
- `<output>`
- `<option>`
- `<optgroup>`


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
HTML.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visua
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
HTML.html > html > body > form > input
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <h2>The select Element</h2>
6
7 The select element defines a drop-down list:
8
9 <form>
10 <label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
11 <select id="cars" name="cars">
12 <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
13 <option value="saab">Saab</option>
14 <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
15 <option value="audi">Audi</option>
16 </select>
17 <input type="submit">
18 </form>
19
20 </body>
21 </html>
22
23
HTML.html
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentation/HTM...
The select Element
The select element defines a drop-down list:
Choose a car: Volvo Submit
Volvo
Saab
Fiat
Audi
0 0
Ln 17, Col 24 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF HTML Go Live

HTML Input Types

Here are the different input types you can use in HTML:

- `<input type="button">`
- `<input type="checkbox">`
- `<input type="color">`
- `<input type="date">`
- `<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">`


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
HTML.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visu
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
HTML.html > html > body
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <h2>Password field</h2>
6
7 The input type="password" defines a password field:
8
9 <form>
10 <label for="username">Username:</label>
11 <input type="text" id="username" name="username">
12 <label for="pwd">Password:</label>
13 <input type="password" id="pwd" name="pwd">

14 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
15 </form>
16
17 </body>
18 </html>
19
20
HTML.html
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentation/HTM...
Password field
The input type="password" defines a password field:
Username:
sharmal
Password:
Submit
0 0
Ln 16, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF HTML Go Live

HTML Input form Attributes

Notes on the "get" method:

- This method appends the form-data to the URL in name/value pairs
- This method is useful for form submissions where a user want to bookmark the result
- There is a limit to how much data you can place in a URL (varies between browsers), therefore, you cannot be sure that all of the form-data will be correctly transferred
- Never use the "get" method to pass sensitive information! (password or other sensitive information will be visible in the browser's address bar)

Notes on the "post" method:

- This method sends the form-data as an HTTP post transaction
- Form submissions with the "post" method cannot be bookmarked
- The "post" method is more robust and secure than "get", and "post" does not have size limitations

HTML Video

The HTML `<video>` element is used to show a video on a web page.

HTML Video - Media Types

File Format	Media Type
MP4	video/mp4
WebM	video/webm
Ogg	video/ogg

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
</video>
```

HTML Audio

HTML Audio - Media Types

File Format	Media Type
MP3	audio/mpeg
OGG	audio/ogg
WAV	audio/wav

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

CSS

CSS is the language we use to style an HTML document.

CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

Why Use CSS?

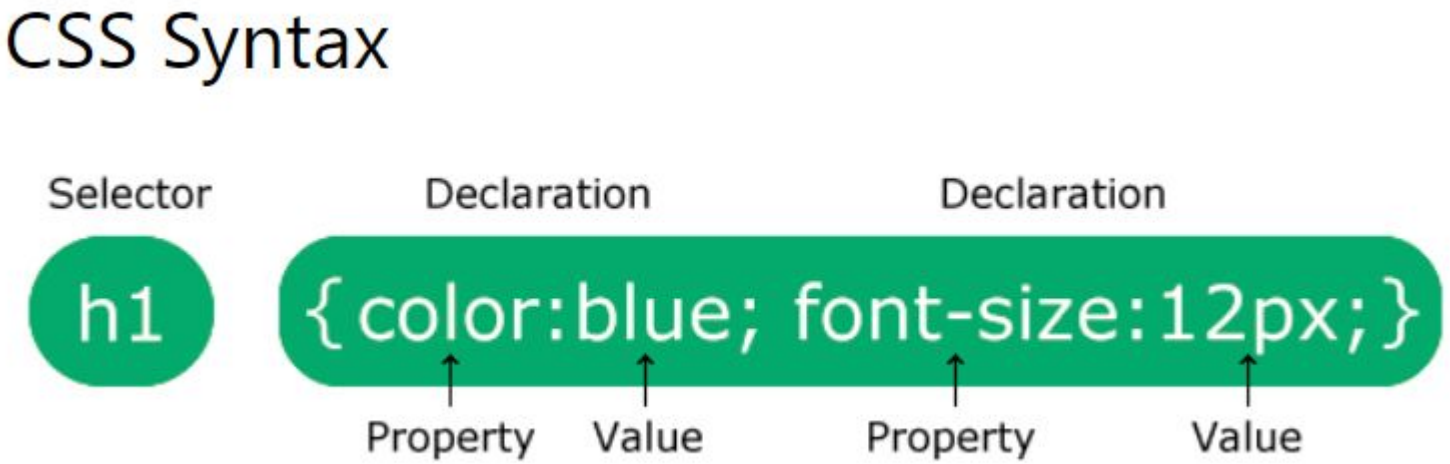
CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

```css
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
}

p {
  font-family: verdana;
  font-size: 20px;
}
```

CSS Syntax


CSS Syntax
Selector
Declaration
Declaration
h1
{color:blue; font-size:12px;}
Property
Value
Property
Value

CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

```
p.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

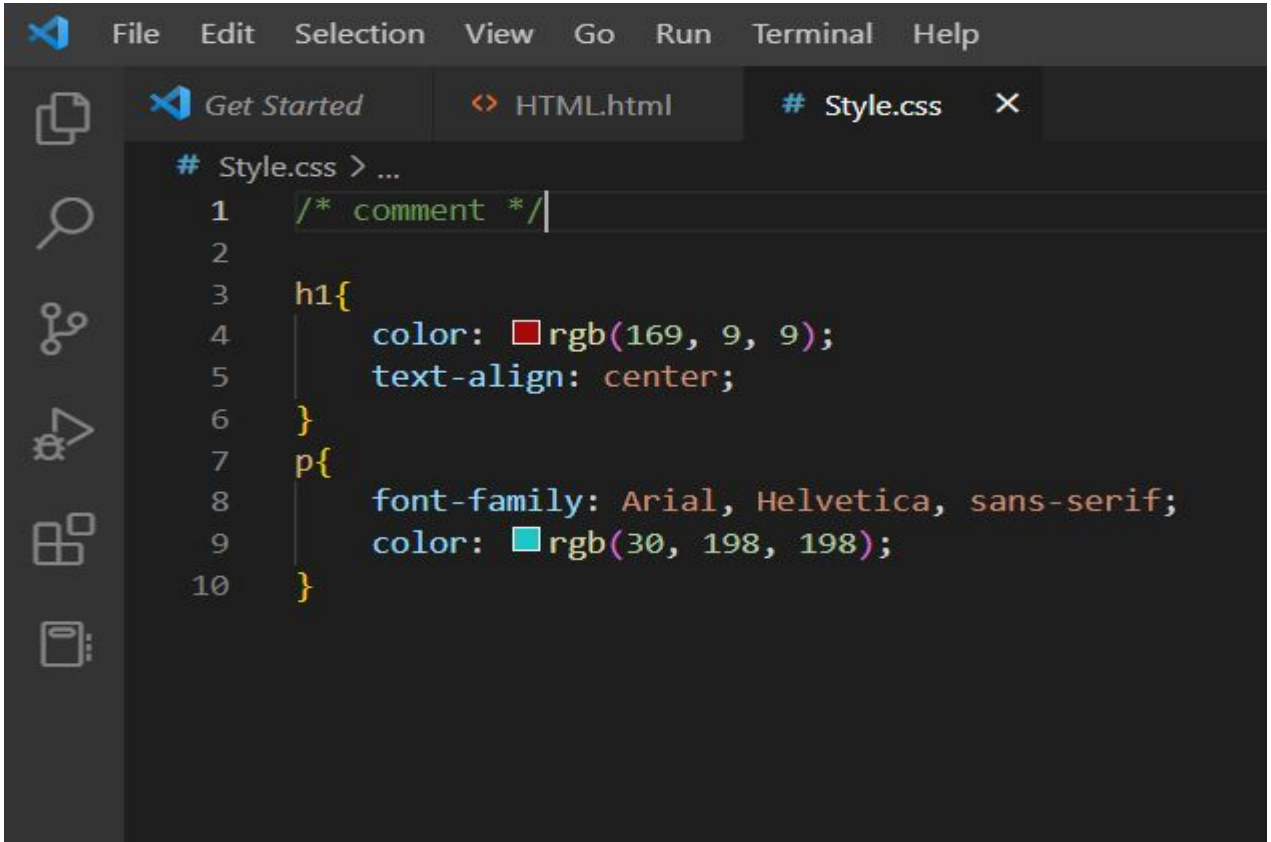
How To Add CSS

Three Ways to Insert CSS

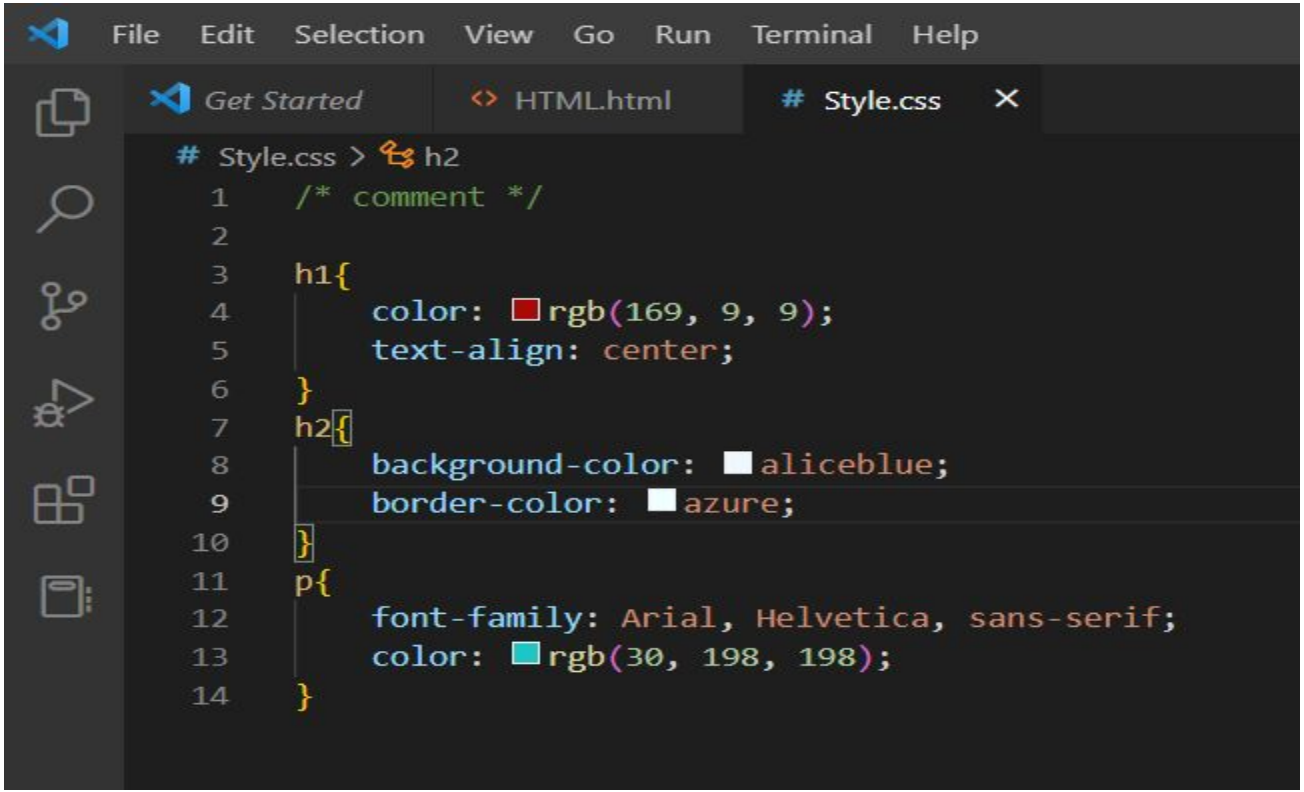
There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

CSS Comments



CSS Color


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
Style.css > h2
1 /* comment */
2
3 h1{
4 color: rgb(169, 9, 9);
5 text-align: center;
6 }
7 h2{
8 background-color: aliceblue;
9 border-color: azure;
10 }
11 p{
12 font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
13 color: rgb(30, 198, 198);
14 }

CSS Borders

CSS Border Style

The `border-style` property specifies what kind of border to display.

The following values are allowed:

- `dotted` - Defines a dotted border
- `dashed` - Defines a dashed border
- `solid` - Defines a solid border
- `double` - Defines a double border
- `groove` - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- `ridge` - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- `inset` - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- `outset` - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- `none` - Defines no border
- `hidden` - Defines a hidden border

CSS Margins

Margin - Individual Sides

CSS has properties for specifying the margin for each side of an element:

- `margin-top`
- `margin-right`
- `margin-bottom`
- `margin-left`

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help

Get Started | HTML.html | Style.css | one.html

Style.css > p

```css
/* comment */

h1{
    color: rgb(169, 9, 9);
    text-align: center;
}
h2{
    background-color: aliceblue;
    border-color: azure;
}
p{
        margin-top: 100px;
        margin-bottom: 100px;
        margin-right: 150px;
        margin-left: 80px;
    }
```

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help

one.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio Co

Get Started | HTML.html | Style.css | one.html

one.html > html > head > title

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML and CSS presentation</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="Style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>CSS borders</h1>
    <p>The CSS properties used to create the space around the elements outside of defined borders.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML and CSS presentation

File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentati...

CSS borders

The CSS properties used to create the space around the elements outside of defined borders.

0 0

Ln 7, Col 37 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF HTML Go Live

CSS Padding

The CSS `padding` properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

Padding - Individual Sides

CSS has properties for specifying the padding for each side of an element:

- `padding-top`
- `padding-right`
- `padding-bottom`
- `padding-left`

CSS Box Model

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. The image below illustrates the box model:

Explanation of the different parts:

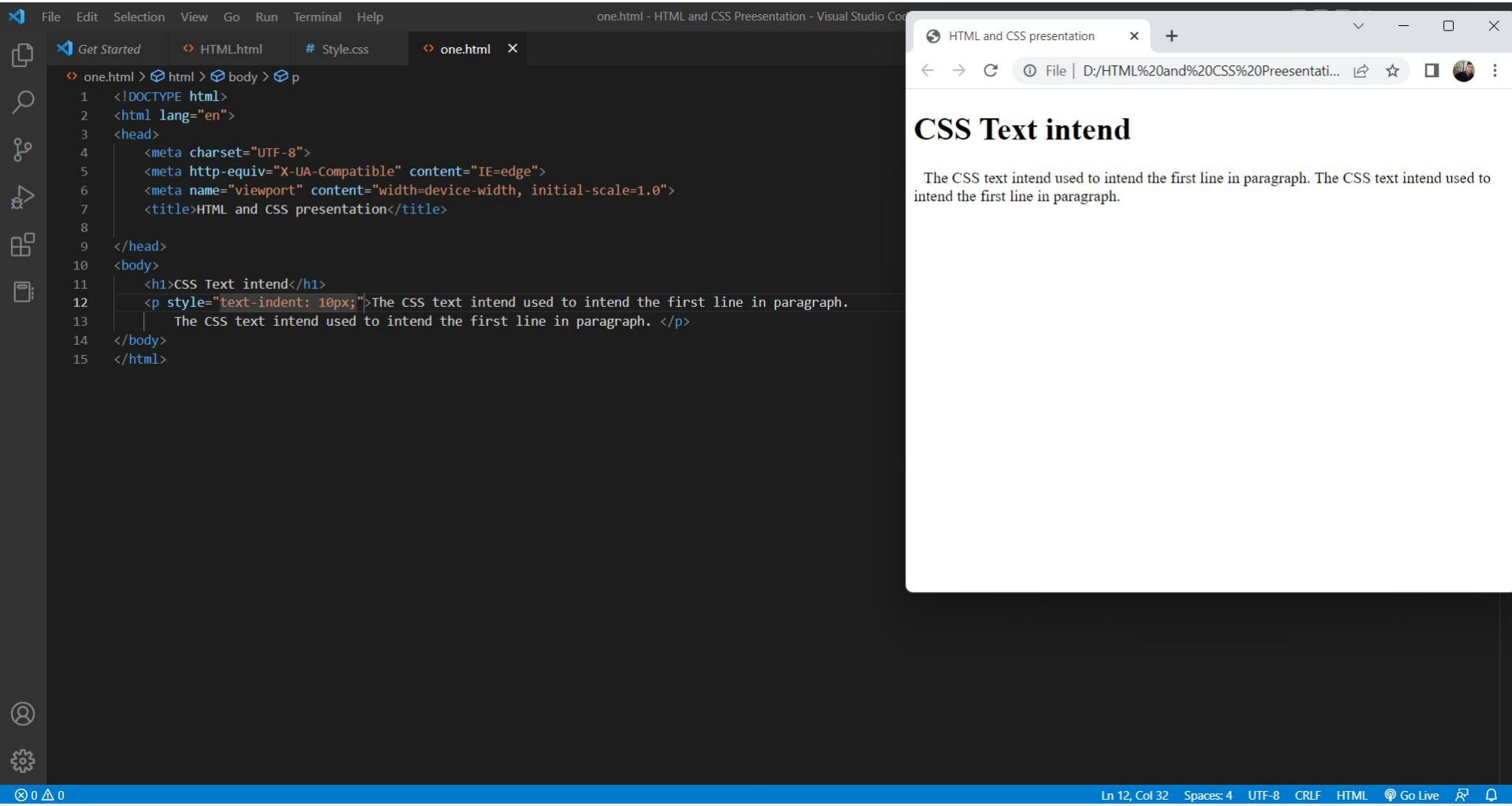
- **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
- **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content
- **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

CSS Text Spacing

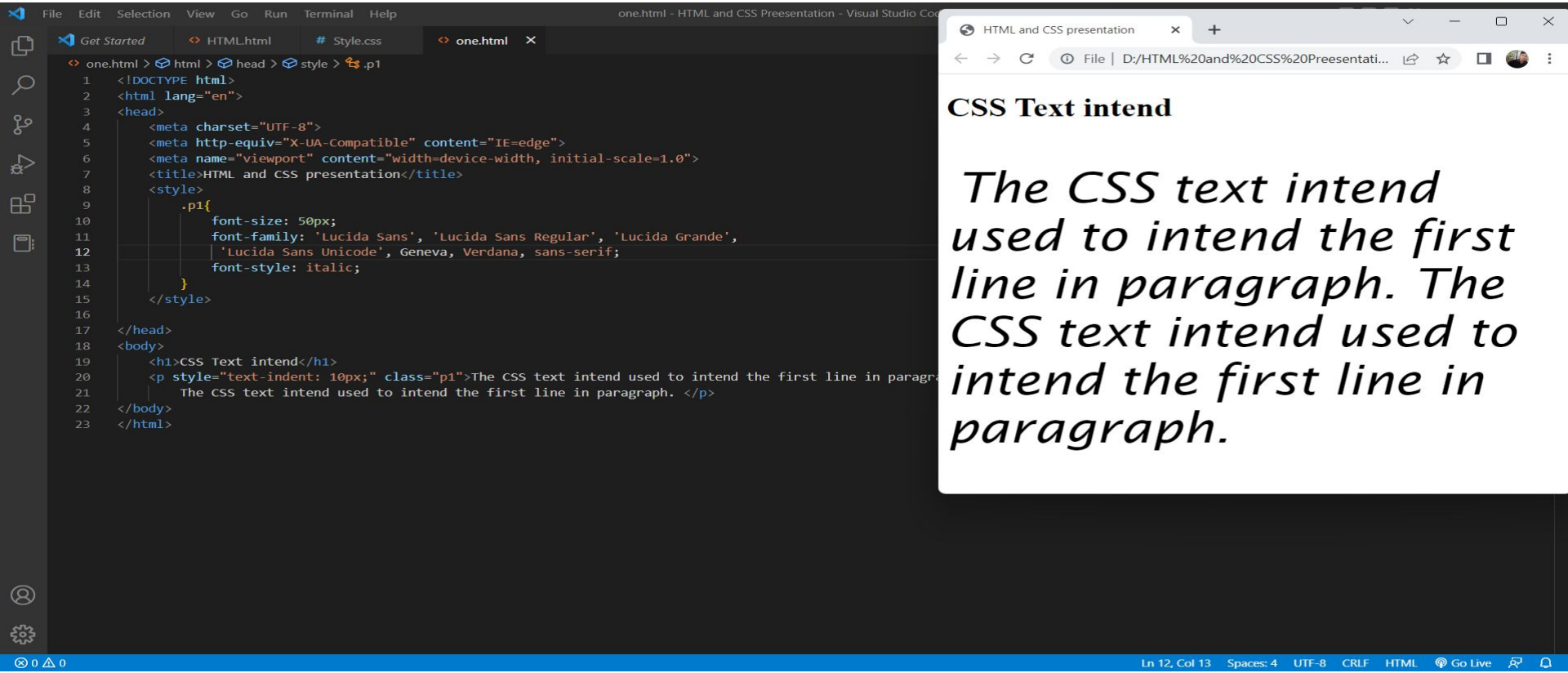
Text Spacing

In this chapter you will learn about the following properties:

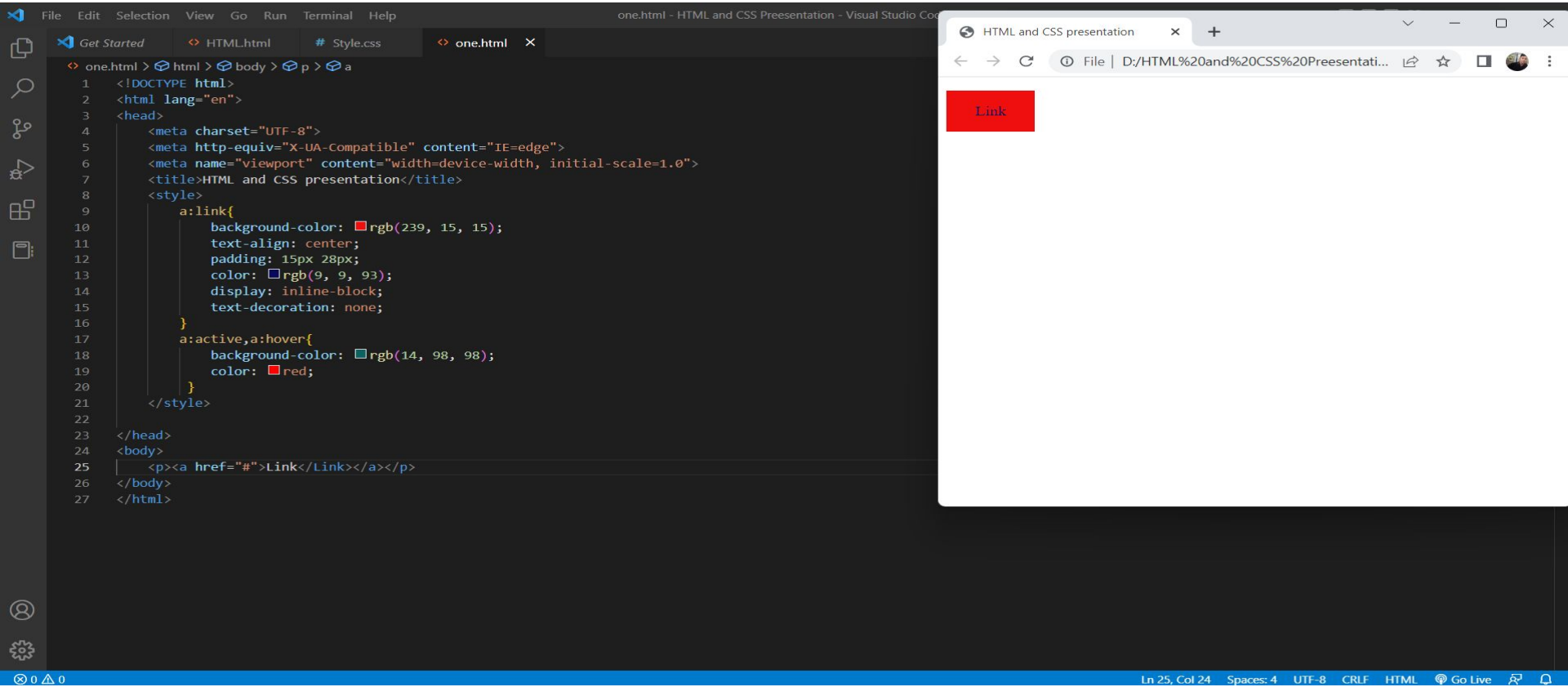
- `text-indent`
- `letter-spacing`
- `line-height`
- `word-spacing`
- `white-space`

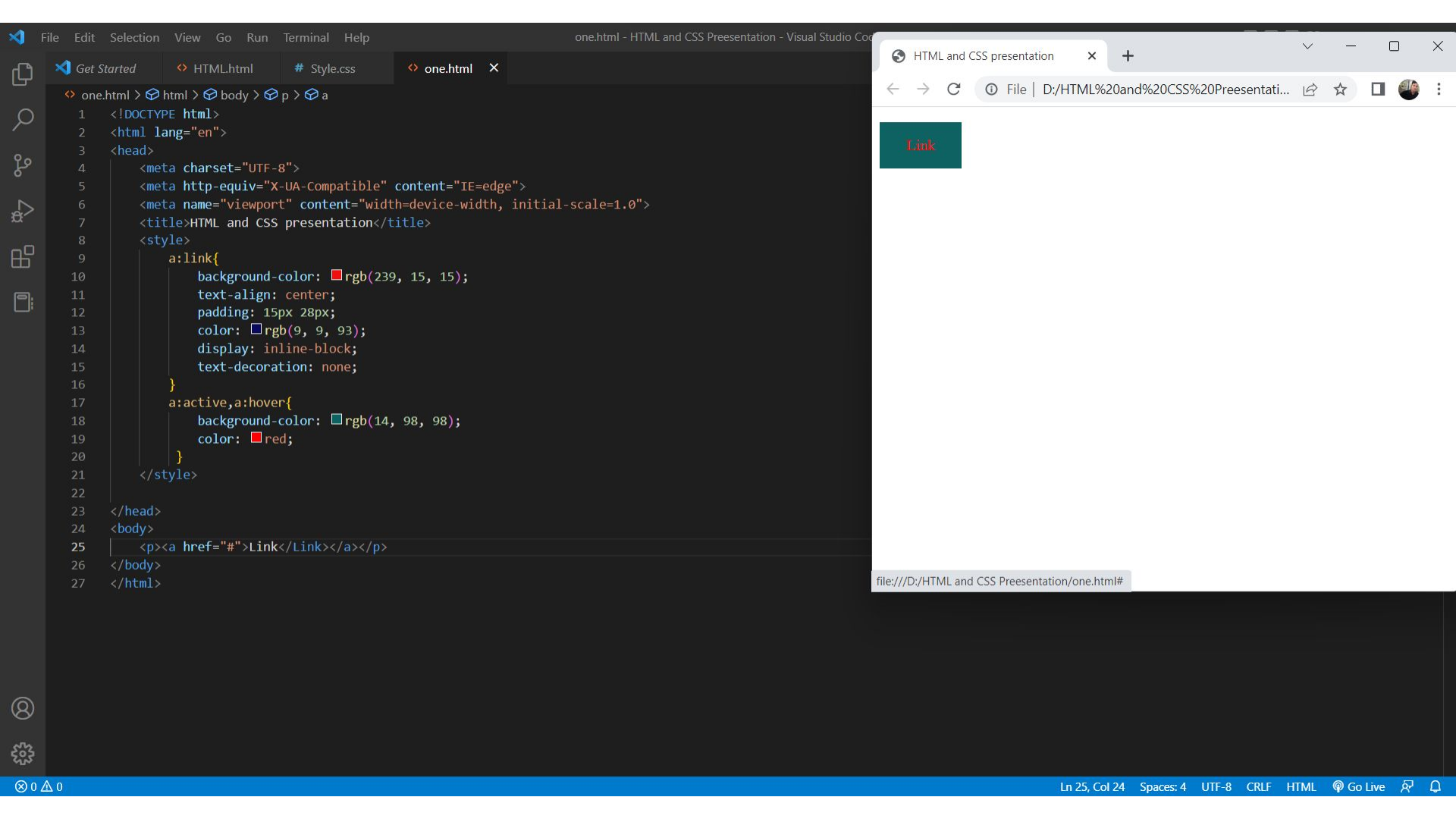

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
one.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio Cod
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
one.html
one.html > html > body > p
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>HTML and CSS presentation</title>
8
9 </head>
10 <body>
11 <h1>CSS Text intend</h1>
12 The CSS text intend used to intend the first line in paragraph.
13 The CSS text intend used to intend the first line in paragraph.
14 </body>
15 </html>
HTML and CSS presentation
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentati...
CSS Text intend
The CSS text intend used to intend the first line in paragraph. The CSS text intend used to intend the first line in paragraph.
Ln 12, Col 32
Spaces: 4
UTF-8
CRLF
HTML
Go Live

CSS Fonts


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
one.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio Co
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
one.html
one.html > html > head > style > .p1
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>HTML and CSS presentation</title>
8 <style>
9 .p1{
10 font-size: 50px;
11 font-family: 'Lucida Sans', 'Lucida Sans Regular', 'Lucida Grande',
12 'Lucida Sans Unicode', Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;
13 font-style: italic;
14 }
15 </style>
16
17 </head>
18 <body>
19 <h1>CSS Text intend</h1>
20 The CSS text intend used to intend the first line in paragr
21 The CSS text intend used to intend the first line in paragraph.
22 </body>
23 </html>
HTML and CSS presentation
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentati...
CSS Text intend
The CSS text intend used to intend the first line in paragraph. The CSS text intend used to intend the first line in paragraph.
Ln 12, Col 13 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF HTML Go Live

CSS Links


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
one.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio Co
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
one.html
one.html > html > body > p > a
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>HTML and CSS presentation</title>
8 <style>
9 a:link{
10 background-color: rgb(239, 15, 15);
11 text-align: center;
12 padding: 15px 28px;
13 color: rgb(9, 9, 93);
14 display: inline-block;
15 text-decoration: none;
16 }
17 a:active,a:hover{
18 background-color: rgb(14, 98, 98);
19 color: red;
20 }
21 </style>
22
23 </head>
24 <body>
25 Link</Link>
26 </body>
27 </html>
HTML and CSS presentation
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentati...
Link
Ln 25, Col 24 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF HTML Go Live


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
one.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio Cod
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
one.html
one.html > html > body > p > a
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>HTML and CSS presentation</title>
8 <style>
9 a:link{
10 background-color: rgb(239, 15, 15);
11 text-align: center;
12 padding: 15px 28px;
13 color: rgb(9, 9, 93);
14 display: inline-block;
15 text-decoration: none;
16 }
17 a:active,a:hover{
18 background-color: rgb(14, 98, 98);
19 color: red;
20 }
21 </style>
22
23 </head>
24 <body>
25 Link</Link>
26 </body>
27 </html>
HTML and CSS presentation
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentati...
Link
file:///D:/HTML and CSS Preesentation/one.html#
0 0
Ln 25, Col 24
Spaces: 4
UTF-8
CRLF
HTML
Go Live

CSS Layout - The position Property

The position Property

The `position` property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

There are five different position values:

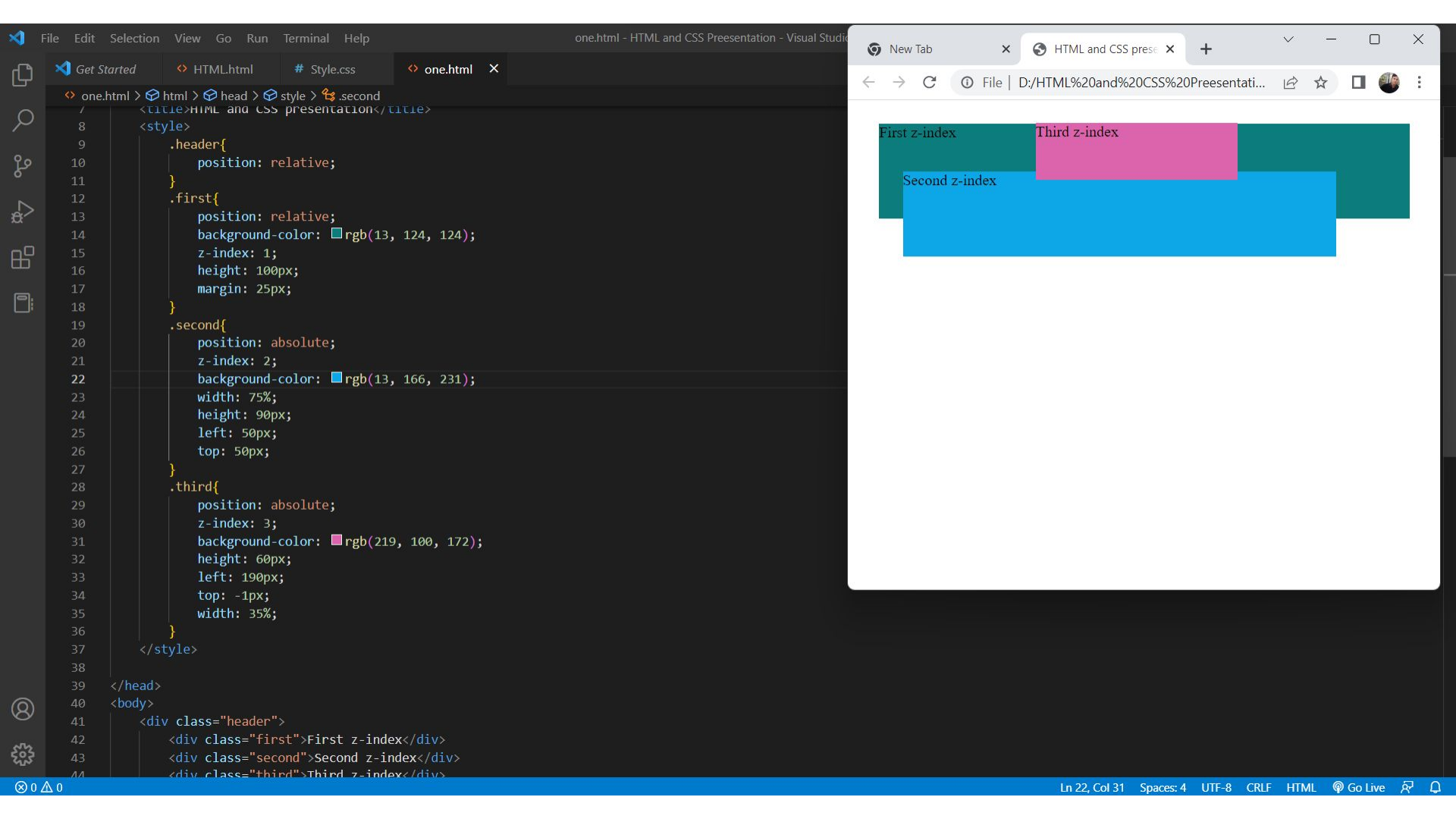
- **`static`**
- **`relative`**
- **`fixed`**
- **`absolute`**
- **`sticky`**

The z-index Property

When elements are positioned, they can overlap other elements.

The `z-index` property specifies the stack order of an element (which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others).

An element can have a positive or negative stack order


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
one.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
one.html
one.html > html > head > style > .second
<title>HTML and CSS presentation</title>
<style>
.header{
position: relative;
}
.first{
position: relative;
background-color: rgb(13, 124, 124);
z-index: 1;
height: 100px;
margin: 25px;
}
.second{
position: absolute;
z-index: 2;
background-color: rgb(13, 166, 231);
width: 75%;
height: 90px;
left: 50px;
top: 50px;
}
.third{
position: absolute;
z-index: 3;
background-color: rgb(219, 100, 172);
height: 60px;
left: 190px;
top: -1px;
width: 35%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

First z-index
Second z-index
Third z-index
New Tab
HTML and CSS prese
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentati...
First z-index
Third z-index
Second z-index
Ln 22, Col 31
Spaces: 4
UTF-8
CRLF
HTML
Go Live

CSS Overflow

The **`overflow`** property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.

The **`overflow`** property has the following values:

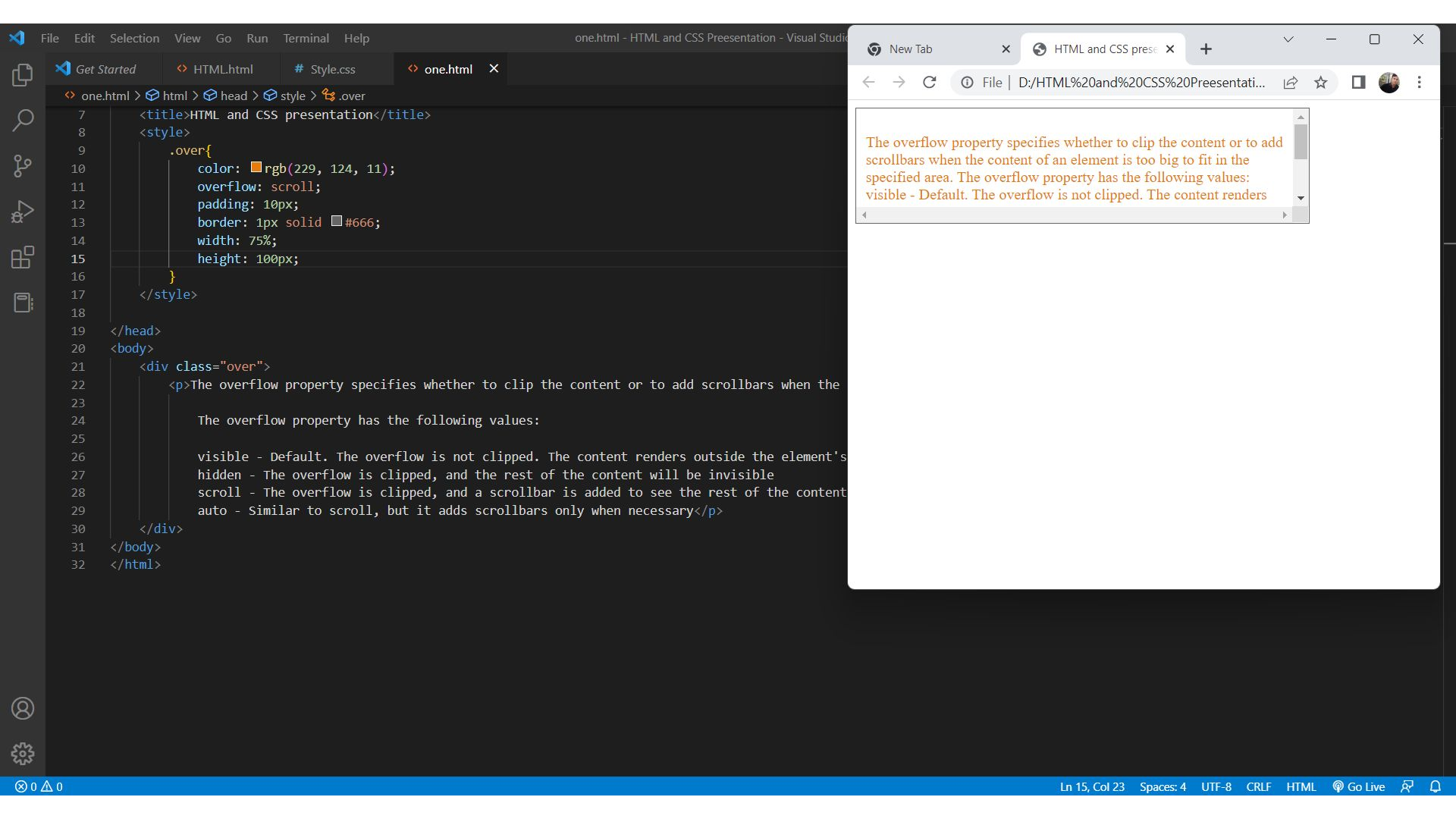
- **`visible`** - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box
- **`hidden`** - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
- **`scroll`** - The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
- **`auto`** - Similar to **`scroll`**, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary

overflow-x and overflow-y

The `overflow-x` and `overflow-y` properties specifies whether to change the overflow of content just horizontally or vertically (or both):

`overflow-x` specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content.

`overflow-y` specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content.


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
one.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
one.html
one.html > html > head > style > .over
<title>HTML and CSS presentation</title>
<style>
.over{
color: rgb(229, 124, 11);
overflow: scroll;
padding: 10px;
border: 1px solid #666;
width: 75%;
height: 100px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

The overflow property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the
The overflow property has the following values:
visible - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's
hidden - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
scroll - The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
auto - Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary

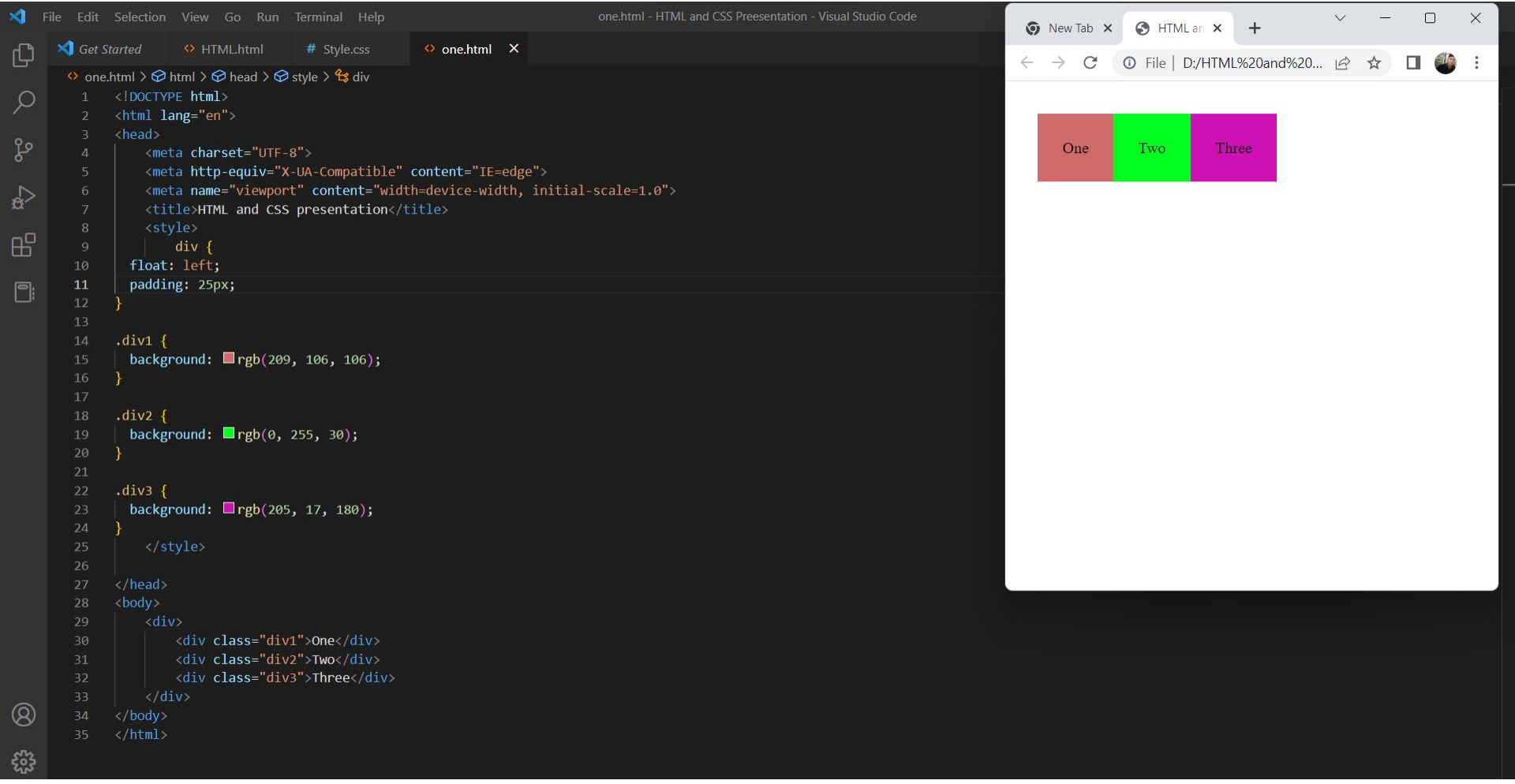
</body>
</html>
New Tab
HTML and CSS prese
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentati...
The overflow property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area. The overflow property has the following values: visible - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders
Ln 15, Col 23 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF HTML Go Live

Float and clear

The `float` property is used for positioning and formatting content e.g. let an image float left to the text in a container.

The `float` property can have one of the following values:

- `left` - The element floats to the left of its container
- `right` - The element floats to the right of its container
- `none` - The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default
- `inherit` - The element inherits the float value of its parent


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
one.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio Code
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
one.html
one.html > html > head > style > div
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>HTML and CSS presentation</title>
8 <style>
9 div {
10 float: left;
11 padding: 25px;
12 }
13
14 .div1 {
15 background: rgb(209, 106, 106);
16 }
17
18 .div2 {
19 background: rgb(0, 255, 30);
20 }
21
22 .div3 {
23 background: rgb(205, 17, 180);
24 }
25 </style>
26
27 </head>
28 <body>
29
30 One
31 Two
32 Three
33
34 </body>
35 </html>
New Tab
HTML an
File | D:/HTML%20and%20...
One
Two
Three

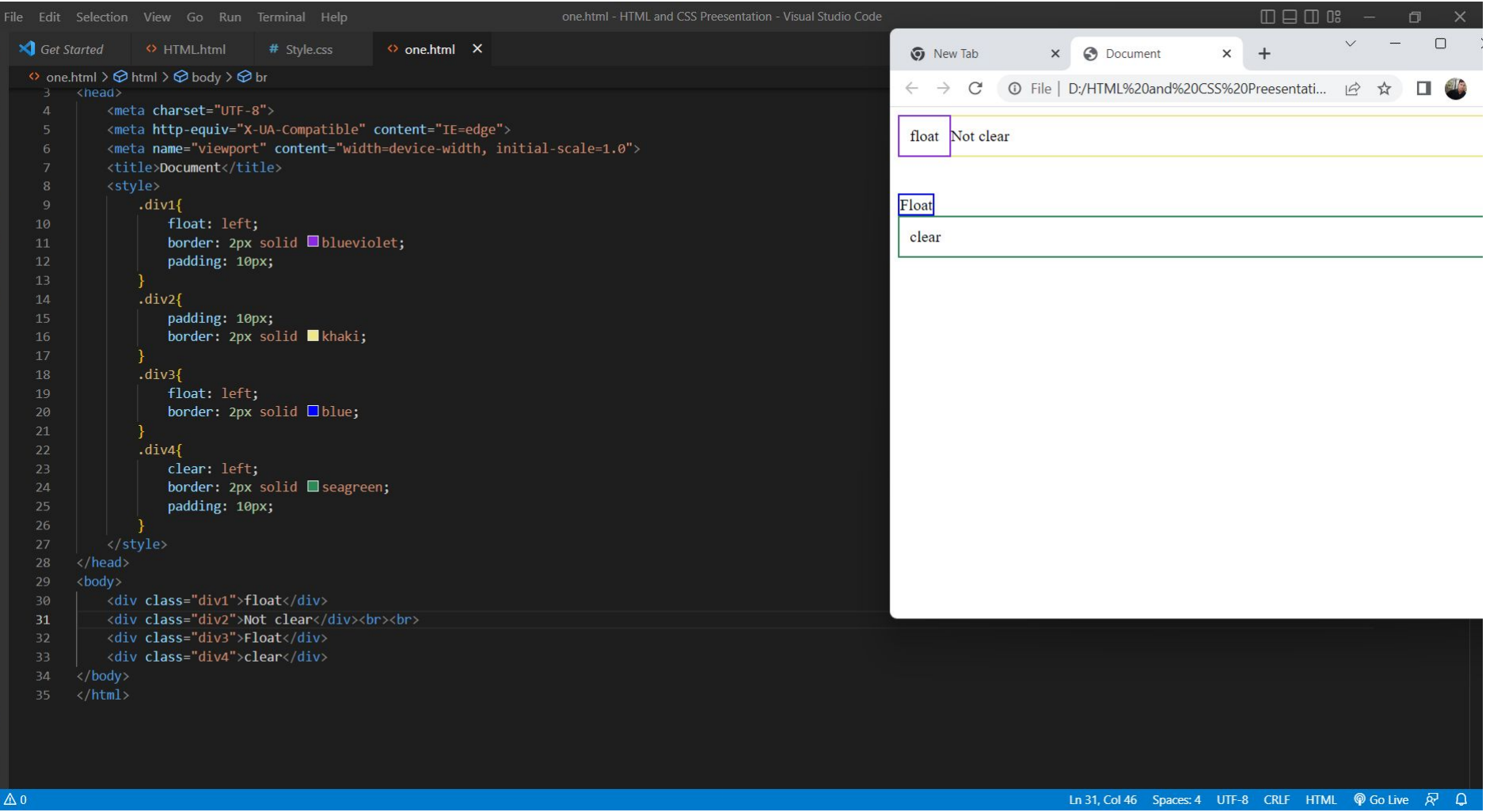
The clear Property

When we use the `float` property, and we want the next element below (not on right or left), we will have to use the `clear` property.

The `clear` property specifies what should happen with the element that is next to a floating element.

The `clear` property can have one of the following values:

- `none` - The element is not pushed below left or right floated elements. This is default
- `left` - The element is pushed below left floated elements
- `right` - The element is pushed below right floated elements
- `both` - The element is pushed below both left and right floated elements
- `inherit` - The element inherits the clear value from its parent


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
one.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio Code
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
one.html
one.html > html > body > br
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Document</title>
<style>
.div1{
float: left;
border: 2px solid blueviolet;
padding: 10px;
}
.div2{
padding: 10px;
border: 2px solid khaki;
}
.div3{
float: left;
border: 2px solid blue;
}
.div4{
clear: left;
border: 2px solid seagreen;
padding: 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
float
Not clear

Float
clear
</body>
</html>
New Tab
Document
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentati...
float
Not clear
Float
clear
0
Ln 31, Col 46
Spaces: 4
UTF-8
CRLF
HTML
Go Live

What is box-sizing?

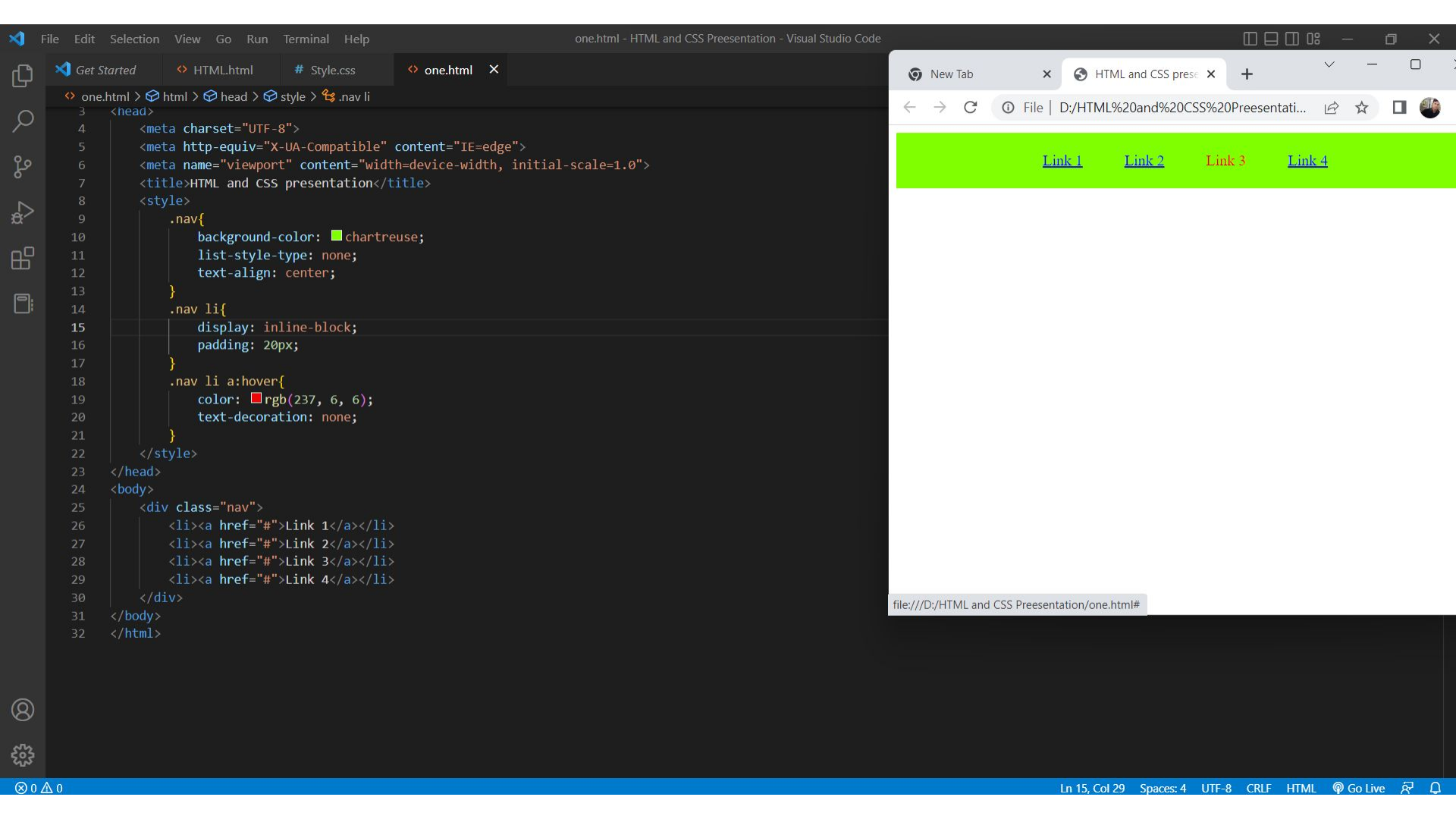
You can easily create three floating boxes side by side. However, when you add something that enlarges the width of each box (e.g. padding or borders), the box will break. The **`box-sizing`** property allows us to include the padding and border in the box's total width (and height), making sure that the padding stays inside of the box and that it does not break.

CSS Layout - display: inline-block

Compared to **`display: inline`**, the major difference is that **`display: inline-block`** allows to set a width and height on the element.

Also, with **`display: inline-block`**, the top and bottom margins/paddings are respected, but with **`display: inline`** they are not.

Compared to **`display: block`**, the major difference is that **`display: inline-block`** does not add a line-break after the element, so the element can sit next to other elements.


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
one.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visual Studio Code
Get Started
HTML.html
Style.css
one.html
one.html > html > head > style > .nav li
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>HTML and CSS presentation</title>
<style>
.nav{
background-color: chartreuse;
list-style-type: none;
text-align: center;
}
.nav li{
display: inline-block;
padding: 20px;
}
.nav li a:hover{
color: rgb(237, 6, 6);
text-decoration: none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

Link 1
Link 2
Link 3
Link 4

</body>
</html>
New Tab
HTML and CSS prese
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentati...
Link 1
Link 2
Link 3
Link 4
file:///D:/HTML and CSS Preesentation/one.html#
Ln 15, Col 29
Spaces: 4
UTF-8
CRLF
HTML
Go Live

CSS Combinators

There are four different combinators in CSS:

- descendant selector (space)
- child selector (>)
- adjacent sibling selector (+)
- general sibling selector (~)

Eg:

```
div > p {

  background-color: yellow;

   }
```

CSS Pseudo-classes

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

- Style an element when a user mouses over it
- Style visited and unvisited links differently
- Style an element when it gets focus

CSS Pseudo-elements

A CSS pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

- Style the first letter, or line, of an element
- Insert content before, or after, the content of an element

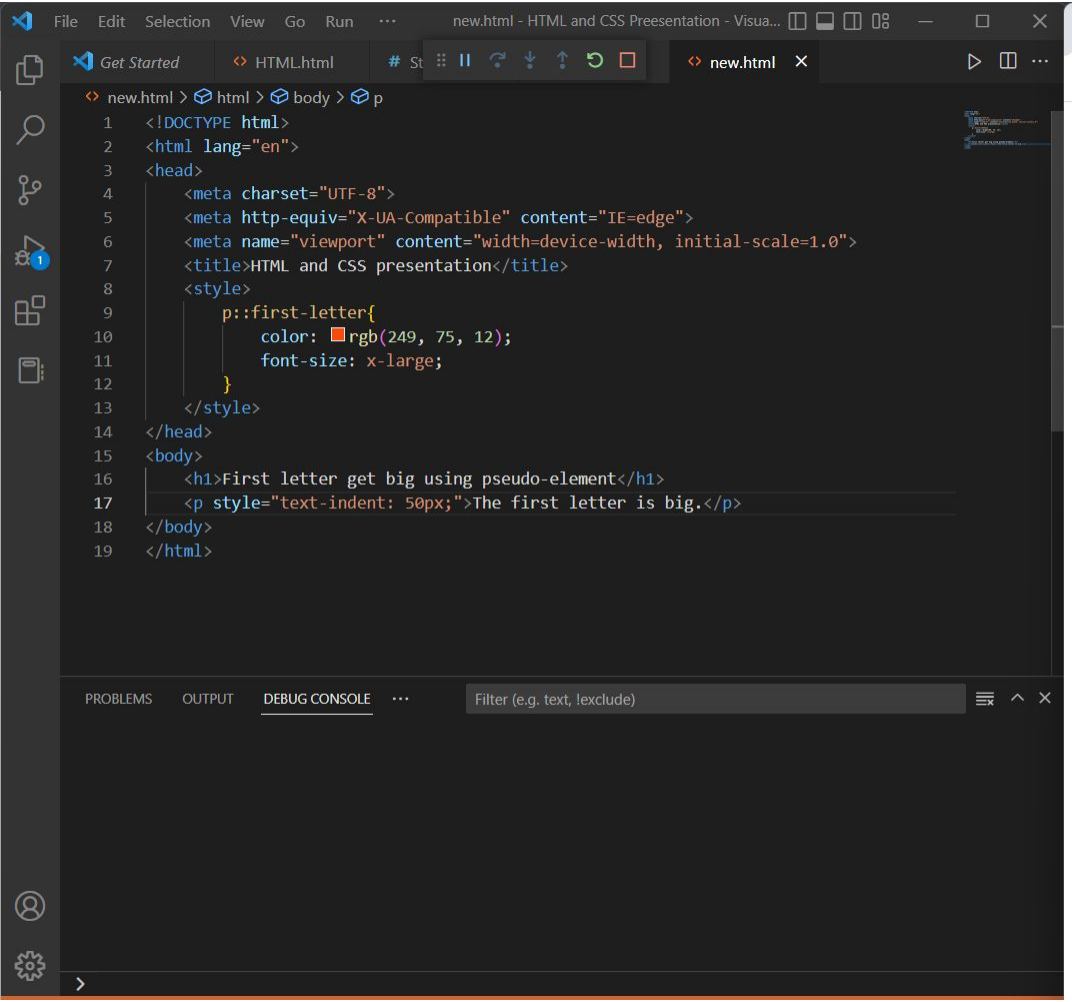
Eg:

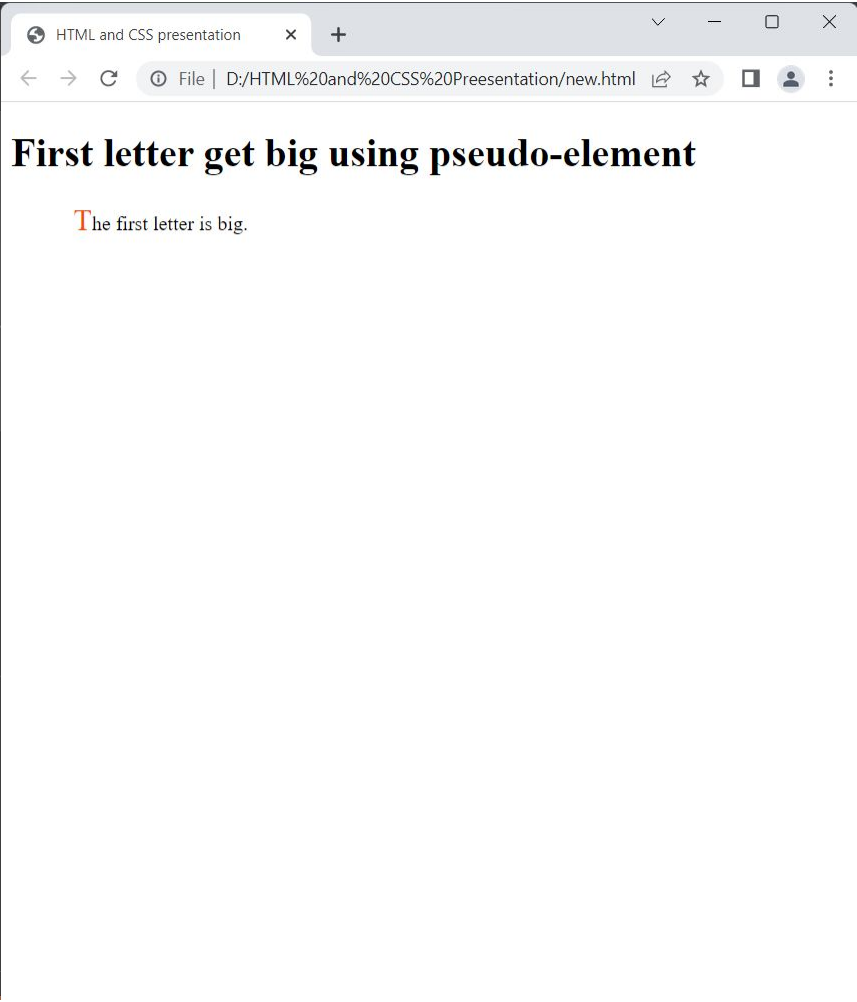
```
p::first-line {

  color: #ff0000;

  font-variant: small-caps;

}
```


File Edit Selection View Go Run
new.html - HTML and CSS Preesentation - Visua...
Get Started
HTML.html
new.html
new.html > html > body > p
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>HTML and CSS presentation</title>
<style>
p::first-letter{
color: rgb(249, 75, 12);
font-size: x-large;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>First letter get big using pseudo-element</h1>
The first letter is big.
</body>
</html>
PROBLEMS
OUTPUT
DEBUG CONSOLE
Filter (e.g. text, !exclude)


HTML and CSS presentation
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentation/new.html
First letter get big using pseudo-element
The first letter is big.

CSS Opacity / Transparency

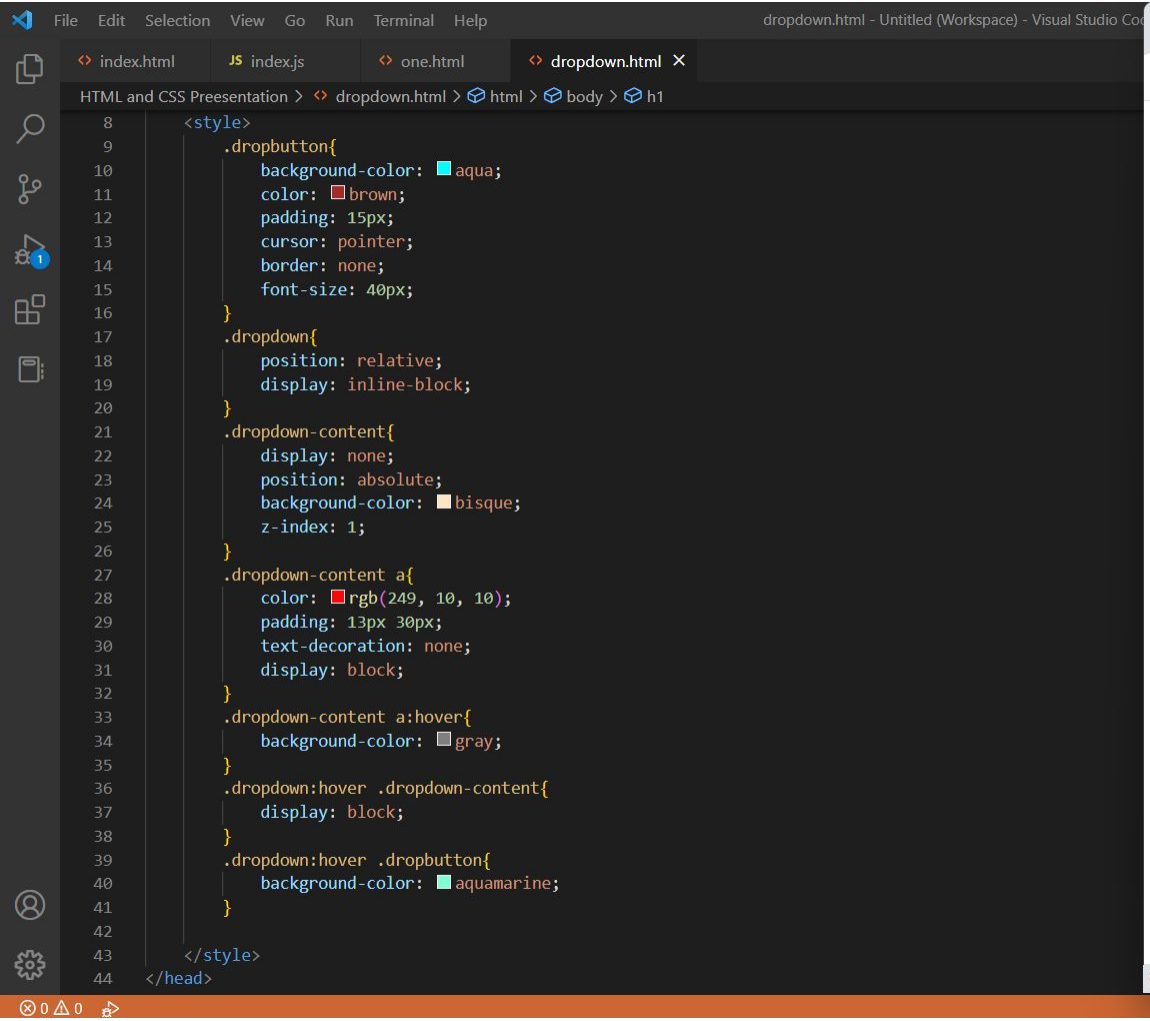
The `opacity` property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element.

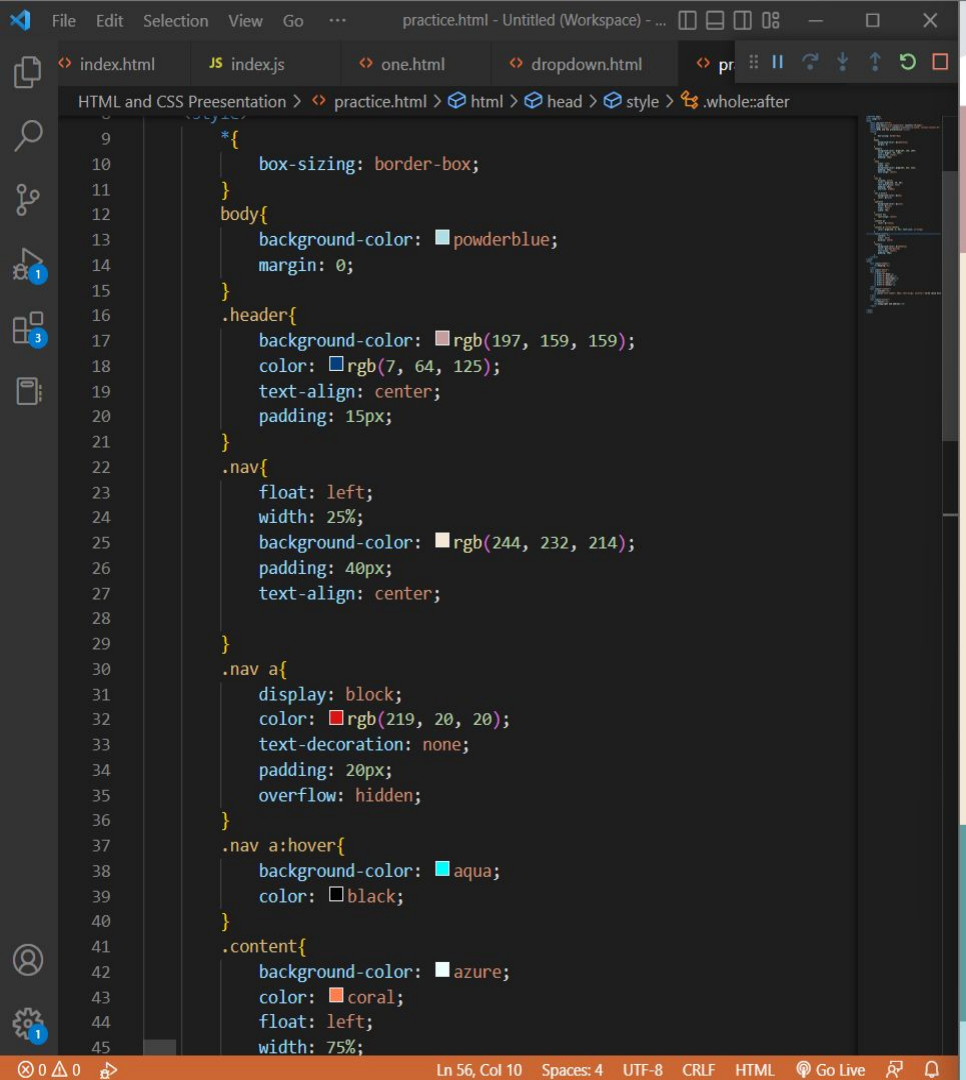
```
img {
  opacity: 0.5;
}
```

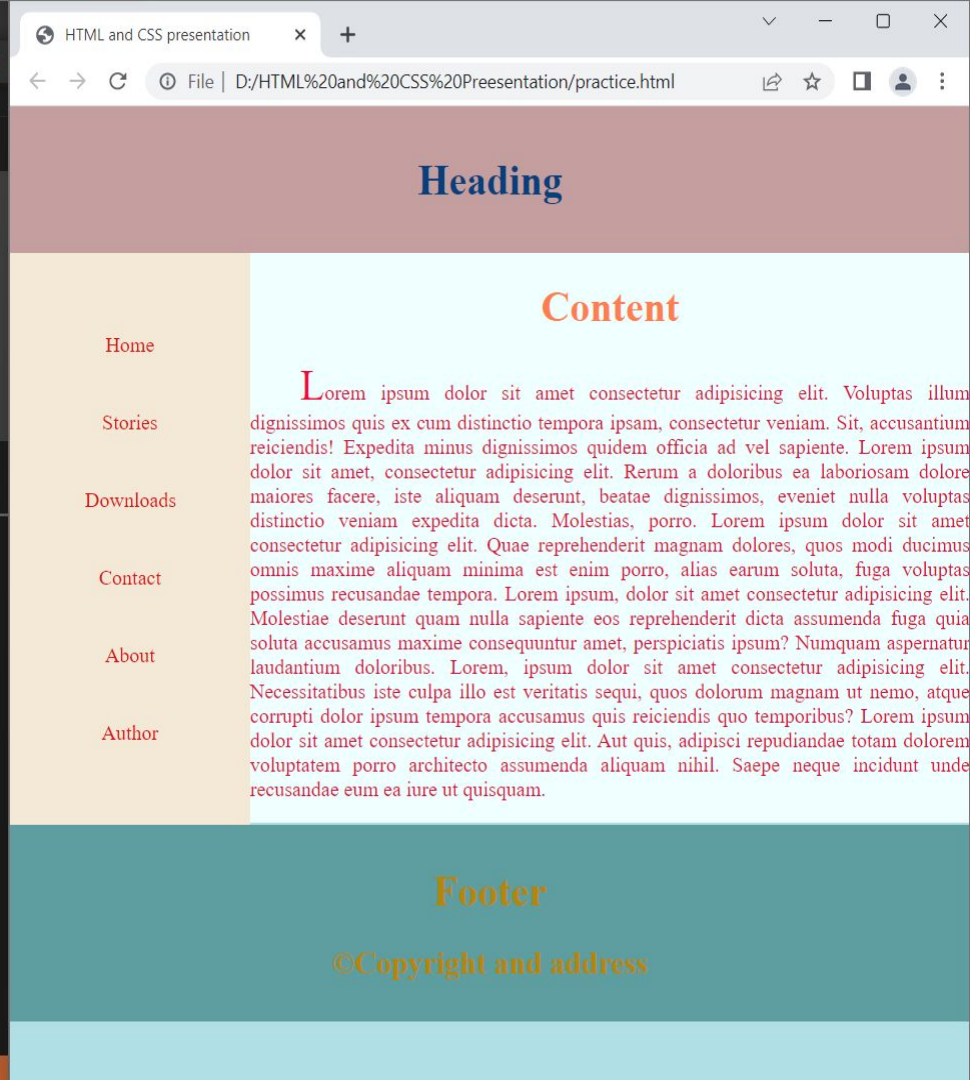
The opacity property in CSS specifies how transparent an element is. Opacity has a default initial value of **1.**

CSS Dropdowns

A CSS dropdown menu is an effective solution for enhancing the UI and UX of an app or website. A drop-down menu is **a sub-menu of a website or app's main menu**. It is used to showcase content buttons (links) for each parent menu item.


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
dropdown.html - Untitled (Workspace) - Visual Studio Co
index.html
index.js
one.html
dropdown.html
HTML and CSS Preesentation > dropdown.html > html > body > h1
8 <style>
9 .dropbutton{
10 background-color: aqua;
11 color: brown;
12 padding: 15px;
13 cursor: pointer;
14 border: none;
15 font-size: 40px;
16 }
17 .dropdown{
18 position: relative;
19 display: inline-block;
20 }
21 .dropdown-content{
22 display: none;
23 position: absolute;
24 background-color: bisque;
25 z-index: 1;
26 }
27 .dropdown-content a{
28 color: rgb(249, 10, 10);
29 padding: 13px 30px;
30 text-decoration: none;
31 display: block;
32 }
33 .dropdown-content a:hover{
34 background-color: gray;
35 }
36 .dropdown:hover .dropdown-content{
37 display: block;
38 }
39 .dropdown:hover .dropbutton{
40 background-color: aquamarine;
41 }
42
43 </style>
44 </head>
HTML and CSS presentation
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentatio
CSS Dropdown
Link
Link 1
Link 2
Link 3
Link 4
file:///D:/HTML and CSS Preesentation/dropdown.html#
Ln 46, Col 21 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF HTML Go Live


File Edit Selection View Go ... practice.html - Untitled (Workspace) - ...
index.html
index.js
one.html
dropdown.html
pr
HTML and CSS Preesentation > practice.html > html > head > style > .whole::after
*{
box-sizing: border-box;
}
body{
background-color: powderblue;
margin: 0;
}
.header{
background-color: rgb(197, 159, 159);
color: rgb(7, 64, 125);
text-align: center;
padding: 15px;
}
.nav{
float: left;
width: 25%;
background-color: rgb(244, 232, 214);
padding: 40px;
text-align: center;
}
.nav a{
display: block;
color: rgb(219, 20, 20);
text-decoration: none;
padding: 20px;
overflow: hidden;
}
.nav a:hover{
background-color: aqua;
color: black;
}
.content{
background-color: azure;
color: coral;
float: left;
width: 75%;
Ln 56, Col 10 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF HTML Go Live


HTML and CSS presentation
File | D:/HTML%20and%20CSS%20Preesentation/practice.html
Heading
Home
Stories
Downloads
Contact
About
Author
Content
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THE END