Benefits

# HTML

This is more demanding section in terms of HTML structure. It has many repetitive elements, but also each box is specific in its own way. In addition, the last row is divided into two columns.

We will close the whole content in the **benefits** section and place a **div** with classes **benefits\_\_container** and **container** in it.

Individual boxes will receive the class **benefits\_\_sinlge** and a modifier that will allow us to distinguish them from each other:

* **benefits\_\_single--notebook** – first row
* **benefits\_\_single--phone** – second row
* Container for third row **benefits\_\_double**
  + **benefits\_\_single--solo** – first column
  + **benefits\_\_single--image** – second column

The whole structure will look like this:

<section class="benefits">

<div class="benefits\_\_container container">

<div class="benefits\_\_single benefits\_\_single--notebook">

<div class="benefits\_\_text">

<h2 class="benefits\_\_title">Be always first</h2>

<p class="benefits\_\_description">

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do

eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut

enim ad minim veniam.

</p>

</div>

<div class="benefits\_\_image">

<img src="assets/Macbook.png" alt="macbook" />

</div>

</div>

<div class="benefits\_\_single benefits\_\_single--phone">

<div class="benefits\_\_text">

<h2 class="benefits\_\_title">Your shop is<br>where you are!</h2>

<p class="benefits\_\_description">

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do

eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut

enim ad minim veniam.

</p>

</div>

<div class="benefits\_\_image">

<img src="assets/iPhone.png" alt="iPhone" />

</div>

</div>

<div class="benefits\_\_double">

<div class="benefits\_\_single benefits\_\_single--solo">

<div class="benefits\_\_text">

<h2 class="benefits\_\_title">Your shop is<br>where you are!</h2>

<p class="benefits\_\_description">

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do

eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut

enim ad minim veniam.

</p>

</div>

</div>

<div class="benefits\_\_single benefits\_\_single--image">

<img src="assets/Trumpet.png" alt="Trumpet" />

</div>

</div>

</div>

</section>

# CSS

We start with basic styles for containers.

.benefits {

padding: 100px 0;

background-color: var(--color-light-grey);

}

.benefits\_\_container {

padding: 0 100px;

}

Each of the individual has very similar styles. That’s why we are now style the **benefits\_\_single** class for all boxes. We also set the **margin-bottom** to **37px**. This is the distance from the next row. Elements in the middle will be positioned next to each other with **flex** – on opposite sides, and pulled up.

.benefits\_\_single {

background-color: var(--color-white);

border: 1px solid #E8E9ED;

display: flex;

justify-content: space-between;

align-items: flex-end;

margin-bottom: 37px;

border-radius: 5px;

}

Now, let’s concentrate on the contents of the boxes. It’s repetitive. In fact, it only differs in the color of the lines under the text. Therefore, we will use the variable **–accent-color** here. It will be a **local** variable limited to a particular box.

We limit the width of **benefits\_\_text** so that the text is not too long. Additionally, we set the pseudo-element **::after** on this class. This will be our line under the text. We don’t use the absolute position here, because we don’t want this element to increase the height of the parent.

.benefits\_\_text {

max-width: 415px;

margin: 90px 36px;

}

.benefits\_\_text::after {

content: "";

width: 332px;

height: 4px;

background-color: var(--accent-color);

display: block;

margin-top: 50px;

}

.benefits\_\_description {

margin-top: 30px;

line-height: 1.375rem;

}

We are left with an image to style. We give the relativity to the parent **benefits\_\_image** and also to the **img** itself in order to increase its **z-index**. We want the photo to be above the element that we are about to creaete (a circle under the phone or a square under the laptop).

.benefits\_\_image {

position: relative;

}

.benefits\_\_image img {

position: relative;

z-index: 2;

}

## Laptop

So how do we create a rounded square underneath your laptop in a particular position? First, let’s create a variable **–accent-color** with the value **--color-redish**.

.benefits\_\_single--notebook {

--accent-color: var(--color-redish);

}

Next, we will move the image container from the edge of the box – by **38px** from the bottom and **117px** from the right.

.benefits\_\_single--notebook .benefits\_\_image {

margin-right: 117px;

margin-bottom: 38px;

}

Now let’s create a pseudo-element **::before** for a specific **benefits\_\_image** and style it according to the design. For the element to be placed in the correct place, its property **top** should have the value **-40px** and **right:0px**.

Additionally, we have to rotate this square by 45 degrees. For this we will use the property **transform: rotate(45deg)**. Here we also use the variable **--accent-color**.

.benefits\_\_single--notebook .benefits\_\_image::before {

content: "";

width: 180px;

height: 180px;

background-color: var(--accent-color);

display: block;

border-radius: 40px;

position: absolute;

right: 0;

top: -40px;

transform: rotate(45deg);

}

What remains is to limit the width and height of the image itself.

.benefits\_\_single--notebook .benefits\_\_image img {

width: 386px;

height: auto;

}

## Phone

Styling of the next row (one with the phone) is very similar. To begin with, we also set the variable   
**--accent-color** but additionally, we change the **flex** direction to **row-reverse** and correct **padding** to match the design specifications.

The rest is a repetition of the previous row, only with slightly different values of individual properties.

.benefits\_\_single--phone {

--accent-color: var(--color-primary);

flex-direction: row-reverse;

padding: 0 20px 0 70px;

}

.benefits\_\_single--phone .benefits\_\_image::before {

content: "";

width: 320px;

height: 320px;

background-color: var(--accent-color);

display: block;

border-radius: 50%;

position: absolute;

left: 0;

top: -20px;

}

.benefits\_\_single--phone .benefits\_\_image img {

width: 426px;

height: auto;

}

.benefits\_\_single--phone .benefits\_\_text {

margin: 70px 0;

}

## The last row

This row is different from the others. At the beginning, we have to style the class **benefits\_\_double** so that it placed the columns next to each other. It will also set the value of the variable **--accent-color.**

.benefits\_\_double {

--accent-color: var(--color-green);

display: flex;

}

We don’t want to have additional space under this row (**margin-bottom**) because this is the last row, so we reset it for direct **div** elements.

.benefits\_\_double > div {

margin-bottom: 0;

}

The left column needs to have a width of **620px** and the text in the middle is moved away from the edge by **70px** and **35px** without the maximum width as it was in the previous boxes.

.benefits\_\_single--solo {

max-width: 620px;

}

.benefits\_\_single--solo .benefits\_\_text {

max-width: none;

margin: 70px 35px;

}

The right column is completely different from the others. It has a uniform background, in the middle of which there is an image. The **flex-grow :1** property forces this element to complement its parent for the rest of the available width.

.benefits\_\_single--image {

flex-grow: 1;

display: flex;

align-items: center;

justify-content: center;

background-color: var(--accent-color);

border: none;

margin-left: 60px;

}

.benefits\_\_single--image img {

width: 295px;

height: auto;

margin-top: 55px;

}