



# Live Cohort

## Notes Day 5



# Day 2 : More About CSS

## Understanding Background Properties

CSS provides various background properties to enhance the visual appeal of web pages. These properties allow developers to control the background image, size, positioning, and repeating behavior.

### Background-size

Defines how a background image is scaled within an element.

- `background-size: cover;` → The image covers the entire element, maintaining its aspect ratio.
- `background-size: contain;` → The image scales to fit inside the element while maintaining its aspect ratio.
- `background-size: 50% 50%;` → The image is resized to 50% of the width and height of the element.

Example::

```
body {  
    background-image: url('image.jpg');  
    background-size: cover;  
}
```

# Day 2 : More About CSS

## Background-Image

Used to set an image as the background of an element.

Example:

```
div {  
  background-image: url('example.jpg');  
  background-size: cover;  
}
```



# Day 2 : More About CSS

## Background-Repeat

Controls whether the background image repeats and how.

- `background-repeat: repeat;` (default) → Image repeats both horizontally and vertically.
- `background-repeat: no-repeat;` → Image does not repeat.
- `background-repeat: repeat-x;` → Image repeats horizontally.
- `background-repeat: repeat-y;` → Image repeats vertically.

Example:

```
div {  
    background-image: url('pattern.png');  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```

# Day 2 : More About CSS

## Background-Position

Defines the starting position of a background image.

- `background-position: center;` → Centers the image.
- `background-position: top left;` → Positions the image at the top-left.
- `background-position: 50% 50%;` → Places the image in the middle.

Example:

```
div {  
    background-image: url('example.jpg');  
    background-position: center;  
}
```

# Day 2 : More About CSS

## Linear-Gradient

Creates a smooth transition of colors in a straight line.

Example:

```
div {  
  background: linear-gradient(to right, red, blue);  
}
```

## Radial-Gradient

Creates a circular gradient effect.

Example:

```
div {  
  background: radial-gradient(circle, red, blue);  
}
```

# Day 2 : More About CSS

## Px Vs %

- px (Pixels): A fixed unit of measurement. Useful when you need precise control over an element's size.
- % (Percentage): Relative to the parent container. Useful for responsive designs.

Example:

```
div {  
    width: 50%; /* 50% of the parent element's width */  
    height: 200px; /* Fixed height */  
}
```

# Day 2 : More About CSS

## Working With Positional Properties

CSS position properties define how an element is positioned within its container.

### Position: Absolute

Removes the element from the normal document flow and positions it relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (or the viewport if no positioned ancestor exists).

Example:

```
div {  
  position: absolute;  
  top: 50px;  
  left: 100px;  
}
```

# Day 2 : More About CSS

## Position: Relative

Positions an element relative to its normal position.

Example:

```
div {  
  position: relative;  
  top: 20px;  
  left: 30px;  
}
```

## Transform: Translate

Moves an element without affecting surrounding elements.

Example:

```
div {  
  transform: translate(50px, 100px);  
}
```

# Day 2 : More About CSS

## Introduction To Flexbox For Alignment & Structure

Flexbox is a powerful layout system in CSS that helps in aligning and distributing elements efficiently.

### 1. `display: flex`

Defines a flex container, making its child elements flexible.

**Example:**

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

### 2. `flex-direction`

Specifies the direction of the flex items.

- `row` (default) → Items align horizontally.
- `column` → Items align vertically.

**Example:**

```
.container {  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: column;  
}
```

# Day 2 : More About CSS

## Introduction To Flexbox For Alignment & Structure

### 3. flex-wrap

Controls whether flex items wrap onto multiple lines.

- nowrap (default) → Items stay on a single line.
- wrap → Items wrap to the next line if needed.

Example:

```
.container {  
  display: flex;  
  flex-wrap: wrap;  
}
```

### 4. flex-shrink

Determines how much a flex item can shrink if needed.

Example:

```
.item {  
  flex-shrink: 2; /* Shrinks twice as fast as others */  
}
```

# Day 2 : More About CSS

## Introduction To Flexbox For Alignment & Structure

### 5. justify-content

Aligns flex items along the main axis.

- `flex-start` → Items start from the beginning.
- `center` → Items are centered.
- `flex-end` → Items align at the end.
- `space-between` → Equal space between items.
- `space-around` → Equal space around items.

Example:

```
.container {  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: center;  
}
```

# Day 2 : More About CSS

## Introduction To Flexbox For Alignment & Structure

### 6. align-items

Aligns flex items along the cross-axis.

- `flex-start` → Items align at the top.
- `center` → Items align in the middle.
- `flex-end` → Items align at the bottom.

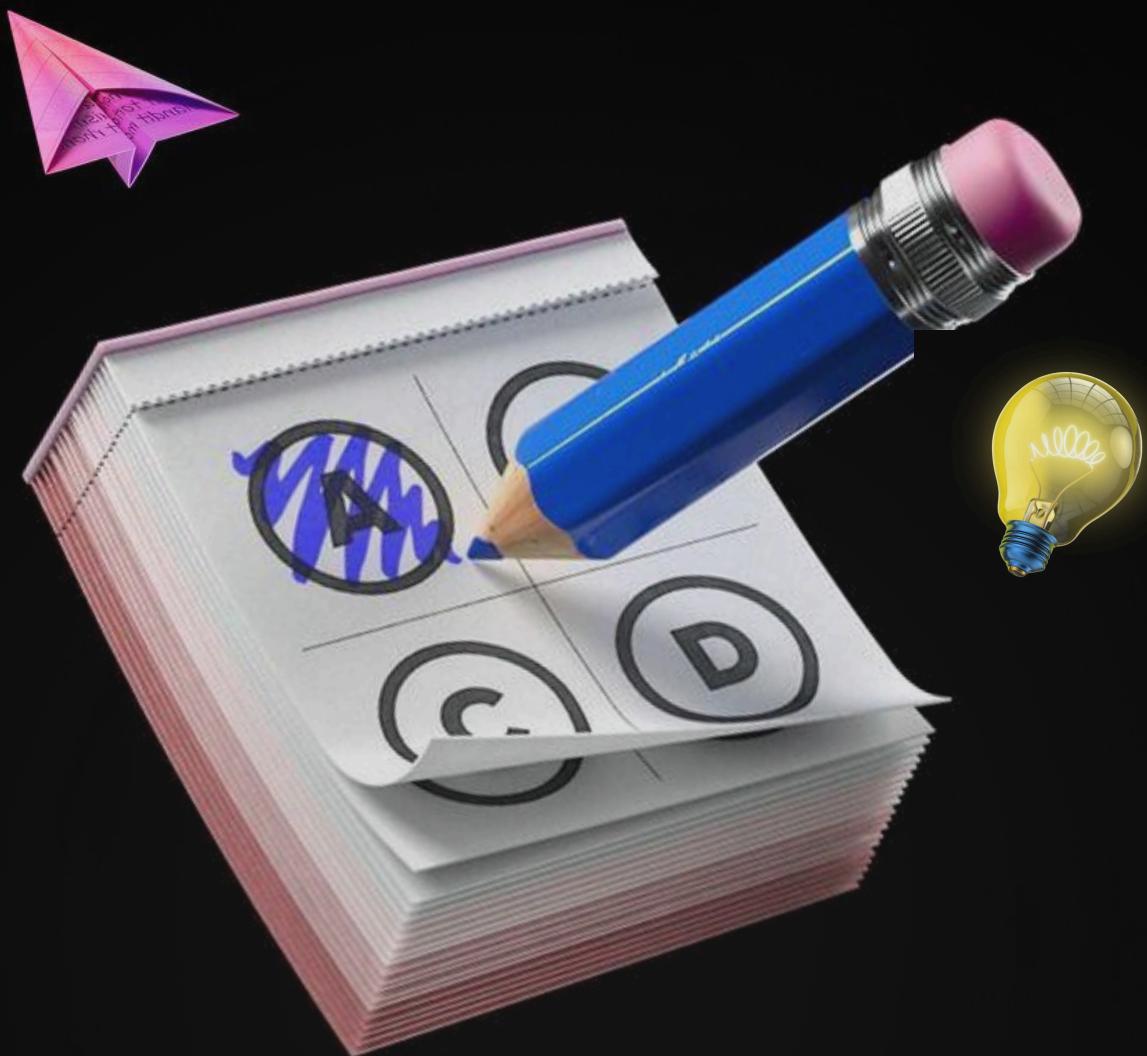
Example:

```
.container {  
  display: flex;  
  align-items: center;  
}
```



# Project Exercise 4

## Two-Column Layout with Flexbox



# Project Exercise 4: Two-Column Layout with Flexbox

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- **Ethiopian Yirgacheffe:** Bright and floral with citrus notes.
- **Sumatran Mandheling:** Earthy and full-bodied with chocolate undertones.
- **Colombian Supremo:** Well-balanced and smooth with caramel sweetness.

Learn more about our brewing process, our commitment to sustainability, and our team of coffee experts on our [About Us](#) page.

Thank you for choosing Delicious Coffee!

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# Project Exercise 3: Styling The Page

## What TO Do:

- **HTML First, Simple Structure:** Create basic HTML with divs (header, nav, sidebar, main, footer) and placeholder text.
- **Link CSS:** Connect styles.css to your HTML in <head>.
- **display Exploration:** Try display: block, inline, inline-block, none, flex, grid on elements. See the changes.
- **Flexbox for 2 Columns:** Use display: flex on body. Experiment with flex-direction, justify-content, align-items, flex-grow: 1 for main content.
- **Use Inspect Element:** Crucial! Use browser tools to see CSS and experiment live.
- **One Property at a Time:** Change one CSS rule, then check the browser.
- **Read Solution Comments:** Understand why the solution code works.

**Ask Questions:** Get help when stuck!

## What NOT to Do:

- **Don't Start Complex:** Focus on layout basics first, styling later.
- **Don't Overwhelm Yourself:** Focus on display, Flexbox, positioning, overflow for now.
- **Don't Skip Inspect Element:** It's essential for learning.
- **Don't Fear Experimenting:** Breaking things is part of learning.
- **Don't Just Copy Solution:** Try yourself first, then understand the solution.