



Introduction to **Kuregori (クレゴリくん)**

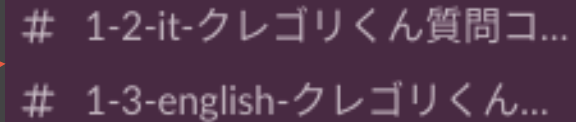
Purpose

Kuregori can be used as your **virtual** tutor in Slack

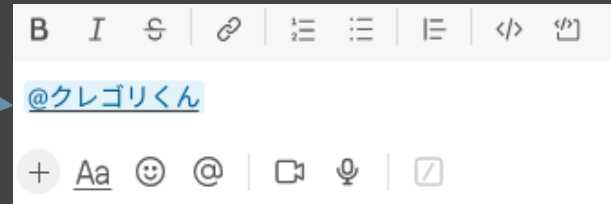
You can make good use of it for **self-learning**!

Instructions

1. Go to **Slack (Kredo Online Camp) Workspace**
2. Go to the channels:
 - a. #1-2-IT-Kredo Q&A Corner for programming-related questions
 - b. #1-3-English-Kredo Q&A Corner for english-related questions
3. Type “@クレゴリくん” to mention Kuregori.
4. After mentioning him, input your request or questions for him.
5. **Send!**

A screenshot of a Slack channel list. Two channels are visible: "# 1-2-it-クレゴリくん質問コ..." and "# 1-3-english-クレゴリくん...". An orange arrow points from the first channel in the list to the first item in the instructions list.

1-2-it-クレゴリくん質問コ...
1-3-english-クレゴリくん...

A screenshot of a Slack message input field. The text "@クレゴリくん" is entered and highlighted in blue. A blue arrow points from the third item in the instructions list to this text. Below the input field is a toolbar with various icons for formatting and actions.

B I
@クレゴリくん
+ Aa @

Note:

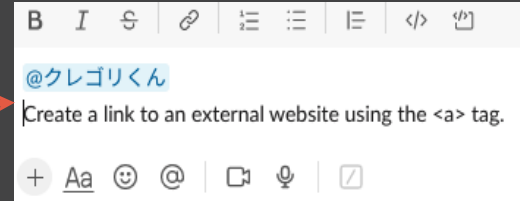
Mention @クレゴリくん again if you have additional messages

Learn HTML Code

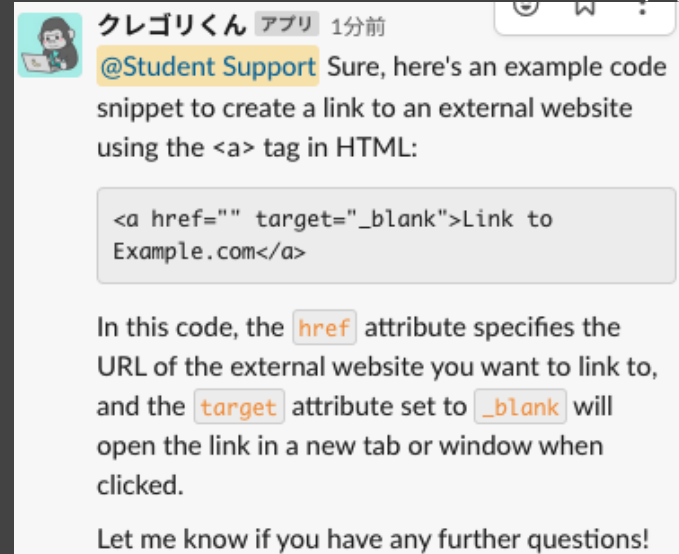
Examples:

- "Add an image to an HTML Page using the ** tag**. Make sure to include the alt attribute."
- "Create a link to an external website using the **<a> tag**."
- "Use the **** and **** tags to create an unordered list on an HTML Page."
- "Use the **<table>** tag to create a simple table on an HTML Page."

* Kuregori will reply using a thread.



*Note:
It might take
Kuregori some time
to reply.*



Reviewing HTML Codes

Kuregori reviews and corrects your code.

Example:

```
<p>Please select your favorite food:</p>
<input type="checkbox" name="food" id="ramen"
value="ramen">
<label for="ramen">Ramen</label>

<input type="checkbox" name="food" id="sushi"
value="sushi">
<label for="sushi">Sushi</label>
```

Please make this code correct.

```
B I S | | | | | | | |
<p>Please select your favorite food:</p>
<input type="checkbox" name="food" id="ramen" value="ramen">
<label for="ramen">Ramen</label>

<input type="checkbox" name="food" id="sushi" value="sushi">
<label for="sushi">Sushi</label>
```

 クレゴリくん アプリ < 1分前
@Student Support Sure, I can help you fix the code in English. Here's the corrected code:

```
<p>Please select your favorite food:</p>
<input type="checkbox" name="food"
id="ramen" value="ramen">
<label for="ramen">Ramen</label>
<input type="checkbox" name="food"
id="sushi" value="sushi">
<label for="sushi">Sushi</label>
```

I hope this helps! Let me know if you have any other questionsラン♪

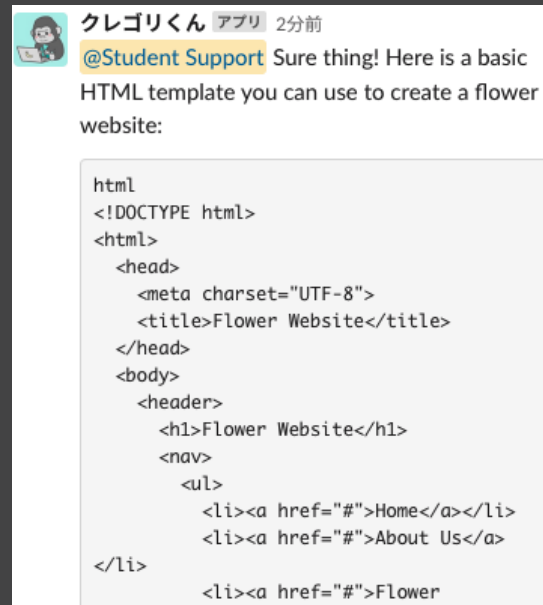
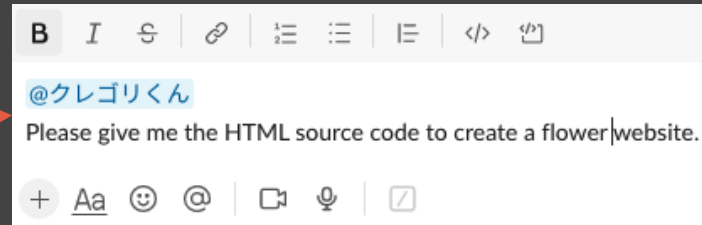
[少なく表示する](#)

Creating HTML Code Snippets

Kuregori can help create HTML Code Snippets/Templates

Example:

Please give me the HTML source code to create a flower website.



ChatGPT

Having good **prompt skills** is crucial.

Use it more and study efficiently!



Introduction to CSS

What is CSS?

Cascading **S**tyle **S**heets

Used to style and layout web pages.

It is a simple design language to simplify the process of designing web pages.

CSS Syntax

Diagram illustrating the components of a CSS rule:

```
body {  
  background-color: black;  
}
```

The components are labeled as follows:

- SELECTOR**: Points to the `body` selector.
- CURLY BRACKET**: Points to the opening curly brace `{`.
- PROPERTY NAME**: Points to the `background-color` property name.
- COLON**: Points to the colon `:` separating the property name from the value.
- PROPERTY VALUE**: Points to the `black` value.
- SEMI-COLON**: Points to the semicolon `;` at the end of the rule.

Types of CSS

Inline CSS

uses the **style** attribute inside the HTML Elements.

Internal CSS

uses the `<style>` element inside the `<head>` of the HTML page.

External CSS

uses an external CSS file which is linked by the `<link>` element inside the `<head>` of the HTML page.

CSS SELECTORS

UNIVERSAL

CSS

```
1  * {  
2      color: blue;  
3  }
```

NOTE:

THIS IS CALLED A **UNIVERSAL SELECTOR**.
YOU CAN USE THIS TO ADD STYLES TO ALL
ELEMENTS

CSS SELECTORS

ELEMENT

HTML

```
1  <p>My name is Kirby</p>
```

CSS

```
1  p {  
2      color: blue;  
3  }
```

CSS SELECTORS

CLASS

HTML

```
1 <p class="class-name">My name is Kirby</p>
```

CSS

```
1 .class-name {  
2     color: blue;  
3 }
```

CSS SELECTORS

ID

HTML

```
1  <p id="id-name">My name is Kirby</p>
```

CSS

```
1  #id-name {  
2      color: blue;  
3  }
```

Class vs ID

class attribute is used to identify **more than one** element.

id attribute is used to identify **one unique** element.



CSS Rules

If the two selectors are identical, the latter of the two will take precedence.

Here you can see the **second selector** takes precedence over the first.

```
h1 {  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Top level heading: Maybe a page title

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Tempore, dolore.

- Number one on the list
- Number two
- A third item

If one selector is more specific than the others, the more specific rule will take precedence over more general ones.

```
h1 .header1 {  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Top level heading: Maybe a page title

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipiscing elit. Tempore, dolore.

- Number one on the list
- Number two
- A third item

Select all `` child of parent ``

HTML

```
<ul class="nav-links">
  <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Blog</a></li>
</ul>
```

CSS

```
ul li {
  color: blue;
}
```

OR using a parent class

```
.nav-links li {
  color: blue;
}
```



CSS Typography

SALMON

rgb(250, 128, 114)

opacity: 1

rgba(250, 128, 114, 1)

#fa8072

CSS Color

The **color** property defines the color of the text.

CSS Color

color name

All modern browsers support around **140 color name values**. However, this is *not* the practical way of applying CSS colors.

rgb

RGB color value specifies the **red, green, or blue intensity**. The intensity value should only be from **0 to 255**.

CSS Color

opacity

The opacity value specifies the transparency of the object/element.

The property value of opacity should only be in between **0 and 1**. The lower the value, the more the transparency

rgba

RGBA is just like RGB but with the **alpha channel** which determines the **opacity** of the object/element.

CSS Color

hexcode

Hexcode is specified with the pattern **#RRGGBB**: RR for **red** value, GG for **green** value, and BB for **blue** value. These hexadecimal values specifies the colors. All values should be in between **00** and **FF**.

Color

```
p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
p {  
  color: rgb(0, 0, 255);  
}
```

```
p {  
  color: rgba(0, 0, 255, .5);  
}
```

```
p {  
  color: #00ff00;  
}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita quis aperiam quam quaerat amet, sint laudantium nemo? Necessitatibus, ullam quos.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita quis aperiam quam quaerat amet, sint laudantium nemo? Necessitatibus, ullam quos.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita quis aperiam quam quaerat amet, sint laudantium nemo? Necessitatibus, ullam quos.

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Font Family

font-family

font-family property defines the font family name for an element.

FONT-FAMILY

SERIF

im

SANS- SERIF

im

MONOSPACE

im

Kinds of Font Family

- **serif** - fonts that have finishing strokes or “tails” at the end
- **sans-serif** - fonts that do not have “tails” or just have plain ends
- **monospace** - fonts that have the same fixed width

Font Family

```
p {  
  font-family: serif;  
}
```

```
p {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
}
```

```
p {  
  font-family: monospace;  
}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
Expedita quis aperiam quam quaerat amet, sint laudantium
nemo? Necessitatibus, ullam quos.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
Expedita quis aperiam quam quaerat amet, sint laudantium
nemo? Necessitatibus, ullam quos.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
Expedita quis aperiam quam quaerat amet, sint laudantium
nemo? Necessitatibus, ullam quos.

Font Size

font-size

font-size property defines the size of the font.

Font size may be defined in **px**, **em**, %.

FONT SIZE

```
font-size-10 {  
  font-size: 10px;  
}
```

```
font-size-20 {  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

```
font-size-30 {  
  font-size: 30px;  
}
```

```
font-size-40 {  
  font-size: 40px;  
}
```

```
font-size-50 {  
  font-size: 50px;  
}
```

Font size 10px

Font size 20px

Font size 30px

Font size 40px

Font size 50px

Font size 100%

Font size 200%

Font size 300%

Font size 400%

Font size 500%

Font Weight

font-weight

font-weight property defines the weight or how thick or thin the font is.

The values for font-weight are: **bold**, **normal**, **lighter**, or from **100** to **900**.

FONT WEIGHT

```
font-weight-bold{  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```

bold

```
font-weight-bolder{  
    font-weight: bolder;  
}
```

bolder

```
font-weight-lighter{  
    font-weight: lighter;  
}
```

lighter

```
font-weight-100{  
    font-weight: 100;  
}
```

100

```
font-weight-500{  
    font-weight: 500;  
}
```

500

```
font-weight-900{  
    font-weight: 900;  
}
```

900

Font Style

font-style

font-style property specifies the font style of the text.

The values for font-style are **normal**, **italic**, **oblique**.

FONT STYLE

```
font-style-normal {  
    font-style: normal;  
}
```

```
font-style-italic {  
    font-style: italic;  
}
```

```
font-style-oblique {  
    font-style: oblique;  
}
```

normal

italic

oblique

Text Transform

text-transform

text-transform property specifies the capitalization of the text.

The values for text-transform are **uppercase**, **lowercase**, **capitalize**.

TEXT TRANSFORM

```
text-uppercase{  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
}
```

```
text-lowercase{  
  text-transform: lowercase;  
}
```

```
text-capitalize{  
  text-transform: capitalize;  
}
```

UPPERCASE

lowercase

Capitalized Text

Text Decoration

text-decoration

text-decoration property specifies the decoration to the text.

The values for text-decoration are:
underline, underline, line-through.

TEXT DECORATION

```
text-underline{  
  text-decoration: overline;  
}
```

```
text-line-through{  
  text-decoration: line-through;  
}
```

```
text-underline{  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

Overline

~~line-through~~

underline

Text Align

text-align

text-align specifies the alignment of the text.

The values for text-align are **left**, **center**, **right**.

TEXT ALIGN

LEFT

CENTER

RIGHT

```
selector {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

Text Shadow

text-shadow

text-shadow adds a shadow to the text.

The syntax of text-shadow is:

```
text-shadow: h-shadow v-shadow blur-radius color;
```

TEXT SHADOW

```
text-shadow{  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 3px #961204;  
}
```

Text Shadow

Text Indent

text-indent

text-indent property specifies the indentation for the first line of a text/paragraph.

The values for text-indent can be in **px**, **%**, **em**

TEXT INDENT

```
text-indent-px{  
  text-indent: 50px;  
}
```

```
text-indent-percent{  
  text-indent: 5%;  
}
```

```
text-indent-em{  
  text-indent: 5em;  
}
```

50 px Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quis vitae molestias distinctio quia optio saepe laboriosam, ad voluptates id? Adipisci illum consequatur laborum harum provident quo pariatur perferendis quaerat vero.

5% Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Officiis impedit modi iure possimus numquam consequatur praesentium, nihil id similique autem quasi accusantium et quam maiores quis recusandae veritatis omnis temporibus!

5em Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Omnis temporibus doloribus dolorum ex maxime! Provident labore impedit eaque, sapiente accusantium quis architecto voluptatibus illo ab. Nam quas illum quo et.

Letter Spacing

letter-spacing

letter-spacing property **increases** or **decreases** the **spacing** in between the **letters** in a text.

The values for letter-spacing can be in **px**

LETTER SPACING

LETTER SPACING

LETTER SPACING `letter-spacing: 5px;`

LETTER SPACING `letter-spacing: 10px;`

L E T T E R S P A C I N G `letter-spacing: 20px;`

L E T T E R S P A C I N G `letter-spacing: 30px;`

L E T T E R S P A C I N G
`letter-spacing: 50px;`

Word Spacing

word-spacing

word-spacing property **increases** or **decreases** the **spacing** in between the **words** in a text.

The values for letter-spacing can be in **px**

WORD SPACING

WORD SPACING EXAMPLE

WORD SPACING EXAMPLE

`word-spacing: 10px;`

WORD SPACING EXAMPLE

`word-spacing: 20px;`

WORD SPACING EXAMPLE

`word-spacing: 30px;`

WORD SPACING EXAMPLE

`word-spacing: 40px;`

WORD SPACING EXAMPLE

`word-spacing: 50px;`



CSS Lists

UNORDERED LIST

- list-style-type: *none*;
- list-style-type: *disc*;
- list-style-type: *circle*;
- list-style-type: *square*;

ORDERED LIST

- 1. list-style-type: *decimal*;
- a. list-style-type: *lower-alpha*;
- A. list-style-type: *upper-alpha*;
- i. list-style-type: *lower-roman*;
- I. list-style-type: *upper-roman*;

LIST STYLE POSITION

```
ul-outside {  
    list-style-position: outside;  
}
```

```
ul-inside {  
    list-style-position: inside;  
}
```

- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur a accusamus et doloremque quis ratione acc ipsa harum, quos porro dignissimos mollit
- Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur a magni necessitatibus, aliquid dolorum. Ve
- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur facere exercitationem sint cupiditate imper mollitia ea nisi vero natus obcaecati quis,
- Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur aut a sapiente fugit, ipsum obcaecati itaqu

List Style

list-style shorthand

```
list-style: list-style-type list-style-position;
```