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Morning Session: 9 am – 11 PM

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Today Topics: CSS Transitions and Animations

Anchor targets : Anchor target to navigate *within* the same page. By prepending your href with #, you can target an HTML element with a specific id attribute.

For example, `` will navigate to the `<section id="about"> </section>` within the same HTML document. This type of href is often used to navigate back to the top of the page.

```
<a href="#about">About</a>
<a href="#contact">Contact</a>

<section id="about">About section</section>
<section id="contact">Contact section</section>
```

<nav> Tag :The `<nav>` tag is used to declare the navigational section in HTML documents. Websites typically have sections dedicated to navigational links, which enables users to navigate the site. These links can be placed inside a nav tag. In other words, the nav element represents a section of the page whose purpose is to provide navigational links, either in current document or to other document. The links in nav elements may point to other webpages or to different sections of the same webpage. It is semantic element

```
<nav class="navbar">
  <ul class="navlist">
    <li class="navitem">
      <a href="#home">Home</a>
    </li>
    <li class="navitem">
      <a href="#about">About</a>
    </li>
    <li class="navitem">
      <a href="#contact">Contact</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```


Colors: CSS Color property is used to set the color of HTML elements. This property is used to set font color, background color etc. Color of an element can be defined in the following ways:

- Built-In Color
- RGB Format
- RGBA Format
- Hexadecimal Notation


Built-In Color: These are a set of predefined colors which are used by its name. For example: red, blue, green etc.

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

RGB Format: The RGB(Red, Green, Blue) format is used to define the color of an HTML element by specifying the R, G, B values range between 0 to 255. For example: RGB value of Red color is (255, 0, 0), Green color is (0, 255, 0), Blue color is (0, 0, 255) etc.

```
h1{  
  color:  rgb(0,153,0);  
}
```

RGBA Format: The RGBA format is similar to the RGB, but the difference is RGBA contains A (Alpha) which specify the transparency of elements. The value of alpha lies between 0.0 to 1.0 where 0.0 represents fully transparent and 1.0 represents not transparent.

```
h1{  
  color:  rgb(0,153,0,0.1);  
}
```

Hexadecimal Notation: The hexadecimal notation begins with # symbol followed by 6 characters each range from 0 to F. For example: Red #FF0000, Green #00FF00, Blue #0000FF etc.



Resources:

- 1) https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_colors.asp

Select awesome colors

- 1) <https://flatuicolors.com/>

CSS Reset: A CSS reset is a set of styles you load prior to your other styles, to remove browser built-in styles.

Reset code : <https://gist.github.com/DavidWells/18e73022e723037a50d6>

Shorthand properties : are CSS properties that let you set the values of multiple other CSS properties simultaneously. Using a shorthand property, you can write more concise (and often more readable) style sheets, saving time and energy.

Resource:

- 1) https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Shorthand_properties
- 2) <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-shorthand-properties/>

Shadow: With CSS you can add shadow to text and to elements. **text-shadow & box-shadow**

Resource: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_shadows.asp

border radius property : It is a CSS property to round the corner of an element. The border-radius property is used to set the border-radius.

Resource: https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-radius.asp

Pseudo-classes : A Pseudo class in CSS is used to define the special state of an element. It can be combined with a CSS selector to add an effect to existing elements based on their states. For Example, changing the style of an element when the user hovers over it, or when a link is visited. All of these can be done using Pseudo Classes in CSS.

```
selector: pseudo-class{  
    property: value;  
}
```

Resources :

- 1) https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_classes.asp
- 2) <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-pseudo-classes/>

CSS transitions: provide a way to control animation speed when changing CSS properties. Instead of having property changes take effect immediately, you can cause the changes in a property to take place over a period of time.

Resources:

- 1) <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-transitions/>
- 2) https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_transitions.asp

Css transform: The **transform** property applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element. This property allows you to rotate, scale, move, skew, etc., elements.

Resources:

- 1) https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp

Useful Chrome Extensions :

- 1) ColorZilla extension
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/colorzilla/bhlhnicpbhignbdhedghjgdocnmhomnp?hl=en>
- 2) Whatfont extension
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/whatfont/jabopobgcpjmedljpbcaablplmfcogm?hl=en>
- 3) Keyframes
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/keyframes/dalaiblmpeklkjinpeocmaojcfldmbfck?hl=en>
- 4) Pesticide
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/pesticide-for-chrome/bblbgcheenepgnnajgfpiicnbbdmmoo?hl=en>
- 5) PixelZoomer
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/pixelzoomer/fogkjckfkdcnmnnfmbieljpkmihhpa/related>
- 6) Screen Video Recorder
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/awesome-screenshot-screen/nlipoenfbikpbjkfpfillcgkoblgpmj>

Coding Challenge Week 3 Day 1

The goal of this coding challenge is to elevate our knowledge regarding css pseudo elements, transitions etc.

Create a page about you with `html` and `css` having:

1. A home section with your name. (This should be like a novel heading with a bright text color), and with an arrow mark shaped icon inside a circle (just like in <https://sundeepcharan.com>), to go to the next section.
2. A About section which tells a short paragraph about you. (Use all of your wildest imaginations in transitions)
3. A list of your favourite movies. I want the movies in card shapes. Enclose the details in sort of a card shaped element. Use all the CSS elements which have been taught till now. About the layout of those cards, what I want you to do is to have 3 rows and 2 columns. Decide the way you want in wrapping it, but you get the idea.

If you have the time, you can create a nav bar and a footer to just swing around these sections, however it's optional and will not contribute to the evaluation. You can consider this as your portfolio website if you like :).

SESSION - END

THANK YOU

