# Intermediate CSS - Building a Cat Painting.

Jan 31, 2024.

(index.html)

③ `<link rel = "stylesheet" href = "./styles.css">`

④ (styles.css) universal selector (*)

⑥ (index.html)

→ .cat-head selector

```
<main>
    <div class = "cat-head"></div>
</main>
```

⑧ (styles.css) background: linear-gradient (#5e5e5e 85%., #45454f 100%.);

⑨ (styles.css) CSS positioning → property: static, absolute, relative, sticky or fixed. Once you set the position property of the element, you can move the element around by setting a pixel or a percentage value for one or more of the top, right, left / bottom properties.
static → is the default positioning for all elements. If you assign it to an element, you won't be able to move it around with top, right, left or bottom.

⑩ (styles.css) using relative positioning → the element is still positioned according to the normal flow of the document, but the top, left, bottom, and right values become active.

⑪ (styles.css) using absolute positioning → the element is taken out of the normal flow of the document and then its position is determined by the top, right, bottom, and left properties.

⑫ (index.html) fixed → a position property value that lets you make an element fixed to the page no matter where the user scrolls to on the page.

`<div class = "box"></div>`

⑬ (styles.css)
• box { } → width: 200px; height: 600px; background-color: #000;
    position: absolute; top: 800px; left: 650;

⑭ (styles.css)
• cat-head → position: fixed;

⑮ (styles.css) sticky → is a hybrid of relative & fixed positioning. It allows an element to stick to a specific position within its containing element or viewport, based on the scroll position.

```
Position : sticky ;
top : 0px ;
```

To see how sticky works, you have to place a couple of texts before & after your .cat-head div element. If you scroll up after that, you'll see that the .cat-head gets stuck to the top and remains there.

⑯ (styles.css) centering the cat's head.

Position : absolute ;

```
right : 0 ;
top    : 0 ;
```

```
left : 0 ;
bottom : 0 ;
```

```
margin : auto ;
```

⑲ (index.html) working on the cat's ears.

```
< div class = "cat-head">
   < div class = "cat-ears"></div>
</div>
```
} nested.

⑳ (index.html) [ inside the cat's ears ]

```
< div class = "cat-left-ear"></div>
< div class = "cat-right-ear"></div>
```

㉑ (index.html) [ inside the cat's left ear ]

```
< div class = "cat-left-inner-ear"></div>
```

㉒ (index.html) [ inside the cat's right ear ]

```
< div class = "cat-right-inner-ear"></div>
```

㉓ (styles.css) → creating triangle ears.

```
.cat-left-ear {
   border-left : 35px solid transparent;
   border-right : (same)
   border-bottom : 70px solid #5e5e5e;
}
```

㉔ (cont'd)

```
Position : absolute ;
top : -26px ;
left : -31px ;
```

㉕ (styles.css)

```
border-top-left-radius : 90px ;
border-top-right-radius : 10px ;
```

(26) (styles.css) [cont'd]

transform: rotate(-45deg);
  ↳ other functions → translate( ), rotate( ), scale( ),
    skew( ), and matrix( ).

(27) (styles.css) setting the .cat-right-ear

(31) (styles.css) → for .cat-left-ear

z-index: -1;
  ↳ it is a property you can use to define the order of overlapping
    HTML elements. Any element with a higher z-index will always be
    positioned over an element with a lower z-index.

(32) z-index: 1;

(33) (styles.css) for .cat-right-ear → z-index: 1;

(34) .cat-left-inner-ear → setting the border (right, left, bottom)

(36) (styles.css) removing all the pointed edges of the ear. ←
  border-bottom-right-radius: 40%;
  border-bottom-left-radius: 40%;
  border-top-left-radius: 90px;
  border-top-right-radius: 10px;

(37) .cat-right-inner-ear

(38) (cont'd) position: absolute.

(39) (styles.css) removing the sharp edges (see step 36)

(40) (index.html) working on the cat's eyes → creating a new div element
with the class cat-eyes. Inside it, create 2 div elements with the cla
cat-left-eye and cat-right-eye.

< div class="cat-eyes">
  < div class="cat-left-eye"></div>
  < div class="cat-right-eye"></div>
</div>

(41) (index.html) < div class="cat-left-inner-eye"></div>

(42) (index.html)          (same, but for the right eye)

43. (styles.css) → .cat-left-eye
    width: 30px ; height: 40px , background-color : #000;

44. (cont'd) position: absolute ; top: 54px; left : 39px;

45. (cont'd) border-radius : 60%. ; → matanya jadi bulat
    transform : rotate (15deg);

46. (styles.css) → .cat-right-eye

47. (styles.css) [cont'd] → position: absolute; top: 54px; left: 134px;

48. (styles.css) [cont'd] → transform : rotate (-25deg);

49. (styles.css) working on .cat-left-inner-eye → width: 10px;
    ↳ background-color: #fff          height: 20px;

50. (styles.css) [cont'd]

51. (styles.css) → .cat-right-inner-eye

52. (styles.css) → same but transform. rotate (-5deg);

53. (index.html) → working on the nose. <div class="cat-nose"></div>

54. (styles.css) → .cat-nose
    ↳ border-left & right: 15px solid transparent;
      border-bottom: 20px solid #442c2c;

56. (styles.css) → border radius 50%.
    transform: rotate (180deg);

57. (index.html) working on cat-mouth <div class="cat-mouth"></div>

58. (index.html) → <div class="cat-mouth-line-left"></div>
    <div class="cat-mouth-line-right"></div>

59. (styles.css) Instruction: using a descendant selector, select the two
    div elements inside the div with class cat-mouth.
    .cat-mouth div { } → width: 30px; height: 50px; border: 2px solid
    #000;

60. (styles.css) [cont'd.]
    border-color: black transparent transparent transparent;
    border-radius: 190%./190px 150px 0 0;

61. (styles.css) → .cat-mouth-line-left

62. transform: rotate (170 deg);

63 . cat-mouth-line-right
Position: absolute; top: 88px; left: 91px;

64 (cont'd) transform: rotate (165 deg);

65 (index.html) working on the whiskers.
```
<div class = "cat-whiskers"></div>
```

66
```
<div class = "cat-whiskers-left"></div>
<div class = "cat-whiskers-right"></div>
```

67 (index) [inside the cat-whiskers-left]
```
<div class = "cat-whisker-left-top"></div>
<div class = "cat-whisker-left-middle"></div>
<div class = "cat-whisker-left-bottom"></div>
```

68 [inside the cat-whiskers-right] → do the same like part/step 67.

69 (styles.css) use a descendant selector to target the three div elements
inside your .cat-whiskers-left  [see step 59]
```
.cat-whiskers-left div {}
```

70 (styles.css) .cat-whiskers-right div {}