

DREAMWEAVER

BLOC VS. INLINE, LISTE, SELECTORI CSS, FONTURI & CULORI

LINKAcademy

Continut

- Visual Studio Code
- Link-uri
- Bloc vs. inline
- Liste
- Selectori CSS
- Dimensiunea fonturilor
- Culori
- Box model



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Visual Studio Code

Starbuzz Coffee



Exercițiu 1



Creați o nouă pagină HTML cu misiunea Starbuzz.

Exercițiul 2



Actualizați pagina pe care ați creat-o la primul exercițiu (misiune.html) pentru a avea același stil.

Imagini

Imagini - Alternative

Pentru că nu știi niciodată dacă imaginile se vor încărca (de exemplu pentru persoane nevăzătoare), complet pentru browsere care au o conexiune foarte slabă la internet, întotdeauna e bine să afișăm o alternativă (atributul **alt**).

```

```

Exercițiu 3



Pentru fiecare băutură din meniu agăugați o imagine. Imaginile se pot introduce în HTML folosind tagul img:

```

```

Cele 3 imagini pot fi descărcate de aici:

https://github.com/miezuit/html_css_training/tree/master/starbuzz/images

Linkuri (legături)

```
<a href="mission.html">About us</a>
```



Tag-ul a (ancoră)



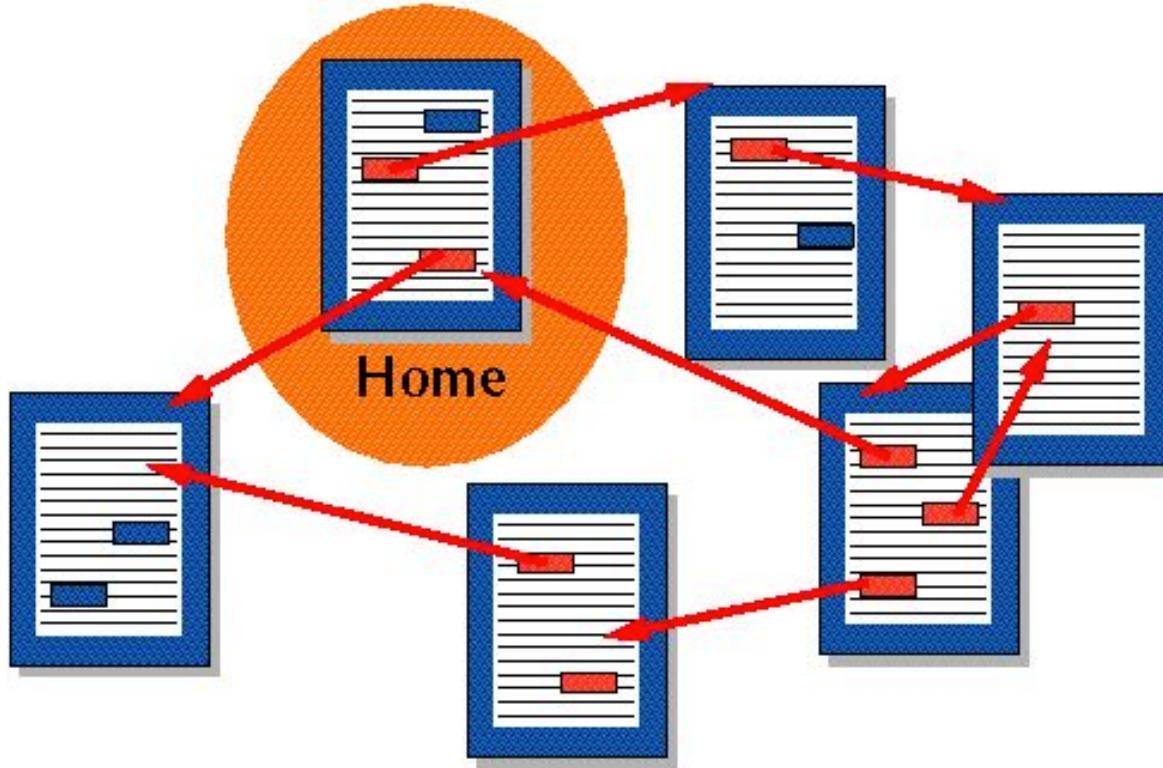
Pagina către care
facem legătura



Textul/elementul pe
care facem click

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Linkurile creaza hipertextul



Titlul link-ului

Elementul **< a >** are un atribut care se numește **title**. El ne ajută să înțelegem ce reprezintă link-ul:

Read the [Caffeine Buzz](about.html "Read all about caffeine")

Ancore

Putem folosi elementul `<a>` pentru a crea o destinație în documentul HTML:

```
<h2><a id="ceai">Ceai - 20 RON</a></h2>
```



```
<a href="#">Mergi la ceai</a>
```

Link în fereastră nouă

Putem deschide un link într-o feareaastră nouă folosind atributul **target** cu valoarea **_blank**:

```
<a target="_blank" href="mission.html">About us</a>
```

Link în fereastră nouă

Vă puteți gândi la câteva avantaje și dezavantaje pentru a deschide link-ul într-o nouă fereastră?



Exercițiu 4

Adăugați un link către pagina de misiune din pagina inițială.



Imagini & Linkuri

Cum transformăm o imagine într-un link?

Simplu: punem elementul **** într-un element **<a>**.

Exemplu: Creați un element la sfârșitul paginii care atunci când e apăsat ne duce la începutul paginii. Elementul va fi o imagine cu o săgeată în sus.

Elemente bloc și inline

După cum ați văzut, în HTML există două tipuri de elemente: cele care sunt singure pe o linie (se numesc block) și elemente care sunt duse de val și apar împreună cu alte elemente pe aceeași linie (inline):



Block: stands on its own

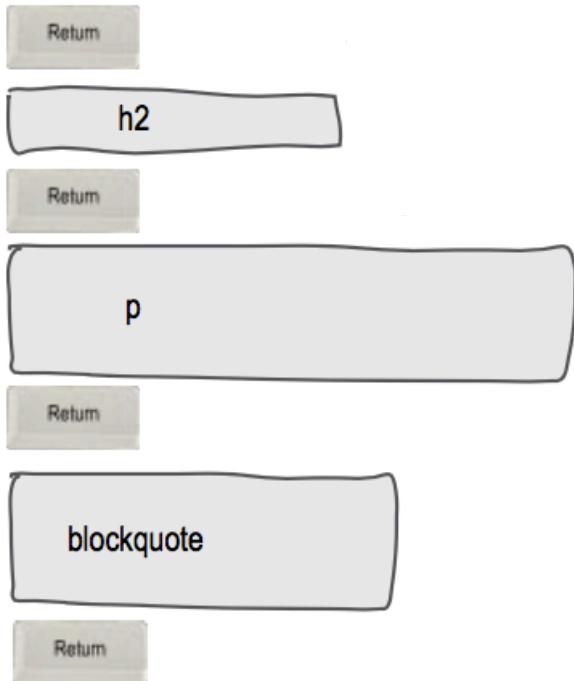
`<h1>`, `<h2>`, ..., `<h6>`, `<p>`, and `<blockquote>` are all block elements.



Inline: goes with the flow

`<q>`, `<a>`, and `` are inline elements.

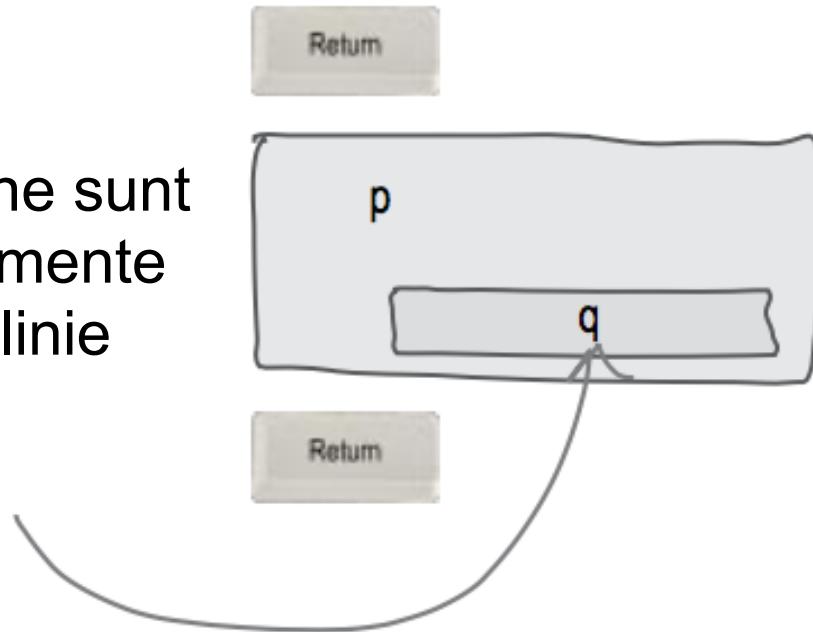
Bloc



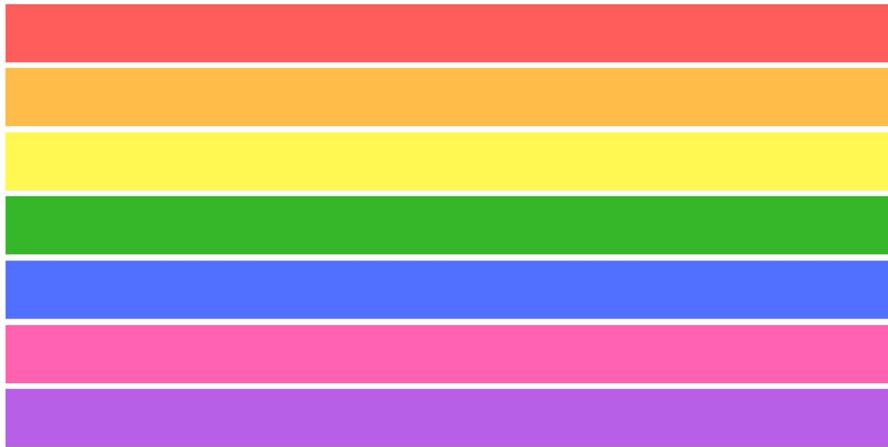
Elementele bloc se comportă ca și cum ar avea mereu un Enter (line break) după ele.

Inline

Elementele inline sunt integrate în elemente bloc și nu au o linie nouă după ele.



BLOCK-LEVEL ELEMENTS:



INLINE ELEMENTS:



Citate

<blockquote>

Pusca este alcătuită din trei parti:
partea de sus,
partea de mijloc,
si partea de sus.

<q>

Pusca este alcătuită din trei parti:
partea de sus,
partea de mijloc,
si partea de sus.

</blockquote>

</q>

Line Break (linie nouă)

<blockquote>

Pusca este alcătuită din trei parti: **
**
partea de sus, **
**
partea de mijloc, **
**
si partea de sus. **
**

</blockquote>

Elemente goale

Elementele care nu pot avea conținut HTML se numesc elemente goale. Atunci când folosim elemente goale precum `
` sau `` putem folosi doar tag-ul dechis (fără să îl mai închidem).

Cu toate acestea, standardul XHTML (vom vorbi mai târziu despre el, este o formă mai strictă de HTML) spune că elementele ar trebui totuși închise explicit astfel: `
`, ``.

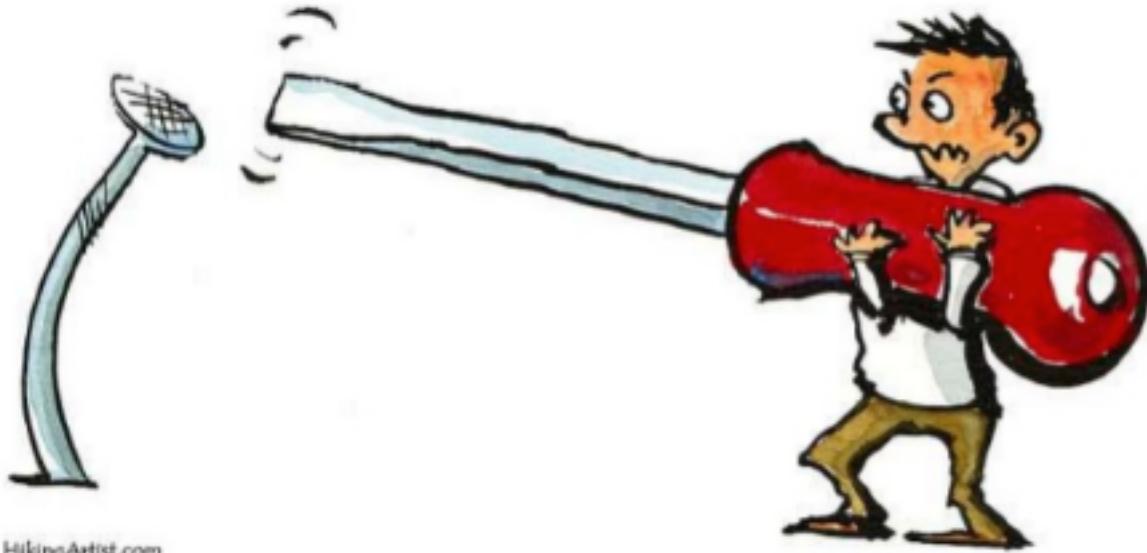
Exercițiu

Folosind ceea ce ați învățat până acum, creați o pagină HTML nouă (whycoffee.html) ce conține o listă de motive pentru care este bine să bei cafea :)

Liste

De ce să folosim <p> pentru a face o listă?

Use the Right Tool for the Job



HikingArtist.com

Liste

Pasul 1:

Punem fiecare lucru din listă într-un element **** (list item):

```
<li>Java</li>
<li>Columbia</li>
<li>Venezuela</li>
<li>Africa de Sud</li>
<li>Costa Rica</li>
```

Liste

Pasul 2:

Punem toate elementele **** într-un element **** sau ****.

ol = listă ordonată

ul = listă neordonată

```
<li>Java</li>
<li>Columbia</li>
<li>Venezuela</li>
<li>Africa de Sud</li>
<li>Costa Rica</li>
<ol>
```

Liste

```
<ul>  
  <li>Java</li>  
  <li>Columbia</li>  
  <li>Venezuela</li>  
  <li>Africa de Sud</li>  
  <li>Costa Rica</li>  
<ul>
```

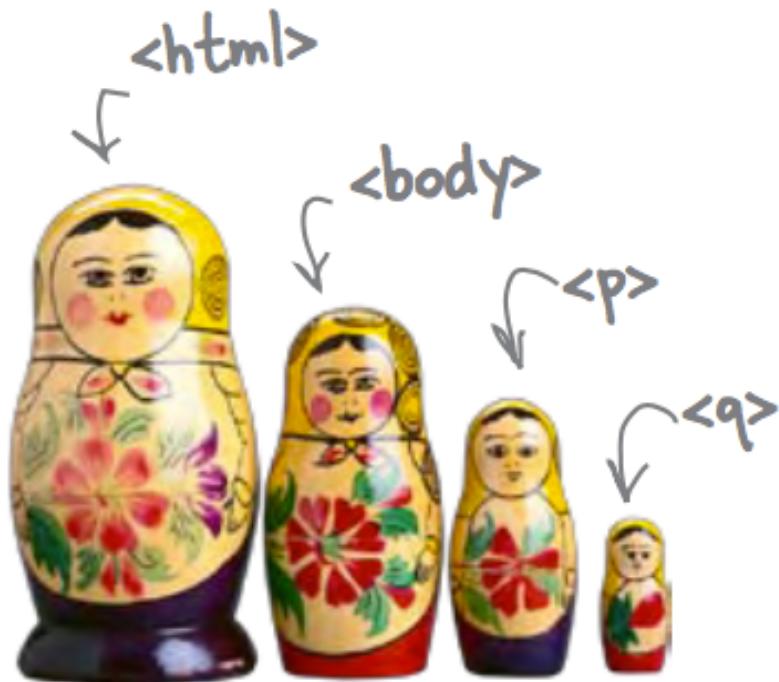


Liste



Este **** un element bloc sau inline? Dar ****?

Nesting



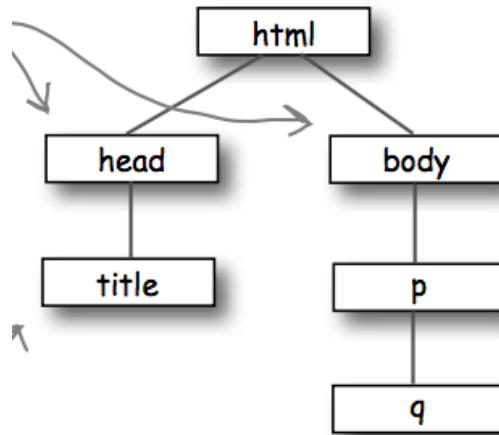
Nesting

Elementul <q> se află în elementul <p>
care se află în elementul <body>
care se află în <html>



Nesting

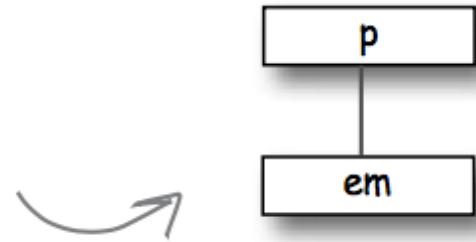
Desenarea ierarhiei elementelor dintr-o pagină HTML e ca și cum am desena un arbore genialogic: sus sunt străbunicii, apoi buncii, copii, nepoții, strănepoții:





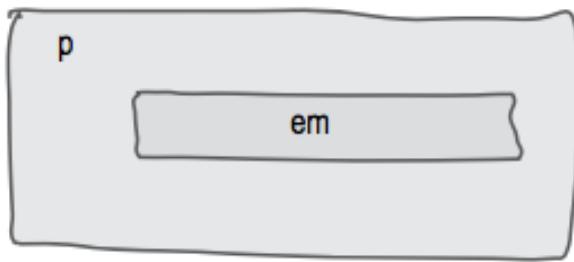
Nesting

<code><p>I'm so going to blog this</p>

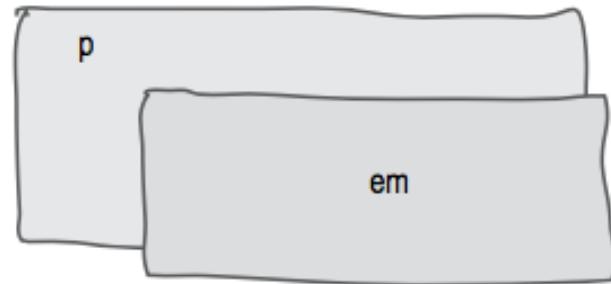


<code><p>I'm so going to blog this</p>

Nesting



correct



incorrect

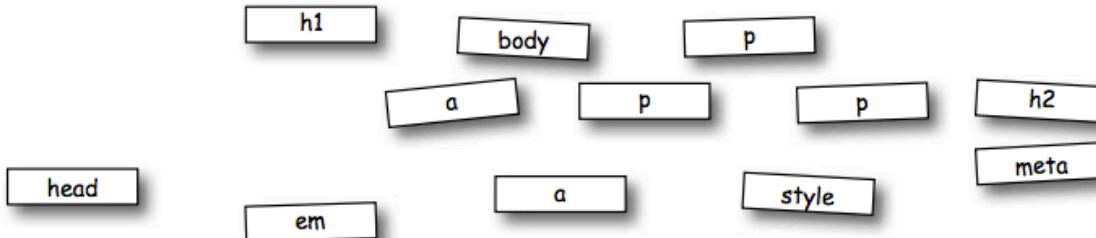
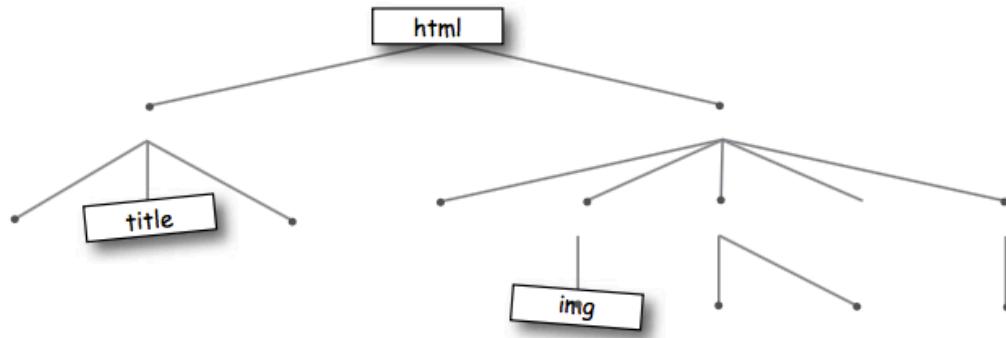
Exercițiu

Corectați pagina HTML:



https://github.com/miezuit/html_css_training/blob/master/exercises/test.html

Exercițiu



Caractere escape

Cum afișăm următorul text într-o pagină html?

The <html> element rocks!

Caractere escape

Pentru că browserele folosesc caracterele < and > pentru a începe și a termina tagurile, afișarea lor directă poate cauza probleme.

HTML însă are o soluție pentru afișarea caracterelor speciale - caracterele escape/entități:

> = <

< . = >

<https://www.freeformatter.com/html-entities.html>

Exemplu:

The > html < element rocks!

Exercițiu



Titlu

Link către o pagină nouă

Citat într-un paragraf

Citat singur pe linie

Listă ordonată

Line break

Element dintr-o listă

Imagine

Scoate în evidență un text

Completeți cu tagul potrivit

Care elemente sunt inline
și care sunt bloc?

Elemente noi - experimentații

<code>

<kbd>

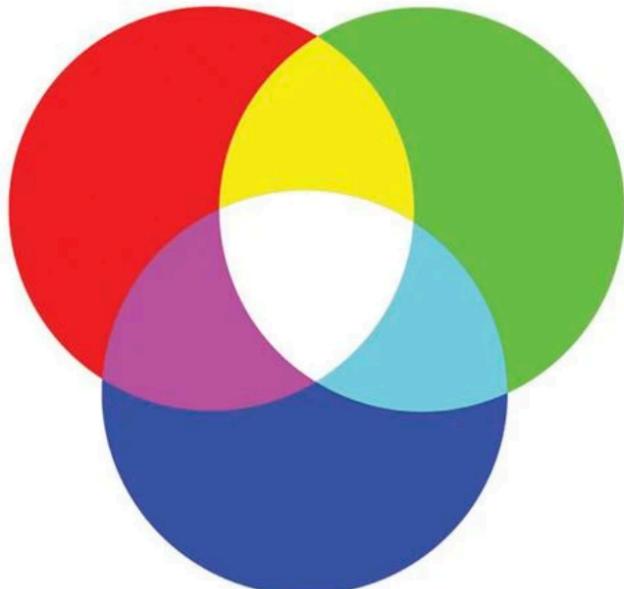
<address>

<h3>

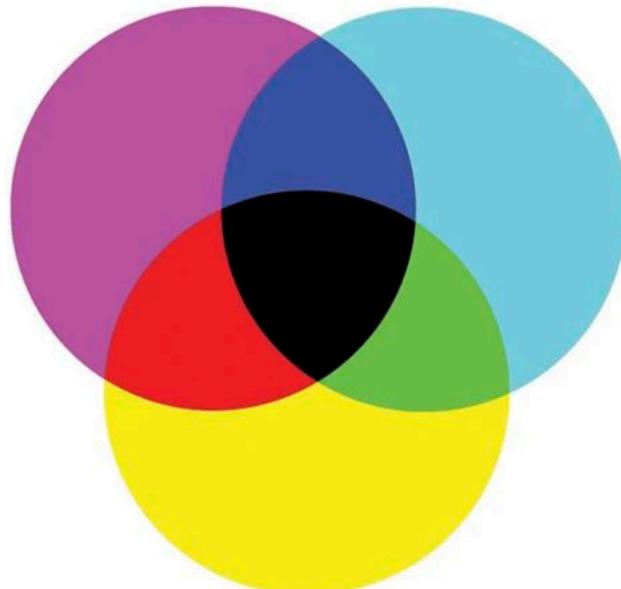
<pre>

<hr>

Cum funcționează culorile?

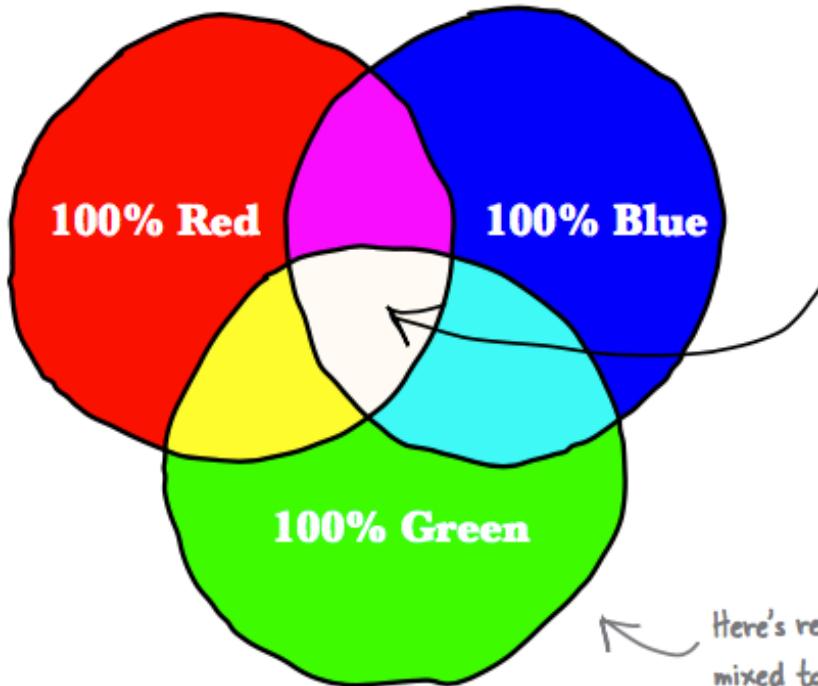


Additive color mixing



Subtractive color mixing

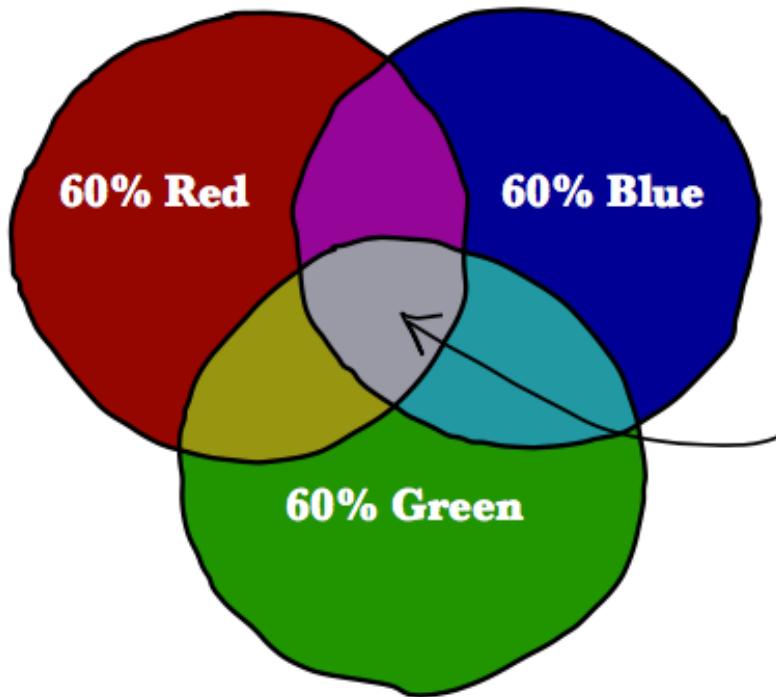
Cum funcționează culorile?



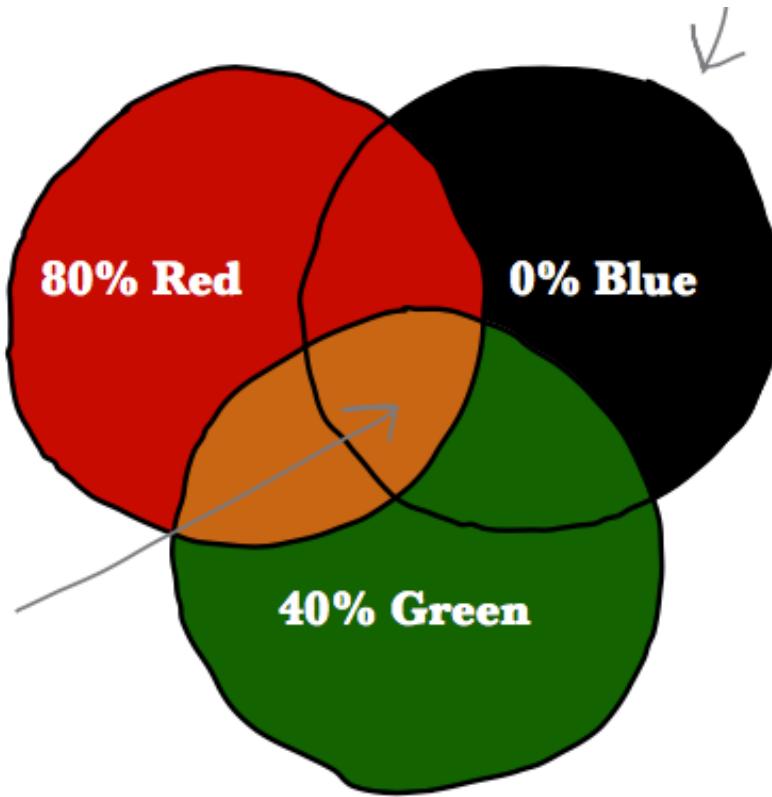
Culorile web se compun pe baza luminozității lor. Luminozitatea este un număr între 0 și 255.

Here's red, green and blue being mixed together. If you look at the center you'll see how they all add up.

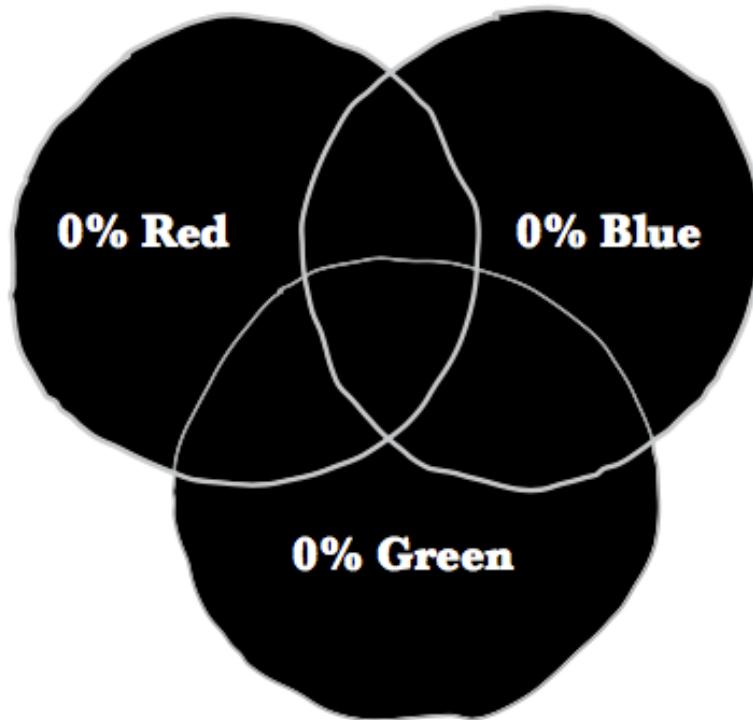
Cum funcționează culorile?



Cum funcționează culorile?



Cum funcționează culorile?



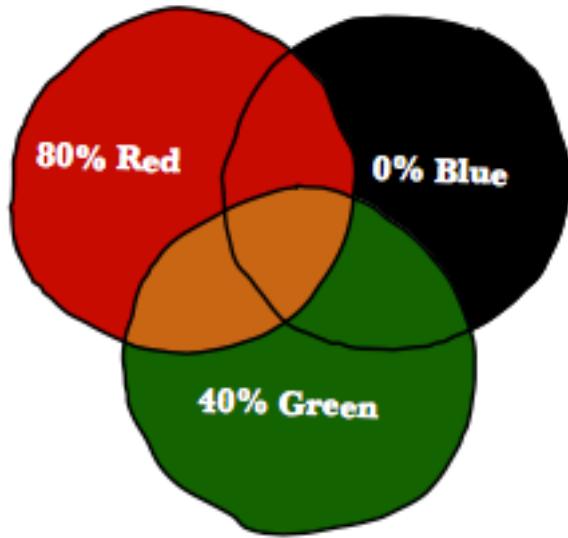
Culorile

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

| | |
|--------|---------|
| Aqua | Black |
| Blue | Fuchsia |
| Gray | Green |
| Lime | Maroon |
| Navy | Olive |
| Orange | Purple |
| Red | Silver |
| Teal | White |
| Yellow | |

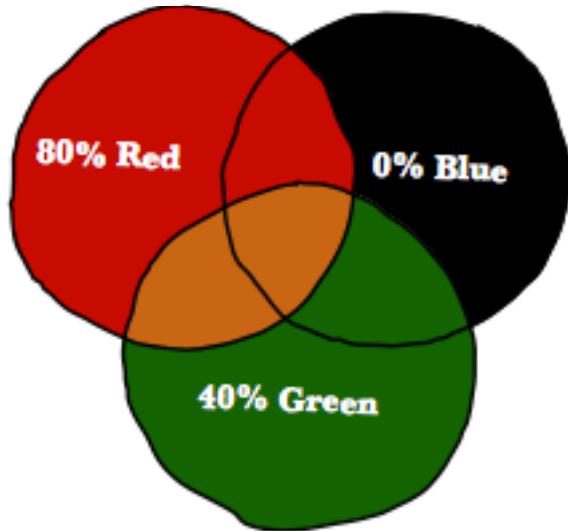
Culorile

```
body {  
    background-color: rgb(80%, 40%, 0%);  
}
```



Culorile

```
body {  
    background-color: rgb(204, 102, 0);  
}
```

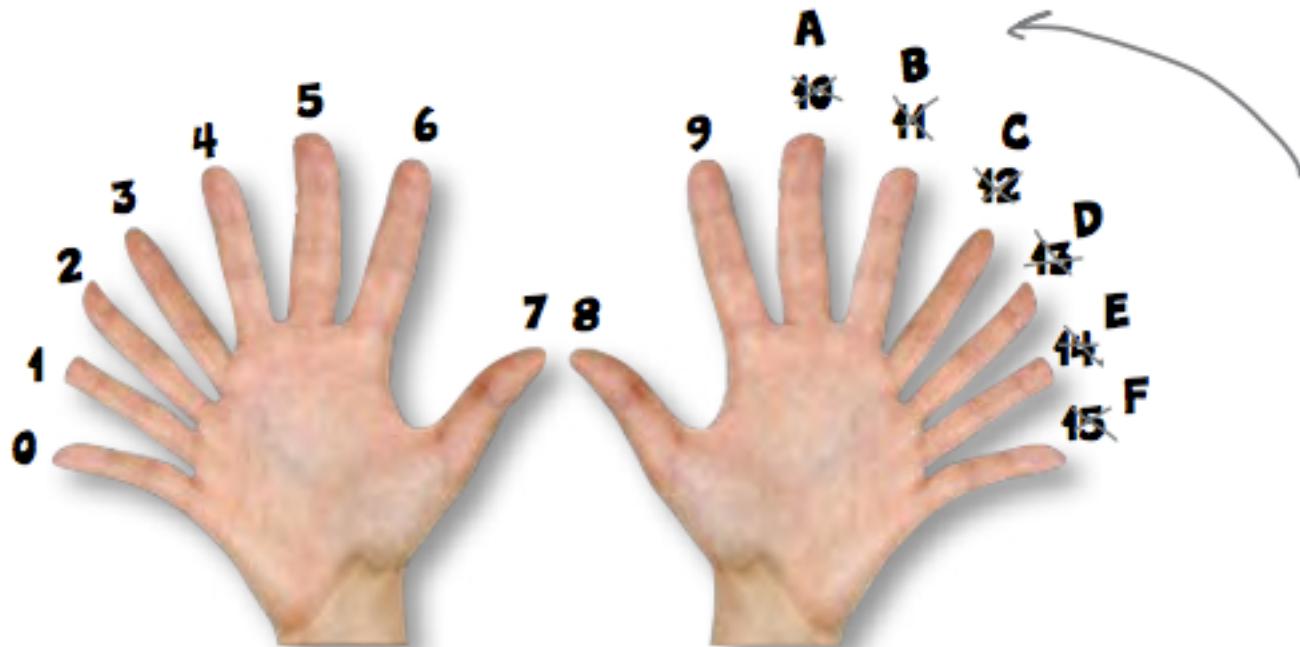


Culorile

Always start a hex code
with the # sign.

#cc6600
red green blue

Culorile - Hexazecimal



Culorile - Hexazecimală

The diagram illustrates the conversion of the hex color code CC12 to its decimal equivalent. It starts with the hex code **CC**, which is converted to the decimal value **12**. This value is then multiplied by 16 to get **192**. Finally, the value 12 is added to 192 to result in **204**.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CC} &\rightarrow 12 \\ 12 * 16 &= 192 \\ 192 + 12 &= 204 \end{aligned}$$

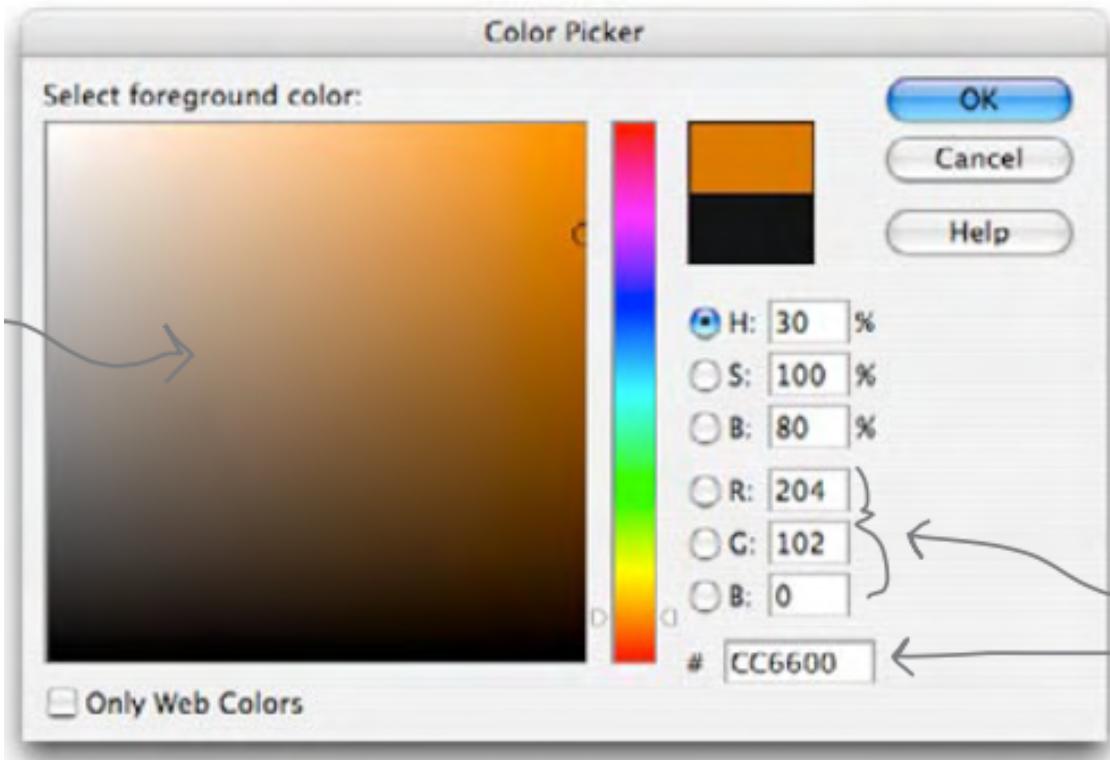
Culorile

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_colors



| color | hexadecimal | color | hexadecimal |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| indianred | #A52A2A | darksalmon | #E9967A |
| lightcoral | #FFB6C1 | salmon | #FFADBD |
| orange-red | #FF4500 | red | #FF0000 |
| crimson | #DC143C | firebrick | #B22222 |
| darkred | #8B0000 | mediumvioletred | #DC143C |
| pink | #FFDAB9 | lightpink | #FFB6C1 |
| hotpink | #FF69B4 | deeppink | #FF1493 |
| palevioletred | #E996FA | darkkhaki | #BDB76B |
| khaki | #F0E68C | palegoldenrod | #EEE8AA |
| lightgoldenrodyellow | #FFFACD | lightyellow | #FFFF00 |
| lemonchiffon | #FFFACD | yellow | #FFFF00 |
| gold | #FFDAB9 | papayawhip | #FFDAB9 |
| moccasin | #FFDAB9 | peachpuff | #FFDAB9 |
| cyan | #00FFFF | aqua | #00FFFF |
| aquamarine | #7FFF7F | turquoise | #40E0D0 |
| mediumturquoise | #40E0D0 | darkturquoise | #00CED1 |
| cadetblue | #A9C9E8 | slategray | #708090 |
| lightcyan | #B0C4DE | paleturquoise | #B0C4DE |
| powderblue | #B0E0E6 | lightsteelblue | #B0E0E6 |
| steelblue | #4682B4 | lightblue | #4682B4 |
| skyblue | #87CEEB | lightskyblue | #87CEEB |
| deepskyblue | #87CEEB | cornflowerblue | #87CEEB |
| royalblue | #4682B4 | mediumslateblue | #87CEEB |
| dodgerblue | #4682B4 | blue | #0000CD |
| mediumblue | #4682B4 | darkblue | #00008B |
| navy | #00008B | midnightblue | #00008B |
| lightsalmon | #FFA07A | orange | #FF8C00 |
| darkorange | #FF8C00 | coral | #FF7043 |
| tomato | #FF6347 | orange-red | #FF4500 |
| aquamarine | #7FFF7F | mediumspringgreen | #3CB371 |
| springgreen | #00FF7F | palegreen | #90EE90 |
| greyyellow | #B0E0E6 | chartreuse | #7FFF00 |
| lawngreen | #90EE90 | lime | #3CB371 |

Culorile



```
body {  
    background-color: #b817e0;  
}
```

Crack the code, and then write the combination here:

RIGHT _____ **LEFT** _____ **RIGHT** _____



Culorile

Ce au în comun aceste culori?

#111111

#444444

#777777

#aaaaaa

#dddddd

#222222

#555555

#888888

#bbbbbb

#eeeeee

#333333

#666666

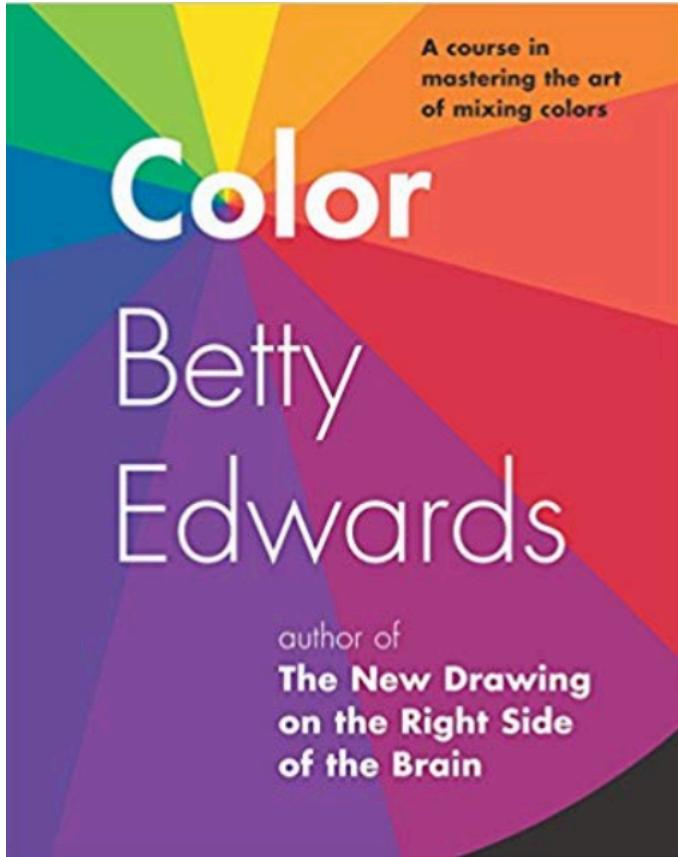
#999999

#cccccc

- red love / passion / danger / anger / warning / excitement / food / adventure
- blue calmness / trustworthiness / success / professionalism
- green nature / animals / money / health / life / harmony / healing
- orange comfort / creativity / youth / affordability / celebration
- purple royalty / justice / luxury / fantasy / dreams
- white innocence / pure / cleanliness
- yellow earth / nature / simplicity
- black mysterious / darkness / seriousness



<http://www.hexinvaders.com/>



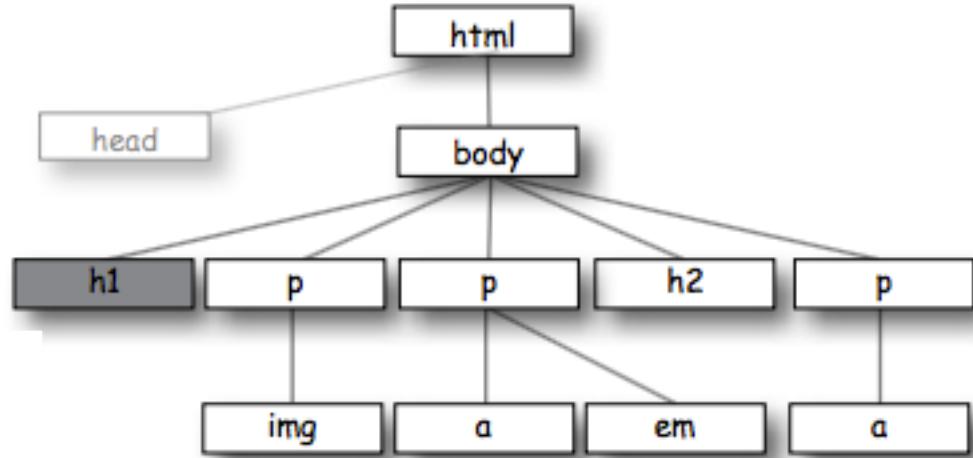
Selectori CSS

```
h1 {  
    color: gray;  
}
```

```
h1, h2 {  
    color: gray;  
}
```

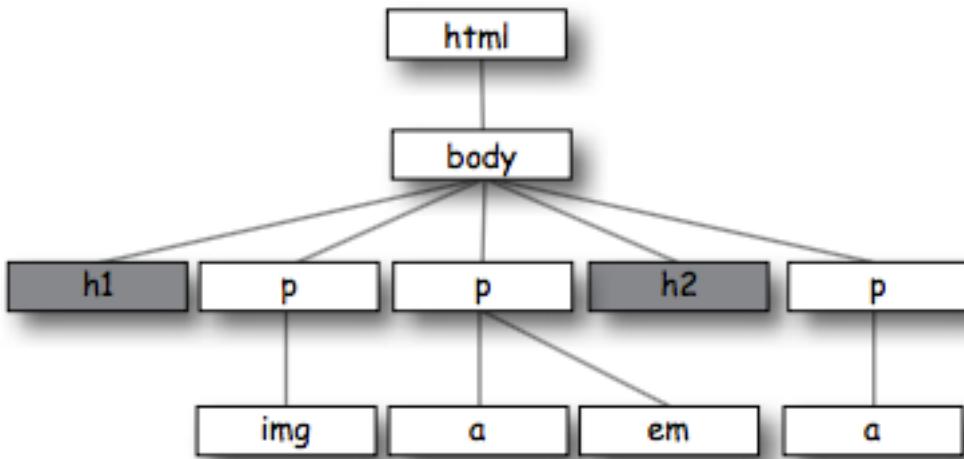
Selectori

```
h1 {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
}
```



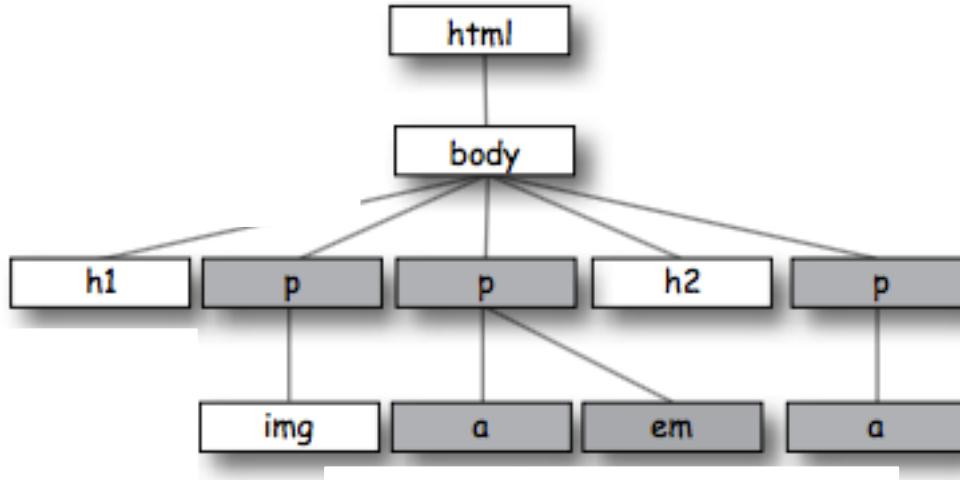
Selectori

```
h1, h2 {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
}
```

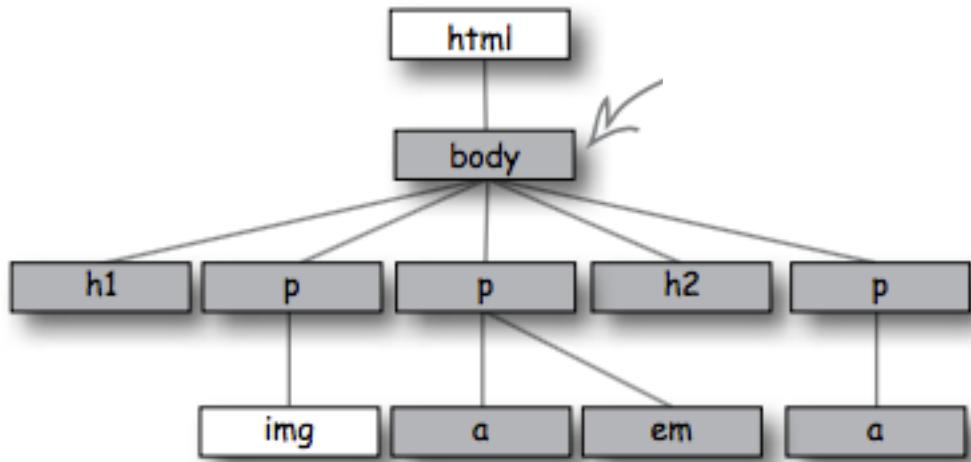


Moștenire / cascadare

Ați observat că atunci când puneți **font-family** pe un selector (de exemplu `<p>`) acesta se transmite și la toate elementele dinăuntrun său? Aceasta se numește cascadare.



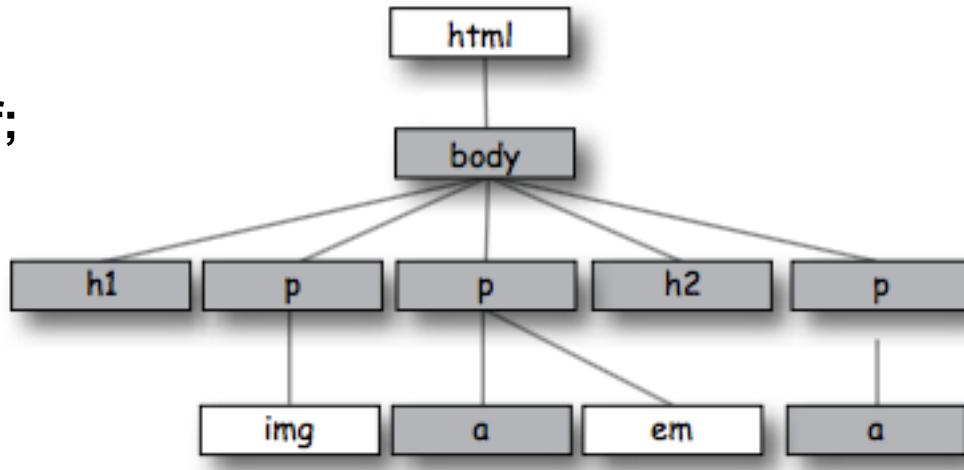
Moștenire / cascadare



Suprascriere

Puntem suprascrie proprietăți (**font-family**) pentru elementele care să fie diferite:

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



Clase de elemente

```
<p class="tea">  
<p class="coffee">
```

Pentru a selecta toate elementele dintr-o clasă punem punct înainte de numele clasei:

```
p { color: black; }  
.tea { color: green; }  
p.tea { color: green; }  
p.coffee { color: brown; }
```

Clase de elemente

Un element poate fi în mai multe clase:

```
<p class="tea raspberry blueberry">
```

The diagram illustrates how multiple CSS classes are applied to a single element. On the left, there is a code snippet: <p class="tea raspberry blueberry">. To the right of the code, five CSS rules are listed vertically. An arrow points from the word "blueberry" in the class attribute of the code to the last rule, p.blueberry { color: purple; }, indicating that the specific style for the blueberry class will be applied.

```
p { color: black; }  
.tea { color: green; }  
p.tea { color: green; }  
p.raspberry { color: blue; }  
p.blueberry { color: purple; }
```

Care stil se aplică?

Specificitate

Un element poate fi în mai multe clase:

```
<p class="tea raspberry blueberry">
```

p { color: black; }

.tea { color: green; }

p.tea { color: green; }

p.raspberry { color: blue; }

p.blueberry { color: purple; }

Se aplică stilul cel mai specific.
Dacă sunt la fel de specifice, se aplică ultimul.

Id-uri de elemente

```
<p id="greentea">  
<p id="espresso">
```

```
p { color: black; }  
#greentea { color: green; }  
#coffee { color: brown; }
```

Elemente noi - experimentații

<code>

<kbd>

<address>

<h3>

<pre>

<hr>

Exerciții

https://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_syntax1

Property Soup

Use color to set the font color of text elements.

color

This property controls the weight of text. Use it to make text bold.

font-weight

This is how you tell an element how to position its left side.

This property sets the space between lines in a text element.

line-height

margin

If you need space between the edge of an element and its content, use margin.

font-size

Makes text bigger or smaller.

top

Controls the position of the top of the element

text-align

Use this property to align your text to the left, center, or right.

letter-spacing

This lets you set the spacing between letters. Like this.

background-color

This property controls the background color of an element.

border

This property puts a border around an element. You can have a solid border, a ridged border, a dotted border...

italic or oblique text.

font-style

This property lets you change how list items look in a list.

list-style

Use this property to put an image behind an element.

background-image

Grosime

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

lighter

normal

bold

bolder

Decorațuni

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

none

underline

overline

~~line-through~~

blink

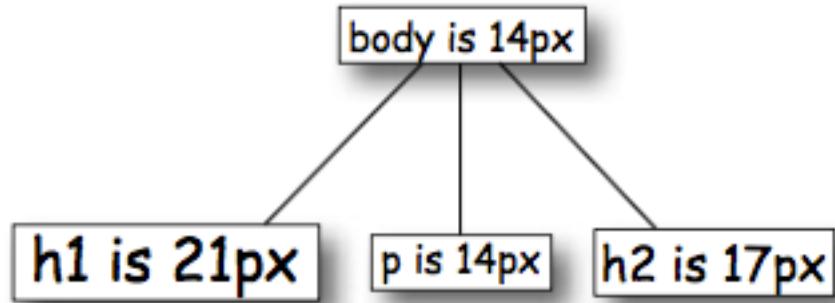
Dimensiunea fontului

```
body {  
    font-size: 14px;  
}
```

h | i | p } 14 pixels

Dimensiunea fontului

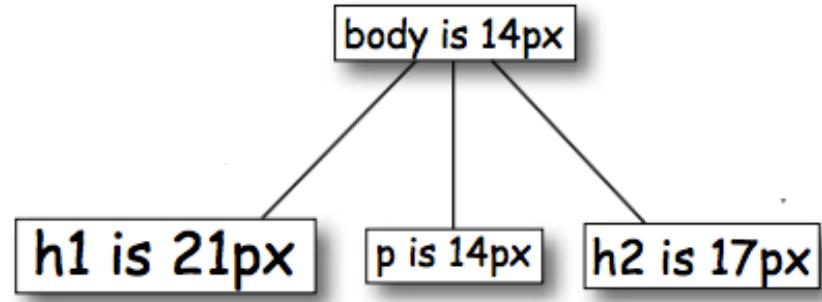
```
body {  
    font-size: 14px;  
}  
h1 {  
    font-size: 150%;  
}
```



Dimensiunea fontului

em

```
body {  
    font-size: 14px;  
}  
h1 {  
    font-size: 150%;  
}  
h2 {  
    font-size: 1.2em;  
}
```



Dimensiunea fontului

1em = 12pt = 16px = 100%

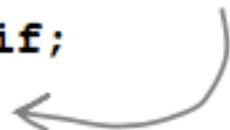
Dimensiunea fontului

| | body { font-size: 100%; } | body { font-size: 120%; } |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| font-size: 1em | The quick brown fox | The quick brown |
| font-size: 12pt | The quick brown fox | The quick brown fox |
| font-size: 16px | The quick brown fox | The quick brown fox |
| font-size: 100% | The quick brown fox | The quick brown |

Spațiul dintre linii

```
body {  
    font-size: small;  
    font-family: Verdana, Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
    line-height: 1.6em;  
}
```

Spațiul dintre linii



Inspectarea elementelor

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the "Elements" tab selected. The left pane displays the DOM tree for a webpage. A specific element, a `p` tag with the class `.logo-title`, is selected and highlighted with a yellow border. The right pane contains three panels: "Styles" (listing CSS rules for the selected element), "Event Listeners" (empty), and "DOM Breakpoints" (empty). The "Properties" panel is active, showing detailed styling information for the selected element. The element's bounding box is overlaid on the page, with dimensions of 46.200px width and 988 x 24 height. The "margin", "border", and "padding" sections of the properties panel are expanded, showing their respective values.

```
<body id=>
  <div class="topbar hide">_</div>
  <!-- Google Tag Manager (noscript) -->
  <!-- End Google Tag Manager (noscript) -->
  <div id="static-content">
    <div class="homepage">
      <div class="header header--is-fixed">_</div>
      <div class="signup-hero signup-hero--top-margin">_</div>
      <section class="homepage-section homepage-section--logos">
        <div class="homepage-container">
          <p class="logo-title">Trusted at companies large and small</p> == $0
          <ul class="logo-list">_</ul>
        </div>
      </section>
      <section class="homepage-section homepage-section--border">_</section>
      <section class="homepage-gallery homepage-section homepage-section--border">_</section>
      <section class="homepage-section homepage-section--apps">_</section>
      <section class="homepage-gallery homepage-section">_</section>
      <section class="homepage-section homepage-section--pricing">_</section>
      <section class="homepage-section homepage-section--use-case homepage-section--testimonials">_</section>
      <section class="hero hero--signup">_</section>
    </div>
    <!-- End of .homepage -->
  </div>
  <div id="react-root-app">_</div>
  <div id="footer" class="row">_</div>
  <script type="text/javascript" src="https://cdn.zapier.com/static/1DgVuU-build/vendor.js" charset="utf-8"></script>
```

html body #static-content div section div homepage-container p.logo-title

Styles Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Properties

Filter :hover .cls +

element.style {

.homepage .logo-title { [view.css:1](#)
 color: #969EA2;
 font-size: 1.1em;
 margin-bottom: 3em;
 text-align: center;
}

p { [app.css:1](#)
 line-height: 1.6em;
 margin: 0 0 15px;
}

html, body, div, span, applet, object, [app.css:1](#)
 iframe, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p,
 blockquote, pre, a, abbr, acronym, address, big,
 cite, code, del, dfn, em, img, ins, kbd, q, s,
 samp, small, strike, strong, sub, sup, tt, var, b,
 u, i, center, dl, dt, dd, ol, ul, li, fieldset,

margin - border - padding - 988 x 24 - 46.200

Filter □ Show all

border-bottom-color: [rgb\(...](#)
 border-bottom-style: none
 border-bottom-width: 0px
 border-image-outset: 0px
 border-image-repeat: stretch

Alinierea textului (text-align)

The Sow the Seeds Fund is a project of the Minneapolis-based Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP), working in partnership with natural food co-ops and other nonprofits to support local organizations and farmers working to build a healthy, equitable local food system.

Left Align Text

The Sow the Seeds Fund is a project of the Minneapolis-based Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP), working in partnership with natural food co-ops and other nonprofits to support local organizations and farmers working to build a healthy, equitable local food system.

Center Align Text

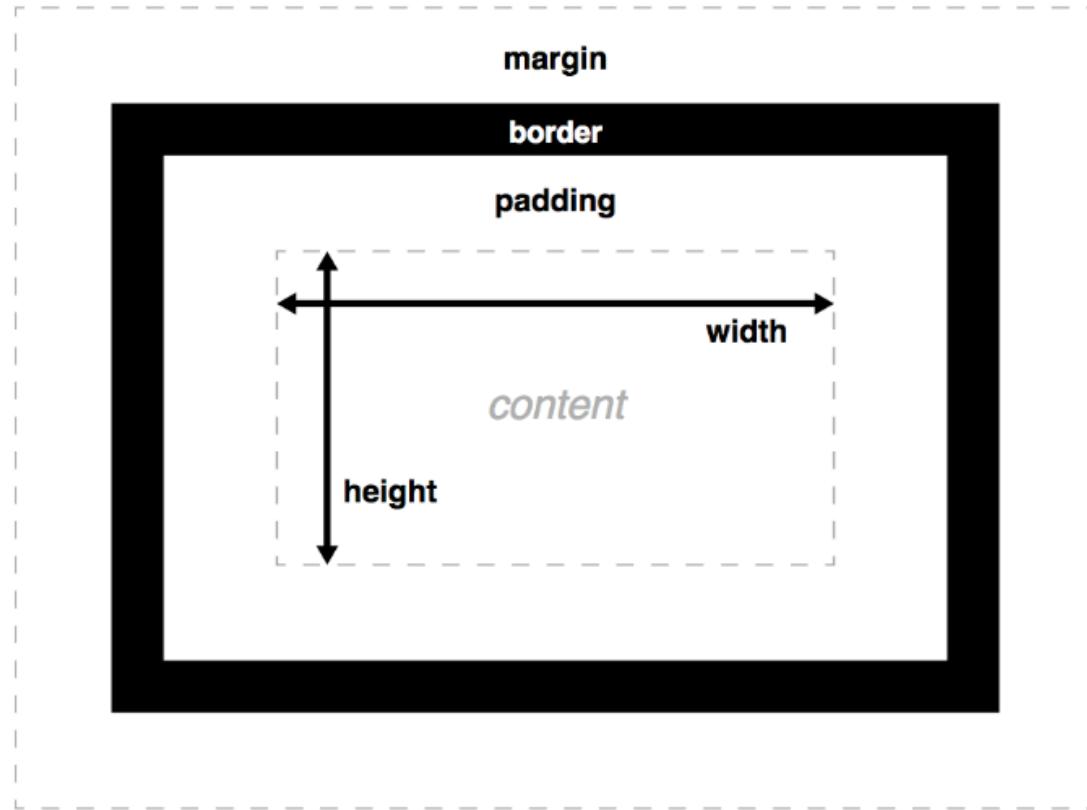
The Sow the Seeds Fund is a project of the Minneapolis-based Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP), working in partnership with natural food co-ops and other nonprofits to support local organizations and farmers working to build a healthy, equitable local food system.

Right Align Text

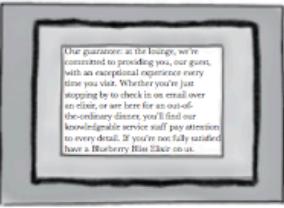
The Sow the Seeds Fund is a project of the Minneapolis-based Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP), working in partnership with natural food co-ops and other nonprofits to support local organizations and farmers working to build a healthy, equitable local food system.

Justified Text

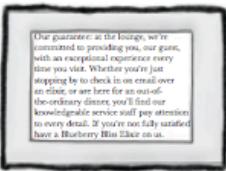
Box model



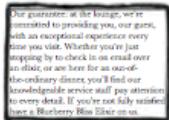
Boxes



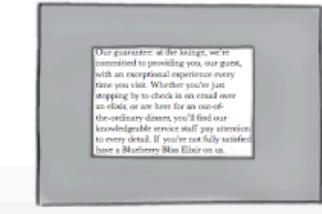
You can style a box to have padding, a border, and a margin.



Or, just padding and a border.

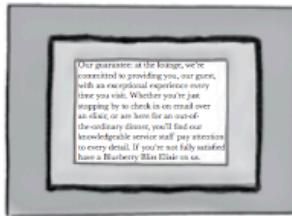


Or just a border.

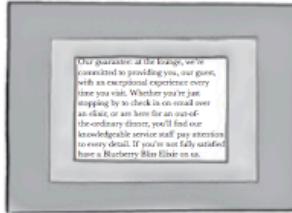


Or a margin with no border and no padding.

Borders



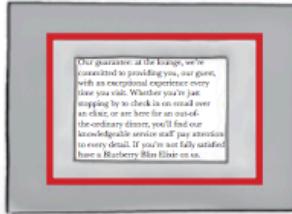
You can have solid borders, thick or thin.



Or no border at all.

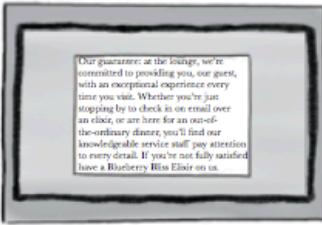


Or choose from eight different styles of borders, like dashed.



Or even color your borders.

Padding



With CSS you can control padding on any side of the content area. Here we've got a lot of left and right padding.



And here a lot of top and bottom padding.



And here's a lot of left and right margin.



And here the content is offset to the bottom right with padding on the top and left.



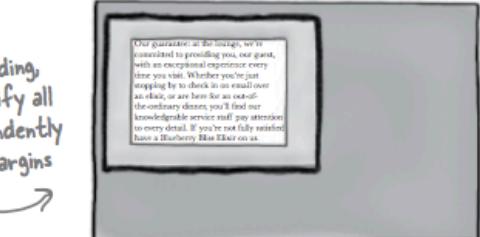
Margins



You have the same level of control over the margins. Here there's a lot of top and bottom margin.



And here's a lot of left and right margin.



And like padding, you can specify all sides independently to create margins like this.

Box model

< p class="guarantee">

Our guarantee: at Starbuzz, we're committed to providing you, our guest, with an exceptional experience every time you visit.

</ p >

Box model

```
.guarantee {  
    border-color: black;  
    border-width: 1px;  
    border-style: solid;  
    background-color: #a7cece;  
}
```

Box model

```
.guarantee {  
    border-color: black;  
    border-width: 1px;  
    border-style: solid;  
    background-color: #a7cece;  
    padding: 25px;  
    margin: 30px;  
}
```

Box model

```
.guarantee {  
    line-height:      1.9em;  
    font-style:       italic;  
    font-family:      Georgia, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
    color:           #444444;  
    border-color:     black;  
    border-width:     1px;  
    border-style:     solid;  
    background-color: #a7cece;  
    padding:          25px;  
    margin:           30px;  
    background-image: url(images/background.gif);  
}
```



https://github.com/miezuit/html_css_training/blob/master/starbuzz/images/background.gif

Box model

```
.guarantee {  
    line-height:          1.9em;  
    font-style:           italic;  
    font-family:          Georgia, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
    color:                #444444;  
    border-color:          black;  
    border-width:          1px;  
    border-style:           solid;  
    background-color:      #a7cece;  
    padding:               25px;  
    margin:                30px;  
    background-image:      url(images/background.gif) ;  
    background-repeat:     no-repeat;  
    background-position:   top left;  
}
```

Go with **solid**,
the original.

Go with
double, I'm
twice the fun.

I'm the border
that's got the
groove.

► Go with me, I've
been better since
the **outset**.

Borduri

Once you go
dotted you'll
never go back.

Ignore dotted,
use **dashed**.

I'm the only
“in” style:
Inset.

I'm more fun;
I've got **ridges**.

Borduri

```
border-width: thin;
```

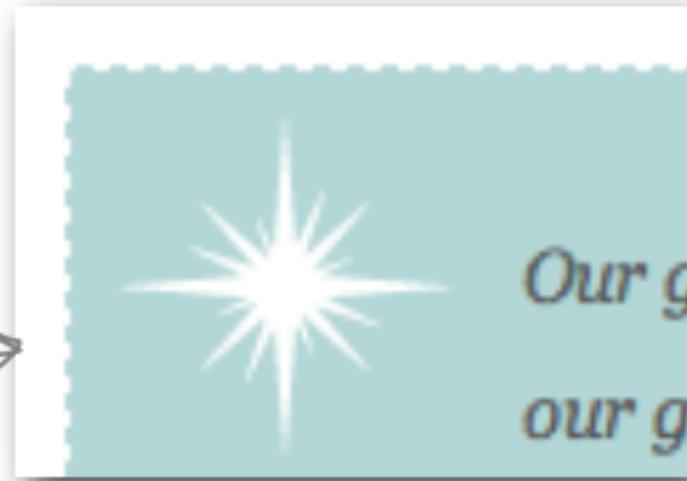
```
border-width: 5px;
```

| | |
|-------|--------|
| <hr/> | 1px |
| <hr/> | 2px |
| <hr/> | 3px |
| <hr/> | thin |
| <hr/> | medium |
| <hr/> | thick |
| <hr/> | 4px |
| <hr/> | 5px |
| <hr/> | 6px |

Borduri

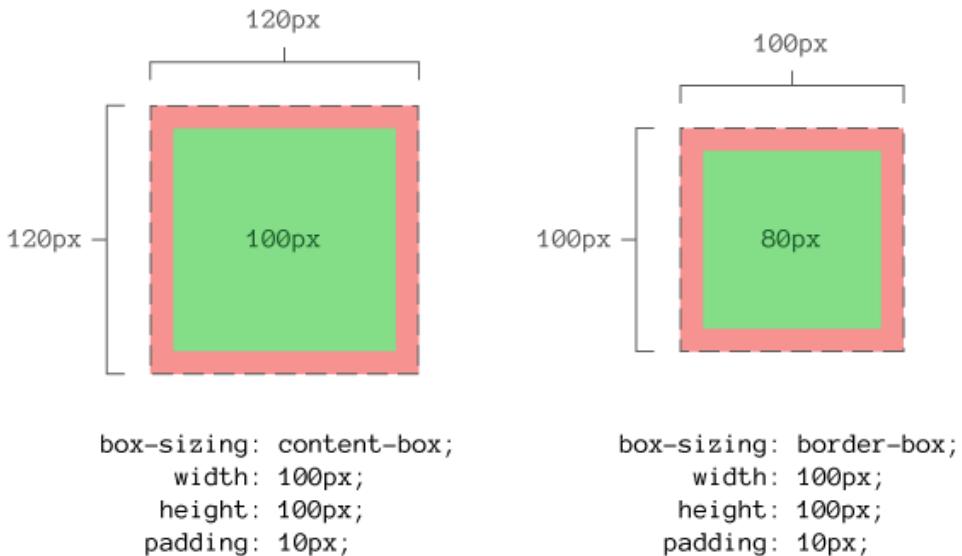
```
border-style: dashed;
```

```
border-color: white;
```



CSS Box Sizing

content-box  border-box



Padding

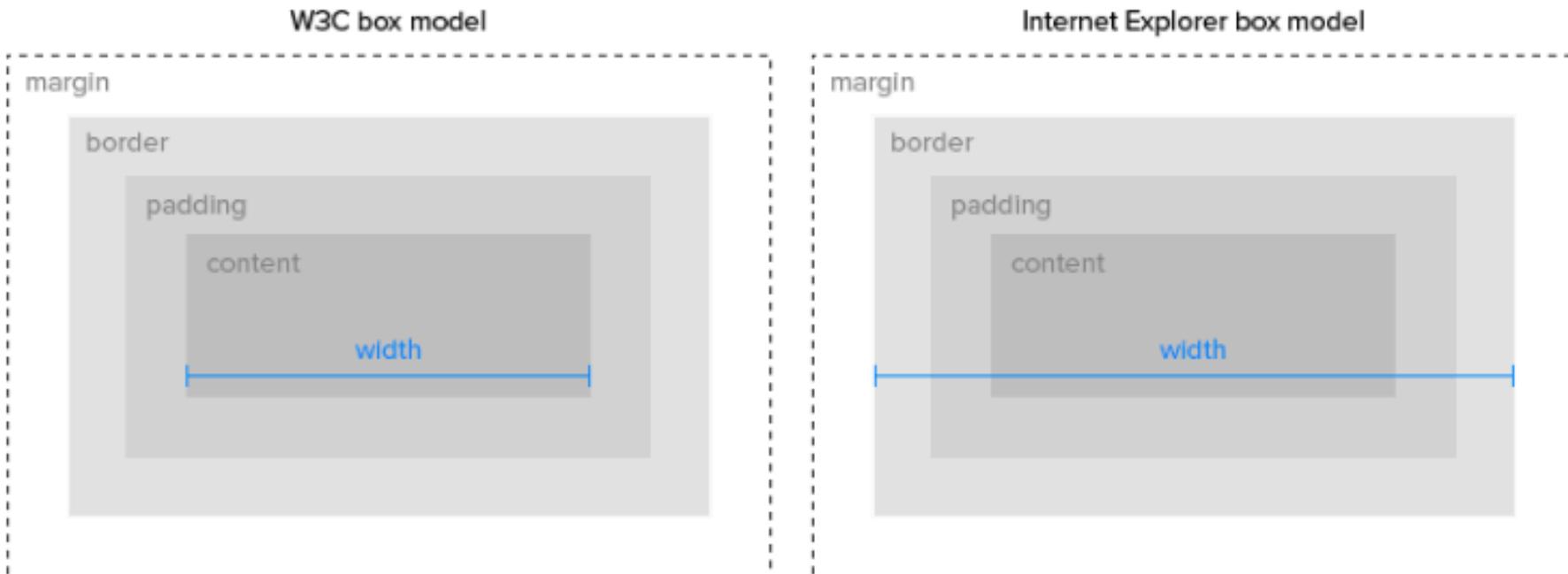


Content area



Element border

Box sizing



Alinierea blocurilor pe centru

```
2 .parent-container {  
3   margin: auto;  
4      
5 }  
6
```

Center me!

margin: auto;

Inspectarea elementelor

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the "Elements" tab selected. The left pane displays the DOM tree for a webpage. A specific element, a `p` tag with the class `.logo-title`, is highlighted in the tree and selected in the bottom-left panel. This selection is also reflected in the visual representation on the right, where a box highlights the text "Trusted at companies large and small". The bottom-right panel shows the detailed style properties for this element, including `color: #969EA2`, `font-size: 1.1em`, and `margin-bottom: 3em`. The visual representation includes a bounding box and a color swatch for the text color.

```
<body id=>
  <div class="topbar hide">_</div>
  <!-- Google Tag Manager (noscript) -->
  <!-- End Google Tag Manager (noscript) -->
  <div id="static-content">
    <div class="homepage">
      <div class="header header--is-fixed">_</div>
      <div class="signup-hero signup-hero--top-margin">_</div>
      <section class="homepage-section homepage-section--logos">
        <div class="homepage-container">
          <p class="logo-title">Trusted at companies large and small</p> == $0
        <ul class="logo-list">_</ul>
      </div>
    </section>
    <section class="homepage-section homepage-section--border">_</section>
    <section class="homepage-gallery homepage-section homepage-section--border">_</section>
    <section class="homepage-section homepage-section--apps">_</section>
    <section class="homepage-gallery homepage-section">_</section>
    <section class="homepage-section homepage-section--pricing">_</section>
    <section class="homepage-section homepage-section--use-case homepage-section--testimonials">_</section>
    <section class="hero hero--signup">_</section>
  </div>
  <!-- End of .homepage -->
</div>
<div id="react-root-app">_</div>
<div id="footer" class="row">_</div>
<script type="text/javascript" src="https://cdn.zapier.com/static/1DgVuU-build/vendor.js" charset="utf-8"></script>
```

html body #static-content div section div homepage-container p.logo-title

Styles Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Properties

Filter :hover .cls +

element.style {

.homepage .logo-title { [view.css:1](#)
 color: #969EA2;
 font-size: 1.1em;
 margin-bottom: 3em;
 text-align: center;
}

p { [app.css:1](#)
 line-height: 1.6em;
 margin: 0 0 15px;
}

html, body, div, span, applet, object, [app.css:1](#)
 iframe, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p,
 blockquote, pre, a, abbr, acronym, address, big,
 cite, code, del, dfn, em, img, ins, kbd, q, s,
 samp, small, strike, strong, sub, sup, tt, var, b,
 u, i, center, dl, dt, dd, ol, ul, li, fieldset,

margin - border - padding - 088 x 24 - 46.200

Filter Show all

border-bottom-color: [rgb\(...](#)
 border-bottom-style: none
 border-bottom-width: 0px
 border-image-outset: 0px
 border-image-repeat: stretch

Exercițiu - implementați în HTML & CSS:

Blog Idea #35

Cool Sites Blog

I saw this type of posts (not blogs) while browsing stumbleupon and must say this is very viral topic idea.

Collect less known or unknown, but useful sites and create a blog listing them. Your blog will get millions of visitors from just Stumbleupon.com

www.blogsked.com

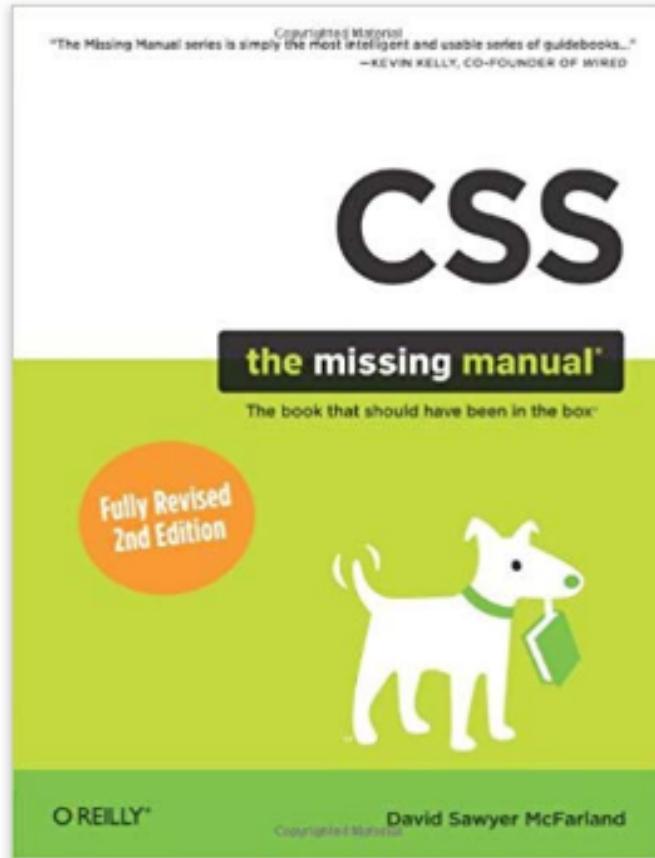
KEEP.IT.SIMPLE.



Wait, what?

Wait a minute, I said I wanted simple, but not boring. What is up with this design? There's nothing on it but white space and some text and a minimal picture. That's not what I had in mind. The type is all in Helvetica, which I like, but it doesn't excite me at all. There is just no character to anything here. It has a minimal look, but it's just too vanilla. I really need something to grab the attention of a visitor to the site and this just doesn't do it.

Cărți recomandate HTML & CSS



Ce ati invatat?

- Visual Studio Code
- Link-uri
- Bloc vs. inline
- Liste
- Selectori CSS
- Dimensiunea fonturilor
- Culori
- Box model



*LINK*Academy