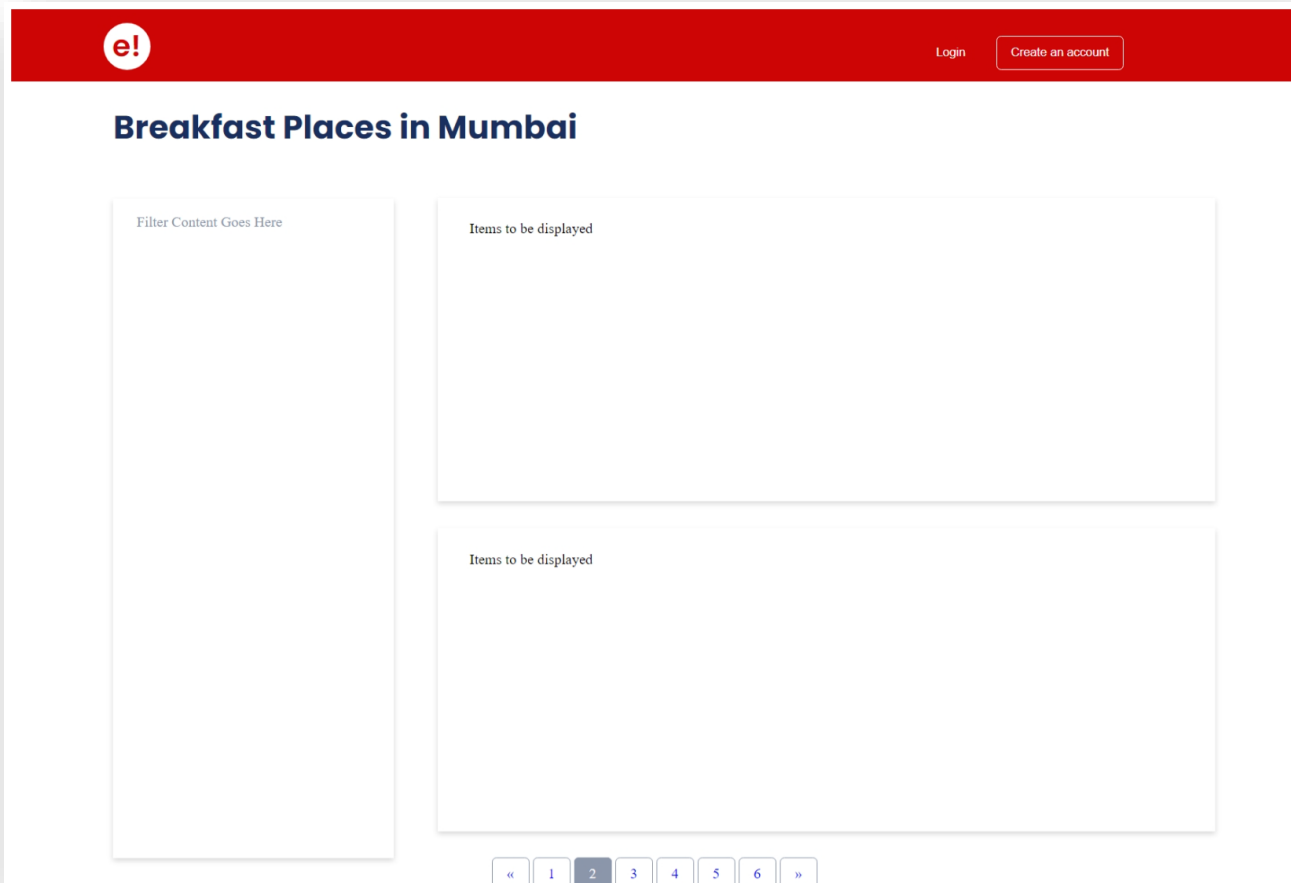# Mastery of CSS Properties and Artful Layouts

Demo - 1

edureka!

Problem Statement:

As a budding web developer, your task is to design the layout of a **Filter page** for a Food Ordering Application. This exercise aims to give you a practical understanding of CSS and its application in creating an interactive and visually appealing user interface.

Solution:

The problem is creating a layout for the **Filter page** of a Food Ordering Application.

First, we have to identify the component we will create using HTML and CSS. The components are:

- **Header:** The header includes the company logo and two control buttons for login and signup.

- **Main Section:** This section comprises a heading with accompanying text, a section for filter options, and two sections dedicated to displaying data received from the server.

- **Footer Section:** In the footer section, you'll find pagination controls that facilitate navigation between screens to display information about the retrieved restaurants.

Let's create each section one by one:

- **Header:** The header includes the company logo and two control buttons for login and signup. You can refer to the given code for creation of given section:

```html
<body>
    <div class="header">
        <button>e!</button>
        <input type="button" value="Login" id="login">
        <input type="button" value="Create an account" id="create">
    </div>
</body>
```

Style code:

```css
.header{
    background-color:#ce0505;
    height: 80px;
    width:100%;
}
#login{
    width: 43px;
```

```css
    height: 23px;

    margin: 12px 26px 11px 0;

    background-color: #ce0505;

    border: none;

    color: #ffffff;

}

#create{

    padding: 10px 15px 10px 15px;

    background-color: #ce0505;

    color: white;

    border-radius: 5px;

    border: 1px solid white;


}
```

- **Main Section and Footer Section:** You can refer to the given code to create the section:

```html
<h1 style="color: #192f60;margin-left: 113px;font-size: 36px;font-family:
Poppins;">Breakfast Places in Mumbai</h1>

  <div>

    <div style="display: inline-block; color: #8c96ab;">

      <div class="rectangle">

          Filter Content Goes Here

      </div>

    </div>

    <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align:top;">

      <div class="Items" >
```
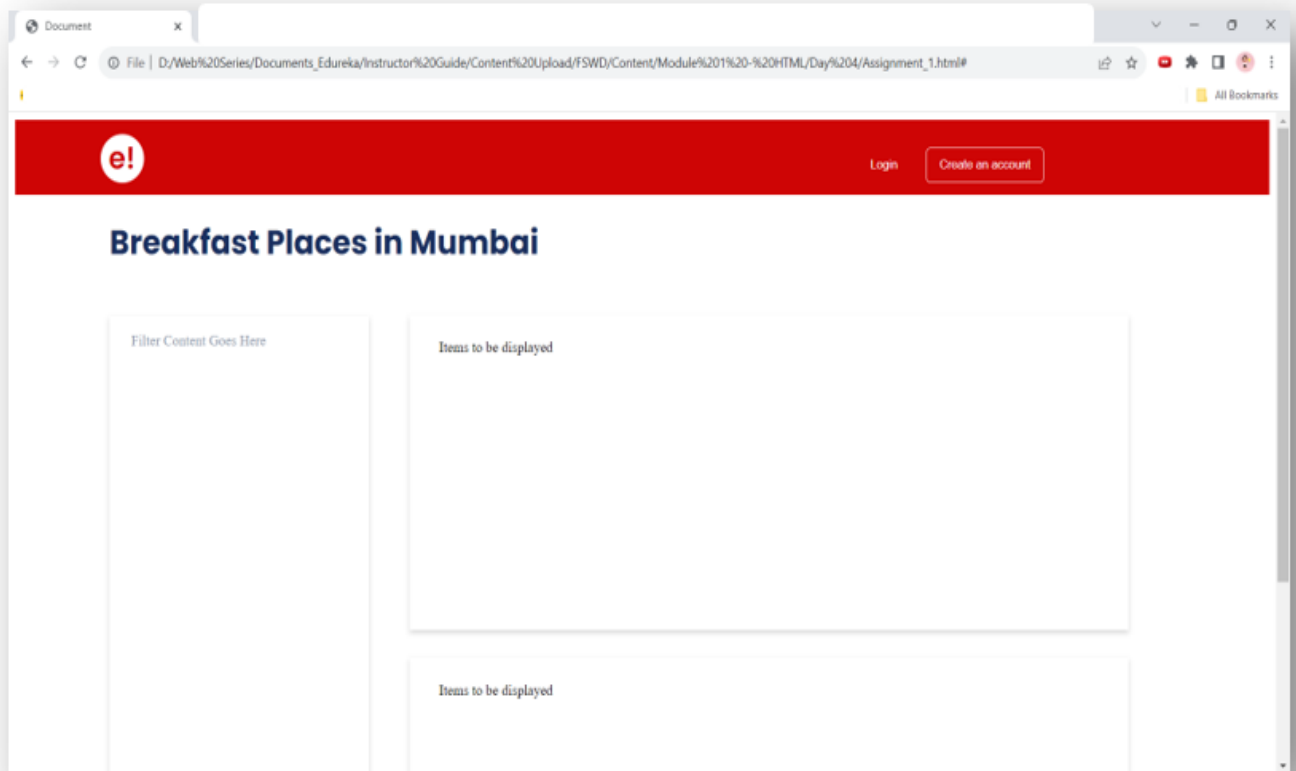
```
        Items to be displayed
      </div>
      <div class="Items">
        Items to be displayed
      </div>
    </div>
     <div class="pagination" style="text-align: center;">
      <a href="#">&laquo;</a>
      <a href="#">1</a>
      <a class="active" href="#">2</a>
      <a href="#">3</a>
      <a href="#">4</a>
      <a href="#">5</a>
      <a href="#">6</a>
      <a href="#">&raquo;</a>
    </div>
  </div>
```

Style.css

```
.Items {
  width: 794px;
  height: 291px;
  padding: 25px 32.6px 20px 35px;
  box-shadow: 0 3px 6px 0 rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.16);
  background-color: var(--white);
  margin-bottom: 30px;
  margin-top: 26px;
```

```
    }
    .Filters {
      width: 55px;
      height: 25px;
      margin: 0 154px 10px 0;
      font-family: Poppins;
      font-size: 18px;
      font-weight: 600;
      font-stretch: normal;
      font-style: normal;
      line-height: 1.5;
      letter-spacing: normal;
      text-align: left;
      color: #192f60;
    }
   .pagination a {
      color:8c96ab;
      padding: 8px 16px;
      text-decoration: none;
      transition: background-color .3s;
      border: 1px solid #8c96ab;
      border-radius: 5px;
    }

   .pagination a.active {
      background-color:#8c96ab;
      color: white;
```

```
}


.pagination a:hover:not(.active) {background-color: #ddd;}
```

The actual outcome will look like this in Chrome Browser:

Conclusion: This code provides a structure for a webpage with styled elements, buttons, and sections for displaying content, filters, and pagination controls. You can further customize and populate the content as needed for your website.