# Basic Web Design

CSS

**LECTURE - 11** 









#### Recap

- CSS Box Model
- CSS Borders
- CSS Margins
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height, Width and Max-width
- CSS Outline
- List
- Table

#### **Course Contents**

- Table
- lmage Link
- Form

#### **CSS Table**

```
table {
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
                                              border-collapse: collapse;
width: 100%;
 td, th {
 border: 1px solid #ddd; padding: 8px;
table tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f2f2;}
table tr:hover {background-color: #ddd;}
table th {
 padding-top: 12px; padding-bottom: 12px; text-align: left; background-
color: #04AA6D; color: white;
```









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# CSS Image

- width and height: Control the dimensions of the image.
- border: Adds a border around the image.
- border-radius: Rounds the corners of the image.
- box-shadow: Adds shadow effects to the image.
- object-fit: Defines how the image should fit within its container.
- Circular Image: ?

# CSS Image

```
img {
    width: 300px;
    height: auto;
    border: 5px solid #333;
    border-radius: 15px;
    box-shadow: 5px 5px 15px black;
}
```

## CSS Image

- **Circular Image**: creates a circular image by using *border-radius*: 50%; and ensures the image fits within the circle using *object-fit*: *cover*;
- Image Hover Effects: Use (:hover) pseudo class.
- Image Alignment: Using float, display, margin and text-align;

```
img {
    border-radius: 50%;
    object-fit: cover;
}
img:hover {
    border: 2px solid black;
}
```

# CSS Link (<a> </a>)

- **Links** can be styled using various *pseudo-classes* to change their appearance based on their state (normal, visited, hovered, or active).
- The most common pseudo-classes for styling links are:
  - :link Targets an unvisited link.
  - :visited Targets a visited link.
  - :hover Targets a link when hovered over by the mouse.
  - :active Targets a link when clicked

# Example

```
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
 color: red;
/* visited link */
a:visited {
 color: green;
/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
  color: hotpink;
/* selected link */
a:active {
  color: blue;
```

### Properties for Link

- Text-decoration: Controls whether the link is underlined (text-decoration: underline;) or not (text-decoration: none;).
- Color: Sets the color of the link text.
- Background-color: Use this to create button-like links or enhance the design of links.
- Border: Use to create a button

#### Link Button

```
a:link, a:visited {
    background-color: #f44336;
    color: white;
    padding: 14px 25px;
    text-align: center;
    text-decoration: none;
    display: inline-block;
}

a:hover, a:active {
    background-color: red;
}
```

#### CSS Form

- Initially a form is designed as a section and each element inside a form is designed seperately.
- A specific input type can be designed using attribute selectors. Foe example:
  - input[type=text] will only select text fields
  - input[type=password] will only select password fields
  - input[type=number] will only select number fields

### CSS Form Example

```
• input[type=text] {
    width: 100%;
    padding: 12px 20px;
    margin: 8px 0;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

Box-sizing: Most often we use box-sizing property to border-box. This makes sure that
the padding and eventually borders are included in the total width and height of the
elements.

## End of Lecture THANKYOU





