

1. HTML Intro

В програмата Visual Studio Code: Записваме файлът като .html

След това пишем html:5 + Enter и ни се генерира тялото.

Става и с удивителен знак също + Enter/Tab.

<https://webplatform.github.io/>

1.1. Basic structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

Head

The <head> contains markup not visible to the user. But helps the browser to render correctly the HTML document.

Metadata definitions

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

Styles declarations

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="site.css">
```

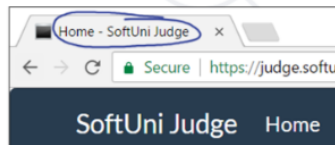
Scripts declarations

```
<script src="main.js"></script>
```

title

The <title> tag – HTML document title

```
<head>
  <title>Home - ... </title>
</head>
```



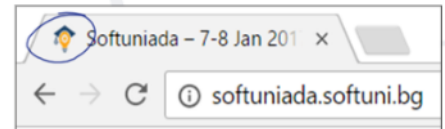
favicon

<https://favicon.io/favicon-converter/>

<https://favicon.io/favicon-generator/>

Favicon – a site icon

```
<link href="/favicon.ico"
rel="shortcut icon" type="image/x-icon"/>
```



Installation

First, use the download button to download the files listed below. Place the files in the root directory of your website.

- android-chrome-192x192.png
- android-chrome-512x512.png
- apple-touch-icon.png
- favicon-16x16.png
- favicon-32x32.png
- favicon.ico
- site.webmanifest

Next, copy the following link tags and paste them into the **head** of your HTML.

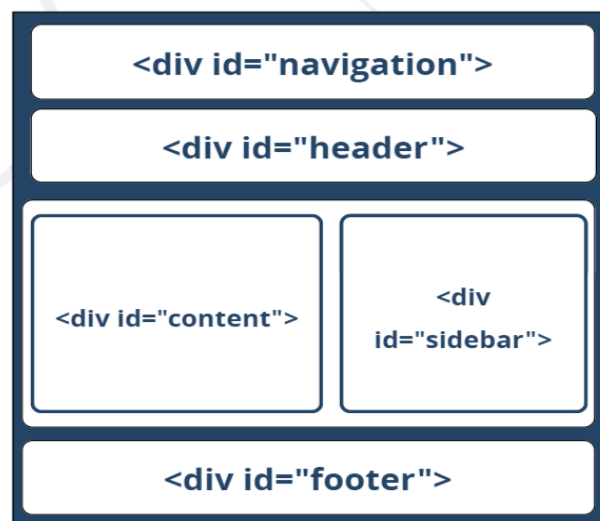
```
<link rel="apple-touch-icon" sizes="180x180" href="/apple-touch-icon.png">
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" sizes="32x32" href="/favicon-32x32.png">
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" sizes="16x16" href="/favicon-16x16.png">
<link rel="manifest" href="/site.webmanifest">
```

The HTML 4 & Old way

The "HTML4 & Old" Way

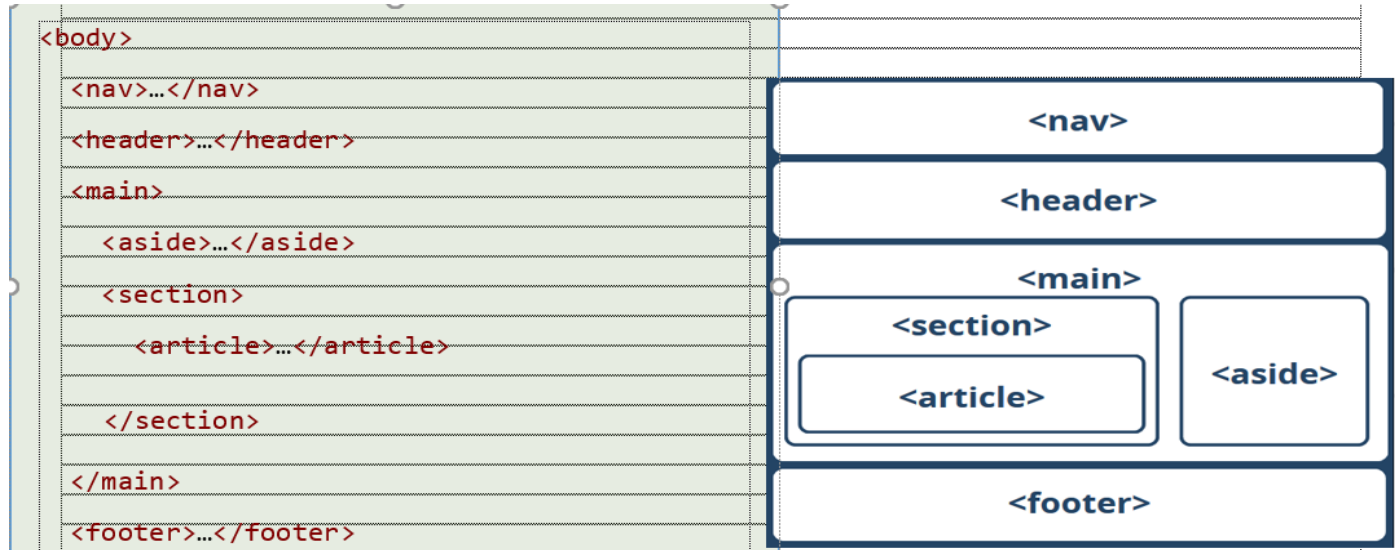
Using **<div>**s with **IDs** (the IDs are needed for styling)

```
<html>
  <head> ... </head>
  <body>
    <div id="navigation">...</div>
    <div id="header">...</div>
    <div id="sidebar">...</div>
    <div id="content">...</div>
    <div id="footer">...</div>
  </body>
</html>
```



HTML5 way

```
<nav>
<header>
<main>
<section>
<article>
<aside>
<footer>
```



<aside> tag

- използва се в новинарски сайтове и като реклама отстрани на съдържанието
<aside> – defines a sidebar (left/right navigation)

Semantic structure of tags

HTML document structure:

```
<!DOCTYPE>, <html>, <head>, <body>
```

COPY


Semantic Structure Tags

```
<nav>, <header>, <main>, <footer>
```

Lists

<ol reversed>

<code></code>	
<code>Unordered list item 1</code>	
<code>Unordered list item 2</code>	
<code></code>	
<code></code>	
<code>Ordered list item 1</code>	
<code>Ordered list item 2</code>	
<code></code>	



HTML

←
→
🔧
🔄
🏠
ℹ️

- Unordered list item 1
- Unordered list item 2

1. Ordered list item 1
2. Ordered list item 2

```

<ol type="I">
  <li>
    HTML5
    <ol type="a">
      <li>markup language</li>
      <li>used for structuring and presenting content on the World Wide Web</li>
    </ol>
  </li>

  <li>
    HTML Versions
    <ol type="1">
      <li>Development</li>
      <li>
        HTML versions timeline
        <ul type="circle">
          <li>HTML draft version timeline</li>
          <li>XHTML versions</li>
        </ul>
      </li>
      <li>Markup</li>
    </ol>
  </li>

  <li>
    HTML5 Semantic Tags
    <ul type="disc">
      <li>article</li>
      <li>aside</li>
      <li>details</li>
      <li>figcaption</li>
      <li>figure</li>
      <li>footer</li>
      <li>header</li>
      <li>main</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
</ol>

```

```

        <li>mark</li>
        <li>nav</li>
        <li>section</li>
        <li>summary</li>
        <li>time</li>
    </ul>
</li>
</ol>

```

Definition list

```

<dl>
    <dt>Definition title</dt>
    <dd>Definition description</dd>
    <dt>Definition title</dt>
    <dd>Definition description</dd>
</dl>

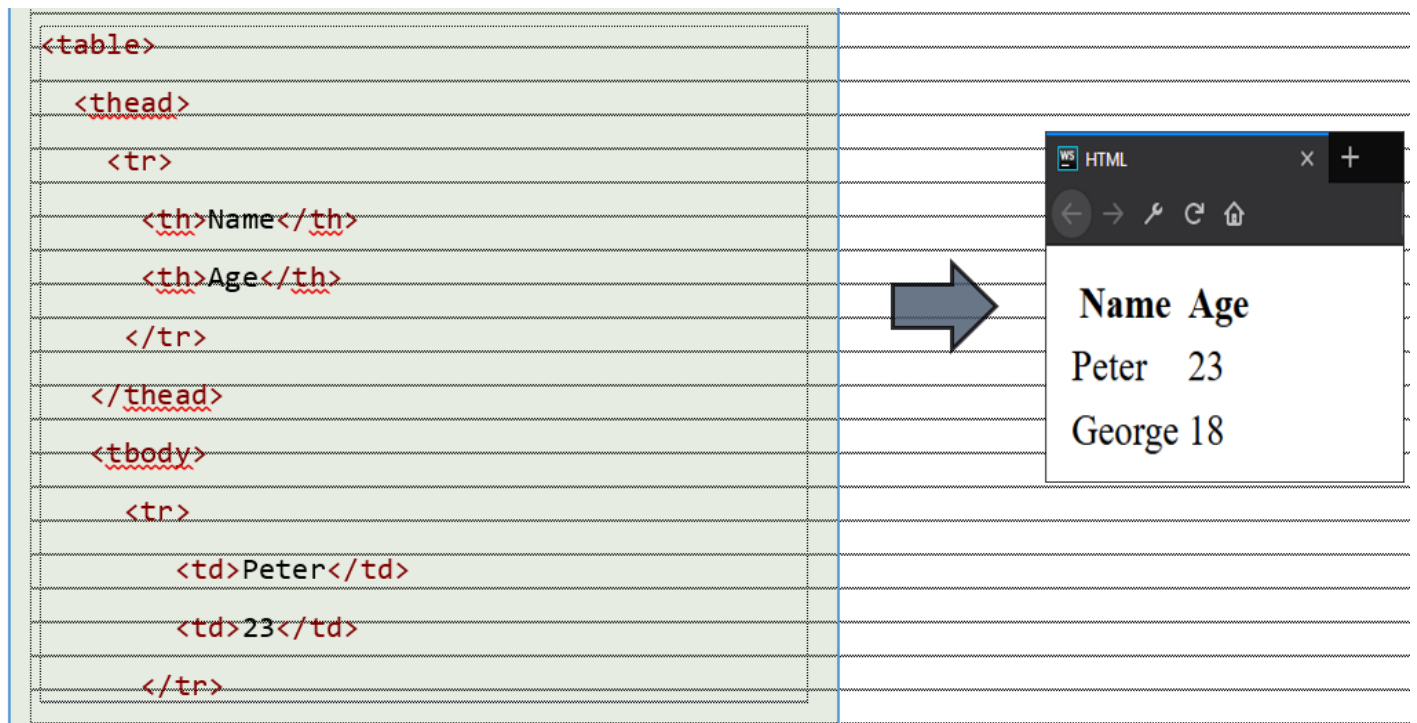
```

HTML Tables

Table header - **<thead>** group header content in an HTML table. Holds **<tr>** with **<th>** header cells

Table body - **<tbody>** group. Holds **<tr>** with **<td>** cells

Table footer - **<tfoot>** group footer content in an HTML table. Holds **<tr>** with **<td>** cells



```

<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Name</th>
      <th>Age</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>Peter</td>
      <td>23</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>

```

Name	Age
Peter	23
George	18

```

<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Name</th>

```

```

        <th>Mark</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>

    <!-- TODO: <tbody> -->

    <tfoot>
      <tr>
        <td>Average</td>
        <td>4.12</td>
      </tr>
    </tfoot>
  </table>

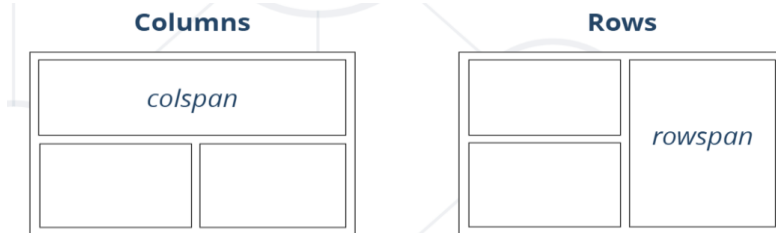
```

Merge rows and columns

```

<td colspan="2">Sum: $180</td>
<td rowspan="2">Average: $150</td>

```



```

<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th colspan="4">Web Fundamentals</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>

  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td class="bold">&#8470;</td>
      <!-- TODO: put the rest <td> here ... -->
    </tr>

    <!-- TODO: put the rest <tr> with <td> here ... -->
  </tbody>

  <tfoot>
    <tr><th colspan="4">Average score from 05 participants: 500</th></tr>
  </tfoot>

```

Web fundamentals exam result			
№	First name	Last name	Score
01	Gosho	Goshev	500
02	Tosho	Toshev	500
03	Gencho	Genchev	500
04	Draga	Draganova	500
05	Gosho	Goshev	500
Average score from 05 participants:500			

Section Element – section tag

```
<section>
  <h2>Heading</h2>
  
</section>
```

Division Element – div tag

```
<div>
  <h3>This is Heading</h3>
  <p>This is paragraph</p>
  <p>This is paragraph</p>
</div>
```

Span element tag

```
<p>I like:
  <span>C#, Java and JavaScript</span>
</p>
```

```
<div>This is a <span>span element</span> within a div element</div>
```

Линк <a> tag

```
<body>
  <a href="https://softuni.bg">SoftUni link</a>
</body>
```

Снимка – img tag

```

```

Figure + Figcaption tags

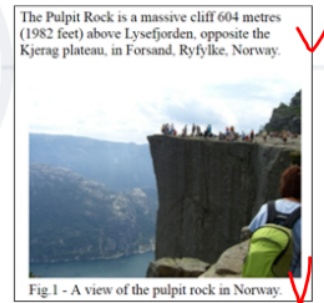
<figure> – element to mark up a photo in a document:

```
<p>The Pulpit Rock ...</p>
<figure>
  
</figure>
```



<figcaption> – a caption for a figure element

```
<p>The Pulpit Rock ...</p> ✓
<figure> ✓
  
  ✓ <figcaption>Fig.1 - A view ...</figcaption>
</figure>
```



Forms / Формуляри tag:

The action attribute is **used to specify where we want to send the form data when the form is submitted**. So the value of the action is the page that will process the form.

Пример 1

```
<body>
  <form action="/orders/add" method="POST">
    <label for="fullName">Full name</label>
    <input id="fullName" type="text" name="fullName" /><br />

    <label for="language">Language</label>
    <select id="language">
      <!-- TODO: -->
      <option> tags </option></select>
    <label for="knowledge">Basic Level</label>
    <input id="knowledge" type="checkbox" name="knowledge" value="yes" /><br />

  <div>
    <label>Under 20</label>
    <input type="radio" name="age">

    <label>20 or more</label>
    <input type="radio" name="age">
  </div>
```



```
        <button type="submit">Submit</button>
    </form>
</body>
```

Пример 2 – всички варианти

```
<form action="/orders/add" method="POST">
    <fieldset>
        <legend>Customer Details</legend>

        <label for="fname">First Name <input type="text" id="fname" autofocus
placeholder="George"></label><br>
        <br>
        <label for="lname">Last Name <input type="text" id="lname"
placeholder="Devis"></label><br>
        <div>
            <label for="male">Male <input type="radio" id="male" name="sex"></label>
            <label for="female">Female <input type="radio" id="female" name="sex"></label>
            <label for="other">Other <input type="radio" id="other" name="sex"></label>
        </div><br>

        <div>
            <label>Preferred contact method:</label>
            <label for="ml">Email <input type="radio" id="ml"
name="preferred_contact_method"></label>
            <label for="phn">Phone <input type="radio" id="phn"
name="preferred_contact_method"></label>
        </div><br>

        <label for="mail">E-mail <input type="email" id="mail"
placeholder="your@email.com"></label><br>
        <br>
        <label for="phone">Phone <input type="tel" id="phone"
placeholder="+359885236225"></label><br>
        <br>

        <label for="town">Town
            <select id="town" name="select_town">
                <option value="varna" name="select_town">Varna</option>
                <option value="plovdiv" name="select_town">Plovdiv</option>
                <option value="burgas" name="select_town">Burgas</option>
                <option value="sofia" name="select_town">Sofia</option>
                <option value="pleven" name="select_town">Pleven</option>
            </select>
        </label><br>

        <br>
        <label for="age">Age <input type="number" id="age" required min="18" max="70"
empty=""></label><br>
        <br>
        <label for="lan">Programming language
```

```



```

Details + Summary tags

Магията се случва от тага, а не чрез JS!!!

<details> – tag specifies additional details

```

<details>
  <p>More info about the details.</p>
</details>

```

<summary> – a visible heading for the **<details>**

```

<details>
  <summary>Some details</summary>
  <p>More info about the details.</p>
</details>

```

▼ Details

More info about the details.

► Some details

Time tag

```
<p>Open from <time>10:00</time> to <time>21:00</time> every weekday.</p>
<p>I have a date on <time datetime="2008-02-14 20:00">Valentines day</time>.</p>
```

The **datetime** attribute of this element is used to translate the time into a machine-readable format so that browsers can offer to add date reminders through the user's calendar, and search engines can produce smarter search results.

Address tag

<address> – contact information for site author / owner

```
<address>
  Street Address: Karlstraße 120<br/>
  Country Name: Germany<br/>
  Tel: +49 1234 5678<br/>
  Fax: +49 1234 5679
</address>
```

*Street Address: Karlstraße 120
Country Name: Germany
Tel: +49 1234 5678
Fax: +49 1234 5679*

Multimedia Context tags

<audio>, **<video>**

```
<audio controls autoplay>
  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" />
  Your browser does not support the audio tag.
</audio>
```

```
<video controls="controls">
  <source src="shuttle.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  Your browser does not support the HTML5 video.
</video>
```

Lorem

Когато искаме да добавим текст от думи:

Lorem50 и се генерира 50 думи (с Toggle Wrap ги Wrap-ваме)

 tag

A new line in HTML

Character entities show special characters in HTML

Result	Entity Name	Entity Number
	 	
<	<	<
>	>	>
&	&	&
"	"	"
'	'	'
¢	¢	¢
£	£	£
¥	¥	¥
€	€	€
©	©	©
®	®	®

Incorrect HTML tag:

<some-Text-example>

Correct HTML tag:

<some-Text-example>

№ №

<footer id="footer">Svilen Velikov & SoftUni © 2022</footer>

Text formatting

 - bold

 - italic

Quotes – цитат

<cite></cite>

Multiple paragraph quotes – параграф цитат

<blockquote>

<p>Smart quote</p>

</blockquote>

Siding термин

Когато 2 тага са на едно и също ниво, се нарича siding.

1.2. Tag attributes

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

- Tags elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide additional information about an element

- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes come in name/value pairs like: name="value"
- Always Quote Attribute Values. Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotes.
- Double style quotes are the most common, but single style quotes are also allowed.
- Be careful when combining single and double quotes, make sure you use only one type

Атрибути

```
<p id="myId"></p>
```

```
<div class="divElement" id="mainContainer">
```

In this case, the attributes will not affect the content of the div.

```
</div>
```

1.3. Metadata sections

The <meta> tag provides additional information about the HTML document.

<head> TAG

The <head> element is a container for all the head elements. Elements inside <head> can include scripts, instruct the browser where to find style sheets, provide meta information, and more.

The following tags can be added to the head section:

```
<title>,
```

```
<style>,
```

```
<meta>,
```

```
<link>,
```

```
<script>,
```

<noscript> - обикновено съобщение – примерно че този сайт не поддържа JS

```
<head>
```

```
    <title>HTML Document title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

В по-старите версии на html

```
<!-- Define keywords for search engines: -->
```

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, XML, XHTML, JavaScript">
```

```
<!--Define a description of your web page:-->
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials on HTML and CSS">
```

```
<!--Define the author of a page:-->
```

```
<meta name="author" content="Hege Refsnes">
```

```
<!--Refresh document every 30 seconds:-->
```

```
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">
```

<link>

The <link> tag defines the relationship between a document and an external resource.

The <link> tag is most used to link to style sheets.

```
<head>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
```

<style>

The <style> tag is used to define style information for an HTML document.

Inside the <style> element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser:

```
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    p { color: #369; }
  </style>
</head>
```

1.4. Indentation and code formatting

We will be using tabs that are 4 spaces long for indentation.

2. CSS Intro

CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**.

Styles define the visual presentation of HTML elements.

2.1. CSS syntax

- Every CSS document is a collection of CSS rules.
- CSS rule has two main parts - Selector and one or more declarations
- Each declaration consists of a property and a value.

CSS Rule

CSS rule has two main parts:

1. Selector
2. One or more declarations

```
[selector] {
  [declaration]
  [declaration]
}
```

CSS Selector

The selector is a identifier of the HTML element or the group of HTML elements you want to style.

CSS Declaration

Declarations end with a semicolon, and declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets.

```
body {
  font: 16px/1.5 Verdana, sans-serif;
  color: #333;
}
```

2.2. THREE WAYS TO INSERT CSS

Цвят и размер на текста

I) Inline style – за конкретен елемент

An inline style loses many of the advantages of style sheets by mixing content with presentation. Use this method sparingly! **Умерено/пестеливо**

To use inline styles you use the style attribute in the relevant tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. The example shows how to change the color and the left margin of a paragraph:

```
<p style="color: red; font-size: 22px;">
```

II) Internal style – в head-а на някоя страница

An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style. You define internal styles in the head section of an HTML page

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>CSS Demo</title>
  <style>
    p {
      color: yellow;
      font-size: 24px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body> </ body >
```

III) External style – в отделен .css файл / за няколко страници наведнъж

An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the tag. The tag goes inside the head section:

В частта Head:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

Във файла style.css пишем единствено и само:

```
p {
  color: yellowgreen;
  font-size: 24px;
}

h1 {
  color: red;
  font-size: 30px;
}
```

```
html {
  font-size: 16px;
```

}

По специфичното винаги бие по-общото.

Ctrl + F5 - hard re-load of the page

2.3. CASCADE ORDER

External <link>

In the <head>

Inline style attribute

Using !important

По специфичното винаги бие по-общото.

2.4. Selector priority specificity

Когато се случи да сме написали html tag, който има и id атрибут, и class атрибут с 3 класа, то три пъти десет е по-малко от един път 100. Т.е. id атрибута има по-голяма тежест.

Когато обаче имаме 11 класа в class атрибута, и ги задаваме в style.css, ако зададем #header, то 110 е повече от 100 и тежест ще имат тези 11 класа каквито визуални CSS настройки сме им казали.

Дано никога да не ни се наложи да използваме това.

Затова id селекторите е за предпочитане да не ги използваме за CSS – да не се чудим след това как да ги override-нем.

0	0	0	0
inline styles	# of id selectors	# of class selectors	# of element selectors
p { color: #FFF; }			0, 0, 0, 1
.intro { color: #345678; }			0, 0, 1, 0
#header { color: #000; }			0, 1, 0, 0
<p style="color: #000;">Text</p>			1, 0, 0, 0
p { color: #000 !important; }			God-mode

2.5. Selectors CSS

Primary Selectors

Select by Tag (p, h1, li, ul, ol...)

- selects all specified tags

Using the HTML tag names as selectors will apply styles to all tags in the document.

```
<span>Here's a span with some text.</span>
<p>Here's a p with some text.</p>
<span>Here's a span with more text.</span>
```

Във файлът style.css:

```
span {
  background: DodgerBlue;
  color: #ffffff;
}
```

text-decoration: none; - ако има ефекти върху текста, то ги премахни. Премахва и подчертаването.

Select by ID (#id)

- selects a unique element by ID (да го избягваме / опитът показва че не добре – по-горе обясних в Selector priority specificity)

The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "#".

Using the id selector will give you the exact element you are referring to.

Пример 1

В страницата, която искаме:

```
- <p id="special-quote">
```

Във файлът style.css:

```
#special-quote {
  background-color: hotpink;
}
```

Пример 2

```
<span id="top">Here's a span with some text.</span>
<span>Here's another.</span>
span#top {
  background: DodgerBlue;
}
```

Select by Class (.class)

- selects a group of elements with the specified class

The class selector uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a "." (dot)

The class selector allows you to set a particular style for many HTML elements with the same class.

Пример 1

В страницата, която искаме:

```
- <p class="quoted-text">
```

Във файлът style.css:

```
.quoted-text {  
font-style: italic;  
font-size: 18px;  
color: gray  
}
```

Пример 2:

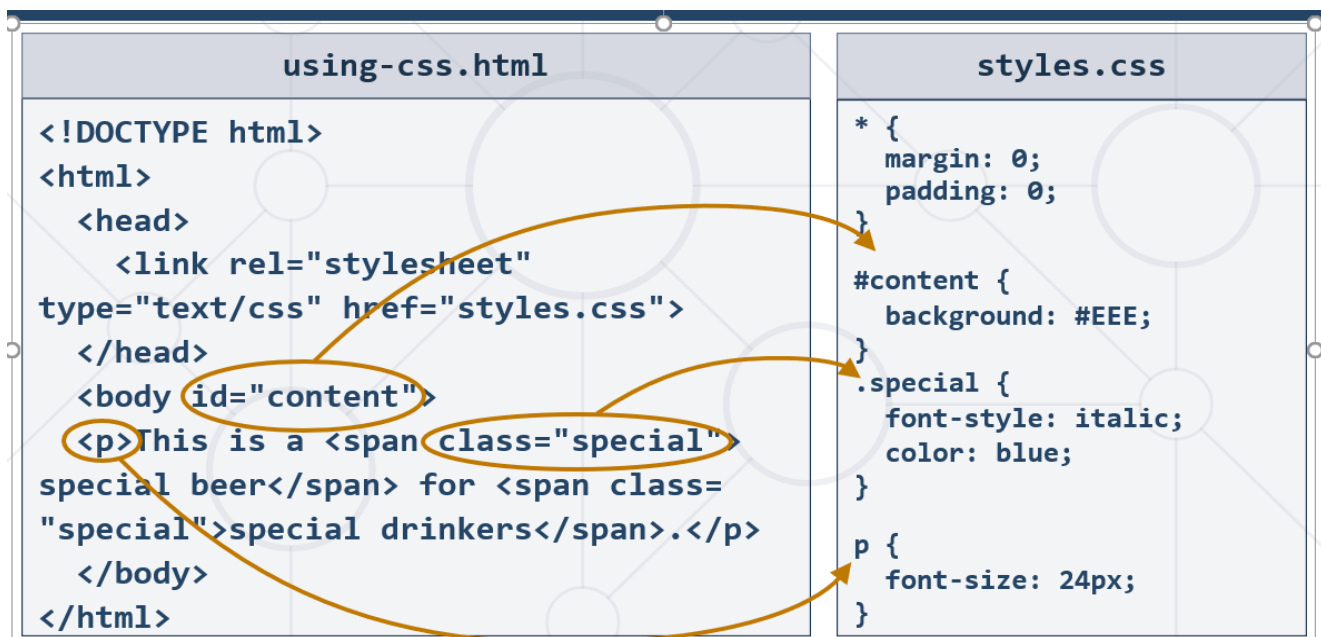
You can also specify that only one HTML tag should be affected by a class.

```
<span class="sky">Here's a span with some text.</span>  
<span>  
  Another <span class="code">&lt;span&gt;</span>.&br/></span>
```

```
span.sky {  
  background: DodgerBlue;  
}
```

```
.code {  
  font-family: Consolas;  
}
```

- * - selects everything – почти не се използва



Когато променяме кодът в браузъра (View page source), то промяната се помни докато не сме дали Refresh

Nested Selectors

CSS relies heavily on specificity and style overwriting.

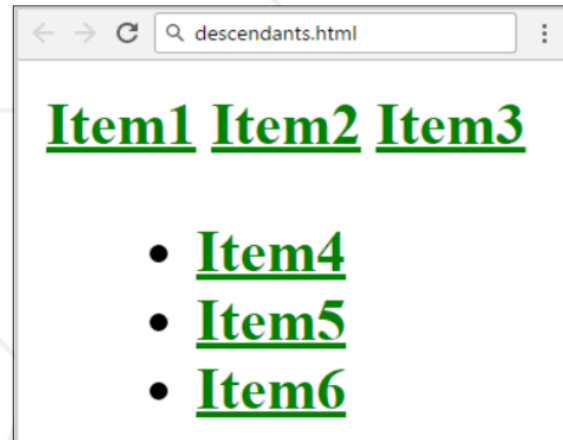
Its in the name!

Cascading Style Sheets

Descendant

Tara <div> с клас items, всички подтагове <a> – хваща директни и по-надълбоко елементи <a> също.

```
<div class="items">
  <a href="#">Item1</a>
  <a href="#">Item2</a>
  <a href="#">Item3</a>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#">Item4</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Item5</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Item6</a></li>
  </ul>
</div>
```



```
div.items a {
  color: green;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

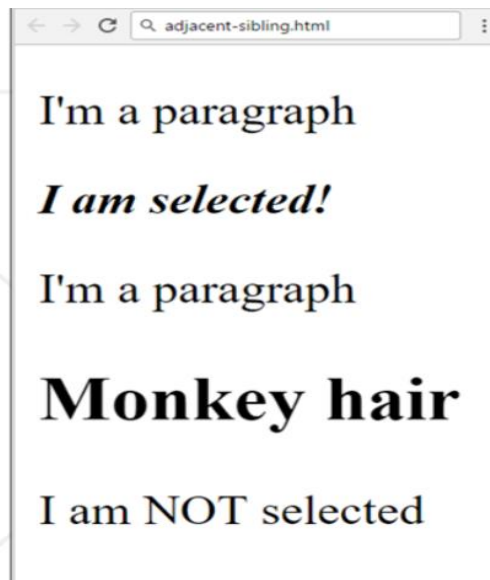
Adjacent Sibling

Един след друг <p> в първия <div>

p + p означава дай ми параграфа, който следва веднага предишен параграф.

И след това до края – не хваща друг параграф в случая. А Monkey hair не е bold-нат, а просто изглежда по-голям.

```
<div>
  <p>I'm a paragraph</p>
  <p>I am selected!</p>
</div>
<div>
  <p>I'm a paragraph</p>
  <h2>Monkey hair</h2>
  <p>I am NOT selected</p>
</div>
```



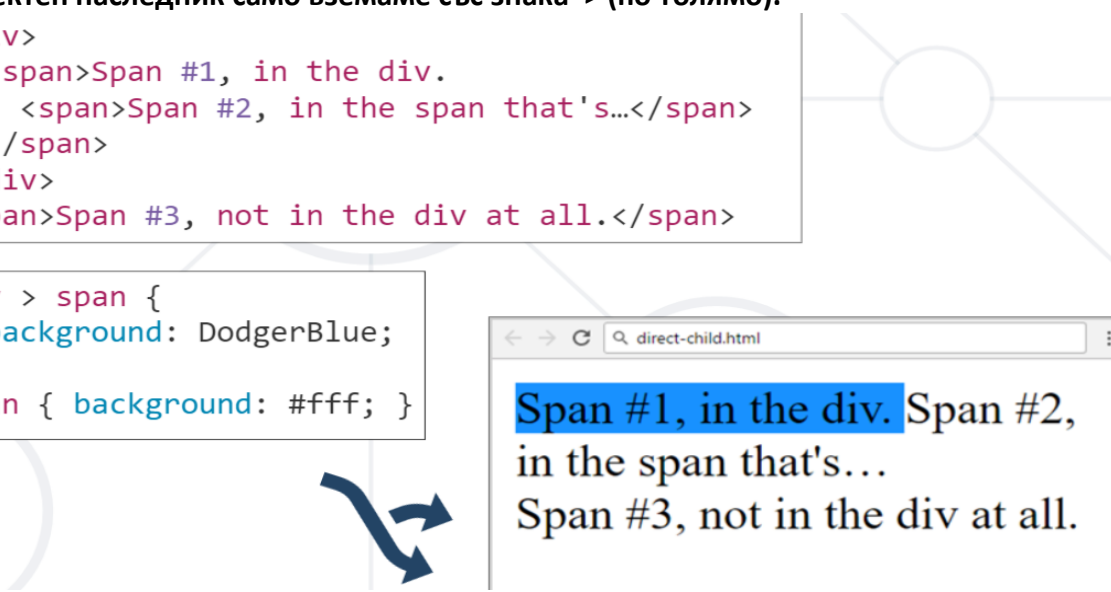
```
p + p {
  font-style: italic;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

Direct Child

Директен наследник само вземаме със знака > (по-голямо).

```
<div>
  <span>Span #1, in the div.
    <span>Span #2, in the span that's...</span>
  </span>
</div>
<span>Span #3, not in the div at all.</span>
```

```
div > span {
  background: DodgerBlue;
}
span { background: #ffff; }
```



Span #1, in the div. Span #2,
in the span that's...
Span #3, not in the div at all.

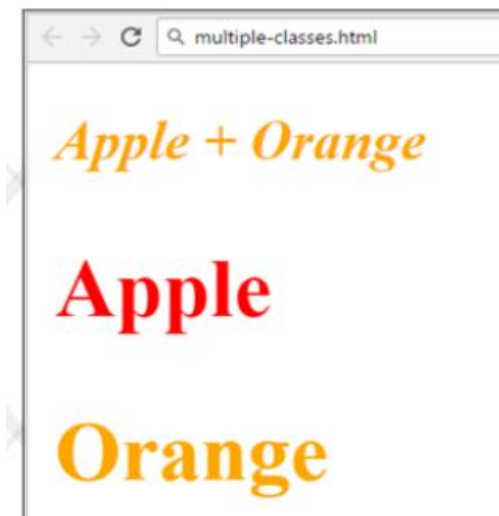
Multiple Classes

Последната изредена CSS настройка печели

```
<h2 class="apple orange small">Apple + Orange</h2> изреждаме класовете тук
<h2 class="apple">Apple</h2>
<h2 class="orange">Orange</h2>
```

Пример за class = "apple orange small"

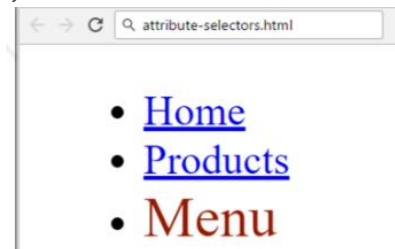
```
.apple {
  color: red;    първо стани червен
}
.orange {
  color: orange; след това се промени на оранжев
}
.small {
  font-size: 16px; след това си смени фонт-а на 16px
}
.apple.orange {
  font-style: italic;    накрая стани Italic
}
```



Attribute Selectors

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Products</a></li>
  <li><a href="#" title="menu">Menu</a></li>
</ul>
```

```
a[title="menu"] {           в tag a с атрибут title да е равен на "menu"
  text-decoration: none;
  color: #962103;
  font-size: 22px;
}
```



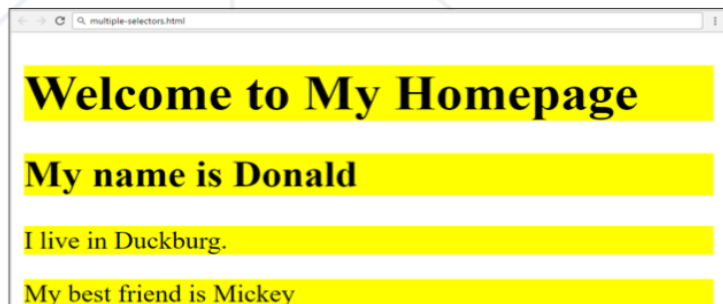
```
a[title] {                 в tag a с атрибут title без значение каква е стойността на title
  color:blue;
}
```

Multiple Selectors

Изреждаме със запетая в css за кои tag елементи да важи

```
<h1>Welcome...</h1>  
<h2>My name is...</h2>  
<p>I live in Duckburg.</p>  
<p>My best friend is...</p>
```

```
h1, h2, p {  
  background: yellow;  
}
```



Combining Multiple Selectors

Как можем да го селектираме по най-подробния начин.

```
<h1 id="header" class="intro">HTML and CSS</h1>
```

```
h1#header.intro {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
  color: #C00;  
}
```



Pseudo Selectors

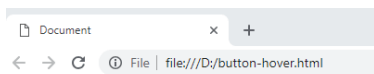
General syntax

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

:hover

```
<button>Select</button>
```

```
button:hover {  
  background: blue;  
  color: white;  
}
```



Select

:visited

```
<a href="#">Go to Google</a>
```



Go to Google

```
a:visited {  
  color: orange;  
}
```



Go to Google



:active

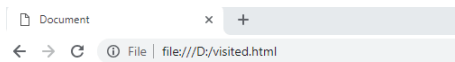
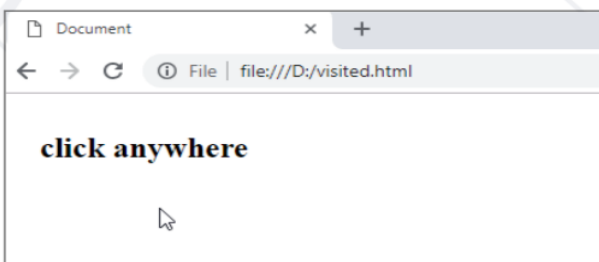
Когато сме клиkali и едновременно задържали бутон или друг html елемент

```
<h2>click anywhere</h2>
```



click anywhere

```
html:active {  
  background: grey;  
}
```

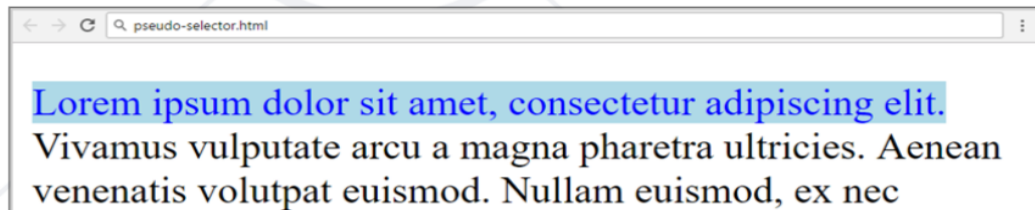


click anywhere

:first-line

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor  
sit amet, consectetur  
adipiscing elit.</p>
```

```
p:first-line {  
  color:blue;  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```



:before and :after

Начин за добавяне на елементи през CSS-a

```
<h1>CSS Pseudo Selectors</h1>
```

CSS Pseudo Selectors

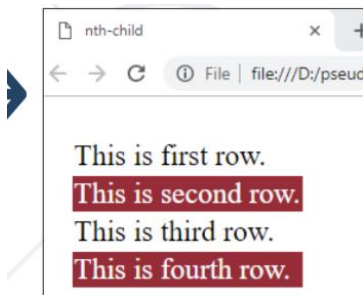
```
h1:before { /* "« " */  
  content: "\00AB\0020"  
}  
h1:after { /* " »" */  
  content: "\0020\00BB"  
}
```

« CSS Pseudo Selectors »

:nth-child(n)

```
<table>  
  <tr><td>This is first row.</td></tr>  
  <tr><td>This is second row.</td></tr>  
  <tr><td>This is third row.</td></tr>  
  <tr><td>This is fourth row.</td></tr>  
</table>
```

```
tr:nth-child(2n) {  всеки втори параграф, като започва от втория  
  background: #95313b;  
  color: #fff;  
}
```

```
tr:nth-child(1) {
  background: #95313b;
  color: #fff;
}
tr:nth-child(3) {
  background: #95313b;
  color: #fff;
}
```

само първият параграф боядисай

само третия параграф боядисай

```
main section:nth-child(2) article{
  background: orange;
  color: white;
  width: 29%;
  display: inline-block;
  padding: 12px;
}
```

2.6. Box Model

Margin - Area **outside** the border. It is transparent by default

Padding - Area **inside** the border, around the content. It is transparent by default

Можем да задаваме margins и padding и само от една страна

```
element.style {
  margin-left: 10px    само отляво
  margin-top: 10px    само отгоре
  margin: 0 без пиксел можеме
  margin: 12px 19px  първата цифра отгоре и отдолу едновременно, втората цифра отляво и
отдясно едновременно
```

margin: 4px 8px 12px 20px четирите посоки една след друга

```
element.style {
  [x] padding: ▼ 10px 15px;
    padding-top: 10px;
    padding-right: 15px;
    padding-bottom: 10px;
    padding-left: 15px;
  [x] margin: ▼ 0 0 100px 100px;
    margin-top: 0px;
    margin-right: 0px;
    margin-bottom: 100px;
    margin-left: 100px;
```

border-radius: 7px закръгляне по ръбовете

```
    cursor: pointer като отидем върху бутона, да става ръчичка курсора
}
```

Borders - Border that goes around the content
Content - Where text and images appear

Може да записваме по 2 различни начина едно и също:

```
border-width: 1px;
border-style: solid;
border-color: yellow;
```

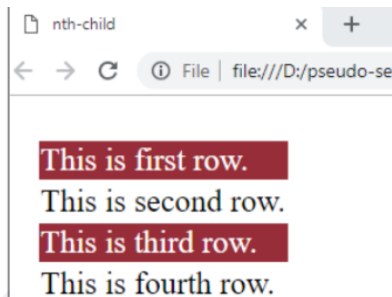
```
border: 1px solid yellow;
```

`:nth-child(n+1)`

Боядисай всички нечетни параграфи

```
<table>
  <tr><td>This is first row.</td></tr>
  <tr><td>This is second row.</td></tr>
  <tr><td>This is third row.</td></tr>
  <tr><td>This is fourth row.</td></tr>
</table>
```

```
tr:nth-child(2n+1) {
  background: #95313b;
  color: #fff;
}
```

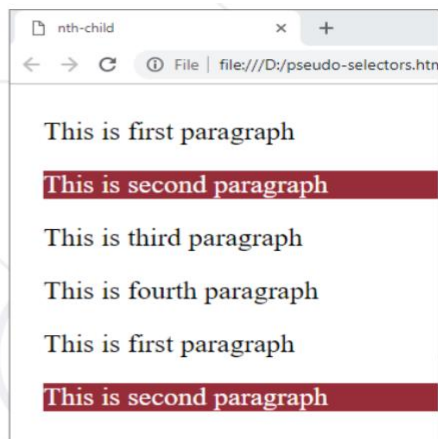


`:nth-of-type(n)`

Тук работим с директни елементи, без child – хвани от първите последователни на едно ниво параграфи втория.

```
<p>This is first paragraph</p>
<p>This is second paragraph</p>
<p>This is third paragraph</p>
<p>This is fourth paragraph</p>
<div>
  <p>This is first paragraph</p>
  <p>This is second paragraph</p>
</div>
```

```
p:nth-of-type(2) {
  background: #95313b;
  color: #fff;
}
```

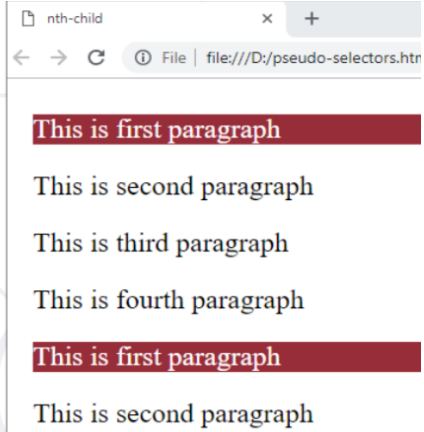


`:first-of-type`

Като претходното, но винаги взема първия елемент от последователни на едно ниво параграфи.

```
<p>This is first paragraph</p>
<p>This is second paragraph</p>
<p>This is third paragraph</p>
<p>This is fourth paragraph</p>
<div>
  <p>This is first paragraph</p>
  <p>This is second paragraph</p>
</div>
```

```
p:first-of-type {
  background: #95313b;
  color: #fff;
}
```



CSS tricks

<https://css-tricks.com/pseudo-class-selectors/>

Just Color Picker for Windows – хваща цвета

<https://just-color-picker.en.softonic.com/>



<https://fontawesome.com/> - добавяне на иконки на footer-а примерно

2.7. Block Elements

1) Block Items – на нов ред:

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="about.html">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="about.html">Items</a></li>
  <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
  <li><a href="about.html">Contacts</a></li>
</ul>
```

`<p>`

`<h1>`

`<div>`

2) Inline items – на същия ред:

``

3) Inline-Block items:

```
.navigation li {  
    display: inline-block;  
}
```

Rectangles arranged one after another - Just like words in a sentence

В CSS файла можем да пре-дефинираме елементи – да станат от Inline на Block

Във файла style.css:

```
.slogan {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    display: block;  
}
```

```
.navigation li {  
    display: inline;  
}
```

2.8. Hover

Подчертава линка `Home`

```
.navigation a{  
    text-decoration: none;  
    color: gray;  
}  
  
.navigation a:hover {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

```
.navigation a{  
    text-decoration: none;  
    color: white;  
    display: inline-block;  
    background-color: red;  
    padding: 5px 10px;  
    margin: 3px;  
    border-radius: 10px;  
    border: 1px solid red;  
}  
  
.navigation a:hover {  
    background-color: transparent;  
    color: red;  
    transform: scale(1,1);  
}
```

hovering

- когато курсора на мишката минава над бутона

```
.nav-link:hover {  
    color: #d70026;  
}
```

2.9. Link styles

```
a:link      { color: #369; } /* unvisited link */  
a:visited   { color: #147; } /* visited link */  
a:hover     { color: #58B; } /* mouse over link */  
a:active    { color: #C00; } /* selected link */
```

2.10. Fonts

In CSS, there are two types of font family names:

generic family - a group of font families with a similar look
font family - a **specific font family**

Във файла style.css:

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

Слагане на шрифт от Google - <https://fonts.google.com/>:



В страницата, която искаме:

```
<link href='\"https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Lato:wght@100&display=swap\" rel='\"stylesheet\"'>
```

Във файла style.css:

```
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=PT+Sans&family=PT+Serif&display=swap');  
body {  
    font-family: 'Lato', sans-serif;  
}
```

```
p {
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
}
```

The font-family property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system.

End with a generic family, to let the browser pick a similar font in the generic family, if no other fonts are available

Serif шрифтове са тези с ченгелчетата.



Sans-serif – без ченгелчета.

Generic family	Font family	Description
Serif (не се използва за сайтове!!!)	Times New Roman Georgia	Have small lines at the ends on some characters
Sans-serif (за уеб стават)	Arial Verdana	Do not have the lines at the ends of characters
Monospace (всяка буква заема едно и също място)	Courier New Lucida Console	All characters have the same width

3. Landing page – a demo project

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>KidsCorney</title>
  <script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/aadeb913df.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
  <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">
  <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>
</head>

<body>
  <header>
    <section class="navigation">
```

```

<p>kids<span>c<i class="fas fa-futbol"></i>rner</span></p>
<nav>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#">ABOUT US</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">OFFERINGS</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">CAMPS</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">BLOG</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">CONTACT US</a></li>
    <li>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="#"><i class="fa-brands fa-facebook"></i></a></li>
        <li><a href="#"><i class="fa-brands fa-twitter"></i></a></li>
        <li><a href="#"><i class="fa-brands fa-instagram"></i></a></li>
      </ul>
    </li>
  </ul>
</nav>
</section>

<section class="site-header">
  <h1>a comfort corner for you child</h1>
  <button>LEARN MORE</button>
</section>
</header>

<main>
  <section class="welcome">
    <h2>Welcome to Kids Corner</h2>
    <p>The Heart's Kids Club provides lots of fun activities with an educational
twist. Kids can join for free
      and will receive a goody bag and a membership card on induction. Each
workshop will be interactive,
      educational, and will introduce children to important concepts that they will
really enjoy. Children
      must be accompanied by a responsible adult at all times and workshop places
are available on a first
      come, first served basis.</p>
    <p>If you are parent looking for a place where your child will grow the best,
look further, talk to us now.</p>
  </section>
  <section class="offers">
    <h2>Our offerings</h2>
    <ul>
      <li><a href="">
        
        <h3>School Pickups</h3>
        <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting
industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s</p>
      </a></li>
      <li><a href="">

```

```

        
        <h3>Extensive Library</h3>
        <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting
industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s</p>
    </a></li>
    <li><a href="">
        
        <h3>Outdoor Trips</h3>
        <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting
industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s</p>
    </a></li>
    <li><a href="">
        
        <h3>Healthy Food</h3>
        <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting
industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s</p>
    </a></li>
    <li><a href="">
        
        <h3>First Aid Services</h3>
        <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting
industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s</p>
    </a></li>
    <li><a href="">
        
        <h3>Games and Activities</h3>
        <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting
industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s</p>
    </a></li>
</ul>
</section>
<section class="camps">
    <h2>Upcoming CAMPS</h2>
    <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.
Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s</p>
    <ul>
        <li>
            
            <section class="info">
                <div>
                    <h3>Soccer Camp</h3>
                    <p>15h February 2019</p>
                </div>
                <div>
                    $35
                </div>
            </section>
        </li>
    </ul>
    <section class="more-info">
        <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting
industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s</p>
    </section>

```



```

        <button>ENROLL TODAY</button>
    </section>
</li>
<li>
    
    <section class="info">
        <div>
            <h3>Soccer Camp</h3>
            <p>15h February 2019</p>
        </div>
        <div>
            $35
        </div>
    </section>
    <section class="more-info">
        <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting
industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s</p>
        <button>ENROLL TODAY</button>
    </section>
</li>
<li>
    
    <section class="info">
        <div>
            <h3>Soccer Camp</h3>
            <p>15h February 2019</p>
        </div>
        <div>
            $35
        </div>
    </section>
    <section class="more-info">
        <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting
industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s</p>
        <button>ENROLL TODAY</button>
    </section>
</li>
</ul>
</section>
</main>

<footer>
    <p>CopyRight 2014. All Rights Reserved.</p>
    <ul>
        <li><a href="#"><i class="fa-brands fa-facebook"></i></a></li>
        <li><a href="#"><i class="fa-brands fa-twitter"></i></a></li>
        <li><a href="#"><i class="fa-brands fa-instagram"></i></a></li>
    </ul>
</footer>

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

style.css

```
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=PT+Sans&family=PT+Serif&display=swap');
```

```
body {  
    font-family: 'PT Sans', sans-serif;  
    font-size: 16px;  
    max-width: 1300px;  
    margin: 0 auto;  
}
```

```
.navigation {  
    padding: 0 12px;  
}
```

```
.navigation p {  
    display: inline-block;  
    font-size: 22px;  
    width: 730px;  
}
```

```
.navigation p span {  
    color: #50b9e1;  
}
```

```
nav {  
    display: inline-block;  
}
```

```
li {  
    display: inline-block;  
}
```

```
li:not(:last-child){  
    padding-right: 10px;  
}
```

```
a {  
    text-decoration: none;  
    color: black;  
}
```

```
nav i {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    border-radius: 50%;  
    padding: 5px;
```

```

}

body>header>section.navigation>nav>ul>li:nth-child(5) {
    padding-right: 5 px;
}

ul {
    padding: 0cm;
}

a:hover {
    color: #50b9e1;
    cursor: pointer;
}

/*site-header*/
.site-header {
    background: linear-gradient(rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3), rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6)), /*red green blue
alpha(transparent)*/
    url("../Images/kids_main.jpg"), no-repeat, center;
    /*ако е по-голямо пространството, да не се повтаря снимката*/
    background-size: cover;
}

.site-header h1 {
    font-size: 66px;
    color: white;
    width: 38%;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 200px 0 80px 100px;
}

.site-header button {
    font-size: 26px;
    background: transparent;
    border: 2px solid white;
    color: white;
    padding: 10px 15px;
    margin: 0 0 100px 100px;
}

.site-header button:hover {
    background: #50b9e1;
    border: 2px solid #50b9e1;
    cursor: pointer;
}

/*welcome*/
.welcome {
    color: #5a7c8a;
}

```

```

    width: 60%;
    margin: 0 auto;
    /*Центрирай секцията по средата*/
    padding: 20px 0;
}

h2 {
    text-align: center;
    font-family: "PT Serif", serif;
    font-size: 32px;
    font-style: italic;
    letter-spacing: 2px;
    /*разстоянието между самите букви да бъде 2 пиксела*/
}

.welcome p {
    text-align: center;
}

/*offers*/
.offers {
    display: inline-block;
    color: white;
    font-family: "PT Serif", serif;
    background: #50b9e1;
    padding: 20px 30px;
}

.offers img {
    width: 70px;
}

.offers li {
    width: 28%;
    text-align: center;
    padding: 20px 30px;
}

.offers a {
    color: white;
}

/*camps*/
.camps {
    color: #5a7c8a;
    padding: 20px 0;
}

body>main>section.camps>p {
    width: 60%;

```

```

    text-align: center;
    margin: 0 auto;
    padding-bottom: 30px;
}

.camps img {
    width: 400px;
    height: 250px;
}

.camps li {
    width: 400px;
}

.camps li:not(:last-child) {
    /*на всички li-та с изключение на последното li*/
    padding-right: 42px;
}

.info div {
    display: inline-block;
}

.info div p .inf div h3 {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

.info div:nth-child(1) {
    width: 330px;
    /*отблъскваме десния елемент, като правим левия с по-голям div*/
}

.info div:nth-child(2) {
    background: #50b9e1;
    padding: 10px;
    color: white;
    font-size: 22px;
}

.info {
    border-bottom: 2px solid #5a7c8a;
    padding-bottom: 10px;
}

.more-info button{
    border: 2px solid #50b9e1;
    color: #50b9e1;
    background: transparent;
    padding: 5px 10px;
}

```

```

    font-size: 18px;
}

.more-info button:hover {
    background: #50b9e1;
    color: white;
    cursor: pointer;
}

/*footer*/
footer {
    background: #50b9e1;
    color: #5a7c8a;
    padding: 0 40px 0 80px; /*избутва навътре съдържанието отляво и отдясно*/
}

footer p {
    display: inline-block; /*и на двете слагаме inline block, за да се получи на един ред*/
    width: 88%; /*можем да избутваме и с процент*/
}

footer ul {
    display: inline-block; /*и на двете слагаме inline block, за да се получи на един ред*/
}

footer ul a {
    color: #5a7c8a;
}

footer ul a i {
    border: 1px solid #5a7c8a;
    border-radius: 50%;
    padding: 5px;
}

```

Демо HTML с използване на JavaScript

```

<body>
    <label for="userName">Enter userName</label>
    <input type="text" id="userName" name="userName">

    <label for="password">Enter Password</label>
    <input type="text" id="password" name="password">

    <input type="submit" name="submit" value="submit" onclick="login()">
</body>

```

```
<script>
function login() {
    let correctUser = "Todor";
    let correctPassword = "123456";
    let userName = document.getElementById("userName").value;
    let password = document.getElementById("password").value;
    let isValid = false;
    if (userName === correctUser && password === correctPassword) {
        isValid = true;
    }
    if (isValid) {
        window.alert("The user is correct"); // pop up window
    } else {
        window.alert("The user and/or password is incorrect"); // pop up window
    }
}
</script>
```