# 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">

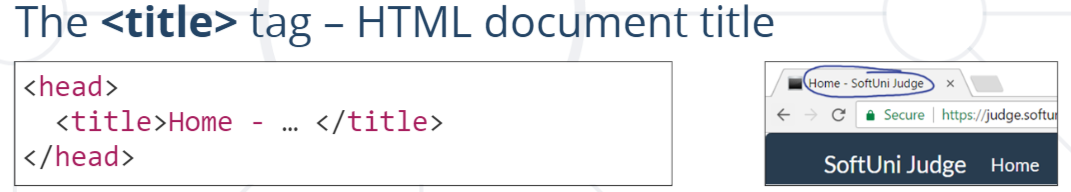
#### Styles declarations

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

#### Scripts declarations

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

### title



### favicon

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

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



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.

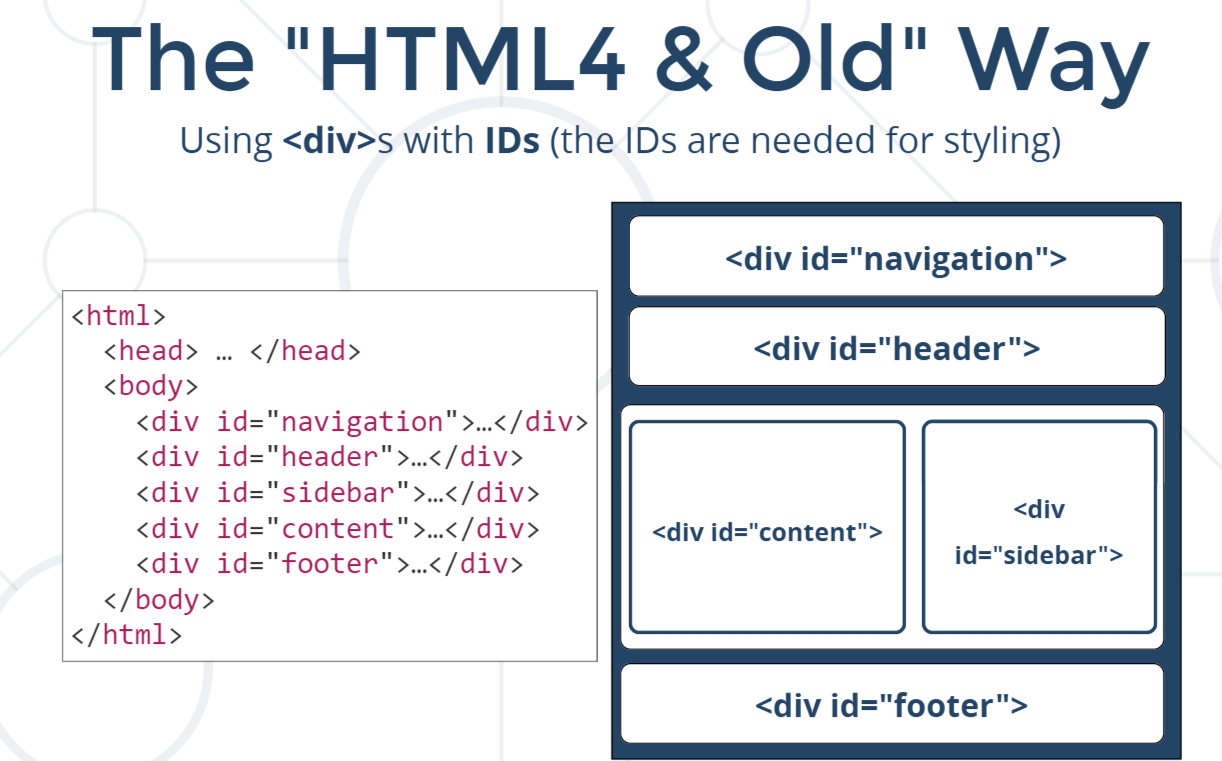
<link rel="apple-touch-icon" sizes="180x180" href="/apple-touch-icon.png">

<link rel="icon" type="image/png" sizes="32x32" href="/favicon-32x32.png">

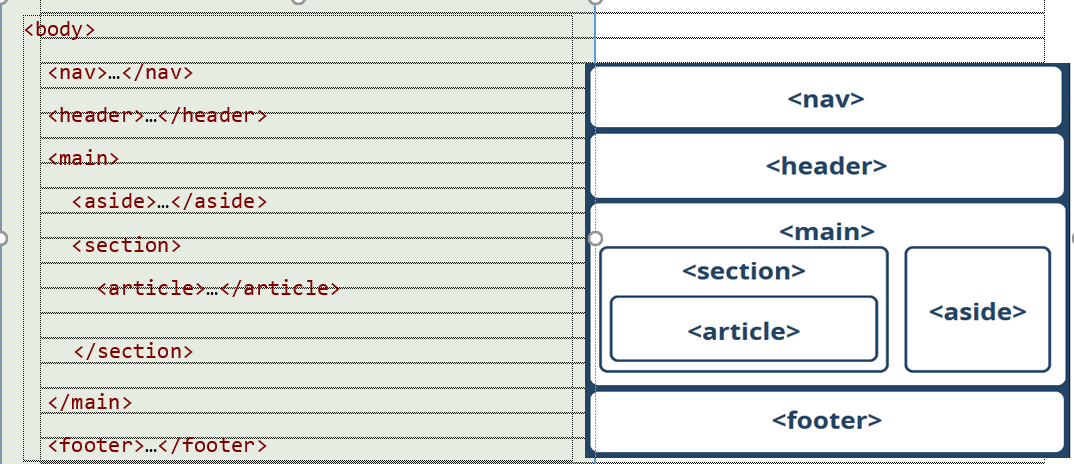
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" sizes="16x16" href="/favicon-16x16.png">

<link rel="manifest" href="/site.webmanifest">

### The HTML 4 & Old way



### HTML5 way

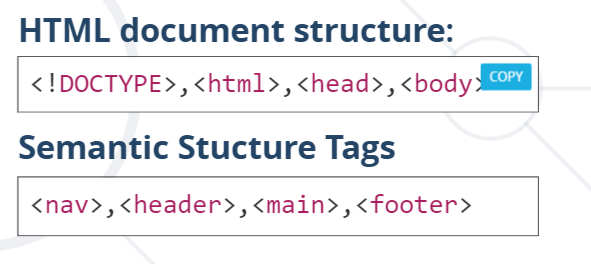


### <aside> tag

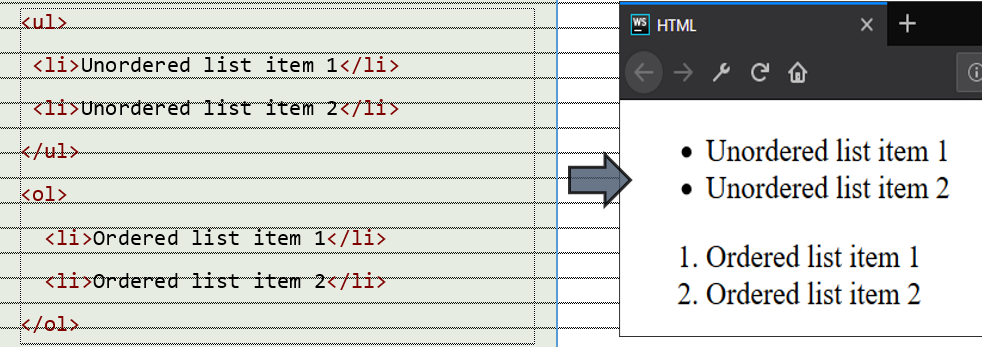
- използва се в новинарски сайтове и като реклама отстрани на съдържанието

<aside> – defines a sidebar (left/right navigation)

### Semantic structure of tags



### Lists



### Definition list

<dl>

<dt>Definition title</dt>

<dd>Definition description</dd>

<dt>Definition title</dt>

<dd>Definition description</dd>

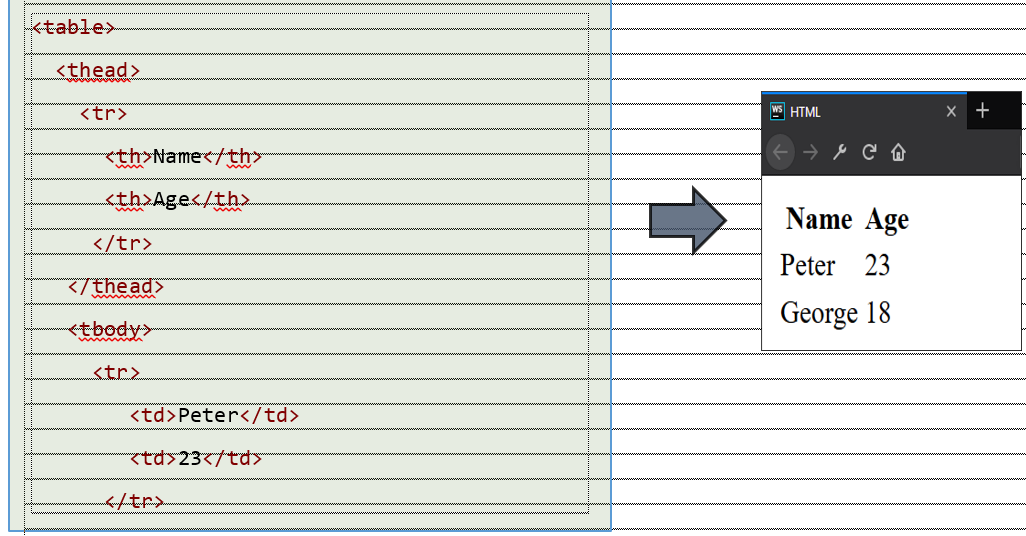
</dl>

### **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>Mark</th>

</tr>

</thead>

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

<tfoot>

<tr>

<td>Average</td>

<td>4.12</td>

</tr>

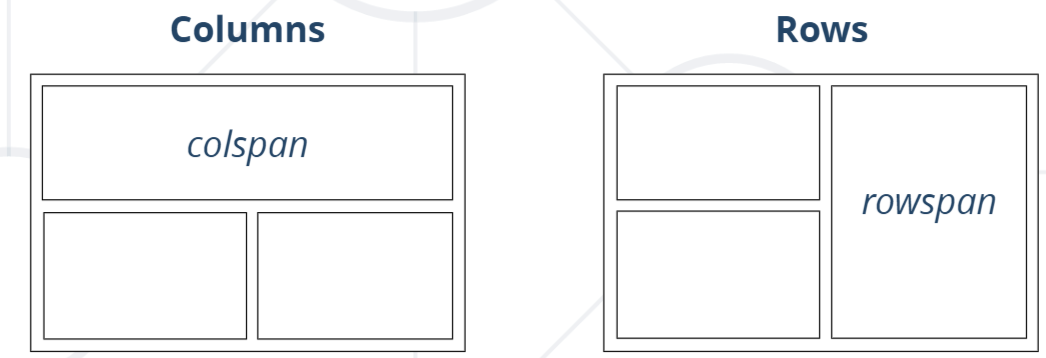
</tfoot>

</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>

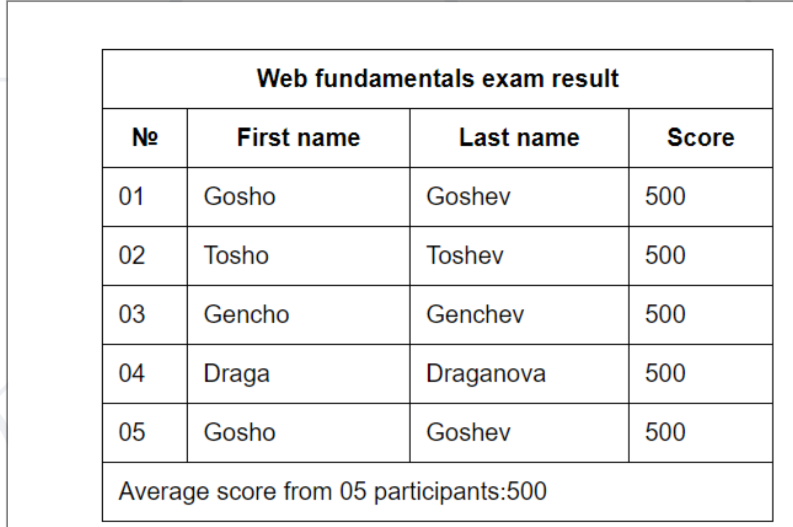
<!-- TODO: put the rest <tr> with <td> here … -->

</tbody>

<tfoot>

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

</tfoot>



### Section Element – section tag

<section>

<h2>Heading</h2>

<img src="bird.jpg" />

</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 <а> tag

<body>

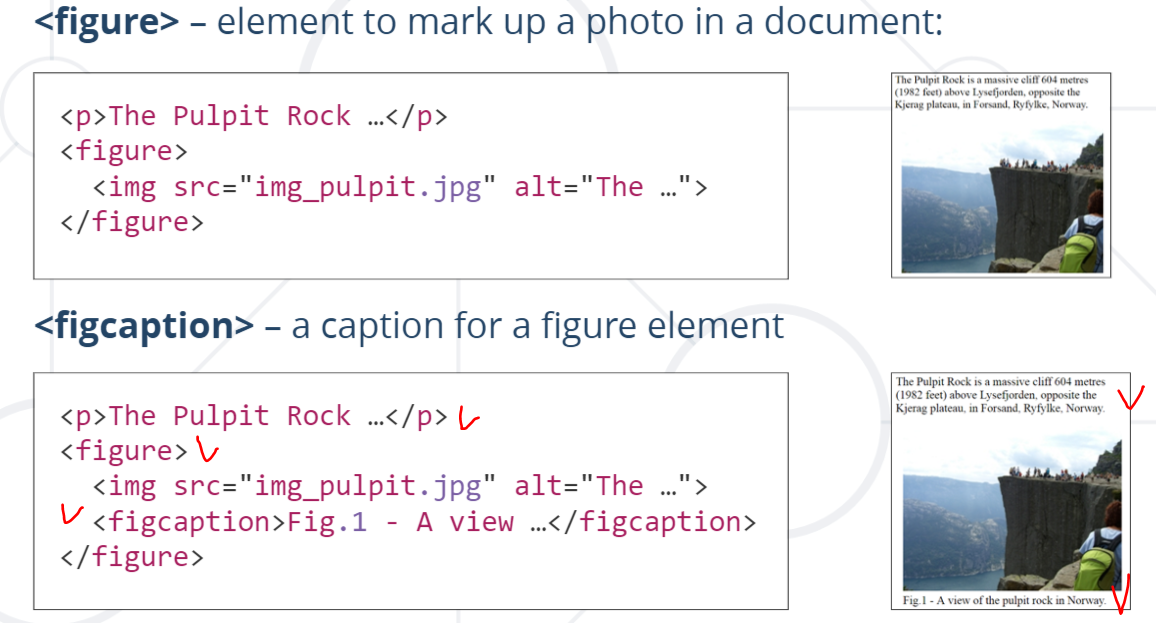
<a href="https://softuni.bg">SoftUni link</a>

</body>

### Снимка – img tag

<img src="pic.png" alt="Листи">

### Figure + Figcaption tags



### 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.

<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="language" value="yes" /><br />

<div>

<label>Under 20</label>

<input type="radio" name="**age**">

<label>20 or more</label>

<input type="radio" name="**age**">

</div>

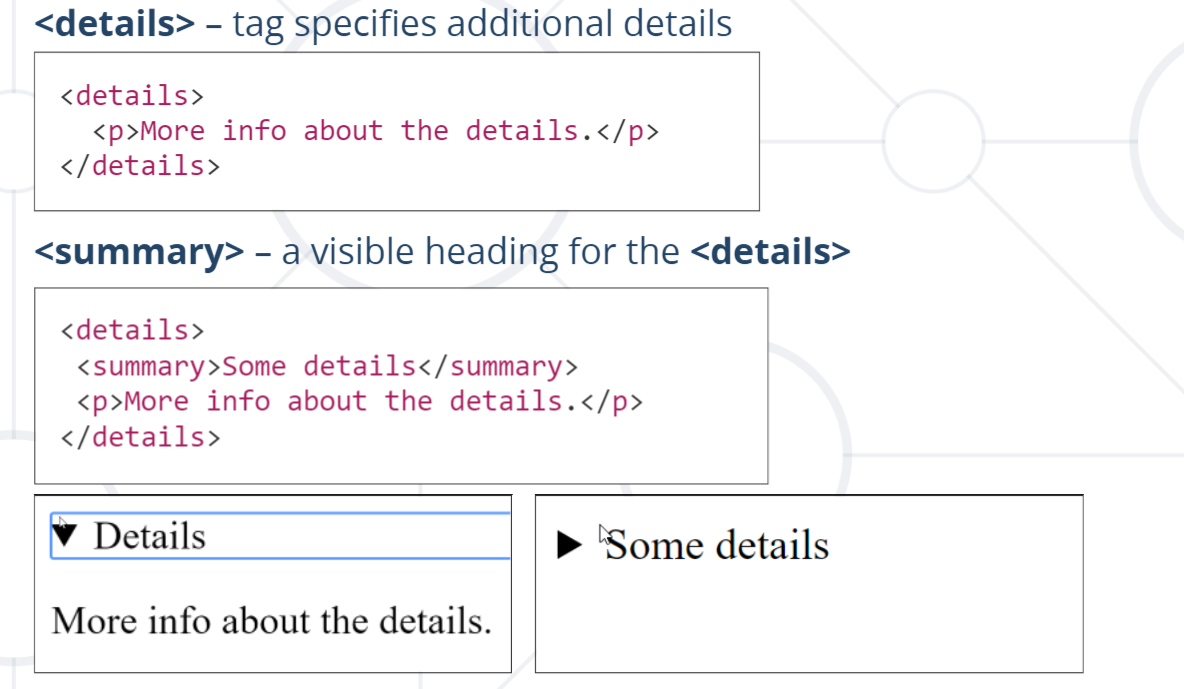
      <button type="submit">Submit</button>

    </form>

  </body>

### Details + Summary tags

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

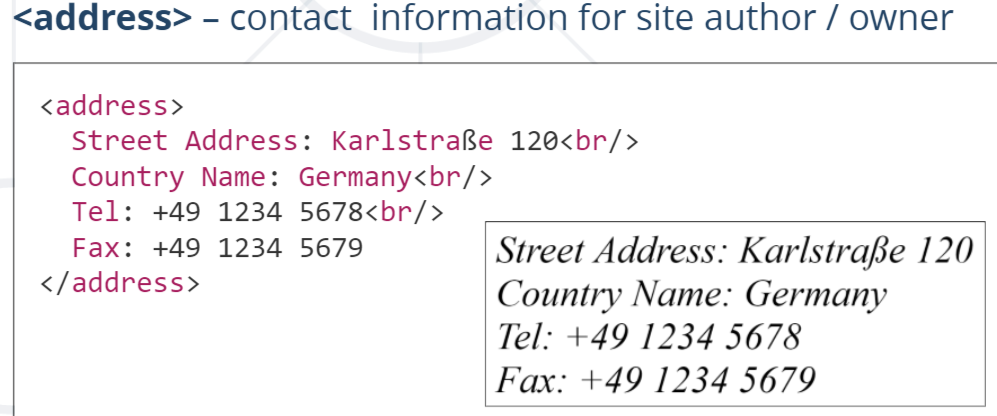


### Time tag

<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 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



### **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

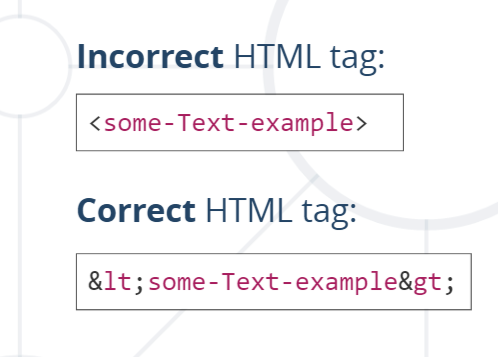
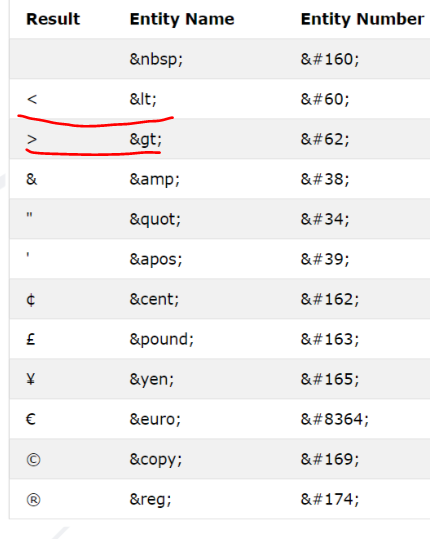
Когато искаме да добави текст от думи:

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

### <br> tag

A new line in HTML

### Character entities show **special characters** in HTML



№ &#8470;

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

### Text formatting

<strong></strong> - bold

<em></em> - 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 файлът 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

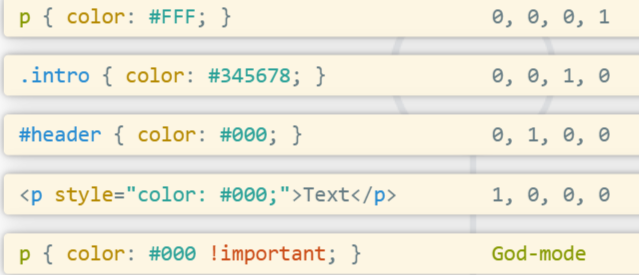
Когато се случи да сме написали html tag, който има и id атрибут, и class атрибут с 3 класа, то три пъти десет е по-малко от един път 100. Т.е. id атрибута има по-голяма тежест.

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.





## 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>.

</span>

span.sky {

background: DodgerBlue;

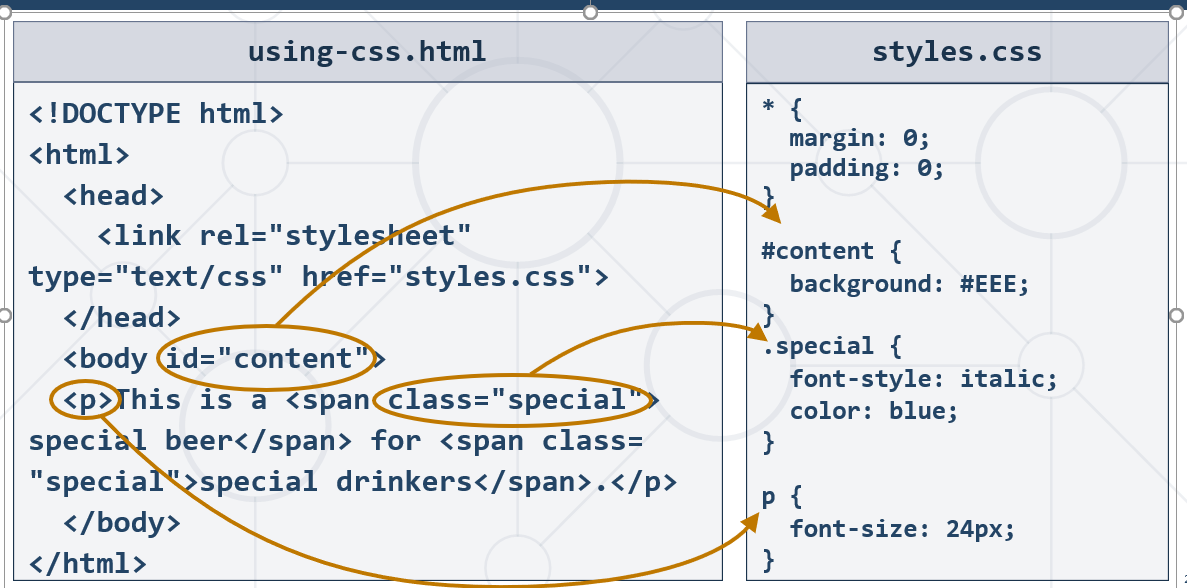
}

.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

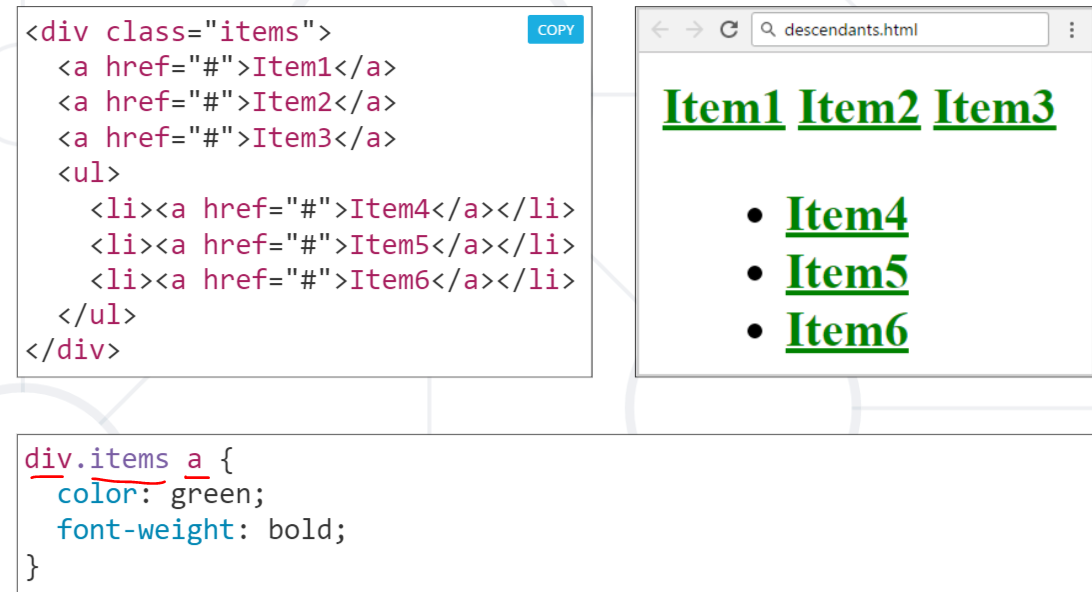
CSS relies heavily on specificity and style overwriting.

Its in the name!

Cascading Style Sheets

#### Descendant

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

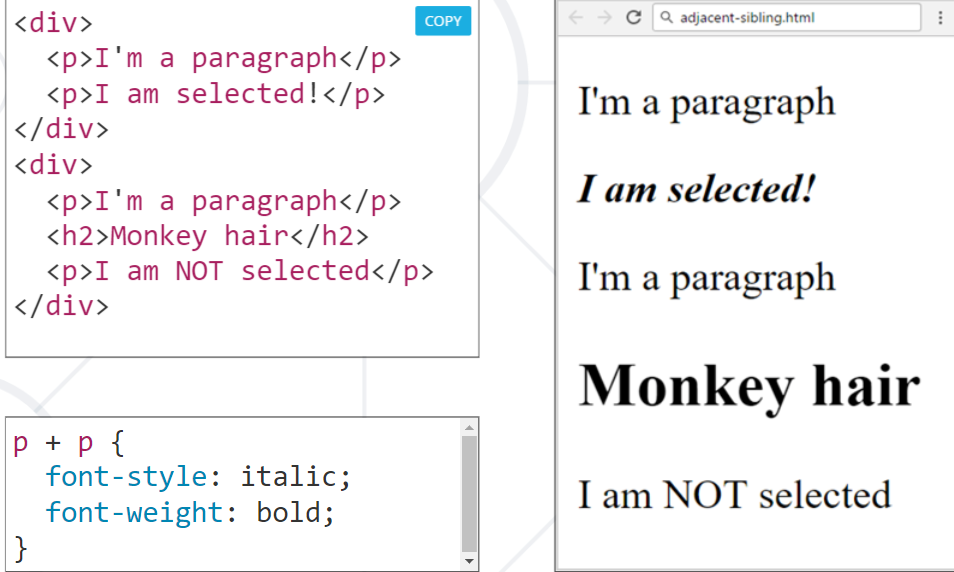


#### Adjacent Sibling

Един след друг <p> в първия <div>

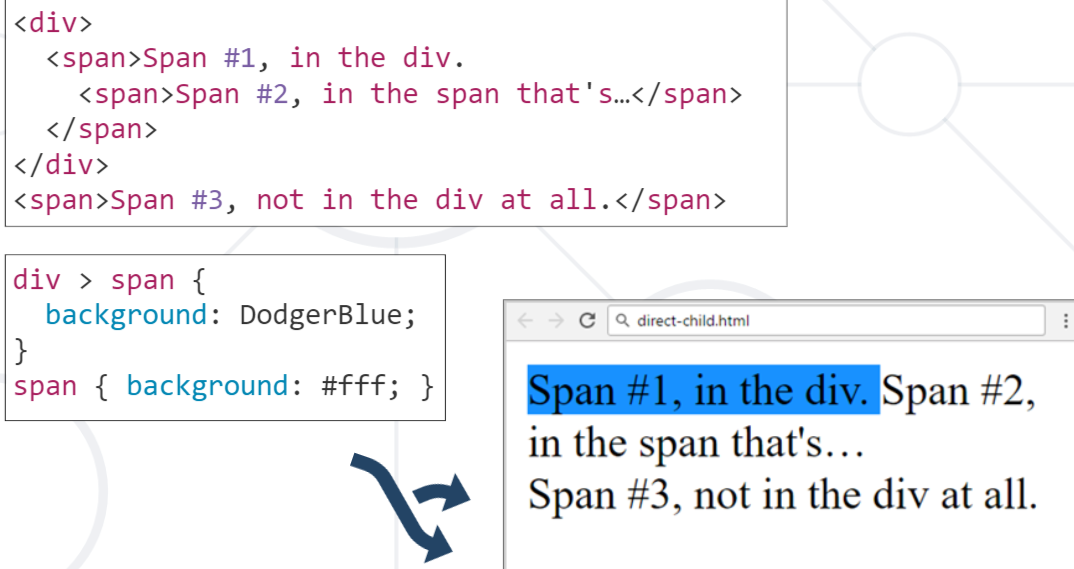
p + p означава дай ми параграфа, който следва веднага предишен параграф.

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



#### Direct Child

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



#### 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 {

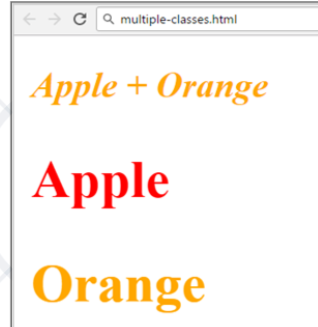
font-size: 16px; след това си смени фонт-а на 16px

}

.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 а с атрибут title да е равен на “menu”

text-decoration: none;

color: #962103;

font-size: 22px;

}



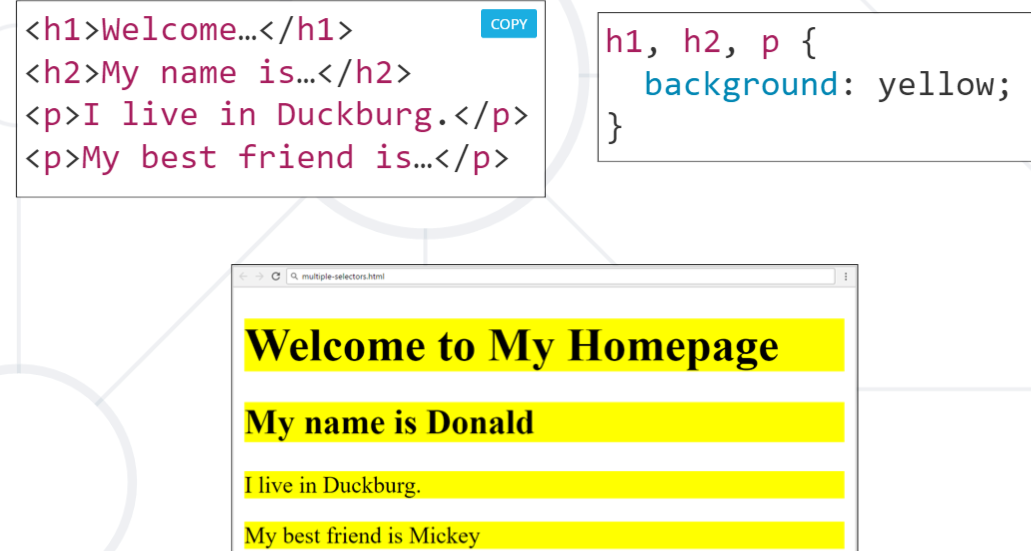
a[title] { в tag а с атрибут title без значение каква е стойността на title

    color:blue;

}

#### Multiple Selectors

**Изреждаме със запетая в css за кои tag елементи да важи**



#### Combining Multiple Selectors

Как можем да го селектираме по най-подробния начин.



### **Pseudo Selectors**

#### General syntax

selector:pseudo-class {

    property:value;

}

#### :hover

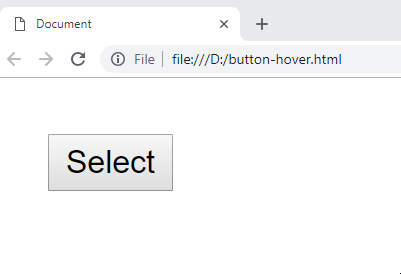
<button>Select</button>

button:hover {

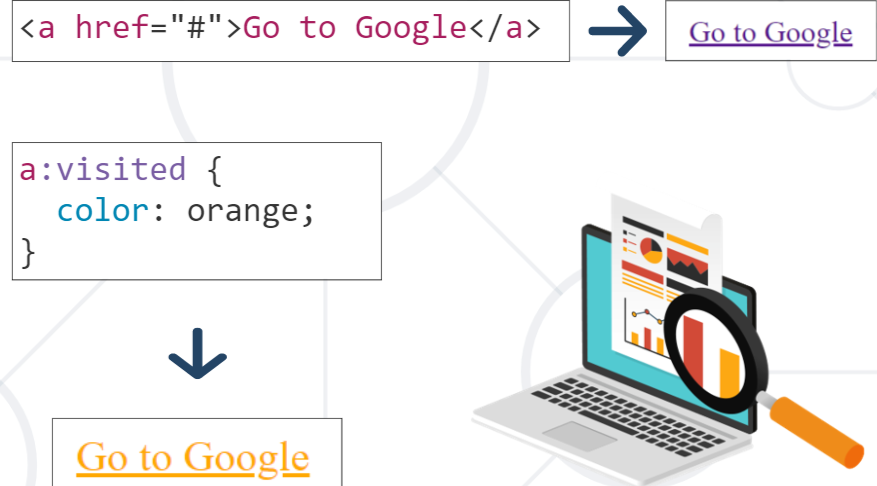
background: blue;

color: white;

}

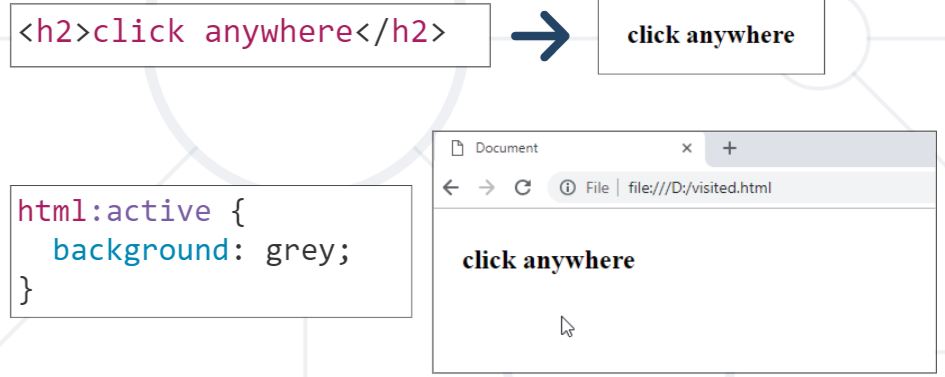


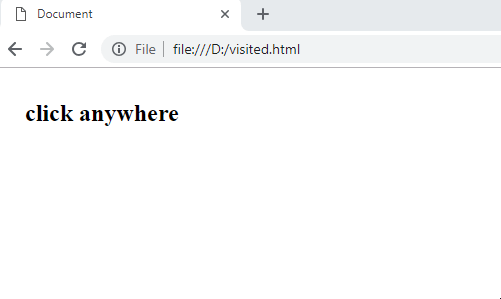
#### :visited



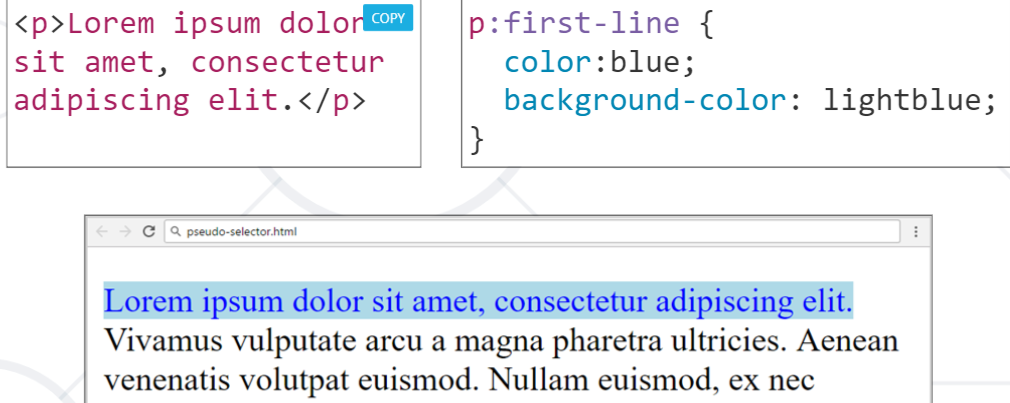
#### :active

Когато сме кликнали и едновременно задържали бутон или друг html елемент



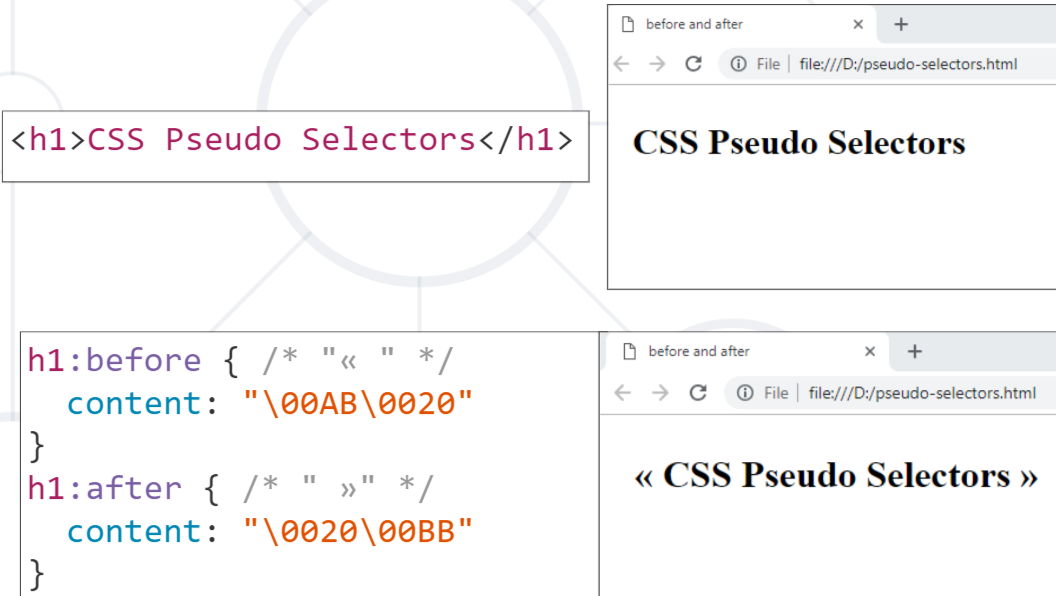


#### :first-line



#### :before and :after

Начин за добавяне на елементи през CSS-а



#### :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>

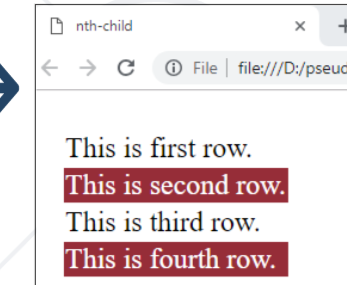
</table>

tr:nth-child(2n) { всеки втори параграф, като започва от втория

background: #95313b;

color: #fff;

}



tr:nth-child(1) { само първият параграф боядисай

background: #95313b;

color: #fff;

}

tr:nth-child(3) { само третия параграф боядисай

background: #95313b;

color: #fff;

}

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 {

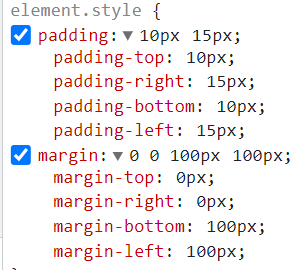
margin-left: 10px само отляво

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



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>

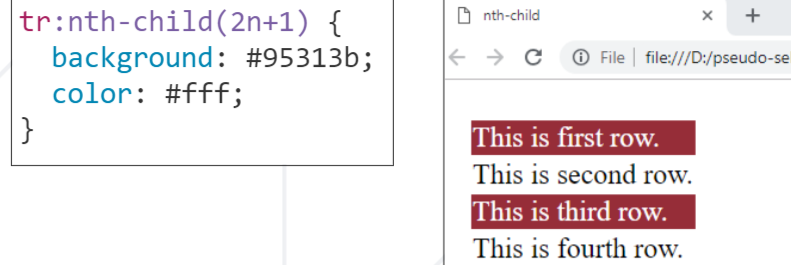
<tr><td>This is first row.</td></tr>

<tr><td>This is second row.</td></tr>

<tr><td>This is third row.</td></tr>

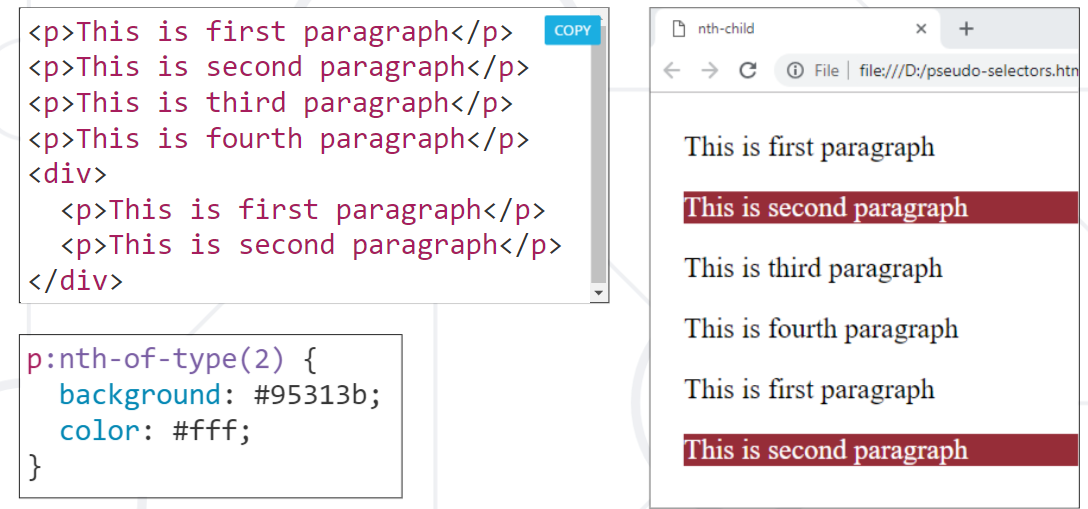
<tr><td>This is fourth row.</td></tr>

</table>



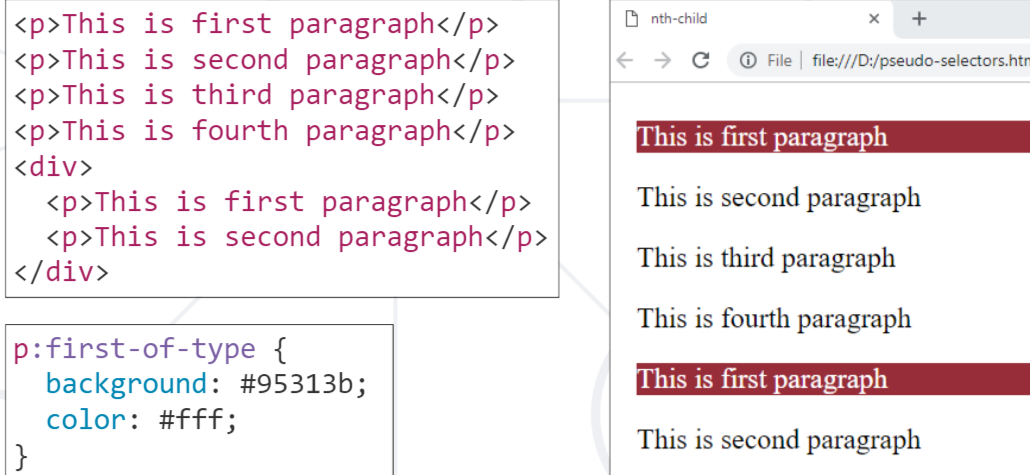
#### :nth-of-type(n)

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



#### :first-of-type

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

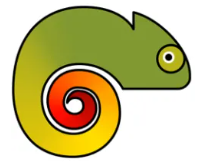


### CSS tricks

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

Just Color Picker for Windows – хваша 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:**

<span>

**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-дефиринаме елементи – да станат от Inline на Block

Във файлът style.css:

.slogan {

    font-weight: bold;

    display: block;

}

.navigation li {

    display: inline;

}

## 2.8. Hover

Подчертава линка <li><a href="about.html">Home</a></li>

.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 курсова 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:

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

Във файлът 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 файлът 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;**

**}**

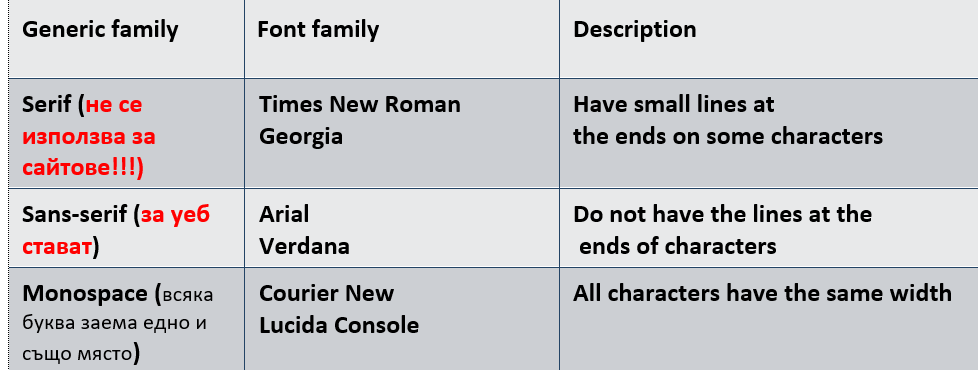
The font-family property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system.

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.



# 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>KidsCornes</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="">

                    <img src="./Images/backpack.png" alt="pic">

                    <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="">

                    <img src="./Images/books.png" alt="pic">

                    <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="">

                    <img src="./Images/bus.png" alt="pic">

                    <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="">

                    <img src="./Images/sandwich.png" alt="pic">

                    <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="">

                    <img src="./Images/first-aid-kit.png" alt="pic">

                    <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="">

                    <img src="./Images/plan.png" alt="pic">

                    <h3>Games and Аctivities</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>

                    <img src="./Images/photo-kids-playing-football.jpg" alt="">

                    <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>

                    <img src="./Images/swimming-pool.jpeg" alt="">

                    <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>

                    <img src="./Images/kids\_dogs\_playing.jpg" alt="">

                    <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;

    /\*разстояянието 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>