



# WELCOME TO 10 DAYS WEB DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

## #DAY5

COVERS HTML, CSS AND BASIC JS

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# DAY 5 AGENDA

## CSS

Table (border, border-collapse, width, height), link (a:link, a:active, a:hover, a:visited), display(inline, block, inline-block, none), visibility, position(static, relative, fixed, absolute, sticky), overflow(visible, hidden, scroll, auto), float(left, right, none), pseudo class(hover, focus, checked, disabled, first-child, last-child, nth-child), pseudo elements(after, before, first-line, first-letter, marker, selection).

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# table

## border

border property is also used to create border of a table

## Syntax

```
table th, table td {  
    border: 1px solid red;  
}
```





# link (anchor)

we can style anchor () tag using it's pseudo classes

## <a> pseudo classes

- a:link (normal link)
- a:visited (link when visited)
- a:hover (link when mouse over it)
- a:active (link when clicked)

# a:link

**a:link** property allow us to style links on normal state

## syntax

```
a:link {  
    text-decoration: none;  
}
```



# a:visited

**a:visited** property allow us to style links on visited state

## syntax

```
a:visited {  
    text-decoration: none;  
}
```



# a:hover

a:hover property allow us to style links on hover state

## syntax

```
a:hover {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}
```



# a:active

a:active property allow us to style links when it's clicked

## syntax

```
a:active {  
    color: red;  
}
```



# display

**display** property decides how the element will be displayed on webpage

## some display values

- inline
- block
- inline-block
- none





## inline

- displays an element as an inline element
- width and height doesn't work

## Syntax

```
span {  
  display: inline;  
}
```

# block

displays an element as a block element

## syntax

```
span {  
    display: block;  
}
```



# inline-block

- displays an element as an inline level block element
- It actually acts as inline element but you can use height and width

## syntax

```
h1 {  
  display: inline-block;  
}
```



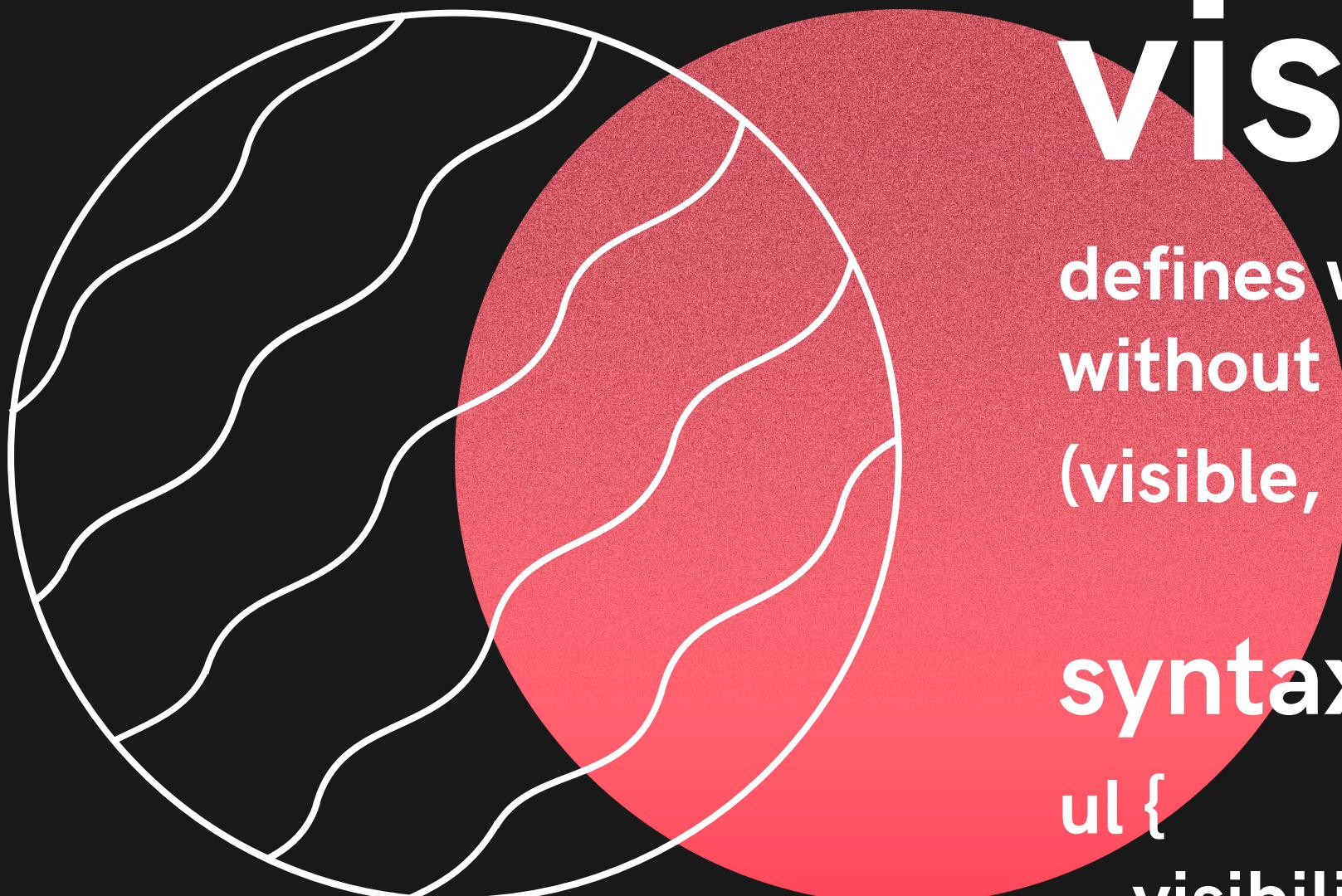
# none

treated as there is no existence of that element. The document is not effected in any way

## syntax

```
span {  
    display: none;  
}
```





# visibility

defines whether element is able to see or not  
without changing document layout  
(visible, hidden)

## syntax

```
ul {  
    visibility: hidden;  
}
```

# position

- specify how the elements will be positioned in our document

## values

- static
- relative
- absolute
- fixed
- sticky





# overflow

overflow property sets the behavior of the container when the content is too big to fit (visible, hidden, scroll, auto)

## syntax

```
div {  
  overflow: scroll;  
}
```



# overflow properties

we have two overflow properties

- `overflow-x`
- `overflow-y`

## syntax

```
div {  
  overflow-x: scroll;  
}
```



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# pseudo classes

**:hover**

selects the hover state

**:focus**

selects the focus state

**:checked**

selects the checked state

**:disabled**

selects the disabled state

**:first-child**

selects the first child



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# pseudo classes

**:last-child**

selects the last child

**:nth-child()**

selects the nth child



# PSEUDO ELEMENTS

## some pseudo elements

`::after` (creates a pseudo element that is last child. used to add content)

`::before` (creates a pseudo element that is first child. used to add content)

`::first-line` (selects the first line of an element)

`::first-letter` (selects the first letter of an element)

`::marker` (selects the marker of the list items)

`::selection` (selects the selected portion of an element)

# THANK YOU!

DAY 5 WAS AWESOME HAVING YOU!  
HOPE WE GAVE THE BEST

# DAY 5 OVER

