Project 182

DP EDUCATION

Coding School




```
<!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">
    <link rel= "stylesheet"
    href= "imageOpacity.css">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="demo-wrap">
        <img
          class="img-bg"
          background-image src="scenery.jpg"
          alt=""
        >
        <div class="text">
          <h1>Hello World!</h1>
        </div>
```

html

Glitch

See the web

Glitch Start here

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❖ Let's divide a web page into columns and rows using HTML and CSS

❖ In addition to this, external css also explains how to add css.
❖ First, prepare the basically required tags in the index.html file as follows.

index.html PRETTIER

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Column and Row Layout</title>
  </head>
  <body>

  </body>
</html>
```

❖ Then let's see how to add the style file to the html file. You can already see a file as styles.css in the files of your project. To add it to the html file, insert the following link tag in the <head> tag in the code you created above in the index.html file.

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

This links the style file with the CSS file. Here /style.css is the style file in your project.
a



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- In this way, one CSS property can be used multiple times when adding CSS through an external CSS file.

- Then add a div tag in the body tag of the index.html file. For that div tag, add a class attribute as follows and give it the name container.

index.html PRETTIER

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/style.css" />
    <title>Column and Row Layout</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="container">

    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

- You can give a name of your choice for the class name container and it should be used in the same way in the styles file.
- Now let's create the tags required to divide the web page into 6 sections. Use div tags for this too.

index.html PRETTIER

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/style.css" />
    <title>Column and Row Layout</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="container">
      <div class="item">1</div>
      <div class="item">2</div>
      <div class="item">3</div>
      <div class="item">4</div>
      <div class="item">5</div>
      <div class="item">6</div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

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- Here div tags are used to separate an area within the web page. A class name is used as an item to add CSS properties to each div tag
- After creating the HTML tags in this way, let's code the styles for them.

- For this, go to the styles.css file we linked above.

- First, add styles for the body tag of the site as follows.

style.css PRETTIER

```
body {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  overflow-y: scroll;
}
```

- By setting the margin and padding to 0 here, the margin and padding of the default web page will be reset to 0.
- The box-sizing CSS property allows padding and borders to be included within an element.

  Normally, the width and height of an element are calculated as follows.

  width + padding + border = actual width of an element

  height + padding + border = actual height of an element

  Because of this, if you normally set the width and height for an element and set a border or padding for it, it will affect the width and height of the element. But if box-sizing : is shown as border-box it doesn't happen like that.

- overflow-y: scroll is to adjust the elements on the web page towards the y axis so that they can be scrolled if there is not enough space.

- When setting the CSS using external CSS for an Html element, the id of the element or the class name applied to it can be used to capture that element in the CSS file. When adding CSS using the id of the element, also using the # sign, the class name
-

LIVEWORKSHEETS

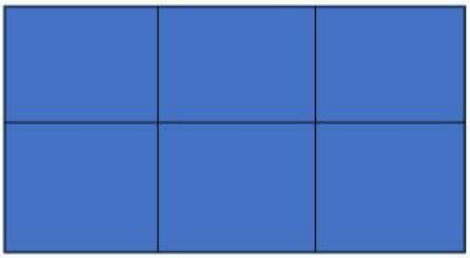
- When adding CSS using . CSS can also be added using the symbol.

  #container { #container {
  //your CSS here //your CSS here
  } }

- Now let's create styles for the div tag with class name as container in the html file.

```
.container {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: auto auto auto;
  grid-template-rows: auto auto;
  gap: 10px;
  height: 100vh;
}
```

- Here CSS has been added using the class name explained above.
- display: grid creates the area belonging to the respective div tag as a grid layout. This can create a very flexible layout. In addition, other elements included in this can be separated into rows and columns.



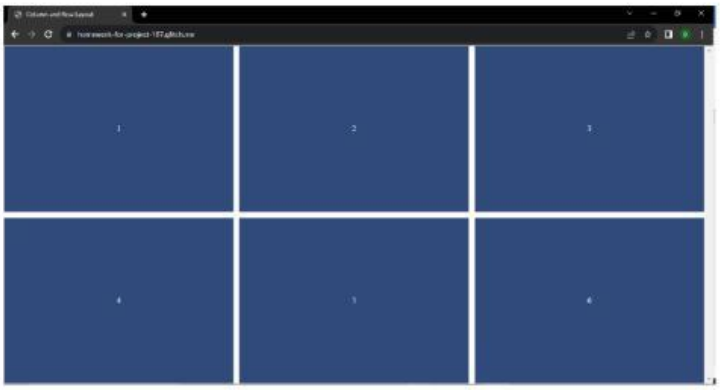
Example for grid layout

- grid-template-columns shows how many columns should be in the respective container div tag. An auto indicates one column.
- grid-template-columns indicates how many columns there should be in the respective container div tag. An auto indicates one column.
- The gap property defines the space between two columns and two rows.
- After creating a grid layout like this, now our web page can be divided into columns and rows as needed.
- Now let's create the CSS of the div tags where the class name is the item inside each reserved section.

```
.item {
  display: flex;
  align-items: center;
  justify-content: center;
  color: white;
  background-color: rgb(56, 73, 124);
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
}
```

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❖ After coding the style file and the html file in this way, you will be able to preview the web page in this way.



❖ Let's see how to add images instead of numbers to each section separated like this.

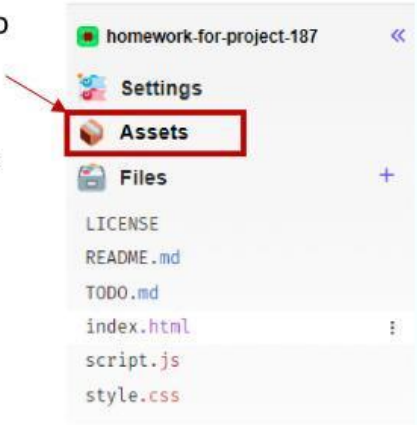
❖ First, let's add img tags to the div tags as follows. (From now on, only the codes in the body tag of the index file will be shown.)

❖ After creating in this way, an error will be displayed in red color. That's because we have defined an img tag but the source of the image has not yet been defined. That is because the src attribute does not have a value yet.

```
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <div class="item">
      <img src = "" alt=""/>
    </div>
    <div class="item">
      <img src = "" alt=""/>
    </div>
    <div class="item">
      <img src = "" alt=""/>
    </div>
    <div class="item">
      <img src = "" alt=""/>
    </div>
    <div class="item">
      <img src = "" alt=""/>
    </div>
    <div class="item">
      <img src = "" alt=""/>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
```

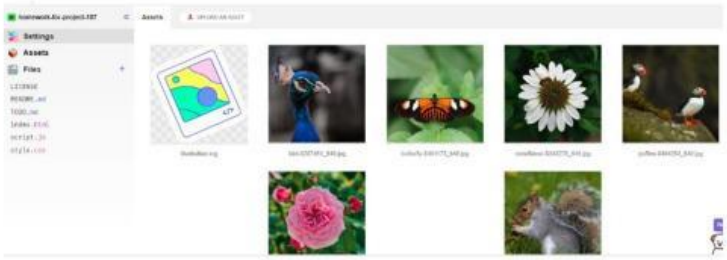
LIVEWORKSHEETS

- Images are included to use for this in the project given to you. For that, go to the assets folder of the project.
- There you can see some images. If not, click on upload an asset to add an image on your computer to the assets folder.





- Then add the image you want to add in your computer.
- Now the images given to you or added by you are displayed like this in the assets folder.



- When you click on one of these images, you will be able to copy its url. Copy the url as below.

Click on Copy URL.



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- After copying the URL, paste it for the value of the src attribute of the img tag we created above. For that, "" should be pasted in quotation marks.
  Example :


```
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <div class="iten">
      <img src = "https://cdn.glitch.global/5ea70c29-1025-4893-abf5-ba920d486709/bird-8287451_640.jpg?v=1701983905964" alt="image 1"/>
    </div>
    <div class="iten">
      <img src = "" alt=""/>
    </div>
    <div class="iten">
      <img src = "" alt=""/>
    </div>
    <div class="iten">
      <img src = "" alt=""/>
    </div>
    <div class="iten">
      <img src = "" alt=""/>
    </div>
    <div class="iten">
      <img src = "" alt=""/>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
```

- Then the error in that tag will go away. You can give a suitable value for the alt attribute. It will display the value if the image is not loaded for some reason.
- Copy the URL of other images as above and give them for each img tag.

```
<div class="container">
  <div class="iten">
    <img src = "https://cdn.glitch.global/5ea70c29-1025-4893-abf5-ba920d486709/bird-8287451_640.jpg?v=1701983905964" alt="image 1"/>
  </div>
  <div class="iten">
    <img src = "https://cdn.glitch.global/5ea70c29-1025-4893-abf5-ba920d486709/butterfly-8401173_640.jpg?v=1701983905965" alt="image 2"/>
  </div>
  <div class="iten">
    <img src = "https://cdn.glitch.global/5ea70c29-1025-4893-abf5-ba920d486709/coneflower-8343278_640.jpg?v=1701983909862" alt="image 3"/>
  </div>
  <div class="iten">
    <img src = "https://cdn.glitch.global/5ea70c29-1025-4893-abf5-ba920d486709/puffins-8404284_640.jpg?v=1701983915580" alt="image 4"/>
  </div>
  <div class="iten">
    <img src = "https://cdn.glitch.global/5ea70c29-1025-4893-abf5-ba920d486709/rose-blossom-8369834_640.jpg?v=1701983928204" alt="image 5"/>
  </div>
  <div class="iten">
    <img src = "https://cdn.glitch.global/5ea70c29-1025-4893-abf5-ba920d486709/squirrel-8367079_640.jpg?v=1701983924564" alt="image 6"/>
  </div>
</div>
```

- Then, you will see the website like this.
- It can be seen that they have left the site without columns and rows when there were numbers before.

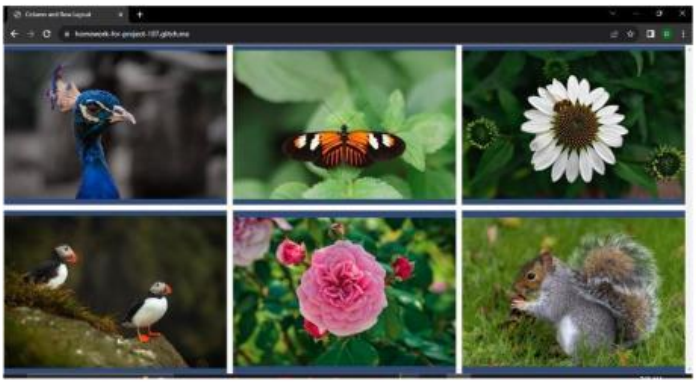


LIVEWORKSHEETS

- For this you need to add CSS to the img tag. For that, add styles as follows

```
.item img {
      max-width: 100%;
      max-height: 100%;
      height: auto;
      width: auto;
}
```

- Here, styles can be applied to all img tags in the tag whose class name is item.
- This will solve our above problem and we will be able to view the site as follows.



- Below are the complete styles that we used to create this site.

style.css PRETTIER

```
body {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  overflow-y: scroll;
}

.container {
  display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: auto auto auto;
  grid-template-rows: auto auto;
  gap: 10px;
  height: 100vh;
}

.item {
  display: flex;
  align-items: center;
  justify-content: center;
  color: white;
  background-color: rgb(56, 73, 124);
  border: 1px solid #ccc;

}
.item img {
      max-width: 100%;
      max-height: 100%;
      height: auto;
      width: auto;
  }
```

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