

## **Modul 101**

**<https://previews.123rf.com/images/jinga/jinga1210/jinga121000015/15739781-ritto-di-uomo-felice-con-le-mani-alzate-verso-l-alto-isolato-su-bianco.jpg>**

<https://olunugiw.myhostpoint.ch/index.html>

Basics:

Z=i3yRC\_QR4R+Dg

! für den Standard HTML code (vorlage)

alles Sichtbare in den Body

<p> für Text auf der Seite

## 2.5

- Inline-Style, d.h. direkt im Quellcode
- am Anfang des HTML-Dokuments
- ausgelagert in externer CSS-Datei

Style-Tag im Head:

style-Tag im HEAD des HTML-Dokuments, insbesondere bei Sonderlösungen für einzelne Seiten

Link im Head Tag:

Eine externe CSS-Datei wird durch ein link-Tag im HEAD der HTML-Datei eingebunden

Import CSS Datei:

Import einer externen CSS-Datei innerhalb des style-Tags oder in eine andere CSS-Datei

Inline CSS:

style-Attribut im HTML-Tag

Um Video auf Seite einzufügen:

```
<video src="C:\Users\kriheu\Downloads\Rick Rolled (Short Version).mp4" width=320  
height=240 controls poster="vorschaubild.jpg"></video>
```

Um ein Favicon einfügen:

```
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="H:\Modul  
101\m101-master\uebung-3.7\Download.png">
```

## Schrift

Um Schriftart zu ändern:

```
font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Tahoma, sans-serif;
```

Um Schriftgröße zu ändern:

```
font-size: small;
```

Um Schrift fett schreiben:

```
font-weight: bold;
```

Um Schrift kursiv zu machen:

```
font-style: italic;
```

<ul>:eine ungeordnete Liste darzustellen

<li>:Listeneintrag innerhalb einer geordneten Liste (<ol>) oder einer ungeordneten Liste (<ul>) oder einem Menü

<img src="">:

<source src=

h1-h6: Überschriften

### Code für Video

```
<video controls autoplay width="320" height="240" loop muted>
```

```
  <source src="Logan Way Down We Go Music Video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
```

```
</video>
```

### Icons

```
<link rel="Icon" href="us-icon-sign-us-icon-sign-white-background-142039744.jpg">
```

### CSS verlinken

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

## Code um Menü zu erstellen in Html

```
<nav>

  <ul>

    <li><a href="Home.html" title="Home.html">Menü</a></li>

    <ul>

      <ul>

        <li class="submenu"><a href="#" title="Unser
Rübensortiment">Rüben</a>

          <ul>

            <li class="submenu"><a href="#" title="Unsere
Mohrrüben">Mohrrüben</a>

              </li>

            <li><a href="#" title="Unsere Steckrüben">Steckrüben</a></li>

          </ul>

        </li>

      </ul>

    </li>

    <li><a href="#" title="Über_mich.html">Über mich</a></li>

    <li><a href="#" title="Quellen.html">Quellen</a></li>

    <li><a href="DEEZ.html" title="DEEZ.html">DEEZ</a>

  </ul>

</nav>
```

## Code für CSS um Menü zu erstellen

```
* {  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
    font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
  
nav {  
    float: left;  
    width: 100%;  
    background: #3a3a3a;  
    font-size: 16px;  
}  
  
nav ul {  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
}  
  
nav a {  
    display: block;  
    color: #fff;  
    text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
nav ul li {  
    position: relative;  
    float: left;  
    list-style: none;  
    color: #fff;  
    transition: 0.5s;
```

```
}  
  
nav ul li a {  
    padding: 20px;  
}  
  
nav ul > li.submenu > a:after {  
    position: relative;  
  
    float: right;  
  
    content: " ";  
  
    margin-left: 10px;  
  
    margin-top: 5px;  
  
    border-left: 5px solid transparent;  
  
    border-right: 5px solid transparent;  
  
    border-top: 5px solid #fff;  
  
    border-bottom: 5px solid transparent;  
}  
  
nav ul ul li.submenu > a:after {  
  
    margin-left: auto;  
  
    margin-right: -10px;  
  
    border-left: 5px solid #fff;  
  
    border-right: 5px solid transparent;  
  
    border-top: 5px solid transparent;  
  
    border-bottom: 5px solid transparent;  
}  
  
nav ul li:hover {  
  
    background: #4096ee;  
}
```

```
nav ul ul {  
    position: absolute;  
    top: -9999px;  
    left: -9999px;  
    background: #333;  
    box-shadow: 2px 2px 5px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5);  
    z-index: 1;  
}
```

```
nav ul ul li {  
    float: none;  
    width: 200px;  
    border-bottom: 1px solid #555;  
}
```

```
nav ul ul li a {  
    padding: 10px 20px;  
}
```

```
nav ul ul li:last-child {  
    border-bottom: none;  
}
```

```
nav ul li:hover > ul {  
    top: 100%;  
    left: 0;  
}
```

```
nav ul ul li:hover > ul {  
    top: 0;  
    left: 200px;  
}
```

<b>Wintersaison</b>	von Oktober bis April	30 CHF pro Nacht
<b>Sommersaison</b>	von April bis Oktober	

Code für die Tabelle, mit rowspan: 2; kann an 2 zusammen fügen.

```
<table>

  <tr>

    <th>Wintersaison</th>

    <td>von Oktober bis April</td>

    <td rowspan="2">30 CHF pro Nacht</td>

  </tr>

  <tr>

    <th>Sommersaison</th>

    <td>von April bis Oktober</td>

  </tr>

</table>
```

## Tabelle

```
<table>

  <tr> <th> </th> <th> </th> <th> </th> </tr>
  <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr>
  <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr>

</table>
```



<th> leitet eine Kopfzelle ein (th = table header = Tabellenkopf),

<td> eine normale Datenzelle (td = table data = Tabellendaten)

<table> leitet eine Tabelle ein (table = Tabelle).

<tr> leitet eine neue Tabellenzeile ein

## Flexbox

display: flex wird das Elternelement zum flexiblen Container.

row: (Standardwert) die Hauptachse entspricht der Schreibrichtung, alle Items werden in Schreibrichtung angeordnet

row-reverse: alle Items werden entgegengesetzt zur Schreibrichtung angeordnet

column: die Hauptachse entspricht der Blockachse, alle Items werden senkrecht zur Schreibrichtung angeordnet

column-reverse: wie column, nur in umgekehrter Reihenfolge der Items

- nowrap: flexible Elemente liegen alle in derselben Reihe, auch wenn dazu der Platz fehlt.
- wrap: flexible Elemente brechen, wenn nötig, senkrecht zur Schreibrichtung um.
- wrap-reverse: wie wrap, aber in die andere Richtung
- row(Standard): von links nach rechts in ltr; rechts nach links hineinrtl
- row-reverse: von rechts nach links in ltr; von links nach rechts hineinrtl
- column: wie row, aber von oben nach unten
- column-reverse: wie row-reverse, aber von unten nach oben.



## Properties for the Parent (flex container)

### display

This defines a flex container; inline or block depending on the given value. It enables a flex context for all its direct children.

```
.container {
  display: flex; /* or inline-flex */
}
```

Note that CSS columns have no effect on a flex container.



## Properties for the Children (flex items)

### order



By default, flex items are laid out in the source order. However, the `order` property controls the order in which they appear in the flex container.

```
.item {
  order: 5; /* default is 0 */
}
```

Items with the same `order` revert to source order.

## flex-direction

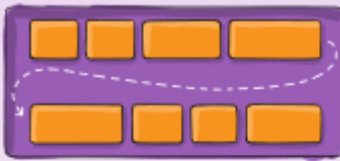


This establishes the main-axis, thus defining the direction flex items are placed in the flex container. Flexbox is (aside from optional wrapping) a single-direction layout concept. Think of flex items as primarily laying out either in horizontal rows or vertical columns.

```
.container {  
  flex-direction: row | row-reverse | column | column-reverse;  
}
```

- **row** (default): left to right in ltr; right to left in rtl
- **row-reverse**: right to left in ltr; left to right in rtl
- **column**: same as row but top to bottom
- **column-reverse**: same as row-reverse but bottom to top

## flex-wrap



By default, flex items will all try to fit onto one line. You can change that and allow the items to wrap as needed with this property.

```
.container {  
  flex-wrap: nowrap | wrap | wrap-reverse;  
}
```

- nowrap (default): all flex items will be on one line
- wrap: flex items will wrap onto multiple lines, from top to bottom.
- wrap-reverse: flex items will wrap onto multiple lines from bottom to top.

There are some [visual demos of flex-wrap here](#).

## ◦ flex-basis

This defines the default size of an element before the remaining space is distributed. It can be a length (e.g. 20%, 5rem, etc.) or a keyword. The auto keyword means “look at my width or height property” (which was temporarily done by the main-size keyword until deprecated). The content keyword means “size it based on the item’s content” – this keyword isn’t well supported yet, so it’s hard to test and harder to know what its brethren max-content, min-content, and fit-content do.

```
.item {  
  flex-basis: | auto; /* default auto */  
}
```

If set to 0, the extra space around content isn’t factored in. If set to auto, the extra space is distributed based on its flex-grow value. [See this graphic.](#)

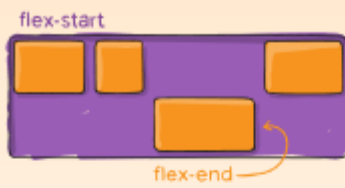
## ◦ flex

This is the shorthand for flex-grow, flex-shrink and flex-basis combined. The second and third parameters (flex-shrink and flex-basis) are optional. The default is 0 1 auto, but if you set it with a single number value, like flex: 5;, that changes the flex-basis to 0%, so it’s like setting flex-grow: 5; flex-shrink: 1; flex-basis: 0%;

```
.item {  
  flex: none | [ <'flex-grow'> <'flex-shrink'>? ] | <'flex-basi'  
}
```

It is recommended that you use this shorthand property rather than set the individual properties. The shorthand sets the other values intelligently.

## align-self



This allows the default alignment (or the one specified by `align-items`) to be overridden for individual flex items.

Please see the `align-items` explanation to understand the available values.

```
.item {  
  align-self: auto | flex-start | flex-end | center | baseline  
}
```

Note that `float`, `clear` and `vertical-align` have no effect on a flex item.

## justify-content

flex-start



flex-end



center



space-between



space-around



space-evenly



This defines the alignment along the main axis. It helps distribute extra free space leftover when either all the flex items on a line are inflexible, or are flexible but have reached their maximum size. It also exerts some control over the alignment of items when they overflow the line.

```
.container {  
  justify-content: flex-start | flex-end | center | space-between  
}
```

- **flex-start (default):** items are packed toward the start of the flex-direction.
- **flex-end:** items are packed toward the end of the flex-direction.
- **start:** items are packed toward the start of the writing-mode direction.
- **end:** items are packed toward the end of the writing-mode direction.
- **left:** items are packed toward left edge of the container, unless that doesn't make sense with the flex-direction, then it behaves like start.
- **right:** items are packed toward right edge of the container, unless that doesn't make sense with the flex-direction, then it behaves like start.

container, unless that doesn't make sense with the flex-direction, then it behaves like start.

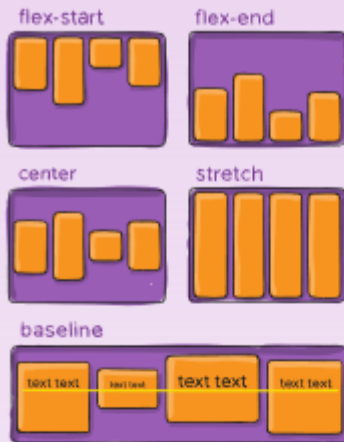
- center: items are centered along the line
- space-between: items are evenly distributed in the line; first item is on the start line, last item on the end line
- space-around: items are evenly distributed in the line with equal space around them. Note that visually the spaces aren't equal, since all the items have equal space on both sides. The first item will have one unit of space against the container edge, but two units of space between the next item because that next item has its own spacing that applies.
- space-evenly: items are distributed so that the spacing between any two items (and the space to the edges) is equal.

Note that that browser support for these values is nuanced. For example, space-between never got support from some versions of Edge, and start/end/left/right aren't in Chrome yet. MDN [has detailed charts](#). The safest values are flex-start, flex-end, and center.

There are also two additional keywords you can pair with these values: safe and unsafe. Using safe ensures that however you do this type of positioning, you can't push an element such that it renders off-screen (e.g. off the top) in such a way the content can't be scrolled too (called "data loss").



## align-items



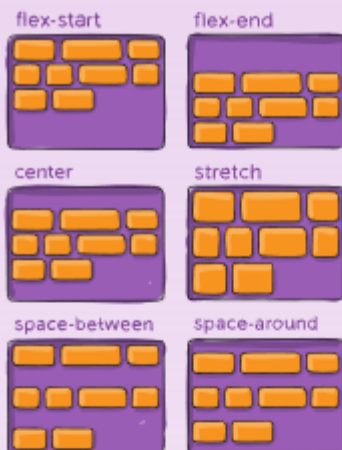
This defines the default behavior for how flex items are laid out along the **cross axis** on the current line. Think of it as the justify-content version for the cross-axis (perpendicular to the main-axis).

```
.container {  
  align-items: stretch | flex-start | flex-end | center | base  
}
```

- stretch (default): stretch to fill the container (still respect min-width/max-width)
- flex-start / start / self-start: items are placed at the start of the cross axis. The difference between these is subtle, and is about respecting the flex-direction rules or the writing-mode rules.
- flex-end / end / self-end: items are placed at the end of the cross axis. The difference again is subtle and is about respecting flex-direction rules vs. writing-mode rules.
- center: items are centered in the cross-axis
- baseline: items are aligned such as their baselines align

The safe and unsafe modifier keywords can be used in conjunction with all the rest of these keywords (although note [browser support](#)), and deal with helping you prevent aligning elements

## align-content



This aligns a flex container's lines within when there is extra space in the cross-axis, similar to how justify-content aligns individual items within the main-axis.

Hey!

**Note:** This property only takes effect on multi-line flexible containers, where `flex-wrap` is set to either `wrap` or `wrap-reverse`. A single-line flexible container (i.e. where `flex-wrap` is set to its default value, `no-wrap`) will not reflect `align-content`.

```
.container {  
  align-content: flex-start | flex-end | center | space-between  
}
```

- normal (default): items are packed in their default position as if no value was set.
- flex-start / start: items packed to the start of the container. The (more supported) flex-start honors the flex-direction while start honors the writing-mode direction.
- flex-end / end: items packed to the end of the container. The (more support) flex-end honors the flex-direction while end honors the writing-mode direction.
- center: items centered in the container
- space-between: items evenly distributed; the first line is at the start of the container while the last one is at the end
- space-around: items evenly distributed with equal space around each line
- space-evenly: items are evenly distributed with equal space around them

• stretch: lines stretch to take up the remaining

- normal (default): items are packed in their default position as if no value was set.
- flex-start / start: items packed to the start of the container. The (more supported) flex-start honors the flex-direction while start honors the writing-mode direction.
- flex-end / end: items packed to the end of the container. The (more support) flex-end honors the flex-direction while end honors the writing-mode direction.
- center: items centered in the container
- space-between: items evenly distributed; the first line is at the start of the container while the last one is at the end
- space-around: items evenly distributed with equal space around each line
- space-evenly: items are evenly distributed with equal space around them
- stretch: lines stretch to take up the remaining space

The safe and unsafe modifier keywords can be used in conjunction with all the rest of these keywords (although note [browser support](#)), and deal with helping you prevent aligning elements such that the content becomes inaccessible.

### ◦ gap, row-gap, column-gap

gap: 10px



gap: 30px



gap: 10px 30px



The [gap property](#) explicitly controls the space between flex items. It applies that spacing *only between items* not on the outer edges.

```
.container {
  display: flex;
  ...
  gap: 10px;
}
```

## gap, row-gap, column-gap

gap: 10px



gap: 30px



gap: 10px 30px



The [gap property](#) explicitly controls the space between flex items. It applies that spacing *only between items* not on the outer edges.

```
.container {
  display: flex;
  ...
  gap: 10px;
  gap: 10px 20px; /* row-gap column gap */
  row-gap: 10px;
  column-gap: 20px;
}
```

The behavior could be thought of as a *minimum* gutter, as if the gutter is bigger somehow (because of something like `justify-content: space-between`;) then the gap will only take effect if that space would end up smaller.

It is not exclusively for flexbox, `gap` works in grid and multi-column layout as well.