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HTML+CSS Tech documentation:

Flipcards and Content boxes with Icon and CTA

Index:

General Notes

In this document, you'll find a guide on how to use and customise the provided HTML & CSS elements.

➔ **All the provided HTML code snippets must be added to an HTML/WYSIWYG widget, making sure that the selected editor type is HTML** (not WYSIWYG)
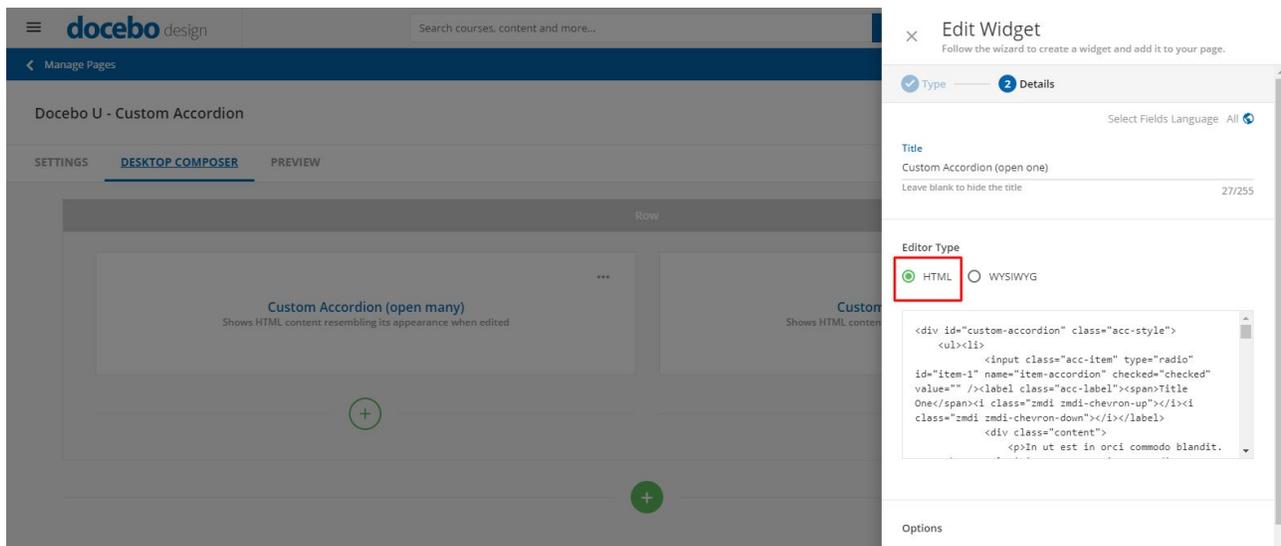
➔ All the corresponding CSS snippets, that are needed to properly display the HTML code in your pages, must be added to the **"7.0 Custom CSS" area** that can be found in the **Admin Menu > Configure Branding and Look > Custom Styles - Customize the LMS style through CSS sheets** accordion item.
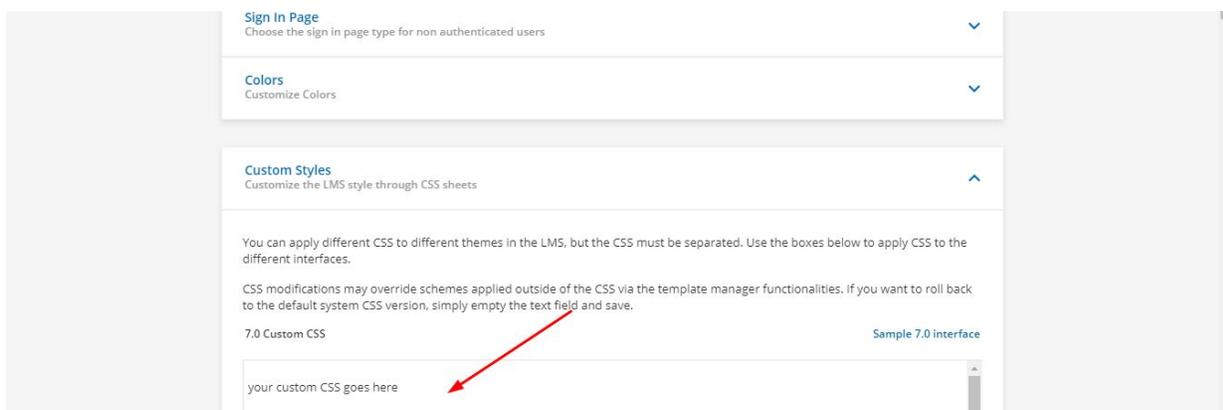

➔ All the provided HTML snippets adapt automatically to all the available sizes of widgets (One third, One half, Two thirds, Full width)

➔ If you want to add/change CSS classes/id names to go in-depth with the customisations, please make sure you use very unique names as opposite as generic names, not to overlap with some existing docebo styles. For example, a class named **.content** is too generic. Instead, something like **.my_custom_content** is much better and more specific.

➔ **The code is yours, you can go further with the customisations and change it partially or entirely. The HTML and CSS snippets are provided "as is", without warranty/support of any kind, express or implied. Make sure to test them properly before adding them to a live environment. Keep in mind that Javascript is not allowed in any case, for your and our security.**

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Flipcards

Flipcards are a cool way to display content in your pages. By hovering on the card, it will flip with a nice 3d animation and display the back side. With the provided code, you'll be able to customize your flipcard both on the front and the back sides.

The ideal usage of the flipcards is within a ⅓ or ½ widget. Filpcards used, for example, in a ⅔ or full width (1/1) widgets will result too big. The provided code automatically adapts to the size of the widget where it's added.
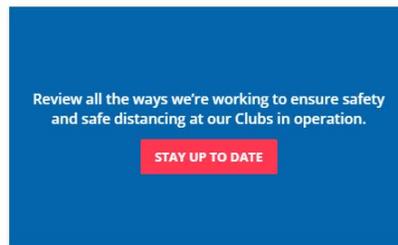
Note: Due to the css 3d animations the flipcards have, some versions of MS Edge browser, which have a different object rendering engine, might not support them. Make sure to test them properly before adding them to a live environment.

The HTML

```
<div id="custom_flipcard">
        <div class="card-front" style="background-image:
url(https://images.unsplash.com/photo-1523453462319-8c5bc9c9d3b3?ixlib=rb-1.2.1&ixid=eyJhcHBfaW
QiOjEyMD9&auto=format&fit=crop&w=1502&q=80);">
                <div class="flipcard_overlay" style="background: rgba(224, 25, 51, 0.3)">
                        <div class="card_front_title">This is the main title on the front</div>
                </div>
        </div>
        <div class="card-back">
                <div class="card_back_text">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing
elit. Mauris consectetur blandit mattis. Ut suscipit euismod sodales<br /><br /><a
href="#">call to action goes here</a></div>
        </div>
</div>
```

What you need to know about the HTML

This HTML is very simple. There are two main divs, **card-front** and **card-back**, which contains all the info displayed on the front and the back of the card.

The front side of the flipcard:

```
<div class="card-front" style="background-image:
url(https://images.unsplash.com/photo-1523453462319-8c5bc9c9d3b3?ixlib=rb-1.2.1&ixid=eyJhcHBfaW
QiOjEyMD9&auto=format&fit=crop&w=1502&q=80);">
                <div class="flipcard_overlay" style="background: rgba(224, 25, 51, 0.3)">
                        <div class="card_front_title">This is the main title on the front</div>
                </div>
</div>
```

In the front part:

- You can set an optional background image, highlighted in yellow. Just **replace the url of the image to change it.** The image will adapt automatically, covering the whole background. Make sure to use an image that has (almost) the same proportions of the flipcard. If you don't want to use any background image, you can remove the entire highlighted code.

- You can also set an optional coloured overlay, highlighted in pink. This helps to set a transparent overlay over the background image, to make sure the front text is readable. In our example, we defined a red colour (in RGB: 224,25,5) with a 0.3 opacity.

This means that the colour overlay will be visible at 30% over the image. In this way, the text will be fully readable and the background image visible.

- Instead, if we want to use a full solid colour background for our flipcard front, we can get rid of the background image as explained above and set the **flipcard_overlay** inline style (highlighted in pink) to a solid colour, without any transparency.

- Within the **flipcard_overlay** div we can find the **card_front_title** div, which defines the text on the front of the card.

The back side of the flipcard:

```
<div class="card-back">
            <div class="card_back_text">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing
elit. Mauris consectetur blandit mattis. Ut suscipit euismod sodales<br /><br /><a
href="#">call to action goes here</a></div>
    </div>
```

Within the **card_back_text** div, we can find the text displayed on the back of the flipcard, while the code highlighted in yellow represents the call to action button. **To change the button link, just replace the # with your chosen URL.**

The CSS

```
/*CUSTOM FLIPCARD - START*/
#custom_flipcard {height: 100%; transform-style: preserve-3d; perspective: 600px; transition:
0.5s; overflow: hidden;}
#custom_flipcard:hover .card-front {transform: rotateY(-180deg);}
#custom_flipcard:hover .card-back {transform: rotateY(0deg);}
.card-front {height: 100%; width: 100%; background-position: 50% 50%; background-size: cover;
position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; backface-visibility: hidden; transition: 0.5s; }
.card-back {height: 100%; width: 100%; position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; background-color:
#0465ac; backface-visibility: hidden; transform: rotateY(180deg); transition: 0.5s; color:
#ffffff; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; justify-content: center;
align-items: center;}
.card_back_text a {padding: 8px 16px; border-radius: 2px; line-height: 20px; font-size: 14px;
font-weight: 700; color: #ffffff; background: #E01933; text-transform: uppercase;
text-decoration: none;}
.card_back_text a:hover { color: #ffffff; background-color: #FF3751;}
.card_front_title {font-size: 25px; line-height: 34px; font-weight: 700; color:#ffffff;
text-align: center; margin:25px; z-index: 1;}
.card_back_text {font-size: 16px;line-height: 22px; font-weight: 600; text-align: center;
margin:25px; color:#ffffff;}
.flipcard_overlay {width:100%;height:100%; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items:
center;}
/*CUSTOM FLIPCARD - END*/
```

What you need to know about the CSS

- The classes **.card_front_title** and **.card_back_text** define the style of the texts displayed on the front and on the back of the flipcard.
- The classes **.card_back_text a** and **.card_back_text a:hover** define the style of the button on the back of the flipcard, including its hover effect.
- To change the back of the flipcard background colour, you need to change the **background-color** attribute in the **.card-back** class
- If you want to change the direction of the flip animation, from cards that flip on the Y-axis (default in this example) to cards that flip on the X-axis, change **rotateY** to **rotateX** wherever it appears in the CSS.
    - If you are an advanced user and want to explore different animations (rotate, scale, move, skew, etc.), the full list of what's applicable to the CSS transform property can be found here

Content boxes with Icon and CTA

This code snippet allows you to organise content in your pages, by using a highly customisable content box with various elements: an icon, a title, a description and a call to action button. Any of this item can be customised, or even removed.

The code snippet provided can be used to display one box in one widget or multiple boxes in one widget. In the example below, we can see, with different syles:

- In the first row, a full-width HTML widget, containing 4 boxes
- In the second row, a full-width HTML widget, containing 3 boxes
- In the last row, three ⅓ widgets, containing one box each

The HTML

```
<div id="custom_icon_content_wrapper">
        <div class="custom_icon_content" style="background: #ffffff;">
                <i class="zmdi zmdi-coffee"></i>
                <div class="icon_content_title" style="color:#0465ac;">Welcome to Docebo</div>
                <div class="icon_content_desc" style="color:#333333;">The top cloud-based LMS
with AI superpowers designed to make customers, partners, and employees love their learning
experience.</div>
                <a href="#">Hello, click me!</a>
        </div>
</div>
```

What you need to know about the HTML

- In the example above, we see the code for displaying one box. If you want to have multiple boxes per one widget, you need to replicate the **custom_icon_content** div with its content, highlighted in yellow below. In the example below, **we have 3 boxes we can easily add to a ⅔ or full-width HTML widget.** When using multiple boxes per widget, each box size is automatically set based on the available space and the number of the boxes.
  - My suggestion is to use **no more than 4-5 boxes per widget** (intended as a full-width widget) and decrease the number of the boxes when used with smaller widgets sizes, such as ⅔, ½ and so on.
  - If you want to customise each box deeper, you can either **add inline styles or change/add/duplicate css styles** as you wish.

```
<div id="custom_icon_content_wrapper">
<!-- Box 1 -->
<div class="custom_icon_content" style="background: #ffffff;">
                <i class="zmdi zmdi-coffee"></i>
                <div class="icon_content_title" style="color:#0465ac;">Welcome to Docebo</div>
                <div class="icon_content_desc" style="color:#333333;">The top cloud-based LMS
with AI superpowers designed to make customers, partners, and employees love their learning
experience.</div>
                <a href="#">Hello, click me!</a>
        </div>
<!-- Box 2 -->
<div class="custom_icon_content" style="background: #ffffff;">
                <i class="zmdi zmdi-coffee"></i>
                <div class="icon_content_title" style="color:#0465ac;">Welcome to Docebo</div>
                <div class="icon_content_desc" style="color:#333333;">The top cloud-based LMS
with AI superpowers designed to make customers, partners, and employees love their learning
experience.</div>
                <a href="#">Hello, click me!</a>
        </div>
<!-- Box 3 -->
```

```
<div class="custom_icon_content" style="background: #ffffff;">
            <i class="zmdi zmdi-coffee"></i>
            <div class="icon_content_title" style="color:#0465ac;">Welcome to Docebo</div>
            <div class="icon_content_desc" style="color:#333333;">The top cloud-based LMS
with AI superpowers designed to make customers, partners, and employees love their learning
experience.</div>
            <a href="#">Hello, click me!</a>
      </div>
</div>
```

- To set the background colour of the box, you need to change the inline style of the **custom_icon_content** div, which, in this example, is set to #ffffff (white).

```
<div class="custom_icon_content" style="background: #ffffff;">
```

- To change the displayed icon, replace the highlighted part of the code below here with another value. **All the available icons that can be used are [here](#)**
  - If you don't want to display an icon, just remove the entire part of the code.

```
<i class="zmdi zmdi-coffee"></i>
```

  - Example: to replace the coffee cup icon you can see in the provided example with the airplane icon from the link above, I'll replace "coffee" with "airplane" in the code above.

- The **icon_content_title** and **icon_content_desc** divs contain the title and the description of each box. **There is also an inline style to define the colour of the title and description.**
  - The code highlighted in yellow represents the call to action button. To change the button link, just replace the # with your chosen URL.

```
<div class="icon_content_title" style="color:#0465ac;">Welcome to Docebo</div>
<div class="icon_content_desc" style="color:#333333;">The top cloud-based LMS with AI
superpowers designed to make customers, partners, and employees love their learning
experience.</div>
<a href="#">Hello, click me!</a>
```

The CSS

```css
/*CUSTOM ICON + CONTENT - START*/
#custom_icon_content_wrapper {display: flex; flex-direction: row;}
.custom_icon_content {width: 100%; position: relative; text-align: center; vertical-align:
middle; display: inline-block; padding: 25px 0px 30px 0px;}
.custom_icon_content i {border-radius: 100%; color: #000000; border: 1px solid #000;
display:inline-block; width: 50px; height: 50px; padding: 15px; font-size: 55px; margin: 0
25px; text-align: center;}
.icon_content_title {margin: 15px 25px 10px 25px; font-size: 25px; line-height: 30px;
font-weight: 700;}
.icon_content_desc {margin: 0 25px 25px 25px; font-size: 16px;line-height: 20px; font-weight:
600;}
.custom_icon_content a {padding: 8px 16px; border-radius: 2px; line-height: 20px; font-size:
14px; font-weight: 700; color: #ffffff; background: #E01933; text-transform: uppercase;
text-decoration: none; margin: 0 25px;}
/*CUSTOM ICON + CONTENT - END*/
```

What you need to know about the CSS

- The class **.custom_icon_content i** defines the style of the icon.
- The classes **.icon_content title** and **.icon_content desc** define the style of the title and description of the box.
- The class **.custom_icon_content a** defines the style of the call to action button.

That's it :) Enjoy!