

EXPERIMENT 3

Theory:

- Media Queries is a CSS3 module allowing content rendering to adapt to conditions such as screen resolution (e.g. smartphone screen vs. computer screen).
- A media query consists of a media type and one or more expressions, involving media features, which resolve to either true or false.
- The result of the query is true if the media type specified in the media query matches the type of device the document is being displayed on and all expressions in the media query are true. When a media query is true, the corresponding style sheet or style rules are applied.
- The @media rule is used in media queries to apply different styles for different media types/devices. For example, you can specify that certain styles are only for printed documents, or for screens, or for screen readers (mediatype: print, screen, or speech),, following the normal cascading rules.

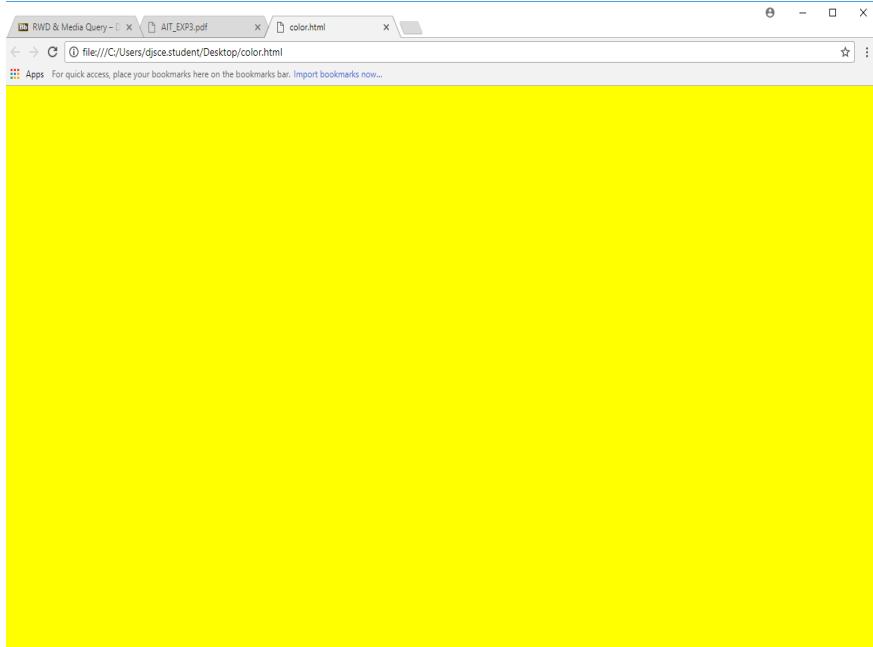
Media features provide more specific details to media queries, by allowing to test for a specific feature of the user agent or display device. For example, you can apply styles to only those screens that are greater, or smaller, than a certain width.

| Sr. No. | Feature | Description |
|---------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | color | number of bits per color component |
| 2 | color-index | number of entries in the color lookup table |
| 3 | device-aspect-ratio | aspect ratio |
| 4 | device-height | height of the output device |
| 5 | device-width | width of the output device |
| 6 | grid | true for a grid-based device |
| 7 | height | height of the rendering surface |
| 8 | monochrome | number of bits per pixel in a monochrome frame buffer |
| 9 | resolution | resolution |
| 10 | scan | scanning process of "tv" media types |
| 11 | width | width of the rendering surface |

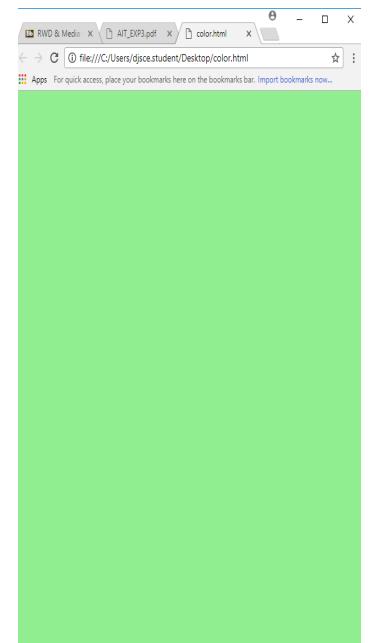
Q1] If the browser width is between 400px and 700px, the background color should change from yellow to lightgreen. Use min-width and max-width media feature

```
<style>
body { background-color: lightgreen; }
@media screen and (min-width: 480px) {
body {
background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
```

Before:



After:



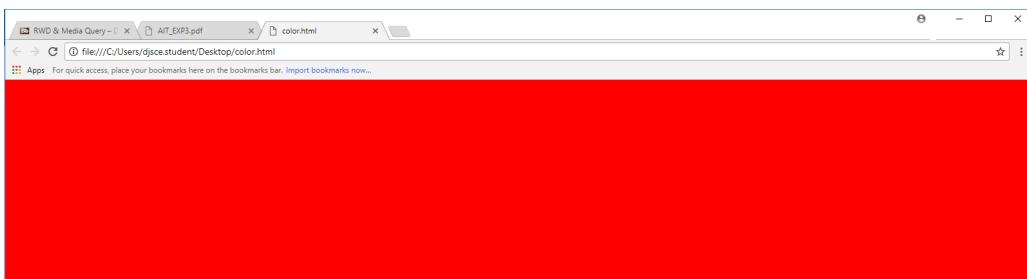
Q2] If the browser height is between 200px and 400px, the background color should change from yellow to red. Use min-height and max-height media feature.

```
body { background-color: yellow; }
@media screen and (min-height: 200px) and (max-height:740px) {
body {
background-color: red;
}
}
```

Before:



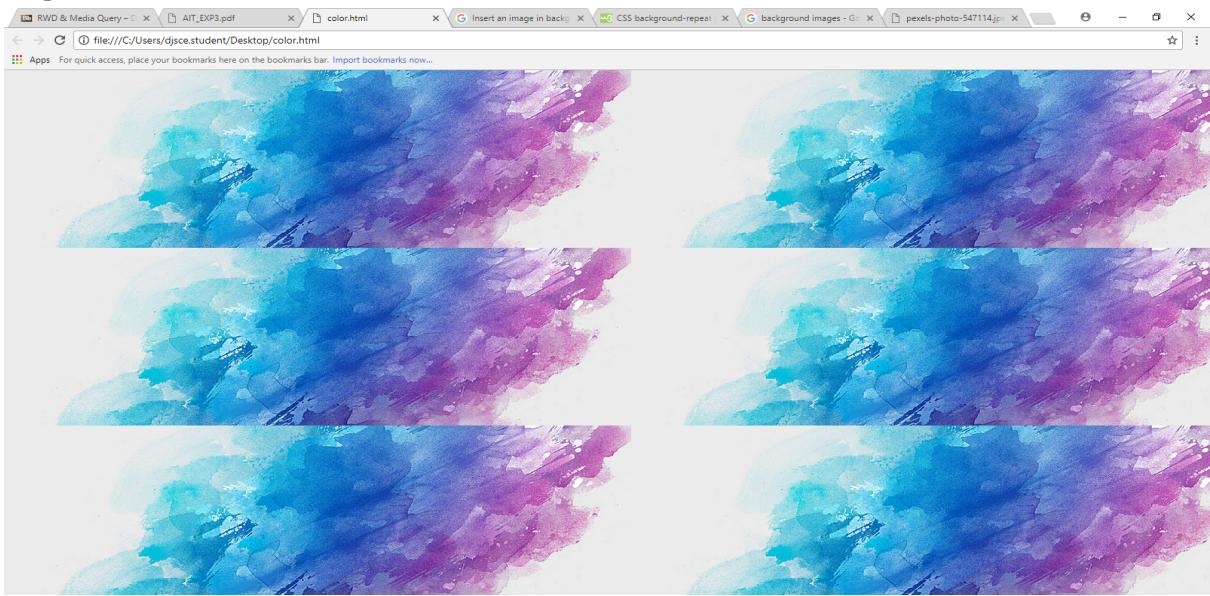
After:



Q3] Insert an image in background which repeat in x and y direction.

```
body {  
    background-image: url("picc.jpg");  
    background-repeat: repeat;  
}
```

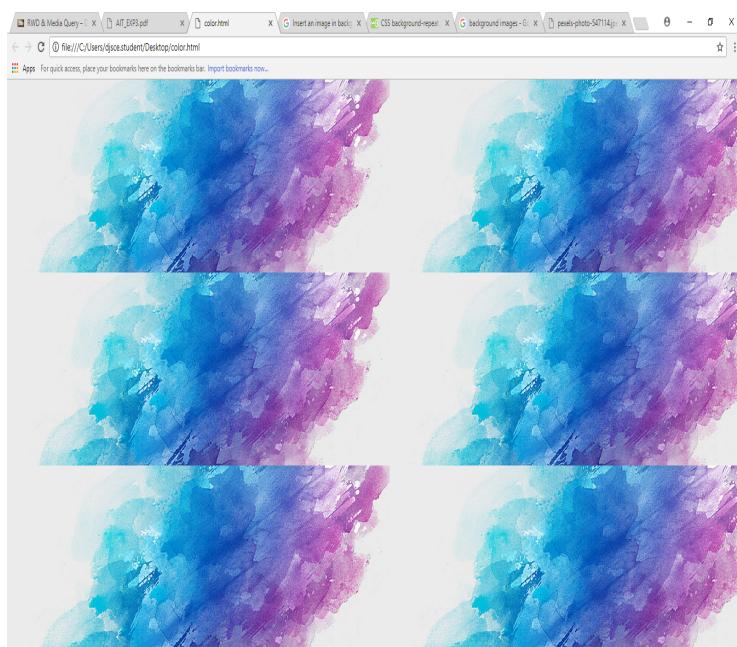
Output:



Q4] If the browser width is less than 500px, it should change the background image to another/new image.

```
body {  
    background-image: url("picc.jpg");  
    background-repeat: repeat;  
}  
@media screen and (max-width: 500px) {  
body {  
    background-image: url("pic2.jpeg");  
} }
```

Before:



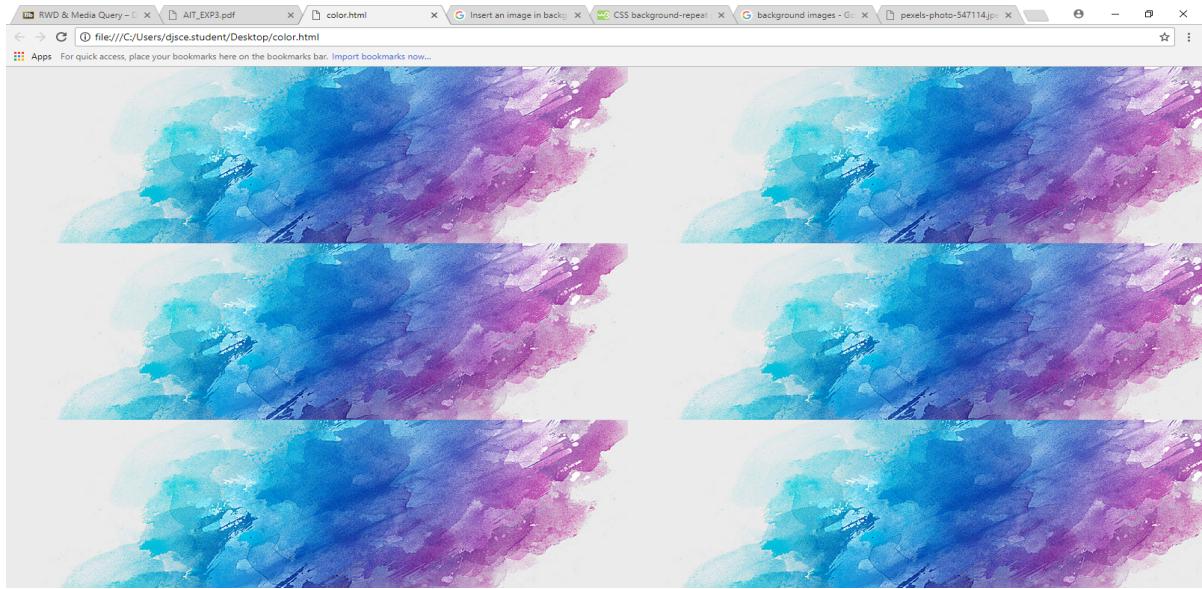
After:



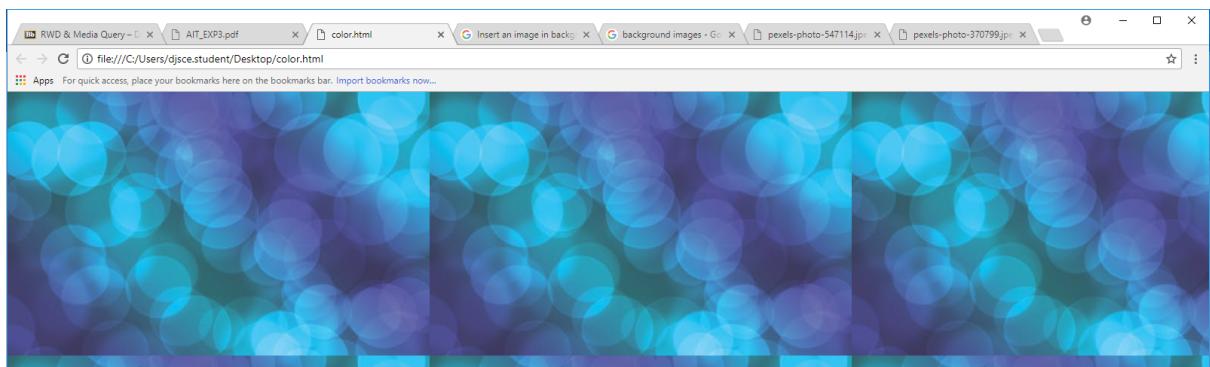
Q5] If the browser height is less than 500px, it should change the background image to another/new image.

```
body {  
    background-image: url("picc.jpg");  
    background-repeat: repeat;  
}  
@media screen and (max-height: 500px) {  
body {  
    background-image: url("pic2.jpeg");  
} }
```

Before:



After:



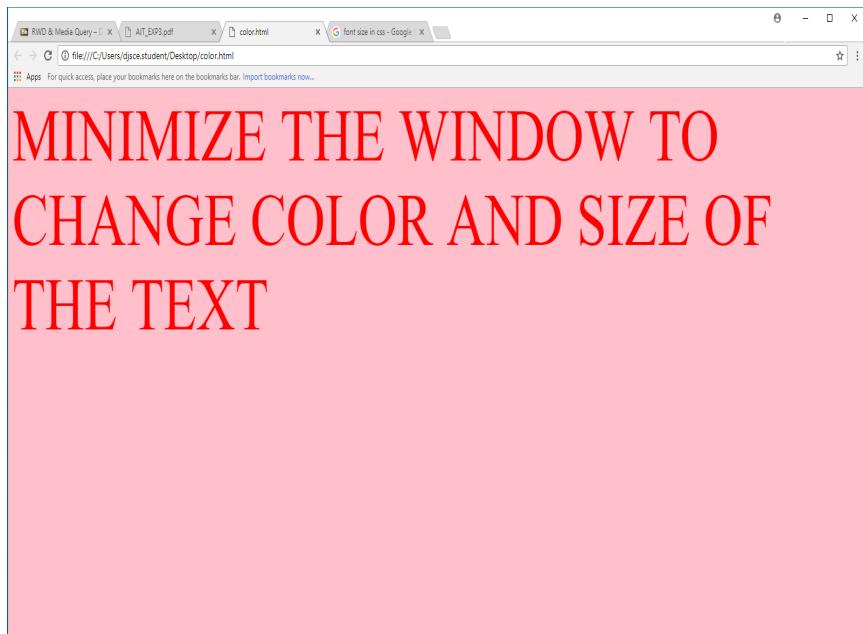
Q6] If browser height is less than 500px, change the font size from 150px to 25px and font color from red to blue.

```
<style>
body {
    color: red;
    font-size: 100px;
    background-color: pink;
}
@media screen and (max-width: 500px) {
body {
    color: blue;
    font-size: 25px;
    background-color: pink;
}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

MINIMIZE THE WINDOW TO CHANGE COLOR AND SIZE OF THE TEXT

</body>

Before



After:

