**Тест 💎**

1. Какой формат картинки лучше всего подходит для большого фото?

JPG format suits better for a big photo.

1. В чем особенность формата SVG?

SVG is a vector format, and not the image itself is stored, but an instruction (formula) for building it from points and curves. This format supports transparency, also there is no loss of quality when resizing, and animation is possible.

Unlike all other formats, SVG is essentially textual - which means it can be opened as text in any code editor. And even more, the content of SVG files can be inserted directly into the page like any other tags. That is, not a link to some file, but the content.

1. Какой формат картинки идеально подходит для логотипа?

PNG suits better for a logo.

1. Какие форматы поддерживают анимацию?

GIF supports animation.

1. Какими способами можно указывать цвет (минимум 3 варианта)?

The first option is to insert an alphanumeric code RGB in the form of a hexadecimal value - the code specified in the hexadecimal system is used. Such color codes in html consist of three pairs of hexadecimal numbers. Each pair is responsible for the saturation of the hue with its main color:

- The first numeric pair is responsible for the red color R

- The second pair - for the content of green color G

- The last one - for the content of blue color B

A hashtag is placed at the beginning of the code (before the numbers). In addition to numbers from 1 to 9, this number system uses letters of the Latin alphabet (A, B, C, D, E, F). For example, white code in html will look like #FFFFFF.

A second option is an alphanumeric RGBA code with transparency - everything is the same here, only at the end one more A (alpha) value is added to set the transparency. It is written like this #FFFFFFFF.

Another option is to use the three values, set in the range from 0 to 255. Each of them determines the saturation of the hue with one of the primary colors:

- R - red

- G – green

- B - blue

Only, unlike the first option, we will not reformat them into hexadecimal format, but leave them as they are. And if we want, we can also add here transparency figure at the end.

For example: <div style="background-color: rgb(255, 220, 227); color: rgb(255, 255, 255)">а это прекрасный розовый цвет в фоне и белый в тексте</div>

You can also set the color simply with words - 'red', 'green', 'white', but of course, such a set of words is rather limited and they cannot regulate the subtlest shades of color.

1. Самостоятельно разберитесь, как можно задать цвет в виде градиента

There is no separate property for adding a gradient, since it is considered a background image, so it is added via the background-image property or the generic background property. In the simplest case with two colors, first write the position from which the gradient will start, then the starting and ending colors.



To record the position, first write **to**, and then add the keywords **top, bottom** and **left, right**, as well as their combinations. The word order is not important, you can write **to left top** or **to top left**.

Instead of a keyword, it is allowed to specify the slope of the gradient line, which indicates the direction of the gradient. First, a positive or negative value of the angle is written, then **deg** is added to it.



To create complex gradients, two colors will no longer be enough, the syntax allows you to add an unlimited number of them, listing colors separated by commas. In this case, you can use a transparent color (keyword transparent), as well as semi-transparent using the RGBA format.

image: linear-**gradient(**to top, rgba(30,87,153,0**)**, **rgba(**30,87,153,0.8**)**, **rgba(**30,87,153,1**)**,

**rgba(**30,87,153,1**)**, **rgba(**41,137,216,1**)**, **rgba(**30,87,153,1**)**, **rgba(**30,87,153,1**)**,

**rgba(**30,87,153,0.8**)**,**rgba(**30,87,153,0**)**);

To accurately position colors in a gradient, the color value is followed by its position in percent, pixels, or other units. For example, writing red 0%, orange 50%, yellow 100% means that the gradient starts with red, then turns to orange by 50%, and then to the end in yellow.

1. Как можно задавать прозрачность для блока?

In order to make a block transparent, we can use RGBA with the alpha value at the end.

<div style="background-color: #00000022;">здесь используется заливка черным цветом - но она частично прозрачная</div>

1. Какой способ подключения файлов самый лучший?

Relative paths are the best options and they work relative to the folder from which this file is called. If the html file and the picture are in the same folder, then you can simply write the file name and it will work **orange-cat.png**. If the picture is located deeper in the same folder where the html file is located, then you can use the nested folder structure, but they will still be calculated relative to the same folder, for example: **assets / images / orange-cat.png**

1. Как сделать картинку на 45% размера экрана?

The best option here is to use relative units **vh** (for height) and **vw** (for width). Percentages are relative to the size of the closest parent, so if you want to use the height and width of the browser window or a display, it is better to use vh and vw. In fact, this % is from the browser window. So, we need to put down 45vh and 45vw in our code.

1. Уменьшите размер картинок из п.2 ДЗ любым сервисом для сжатия картинок и пришлите разницу размеров До и После

