

In CSS Colours can be specified using :-

1) predefined colour name

2) RGB

3) RGBA

4) HEX

5) HSL

6) HSLA

* modern browsers support 140 named colours *

RGB

- RGB (Red , Green , Blue)
- Color value between 0 to 255
- Black = (0 , 0 , 0) RGB
- White = (255 , 255 , 255) RGB
- Green (0 , 255 , 0) RGB
- Blue (0 , 0 , 255) RGB

* RGBA :-

- (Red, Green, Blue, Alpha)
- alpha parameter is a number ~~between~~ between 0.0 (Fully transparent) and 1.0 (not transparent at all)
- RGBA (255, 99, 71, 0.5)

* HEX

- # RRGGBB
- RR for (Red), GG for (Green), BB for (Blue)
- Hexadecimal Values between 00 to ff (Same as decimal 0-255) (written in hexadecimal)
- Red : # ff0000
- Black : # 000000
- White : # ffffff

* CSS Tags *

Background Color / Images using CSS

o o o o o

Ex. 1) `background-color: red;`

↳ To change the background color using CSS

2) `background-image: url('filename/Path/ritk.jpg');`

↳ To Set image in background.

3) `background-repeat: no-repeat;`

↳ will not repeat the background image.

* `background-repeat: repeat;`

↳ will repeat the image if image is short

* `background-repeat: repeat-x;`

↳ will repeat x-axis only horizontally only

* `background-repeat: repeat-y;`

↳ will repeat y-axis only vertically only

* To Set background position *

* background-position: right top;

↳ will move background image to right side Top position.

* background-position: center center;

↳ To move background image to Center (Same we can use right bottom; left bottom; etc)

* background-position: 50px 100px;

↳ we can also use pixel it will take gap of 50px from right top from X-axis and 100px from Y-axis (First px is denoted as X-axis and last Y-axis)

* background-position: 10% 5%;

↳ we can use % symbol also.

* To Set multiple images:-

* background-image: url('folder name/n.jpg'), url('folder/n1.png');

* background-position: left top, Right bottom;

↳ To give the position to both the images.

* To set the size of background image without repeating (it will stretch the image) *

5} background-size: 600px 700px;

↳ It will stretch the image (without repeating) to 600px from x-axis and 700px from y-axis.

* background-size: 100% 100%;

↳ we can use % symbol also it will fill the background image fully without repeating (stretching)

* To Fix / Scroll the background image *

6} background-attachment: Fixed;

↳ To fix the background image (mean image will be fix and the paragraph will move not image)

* background-attachment: scroll;

↳ It is a default background here image will not be fix it will be scroll.

* background-size: cover;

↳ It will fill the background without repeating till the image is A

* background-size: contain; → it will try to fill all the background but it will not stretch the image at all.

Border colour and Style

7) border-style: solid;

→ Border will be solid.

* border-style: dashed; → border will be dashed

* border-style: double; → border will be double

* border-style: dotted; → border will be dotted

* border-style: groove; → like a frame

* border-style: outset; → border will be out

* border-style: inset; → border will be in

* border-style: ridge; → like a groove

* border-style: none; → no border (default)

* border-style: solid dashed double dotted;

Top right bottom left

→ To change all the colors border. I will be
Top, 2 then right, 3 bottom, 4 left
like a clock wise.

* border-style: solid dotted; → It will take Top and
bottom as solid and right and left dotted Ex:

* Shortcut * border: 1px solid red;

83 Border-width: 5px 10px 12px 10px;

↳ To change border width

* border-width: 5px 10px;

↳ (You can also set in % also) 5px for
Top and bottom border and 10px for right left.

* border-width: 5px;

↳ Then all the border will be 5px.

84 border-color: green;

↳ Then all the border color will appear green.

* border-color: green blue yellow red;

↳ Top border will appear green right will appear
blue, bottom will appear yellow and left red.

* border-top-width: 5px;

↳ we can also set the only one border with
we can also use top/bottom/left/right.

* border-top-style: solid;

↳ we can also use top/bottom/left/right
border style.

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* border-top-color: red;

↳ we can also use top/bottom/left/right color individual.

104 border-radius: 50px;

↳ To make the border edges curved like a circle. we can use % symbol also 50% means half circle.

* border-bottom-right-radius: 10px;

↳ In border bottom side right radius will curve. we can use bottom/right/top and right/left to change the radius.

Height and width :-

5 5 10

11} height : 50px;
width : 50%;

↳ To set height and width of paragraph, put by color your understanding this concept.

12} max-width : 500px;
max-height : 60%;

↳ To set max height width.

13} min-width : 600px;
min-height : 80%;

↳ To Set minimum height / width.

Padding :-

14} padding-top : 50px;

↳ Gap between line and paragraph we can use % also.
top / bottom / Right / left ;

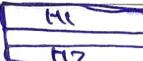
15} padding : 25px 50px;

↳ 25px will increase between top and bottom and
50px from Right left.

16} padding : 25px 50px 15px 20px; → All pixel width
Top will be 25px right = 50px bottom 15px left 20px.

Margin :-

1) margin-top: margin-top: 50px;

→ Gap between two squares  → Gap.

* margin: margin-bottom: 20px;

* margin-left: 60px;

* margin-right: 10%;

* margin: 25px 12px;

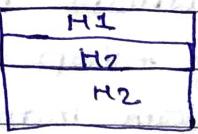
→ It will take 25px from top and bottom and 12px from left and right.

* margin: 25px 12px 15px 20px; → leave space between all.

→ 25px from top 12px right 15px bottom 20px left.

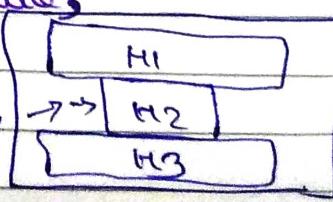
* we can also give - value in margin only Eg:-

margin-top: -50px;

Then It will look like 

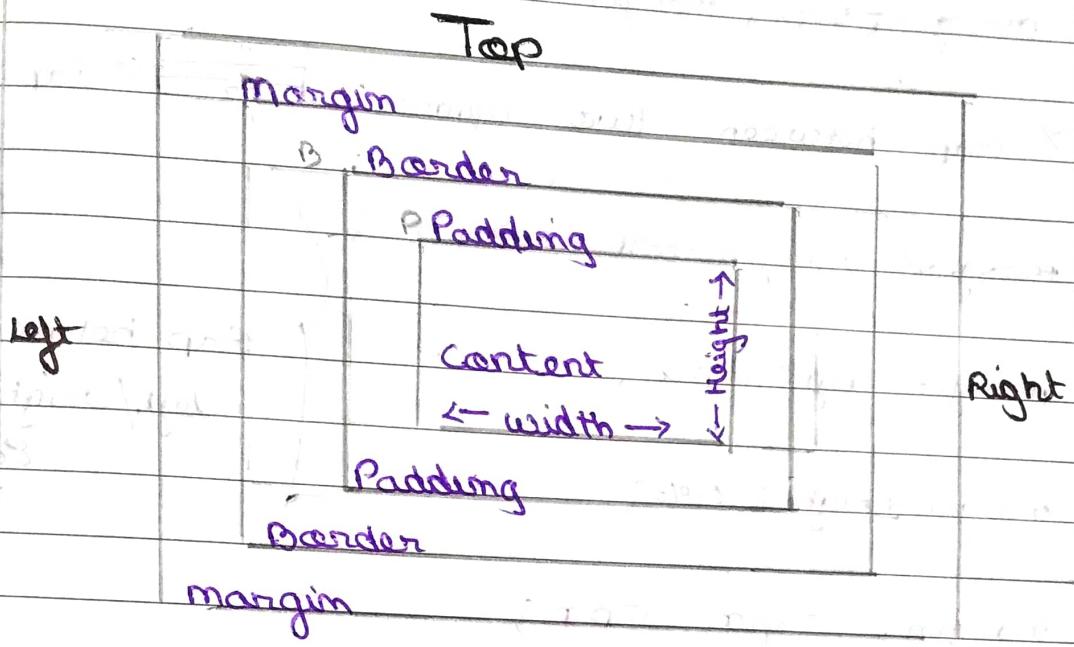
* To make margin in horizontal center then we use:- { or if you want gap between H1 H2 H3 then } ↓ { use margin: 50px auto; }

margin: auto;

→ It will take in center Eg! 

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Box Model



- Total element width = width + left padding + right padding + left border + right border + left margin + right margin.
- Total element height = height + top padding + bottom padding + top border + bottom border + top margin + bottom margin.

19}

Text :-

`text-color: blue;` → To Change the color of Text.

20} `text-align: left;` → para Starts from left.

* `text-align: right;` → paragraph starts from right

* `text-align: justify;` → equal gaps 

21} `text-direction: rtl;` → text will start from right to left.

22} `vertical-align: top;`

* `vertical-align: middle;`

* `vertical-align: bottom;`

} Text / img will be align vertically top / middle / bottom.

Eg:- Raman

23} `text-decoration: underline;` → underline is there in text

* `text-decoration: overline;` → Eg:- Raman is a boy

* `text-decoration: none;` → no underline is there
specifically to remove the underline from link.

* ~~text-decoration~~

* `text-decoration: line-through;`

↳ Eg:- Raman is a boy

24} **text-transform: uppercase;**

↳ text will be at uppercase (All text) Eg:- RAMAN

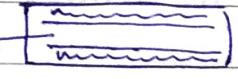
* **text-transform: lowercase;**

↳ All the text will be in lower case. Eg:- raman is playing

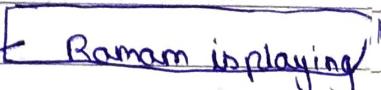
* **text-transform: capitalize;**

↳ Starting word will be capital Eg:- Roman Is A Boy.

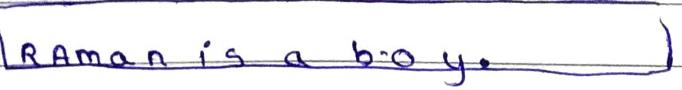
25} **line-height: 10px;**

↳ Height between two lines Eg 

26} **text-indent: 50px;**

↳ paragraph will start after space Eg 

27} **letter-spacing: 3px;**

↳ Space between two letter Eg 

28} **word-spacing: 10px;**

↳ Space between two words

Eg:-

Raman is a
nice boy And
neat also.

29} white-space: pre; → Just like `<pre>` tag in html.

* white-space: nowrap; → All the text will be in one line only.

30} word-wrap: break-word; Eg [Ramalingayin] → [Ra-
lingayin] → like this

Shadow :-

31} text-shadow: 5px 10px 5px red;

It will take shadow of the text
5px → horizontal 10px → vertical 5px → for
blurred effect and last one is for color

5px 10px } 6px red;

horizontal Vertical blur color.

Effect

we can also give the (-) value also that the
text will be going upwards or side.

∴ when you give shadow then always take
6px or 7px blur effect for better shadow

32} writing-mode: vertical-lr; → text will be applied vertically left hand side (lr) Eg :-

* writing-mode: vertical-rl; → text will be applied vertically on right hand side (rl) Eg:-

Links

33} a:link {

color: yellow;

→ Sometimes a:link → don't work than use only a {
 link color will appear yellow / we can also change the font also.

34} a:vis a:visited {

color: black;

visited link will appear black

35} a:hover {

color: orange;

hover your mouse over link and it will appear orange.

36} a:active {

color: red;

active means click your link while clicking it will appear red.

* note *

All the part of links must be in this sequence as above first will be link then visited link, hover link & active link.

If you use all the parts of link then it would be in sequence.

If you use more than one parts of link then it should be sequence.

Fonts

37} font-size: 30px; → To change the size of fonts.

38} font-weight: bold;

↳ To change the thickness of the fonts Eg:- **H**
bold| bolder| light| lighter | regular are the attributes

* font-weight: 200;

↳ we can also change the font weight by putting the value of 100, 200 this sequence is from 100 to 900 only

39} font-style: italic;

↳ To change the style of font.

40} font-variant: small-caps; → Eg:- FONTS VARIANT

41} font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';

↳ To change the font text note: link should be attached in HTML folder then only it will run.

We have use two font-family 'Arial', 'sans-serif'
if in any browser 'Arial' font will not work
then it will take 'sans-serif' font.

If font is download then it should be in folder

@font-face{ font-family: "Arial";,

src: url ('fonts / Arial.ttf'); (path)

Shortcut:- font: italic small-caps 600 20px "Arial";

↳ style variant font-weight size font-family
∴ Note it should be in sequence only.

CSS Units

* we use length in width, height, margin, padding, font-size.

* There are two type of units in css

- (a) Absolute
- (b) Relative

Absolute :-

- 1} cm
- 2} mm
- 3} (Imch) gm
- 4} Px. (1 inch = 96px)
- 5} pt (1inch = 72 pt)
- 6} pc (1pc = 12 pt)

Relative :-

- 1} em
- 2} rem
- 3} vh
- 4} vw
- 5} %

Relative :-

- 1} Em - em is relative to the size of its direct parent
- 2} Rem - rem is only relative to root (html tag) size
- 3} Vh - 1% of viewport height
- 4} Vw - 1% of viewport width
- 5} % - relative to parent

42} height: 50vh; → will increase / decrease height by page.

43} font-size: 2em; → will be double of parent page.

44} font-size: 2rem; → will inc / dec font size while comparing from <html>

45} font-size: 10vw; → will inc / dec font size width while for compare to page if page is small then it will appear as per its page.

CSS Cursor

46} cursor: auto; → By default the cursor is auto.

47} cursor: all-scroll; → when you move cursor on Selected area then cursor will look like ↕↑

* cursor: cell; cursor look like +

* cursor: col-resize; look like ↔

* cursor: crosshair; look like +

* cursor: e-resize; look like ↔

* cursor: grab; look like ⌂

* cursor: help; look like ⓘ

* cursor: not-allowed; look like ⊗

* You can also search google Cursor value in css.

* cursor: pointer; look like

* cursor: progress; look like

* cursor: wait; look like

* cursor: zoom-in; look like (we can also use zoom-out)

CSS Important

48} !important

↳ will avoid all the previous rules and give the top most priority where it is putted whether it is inline css or external css if it is putted like this!

External CSS:

div {

+ border: 1px solid red !important;

div {

border: 1px solid blue;

It will give first priority to the & red color because ! important tag is there we can use in inline, internal, external CSS also.

Box Shadow



49} `box-shadow: 10px 20px 6px grey;`

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

(horizontal) x-axis y-axis blur color
(vertical) Radius

will give the shadow of the box.

* `box-shadow: 10px 10px 6px grey inset;`

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

x-axis y-axis blur color shadow will be
inside the box

To Give multiple shadows :-

* `box-shadow: 10px 10px 6px grey, -10px 10px grey;`

CSS opacity :- (To make transparent)

50} `opacity: 0.5;`

To make transparent image (box etc here 1 means not transparent (default) and 0 means fully transparent. we have to give value between 0 and 1)

51} `img:hover {`

}

`opacity: 0.3; }` } when mouse will hover
 } in image it will appear
 light / transparent.

* CSS Filter * (applicable only on image)



52} `filter: blur(10px);` → It will blur the image.

* `filter: brightness(50%);` → Just like phone brightness
note:- it would be only in percentage only.

* `filter: contrast(70%);` → Image will be contrast
note:- it would be in percentage only.

* `filter: drop-shadow(8px 10px 5px red);`
Just like { } ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
box-shadow. } x-axis y-axis blur color.

* `filter: grayscale(70%);` → It would appear in black
and white format.

* `filter: hue-rotate(90deg);` → hue-circle

* `filter: invert(100%);` → It will invert (% only)

* `filter: opacity(30%);` → Transparent

* `filter: saturate(30%);` → Saturate.

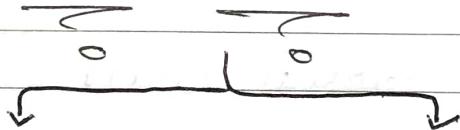
* `filter: sepia(30%);` → Sepia.

* we can also give the multiple effect Eg:-
`filter: brightness(80%), contrast(100%);`

Image Sprites

* combine large image to small image (practical only)

* CSS Gradients * (To merge two or more colors)



linear gradient

(means line)

radial gradients

(means \bigcirc like oval shape)

53) background-image: linear-gradient (green, blue);

↳ mix both the colors from top-to bottom (default)

* background-image: linear-gradient (to right, green, blue);

↳ mix color in right direction to left direction.

* background-image: linear-gradient (to bottom right, red, blue);

↳ mix color from right bottom to left bottom direction.

* background-image: linear-gradient (120deg, green, red);

↳ we can also give in degree (deg) also.

* background-image: linear-gradient (green 50%, blue 50%);

↳ we can also give in % figure also.

54) `background-image: radial-gradient(blue, red);`

↳ mix colors in oval shape (ellipse shape)

* `background-image: radial-gradient(circle, green, red);`

↳ mix colour in radial circle shape.

* `background-image: radial-gradient(circle, green 50%, red 50%);`

↳ we can give % symbol also.

* CSS Overflow *

↳ If our content is greater than our contain then we have to use this height; is compulsory to give width if u want.

55) `overflow: visible;`

↳ Default if our content is greater than our area then it will show downwards.

* `overflow: hidden;`

↳ If content is greater than our area then it will hide.

* `overflow: scroll;`

↳ Scroll bars should be visible on x axis and y axis.

* `overflow-x: hidden;`
`overflow-y: scroll;`

↳ x-axis will be hide and y axis will be scroll.

* `overflow: auto;`

↳ If content is less/more it will automatically put the scroll bar where it needed (recommended)

56} `resize: both;`

↳ bottom right resize option is there.

* ~~resize: x~~ `resize: horizontal;`

↳ resize horizontal, no vertical.

* `resize: vertical;`

↳ resize vertical, only no horizontal.

* `resize: none;`

↳ default.

Note :- resize only will not be taken when `overflow: visible;` is there rest all the attributes of overflow resize will be available.

* CSS Function *

o

o

57} height: 200px;
width: calc(100% - 100px);

→ width will be same as you have mentioned whether the page is bit large or small.

* 58} :root {

Imp.

-- primary-color: teal;

-- btn-color: blue;

-- text-color: white;

3

a {

background-color: var(--btn-color);

color: var(--text-color);

3

→ very useful function. You can change all the text, color, bg color using this variable function.

btn stands for button.

* Box-Sizing *

59) box-sizing: content-box; (default)

- When you give border, padding then the space between content area will increase by your mentioned figure. Eg:- if you give 50px width and you ~~will~~ use padding then the size of content area will increase.

* box-sizing: border-box;

- It will maintain ~~the~~ width and height whatever you have mentioned there will be no increase in width after giving padding, border it will satisfy all the condition within your mentioned limit (width/height).

* Initial vs Inherit *

60) color: initial;

- It will take the default color.

61) color: inherit;

- It will take the parent color if your parent color is blue then the text color will also appear blue.

* Object-fit *

62) object-fit: contain;

↳ It will try to adjust the image without stretching it and also it will try to maintain its original/real condition in your given height and width.

63) object-position: left;

↳ The position of the object will be given as per your instructions.

* object-position: right; } The position of the
 * object-position: center; } object will right, center.

* Pseudo-classes *

64) li:first-child {

color: red; } will change the color of first item in list or any other tag

* li:last-child {

color: blue; }

* li:nth-child(even) {

color: yellow; }

It will change all the even number color in list or any other tag.

* $li : nth-child(odd) \{$

color: green;



It will appear green color with bullets also in list tag.

* $li : nth-child(4) \{$

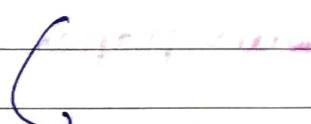
color: orange;



It will change the color of fourth element.

* $li : nth-child(3n + 0) \{$

color: pink;



It will change color of one then four 2 and 3 then 4 then leave 5 and 6, like this.

* $li : nth-last-child(2) \{$

color: brown;



second last color will be brown, like this you can give effect in list tag (li) or any other element.

Focus:- (Eg: im targeted in form)

65} input: focus {

border: 3px solid red;

↳ when you entered in text area box then its border change the color from black to red.

* Pseudo-elements *

To highlight the particular word or element design like a News paper Eg:- News paper.

The difference between pseudo-class and pseudo-element is ::

in pseudo-class (only one) ::
and ::

in pseudo-elements :: (Two)

Eg Syntax: Selector ::pseudo-element { }

which one you have Selected
Eg (any tag)

66} P:: first-letter {

↓

(Tag name)

font-size: 35px;
color: red;

}

→ first word of <p> tag like **Lorem** (like a news paper) To highlight only one word we use this tag.

67} P:: first-line {

font-size: 35px;
color: red;

}

→ It will highlight the whole line.

68} h1:: before {

content: url(path/abc.jpg);

}

→ To insert image without using HTML before h1 Tag image will appear.

69} h1:: after {

content: "Yo Heading";

}

→ "Yo Heading" Text will appear after H1 Tag

gmp
* 70%

:: Selection {

color: red;

background: yellow;

{

- When users select the area then it will convert black from red from black and background color will change blue to yellow.

Default color of selection ~~text~~ is black text blue bg color.

* Display *

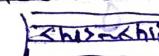
o o

71} ~~Display: inline;~~

~~background color will set upto word only.~~

There are four types of display

1) ~~block :- (default mostly)~~ → It takes full width
eg:- div, p, h1 tag



2) ~~inline :- (default mostly.) It will take only that space what the content needs~~ Eg:- <a> etc

width

3) ~~inline-block :- It will not start with new line but change height~~

4) ~~none :- we can hide the element | content without commenting.~~

* block :-

==

- 1) It starts with new line
- 2) It takes full width
- 3) we can change height and width (it takes height and width)

* inline :-

==

- 1) It will not start with new line
- 2) It will not take full width but it will take the width as it required.
- 3) It will not take (or change) height and width

~~inline-block:-~~

====

* inline-block:-

=====

- 1) It will not start with new line
- 2) It will not take the full width but it will take width as it required
- 3) we can it will take height and width also (change).

71} `display: inline;`

↳ It will not take a new line when 2 `<p>` tag are placed eg:- `<p1> <p2>` but we can not change height and width in inline.

72} `display: inline-block;`

↳ It will not take a new line but we can set height and width also.

73} `display: none;`

↳ It will hide the content element without commenting out.

74} `visibility: hidden;`

↳ It will hide the content but it will leave space for that content.

* float and clear *

↳ used to set the image properly.

75} float: right;

↳ image will go in right side like a newspaper

* float: left;

↳ image will go left.

* we can use float tag to prepare the navigation bar. *

Eg:- ul {

background-color: green

overflow: auto;

li {

color: white;

padding: 10px 15px;

float: left;

* overflow: auto; * when the content is less than the image so we have to use this tag to look nice.

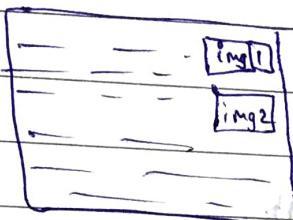
This tag will take the img in to its contain area

* Clear

When we want the second image down from first image then we have to use this tag `
` it will work like `
` tag.

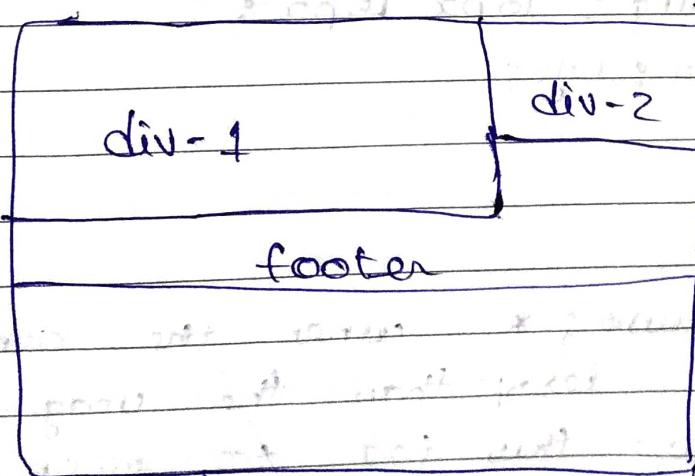
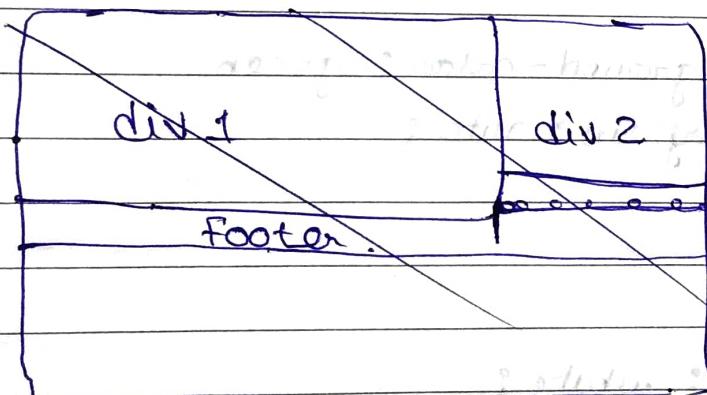
76) `clear: right;`

Eg:-

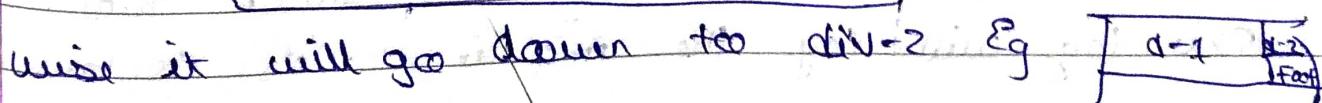


77) `clear: both;`

It will take a new line Eg:-



When any one of the container is decreased then we have to use `<both>` so it will take a new line otherwise it will go down to div-2 Eg



* 2-D Transforms *

It will move from its position best way to use in hover on a tag

78) a: hover {

display: inline-block; we have to
transform: translate(50px, 50px); use compulsory

{ display: inline-block;

It will move from x axis (50) and 50 from y axis when mouse is hover.

* transform: rotate(20deg);

It will rotate from center to 20 deg.

Ex. *

* transform: scale(2, 3);

↓ ↓

Currently mult
by 2 from
actual width

current mult
by 3 from
actual height

when we are hovering it than the text or where the tag is we appear big.

* transform: scale(0.8, 0.7);

It will appear small because we are mult by the actual size 0.8 is width and 0.7 is height

* transform: skew(20deg, 10deg);
 display: inline-block;

(Eg:-

click

20 deg from x axis
 10 deg from y axis.

display: inline-block

* transform: matrix(scalax(), scalay(), skewy(),
 skewx(), scalax(), scalay(), translateX(),
 translateY());

transform: matrix(1, -0.5, 0, 1, 0, 0);

translate

* ~~3-D Transform~~

~~transform: perspective(300px) rotate3d(0, 20px, 0, 20deg)~~

~~transform: rotate~~

translate

scale

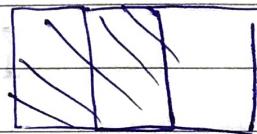
skew

* 3-D Transform *

o o

7a} transform: perspective(300px) rotate3d(0, 0, 0, 30deg);
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 x-axis y-axis z-axis degree

→ It will rotate like

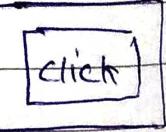


8a} transform: perspective(300px) translate3d(0px, 0px, -50px);
 ↓ ↓ ↓

→ It size will be small than original

Size is affected & direction

Eg:-



* CSS Transitions *

81) transition-property: width;

transition-duration: 1s;

→ #div1:hover {

width: 200px;

}

When we are hovering it than it will change its width in 1s at your duration time.

* transition-property: background-color;

#div1:hover {

background-color: green;

}

When you are hovering this area then its color will change red to green.

* we can also give multiple values Eg:-

transition-property: width, background-color;

transition-duration: 1s;

div1:hover {

background-color: green;

width: 200px;

}

* transition-property: all;

↳ whatever you have entered all will be active.

* transition-delay: 500ms; (millisecond)

↳ It will wait for 500ms and then all the effects will apply on it when you are hovering it.

82 * transition-timing-function: ease-in-out;

↳ Start will slow and end also slow.

* transition: property, duration, timing-function, delay;

↳ Shortboard:-

Eg:-

transition: (width 2s, height 2s, 500ms, 50ms, 50ms);

↳ we can also give multiple values by putting comma (,)

* CSS Animations *

In CSS we have to write @keyframes at top.

83) @keyframes changecolor {

from { background-color: red; }

to { background-color: yellow; }

div { # animation {

name

background-color: red;

height: 200px

animation-name: changecolor;

animation-duration: 1s;

}

* If we use many color than :-

(

@keyframes changecolor {

0% { background-color: red; }

25% { background-color: blue; }

50% { background-color: yellow; }

75% { background-color: green; }

100% { background-color: black; }

)

we can also give width for Eg:-

0% { background-color: red; }

25% { width: 300px }

50% { background-color: blue; }

100% { width: 500px }

84} animation-interation-count: 3;

↳ It will continue for 3 times

85} animation-interaction-count: infinite;

↳ It will never stop. Loop will continue.

* note it should be in ~~style~~ <div> or <p> or
or It should not be put on @ key frames

86} animation-direction: reverse;

↳ It will reverse

87} animation-duration: alternate;

↳ When you are using 2 animation that while using alternate property both the effect will affect reverse than same and reverse again.

* animation-duration: alternate-reverse;

88} animation-timing-function: ease-in-out;

↳ Its a function.

@keyframes changecolor {

0% { background-color: red; border-radius: 10%; }

10% { " " " yellow ; " 20%; }

20% { " " " blue ; " 30%; }

30% { " " " green ; " 40%; }

40% { " " " pink ; " 50%; }

50% { " " " orange ; " 40%; }

60% { " " " " ; " 30%; }

70% { " " " " ; " 20%; }

80% { " " " " ; " 10%; }

90% { " " " " ; " 10%; }

100% { " " " " ; " 10%; }

we can also write in this way also:-

0% { background-color: red;

border-radius: 10%; }

}

We can also give multiple effects also.

* View Port Meta tag *

89} <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

- (,) when you will open this link in a phone then it image will not be small but resize by itself whatever the width is.

* Media Queries *

90} @media screen and (max-width: 768px)

5

#div1 {

width: 50%;

} you can check width
com: online utility website

#div2 {

width: 50%;

} so u can set
max-width: according

} to that you can

} also change the color

} background color etc.

- (,) max-width: (768px is of tablet) when you open this link on tablet then the width of div1 and div2 will become 50% 50% but when you open the link on laptop its width will become in its regular size.

width of mobile is (max-width: 400px)

* Multiple columns *

↳ when you want the details in multiple column like a newspaper, so we have to use this.

q1} column-count: 3; Eg. *the today is a good day for trainings.*

↳ How much column you need for ex 3 so 3 column will be there.

q2} column-rule-width: 1px;

↳ The width of the border will decrease.

q3} column-gap: 50px;

↳ The gap of the column will be 50px.

q4} column-rule-style: solid;

↳ The border of the ~~column~~ column will be solid, dotted, ridge, double etc whatever you want to apply apply it.

q5} column-rule-color: red;

↳ The width of column will appear red.

* Short key * *width border color*

Column-rule: 1px solid red;

96} column-span: all;

↳ when you give heading so heading will appear default and rest off all will be appear in column.

Eg.: Welcome to Nik's corner

Thank you for joining us | : - - - - | : - - - - | : - - - -
- - - - - - - - | - - - - - - - - | - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - | - - - - - - - - | : - - - -

97} column-span: all; column-width: 300px;

↳ when your ~~width~~ view area is around 300px then all the column will dis appear and convert into a paragraph.