## **CSS Advance**

## **CSS Flexbox**

- What is Flexbox?
  - A layout model for arranging items in a container, allowing for flexible and responsive designs.
  - Ideal for creating one-dimensional layouts (rows or columns).
- Key Concepts:
  - Container: The parent element with display: flex;.
  - Items: Child elements inside the container.
  - Properties:
    - justify-content: Aligns items horizontally (e.g., center, space-between).
    - align-items: Aligns items vertically (e.g., center, flex-start).
    - flex-direction: Defines the direction of items (e.g., row, column).

```
e.g:

.container {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: space-between;
    align-items: center;
}
```

## **CSS Grid**

- What is CSS Grid?
  - A two-dimensional layout system for creating complex grid-based designs.
- Key Concepts:
  - Grid Container: The parent element with display: grid;.
  - Grid Items: Child elements inside the container.
  - Properties:
    - grid-template-columns: Defines the number and size of columns.
    - grid-template-rows: Defines the number and size of rows.
    - gap: Adds spacing between grid items.

```
e.g:

.container {
    display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;
    gap: 10px;
}
```

## **Media Queries**

- What are Media Queries?
  - CSS techniques to apply styles based on screen size or device type.

```
e.g:
    @media (max-width: 768px) {
        body {
            background-color: lightblue;
        }
```

- Breakpoints:
  - Mobile: max-width: 480px
  - Tablet: max-width: **768px**
  - Desktop: min-width: 1024px

## **Animations and Transitions**

#### **Transitions:**

Smoothly change property values over time (e.g., hover effects)

```
e.g:
    button {
        transition: background-color 0.5s ease;
    }
    button:hover {
        background-color: blue;
    }
```

#### **Animations:**

Create complex animations using @keyframes.

```
@keyframes slide {
      0% { transform: translateX(0); }
      100% { transform: translateX(100px); }
    }
    .box {
      animation: slide 2s infinite;
}
```

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## **CSS Frameworks**

### What is a CSS Framework?

A **CSS framework** is a pre-written collection of CSS styles that helps developers design websites faster and more efficiently.

- Provides ready-made components like grids, buttons, and forms.
- Ensures consistency in design across different projects.
- Saves time by reducing the need to write CSS from scratch.

### **Popular CSS Frameworks**

Framework	Features	Best For
Bootstrap	Responsive grid system, UI components, easy customization	General-purpose, fast development
Tailwind CSS	Utility-first approach, highly customizable, lightweight	Custom designs, modern UIs
Bulma	Simple, flexible, lightweight, grid-based	Minimalistic projects
Foundation	Advanced responsiveness, accessible, flexible grid	Large-scale responsive websites
Materialize	Google's Material Design principles, responsive UI	Material Design-styled apps

### **Bootstrap**

#### **Grid System**:

Responsive 12-column grid for layouts.

```
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-md-6">Left Column</div>
  <div class="col-md-6">Right Column</div>
  </div>
```

#### **Pre-Styled Components**:

- Navbar: Responsive navigation bars.
- Cards: Flexible content containers.
- Modals: Pop-up dialogs.

```
<div class="card">
  <div class="card-body">
  <h5 class="card-title">Card Title</h5>
  Card content here.
  </div>
</div>
```

## **Referring Sources**

CSS: <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/Css">https://www.w3schools.com/Css</a>

• Bootstrap: <a href="https://getbootstrap.com">https://getbootstrap.com</a>