1.Description:

This HTML and CSS code demonstrates various methods to apply colors in CSS. It showcases six common color reference formats: **Named colors**, **Hexadecimal codes**, **RGB**, **RGBA**, **HSL**, and **HSLA**. Each color box is styled using a different method, allowing for visual comparison. The RGBA and HSLA formats include **opacity/transparency**, unlike their non-alpha counterparts. The layout uses Flexbox to center text within each color box, enhancing readability. This example is useful for understanding both **color syntax** and **visual differences** in CSS color specification

Program:

!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>CSS Color Reference Methods</title>

<style>

body {

font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

padding: 20px;

background-color: #f9f9f9;

}

h1 {

text-align: center;

}

.color-box {

width: 250px;

height: 100px;

color: white;

display: flex;

align-items: center;

justify-content: center;

margin: 15px;

font-size: 18px;

font-weight: bold;

border-radius: 8px;

box-shadow: 0 4px 6px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);

}

/\* 1. Named color \*/

.named-color {

background-color: tomato; /\* CSS Named Color \*/

}

/\* 2. Hexadecimal notation \*/

.hex-color {

background-color: #1E90FF; /\* Dodger Blue \*/

}

/\* 3. RGB notation \*/

.rgb-color {

background-color: rgb(34, 139, 34); /\* Forest Green \*/

}

/\* 4. RGBA notation (with transparency) \*/

.rgba-color {

background-color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.6); /\* Red with transparency \*/

}

/\* 5. HSL notation \*/

.hsl-color {

background-color: hsl(300, 76%, 72%); /\* Light purple \*/

}

/\* 6. HSLA notation (with transparency) \*/

.hsla-color {

background-color: hsla(39, 100%, 50%, 0.7); /\* Orange with transparency \*/

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Different Ways to Reference Colors in CSS</h1>

<div class="color-box named-color">Named Color</div>

<div class="color-box hex-color">Hex Code</div>

<div class="color-box rgb-color">RGB</div>

<div class="color-box rgba-color">RGBA</div>

<div class="color-box hsl-color">HSL</div>

<div class="color-box hsla-color">HSLA</div>

</body>

</html>

2.Description:

1. **Fixed, Tilted Background Element:**A visually striking background div is fixed in the center of the viewport and tilted at a -12° angle using CSS transforms, creating a modern, dynamic look.

2. **Background Image with Styling:**The background uses a local image (nature.html.jpg) with cover, centered, and no-repeat styling, plus rounded corners, a subtle shadow, and semi-transparency for a polished appearance.

3. **Scroll-Responsive Layout**:The page has extended height (500vh) to demonstrate how the tilted background stays fixed while the main content scrolls, enhancing depth and visual interest.

4.**Non-Interactive Decorative Layer**:The tilted background is set with pointer-events: none, ensuring it remains decorative and doesn't block any user interactions with the main content.

Program:

<!doctype html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8" />

<title>Fixed tilted background (horizontal rotate)</title>

<style>

body {

min-height: 500vh;

margin: 0;

font-family: system-ui, Arial, sans-serif;

}

.tilted-bg {

position: fixed;

left: 50%;

top: 50vh;

transform: translate(-50%, -50%) rotateZ(-12deg) translateZ(0);

width: 60vw;

height: 40vh;

background-image: url("C:\Users\sruth\OneDrive\Desktop\html\nature.html.jpg");

background-size: cover;

background-position: center;

background-repeat: no-repeat;

pointer-events: none;

border-radius: 12px;

box-shadow: 0 10px 30px rgba(0,0,0,0.25);

z-index: 9999;

opacity: 0.95;

will-change: transform;

}

main {

padding: 2rem;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="tilted-bg" aria-hidden="true"></div>

<main>

<h1>Page Content</h1>

<p>Scroll to see the tilted background remain fixed halfway down the viewport.</p>

<p>Adjust <code>width</code>, <code>height</code>, and rotation angle in the CSS as needed.</p>

<p style="margin-top:140vh">This line is roughly below the fold to show scrolling.</p>

</main>

</body>

</html>

3.Description:

1.**Showcases Key CSS Font and Text Properties**:The page demonstrates six different CSS properties: font-size, font-weight, font-style, text-decoration, text-transform, and text-align, each applied to a separate paragraph for clear understanding.

2.**Clean Layout with Readable Styling**:Uses the Arial, sans-serif font with ample padding and line spacing (line-height: 1.8) to ensure good readability. A light lavender background adds a soft visual tone.

3.**Educational Structure for Beginners**:This page is ideal for learning or teaching CSS basics, as each property is applied in isolation with comments, making it easy to identify the effect of each style rule.

Program:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>CSS Font & Text Properties</title>

<style>

body {

font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

padding: 20px;

line-height: 1.8;

}

/\* 1. Font-size \*/

.font-size {

font-size: 24px; /\* Increase text size \*/

}

/\* 2. Font-weight \*/

.font-weight {

font-weight: bold; /\* Make text bold \*/

}

/\* 3. Font-style \*/

.font-style {

font-style: italic; /\* Make text italic \*/

}

/\* 4. Text-decoration \*/

.font-decoration {

text-decoration: underline; /\* Add underline \*/

}

/\* 5. Text-transform \*/

.font-transform {

text-transform: uppercase; /\* Convert all letters to uppercase \*/

}

/\* 6. Text-align \*/

.font-align {

text-align: center; /\* Center align text \*/

background-color: #f0f0f0;

padding: 10px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body bgcolor="lavender">

<h1>CSS Font & Text Property Demonstration</h1>

<p class="font-size">This text has a larger font size.</p>

<p class="font-weight">This text is bold.</p>

<p class="font-style">This text is italic.</p>

<p class="font-decoration">This text is underlined.</p>

<p class="font-transform">This text is transformed into uppercase letters.</p>

<p class="font-align">This text is centered.</p>

</body>

</html>

4.Description:

1.**Visual Explanation of the CSS Box Model:**The page illustrates the four parts of the CSS box model — **content**, **padding**, **border**, and **margin** — using a styled box with descriptive text inside.

2.**Stylized Box for Clarity**:The .box class has defined dimensions, a light yellow background, 20px padding, a solid 5px dark blue border, and 30px margin to visually separate each part of the box model.

3. **Centered Heading and Readable Layout**:A centered <h2> heading introduces the example, and clean fonts (Arial, sans-serif) on a light gray background ensure readability and focus on the box element.

4.**Ideal for Learning and Demonstration**:The page is designed for beginners to understand how spacing works in CSS layouts, making it useful in tutorials, classes, or practice exercises.

Program:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>CSS Box Model Example</title>

<style>

.box {

width:250px;

height:120px;

background-color:lightyellow;

padding:20px;

border:5px solid darkblue;

margin:30px;

font-size:16px;

text-align:center;

}

body {

background-color:#f5f5f5;

font-family:Arial,sans-serif;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2 style="text-align:center;">CSS Box Mode1 Demostration</h2>

<div class="box">

This is the <b>content</b>area.<br>

The space around it is <b>padding</b>.<br>

The outline you see is the <b>border</b>.<br>

The empty space outside is the<b>margn</b>

</div>

</body>

</html>