
















# Day-8 CSS part-4

Wednesday, May 14, 2025 7:44 PM

Name		Type
 0. Topic List.jpg		JPG File
 01. Alpha & Opacity.mp4		MP4 Video File (VLC)
 02. Transitions in CSS.mp4		MP4 Video File (VLC)
 03. Transform - Rotate.mp4		MP4 Video File (VLC)
 04. Tranform - Scale.mp4		MP4 Video File (VLC)
 05. Transform - Translate.mp4		MP4 Video File (VLC)
 06. Transform - Skew.mp4		MP4 Video File (VLC)
 07. Box Shadow.mp4		MP4 Video File (VLC)
 08. Background Image.mp4		MP4 Video File (VLC)
 09. Card Hover Effect.mp4		MP4 Video File (VLC)
 10. Position Property.mp4		MP4 Video File (VLC)
 11. Simple Smiley Face.mp4		MP4 Video File (VLC)
 12. CSS Part4 (Qs).pdf		Microsoft Edge PDF Docu
 13. CSS Part 4 (Ans).pdf		Microsoft Edge PDF Docu
 Very Important PDF.pdf		Microsoft Edge PDF Docu

Class : 1 Alpha & Opacity

## Alpha Channel

Sets the **opacity** for a color

Ranges from 0 to 1

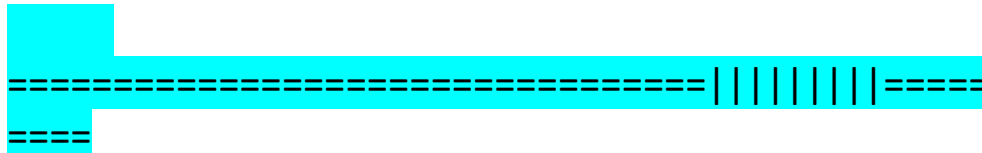
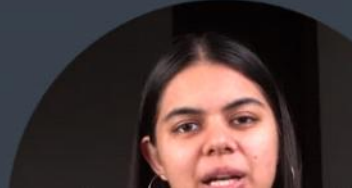
hidden

`rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.3)`

alpha → opacity

color: rgb  
Red Green Blue  
alpha → opacity

Red 0-255  
Blue 0-255  
Green 0-255  
Alpha 0-1  
hidden visible  
0.2 0.5 0.8 2



Class : Transition in css

## Opacity

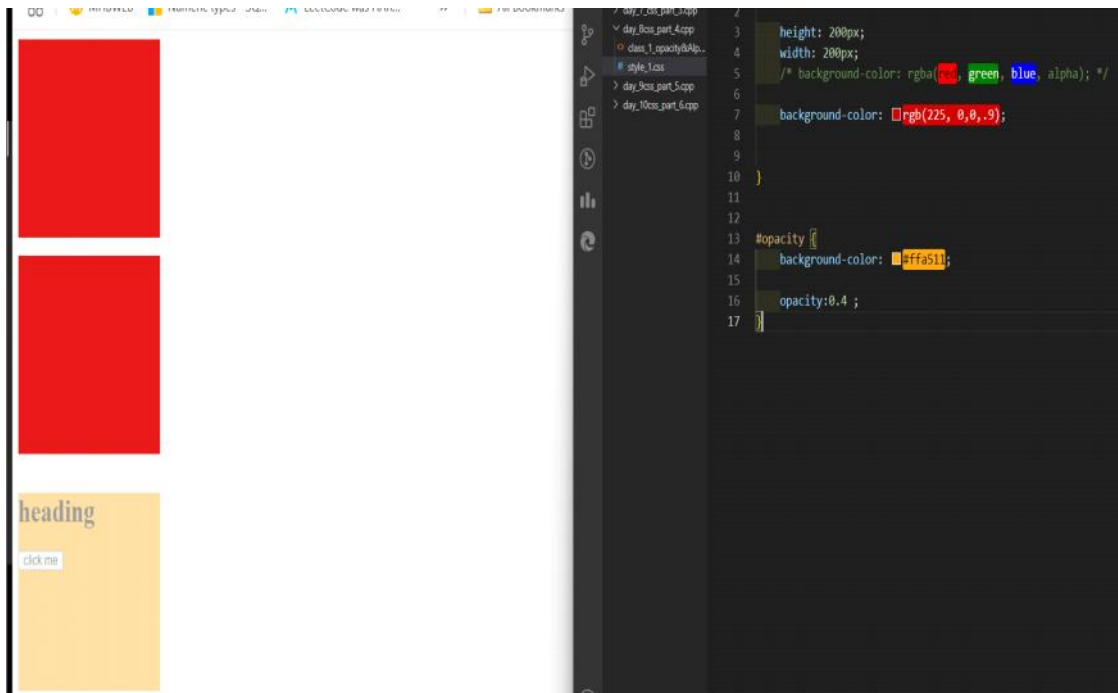
Sets the **opacity** for the element

Ranges from 0 to 1

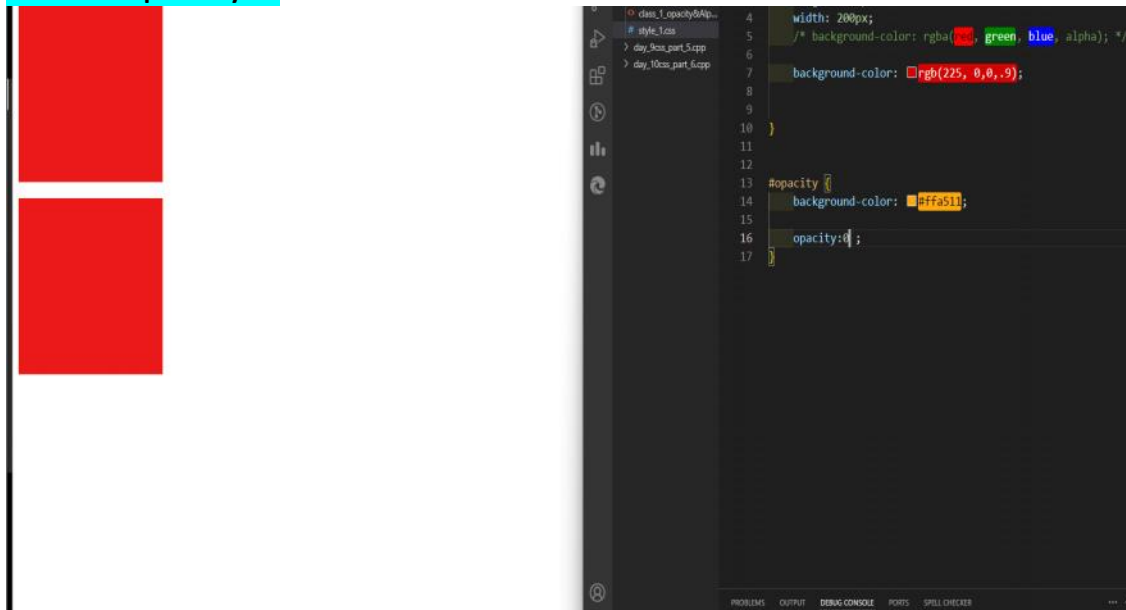
hidden

`opacity : 0.5`

```
day_8css_part_4.cpp > class_1_opacity&Alpha.html > html > body > div#opacity
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
        initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Document</title>
7      <link rel="stylesheet" href="style_1.css">
8  </head>
9  <body>
10
11      <div>
12
13      </div>
14      <br>
15      <div>
16
17      </div>
18      <br>
19      <div id="opacity">
20          <h1>heading </h1>
21          <button>click me</button>
22
23      </div> /#opacity
24
25
26
27  </body>
28  </html>
```



When opacity:0



Below orange part is full white .

=====



=====

===== |||||

## Class :2 Transition in css

### CSS Transitions

Transitions enable you to define the transition between two states of an element.



```
> day_6_css_part_2
> day_7_css_part_3.cpp
v day_8css_part_4.cpp
  <> class_1_opacity&Alp...
  <> class_2_css_transatio...
  # style_1.css
  # style_2.css
> day_9css_part_5.cpp
> day_10css_part_6.cpp

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
   initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Transation property </title>
7   <link rel="stylesheet" href="style_2.css">
8 </head>
9 <body>
10
11 <div>
12
13 </div>
14 </body>
15 </html>
```

```
ORER  ...  index.html  # style.css  X
# style.css > div
1  div {
2    height: 200px;
3    width: 200px;
4    background-color: #4dff00ff;
5    transition-duration: 2s;
6  }
7
8  div:hover {
9    background-color: black;
10   border-radius: 50%;
11 }
12
```

## Transition Shorthand

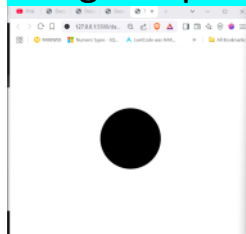
property name | duration | timing-function | delay

transition: margin-top 2s ease-in-out 0.2s;

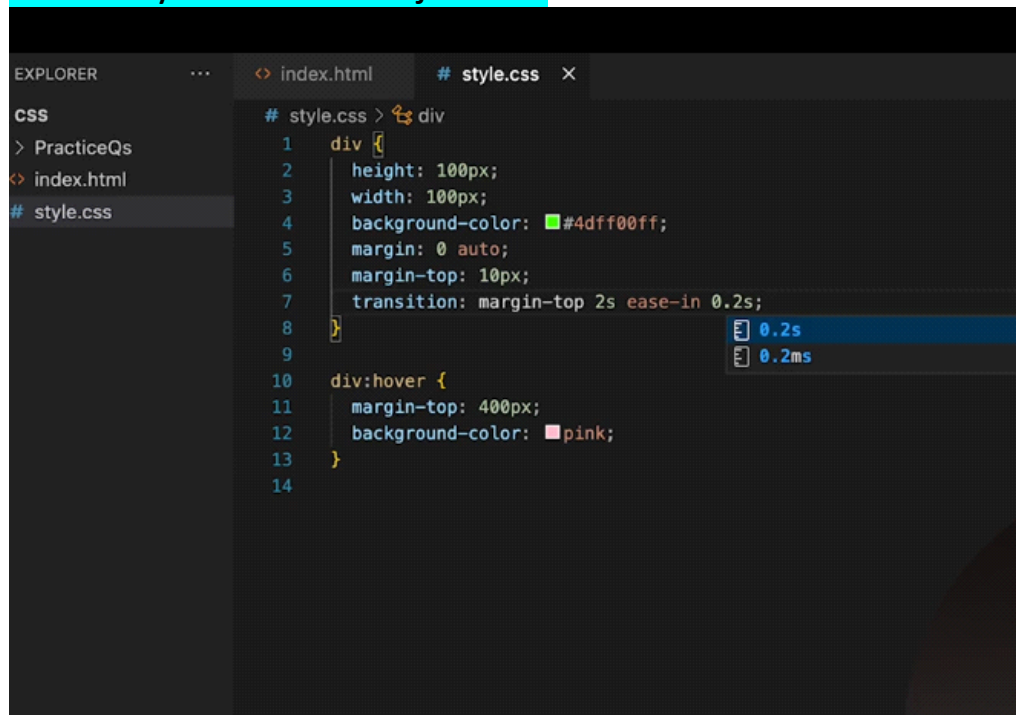
\*\*\*\*\*without hover:

When hover:

It's border radius will be 50 % . So circle .  
Margin-top : 200px ; take.



Smoothly transition er jonno .



The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with two files open: `index.html` and `style.css`. The `style.css` file contains the following CSS code:

```
# style.css > div
1  div {
2      height: 100px;
3      width: 100px;
4      background-color: #4dff00ff;
5      margin: 0 auto;
6      margin-top: 10px;
7      transition: margin-top 2s ease-in 0.2s;
8  }
9
10 div:hover {
11     margin-top: 400px;
12     background-color: pink;
13 }
14
```

A tooltip is visible over the `0.2s` value in the `transition` property, showing a dropdown menu with two options: `0.2s` (selected) and `0.2ms`.



```
day_8css_part_4.cpp > # style_2.css > ...
35  /* =====SMOTELY TRANSATION ER JONNNO */
36
37  div {
38      height: 200px;
39      width: 200px;
40      background-color: greenyellow;
41
42      margin: 0 auto;
43      margin-top: 10px;
44      transition: margin-top 2s ease-out .2s;
45
46  }
47
48
49  div:hover {
50
51      margin-top: 400px;
52      background-color: pink;
53
54  }
55
56
57
58  /*
59  LEARN MORE FOR MDN:
60  case,
61  case-in,
62  case-in-out,
63  case-out
64  |
65  */
```

=====|||=====

=====

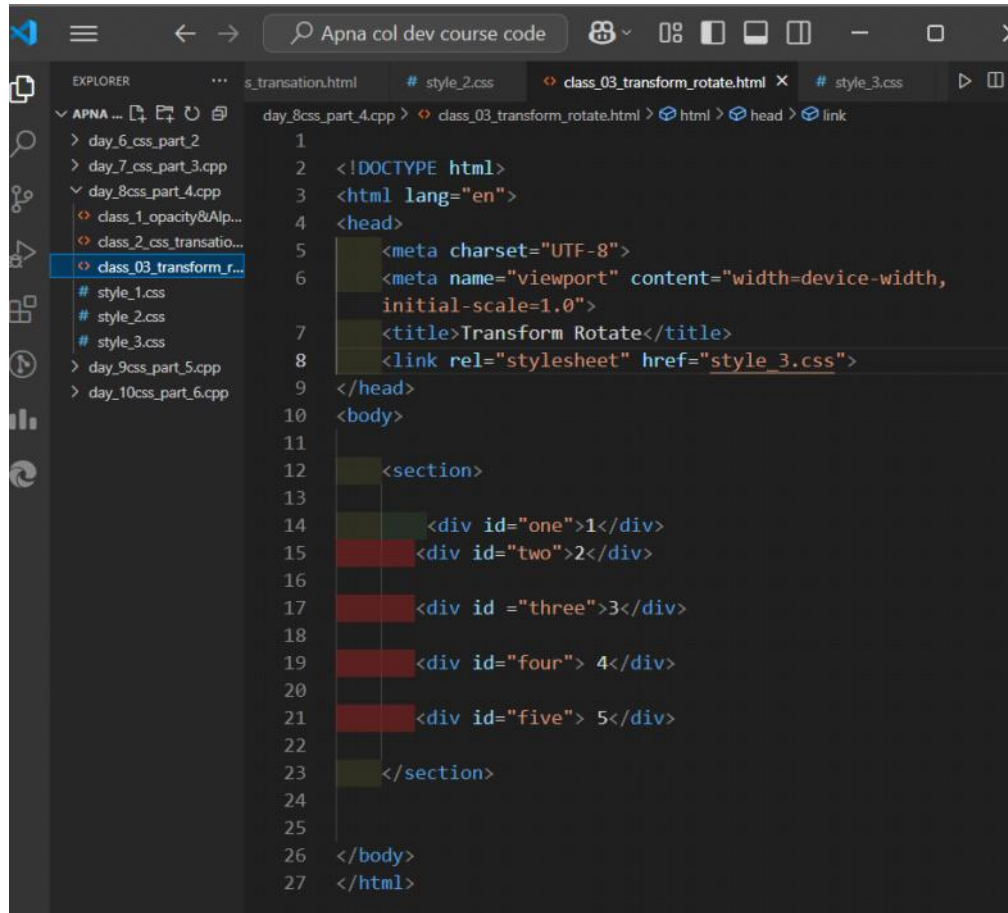
Class : 3 Transform -Rotate

# CSS Transform

This property lets you **rotate**, **scale**, **skew**, or **translate** an element.

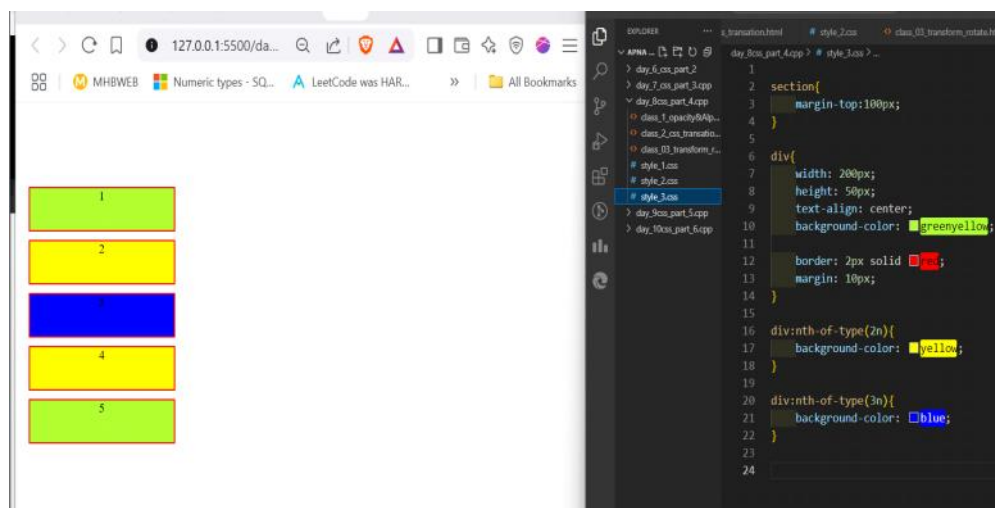
## (i) Rotate

`transform : rotate (45deg);`

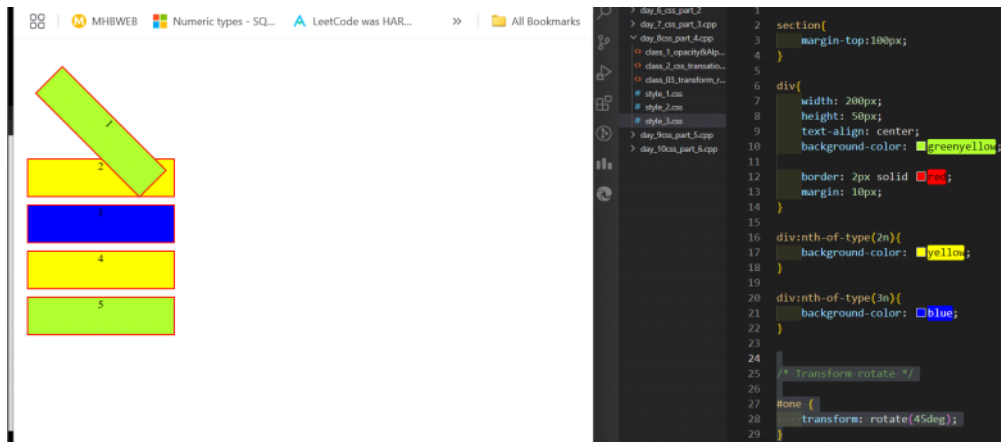


The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with the following files open: `day_8css_part_4.cpp`, `class_03_transform_rotate.html`, `style_2.css`, and `style_3.css`. The `class_03_transform_rotate.html` file is selected, showing the following HTML code:

```
1
2 <!DOCTYPE html>
3 <html lang="en">
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
7     initial-scale=1.0">
8   <title>Transform Rotate</title>
9   <link rel="stylesheet" href="style_3.css">
10 </head>
11 <body>
12
13 <section>
14   <div id="one">1</div>
15   <div id="two">2</div>
16
17   <div id="three">3</div>
18
19   <div id="four"> 4</div>
20
21   <div id="five"> 5</div>
22
23 </section>
24
25
26 </body>
27 </html>
```



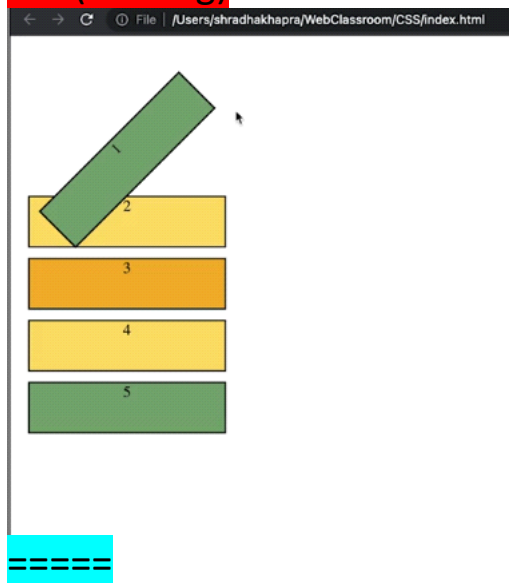
=====



=====

Rotate clock-wise

For ( -45deg)



=====

=====

css : 4 Transform -scale

## CSS Transform

### (ii) Scale

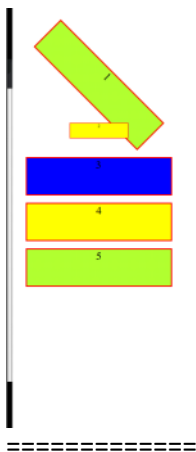
`transform : scale (0.5);`

`transform : scale (1.5);`

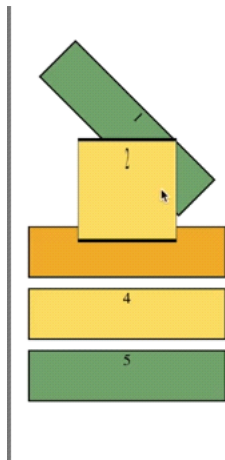
CSS

04. Tranform - Scale.mp4

```
30
31
32  /* transform scale */
33
34  #two{
35      transform: scale(.4);
36  }
```



```
10  background-color: greenyellow;
11
12  border: 2px solid red;
13  margin: 10px;
14  }
15
16  div:nth-of-type(2n){
17      background-color: yellow;
18  }
19
20  div:nth-of-type(3n){
21      background-color: blue;
22  }
23
24
25  /* Transform rotate */
26
27  #one {
28      transform: rotate(45deg);
29  }
30
31
32  /* transform scale */
33
34  #two{
35      transform: scale(.4);
36  }
```

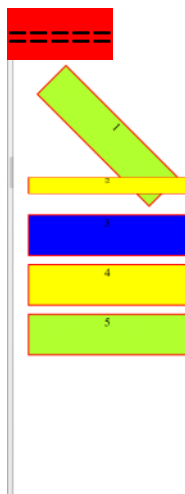


```

24   transform: rotate(45deg);
25   }
26
27   #two {
28     transform: scale(2, 0.5);
29   }
30

```

Height, width



```

24   * transform.rotate */
25   * class_01.transform */
26   # style_1.css
27   # style_2.css
28   # style_3.css
29   # style_4.css
30   # style_5.css
31   # style_6.css
32   # style_7.css
33   # style_8.css
34   # style_9.css
35   # style_10.css
36   # style_11.css
37   # style_12.css
38   # style_13.css
39   # style_14.css
40   # style_15.css
41   # style_16.css
42   # style_17.css
43   # style_18.css
44   # style_19.css
45   # style_20.css
46   # style_21.css
47   # style_22.css
48   # style_23.css
49   # style_24.css

```

Class : 5 Transfom - Translate

# CSS Transform

## (iii) Translate

`transform : translate (50px, 50px);`

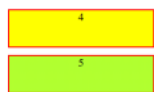
`transform : translateX (10px);`

`transform : translateY (10px);`

CSS

05. Transform - Translate.mp4

Translate: means move with x axis or y axis along .



```
class_1_speedy04p...
class_2_css_transla...
class_01_transform_y...
# style_1.css
# style_2.css
# style_3.css
> day_5css_part5.css
> day_10css_part6.css

/* transform scale */
33
34 ~ #two{
35   transform: scale(.4);
36 } */
37
38 ~ #two{
39   transform: scale(.5,2);
40 } */
41
42 ~ #two{
43   transform: scaleX(.4);
44 } */
45
46
47 ~ #two{
48   transform: scaleY(.4);
49 }
50
51
52 /* class:5.translate: move the element */
53
54 ~ #three {
55   transform: translate(300px, 400px);
56
57   /* move element with x axis and y axis */
58
59
```

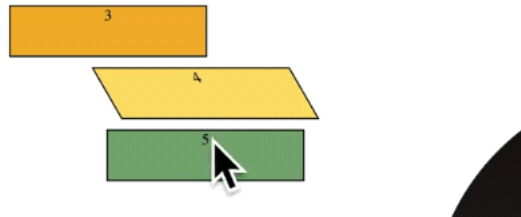
=====  
Class : 6 Transform -Skew

```

33     }
34
35     #four {
36         transform: skew(30deg);
37     }
38

```

===



=====



```

116     transform: skew(250deg);
117 }
118
119
120 /* ..... */
121
122
123 #five {
124     transform: rotate(30deg) translateX(150px);
125 }

```

## CLASS 3 TO 6 AT A GLANCE :

CODE:

HTML CODE:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content=
"width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Transform Rotate</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet"
href="style_3.css">
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        <div id="one">1</div>
        <div id="two">2</div>
        <div id="three">3</div>
        <div id="four">4</div>

```

```
        <div id="five"> 5</div>
    </section>

</body>
</html>
```

## .CSS CODE

```
section{
    margin-top:100px;
}
div{
    width: 200px;
    height: 50px;
    text-align: center;
    background-color: greenyellow;
    border: 2px solid red;
    margin: 10px;
}
div:nth-of-type(2n){
    background-color: yellow;
}
div:nth-of-type(3n){
    background-color: blue;
}

/* Transform rotate */
#one {
    transform: rotate(45deg);
}

/* transform scale */
/* #two{
    transform: scale(.4);
} */
/* #two{
    transform: scale(.5,2);
} */
/* #two{
    transform: scaleX(.4);
} */

#two{
    transform: scaleY(.4);
```



```

}

/* class: 5 translate : move the element */
/* #three {
    transform: translate(300px, 400px);
    /* move elemnt wiht x axis and y axis */
    /*
} */

#three {
    transform: translateX(300px);
}

#three {
    transform: translateY(300px);
}
#three {
    transform: translateX(-300px);
}
#three {
    transform: translate(-300px,500px);
}
/* (-300px) means move left side or
opposite direction */

```

```

/* CLASS :6 TRANSFORM SKEW ***** */
#four{
    transform: skew(30deg);
}
#four{
    transform: skew(-30deg);
}
#four{
    transform: skew(90deg);
}
#four{
    transform: skew(180deg);
}
#four{
    transform: skew(290deg);
}
#four{
    transform: skew(250deg);
}

```

```
}
```

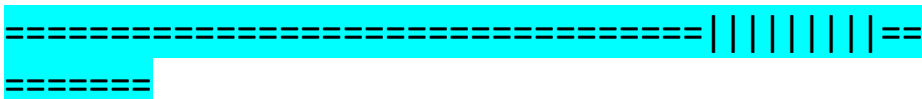
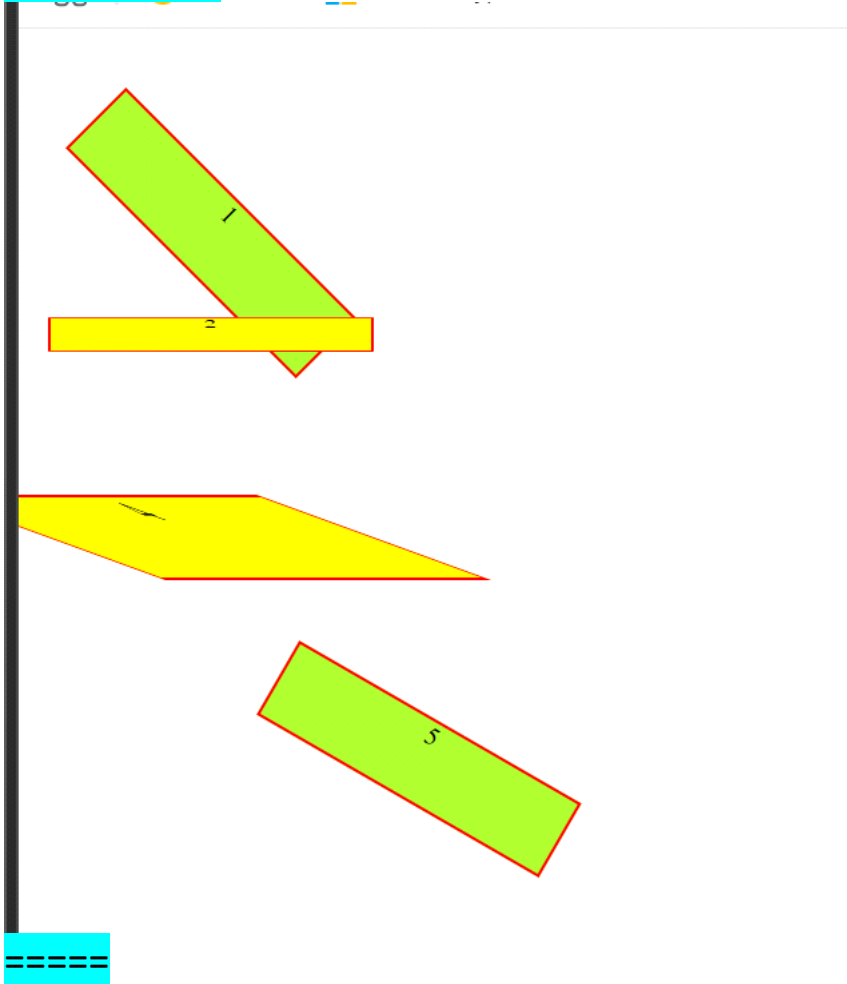
```
/* ===== */
```

```
#five {
```

```
    transform: rotate(30deg) translateX(150px);
```

```
}
```

OUTPUT:



Class : 7 Box shadow

## Box Shadow

It adds shadow effects around an element's frame.

**box-shadow** : 2px 2px 10px green;

```
<> index.html x # style.css
<> index.html > html > body > div
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3    <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
7      <title>CSS</title>
8      <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
9    </head>
10   <body>
11     <div>box</div>
12   </body>
13 </html>
14
```

```
... index.html # style.css X
# style.css > div
1 div {
2   width: 200px;
3   height: 50px;
4   text-align: center;
5   background-color: #7aa874;
6   border: 2px solid black;
7   margin: 10px auto;
8 }
9
```



=====

AFTER REMOVE THE BORDER:



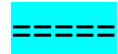
=====

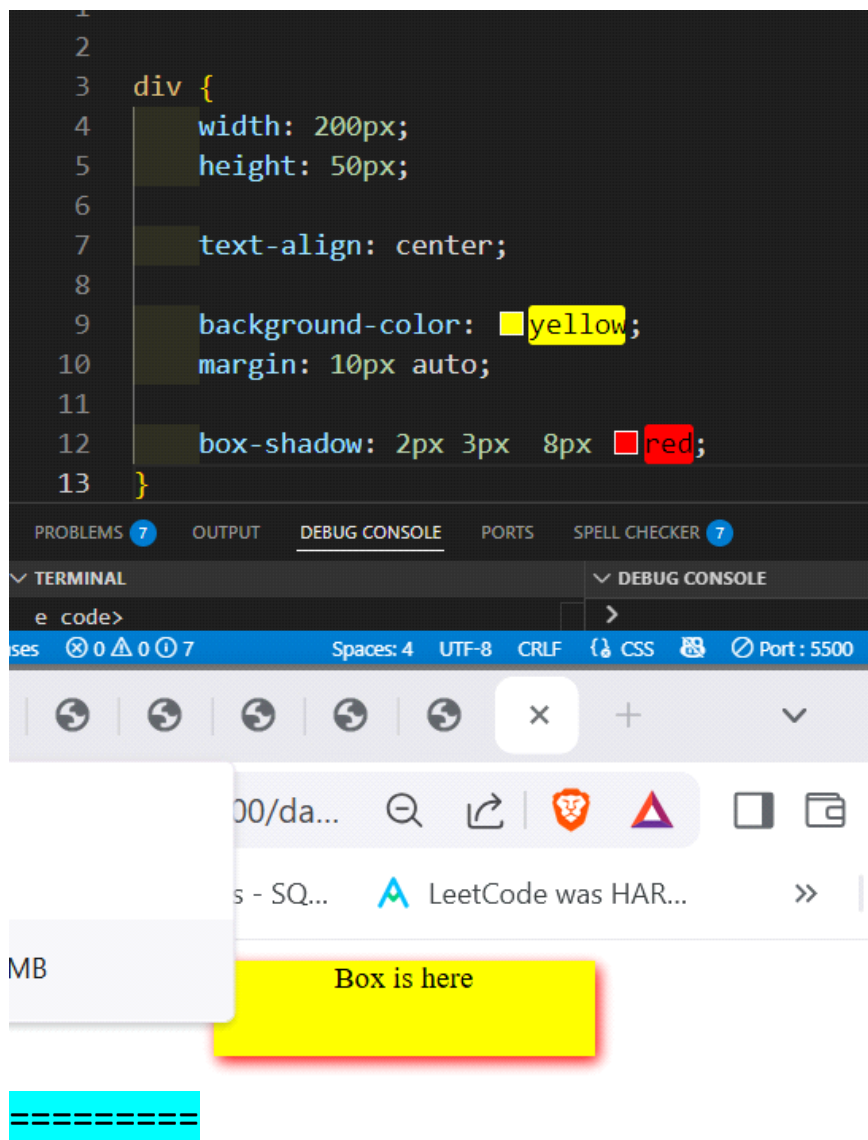
GIVE BOX SHADOW:

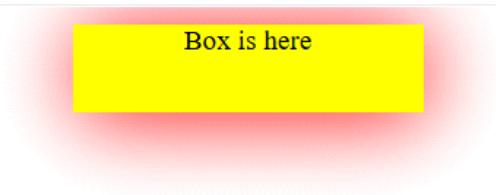
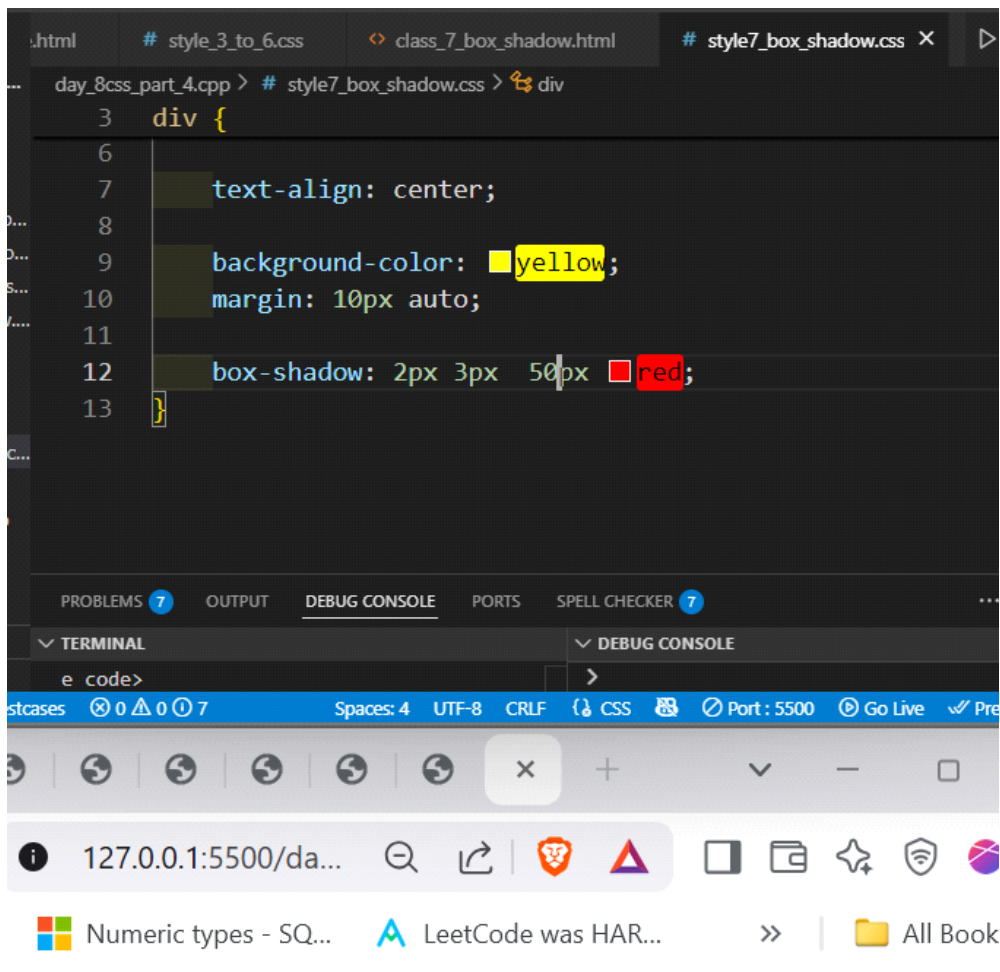
```
style.css > div
div {
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
  text-align: center;
  background-color: #7aa874;
  margin: 10px auto;
  box-shadow: 2px 2px 8px yellow;
}
```

akhapra/WebClassroom/CSS/index.html

box







====

=====|||=====

Class : 08 Background Image

# Background Image

Lets you set an image as a background.

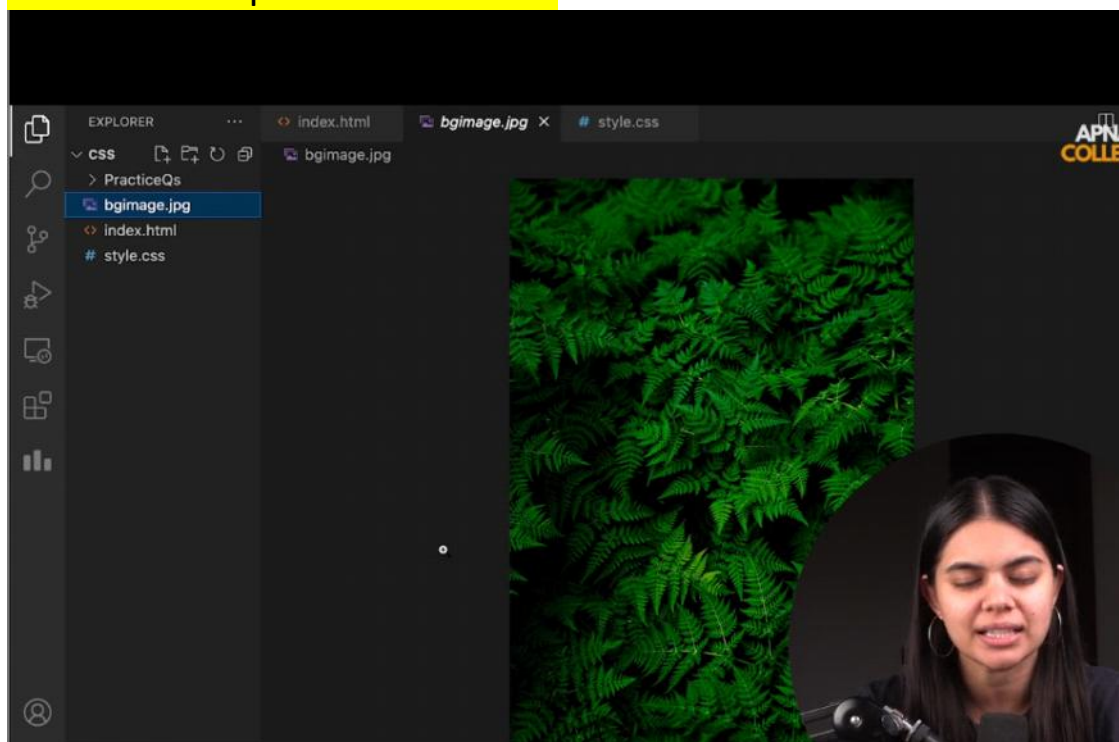
```
background-image : url("../somepath/..img.jpg");
```

```
background-size : contain / cover / auto;
```

CSS

08. Background Image.mp4

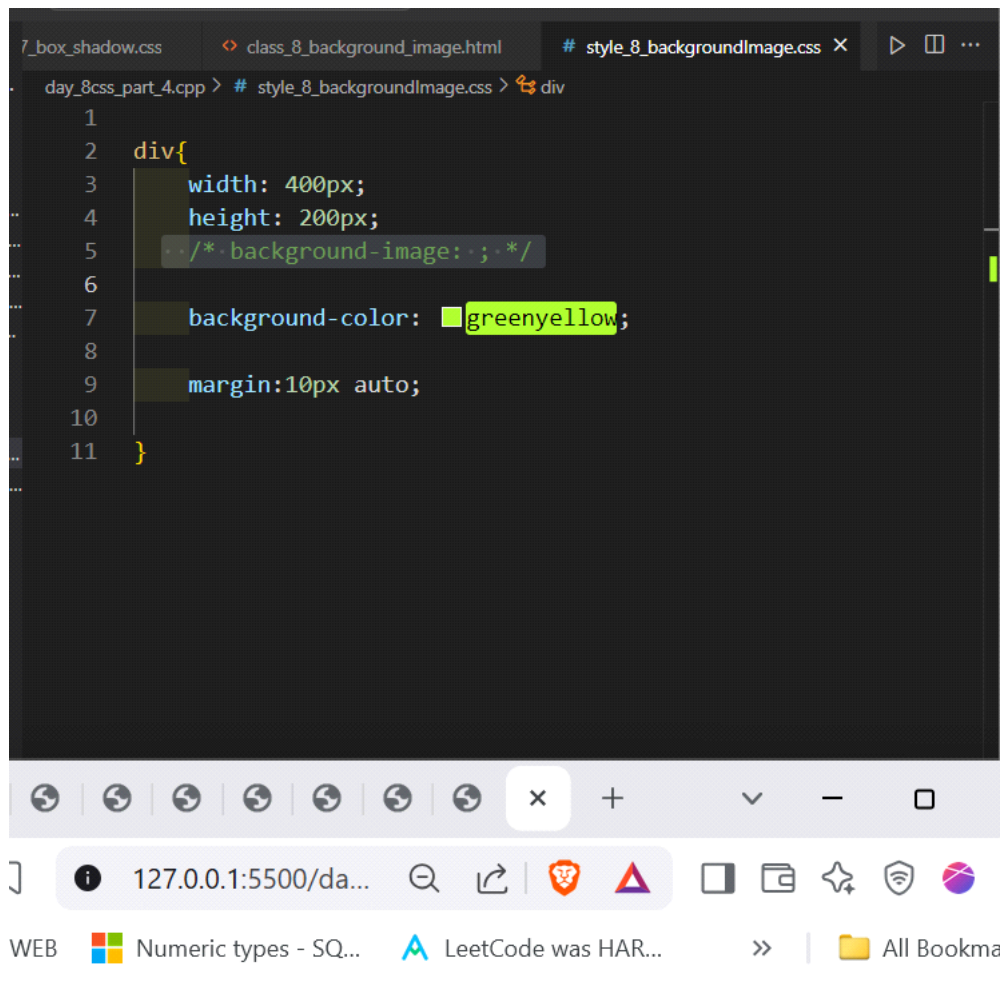
At first take a picture in a folder



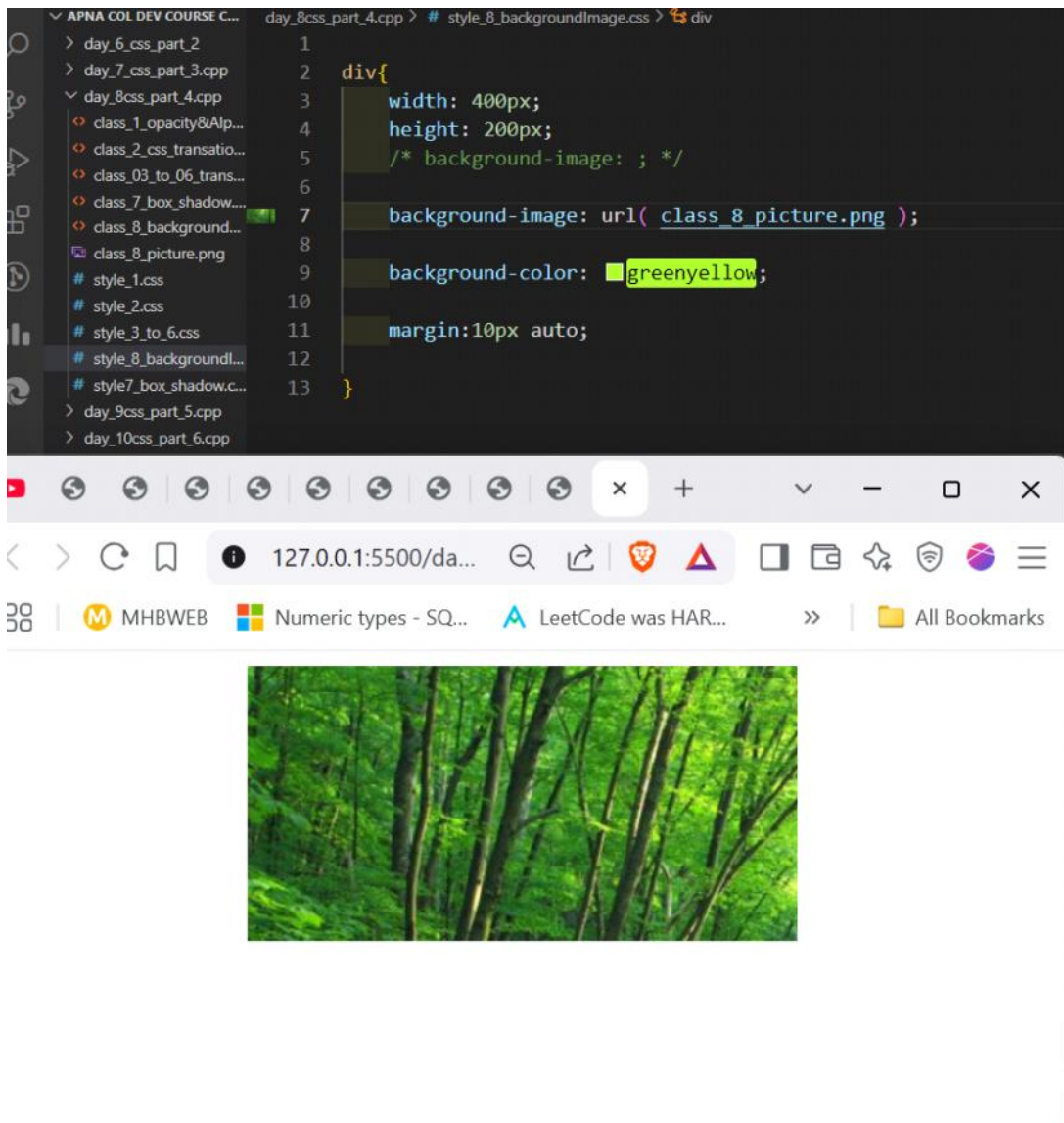
=====



```
day_8css_part_4.cpp > <> class_8_background_image.html > html > body > div
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
        initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Document</title>
7      <link rel="stylesheet" href="style_8_backgroundImage.
        css">
8  </head>
9
10 <body>
11
12     <div>
13
14     </div>
15
16 </body>
17 </html>
```



=====



## Background Image

Lets you set an image as a background.

**background-image** : url("../somepath/..img.jpg");

**background-size** : contain / cover / auto;

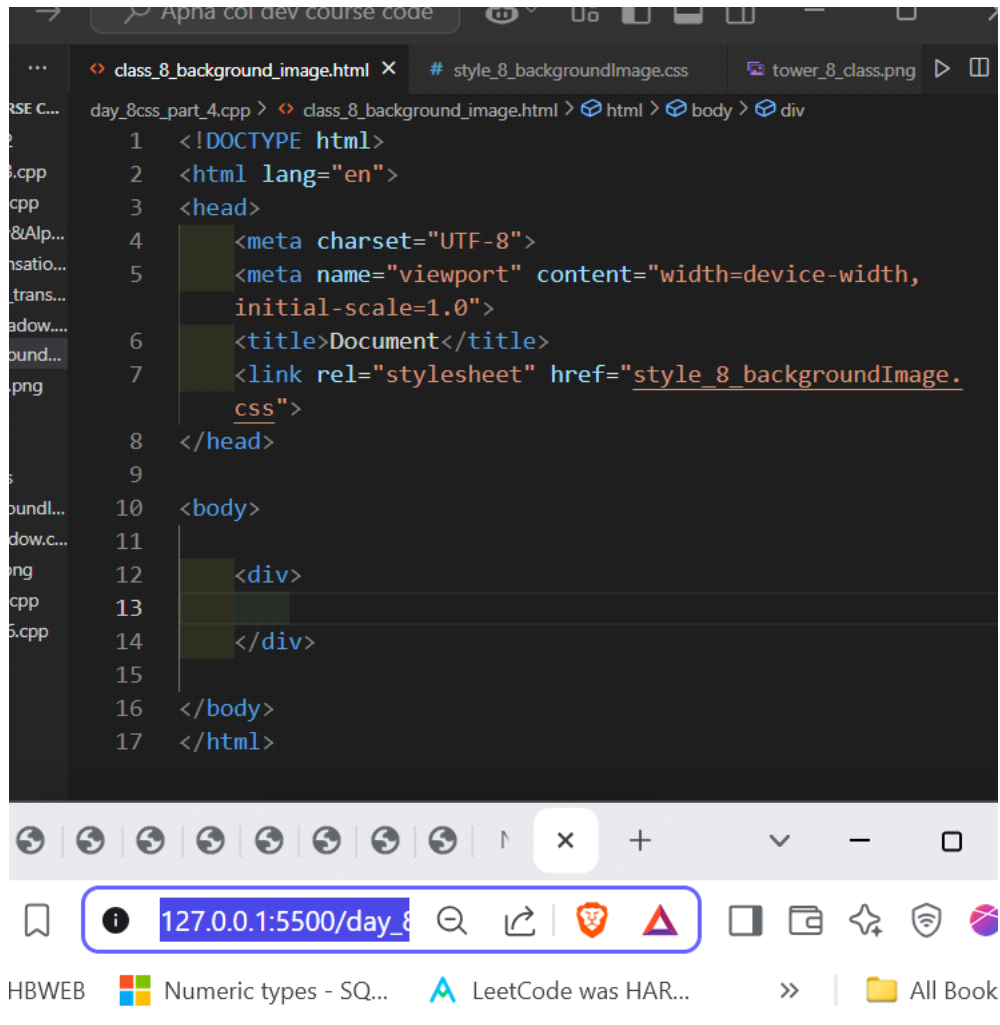
↓  
crop x  
scale x  
repeat

↓  
crop ✓  
scale x

↓  
stretch

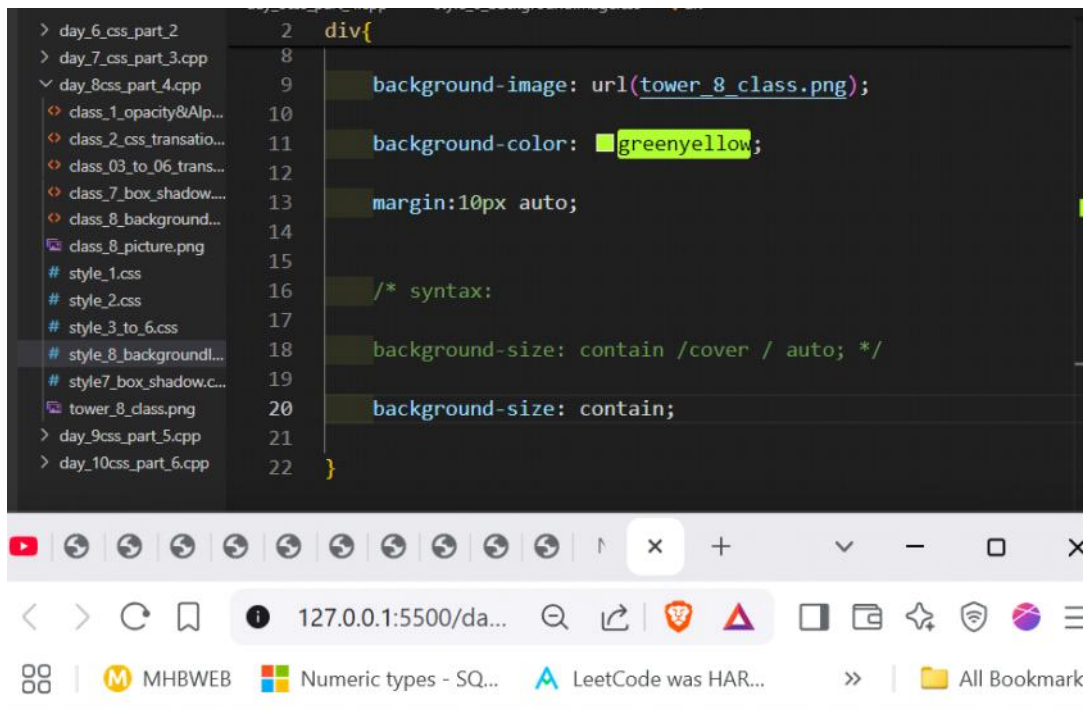
=====

NOTE: when not setting any background size:



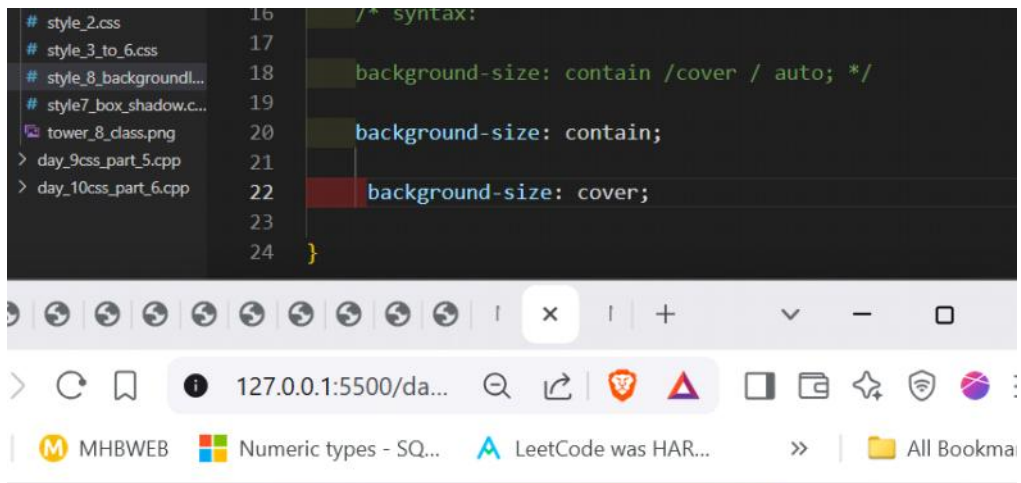
=====

When background-size: contain ;



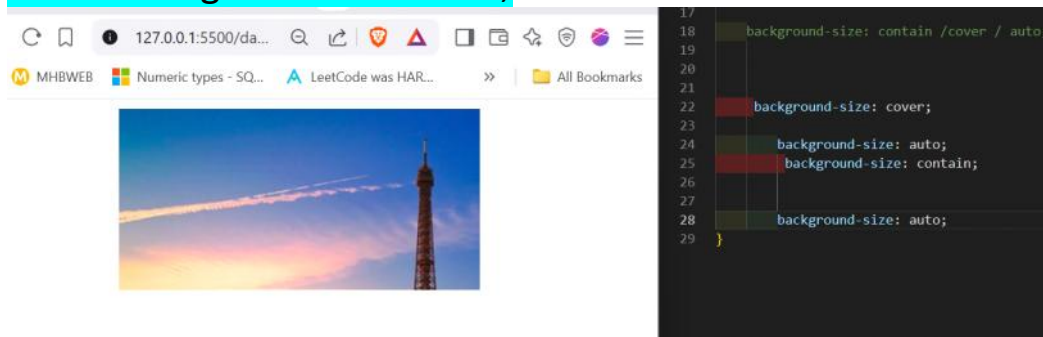
=====

When background size is : cover



=====

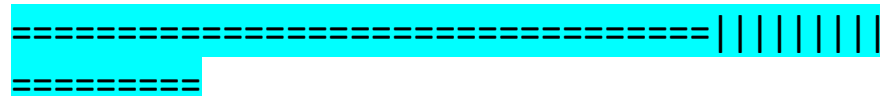
When background size: auto;



Note: here auto and cover are almost same.

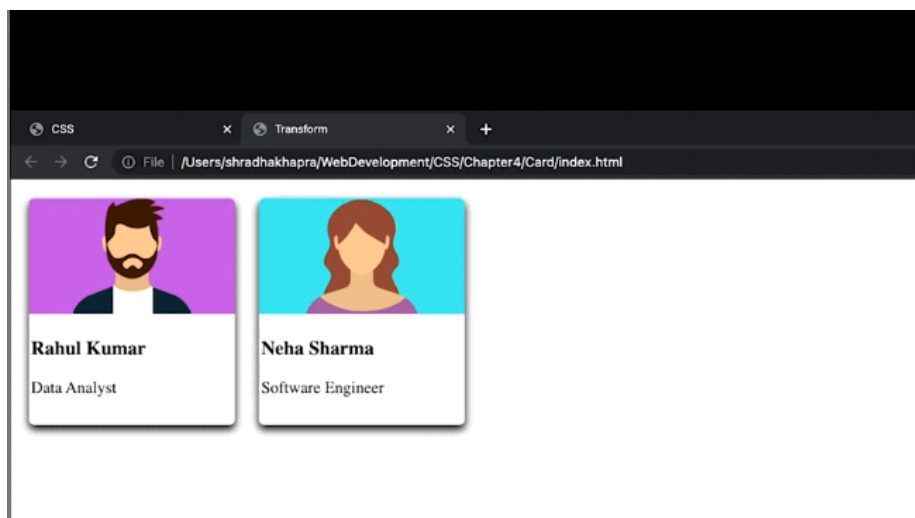
===

Set text on b-g image:



Class : 09 Card Hover Effect

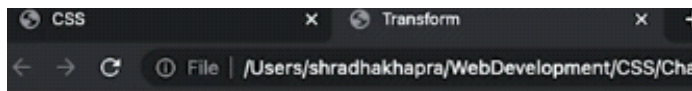
## Creating a Card Hover Effect



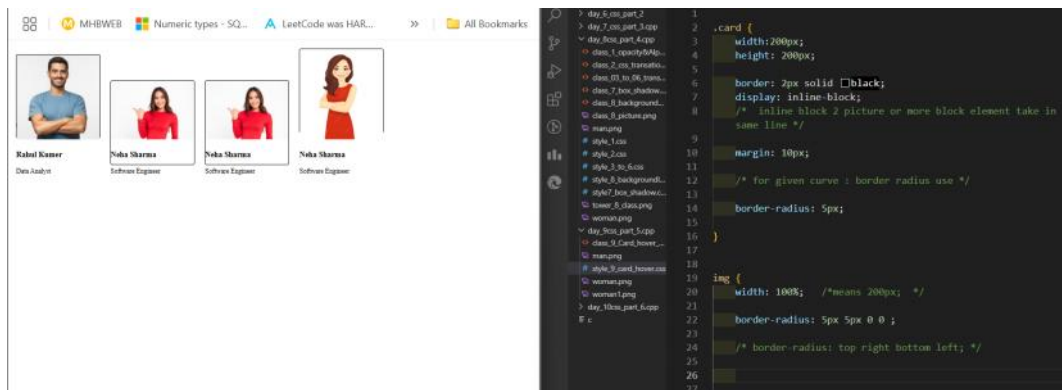
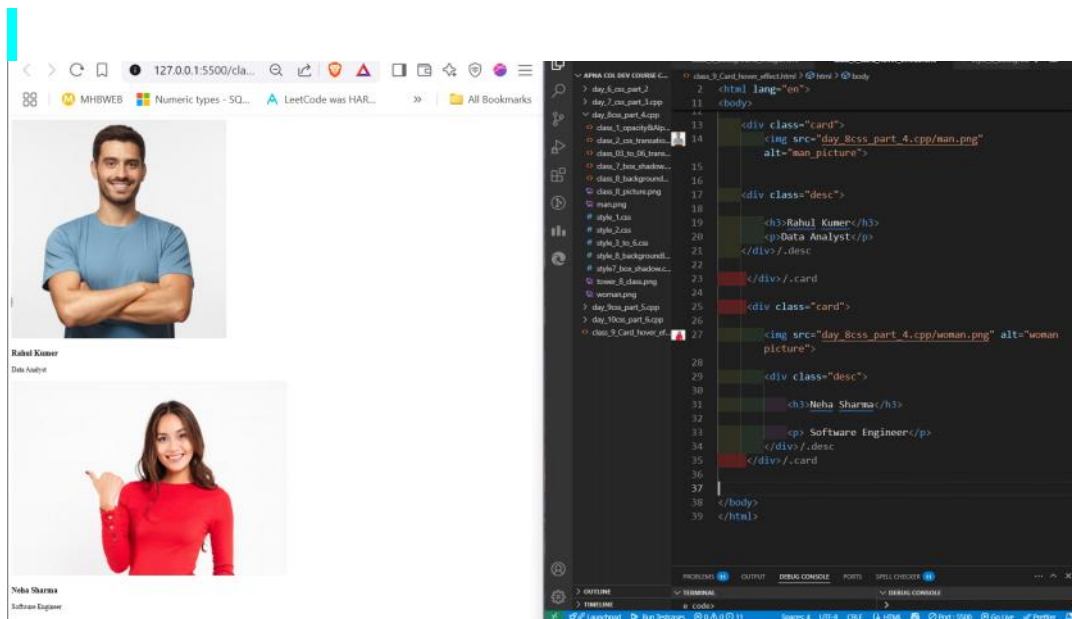
===

When over on the card with cursor , then saw some effect:

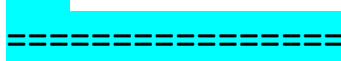




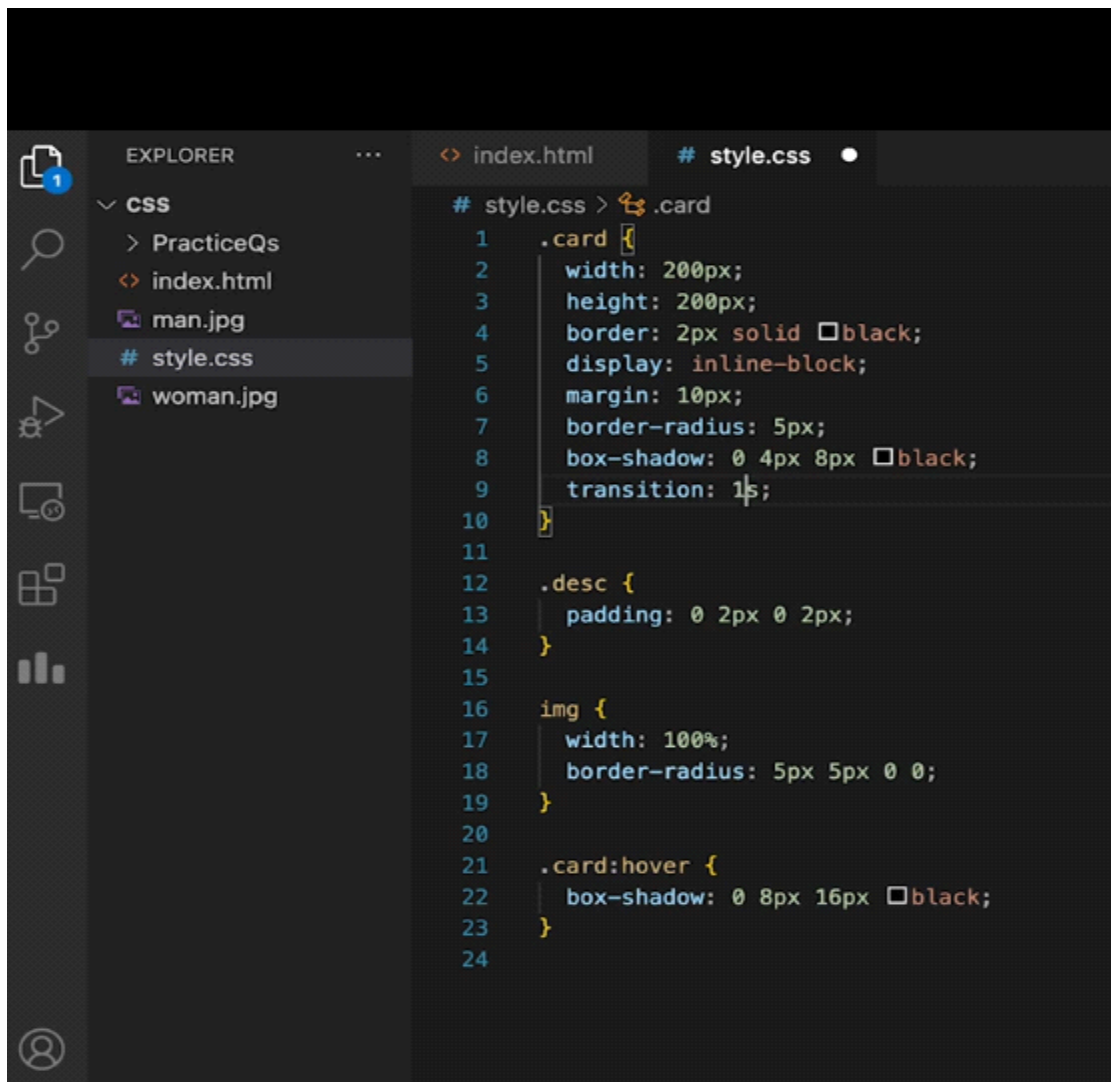
==



==

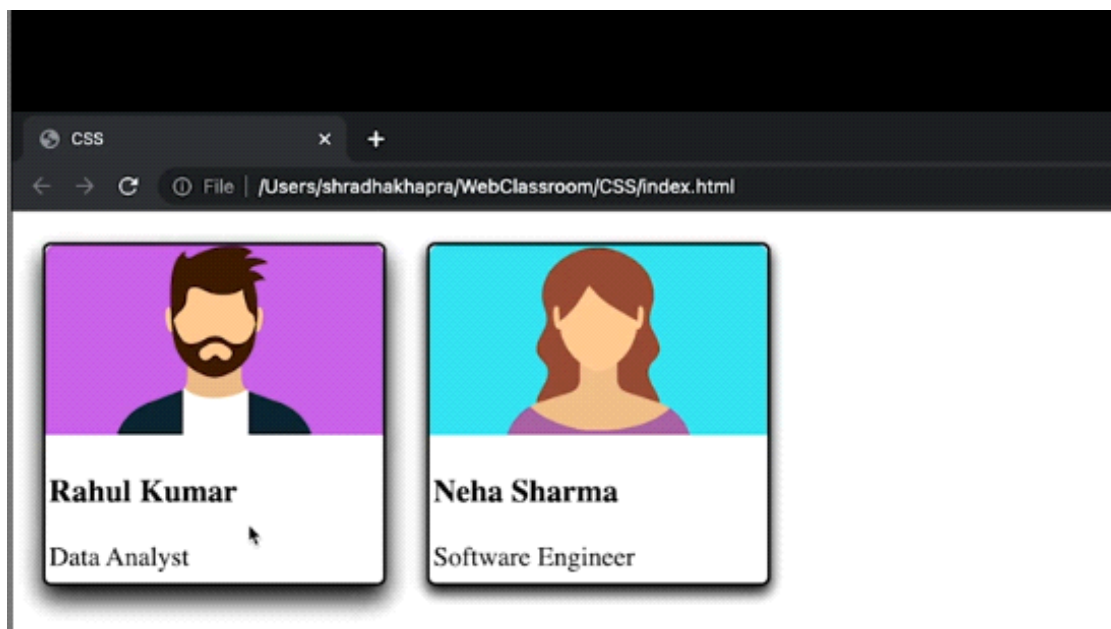






The image shows the Visual Studio Code interface. On the left, the Explorer sidebar shows a project named 'CSS' containing a folder 'PracticeQs' and files 'index.html', 'man.jpg', 'style.css', and 'woman.jpg'. The 'style.css' file is selected. The main editor area shows the content of 'style.css' with the following code:

```
# style.css > .card
1  .card {
2      width: 200px;
3      height: 200px;
4      border: 2px solid black;
5      display: inline-block;
6      margin: 10px;
7      border-radius: 5px;
8      box-shadow: 0 4px 8px black;
9      transition: 1s;
10 }
11
12 .desc {
13     padding: 0 2px 0 2px;
14 }
15
16 img {
17     width: 100%;
18     border-radius: 5px 5px 0 0;
19 }
20
21 .card:hover {
22     box-shadow: 0 8px 16px black;
23 }
24
```



.html code

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport"
content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Card Hover effect</title>

  <link rel="stylesheet"
href="style_9_card_hover.css">

</head>
<body>
  <div class="card">
    

    <div class="desc">
      <h3>Rahul Kumer</h3>
      <p>Data Analyst</p>
    </div>
  </div>

  <div class="card">
    
    <div class="desc">
      <h3>Neha Sharma</h3>
      <p> Software Engineer</p>
    </div>
  </div>

  <div class="card">
    
    <div class="desc">
      <h3>Neha Sharma</h3>
      <p> Software Engineer</p>
    </div>
  </div>

  <div class="card">
    
    <div class="desc">
      <h3>Neha Sharma</h3>

```

```

        <p> Software Engineer</p>
    </div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
=====

```

My code:

```

1
2  .card {
3      width:200px;
4      height: 200px;
5
6      border: 2px solid black;
7      display: inline-block;
8      /* inline block 2 picture or more block element take in
       same line */
9
10     margin: 10px;
11
12     /* for given curve : border radius use */
13
14     border-radius: 5px;
15
16     box-shadow: 0 4px 8px black;
17
18     /* box-shadow: x-offset y-offset bluradis,
       color_of__shadow; */
19
20
21     transition: 1s;
22     /* take 1 s : when we hover take 1 second and see they
       there hover effect. */
23
24 }
25
26 .desc{
27
28     padding: 0 2px 0 2px;
29
30     /* padding: top right bottom left; */
31
32

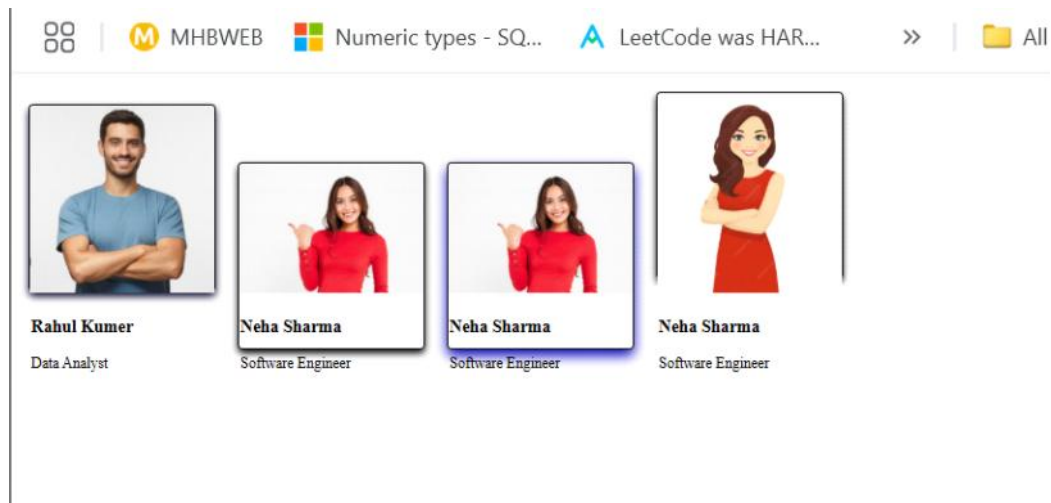
```

```

25
26 .desc{
27
28     padding: 0 2px 0 2px;
29
30     /* padding: top right bottom left; */
31
32
33 }
34
35
36 img {
37     width: 100%;    /*means 200px;  */
38
39     border-radius: 5px 5px 0 0 ;
40
41     /* border-radius: top right bottom left; */
42 }
43
44 .card:hover {
45     box-shadow: 0 8px 16px blue;
46 }

```

Ouptu:



When hover see blue color;



## Class : 10 Position Property

10. Position Property.mp4 - VLC media player

Media Playback Audio Video Subtitle Tools View Help

### Position

The position CSS property sets how an element is positioned in a document.

The **top**, **right**, **bottom**, and **left** properties determine the final location of positioned elements.

- static
- relative
- absolute
- fixed

### Position - Static

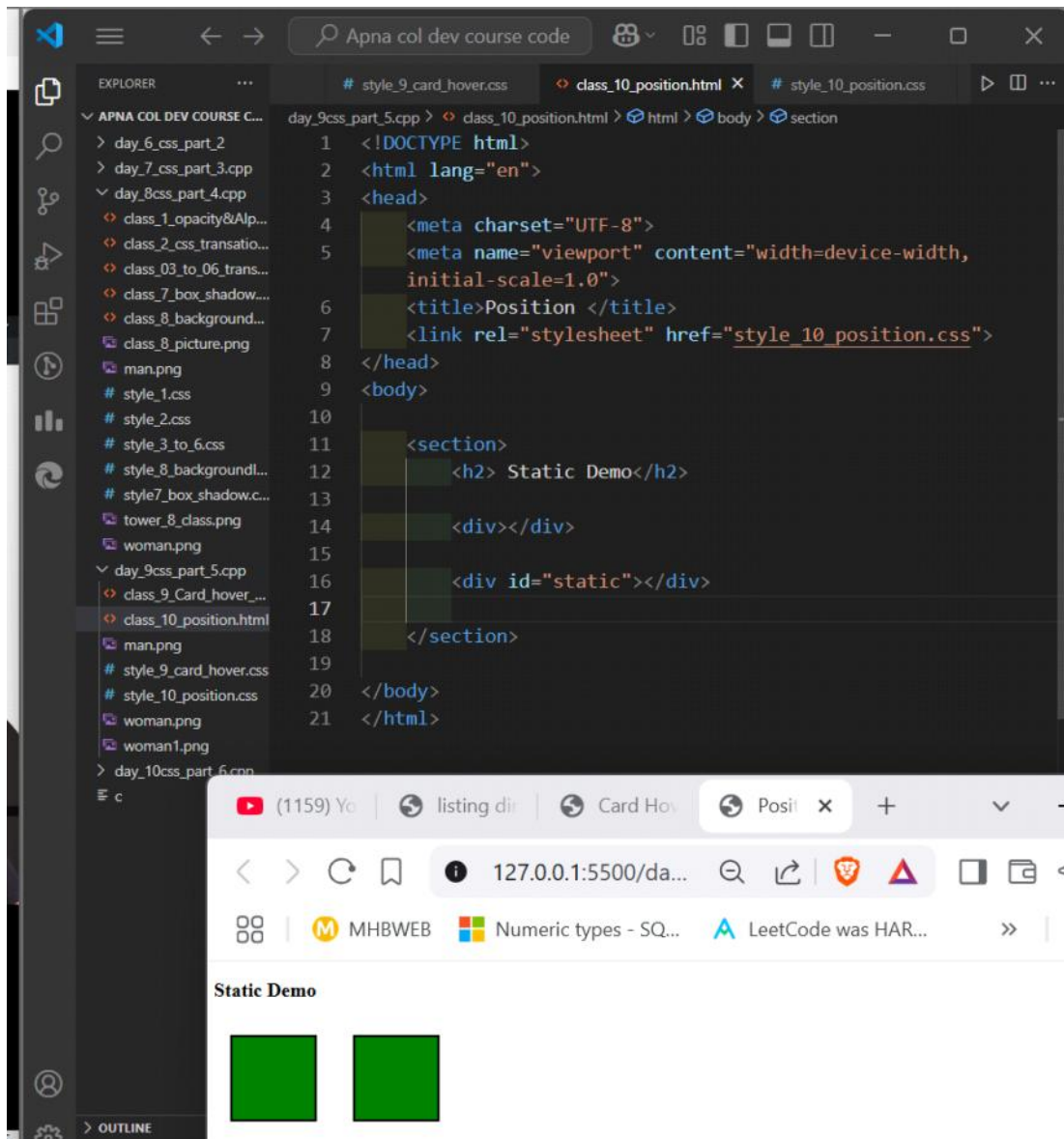
The top, right, bottom, left, and z-index properties have no effect. This is the **default** value.

```
div{
  height: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  background-color: green;

  text-align:center;

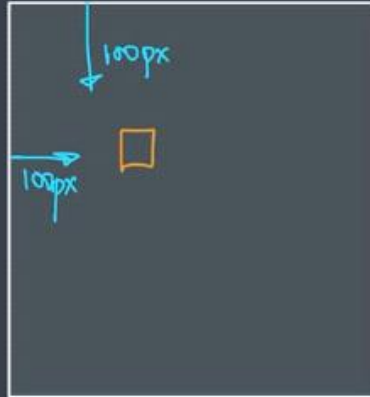
  border:3px solid black;

  margin: 20px;
  display: inline-block;
}
```

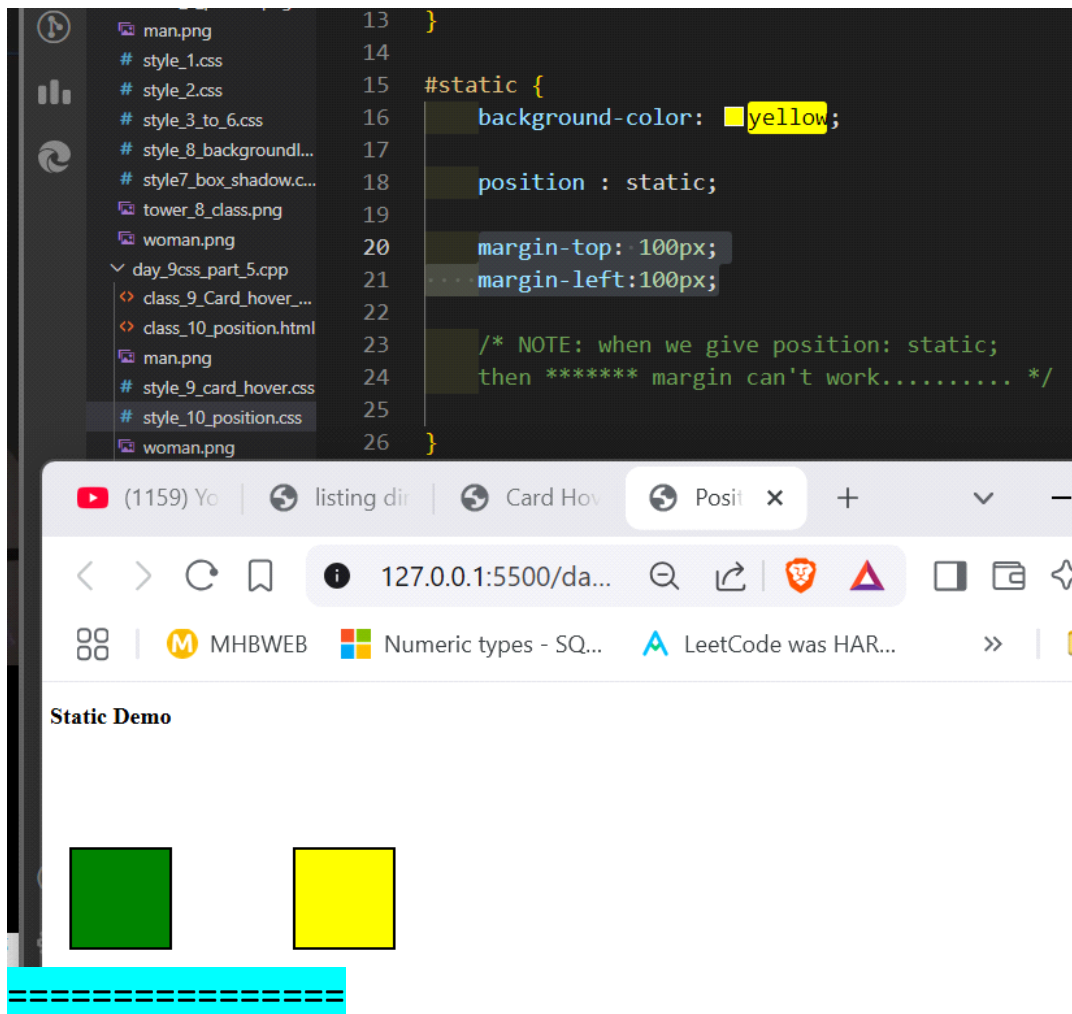


## Position - Static

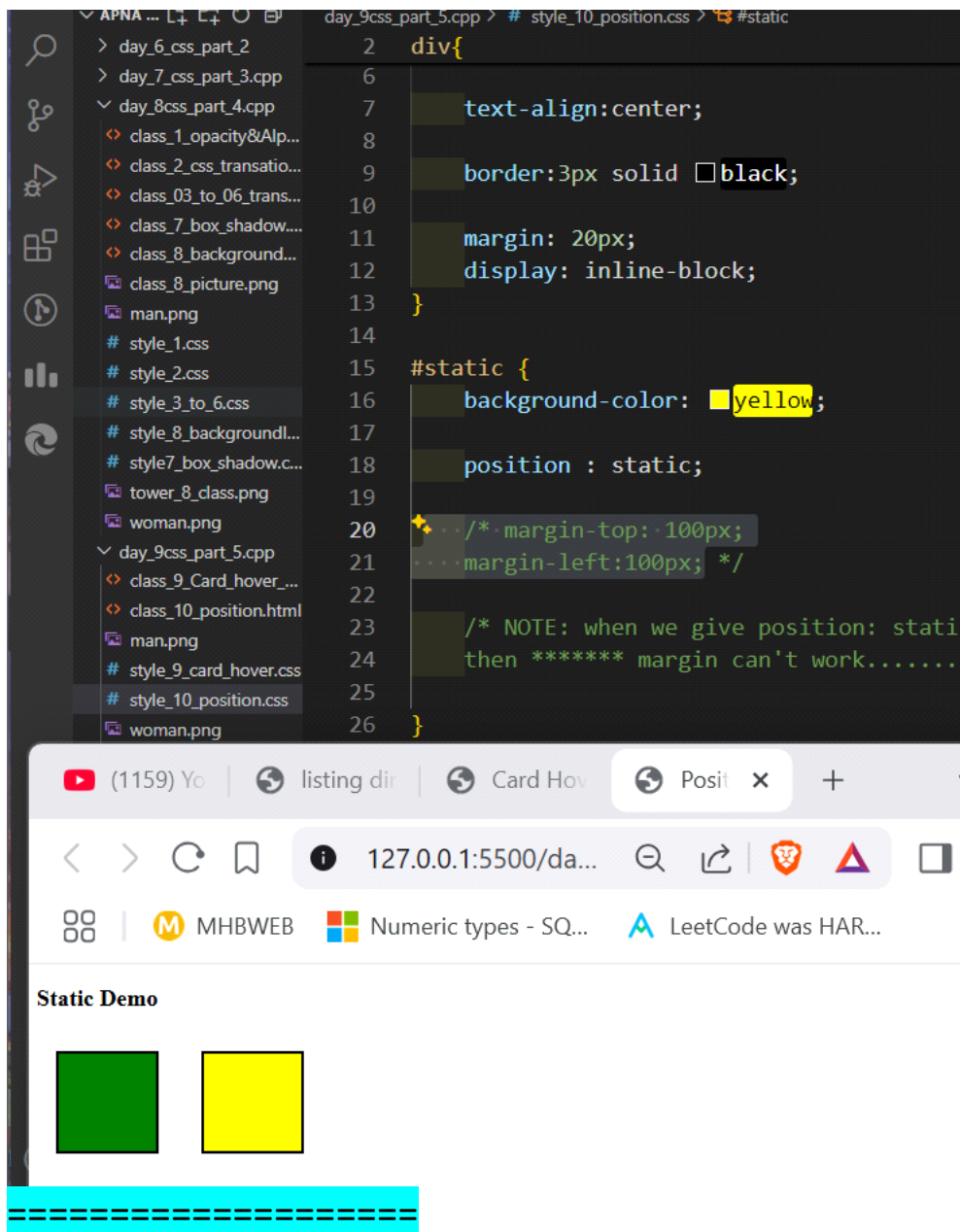
The top, right, bottom, left, and z-index properties have no effect. This is the **default** value.



Margin-top: 100px ;  
And margin-left: 100px;







day\_6\_css\_part\_2

day\_7\_css\_part\_3.cpp

day\_8css\_part\_4.cpp

class\_1\_opacity&Alp...

class\_2\_css\_transatio...

class\_03\_to\_06\_trans...

class\_7\_box\_shadow....

class\_8\_background...

class\_8\_picture.png

man.png

# style\_1.css

# style\_2.css

# style\_3\_to\_6.css

# style\_8\_backgroundl...

# style7\_box\_shadow.c...

tower\_8\_class.png

woman.png

day\_9css\_part\_5.cpp

class\_9\_Card\_hover\_...

class\_10\_position.html

man.png

# style\_9\_card\_hover.css

# style\_10\_position.css

woman.png

2

div{

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

text-align:center;

border:3px solid black;

margin: 20px;

display: inline-block;

}

#static {

background-color: yellow;

position : static;

top: 100px;

left:100px;

/\* NOTE: when we give position: stat

then \*\*\*\*\* margin can't work.....

}

(1159) Yo

listing dir

Card Hov

Posit x

+

<

>

↺

🔖

📄

127.0.0.1:5500/da...

🔍

🔗

🛡️

🚦

🔧

🗄️

MHBWEB

Numeric types - SQ...

LeetCode was HAR...

Static Demo

=====

Position - Relative

the offset is relative to itself based on the values of top, right, bottom, and left.

```

<head>
  initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Position </title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style_10_posit
</head>
<body>

  <section>
    <h2> Static Demo</h2>
    <div></div>
    <div id="static"></div>
  </section>

  <section>
    <h2> Relative Demo</h2>
    <div></div>
    <div id="Relative"></div>
  </section>

</body>
</html>

```

```

9   }
10
11   #static {
12     background-color: yellow;
13     position: static;
14     top: 100px;
15     left: 100px;
16   }
17
18   #relative {
19     background-color: yellow;
20     position: relative;
21     top: 100px;
22     left: 100px;
23   }
24

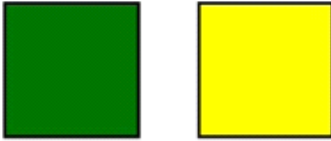
```

Output: here

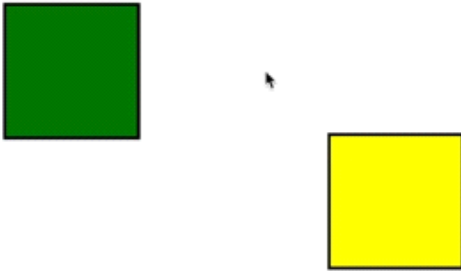
100px top to bottom and

100px left to right side gone.

### Static Demo



### Relative Demo



## Position - Absolute

The element is removed from the normal document flow, and no space is created for the element in the page layout.

It is positioned **relative to its closest positioned ancestor**, if any; otherwise, it is placed relative to the initial containing block.


APNA  
COLLEGE

```


8      <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" /
9      </head>
10     <body>
11         <section>
12             <h2>Static Demo</h2>
13             <div></div>
14             <div id="static"></div>
15         </section>
16         <section>
17             <h2>Relative Demo</h2>
18             <div></div>
19             <div id="relative"></div>
20         </section>
21         <section>
22             <h2>Absolute Demo</h2>
23             <div></div>
24             <div id="absolute"></div>
25         </section>
26     </body>
27 </html>
28

```


Static Demo



Relative Demo



absolute Demo



```

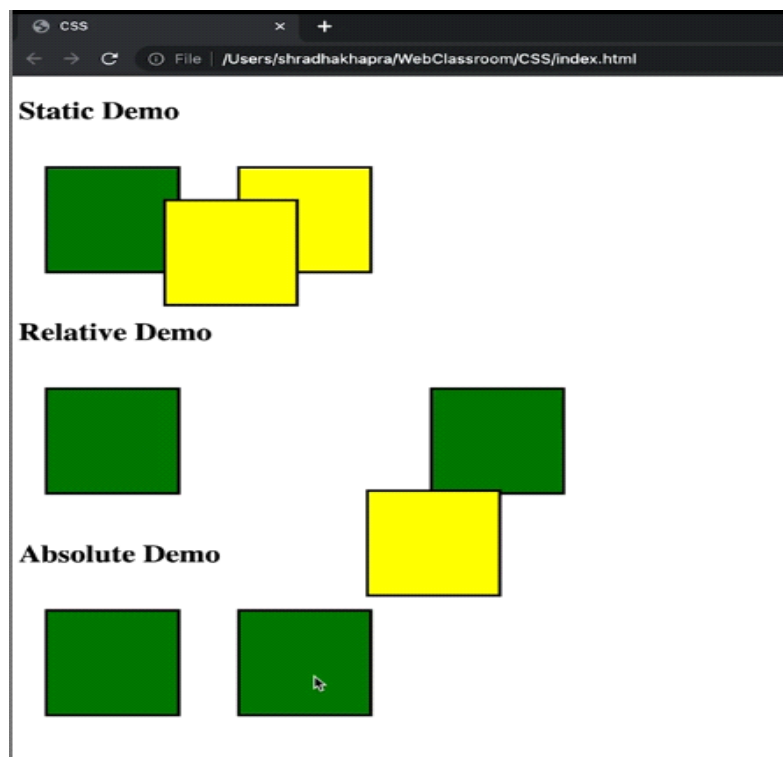
25
26
27
28
29 #Relative {
30     background-color: yellow;
31
32     position : Relative;
33
34     top: 100px;
35     left:100px;
36
37     /* NOTE: when we give position: relative;
38     then */
39
40 }
41
42
43 #absolute {
44     background-color: yellow;
45
46     position : absolute;
47
48     top: 100px;
49     left:100px;
50
51     /* NOTE: when we give position: relative;
52     then */
53
54 }

```

```

10     <body>
11         <section>
12             <h2>Static Demo</h2>
13             <div></div>
14             <div id="static"></div>
15         </section>
16         <section>
17             <h2>Relative Demo</h2>
18             <div></div>
19             <div id="relative"></div>
20             <div></div>
21         </section>
22         <section>
23             <h2>Absolute Demo</h2>
24             <div></div>
25             <div id="absolute"></div>
26             <div></div>
27         </section>
28     </body>
29 </html>
30

```



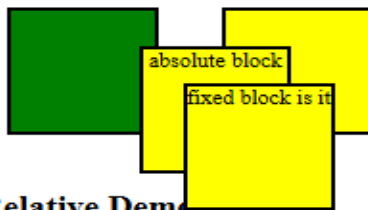
## Position - Fixed

The element is removed from the normal document flow, and no space is created for the element in the page layout.

It is positioned **relative to the initial containing block** established by the viewport.

```
<section>
  <h2> fixed Demo</h2>
  <div></div>
  <div id="fixed">fixed block is it</div>
</section>
</body>
</html>
```

### Static Demo



### Relative Demo



### absolute Demo



### fixed Demo

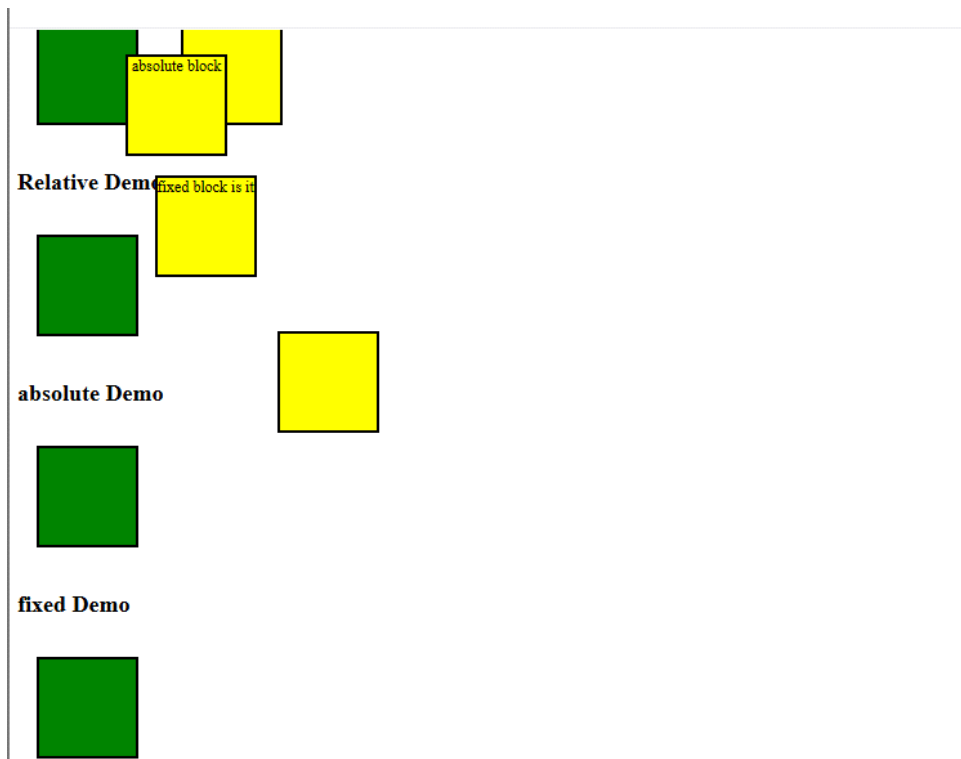


=====

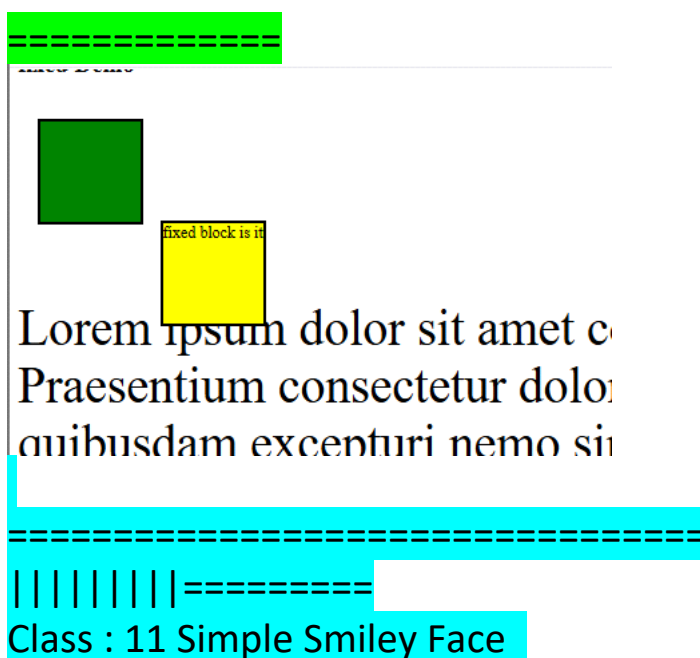
When we scroll the page : then fixed position we can see.

It can't its position .





Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing  
Praesentium consectetur dolorum dignissimos, qu  
quibusdam excepturi nemo sint mollitia labore ha  
earum quam corrupti nostrum minima voluptatur  
exercitationem numquam! Voluptatum quibusdan  
exercitationem animi reiciendis sunt provident et

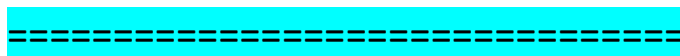
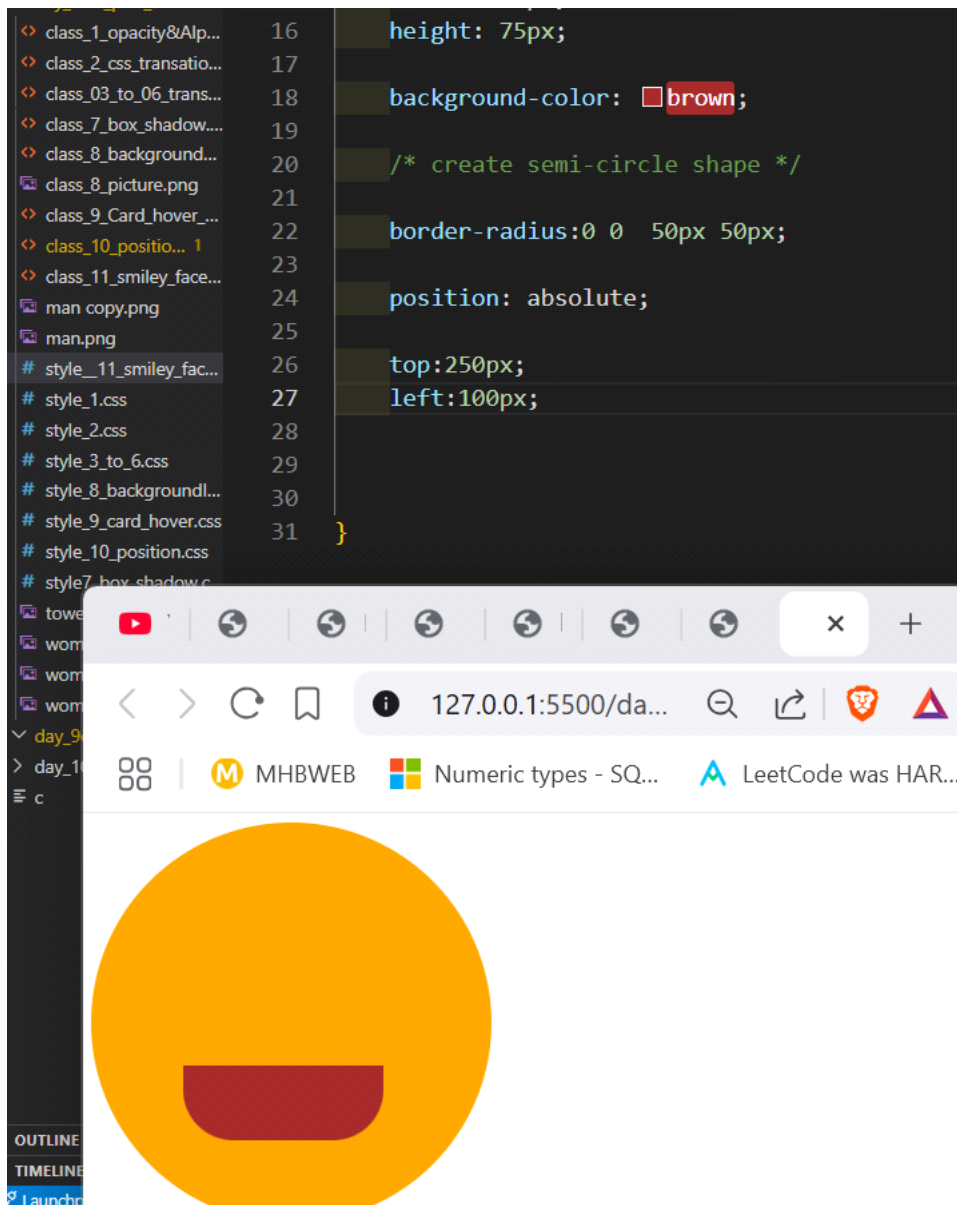


## Creating a Simple Smiley Face



```
10_position.html 1 class_11_smiley_face_created.html x # style_11_smiley_face.css
day_8css_part_4.cpp > class_11_smiley_face_created.html > html > body > div.face
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
   initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Smiley face created</title>
7
8   <link rel="stylesheet" href="style_11_smiley_face.css">
9 </head>
10 <body>
11
12 <div class="face">
13
14 </div>/.face
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

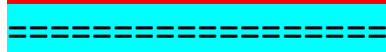




Now set eye condition:

Can't create eye I am

Help me //////////////////////////////////





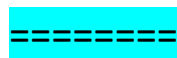
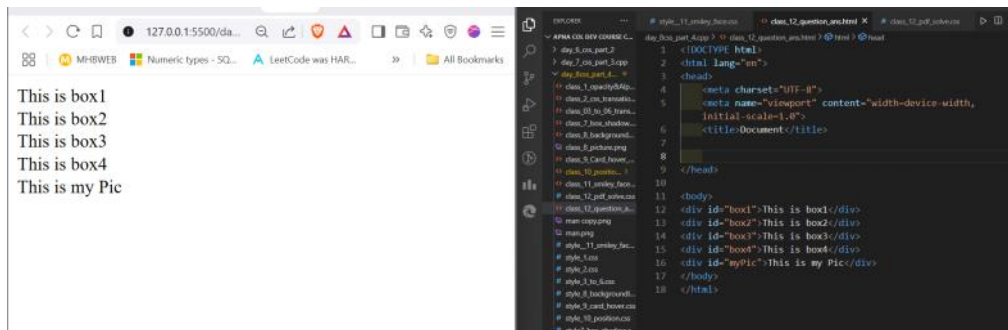
=====

Create this thing in 11th class



===== ||||| =====

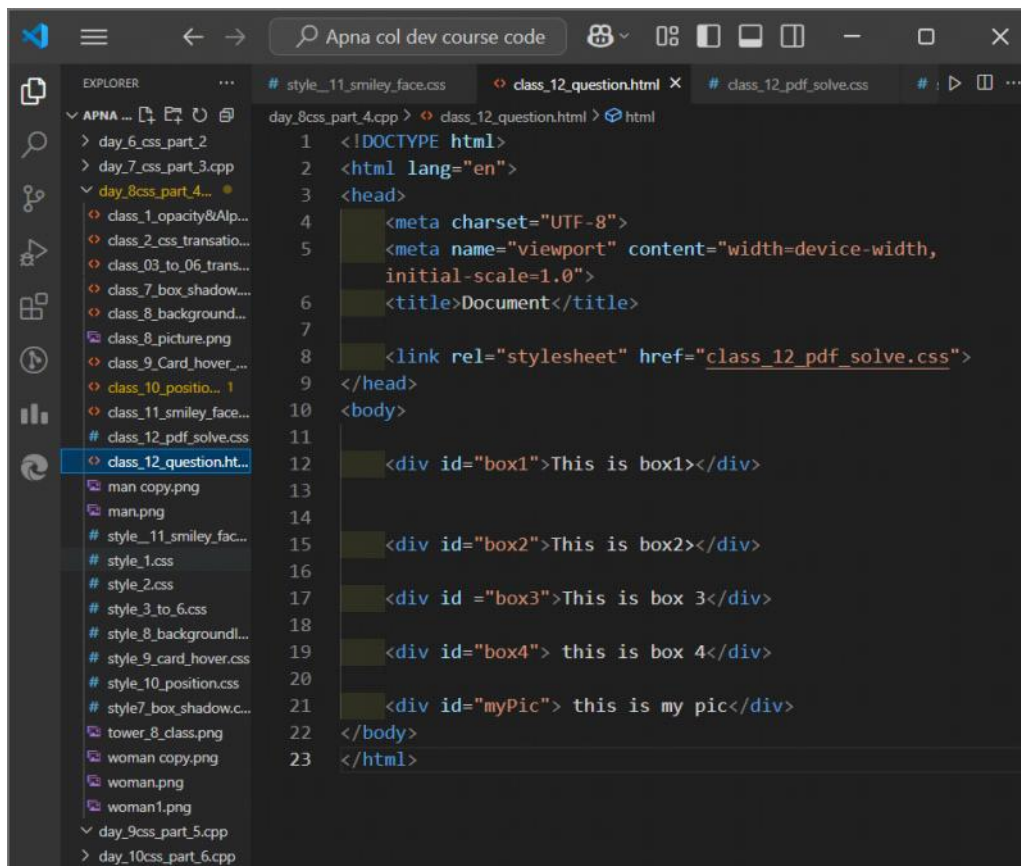
Class :12 pdf



===== ||||| =====

Class : 14 pdf ans

Html code:



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
6     initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8   <link rel="stylesheet" href="class_12_pdf_solve.css">
9 </head>
10 <body>
11
12   <div id="box1">This is box1</div>
13
14
15   <div id="box2">This is box2</div>
16
17   <div id ="box3">This is box 3</div>
18
19   <div id="box4"> this is box 4</div>
20
21   <div id="myPic"> this is my pic</div>
22 </body>
23 </html>
```

css code:

```

1
2  /* css file:
3
4  question 1: Add a 2s transition on box1 for width change.
5
6  it should have 'ease-in' speed curve & .5s delay
7  */
8
9  #box1 {
10     width: 100px;
11     height: 100px;
12
13     background-color: green;
14     /* answer */
15     transition : width 2s ease-in .5s;
16 }
17
18 #box1:hover {
19     width: 600px;
20 }
21
22
23
24 /* Ques2: Using transform, move box2 to the right & 200px down.
25 Also rotate it 90 deg */
26
27 #box2 {
28     width: 100px;
29     height: 100px;
30     background-color: red;
31
32     /* answer */
33
34     transform: translate(200px,200px) rotate(90deg);
35

```

```

35
36 }
37
38
39 /* Qs3: Using transform , skew box3 20 deg along the axis. */
40
41 #box3 {
42     width: 100px;
43     height: 100px;
44     background: lightblue;
45
46     /* answer */
47
48     transform: skewX(20deg);
49 }
50
51
52 /* Question: 4 => set a 2px horizontal & 2px vertical, green shadow for
53 box4, with a 5px blur radius
54 */
55 #box4{
56     width: 100px;
57     height: 200px;
58     background: lightblue;
59     /* answer */
60     box-shadow: 2px 2px 7px green;
61 }
62
63
64 /* Qs5. Set Your picture or any picture as the background of
65 the div
66 "myPic". Also, set transparency of this div to 50%. */
67

```

```

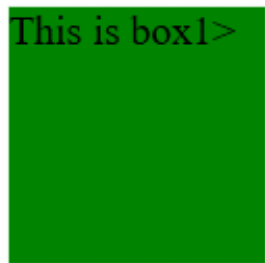
62
63
64 ▾ /* Qs5. Set Your picture or any picture as the background of
65 the div
66 "myPic". Also, set transparency of this div to 50%. */
67
68 ▾ #myPic {
69     width: 200px;
70     height: 200px;
71     background: pink;
72
73     /* answer */
74
75     background-image: url(woman.png);
76     background-size: cover; /* crop image if needed */
77
78     opacity: 90%;
79 }

```

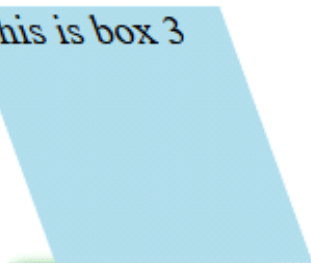
=====  
Output:



This is box1>



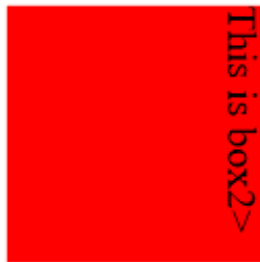
this is box 3



this is box 4



This is box2>



this is my pic

