1. Create a navigation bar similar to the below-mentioned image. The navigation bar must contain 5

navigation links that are properly placed within the navigation bar using the CSS box model. The

navigation items must change their text colour on hover.

Ans-HTML CODE

<nav>

        <ul>

          <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>

          <li><a href="#">About Us</a></li>

          <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>

          <li><a href="#">Blog</a></li>

          <li><a href="#">Login</a></li>

        </ul>

      </nav>

CSS CODE

nav {

    background-color: rgb(121,121,232);

    height: 50px;

  }

  nav ul {

    list-style-type: none;

    margin: 0;

    padding: 0;

  }

  nav ul li {

    display: inline-block;

    margin-right: 10px;

  }

  nav ul li a {

    color: #fff;

    text-decoration: none;

    padding: 15px;

    display: inline-block;

    transition: color 0.3s ease;

  }

  nav ul li a:hover {

    color: #ff0000; /\* Change the color to your desired hover color \*/

  }

2. Create a div centered with an image and paragraph similar to the image mentioned below

HTML CODE:-

Ans-<nav class="navbar">

        <div class="icon1">

          <i class="fa-solid fa-arrow-left"></i>

          <i class="fa-solid fa-arrow-right"></i>

          <i class="fa-solid fa-rotate-right"></i>

        </div>

        <div class="search">

           <input type="text" placeholder="127.0.0.1:5500/2.html" class="box">

            <i class="fa-solid fa-circle-info"></i>

            <div class="minus"><i class="fa-solid fa-magnifying-glass"></i></div>

            <div class="share">

             <i class="fa-solid fa-share-from-square"></i>

            </div>

            <div class="star">

              <i class="fa-regular fa-star"></i>

            </div>

        </div>

        <div class="icon2">

          <i class="fa-brands fa-canadian-maple-leaf"></i>

        </div>

        <div class="icon3"><i class="fa-solid fa-square"></i></div>

        <div class="icon4"><i class="fa-solid fa-circle"></i></div>

        <div class="icon5"><i class="fa-solid fa-ellipsis-vertical"></i></div>

      </nav>

      <div id="imagediv">

       <img src="C:\Users\SOUVIK DAS\Downloads\pw full stack picture.webp" alt="">

       <p><b>course Name:</b>PW SKills Sigma 2.0</p>

      </div>

CSS CODE:-

.navbar{

    background-color: rgb(125, 125, 213);

    height: 30px;

    display: flex;

    align-items: center;

  }

  .icon1 i{

    color: rgb(90, 88, 88);

   margin-left: 10px;

  }

  .search{

    position:relative;

  }

  .box{

    width:1000px;

    height:50 px;

    margin-left: 20px;

    border:4px;

    font-size: 1.1rem;

    position: relative;

    border-top-left-radius: 0.85rem ;

    border-bottom-left-radius: 0.85rem;

    border-top-right-radius: 0.85rem;

    border-bottom-right-radius:0.85rem ;

    display: flex;

    align-items: center;

    justify-content: center;

    padding-left: 40px;

  }

  .search i{

    position: absolute;

    top: 50%;

    left: 30px;

    transform: translateY(-50%);

  }

  .minus i{

    position: absolute;

    top: 50%;

    left: 960px;

    transform: translateY(-50%);

  }

  .share i{

    position: absolute;

    top: 50%;

    left: 1000px;

    transform: translateY(-50%);

  }

  .star i{

    position: absolute;

    top: 50%;

    left: 1030px;

    transform: translateY(-50%);

  }

  .icon2 i{

    color: black;

   margin-left: 10px;

   transform:rotate(30deg);

   font-size: 1.1rem;

  }

  .icon3 i{

    color: black;

   margin-left: 10px;

   font-size: 1.1rem;

  }

  .icon4 i{

    color:red;

   margin-left: 10px;

   font-size: 1.1rem;

  }

  .icon5 i{

    color: black;

   margin-left: 15px;

   font-size: 1.1rem;

  }

  img{

    display: flex;

    margin-top: 20px;

    justify-content: center;

    transform: translate(350px);

/\* CODE FOR IMAGE \*/

  #imagediv img{

    width: 25%;

    height: 25%;

    border: 10px solid aquamarine;

    border-bottom:80px solid aquamarine ;

    border-radius: 7px;

    margin-left: 50px;

  }

 #imagediv p{

   text-align: center;

   display: flex;

   justify-content: center;

   align-items: center;

   transform: translateY(-350%);

   margin-right: 12rem;

 }

3.Create a navigation bar similar to question 1. For each navigation item use a different border style

Ans-

HTML CODE-

<nav>

        <ul>

          <li><a href="#" class="solid">Home</a></li>

          <li><a href="#" class="dotted">About</a></li>

          <li><a href="#" class="double">Services</a></li>

          <li><a href="#" class="dashed">Portfolio</a></li>

          <li><a href="#" class="grove">Contact</a></li>

        </ul>

      </nav>

CSS CODE-

nav {

    background-color:rgb(121, 121, 232);

    height: 50px;

  }

  nav ul {

    list-style-type: none;

    margin: 0;

    padding: 0;

  }

  nav ul li {

    display: inline-block;

    margin-right: 10px;

  }

  nav ul li a {

    color: #fff;

    text-decoration: none;

     padding: 15px;

    display: inline-block;

    transition: color 0.3s ease;

  }

  nav ul li a:hover {

    color: #ff0000; /\* Change the color to your desired hover color \*/

  }

  .solid{

    border-style:  solid ;

  }

  .dotted{

    border-style:  dotted;

  }

  .double{

    border-style: double ;

  }

  .dashed{

    border-style:  dashed ;

  }

  .grove{

    border-style: groove ;

4. Create a simple webpage with an image and make the image circular using border-radius

Ans-

     <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Circular Image</title>

  <style>

    body {

      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

      text-align: center;

    }

    .circular-image {

      width: 200px; /\* Adjust the size of the circular image as needed \*/

      height: 200px;

      border-radius: 50%; /\* Setting the border-radius to 50% makes the image circular \*/

      overflow: hidden; /\*Hides the parts of the image outside the circular shape\*/

      margin: 0 auto; /\* Center the circular image \*/

      background-size: contain;

    }

  </style>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Circular Image Example</h1>

  <div class="circular-image">

    <img src="nature image.avif" alt="Image">

  </div>

</body>

</html>

5.Create a simple webpage with an image. Add a hover effect to the image where the border colour changes and the image must be circular on hover

Ans-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Hover Effect - Circular Image</title>

  <style>

    body {

      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

      text-align: center;

    }

    .circular-image {

      width: 200px; /\* Adjust the size of the circular image as needed \*/

      height: 200px;

      border: 3px solid #ccc; /\* Default border color \*/

       /\* Setting the border-radius to 50% makes the image circular \*/

      overflow: hidden; /\* Hides the parts of the image outside the circular shape \*/

      margin: 0 auto; /\* Center the circular image \*/

      transition: border-color 40s; /\* Transition of border color over 40 seconds on hover \*/

    }

    /\* Apply the hover effect \*/

    .circular-image:hover {

      border-color: #f00; /\* New border color on hover \*/

      border-radius: 50%;

    }

  </style>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Hover Effect - Circular Image Example</h1>

  <div class="circular-image">

    <img src="nature image.avif" alt="Image">

  </div>

</body>

</html>

6. Create a navigation bar similar to question 3 with links aligned to the center. On hovering the navigation links change the text colour, increase the font size and make the text bold

Ans-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Hover Effect - Navigation Bar</title>

  <style>

    body {

      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

      text-align: center;

      margin: 0;

      padding: 0;

    }

    /\* Navigation Bar \*/

    .navbar {

      background-color: #333;

       padding: 10px 0;

    }

    /\* Center the navigation links \*/

    .navbar ul {

      list-style: none;

      margin: 0;

      padding: 0;

      display: flex;

      justify-content: center;

    }

    /\* .navbar li {

      margin: 0 10px;

    }\*/

    .navbar a {

      color: #fff;

      text-decoration: none;

      font-size: 16px;

      font-weight: normal;

      transition: color 10s, font-size 10s, font-weight 10s;

    }

    /\* Apply hover effect on navigation links \*/

    .navbar a:hover {

      color: #f00; /\* Text color on hover \*/

      font-size: 18px; /\* Font size on hover \*/

      font-weight: bold; /\* Bold text on hover \*/

    }

  </style>

</head>

<body>

  <div class="navbar">

    <ul>

      <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>

      <li><a href="#">About</a></li>

      <li><a href="#">Services</a></li>

      <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>

    </ul>

  </div>

</body>

</html>

7. Create a simple blog website about Google fonts. The webpage must have the heading with “Oswald” font aligned center to the page, below the heading have an image of Google fonts and a paragraph about Google fonts in font “Montserrat”

Ans-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Blog - Google Fonts</title>

  <style>

    body {

      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

      text-align: center;

      margin: 0;

      padding: 0;

    }

    h1 {

      font-family: "Oswald", sans-serif;

      font-size: 36px;

      text-align: center;

      margin: 30px 0;

    }

    p {

      font-family: "Montserrat", sans-serif;

      font-size: 18px;

      text-align: justify;

      margin: 20px;

    }

  </style>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Google Fonts</h1>

  <img src="https://www.google.com/fonts/images/google-fonts-logo.png" alt="Google Fonts Logo" width="300">

  <p>

    Google Fonts is a collection of open-source web fonts provided by Google. It allows web designers and developers to choose from a wide variety of fonts to enhance the typography of their websites. These fonts are free to use, making it easy for anyone to access and implement them in their projects.

  </p>

</body>

</html>

8. Create a simple website . You can get the assets by visiting https:// pwskills0com/about-us

Ans-

HTML CODE

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>My Simple Website</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">

</head>

<body>

<header>

<h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>

</header>

<nav>

<!-- Add navigation links here -->

</nav>

<main>

<!-- Add your main content here -->

</main>

<footer>

<p>Contact us at: contact@example.com</p>

</footer>

</body>

</html>

CSS CODE-

/\* Reset default margin and padding \*/

body, h1, p {

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

}

/\* Style the header \*/

header {

background-color: #f2f2f2;

text-align: center;

padding: 20px;

}

/\* Style the navigation menu \*/

nav {

background-color: #333;

color: #fff;

text-align: center;

padding: 10px;

}

nav a {

color: #fff;

text-decoration: none;

margin: 0 10px;

}

/\* Style the main content \*/

main {

padding: 20px;

}

/\* Style the footer \*/

footer {

background-color: #f2f2f2;

text-align: center;

padding: 10px;

}

10. Create a simple webpage with a card similar to question number 2. The card must be semi-transparent as default and on hovering the card must be displayed clearly. Use CSS opacity to achieve this output

Ans-

HTML CODE

<!DOCTYPE html>

      <html lang="en">

      <head>

        <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

        <title>Document</title>

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

      </head>

      <body>

        <div id="imagediv">

          <img src="C:\Users\SOUVIK DAS\Downloads\pw full stack picture.webp" alt="" title="PW WEB DEVELOPMENT">

          <p><b>course Name:</b>PW SKills Sigma 2.0</p>

         </div>

      </body>

      </html>

CSS CODE

#imagediv img{

    width: 25%;

    height: 25%;

    border: 10px solid aquamarine;

    border-bottom:80px solid aquamarine ;

    border-radius: 7px;

    margin-left: 400px;

    transition: opacity 0.3s;

    opacity: 0.5;

    box-shadow: 0 4px 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);

  }

 #imagediv p{

   text-align: center;

   display: flex;

   justify-content: center;

   align-items: center;

   transform: translateY(-350%);

   margin-right: 12rem;

 }

 #imagediv img:hover{

  opacity: 1;

 }

**SECOND ASSIGNMENT:**

1.creat a simple webpage with a inline style that set the background colour of the page blue.

ANS-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

    <title>Blue Background Page</title>

</head>

<body style="background-color: rgb(103, 103, 244);">

    <h1>Welcome to the Blue Background Page</h1>

    <p>This is a simple webpage with a blue background color set using inline styles.</p>

</body>

</html>

2. CREAT A WEBPAGE OF HEADING AND PARAGRAPH INFORMATION ABOUT CSS . USING INTERNAL CSS SET THE TEXT COLOUR OF PAGE IS RED AND BACKGROUND COLOUR OF PARAGRAPH COLOUR IS YELLOW.

ANS-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>CSS Information Page</title>

  <style>

    body {

      color: red;

    }

    p {

      background-color: yellow;

    }

  </style>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)</h1>

  <p>

    CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets and is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is essential for web development as it allows developers to control the layout and appearance of web pages.

    Using CSS, you can change the font, color, size, and spacing of HTML elements. It also enables you to position elements on the page, apply animations and transitions, and create responsive designs that adapt to different screen sizes.

    CSS works by selecting HTML elements and applying styles to them. You can use various selectors to target specific elements or groups of elements on a web page.

    Internal CSS, as shown in this example, is one of the ways to add styles to an HTML document. It uses the <style> element within the <head> section to define styles that will be applied to the entire page or specific elements.

    CSS follows a cascading order of priority, where styles are applied based on specificity and order of appearance. It allows you to have more control over how styles are applied and override previous styles if needed.

    Overall, CSS plays a crucial role in web development and is a fundamental technology that every web developer should learn and use proficiently.

  </p>

</body>

</html>

3.CREAT A WEBPAGE OF A 5 TAG SIMILAR TO THE NEVIGATION BAR. EACH LINK SHOULD CHANGE DIFFERENT COLOUR WHEN IT IS HOVERED OVER.

ANS-

HTML CODE-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Navigation Bar with Hover Effect</title>

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

</head>

<body>

    <nav>

        <ul>

            <li><a href="#">Link 1</a></li>

            <li><a href="#">Link 2</a></li>

            <li><a href="#">Link 3</a></li>

            <li><a href="#">Link 4</a></li>

            <li><a href="#">Link 5</a></li>

        </ul>

    </nav>

</body>

</html>

CSS CODE-

body {

  margin: 0;

  padding: 0;

  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

}

nav {

  background-color: #333;

}

ul {

  list-style-type: none;

  margin: 0;

  padding: 0;

  display: flex;

}

li {

   flex: 1;

  text-align: center;

}

a {

   display:inline-block;

  padding: 20px;

  text-decoration: none;

  color: #fff;

  transition: background-color 0.3s ease;

}

a:hover {

  background-color: #c01616;

}

4.CREAT A WEBPAGE WITH A LIST OF TECH STACKS INVOLVED IN FULLSTACK WEBDEVELOPMENT WHERE A EVEN NUMBER OF ITEMS HAVE DIFFERENT BACKGROUND COLOUR THAN THE ODD NUMBER OF ITEMS.

ANS-

HTML CODE-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Full-Stack Web Development Tech Stacks</title>

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

</head>

<body>

    <div class="container">

        <h1>List of Tech Stacks for Full-Stack Web Development</h1>

        <ul class="tech-stack-list">

            <li>HTML5</li>

            <li>CSS3</li>

            <li>JavaScript</li>

            <li>React</li>

            <li>Node.js</li>

            <li>Express.js</li>

            <li>MongoDB</li>

            <li>SQL</li>

        </ul>

    </div>

</body>

</html>

CSS CODE-

body {

  margin: 0;

  padding: 0;

  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

  background-color: #f0f0f0;

}

.container {

   max-width: 800px;

  margin: 0 auto;

  padding: 20px;

  background-color: #fff;

  border-radius: 10px;

  box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);

}

h1 {

  text-align: center;

  margin-bottom: 20px;

}

.tech-stack-list {

  list-style-type: none;

  padding: 0;

}

.tech-stack-list li {

  padding: 10px;

  border-radius: 5px;

  margin-bottom: 5px;

}

 .tech-stack-list li:nth-child(odd) {

  background-color: #f2d6c9; /\* Light orange for odd items \*/

}

.tech-stack-list li:nth-child(even) {

  background-color: #c9e8f2; /\* Light blue for even items \*/

}

5. create a webpage with an image that is hidden until it is hovered over. Use the heading above the image that says hover below a reveal a surprise.

Ans-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Hover to Reveal Surprise</title>

  <style>

    /\* Style for the container \*/

    .container {

      position: relative;

      width: 300px;

      height: 200px;

      overflow: hidden;

      border: 5px dotted red;

      margin-left: 30rem;

    }

    /\* Style for the hidden image \*/

    .hidden-image {

      position: absolute;

      top: 0;

      left: 0;

      opacity: 0;

      transition: opacity 0.3s ease;

    }

    /\* Style for the revealed image on hover \*/

    .container:hover .hidden-image {

      opacity: 1;

    }

    /\* Style for the heading \*/

    .heading {

      font-size: 24px;

      text-align: center;

      margin-bottom: 30px;

      color: blue;

    }

  </style>

</head>

<body>

  <div class="heading">Hover below to reveal a surprise</div>

  <div class="container">

    <img class="hidden-image" src="nature image.avif" alt="Surprise Image" title="NATURE IMAGE">

  </div>

</body>

</html>

6. CREAT A WEBPAGE WITH A FORM WHERE INPUT FIELD HAS YELLOW BACKGROUND COLOUR WHEN IT IS FOCUSED ON.

ANS-

HTML CODE-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Yellow Background Input</title>

  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">

</head>

<body>

  <form>

    <label for="username">Username:</label>

    <input type="text" id="username" name="username" required>

    <br>

    <label for="password">Password:</label>

    <input type="password" id="password" name="password" required>

    <br>

    <input type="submit" value="Submit">

  </form>

</body>

</html>

CSS CODE-

/\* Apply default styles to the input fields \*/

input[type="text"], input[type="password"] {

  padding: 5px;

  border: 3px solid #161616;

  border-radius: 5px;

  margin-bottom: 20px;

}

/\* Apply yellow background color when the input field is focused \*/

input[type="text"]:focus, input[type="password"]:focus {

background-color: yellow;

}

7. CREAT A WEBPAGE WITH A BACKGROUND IMAGE THAT COVER THE ENTIRE THE SCREEN.

ANS-

HTML CODE-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Full-Screen Background Image</title>

  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">

</head>

<body>

  <div class="background-image">

    <!-- Your page content goes here -->

    <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>

    <p>This is some sample content.</p>

  </div>

</body>

</html>

CSS CODE-

body {

  margin: 0;

  padding: 0;

}

/\* Create a class for the background image \*/

.background-image {

  background-image: url('nature\ image.avif'); /\* Replace 'your-background-image.jpg' with the path to your image \*/

  background-size: cover;

   background-position: center;

   height: 100vh; /\*Set the height of the background to cover the entire screen \*/

  display: flex;

  flex-direction: column;

  align-items: center;

  justify-content: center;

  color: white; /\* Set the text color to be visible against the background image \*/

}

8. CREAT A ABOUT US WEBPAGE WITH A HEADIND ABOUT US AND PARAGRAPH TEXT ABOUT PW SKILLS. USE THE CLASS SECTOR TO STYLE HEADING WITH BLUE COLOUR AND ID SELECTER STYLE THE PARAGRAPH TEXT WITH A GREEN COLOUR

ANS-

HTML CODE-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>About Us</title>

  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">

</head>

<body>

  <div class="sector">

    <h1>About Us</h1>

    <p id="paragraph-text">We are a team of professionals passionate about web development skills.</p>

  </div>

</body>

</html>

CSS CODE-

.sector h1 {

  color: blue;

}

/\* Apply styles to the 'paragraph-text' ID for the paragraph \*/

#paragraph-text {

  color: rgb(24, 245, 24);

}

body{

  background-color:red;

}

9. CREAT A WEBPAGE WITH A REGISTRATION FORM. USING CSS ATTRIBUTE SELECTOR CHANGE THE TEXT COLOUR OF EACH INPUT FIELD TO ANY OTHER COLOUR.

ANS-

HTML CODE-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

  <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

  <title>Registration Form</title>

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

</head>

<body>

  <div class="container">

    <h1>Registration Form</h1>

    <form>

      <label for="username">Username:</label>

      <input type="text" id="username" name="username" required><br>

      <label for="email">Email:</label>

      <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required><br>

      <label for="password">Password:</label>

      <input type="password" id="password" name="password" required><br>

      <input type="submit" value="Register">

    </form>

  </div>

</body>

</html>

CSS CODE-

body {

  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

  background-color: #f57373;

  display: flex;

  justify-content: center;

  align-items: center;

  height: 100vh;

  margin: 0;

}

.container {

  background-color: #eee8e8;

  padding: 20px;

  border-radius: 8px;

  box-shadow: 0 4px 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, 4);

   max-width: 400px;

  width: 100%;

}

h1 {

  text-align: center;

}

/\* Change the text color of input fields based on the type attribute \*/

input[type="text"] {

  color: #ff0000; /\* Change this to any other color you prefer \*/

  margin-bottom: 20px;

}

input[type="email"] {

  color: #01e601; /\* Change this to any other color you prefer \*/

  margin-bottom: 20px;

  margin-left: 2rem;

}

input[type="password"] {

  color: #0000ff; /\* Change this to any other color you prefer \*/

  margin-bottom: 20px;

}

/\* Style the submit button \*/

input[type="submit"] {

  background-color: #007bff;

  color: #ffffff;

  padding: 10px 20px;

  border: none;

  border-radius: 4px;

  cursor:alias;

  width: 100%;

  margin-top: 10px;

}

input[type="submit"]:hover {

  background-color: #a1b300;

}

10. CREAT A SIMPLE WEBPAGE WITH A HEADING PW SKILLS AND A PARAGRAPH OF INFORMATION. USING EXTERNAL CSS CHANGE THE WEBPAGE BACKGROUND COLOUR TO ANY OF THE DARK MODE COLOUR AND CHANGE THE HEADING AND PARAGRAPH TO MAKE IT VISIBLE AND LOOKING GOOD

Ans-

HTML CODE-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>My Webpage</title>

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

</head>

<body>

    <div class="container">

        <h1 class="heading">PW Skills</h1>

        <p class="information">I am proficient in various programming languages and frameworks, including HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Python, and React.</p>

    </div>

</body>

</html>

CSS CODE-

body {

  margin: 0;

  padding: 0;

  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

}

.container {

  max-width: 600px;

  margin: 0 auto;

  padding: 20px;

  background-color: #1a1a1a; /\* Dark mode background color \*/

  color: #ffffff; /\* Text color \*/

}

.heading {

  font-size: 30px;

  margin-bottom: 20px;

  color: #ffcc00; /\* Heading color \*/

  display: flex;

  justify-content: center;

  align-items: center;

}

.information {

  font-size: 18px;

  line-height: 1.6;

}

/\* Additional styles for a better dark mode experience \*/

a {

  color: #ffcc00; /\* Link color \*/

}

a:hover {

  color: #ffffff; /\* Link color on hover \*/

  text-decoration: underline;

}