Program :-

```
        <html>
<head><title>Photo Galaxy</title></head>
<body>
  <div class="img"> </div>
  <div class="main">
          <center>
          <h1>Photo Gallary</h1>
   <h2>The Solar System</h2>
   </center>
<div class="row">
  <div class="colm">
     <div class="container">
   <div class="card">
     <div class="front"></div>
     <div class="back">
       <div class="t1">
       <h3>The Solar System</h3>
       <h6>The Solar System is the gravitationally bound system of the Sun and the objects that orbit it. The largest of these objects are the eight planets, which in order from the Sun are four terrestrial planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars); two gas giants (Jupiter and Saturn); and two ice giants (Uranus and Neptune).</h6>
       <h6>The Solar System developed 4.6 billion years ago when a dense region of a molecular cloud collapsed, forming the Sun and a protoplanetary disc.</h6>
       <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_System">Click here to more information...</a>
        </div></div></div></div></div>
<div class="colm">
     <div class="container">
   <div class="card">
     <div class="front1"></div>
     <div class="back">
       <div class="t1">
```

<h3>The SUN</h3>

<h6>The Sun is the star at the center of the Solar System. It is a massive, hot ball of plasma, inflated and heated by energy produced by nuclear fusion reactions at its core. Part of this. The Sun orbits the Galactic Center at a distance of 26,660 light-years. From Earth, it is on average 1AU (1.496×108 km) or about 8 light-minutes away. Its diameter is about 1,391,400 km (864,600 mi; 4.64 LS), 109 times that of Earth. Its mass is about 330,000 times that of Earth, making up about 99.86% of the total mass of the Solar System. Roughly three-quarters of the Sun's mass consists of hydrogen (~73%);

</h6>

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<h3>The Mercury</h3>

<h6>Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System. It is the closest planet to the sun. It makes one trip around the Sun once every 87.969 days.</h6>

<h6>Less is known about Mercury than about other planets of our Solar System. Even with telescopes only a small, bright crescent can be seen. It is also hard to put a satellite in orbit around it. Two spacecraft have visited Mercury. The first one was Mariner 10. It only made a map of about 45% of the Mercury's surface from 1974 to 1975. The second is the MESSENGER spacecraft, which finished mapping Mercury in March 2013.</h6>

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<h3>The Venus</h3>

<h6>Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It is a terrestrial planet and is the closest in mass and size to its orbital neighbour Earth. Venus is notable for having the densest atmosphere of the terrestrial planets, composed mostly of carbon dioxide with a thick, global sulfuric acid cloud cover. These conditions are extreme enough to compress carbon dioxide into a supercritical state close to Venus's surface.</h6>

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<h3>The Earth</h3>

<h6>Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the only astronomical object known to harbor life. This is enabled by Earth being a water world, the only one in the Solar System sustaining liquid surface water. Almost all of Earth's water is contained in its global ocean, covering 70.8% of Earth's crust. The remaining 29.2% of Earth's crust is land, most of which is located in the form of continental landmasses within Earth's land hemisphere. Most of Earth's land is somewhat humid and covered by vegetation, while large sheets of ice at Earth's polar deserts retain more water than Earth's groundwater, lakes, rivers and atmospheric water combined. Earth's crust consists of slowly moving tectonic plates, which interact to produce mountain ranges, volcanoes, and earthquakes. </h6>

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<h3>The Mars</h3>

<h6>Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun. The surface of Mars is orange-red because it is covered in iron(III) oxide dust, giving it the nickname "the Red Planet".[21][22] Mars is among the brightest objects in Earth's sky and its high-contrast albedo features have made it a common subject

for telescope viewing. It is classified as a terrestrial planet and is the second smallest of the Solar System's planets with a diameter of 6,779 km (4,212 mi). In terms of orbital motion, a Martian solar day (sol) is equal to 24.5 hours and a Martian solar year is equal to 1.88 Earth years (687 Earth days). Mars has two natural satellites that are small and irregular in shape: Phobos and Deimos.</h6>

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<h3>The Jupiter</h3>

<h6>Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System. It is a gas giant with a mass more than two and a half times that of all the other planets in the Solar System combined, and slightly less than one one-thousandth the mass of the Sun. Jupiter orbits the Sun at a distance of 5.20 AU (778.5 Gm) with an orbital period of 11.86 years. Jupiter is the third brightest natural object in the Earth's night sky after the Moon and Venus, and it has been observed since prehistoric times. It was named after Jupiter, the chief deity of ancient Roman religion.</h6>

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<h3>The Saturn</h3>

<h6>Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second-largest in the Solar System, after Jupiter. It is a gas giant with an average radius of about nine-and-a-half times that of Earth.[26][27] It has only one-eighth the average density of Earth, but is over 95 times more massive. Even though Saturn is nearly the size of Jupiter, Saturn has less than one-third of Jupiter's mass. Saturn orbits the Sun at a distance of 9.59 AU (1,434 million km) with an orbital period of 29.45 years.</h6>

Click here to more information...

```
 <div class="colm">
    <div class="container">
   <div class="card">
    <div class="front8"></div>
    <div class="back">
     <div class="t1">
     <h3>The Uranus</h3>
      <h6>Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. It is a gaseous cyan-coloured ice giant. Most of the planet is made of water, ammonia, and methane in a supercritical phase of matter, which in astronomy is called 'ice' or volatiles. The planet's atmosphere has a complex layered cloud structure and has the lowest minimum temperature of 49 K (−224 °C; −371 °F) out of all the Solar System's planets. It has a marked axial tilt of 82.23° with a retrograde rotation period of 17 hours and 14 minutes. This means that in an 84-Earth-year orbital period around the Sun, its poles get around 42 years of continuous sunlight, followed by 42 years of continuous darkness.</h6>
      <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uranus">Click here to more information...</a>
    </div></div></div> </div></div>
  <div class="colm">
    <div class="container">
   <div class="card">
    <div class="front9"></div>
    <div class="back">
     <div class="t1">
     <h3>The Neptune</h3>
      <h6>Neptune, third most massive planet of the solar system and the eighth and outermost planet from the Sun. Because of its great distance from Earth, it cannot be seen with the unaided eye. With a small telescope, it appears as a tiny, faint blue-green disk. It is designated by the symbol ♆</h6>
      <h6>Neptune is named for the Roman god of the sea, who is identified with the Greek deity Poseidon, a son of the Titan Cronus (the Roman god Saturn) and a brother of Zeus (the Roman god Jupiter). </h6>
       <a href="https://www.britannica.com/place/Neptune-planet">Click here to more information...</a>
    </div></div></div></div> </div>
<div class="colm">
   <div class="container">
```

```
   <div class="card">
     <div class="front10"></div>
     <div class="back">
      <div class="t1">
      <h3>The Galaxy</h3>
      <h6>A galaxy is a system of stars, stellar remnants, interstellar gas, dust, and dark matter bound together by gravity. The word is derived from the Greek galaxias (γαλαξίας), literally 'milky', a reference to the Milky Way galaxy that contains the Solar System. Galaxies, averaging an estimated 100 million stars, range in size from dwarfs with less than a thousand stars, to the largest galaxies known – supergiants with one hundred trillion stars, each orbiting its galaxy's center of mass. Most of the mass in a typical galaxy is in the form of dark matter, with only a few percent of that mass visible in the form of stars and nebulae. Supermassive black holes are a common feature at the centres of galaxies.</h6>
      <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galaxy">Click here to more information...</a>
     </div></div></div></div> </div>
  <div class="colm">
  <div class="container">
   <div class="card">
     <div class="front11"></div>
     <div class="back">
      <div class="t1">
      <h3>The Moon</h3>
      <h6>The Moon is Earth's only natural satellite. It orbits at an average distance of 384,400 km (238,900 mi), about 30 times the diameter of Earth. Over time Earth's gravity has caused tidal locking, causing the same side of the Moon to always face Earth. Because of this, the lunar day and the lunar month are the same length, at 29.5 Earth days. The Moon's gravitational pull – and to a lesser extent, the Sun's – are the main drivers of Earth's tides.</h6>
      <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moon">Click here to more information...</a>
     </div></div></div></div></div></div>
<style type="text/css">
    *{
     margin: 0;
     padding: 0;
     box-sizing: border-box;
   }
```

```
a{
  color: whitesmoke;
  padding: 20px;
}
   body{
    background: linear-gradient(45deg,#061de3,#e306ca);
    font-family: halvetica, sans-serif;
    color: rgb(211,211, 211);


   }
          .img{

                      position: relative;

 width: 100%;
  background-size: cover;
  height: 1120px;
  filter: blur(10px);
 background-attachment: fixed;
          }
    .main {
  position: absolute;
  top: 5%;
  width: 100%;
}
      .main1 {
  position: absolute;
 top: 157%;
  width: 100%;
}
.main2 {
```

```
  position: absolute;
top: 310%;
  width: 100%;
}
  .main3 {
  position: absolute;
top: 467%;
  width: 100%;
}
          h1{
                    color: color-mix(in srgb, #34c9eb 25%, black);
                    font-size: 100px;
    background-color: color-mix(in srgb, #34c9eb 25%, pink);
          }
     h2{
    color: color-mix(in srgb, #34c9eb 25%, yellow);
    font-size: 50px;
    background-color: color-mix(in srgb, #34c9eb 25%, black);
  }
     h4{
    color: color-mix(in srgb, #34c9eb 25%, yellow);
    font-size: 50px;
    background-color: color-mix(in srgb, #34c9eb 25%, black);

  }
  .container{
    width: 350px;
    height: 300px;
    padding: 20px;
    perspective: 500px;
    padding-left: 10px;
```

```
    }
    .card{
     height: 100%;
     width: 100%;
    position: relative;
    transition: transform 1500ms;
    transform-style:preserve-3d ;
    }
    .front,.back{
     height: 100%;
     width: 100%;
     border-radius: 2rem;
     box-shadow:0 0 5px 2px rgba(50, 50, 50, 0, 0.25) ;
     position: absolute;
      backface-visibility: hidden;
    }
    .front{
     background-image: url(https://tse3.mm.bing.net/th?id=OIP._6bovCc_U1-
N0jnKAVP1SgHaFj&pid=Api&P=0&h=250);
    }
.container:hover > .card{
  cursor: pointer;
  transform: rotateY(180deg);
}
.back{
  background-color: #3a3a3a ;
  transform: rotateY(180deg);
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  align-items: center;
  gap: 5rep;
```

```
}
 .colm {
    float: left;
    width: 24%;
    padding: 0 50px;
  }
  .row {
    margin: 0 -5px;
  }
  .t1 h6{
   padding:10px;
   }
   .t1 h3{
   padding:10px;
   }
   </style>
</body>
</head>
```

OUTPUT:-


Photo Galaxy
File C:/Users/Sanjivani/Desktop/HTML/index.html
Photo Gallary
The Solar System
The Mercury
Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System. It is the closest planet to the sun. It makes one trip around the Sun once every 87.969 days.
Less is known about Mercury than about other planets of our Solar System. Even with telescopes only a small, bright crescent can be seen. It is also hard to put a satellite in orbit around it. Two spacecraft have visited Mercury. The first one was Mariner 10. It only made a map of about 45% of the Mercury's surface from 1974 to 1975. The second is the MESSENGER spacecraft, which finished mapping Mercury in March 2013.
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