Note (For Remember): The box-shadow property can take 5-argumenets: x, y, softness, spread, color.

box-shadow: 0 0 0 1px gold;

CSS FRAMEWORKS

- Bootstrap
- Foundation
- Semantic UI
- UI Kit
- Materialize
- Milligram

For Text-Field elements we have many attributes that we can apply:

- The placeholder.
- The value.
- The maxlength && minlength: for String fields like text, email, ...etc.
- The disabled; also, can be used for checkbox && Radio.
- The readonly.
- The autofocus.
- The list.
- The autocomplete="off".
- The selected for select-element.
- The multiple for select-element && file.
- The checked for checkbox && Radio.
- The accept for file.
- The min && max for numbers.

The textarea-element doesn't have value-attribute, we should set the text between the element and closed element: <textarea>Value Here</textarea>.

Note: we must set the value-attribute like: **value=""** to tell the browser this is only message.

The name-attribute is used to group the radio buttons.

To make multiple files selected by type, we separate them by comma.

Note: we can use mime-type to select the files:

The other approach to grouping the elements, is using **section-element** instead of **fieldset-element**, and **h2-element** instead of **legend-element**.

TRANSFORMATIONS

- otate()
- scale()
- skew()
- translate()

The positive values for rotating in clock wise.

The Negative Values for rotating in

```
.box:hover{
    transform: rotate(15deg);
    -webkit-transform: rotate(15deg);
    -moz-transform: rotate(15deg);
    -ms-transform: rotate(15deg);
    -o-transform: rotate(15deg);
}
```

```
.box{
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: lightgreen;
    padding: 10px;
    /*box-sizing: border-box;*/
    transition: transform 0.5s;
    -webkit-transition: transform 0.5s;
    -moz-transition: transform 0.5s;
    -ms-transition: transform 0.5s;
    -o-transition: transform 0.5s;
}
```

```
.box:hover{
    transform: rotate(15deg) scale(1.5);
    -webkit-transform: rotate(15deg) scale(1.5);
    -moz-transform: rotate(15deg) scale(1.5);
    -ms-transform: rotate(15deg) scale(1.5);
    -o-transform: rotate(15deg) scale(1.5);
}
```

```
.box:hover{
    transform: translate(15px);
    -webkit-transform: translate(15px);
    -moz-transform: translate(15px);
    -ms-transform: translate(15px);
    -o-transform: translate(15px);
}
```

Here if we supply one value it will for horizontal-axis.

If we supply two values, they will for *horizontal-axis* && *vertical-axis*.

```
.box:hover{
    transform: translate(15px, 15px);
    -webkit-transform: translate(15px, 15px);
    -moz-transform: translate(15px, 15px);
    -ms-transform: translate(15px, 15px);
    -o-transform: translate(15px, 15px);
}
```

For transform we have many Values or Attributes:

- The rotate function: this is for rotating on z-axis.
- The rotateX function.
- The rotateY function.
- The rotate function rotate the object from center.
- The translate function.
- The skew function.
- The scale function.
- The translateX function.
- The translateY function.
- The translateZ function.

Note: The order of these functions is important, the browser will execute the transform in sequential order.

When we set the translateZ, we must define the perspective-function:

The positive values will make it closer to screen.

The negative values will make it away from screen.

```
.box:hover {
    transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px);
    -webkit-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px);
    -moz-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px);
    -ms-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px);
    -o-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px);
}
```

In this way we can make 3d-slider: (search for it)

```
.box:hover {
    transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    -webkit-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    -moz-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    -ms-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    -o-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
}
```

The *transform-origin* to change the **point of rotation**.

The *default point* is <u>center</u>.

The $\theta \theta$ points are for top left corner.

We can set different units for transform-origin like px, %, ...etc.

```
.box:hover {
    transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    -webkit-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    -moz-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    -ms-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    -o-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    transform-origin: 10px 10px;
}
```

To make group of animation:

```
.container {
    transition: transform 0.5s;
    -webkit-transition: transform 0.5s;
    -moz-transition: transform 0.5s;
    -ms-transition: transform 0.5s;
    -o-transition: transform 0.5s;
}

.container:hover {
    transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    -webkit-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    -moz-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    -ms-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    -o-transform: perspective(200px) translateZ(50px) rotateY(45deg);
    transform-origin: 10px 10px;
}
```

For make clean code we should add .box.

For make main perspective for all container children:

```
.container {
    transition: transform 0.5s;
    -webkit-transition: transform 0.5s;
    -moz-transition: transform 0.5s;
    -ms-transition: transform 0.5s;
    -o-transition: transform 0.5s;
    perspective: 200px;
}

.container:hover .box {
    transform: rotateY(45deg);
    -webkit-transform: rotateY(45deg);
    -moz-transform: rotateY(45deg);
    -ms-transform: rotateY(45deg);
    -o-transform: rotateY(45deg);
    transform-origin: 10px 10px;
}
```
