Styling Lists

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Lists are fundamental elements in HTML, used for organizing content. CSS allows us to style lists in various ways, enhancing their appearance and usability.

1. list-style-type: Defines the type of marker for list items.

```
ul {
    list-style-type: circle; /* Options: disc, circle, square, none */
}
ol {
    list-style-type: upper-roman; /* Options: decimal, lower-alpha, upper-alpha, lower-roman */
 }
```

2. list-style-image : Uses an image instead of default bullets.

```
ul { list-style-image: url('custom-bullet.png'); }
```

3. list-style-position : Defines whether bullets/numbers are inside or outside the list item.

```
ul { list-style-position: inside } /* Options: inside, outside (default)*/
```

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4. Removing Default List Styling:

```
ul { list-style: none; padding-left: 0 }
```

5. Custom Bullet Points (using ::before)

```
ul { list-style: none; padding-left: 0; }
ul li::before { content: '✔'; color: red; }
```

6. Styling Ordered Lists with Counters :

```
ol { list-style: none; counter-reset: my-counter; }
ol li { counter-increment: my-counter; position: relative; padding-left: 30px; }
ol li::before { content: counter(my-counter) ". "; position: absolute; left: 0; font-weight: bold; color: blue; }
```

7. Nested List Styling

```
ul ul{ list-style-type: square;}
```

CSS Math Functions

CSS math functions provide powerful ways to dynamically calculate values for CSS properties. These functions enable designers and developers to create flexible and responsive layouts without relying on JavaScript or additional media queries.

1. calc(): It allows us to perform arithmetic calculations within CSS property values. It supports only arithmetic operators ie (+, -, *, /)

```
.container {
    width: calc(100% - 3rem);
    margin-left: 3rem;
}
```

2. max(): The max() function selects the largest value from a given list of values. It ensures that an element maintains a minimum size by picking the largest possible value.

```
.box {
    width: max(50%, 300px);
}
```

CSS Math Functions

3. min(): The min(), selecting the smallest value from the provided arguments, ensures that an element does not exceed a particular size constraint.

```
.box {
    width: min(100%, 600px);
}
```

4. minmax() : The minmax() function is specifically designed for CSS Grid layouts. It defines a range of possible values, ensuring that a grid track remains within a set minimum and maximum value.

```
grid-template-columns: minmax(200px, 1fr);
```

5. clamp() : The clamp() function allows you to set a flexible value by specifying a minimum, preferred, and maximum value. It ensures that the computed value stays within the defined range.

```
.text {
    font-size: clamp(16px, 2vw, 24px);
}
```

THANK YOU

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