

Laboratoriya 7

Mavzu: CSS orqali matn va bloklarni bezash.

Ishdan maqsad:

Ushbu laboratoriya ishining maqsadlari:

- 1. CSS asoslarini o'rganish:**
 - CSS nima va qanday ishlashi
 - CSS ni HTML ga ulash usullari
 - Selektorlar va ularning turlari
 - CSS qoidalar tuzilmasi
- 2. Matn formatlash (Typography):**
 - Font (shrift) bilan ishlash
 - Matn rangi, o'lchami, og'irligi
 - Matn hizalanishi va transform
 - Qator oralig'i va belgilar oralig'i
 - Text-decoration va text-shadow
- 3. Blok elementlarni bezash:**
 - Width va height (kenglik va balandlik)
 - Padding (ichki bo'shliq)
 - Margin (tashqi bo'shliq)
 - Border (chegara)
 - Background (fon)
- 4. Box Model tushunchasi:**
 - Content, padding, border, margin
 - Box-sizing xususiyati
 - Display xususiyati
- 5. Zamonaviy CSS xususiyatlari:**
 - Border-radius (yumaloq burchaklar)
 - Box-shadow (soya)
 - Gradient (o'tish ranglar)
 - Transform va transition
- 6. Responsive dizayn asoslari:**
 - Media queries
 - Moslashuvchan o'lchamlar
 - Mobile-first yondashuv

Nazariy qism:

1.CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) - bu veb-sahifalarning ko'rinishini va dizaynini boshqaradigan til. HTML sahifaning strukturasini yaratsa, CSS unga go'zallik beradi. Oddiy tushuntirish:

HTML = Uy skeleti (devor, tom, eshik)

CSS = Uy dizayni (rang, bezak, mebel)

Misol:

<!-- CSS siz -->

<p>Bu oddiy matn</p>

Natija: Qora, kichik, chap tomonda

<!-- CSS bilan -->

<p style="color: red; font-size: 24px; text-align: center;">Bu chiroyli matn</p>

Natija: Qizil, katta, markazda.

2. CSS ni HTML ga ulash usullari

CSS ni HTML ga 3 usulda ulash mumkin:

A) Inline CSS - Elementning ichida

Bu nima: CSS kodlar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri HTML elementi ichida yoziladi.

Sintaksis:

html

<element style="xususiyat: qiymat;">

Misol:

html

<h1 style="color: blue; font-size: 30px;">Sarlavha</h1>

<p style="color: green; text-align: center;">Matn</p>

Afzalliklari:

- Juda tez qo'llash
- Alohida faylsiz ishlaydi

Kamchiliklari:

- Kod chalkash bo'ladi
- Bir xil stilni qayta-qayta yozish kerak
- O'zgartirish qiyin
- Professional emas

Qachon ishlatiladi:

- Test qilishda
- Juda kichik o'zgartirishlar
- Email shablonlarida (ba'zi email mijozlari faqat inline CSS qabul qiladi)

B) Internal CSS - <style> tegida

Bu nima: CSS kodlar HTML faylning <head> qismida <style> tegi ichida yoziladi.

Sintaksis:

```

html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    selector {
      xususiyat: qiymat;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <!-- HTML kontent -->
</body>
</html>

```

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="uz">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Internal CSS</title>
  <style>
    h1 {
      color: blue;
      text-align: center;
    }

    p {
      color: green;
      font-size: 18px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Bu sarlavha</h1>
  <p>Bu paragraf</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Afzalliklari:

- Barcha stillar bir joyda
- Alohida fayl kerak emas
- Inline dan yaxshiroq

Kamchiliklari:

- Faqat bir sahifa uchun
- Boshqa sahifalarda ishlatib bo'lmaydi
- Katta loyihalarda noqulay

Qachon ishlatiladi:

- Bitta sahifali ilovalar
- Kichik loyihalar
- Prototip (namuna) yaratishda

C) External CSS - Tashqi fayl

Bu nima: CSS kodlar alohida .css faylda yoziladi va HTML ga <link> tegi bilan ulanadi.

Sintaksis:

style.css fayli:

```
h1 {
    color: blue;
    text-align: center;
}

p {
    color: green;
    font-size: 18px;
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="uz">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>External CSS</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Bu sarlavha</h1>
    <p>Bu paragraf</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Afzalliklari:

- Bir CSS fayl ko'p sahifada ishlatiladi
- Kod toza va tartibli
- O'zgartirish oson (bir joyda o'zgartirsangiz, hamma joyda o'zgaradi)
- Professional usul
- Brauzer kesh qiladi (tezroq yuklaydi)

Kamchiliklari:

- Alohida fayl yaratish kerak
- Ikkita fayl bilan ishlash

Qachon ishlatiladi:

- Har doim! (Professional loyihalarda)
- Ko'p sahifali saytlar
- Katta loyihalar

Qaysi usulni tanlash kerak:

Holat	Usul	Sabab
Professional loyiha	External	Eng yaxshi amaliyot
Bitta sahifa	Internal	Qulay
Kichik test	Inline	Tez

3. CSS Sintaksisi va Tuzilmasi

Qismlar:

1. **Selector (tanlash)** - h1
 - Qaysi HTML elementga stil berish
2. **Declaration block** - { ... }
 - Jinalak qavslar ichida
3. **Property (xususiyat)** - color, font-size
 - Nima o'zgartiriladi
4. **Value (qiymat)** - blue, 32px
 - Qanday o'zgartiriladi

5. Semicolon - ;

- Har bir qoida oxirida

Amaliy ish:

Index.html kod:

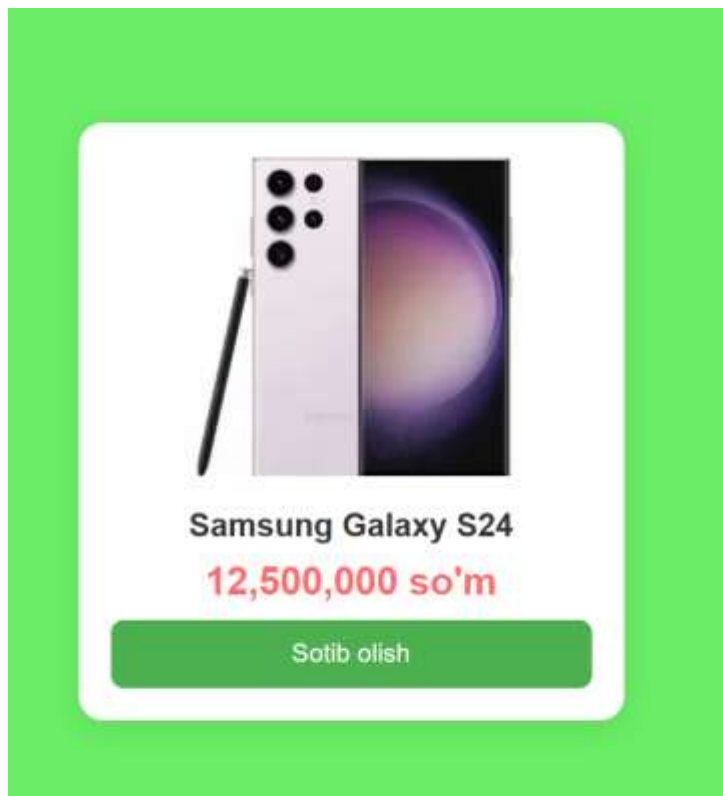
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="uz">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Mahsulot Kartasi</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="card">
    
    <h2>Samsung Galaxy S24</h2>
    <p class="price">12,500,000 so'm</p>
    <button class="buy-btn">Sotib olish</button>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Style.css kod:

```
/* Sahifa */
body {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  height: 100vh;
  background-color: #6bee67;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}
/* Kartochka */
.card {
  width: 300px;
  background-color: white;
  border-radius: 15px;
  padding: 20px;
  box-shadow: 0 5px 20px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
  text-align: center;
  transition: transform 0.3s;
}
/* Hover - sichqoncha ustiga kelganda */
.card:hover {
  transform: translateY(-10px);
  box-shadow: 0 10px 30px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
}
/* Rasm */
```

```
.card img {
  width: 100%;
  height: 200px;
  object-fit: cover;
  border-radius: 10px;
}
/* Sarlavha */
.card h2 {
  font-size: 20px;
  color: #333;
  margin: 15px 0 10px;
}
/* Narx */
.price {
  font-size: 24px;
  color: #FF6B6B;
  font-weight: bold;
  margin: 10px 0;
}
/* Tugma */
.buy-btn {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 12px;
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 8px;
  font-size: 16px;
  cursor: pointer;
  transition: background-color 0.3s;
}
/* Tugma hover */
.buy-btn:hover {
  background-color: #45a049;
}
```

Natija:



Bu amaliy ishda men ushbu narsalarni organdim:

- HTML strukturasi
- CSS selektorlar (.class)
- Flexbox (markazga joylashtirish)
- Box model (margin, padding, border)
- Ranglar, shriftlar, o'lchamlar
- Animatsiyalar (transition, transform, hover)
- Soya va yumaloq burchaklar.