

# **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 dizaynnini boshqaradigan til. HTML sahifaning strukturasini yaratса, 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
- Alovida 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
- Alohidalar fayl kerak emas
- Inline dan yaxshiroq

### Kamchiliklari:

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

### Qachon ishlataladi:

- 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 ishlataladi
- Kod toza va tartibli  
O'zgartirish oson (bir joyda o'zgartirsangiz, hamma joyda o'zgaradi)
- Professional usul
- Brauzer kesh qiladi (tezroq yuklaydi)

### Kamchiliklari:

- Alovida fayl yaratish kerak
- Ikkita fayl bilan ishlash

### Qachon ishlataladi:

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

### Qaysi usulni tanlash kerak:

Holat	Usul	Sabab
Professional loyiha	External	Eng yaxshi amaliyat
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** - { ... }
  - Jingalak 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;
}

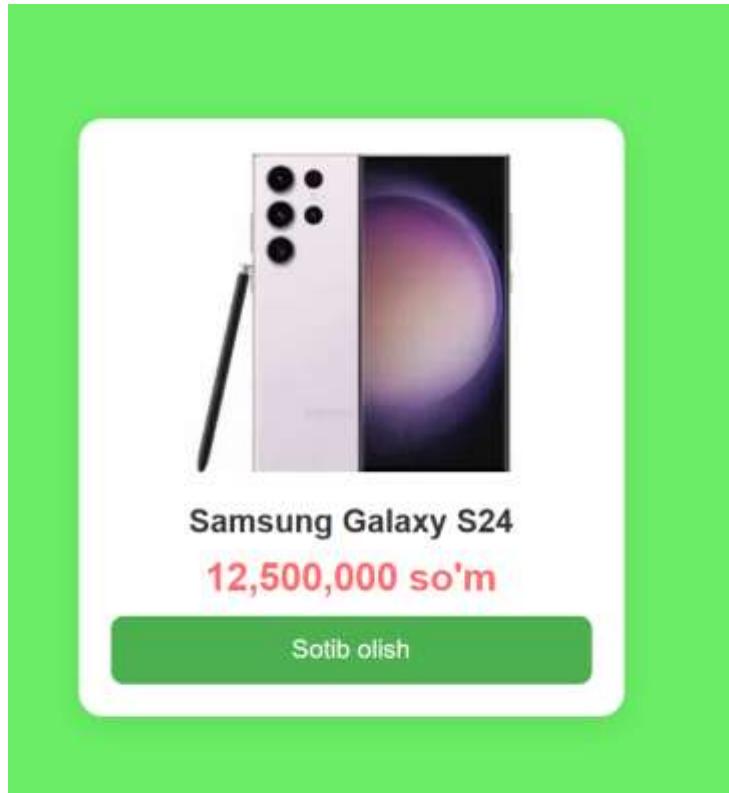
/* Kartochka */
.card {
    width: 300px;
    background-color: white;
    border-radius: 15px;
    padding: 20px;
    box-shadow: 0 5px 20px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
    text-align: center;
    transition: transform 0.3s;
}

/* 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.