EXPERIMENT NO-4

Aim: Experiment to study basics of CSS.

Theory:

What is CSS3?
CSS3 makes changes to how some visual elements are implemented and rendered by a browser. However, it is not a single hugely unwieldy specification, unlike CSS2. CSS3 is separated into separate modules to facilitate development. This means that the specification comes out in chunks, with more stable modules than others.

Some would be ready for recommendation, while others would be marked as under development drafts, the most recent of which were published as early as June 1999.

Some of the major modules of CSS3 are:

- Box model
- Image values and replaced content
- Text effects
- Selectors
- Backgrounds and borders
- Animations
- User interface (UI)
- Multiple column layout
- 2D/3D transformations

Features of CSS3

The features of the CSS3 are as follows:

1. Selectors

Selectors allow the designer to select on more precise levels of the web page. They are structural pseudo-classes that perform partial matches to help match attribute and attribute values. New selectors target a pseudo-class to style the elements targeted in the URL. Selectors also include a checked pseudo-class to style checked elements such as checkboxes and radio buttons.

2. Text Effects and Layout

With CSS3, we can change the justification of text, whitespace adjustment of the document, and style the hyphenation of words.

3. First-Letter and First-Line Pseudo-Classes

CSS 3 includes properties that help with kerning (adjusting the spacing between characters to achieve a visually pleasing effect) and positioning drop-caps (large decorative capital letter at the starting of a paragraph).

4. Paged Media and Generated Content

CSS 3 has additional choices in Paged Media, such as page numbers and running headers and footers. There are additional properties for printing Generated Content as well, like properties for cross-references and footnotes.

5. Multi-Column Layout

This feature includes properties to allow designers to present their content in multiple columns with options like the column-count, column-gap, and column-width.

Advantages of CSS3

- CSS3 provides a consistent and precise positioning of navigable elements.
- It is easy to customize a web page as it can be done by merely altering a modular file.
- Graphics are easier in CSS3, thus making it easy to make the site appealing.
- It permits online videos to be seen without using third-party plug-ins.
- CSS3 is economical, time-saving, and most browsers support it.

Use and Need of CSS3

CSS3 is used with HTML to create and format content structure. It is responsible for colours, font properties, text alignments, background images, graphics, tables, etc. It provides the positioning of various elements with the values being fixed, absolute, and relative.

To help build highly interactive online pages, CSS3 is highly commended as it provides wider options for designing. When advertising products and services, the website is first viewed by a customer, it should be appealing and attractive, and this can be achieved with the help of CSS3.

CSS3 allows the designer to create websites, rich in content and low in code. This technology brings some exciting features that make the page look good, simple for the user to navigate, and functions flawlessly.

Some designs like drop shadows, rounded corners, and gradients find use in just about every web page. These design enhancements can make the site look appealing when used appropriately. Formerly, to use these techniques, we had to resort to many complicated methods with lots of coding and HTML elements. We tolerated these workarounds, as there was no other way of achieving these techniques. But now, CSS3 allows us to include these designs directly, leading to simpler and cleaner, and fast pages.

<u>Implementation:</u>
<u>Code:</u>
Html code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Mayuri's Tourist site</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="gapstyle.css">

</head>
<body>
    <br>
    <div class="header">
        <br>
        <div class="container">
            <div class="navbar">
<nav>
    <br>

    <ul>
```

```html
                              <li><input class="searchbar" type="text"
placeholder="S e a r c h"><a><i class="fa fa-search"></i></a></li>
                              <li><a>Home</a></li>
                              <li><a>Places</a></li>
                              <li><a>About</a></li>
                              <li><a>Contact</a></li>
                              <li><a>Profile</a></li>
                          </ul>
                    </nav>
            </div>
            <div class="scroll">
                <div id="boxe">
                    <div class="hPage" id="sec1">
                        <div class="row">
                            <div class="col-2">
                                <h1>Explore the world with us</h1>
                                <p>Step out and fly</p>
                                <p>LETS GO</p>
                                <a class="btn" type="button">Explore
Now!</a>
                            </div>
                            <div class="col-2">
                                <img
src="https://www.revv.co.in/blogs/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/self-dri
ve-car-rental-delhi-gurgaon-noida_revv-blog.jpg">
                            </div>
                        </div>
                    </div>
                </div>
            </div>
    </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Css file:

```css
* {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}

body {
```

```css
    font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;
}

.navbar {
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    padding: 15px;
    background-color: #fff;
    border-radius: 20px;
    border: 2px solid #800080;
}

nav {
    flex: 1;
    text-align: right;
}

nav ul {
    display: inline-block;
    list-style-type: none;
}

nav ul li {
    display: inline-block;
    margin-right: 20px;
    font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;
}

nav ul li a {
    padding: 2px 8px;
    color: black;
}

nav ul li a:hover {
    color: white;
    background: #ffa500;
    border-radius: 10px;
}

.searchbar {
    height: 30px;
```

```css
    width: 500px;
    border-radius: 15px;
    background: #800080;
    border: 2px solid #800080;
    border-style: solid;
    padding-left: 20px;
}

a {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: white;
}

p {
    color: white;
}

.container {
    max-width: 1300px;
    margin: auto;
    padding-left: 25px;
    padding-right: 25px;
}

.row {
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    flex-wrap: wrap;
    justify-content: space-around;
}

.col-2 {
    flex-basis: 50%;
    min-width: 300px;
}

.col-2 img {
    max-width: 100%;
    padding: 50px 20px;
    border-radius: 100px;
}
```

```css
.col-2 h1 {
    font-size: 50px;
    line-height: 60px;
    margin: 25px 0;
}

.btn {
    display: inline-block;
    background: #800080;
    color: #fff;
    padding: 8px 30px;
    margin: 30px 0;
    border-radius: 10px;
    transition: background;
}

.logo img {
    border-radius: 20px;
}

.btn:hover {
    background: #800080;
}

.header {
    background: #800080;
}

.header .row {
    margin-top: 30px;
}
```
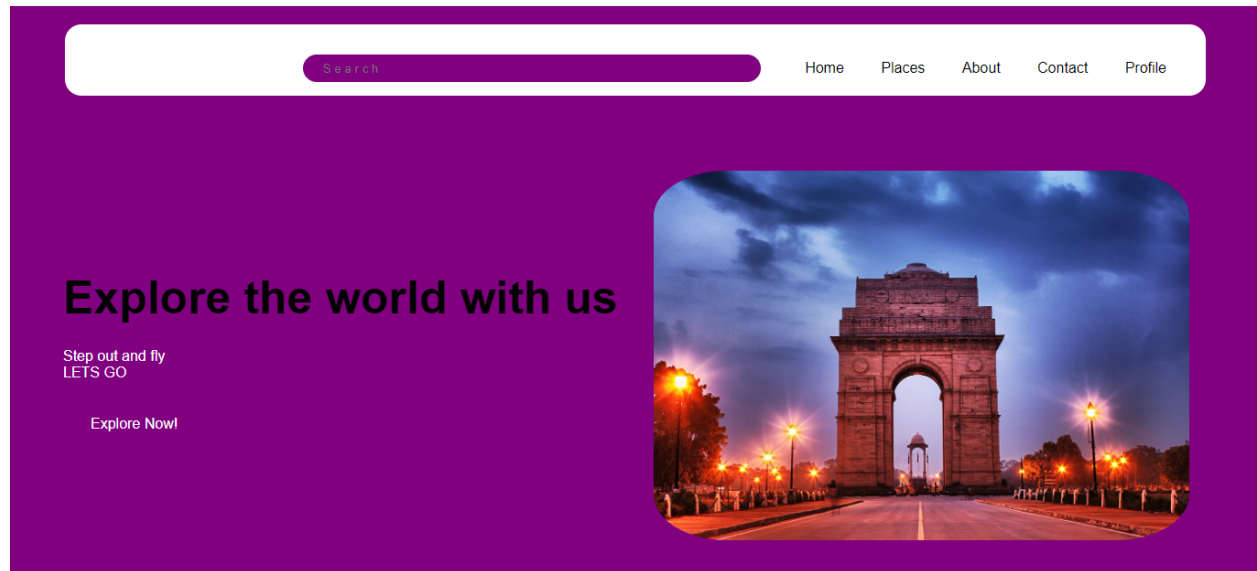
Output:

Conclusion: We successfully learnt about advanced features supported by CSS3.