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STUDENT REGISTRATION NUMBER	**251U1R1010**	**CLASS: CSE-1A(GENERAL)**
STUDY LEVEL	**UG**	**YEAR AND TERM: 1ST YEAR & 1ST TERM**
SUBJECT NAME	**FUNDAMENTALS OF WEB DEVELOPMENT**	
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT	**LAB REPORT-7**	
DATE OF SUBMISSION	**5-11-2025**	

LAB MODULE: 7

1. CSS3: colors :-

Here is an improved, clearer, and more student-friendly version of your line about CSS3 HSL colors, with some added detail and better wording:

CSS3: Colors – HSL

HSL is a color model in CSS3 that represents colors using Hue, Saturation, and Lightness.

Hue specifies the actual color and is measured in degrees (0–360°).

Saturation controls the intensity or purity of the color (0% = gray, 100% = full color).

Lightness determines how light or dark the color is (0% = black, 50% = normal color, 100% = white).

HSL makes it easier to create, adjust, and understand colors compared to traditional hex codes or RGB values because you can change brightness or intensity without affecting the hue.

If you want, I can make this even shorter, longer, or suitable for an exam answer.

INPUT:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>HSL code</title>
<style type="text/css">
.box {
width: 200px;
height: 100px;
margin: 20px;
color: white;
font-weight: bold;
}
.myhsl {
background-color: hsla(240, 100%, 30%, 0.9);
border: 10px solid hsl(120, 100%, 30%);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>HSL code </h1>
<div class="box myhsl">HSL Color</div>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

HSL code

2. Gradients:- **Gradients in CSS let you create smooth transitions between two or more colors.**

Gradients

Gradients in CSS allow you to create **smooth transitions** between two or more colors, giving backgrounds and elements a more visually appealing look.

➔ There are two main types:

1)Linear Gradients : Linear gradients create a smooth color transition **along a straight line**.

2)Radial Gradients : Radial gradients create smooth color transitions that **radiate outward from a central point**.

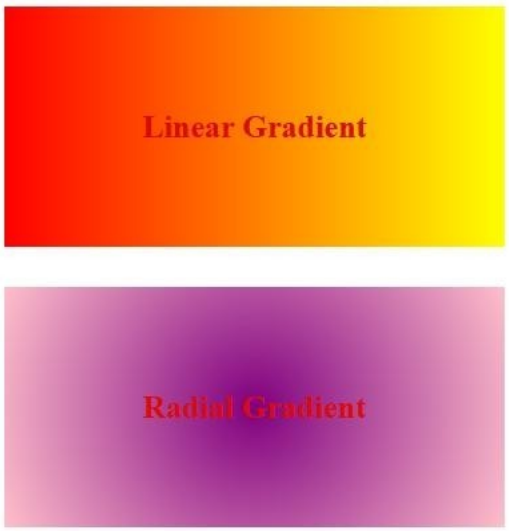
radial-gradient(shape,size,color1,color2....

INPUT:

```html
<html>
<head>
  <title>Gradient Examples</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    .box {
      width: 250px;
      height: 120px;
      margin: 20px;
      color: rgb(222, 10, 10);
      font-weight: bold;
      display: flex;
      align-items: center;
      justify-content: center;
    }
    .linear {
      background: linear-gradient(to right, red, yellow);
    }
    .radial {
      background: radial-gradient(circle, purple, pink);
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>CSS3 Gradient Examples</h2>
  <div class="box linear">Linear Gradient</div>
  <div class="box radial">Radial Gradient</div>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

CSS3 Gradient Examples



3. Modals:- Used to add shadow effects to text and elements. The text-shadow property applies a shadow behind the text.

text-shadow:h_sha,v_sha text-shadow:h_sha v_sha color textshadow:h_sha v_sha color blur

INPUT:

```html
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {
text-align: center;
font-size: 50px;
color: #333;
text-shadow: 10px 10px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.5);
}
div{
background-color: rgb(146, 6, 6);
box-shadow: 3px 3px 1px rgba(172, 9, 9, 0.5);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>
<h1>Text Shadow</h1>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

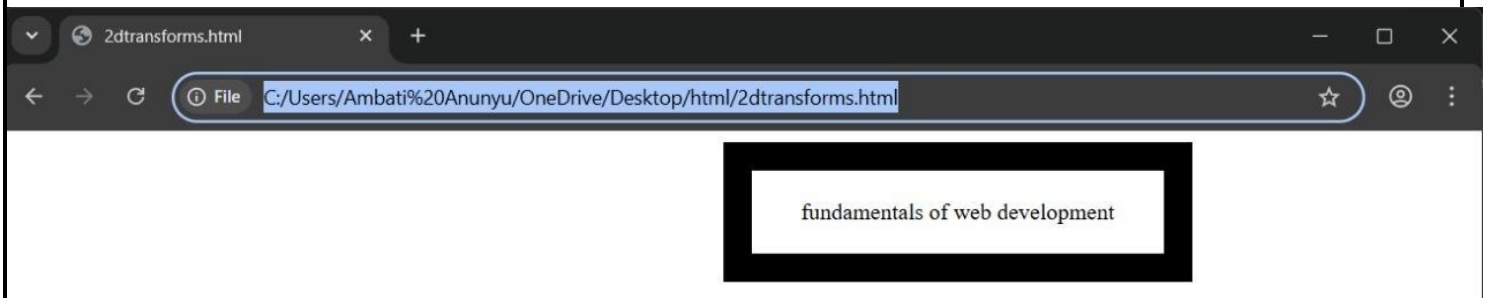
4. Borders:- The border-image property allows you to use an image or a gradient as

the border of an element instead of using a normal solid color. It helps create more attractive and stylish borders, making the design of a website look more unique and visually appealing.

INPUT:

```
<html>
</head>
<style>
.myborder {
border: 20px solid;
border-image: url('./images/border.png') 30 round;
padding: 20px;
text-align: center;
width: 250px;
margin-left: 500px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="myborder">
fundamentals of web development
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:



5. 2D Transforms :- The CSS3 transform property allows you to rotate, scale, move (translate), skew, or distort HTML elements in a two-dimensional space, while still keeping the original layout structure unchanged. It helps create interactive and visually dynamic effects on web pages.

INPUT:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Mywebpage</title>
<style type="text/css">
#D1
{
width:100px;
height:100px;
background-color: green;
color: white;
}
#D2
{
width:100px;
height:100px;
background-color: red;
color: white;
}
#D3
{
width:100px;
height:100px;
background-color: blue;
color: white;
}
#D4
{
width:100px;
height:100px;
  height:100px;
  background-color: orange;
  color: black;
  }
  #D1:hover
  {
  transform:translate(200px,200px);
  }
  #D2:hover
  {
  transform:rotate(40deg);

  }
  #D3:hover
  {
  transform:scaleX(2);
  }
  #D4:hover
  {
  transform:skewY(40deg);
  }
  </style>
  </head>
  <body>
  <center>
```

INPUT:

```
51  </head>
52  <body>
53   <center>
54  <div id="D1">
55  <p>Aurora</p>
56  </div>
57  <div id="D2">
58  <p>Aurora</p>
59  </div>
60  <div id="D3">
61  <p>Aurora</p>
62  </div>
63  <div id="D4">
64  <p>Aurora</p>
65  </div>
66  </center>
67  </body>
68  </html>
```

OUTPUT:

6. 3D Transforms:- 2D transformations do not provide a very rich or realistic user experience, but when 3D transformations are

INPUT:

introduced, they allow developers to create deeper, more immersive visual effects. 3D transforms add perspective and depth, making animations and elements appear more dynamic and engaging on the webpage.

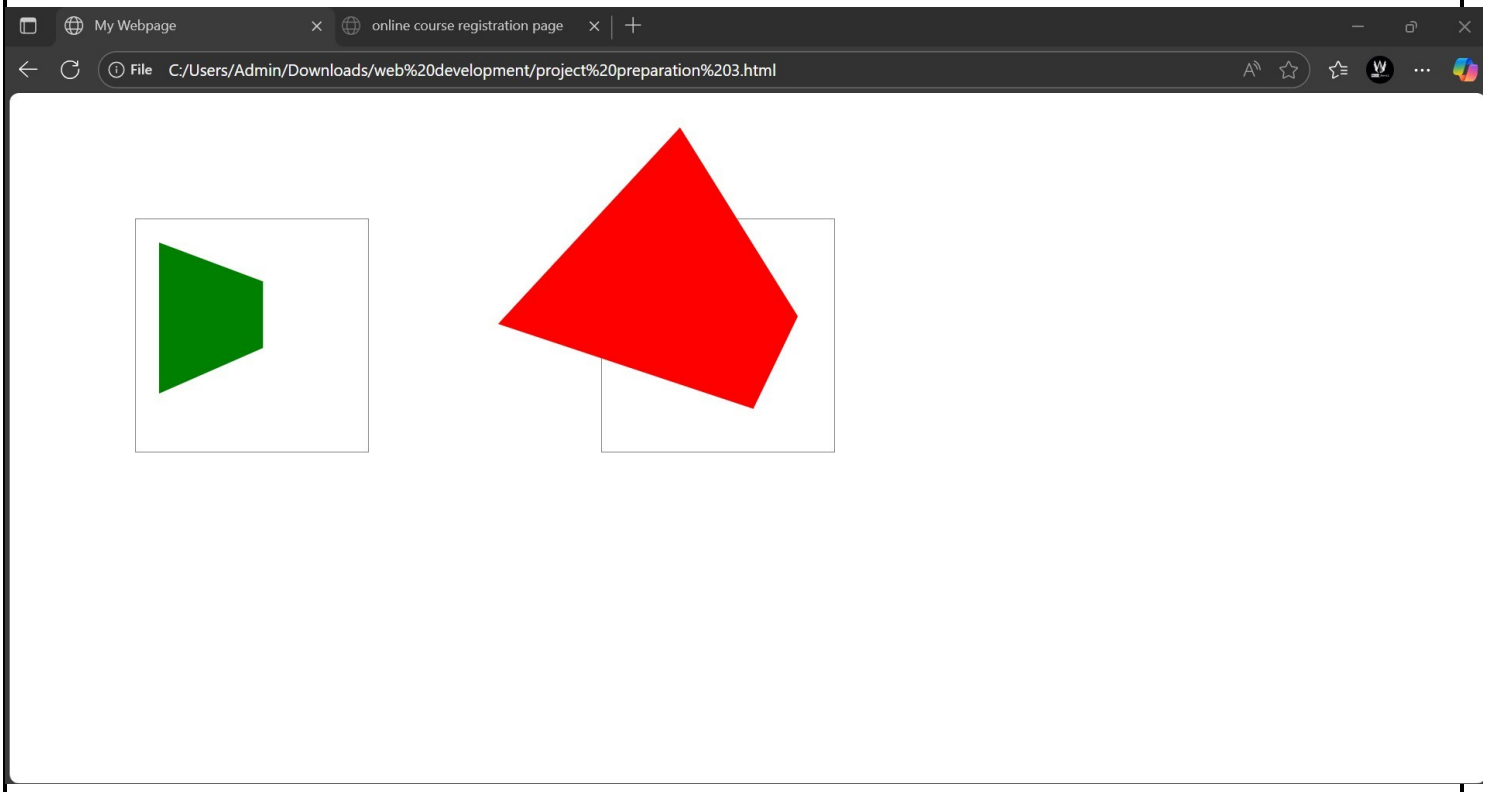
transformed elements — making them appear **closer or farther from the viewer.**

```
<html>
<head>
<title>My Webpage</title>
<style type="text/css">
#main1 {
width:200px;
height:200px;
border:1px solid grey;
perspective:100px;
perspective-origin:40% 40%;
margin:100px;
float:left;
}
#main2 {
width:200px;
height:200px;
border:1px solid grey;
margin:100px;
float:left;
perspective:100px;
}
#main1 #D1 {
width:180px;
height:130px;
margin:20px;
background-color: green;
transform:rotateY(45deg);
transform-origin:left;
}
```

INPUT:

```
26    background-color: green;
27    transform:rotateY(45deg);
28    transform-origin:left;
29    }
30    #main2 #D2 {
31    width:180px;
32    height:130px;
33    margin:20px;
34    background-color: red;
35    transform:rotate3d(0,1,1,45deg);
36    }
37    </style>
38    </head>
39    <body>
40
41    <div id="main1">
42    <div id="D1"></div>
43    </div>
44    <div id="main2">
45    <div id="D2"></div>
46    </div>
47    </body>
48    </html>
```

OUTPUT:



7. **Transitions :- Transitions are used to smoothly change CSS property values over a specified duration, creating simple animations when an element's state changes (such as hover, focus, or click).**

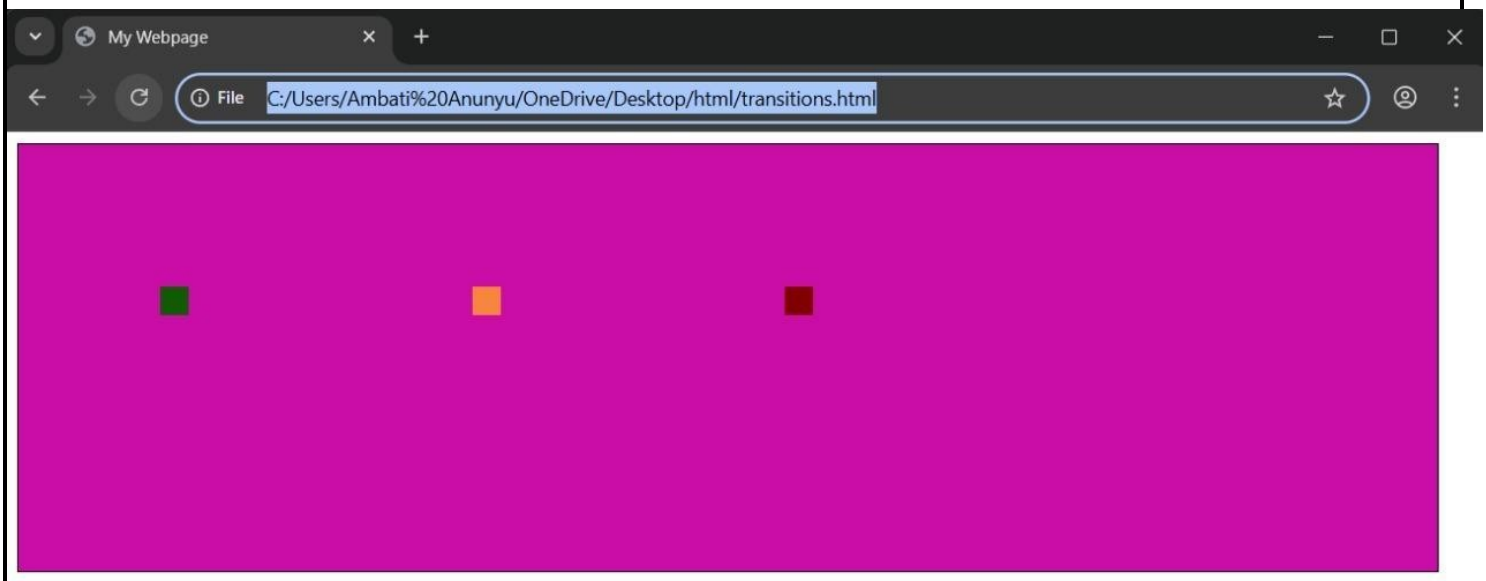
.INPUT :-

```
<html>
<head>
<title>My Webpage</title>
<style type="text/css">
#main {
width:1000px;
height:300px;
border:1px solid rgb(4, 0, 0);
background-color: rgb(201, 13, 166);
}
#D1 {
width:20px;
height:20px;
float:left;
margin:100px;
background-color: rgb(18, 91, 3);
transition:width 2s,heights 2s,ease 2s;
}
#D1:hover
{
background-color: red;
width:200px;
height:200px;
}
#D2 {
width:20px;
height:20px;
float:left;
margin: 100px;
background-color: rgb(248, 134, 63);
transition:linear 3s;
transition-delay: 1s;
}
#D2:hover
{
```

```
background-color: blue;
width:200px;
height:200px;
}

#D3
{
width:20px;
height:20px;
float:left;
margin:100px;
background-color: maroon;
transition-timing-function: linear;
transition-duration: 3s;
transition-delay: 1s;
}
#D3:hover
{
background-color: orange;
width:200px;
height:200px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="main">
<div id="D1"></div>
<div id="D2"></div>
<div id="D3"></div>
</div>
```

Output :-

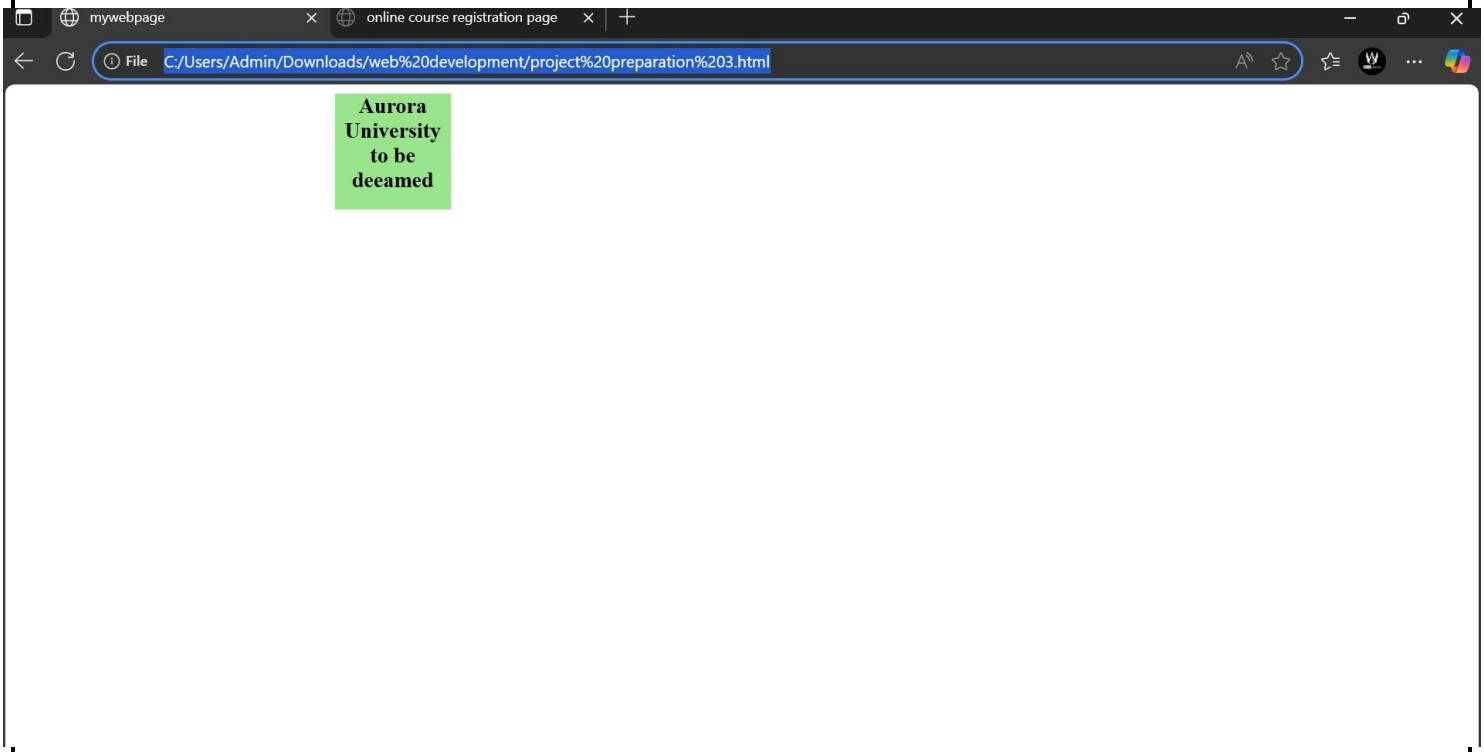


8.animations :- Animations in CSS are used to apply multiple animation properties in a single shorthand declaration. They allow you to specify the name of the keyframe animation, control the duration of the animation, and define how the element changes over time, creating smooth and complex animated effects on a webpage.

INPUT :-

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>mywebpage</title>
<style type="text/css">
.box {
width: 100px;
height: 100px;
background: coral;
position: relative;
animation-name: moveBox;
animation-duration: 4s;
animation-timing-function: ease-in-out;
animation-delay: 1s;
animation-iteration-count: infinite;
animation-direction: alternate;
}
@keyframes moveBox {
0% { left: 0; background: coral; }
100% { left: 300px; background: lightgreen; }
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="box">
<h3 align="center">Aurora University to be deeamed</h3>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :-


mywebpage
online course registration page
File
C:/Users/Admin/Downloads/web%20development/project%20preparation%203.html
Aurora University to be deeamed