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CSS START

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CSS, Syntax, where we use.

Q.No1 = What is CSS:?:
Ans- CSS stand for Cascading style sheets. It is a stylesheet language that is used to describe the visual presention of a web site write in in Html.

Html creates the ~~stru~~ structure of the page while CSS adds styling to that structure.

Why the word "Cascade"?
The term 'cascade" refers to the priori scheme determining which CSS rules are applied when multiple rules target an element. This scheme take into account specificity and inheritance, ensuring that the most specific and latest rules are appli

Analogy to understaned CSS.
Imagine reading a book with only plain text. It's quite dull, isn't it? Now picture a book enriched with Different color, font and style. That' what CSS does to a webpage.

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Q.No2 = How does CSS work?

Ans => CSS operater by selecting Html element and appling style to them. Styles dictate the appear of element on a webpage. You can target Html element, Classes, or defining propertes like color, font margine, etc.

A

CSS Syntax => A CSS rule cons of a selector and a declarati block.

	Declaration	Declaration
h1 {	color : blue ;	font-size : 12px; }
↓	↓	↓
Selector	Property	value

```
p {
  color : black;
}
```

- The selector point to the Html ele you want to style.
- The declartion block contain one or more declaration separated b semicolons.
- Each declaration include a CSS pro name and a value, separated by a c
- Multiple CSS declaration are separated with semicolon, and declaration blo are surrounded by curly barces

Date:

Lecture 15

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Inline CSS, Internal CSS, External CSS

Q No 1 => What is Inline CSS?

Ans => Inline CSS is used to add custom property to specific element, the added style will only reflect on that particular element only.

To use inline CSS, insert the "style" attribute within Html elements openning tag.

Syntax=

```
<h1 style="color: black"> I am Furqan <
```

Note = The downside of using inline CSS is, that once the project complexity increases, it will become difficult to manage the style of each and individual element.

Q No 2 => What is Internal CSS?

Ans => Internal CSS is used to apply custom style to the multiple item or element on the same page. The style can be used throughout the Html page.

=> Internal CSS is defined in a style block, which will be inside the head section.

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Syntax: <head>
<style>
p { color:red }
</style>
</head>

Q.No 3 => What is External CSS ?

Ans => External CSS works similarly to internal CSS but with a twist. Instead of adding the style within Html file, we create a separate file with .css extension

Syntax
<head>
<title> code </title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="s...
</head>

Note => The precedence is Inline CSS > Internal CSS > External CSS
If we define the same property with different property value in three different ways, the element will have the property value of Inline CSS.

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The lecture number 16 is the solution of lecture 13.

Lecture = 17

Element Selector, What is selector, Class selector, ID selector child selector, Descendent selector Universal selector, Pseudeo selector.

Q No 1 => What are CSS Selector?

Ans => CSS selector allow us to chose specific element and apply style to them. Support we want to add a custom style to only a specific tag There we can make use a CSS selector

Lets look int these selector one by on

(1) Universal Selectors:

Universal Selectors represented by "*" target all the Html element on the page.

Syntex =

```
* {
    property : value;
}
```

Notic = Irrespective of the tag, the style will be applied to all the element and tag.

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2) Element selectors = The element selecter select the target element based on the specific type. Support you want to underline all the <p> tag; in this case the element selector will be the best choise.

Syntax:-

```
P {
    color: ~~black~~ blue;
}
```

Every <p> tag an body the color are blue.

Note => Element selector is not recommend as the same tag can be used multiple times in the document, so overlapping rules can occur in the stylesheet.

3) ID Selectors= The ID selector target the element based on the specific ID, it is written with the hash "#" character following by the ID name in the style sheet.

```
# Pak {
    Color = 'red;
}
```

note= the color appliad on only pak id.

4) Class Selectors: The class selector does the same job as the id selector or class selector help group various type of element. Supposes, we want to give a custom style to a specific group of element. In this case the class selector in the best option.

It is written with the period "." character following by the class name in the stylesheet.

```
.pak {
    backround-color: 'red';
}
```

Note The class selector help in grouping two or more element.

5) Group Selector: The group selector is used to minimise the code, Commas ", " are used to separate each selector in a grouping, this reduces the number of line code.

Syntax

```
div,p,a {
    property : value;
}
```

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Pseudo-class and pseudo-elemen are both selector in CSS, but the serve different purposes:

QNo1: What is pseudo-class?

Ans⇒ Pseudo-class target and style element on their state or positio in the document.

- They are denoted by a colon (':') followed by the name of the pseudo-class.
- Example include ':hover' ':active', ':visited', ':focus', :nth-child();, etc.
- The select and element based on user interaction or their position in the document structer.

```
a:hover { color: "red";
/* style apple to links when
hovered over*/ }
```

QNo2: What is Pseudo-element:

Ans: Pseodo-elements target and style a specific part of an elemen

Example: '::before', '::after' ::first-line ::first-letter'

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They allow for the style element beyond what the actual HTML structure provides.

Example: P::first-line {
/* Style applied to the first line of paragraphs */ }

In summary, pseudo-class are used to select element based on their state or position, while pseudo-element are used to style specific part of an element.

Understanding the distinction between the two is crucial for effective CSS styling.

Pseudo-element: P::before {
Content "* *"; }
P::After {
Content "*"; }

You can change the HTML element

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CSS Box Model Content Margin Padding.

Q\01 - What is CSS Box Modal.

Ans-> The CSS Box model define How element are randered and how their dimension are calculed.

- It describes the structure of an element as a rectanglar box that has content, padding a border and a margin.
- The box model consists of four main components, which are:

1) Content: The innermost component of the box model is the actual content of the element it can be text image, video, etc.

The content area is define by the width and height properties.

2) Padding: The space between the actual content and the border of the element is the padding

- The padding area is define by the properties padding.

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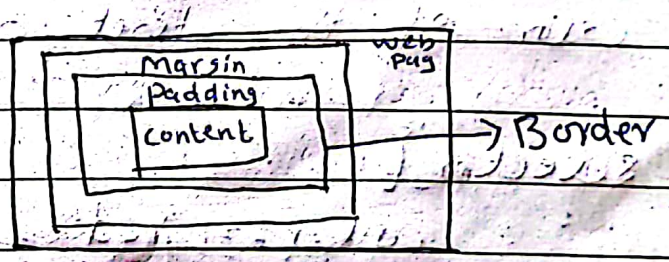
3) Border = The border surrounds the content and padding and give the visual border of the element.

- The border properties can be controlled using the border Room

4) Margin => The margin is the space outside the element that separates it form other element in the layout.

The CSS Box model =



Calculating the total dimension of the element:

The total width and height of the element is calculated with the formula

Total width = width + left padding + Right Padding + left Border + Right Border + left margin + right margin.

Total hight: Heigh + Top padding + bottom Padding + Top Border + Bottom Border + Top Margin + Bottom Margin

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Font and color.

Q No 1: What is Font and font color

Ans-> Fonts play a crucial role in making your page visually appealing. fonts decide how text will look on the screen; depending on the website different kind of font are used:

Let's look at the major font attributes->

1) font color; font color define the color of the text or typograp

```
selector {
    color = red; }
```

2) font size; The font size properti set the size of the font.

- It has some predefined size, such as small, madium, larger larger etc.
- The most commonly used unit for font size are in px (pixels) em (ems), rem (root ems) and persentag (%).

I) Px = px is the absolate unit. This is useful for setting precise sizes

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ii) em : em is the relative unit based on the font size of the parent element. If the element font size 1.5 em that means the element will be 1.5 times the size of the parent

iii) rem : rem is the relative unit based on the font size of the root element

Syntex:

```
<style>
    #P1{
        font-size: small;}
    #P2{
        font-size: medium;}
    #P3{
        font-size: large;}
    #P4{
        font-size: larger;}
    #P5{
        font-size: 25px;}
    #P6{
        font-size: 2em;}
    #P7{
        font-size: 2rem;}
    #P8{
        font-size: 50%;}
```

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CSS font style

The font style property sets the style of the font.

- italic: italic texts are slight to the right
- normal: Default text style.
- oblique: oblique is similar to italic but has less bend.

Syntax

```
<style>
    HP1{
        font-style: italic;}
    HP2{
        font-style: normal;}
    HP3{
        font-style oblique;}
</style>
```

CSS font weight: The font weight property control the thickness or bladness of the text.

- The value range from 100 (thin) to 900 (ultra-bold) and also have some predefined value such as lighter, bold and bolder.

syntex:-

```
<style>
    HP1{
        font-weight: 400;}
```

Font family: The font family property specifies the font stack. The is used to set the preferred font the text content, we can define multiple font family name separated by comma based on priority.

syntax:-

```
selector{
    font-family: font1, font2,
    font3;}
```

Generic font family:

There are five generic font family name that serve as fallback option when specific font are not available.

1) Serif: ~~generic~~ generic serif font (like TA
2) Sans-serif: generic sans-serif font (like (Arial or Helvetica)
3) monospace: generic monospaced font
4) Cursive: generic cursive fonts
5) fantasy: generic fantasy fonts (for a decorative style)

Tip=> It is recommended to end the font family with any of these generic font family names.

Custom fonts => we can also use custom font for our website here we will by using Google fonts

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CSS Text Style

In this tutorial, we will cover some of the important text styling properties.

Text Decoration: The text-decoration properties adds various type of text. The are four type of Text Decoration

- overline: add a line above the text
- underline: add a line below the text
- line-thorough: Adds a line to the text
- none: To remove decoration.

syntex:

```
H pi {text-decoration: line-through;}
"Pakistan"
```

Text Alignment: The text alignment property is used to align the within the container. Container can be "div" or section etc. selector {

text-align: value

There are four value for text alignment:

- left: align the text to the left
- center: align the text to the center
- right: align the text to the right
- Justify: spread the text evenly between the left and right margin.

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Text Transformation :-

// Transfor the text case;

Syntax :

selector {

text-transform : value;}

There are four type of Transformation

- uppercase :- Transform text to all capita
- lowercase : Transform text to all small letter
- capitalise :- Capitalise the first characte from each word;
- none : To remove text transmati

Letter Spacing :- The letter-spacing properties allow to specify the spaci between each character in the text.

→ The properties value can be pixels (px), (ems), (rem) or Percentage (%) etc

h1 {

Furqan → letter space : 5px;}

Line-Height :- The line-height property control that spacing betwe the two line text.

Hp1 {

Furqan line-Height : 2.5;

Kha

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Text Shadow:- The text shadow adds a shadow to the text.

syntex:

text-shadow: Horizontal offset, vartical offset, blur radius, color;

example:

```
<style>
    h1 {
        text-shadow: 2px 3px 4px
    }
</style>
```

Text Overflow:- The text-overflow properties handle text that overflows its container.

- ellipsis:- Truncates overflowing text with an ellipsis.
- Clip:- clips text without any visual indication.

Q.No 2. What is CSS Color?

Ans -> The color properties of CSS help to set the color of the Html element. This helps to set the foregrou color of text, text decorations, and borde

syntax

selector{

/* color name can be any colour, such as red, blue, yellow, Purple, green, etc */

color : value;}

There are many ways to set the propert value of color, with some of the most common listed below:

1) Hexadecimal notation:

The hex code consist of a hash (#) symb followed by six characters. These six charactor are arranged into a set of three pairs (RR, GG and BB)

- Each charactor pair defines the intens level of the colour, where R stand for red G stand for green and B stand for Blue.
- These intensity value lies between 00 (no intensity and FF (maximum Intensity).

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Breaking the character set (RRGGB

- RR : RR defines the intensity of color red, ranging from 00 (no red) to FF (maximum red).
- GG : GG defines the intensity of color Green, with value from 00 (no green) to FF (full Green)
- BB : GG define the intensity of color Blue varying from 00 (no blue) to to FF (full blue)

Syntex

```
<style>
h1 {
    color: #FF0000;
    /* Pure Red
}
```

2) RGB : RGB stands for "Red "blue Green" and it defines the colour valu by taking three (red, green, blue) argume

Each argument value lies between 0 to 255.

```
h1 {                    red green blue
    color: rgb (12, 18, 100);
}
```

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3) RGBA = Similar to RGB, in RGBA A stand for alpha value, which define the opacity of the color. The alpha value lies between 0 and 1;

hl { red green Blue, opacity
Color: rgba (10, 15, 20, 0.6) → 60%
}

4) HSL = HSL stand for hue, saturation and lightness. This is another way to set colour properties.

i) Hue (h) = Hue represant the type of color. It is measured in degrees, and its value lies from 0 to 360.

- 0 degree represant black, 120 degree is for green and 360 degree is for blue

ii) Saturation (S): Saturation controls the intensity or purity of the color. It is measured in percentage, and it value lies between 0% and 100%

- 0% saturation is no color (grayscale) and 100% saturation is the most intence color.

iii) Lightness (L): Lightness determines How light or dark the colour is, it is measured in percentaged and its value lies between 0% and 100%.

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- 0 % lightness represant pure black
50 % lightness represant normal colour
and 100 % lightness is pure white.

hl{ hue saturation lightness
color : hsl(235, 50%, 40%)}

5) HSLA:
HSLA is similar to HSL. here A is Alpha. used to opacity. value between 0 to 1

Syntax = hl{ H S L A
color : hSLA(100, 30%, 400%, 0.5
}

Lecture 20 Quiz 2

Write html and CSS code to style a paragraph inside a div which contain 5 other paragraphs. The first paragraph must have background color yellow and text color red. The other paragraph must have background color blue and text color ~~with~~ white the Html is written for your Reference. Do not change this Html.

Quiz 2 done

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CSS specificity

Q/No 1 = What is CSS Specificity?

Ans => CSS specificity help to determine what style will element when there are overlapping or multiple CSS rules.

- It is a value or weight assigned to a CSS Selector. The higher the specificity, the more precedence the selector

The cascade Algorithm:

CSS stands for cascading style street. The cascade is the algorithm for solving conflicts where multiple CSS rules apply to an Html element. It's the reason that the text of the button style with the above CSS will be purp

- understaning the cascade algorithm help you to understart how the browser resolves conflict like this. The cascade algorithm has 4 distinct stages.

1) Position and order of appearance:
The order in which your CSS rules Appear.

2) Specificity: an algorithm that determines which CSS selector has the strongest match

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3) Origin => the order in which CSS appe and where it comes from, whether that is a browser style, CSS from a browser extension or your authored CSS

4) Importance: Some CSS rules are weigh more heavily than others, especially wit the "!important" rule type lets look into all these one by one:

1) Effect of Position: If there are two rules that have selector of identical specificity, the last one to be declared won. In an Html page you can add style in different way: throught <link> tag or <style> tag or directly in the element style attribute. If you have a <link> tag at the top of your page and another at the bottom, the style from the bottom one will be used. the same goes for <style> tag.

- the once lower down on the page take priority.
- An inline style attribute with CSS decle in it will override all other CSS, regar of its position, unless a declaration has ! important define.

2) Specificity => CSS specificity determines which style rules get applied to an element when there are conflicts. Higher specificity means the style will be used. It's calculated based on a point system involving inline style, ID, class, and tag name.

3) Inline Styles => Inline style has the highest specificity and will always overri style if other selector are also define

4) ID selector => The ID selector also has high specificity but comes after the inline style specificity. So, if we have and ID and other selector except the inline style then the element will tak the ID selector properties and value.

So the order of specificity is:-
inline style => Id selector => Calass or Attrib selector => Element sector => Universal se

Specificity Calculation:
To calculate specificity assign a value to each part the selector

- Universal Sector : 0
- Element selector and seudo element : 1

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- Class selector, attribute selector, and pseudo-class : 10
- ID selector : 100
- Inline style : 1000

Importance => The !important flag in CSS is used to give a particular style that highest level of important.

```
p {
    color : red !important ;}
```

Important at end of CSS value gets a specificity score of 10,000 point.

Quick Quiz

a. Furavan class. rohan-class [href] :hover {
    color : red ;}

Solution. To calculate the specificity value of the selector a. Furavan class ; rohan-class [href] : you can break down

- Element selector = 1
- Class selector Two class = 20
- Attribute selector = 10
- Pseudo-class = 10

Total 41

Lecture 22 (M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(S)

CSS Units => px, vh, vw vmin
vmax % rem, cm.

Q.1 What is CSS units?
Ans => CSS has several different unit for expression a length.
Many CSS properties take "lenght" value such as width, margin, Padding, font size etc.

Note => A white space cannot appear between the number and the unit. However, if the value is 0, the unit can be omitted.
For some CSS properties, negative lenght are allowed.
There are two types of lenth unit.
1) absolute
2) Relative Lengths =>
Here we discuss Relative Length =>

1) em => Relative to the font-size of the element (2em means 2 times the size of the current font)
2) rem => Relative to font-size of the Root element.
3) vw => Relative to 1% of the width to viewport.

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4) vh => Relative to 1% of the height of the viewport

5) vmin => Relative to 1% of viewport in small dimension

6) vmax => Relative to 1% of viewport in larger dimension

7) % => Relative to the parent element

8) px => px - Pixel (1px = 1/96th of 1in)

Generally we only use Pixels to set dimensions of an element.

Px is absolute.

Lecture 23 (M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(S)

CSS Display

What is CSS Display?
This property specifies and determines how an element would be displayed on the website. By tweaking the value of the display we can show the content "inline" "grid" "flex" and what not.

Let looks at a few properties
Display Inline => It only takes the space required for content leaving the rest for other element to come, setting other dimension properties isit like width height margin or padding is not allowed in inline Display

Syntax => P1 {
Display : Inline;}

Display Block => It takes the full width available across the website page leaving a new line before and after the element

Syntax:
P1 {
Display : Block}

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Display Inline Block
The property is quite similar to inlin but dimension properties are allowed in the case of the case of the inlin block display.

Display None and Hidden
This properties remove the element from the document, clearing the space taken by the the element. Whe the display is hidden through the element isn't visible the space is still taken by the element.

QNo2=> What is CSS flexBox?
Ans=> flexBox aka flexible Box layou makes it easiar to layout, align an style item in the container while maintaining the responsiveness of the website.

To create a flexbox you need to set the display of the contai as flex;
for example

```
container{
    display: flex;}
```

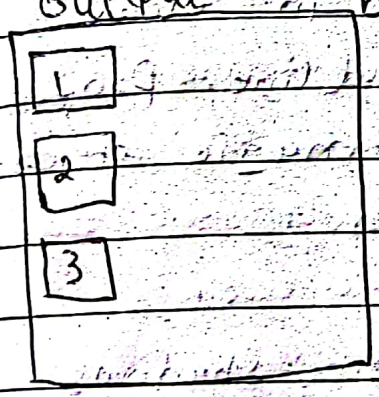
The element is called the flex container and stores the sub-element which are known as flex items.

Flex Container Properties

(1) Flex Direction: It define in which direction the flex element would be displayed. It takes value like row column or "reverse" too.

```
<style>
.flex-container {
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
    background-color: red; }
```

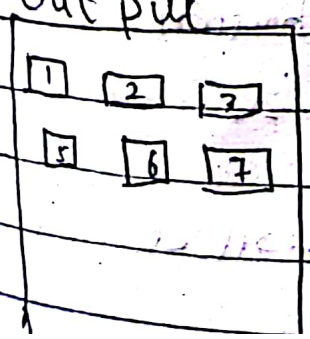
output



2) Flex wrap: By using the property we can make our element responsive for different screen sizes.

```
.flex-container {
    display: flex;
    flex-direction row;
    flex-wrap: wrap;
```

output



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CSS Shadows

~~What when it comes to web~~

① CSS Shadows ② CSS Border
③ CSS Padding ④ CSS Margin

Q.No.1 What is CSS Shadows and outline?

Ans=) When it comes to web design CSS play an indispensable role in enhancing the visual aesthetics of a website. Among its vast array of properties the ones that help bring depth and focus to an element are the shadow and outline. Properties let delve into the magic of CSS shadows and outlines.

Box shadows => "box-shadows" is a popular CSS property that enables designers to add shadow effect around an element's frame it can be used to give any element be it a div, image, or button a 3d feel or to emphasize on hover.

box-shadow: h-offset v-offset blur spread color inset;

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h-offset and v-offset: Determines the shadow's horizontal and vertical position.

- blur: The larger of the value the blurrier the shadow.
- spread: Expands or shrinks the shadow size.
- color: Define the shadow color.
- Insert: Makes the shadow inner.

Here is an example:

```
.div-element { box-shadow: 5px 5px 15px 5px
                #888888; }
```

Text Shadows => "text shadows" is utilized to give shadow specifically to the text. It can elevate the readability of the text or give it an elegant apperence.

```
.text-element { text-shadow: 2px 2px 3px red
```

Outlines => An outline is a line that is drawn around element, outside the border, to make the element 'stand out'. Its commonly used for accessibity purpose, like highlighting focused element.

Syntax

Outline: width style color;

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- width : sets the outline width
- style : Determines the style of the outline such as solid, dotted, or do
- color : set outline color.

Here in example

- button-element { outline: 2px solid blu

Different between outlines and Bord

While both can visually appear simi outlines different from border in a few way:

1) Position : outlines don't take up spa they're drawn around the element, outsi of any border.

2) offset => Using the "outline-offset" properties you can set the space between an outline and the edge or border of an element.

3) width => Border can have varying width on different side, outlines have a uniform width.

4) Rounded corners => Border can have rounded corners using "border-radiu while outline generally cannot.

Q.2 => What is CSS Border?

Ans => CSS border help define the visual boundaries of Html element. It can be text, div, P, h1, etc.

Border style => Border style define the style of the Border.

The "border-style" properties specifies what kind of border to display.

① dotted ② dashed ③ solid
④ double ⑤ groove : Define a 3d border
The effect depend upon 'border-color' value
⑥ 3d 'ridge' ⑦ 3d 'insert' ⑧ 3d 'outset'
⑨ None ⑩ hidden

The border-style property can have from four value (for the top border, right border, bottom border, left border)

Border Porperties=>

① Border-color: red;
② Border-width: 5px 10px 12px, 10px;
③ Border-radius: 25%;
④ Border-collapse: collapse;
⑤ Border-spacing: 5px;

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QNo3 What is CSS padding?

Ans => Padding is the space between the Html content and the border. It given internal spacing and helps to enhance the website.

Three method into do CSS padding

method 1:

HP { padding : 5px; }

The padding apply all side (Top, Right,

method 2)

HP { padding : 5px 10px; }

In the second method we can set x-axis and y axis.

method 3)

HP { padding : 5px, 2Px 10px 5px;

In this method each value represant the padding of individual sides (Top, right, bottom, left)

QNo4 = What is CSS Margin.

Ans => Margin is same like padding method we can also following these method in margin.

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~~Q.No.2 => what is CSS Margin?~~

~~Ans=>~~

CSS List Style:

Q.No.1 => What is CSS list style?

Ans=> List are a common element in web design used to prevent content from being un-organized, CSS allow you to style list to match the design aesthetic and improve the readability of the web page.

Unordered list styling => To style unordered list (bulleted liste), we can change the list item marker.

Syntax:

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

The value can be:

- disc: (default): Filled circle marker
- circle: Hollow circle marker
- square: a filled square marker
- None: No marker (remove bullets)

Ordered list styling: For ordered list (numbered list) we can customize the list item numbering:

Syntax:

```
ol {
    list-style-type: value;}
```

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1) decimal : (default) - Decimal number (1,2,
2) decimal - leading - zero : 01, 02, 03
3) lower - roman : (i, ii, iii)
4) uper - roman : (I, II, III)
5) lower alphabatical :-
6) upper - alphabatical :-

=> List - style position =>
The list-style-position property determine where the list marker (bullets or num are placed in relation to the content. It has two value =>
1) Inside : (default) List marker are inside the content's box. The
2) outside => List marker are outside the conte Box. typicall to the left of the content.

```
ul { list-style-position : outside; }
```

=> Remving the default list style:

```
ula { list-style : none; }
```

=> Custom list style = To set a custom list-style, set the "list-style-type to your new required custom style

Syntax =

```
ul {
    list-style-type : " emoig" ;
```

1-10-2024 Lecture 26 (M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(S)

CSS overflow

What is CSS overflow?

Ans → Sometime the content shown is too large to be visible is a single line or division of the website so to avoid loss of that information we can use overflow properties

Overflow visible: This makes the whole text visible irrespective of the container size.

overflow: visible;

means that the show the ~~the~~ overflow of side of the box.

(2) overflow hidden: we can also use the hidden value ~~to~~ the outside text in the box will hidden

(3) overflow scroll: it add an automatic scroller in the container so for the seeing the content it can be scrolled without affect the continah dimension.

(4) overflow Auto: It is quite similar to scroll but the scroller is only added the content starts getting out of the continer. Mostly this option is used to avoid unnecessory scroll bare if the content already is within the content dimension.

Date:_____ Lecture 27 M T W T F

The lecture number 27 is solution of lecture number 20.

```
<Style>
  p: first-child {
    Background-color: red;
    Color: white;
  }
  div>p {
    background-color: blue;
    Color: Black;
  }
</Style>
```

Lecture 28 (M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(S)

CSS positioning, static, Relative, Absolute, fixed, float, sticky

Q.No.1 What is CSS positioning;

Ans=> The CSS positioning allow you to precis control the placement of an element on the webpage.

It help to determine how element are placed inside the container element and How they interact with the other elemen on the page.

There are various types of position property value, such as:

1) Static (Default): The element are positioned according to the normal flow of the document.

```
selector {
    position: static;
}
```

2) Relative: Element are positioned relative to the normal position in the document you can use the top, bottom and right, left, properties to move the element from its original posit

```
img {
    position: Relative;
    left: 100 px;
}
```

Date:_____ M T W T F

3) Absolute :- Element are positioned relative to the closest positioned ane (parent), which means we need to h a parent element with a position other than 'static'

Note :) An absolutely positioned element is removed from the normal flow;

```
img {
    position : Absolute ;}
```

4) Fixed ; Element are positioned ralati to the viwport (screen) and do not move when the page is scrolled. This is useful for creating element lik fixed header or footer.

5) Float : The float property is used to shift an element to the left and right its containing element.

6) Sticky : position sticky is hybrid between 'relative' and 'fixed'.
It allow an element to because 'stuck' to the top or bottom of it's container when scrolling, but it beha like relative position with in the container until it reaches a specified offs

```
/*
Pak {
    position : sticky;
    top : 20 px;
}
```

Exception :- for example if we box that position is Absolute and the parent box have no position property there are some Exception that we are use that can also make an element appear as positioned

① transform : translate (0) ;
② filter : invert (0) ;
③ perspective : 0 cm ;

[Lecture 29] :- Quize 3

card.pony is a file which contains a card image. write html and css to design this card.

Done

Date: 1-17-2024 lecture 30 M T W T F

CSS variable

Q\No1 = What is css variable? var(

Ans ⇒ The var() function is used to insert the value of a CSS varible. CSS varibles have access to the D which means that you can create varibles with local or global scope. Change the variable with javascript and change the variable based on media queries.

A good way to use CSS variable is when it comes to the color of your design. Instead of copy and paste the same color over and over again, you can place them in variable.

Syntax of the var() function.

The var() function is used to insert the value of a CSS variable.

var (-- Name, value)

name = Required. The variable name (mu start with two dashes)

value ⇒ Optional. The fallback value (used if the variable not found)

Note ⇒ The variable name must begin with dashes (--) and it casesitive

How var() Works

First of all: CSS variable can have a global or local scope.

Global variables can be accessed / used through the entire document, while local variable can be used only inside the selector where it is declared.

→ To create a variable with global scope declare it inside the :root selector. The root selector matches the document's root element.

→ First, we declare two global variable (--blue and --white). Then we use the var() function to insert the value of the variable later in the style sheet.

```
:root {
    --blue: #1e90ff;
    --white: #ffffff; }
button { background-color: var(--white); }
```

Advantages of using var() are:

- make the code easier to read (more understandable)
- make it easier to change the color value

To change the blue and white color to a softer blue and white you just need to change the two

Date: _____ Lecture 31 M T W T F

CSS Media Queries

Q No1 => What is CSS Media Queries?

Ans => The @media rule, introduced in CSS2, made it possible to define different style rules for different media types.

=> Media queries in CSS3 extended the CSS2 media type idea; Instead of looking for a type of device, they look at the capebility of the devic

Media queries can be used to check many thinks, such as;

- width and hight of the viewport
- orientation of the viewport (landscap or portrait)
- resolution

using media quaries are a popular technique for delivering a tailored style sheet to destops, laptops, tablet and mobile phone.

CSS Media Types

1. all = used for all media type dev
2. print = used for print perview mode
3. screen = used for computer screen, table smart phones etc

(M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(S)

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CSS common media features

① orientation => Orientation of the view port
landscape or portrait

② max-height => Maximum height of the viewport

③ min-height => minimum height of the viewpo

④ height => Height of the viewport (including sc

⑤ max-width => Maxium width of the viewport

⑥ min-width => Minumum width of the viewpo

⑦ width => width of the viewport (including scroll

media Query Syntax

A media query consists of a media type and can contain one or more med feature, which resolve to either true or false.

```
@media not/only media type and (media feat
and (media feature) {
        CSS code; }
```

Meaning of the not, only and and Keyword =>

① not => this Keyword inverts the meaning of an entire media query

Lecture 33

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② Only => This keyword prevents older browser that do not support media quary from applying the specifed style. It has no effect on modern bro.

③ And => This keyward combines a media type and one or more media featu

Example =>

@media screen and (min-width:420p:
body {
background-color: lightgreen;
}
}

lecture 32

In this lecture the solution of Quiz 3.

lecture 33

Quiz 4 => Make a navbar using var for choose the color. If u see on small device the color will change larger device have there own color use media porperty.

Done

Date: 18-1-2024 Lecture 34 (M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(S)

CSS float and CSS clear

Q No 1: What is CSS float?

Ans=> The CSS float property specifies how an element should float.

The float property:

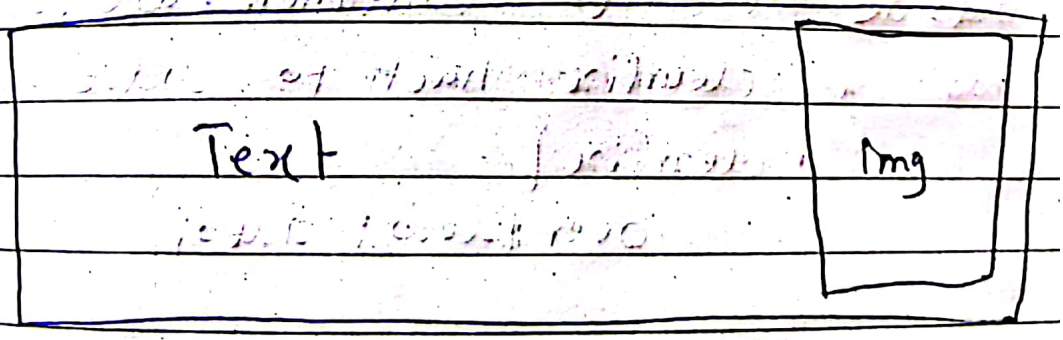
The float property is used for positioning and formatting content. lets an image float left to the text in a container.

The float property can have one of following

① left = The element floats to the left of its container.

② right. ③ none ④ Inherit = The element inherits the float value of it pa

```
img {
  float: right;
}
```



Q No 2=> What is CSS clear!

Ans=> When we use the float propert and we want the next element below (not on right or left,) we ~~use~~ will to use the clear property.

Date: (M)(T)(W)(T)(F)

→ The clear property specifies what sh happen with the element that is ne to a floating element.

The clear property can have one of the following values:

① none ② left ③ right ④ both

When clearing float, you should mat the clear to the float. If an elem is floated to the left, then you should clear the left.

```
div {
    float: left}
div { clear: left}
```

The clearfix Hack

If a floated element is taller than the containing element, it will 'overflow' outside of its container. we can add a clearfix hack to solve proble

```
.clearfix {
    overflow: auto;}
```

Lecture 35 (M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(S)

More on CSS selector

Q.No1 What is Pseudo-element?

Ans=> A CSS pseudo-element is used to style specified part of an element.

for example:

- Style the first letter, or line of an elem
- Insert content before, or after, the content of an element

① The :: first-line Pseudo-element

The :: first-line pseudo element is used to add a special style to the first line of a text.

P :: first-line { color : blue; }

Note: The :: first-line pseudo-element can be applied to block-level element.

The following property apply to the :: first-line pseudo-element:

① font properties ② color properties
③ background color ④ word spacing
⑤ letter spacing ⑥ text-decoration
⑦ vertical-align ⑧ text-transform
⑨ line-height ⑩ clear.

Date: _____ (M)(T)(W)(T)(F)

② The ::first-letter Pseudo element

The ::first-letter pseudo-element is used to add a special style to the first letter of a text:

p::first-letter { color : red; }

Note :- The ::first-letter pseudo-element can only be applied to block-level elements

The following properties apple to the :first-letter pseudo-element:

① font properties ② color properties
③ background property ④ margin properties
⑤ Padding property ⑥ border properties
⑦ text-Decoration ⑧ vatical-align
other clear float line-hight.

③ The ::before Pseudo-element

The ::before pseudo-element can be used to insert some content before the content of an element:

h1::before {
content: Hi sir; }

4) The ::after Pseudo-element

The ::after pseudo-element can be used to insert some content after the content of an element.

h1::after {
content : Hello ; }

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The :: marker Pseudo-element

(5) The :: marker pseudo-element select the marker of list item.

:: marker { color ; red ; font-size 20px ; }

The :: selection Pseudo-element

(6) The :: selection pseudo-element matches the portion of an element that is selected by a user.

The following CSS properties can be applied to :: selection : color , background , cursor and outline.

:: selection {
color : blue ;
background : yellow ; }

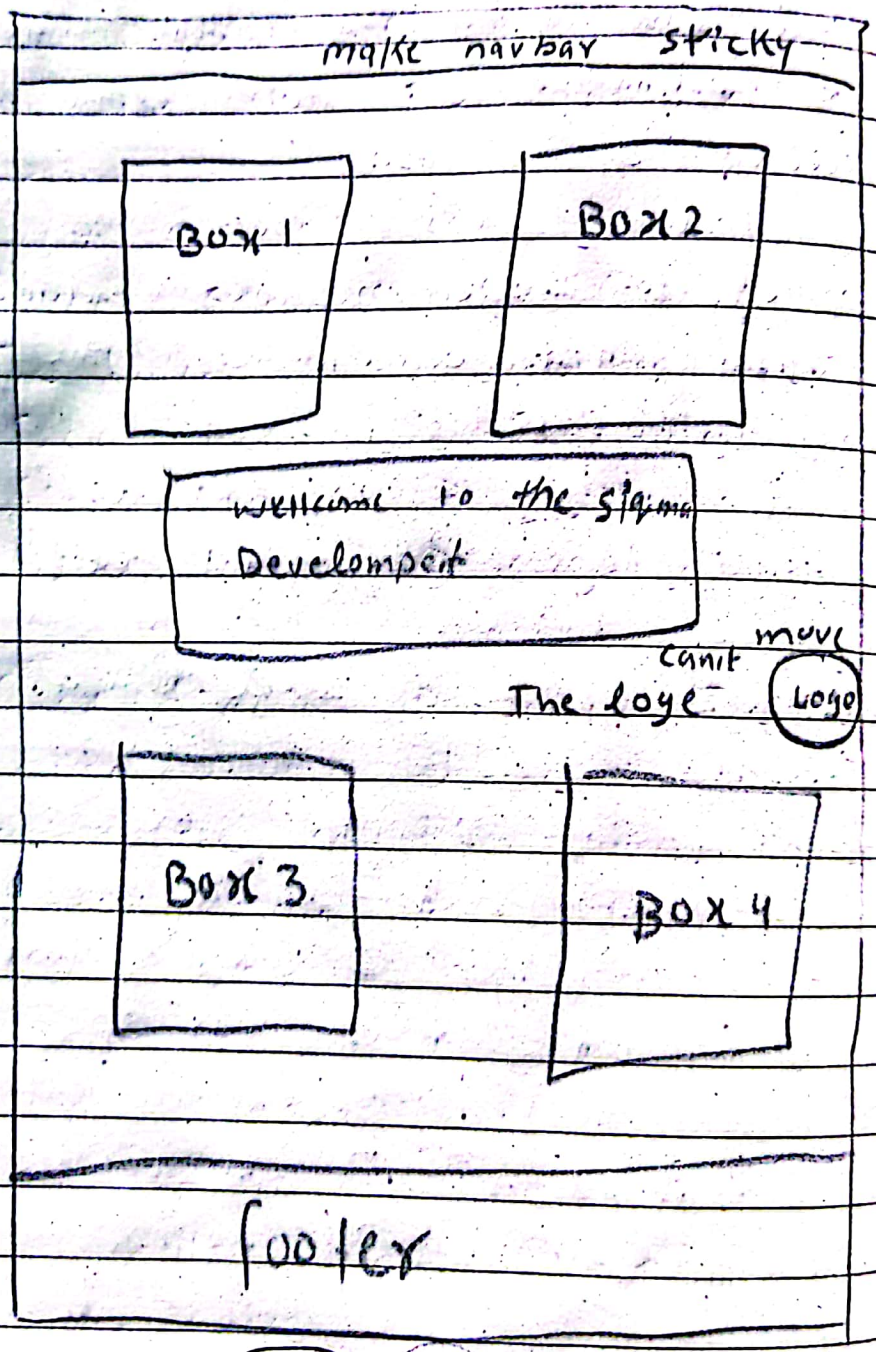
Date: lecture 36 and Lecture 37

The lecture number 36 is Ans of Q 4 lecture 33

x——x——x——x——x——x

Lecture 37

Quiz 5 Make the below design



Done

Date: 1-19-2024 Lecture 38 (M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(S)

CSS flex Box , flex continar, flex item

Q No 1 => What is CSS flex Box?

Ans => Flex-Box aka flexible Box Layout make it easier to layout, align and style item in the container while maintaining the responsivess of the website.

To create a flexbox you need to set the display of the container as flex.

[display : flex;]

CSS flexbox Layout Module

Before the flex box layout module, there were four layout modes:

- Block : for section in a webpage
- Inline : for text
- Table : for two-dimensional table data
- Positioned : for explicit position of an elem

The flexible Box Layout module, make it easier to design flexible responsive layout structure with out using float and potsitioing.

Q No 2 => what is flex continar?

Ans => To start using the flexbox model, you need to first define a flex continar

Date:_____ for example

```
<div class = " container" > → Parent elem
    <div class = " box " > 1. </div>
    <div class = "box" > 2 </div> → Chil
    <div class = "box" > 3 </div>
</div>
```

In this example class = container is the Parent of class = Box. We use the {display : flex;} in parent.

Parent Element (container)

The flex-Conitainer properties are

① flex-direction ② flex-wrep
③ flex-flow ④ Justify-content
⑤ align-item ⑥ Align-content

① flex-direction Property : The flex-direction property define in which direction the container wants to sta the flex item.

```
container {
    Display : flex;
    flex-direction : column;}
```

value in flex-direction.

① Column ② row ③ Column-Reve
④ row-Reverse

(2) flex-wrap: The flex-wrap property specifies whether the flex item should wrap or not.

for example: we have 12 flex item in on row may be they are overflow the overflow item should be next row to better demonstrate the flex-wrap property

```
.container {
    display: flex;
    flex-wrap: wrap; }
```

value of flex-wrap:

① wrap ② no wrap (Defult)

③ wrap-reverse ④

③ The flex-flow Properties.

The flex-flow properties is a shorthand property for setting both the flex-direct and flex-wrap properties.

```
.container { display: flex;
             flex-flow: row wrap;
```

④ The Justify-content Property

The justify-content property is used to align the flex items.

```
.container { Display: flex;
             justify-content: center
```

value

① center ② flex-start ③ flex-end

④ space-around ⑤ space-between

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⑤ The align-item property:

The align-item property is used to al
the flex item.

```
.container{ display: flex;
            height : 200 px;
            align-items: center;}
```

value

① center ② flex-start ③ flex-end
④ stretch (Default) ⑤ baseline

⑥ align-content = The align-content pro
is used to align the flex lines.

```
.container{ Display : flex;
            height : 60 px;
            flex-wrap: wrap;
            align-content: space-betwe
```

value

① Space-between ② space-around
③ stretch (Defalte) ④ center
⑤ flex-start ⑥ flex-end

QNo 3 ⇒ What is CSS flex item?

Ans ⇒ we also called it child element.
The direct elements of a flex contain
automatically because flexible (flex) it
⇒ The flex-item is inside in flex
Container.

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The flex item properties are:
① order ② flex-grow ③ flex-shrink
④ flex-basis ⑤ flex ⑥ align-self

① The order Property
→ The order property specifies the order of the flex item.
→ The first item in the code, does not have to appear as the first item in the dis
→ The order value must be a number, defau value is 0.

1
2
3
4

.Box1 { ~~Display~~ order:3;
order:2; order:4; order 1;}

3	2	4	1

② The flex-grow property
The flex-grow property specifies how much a flex item will grow relative to the rest of the flex-item
→ The value must be number, defult value is 0

.Box { flex-grow:1; flex-grow
flex-grow; 6;}

1	2	3

③ The flex-shrink property:
The flex-shrink property specifies how much a flex item will shrink relative to

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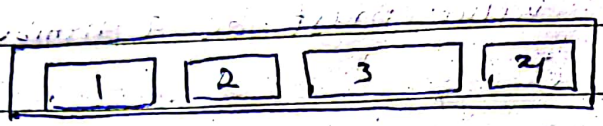
⇒ The value must be number default value:

Do not let the thrid flex item shrinks as much as the other flex item.

(4) The flex-basis property specifies the initial lenght of a flex item.



(5) The flex Property

The flex property is a shorthand property for the flex-grow, flex-shr and flex-basis properties.

basis

growable not shrink

(6) The align-self property

The align-self property specifies the alignment for the selected item inside the flexible container. The align-self property overrides the default alignment set by the container 'align-item prop

<div style="align-self: "center">

value:

① center ② flex-start

③ flex end

Lecture 39 (M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(3)

Date:

CSS Grid, grid-template-columns property, Grid Track and Grid Area, Grid Row and ~~Gread~~ Grid Columns, Naming Grid lin Grid-Template Area - fr unit, Gap Property align-item and justify-item

Q.No 1 ⇒ What is CSS Grid?

Ans ⇒ CSS Grid is a layout system in CSS that allow web developer to create two-dimensional grid based layout. It provide a more powerfu and flexible way to design the structure of web page compared to traditional method.

Key Feature of CSS Grid.

① Two-dimensional Layout ⇒ unlike traditional layout model (block o inline) CSS Grid allow both rou and columns, forming a two dimensional grid.

② Grid Container and Grid item;

In CSS Grid, element can be desi ated as either a grid container or a grid item. The container ca hold the overall grid layout whil item are the element place inside the grid.

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Grid flow => we opt in to the Grid layout mode with the display pro

.wrapper {
display: grid; }

By default, CSS Grid uses a single colu and will create row as needed based on the number of Children. This is Known as an implicit grid since w aren't explicitly defining any structu

QNo 2 => What is gird-template-colu

Ans => This property in CSS Grid is used to define the column of a gr It allows you to specify the size each column and can take multiple value to set up the entire grid structure.

```
<style>
.Parent { display: grid;
grid-Templete-columns: 20%.
} </style>

<div class = " parent ">
<div class = " Child " > 1 </div>
<div class = " Child " > 2 </div>
</div>
```

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Q.No.3 => What is fr and where we use it?

Ans => In CSS Grid, the 'fr' unit stands for "fractional unit". It is used to distribute available space within a grid container among columns or row. The 'fr' unit allow you to specify flexible size relative to the available space making it particularly useful for creating responsive and dynamic layouts.

syntex : parent { Display : Grid;
grid-template-colums : 1fr 3fr
}

for example => we say that the first column should consum 1 unit of space, while the second column consumes 3 unit of space. That means there are 4 total sp

=> The fr unit bring flexbox-style flexibility to CSS Grid. Percentage and <lenght> value create hard constraints while fr column are free to grow and shrink ~~are~~ as required to contain their contents.

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QNo4 => What is Naming Grid line?

Ans-> It's the concepte of "Naming Grid line". In CSS Grid you can name to grid lines to make your code more readable and to refer to them more easily.

example: .Parent{ display: Grid;
grid-template-columns: [col1] 1fr [col2] 2fr

QNo5 => What is Grid Item?

Ans-> "grid Item" refers to an element that is a direct child of a grid parent. These grid item are positioned within the grid rows and column established by the grid container. The properties used to control the placement, sizing and alignment of grid item are part the CSS Grid specification.

Here are some key property used for grid item.

We discuss more in Template Area in next part.

1. Grid Row
2. Grid Colume → using in grid-Temple-colum
3. Grid area → using in Grid-Tem area

Date:

QNO.6:- What is grid-Template Area?

Ans:- The 2nd way to make Template It is the property in CSS Grid Layout that allow you to define named grid area within a grid container. It provide a way to create a visual representation of your layout using ASCII art-like syntax, making it easy to understand and maintain complex grid structure.

```
.grid-parent { display: grid;
               grid-template-areas:
               "header" "header" "header"
               "Main" "Main" "sidenav"
               "footer" "footer" "footer"; }
```

In this example the "grid-tem-area" Property is used to define a grid with three row and three column. The name "header" "main" "sidebar" and "footer" represent different areas within the grid. ~~The grid~~ the string inside the quotes represant the layout of the grid. Each set of quotes correspond to a row and the word within a set of quate correspond to the colume.

You can than assign these are name to gird item the grid-area propert

```
.child { grid-area: header; }
```

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Q.No.7) Some grid-parent-container concept

① Gap: The gap property sets the size of the gutter / space between row and column in grid.

```
.parent { display : Grid;
          gap : 10px; }
```

② align-item => The align-item property align the grid item along the block (vertical) axis. It define the default align for item that do not have an explicit alignment set.

```
.parent { display : Grid;
          align-item : center; }
```

③ Justify-items => The Justify-item property align the grid item along the inline (horizontal) axis. It defin the default alignment for item that do not have an explicit alignment.

```
.parent { display : grid;
          Justify-item : center; }
```

④ grid-template-column with repeat: The grid-template-column property define the number and size of columns in grid "repeat" in a function that repeat a pattern

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• Prent { Display : Grid;
grid-templek-column : repeat(3, 1f

⑤ Justify-content: The Justify-content property align the grid along the inlin (horizontal) axis distribution any extra space within the grid Container.

• parent { display : Grid;
Justify-content : space between;

⑥ align-content : The align-content property align the grid along the block (vertical) axis, distribution any extra space within the grid Container.

• parent { Display : Grid;
align-content : space around;

Q No 8 => what is implicit and explicit واضح

Ans=) Explicit decribe something that is very clear and without vequesses and ambiguity
we Justify colum in Grid but we ~~canot~~ also put Row.

Implicit = often function as the opposi referring to something that is under -stood but not described clearly or directly and often using implical or assumption.
we Justify Row but not colume.

Lecture 41

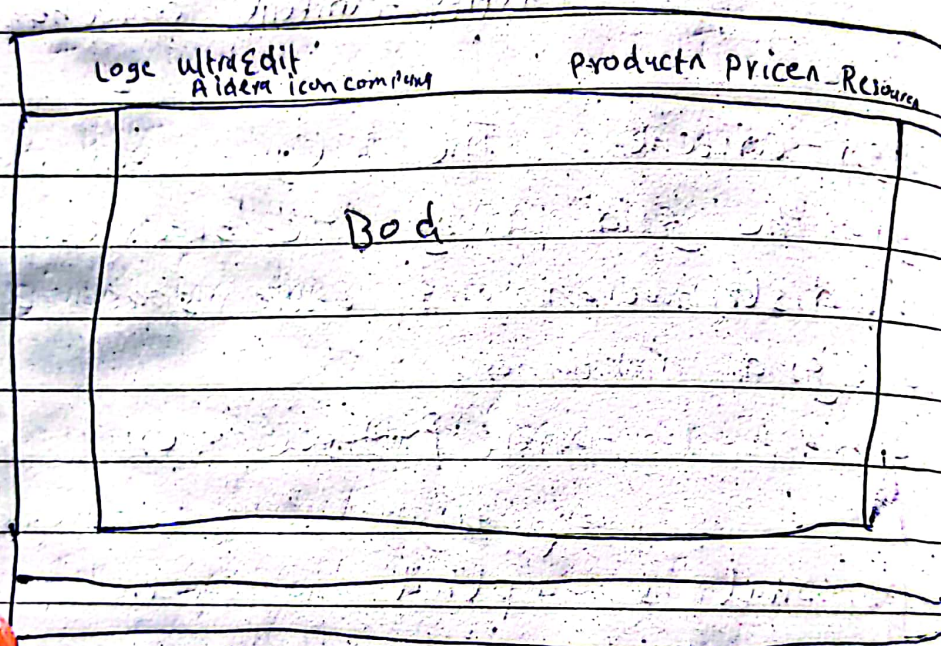
Date: Lecture 40 and

lecture 40

This lecture is the solution of (
no 37.

Lecture 41 Quiz 6

creat a website UltraEdit
using flexbox.



Date: 1-21-2024 Lecture 42 M T W T F S S

CSS Transforms 2D Transform
3d Transform,

Ques 1 => what is CSS Transform?

Ans => transform property is used to apply various gemetric transformation to an Html element. These transformation can include "translate" "Rotate" "Scale" "Skew" Matric : allowing you to manipulate the position and apperence of element on a webpage.

CSS 2D Transform Methods =>
with the CSS transform property you can use the following 2D tranformatio
① translate() ② rotate() ③ scale X()
④ Scale Y () ⑤ scale() ⑥ skew X()
⑦ Skew Y () ⑧ Skew ⑨ matrix()

① translate() => The translate() metho move an element from its current position (according to the parameter given for the X-axis and Y axis.
=> The following exampee move the div element 50 px to the right and 100 px down from its current position

```
div{
    transform: translate(50px,100
;}
```

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② The rotate () Method.

The rotate () method rotate an elem clockwise or counter-clockwise ac to give degree.

The following example rotate 20deg

```
div {
    tranform : Rotate(20deg)
```

using negative value to Rotate counte

③ The Scale() Method :- The scale() method increases or decreases the s of an elemnt (according to the para given for the width and hight.)

```
div {
    transform : scale(2, 3)
```

weig

hig

④ The ScaleX() method =>

The scale X is used for weight o vartical Alinging to increse or Decrec

```
div { transform : scalex (2); }
```

⑤ The scaleY() method =>

used for height and horizantal align to increse or Decrese height

```
div { tranform : scale y(2); }
```

⑥ The skew() Method

The skew() method skew an eleme along the X and Y axis by the given angles.

The following example skews the div element 20 degree along the X-axis and 10 degrees along the Y-axis:

```
div{ transform : skew(20deg,10deg);
```

- The skewX() method => The skewX() method an element along the X-axis by the given angle:

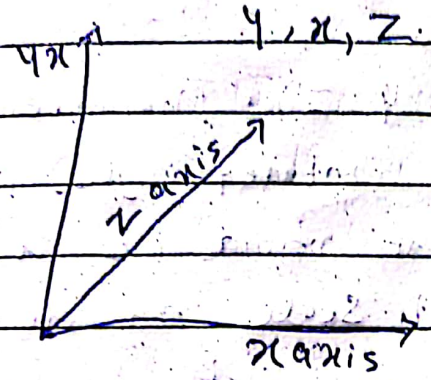
```
div{ transform : skewY(20deg);}
```

- The skewY() method => The skewY() method skews an element along the Y-axis by the given angle:

```
div{ transform : skewY(20deg);}
```

y and x is 2D

y, x, z 3D



CSS 3D Transforms

CSS 3D trasformation allow you to manipulate element in three-dimensional space providing depth and perspective effect on a webpage. These transforms are an extension of the standard 2D transformation and are part of CSS transform property.

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Here are some key aspects of CSS 3D transformation:

① Perspective:- The 'perspective' property is used to set the distance between the distance viewer and the Z plane. It determines the dept of the perpective effe the larger the value the closer the view appears to be to the oibject

Example perspective: 1000px;

② 3d Transform => The transforms property can be used with 3D transform function. Some common 3D transformation function include:

- translete3D (x, y, z): Thoranlete in 3D s
- rotatex(angle), rotatey(angle), rotatez(ang

Rotate an element around the x, y, z axi

- Scale3D (x, y, z) Scale an element in 3D s

Example .MyElement {
transform: perspective(1000px) rotatey(45deg) translat3D (0, 0, 50);}

③ Backface Visibility => The Backface visibility property determines whether the back face of an element should be visible when facing away from the viewer. It can be set to visible or hidden.

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Example backface-visibility: hidden;

myelement {

transform: perspective(1000px) rotatey(45deg) translate3D(0,0,50px); }

x——x——x——x——x——x

Lecture 43

the solution of Lecture Number 41

x——x——x——x——x

Lecture 44

Make the website of ultraEdit usi Grid, and the mobile view aviable: use the exe file.

Done Day

Date: 1-22-2024 Lecture 4/5 M T W T F

CSS transitions.

Qno 1:- What is CSS transition?

Ans => CSS transition allow you to change property value smoothly over a given duration.

In this chapter we will learn about the following:-

① trasition ② transition-delay
③ transition-duration ④ transition-prope
⑤ transition-timing-function

=> ① How to Use Transtions?

To create a transition effect, you must specify two thinks.

1) the CSS property you want to a an effect to
② the duration of the effect

Note: If the duration is not specifiet the transition will have no effect, because the defaul value is 0.

The following example show as 100px * 100px red element. the element has also specified a transition effect for the width property with a duration 2 second.

(M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(S)

div { width : 100px; height : 100px;
background : red; Transtion : width 2s

change Severe Property Value
The following exampec adds a transition effect for both the width and heigh property.

2 transition-timing-function = this propert specifies the speed curve of the transition effect.
The transition-timing-function property can have the following value.
1) ease => specifies a transtion effect with a slow start than fast end slow (default)
2) linear => specifies a transtion effect with the same speed form the start to end
3) ease in => specifies the slow start.
4) ease out => specifes the slow end.
5) ease-in-out => specifes with slow start and e
6) cubic-bezier(n,n,n,n) = let you define your own value in cubic-bezi

div { transtion-timing-function : linear; }

3) Transtion delay : This property delay in second for the transtion effect
div { transtion-delay : 1s; }

Date:

Transition + Transformation.

div {transition: width 2s, height
, transform 3s}

div:hover {width 300px; height 300
transform: rotate(180d

Shorthand property

```
div {
    width 100 px;
    height 100 px;
    background : red ;
    transition : width 2s linear
}

div:hover {
    width : 300 px;
}
```

t property

t-durat

Timing
factor

Lecture 46 (M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(S)

CSS Animation

Ques 1 => What is CSS Animation?

Ans => An animation let an element gradu change from one style to another. You can change as many CSS property you want as many time as you want.

- To use animation, you must first speci some keyframes for the animation.
- Keyframes hold what style the elem will have at certain time.

The @Keyframes Rule => When you speci CSS style inside the @Keyframes rule, the animation will gradually change from the current style to the new style at certain times.

- To get an animation to work, you must bind the animation to an element.

example = @Keyfram example {
from { background-color : red; }
to { background -color : yellow; } }

The element to apply the animation

```
div { width: 100px;  height : 100px
      background-color: red;
      animation-name: example;
      animation-duration : 4s;
    }
```

Date:

Note => The animation-duration property define how long an animation should take to complete; if the animation-duration property is not specified no animation will occur, because the default value is 0s (0 seconds).

Second Example => In the example above we have specified when the style will change the keyword "from" and "to" (which repersants 0% (start) and 100% (complete)).

=> It is possible to use percent. By using percent, you can add as many style change as you like.

=> The following example will change the background-color of the element when the animation is 25% complete, 50% complete and again when the animation is 100% complete:- exa => Keyframes example {

0% { background : Red; }
25% { b-g : yellow; }
50% { b-g : brown; }
75% { b-g : black; }
100% { b-g : White } }

div { width : 100; height 100px; b-g :
animation-name: example;
animation-duration : 4s;

① Delay an Animation :- The property specifies a delay for the start of an animation.

div { animation-delay : 2s; }

Negative value are also allowed. If using negative value the animation will start as if it had already been playing for N seconds.

② Animation - iteration - count :- Property specific the repeation of animation and specific the number of time an animation should run.

div { animation-iteration-count : 3; }

③ animation - direction :- property whether an animation should be played forward backward or in alternate cycles.

① normal : The animation is play as normal (forwor) This is default.
② reverse : palyed as reverse. (backward)
③ alternate - reverse :- pallay backward first then forward.
④ alternate : play forward first than back

div { animation-direction : reverse; }

Date:

(4) animation-Timing-function: specifies the speed curve of animation.
same like transition.

(5) fill-mode: CSS: fill-mode prop is used to specify the style appl to an element before and after th animation is executed.
The fill mode popertey can ~~fill~~ four p
(1) none (2) forword (3) Backword
(4) both.

Syntex p{animation-fill-mode; forword
the forword after the animation th are stop there.
Backword can reversa their ou position.
Both = they can forward and back
none = is Defaut.

Shorthand way:

name, Delay, Timing function

div p{example 5s linear 2s infinite alternate;

Direction, Transition, count

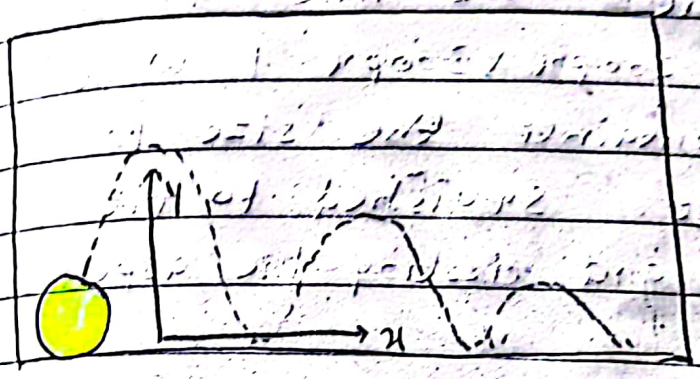
1-23-2024 Lecture 47 (M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(S)

The solution of EXTRA Quiz 07 in Lecture number 43

1-23-2024 Lecture 48 Quiz 8

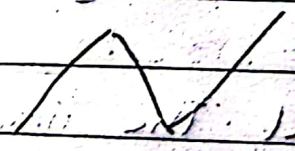
Bounce Animation using transition or Animation property to make Bounce Animation

for example:



hand:> here is x and Y

hand:> using linear animation use in x axix



Done

Date: 1-24-2024 Lecture 119 (M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(S)

CSS object fit and object-position
CSS Backgrounds Images

QNo1 -> What is CSS Object fit Prop
Ans -> The CSS object-fit Property is used to specify how an image or video should be resized to fit its container.

for example -> we have a image the size is 200px x 300px I want to fit into container the size 100px, 100 the image squished to fit the container and destroy the aspect ratio

Here is where the object-fit propert comes in. The object-fit property can take one of the following value.

- Fill - The is default. The image is resized to fill the given dimension. If necessary, the image will be stretched or squished to fit.
- Contain - The image keep its aspec Ratio, but is resized to fit within the given dimension.
- Cover - The image keeps its aspec ratio and fill the given dimensio the image will be clipped to fit

M T W T F S

The image is not resized.

scale-down. The image is scaled down the smallest version of none or contain.

syntax - div img { width: 100px;
height: 100px;
object-fit: cover;

object-fit: cover; the cover porperty the image keeps its aspect ratio and fill the container but the img will be clipped and cut some area.

object-fit: contain; the image keep it aspect ~~keep~~ ratio, but is resized to fit within the given dimension.

object-fit: fill; the image is resized to fill in give dimension. If necessary the image stretched or squished to fit.

object-fit-none: the image is not resized.

object-fit scale: the image is scaled down to the smallest version of none or contain.

Date:

Q\102 - What is object-position ?

Ans-> The CSS object-position property is used to specify how an <image> or <video> should be positioned with in it container.

Using the object-position property. Lets say the part of the image that is shown, is not positioed as we want. To position the image, we will use the object-position property.

```
img { width: 100px;
      height: 100px;
      object-fit: cover;
      object-position: top-right;
```

value. you can give multipal value to the position.

1. 100% 100%
2. Top Right
3. Center Center
4. Top left
5. right bottom

What is CSS Background img?

The background-image property specifies image to use as the background of an element. By default the image is repeated so it covers the entire element. The repeat both x axis y axis.

If you want to remove the repeation. There are some property:

1 no-repeat ② ~~x-repeat~~ repeat-x

3 repeat-y ④ repeat

Syntex = img { Backround-image; url('pi.png');
backround-reapeat = no-repeat.
backround-position: right top; }

CSS Backround-position - this property is used to specify the position of the Backround image.

CSS backround-attachment: The property specific whether the backround image should scroll or be fixed (will scroll with the rest page)
backround-Attachment: fixed;

Shorthand :-
backround : #f1f1f1 url("p.png") no-repeat right top;

Date: _____ Lecture 50 and Lecture 51 M T W T F S

CSS Filters

Q.No1 - What is CSS filters?

Ans:- filter are a set of effect that can be apply to an element to modify and visual apperence. CSS filter allow you various image processing effect to element, such as blurring, adjusting, brightneens, contrast or grascale and more.

Syntex: { ~~blu~~ filter: blur (5px);

you can give value in percent

① blur ② grascale ③ Brighness
④ adjusting ⑤ sapia ⑥ contrast
⑦ invert ⑧ saturate and alot more.

Lecture 51

The lecture 51 is solution of Quiz 8 lecture 48.

lecture 53

28-2024 lecture 52

figma ~~cost~~ and How to make Design

complete the Previse 3 Day Make figma Design and also Make a ultra Edid website full Clone the using html CSS I try to make it responsive

---

lecture 53

. Netflix Clone make it respons

This is last lecture of CSS. In this lecture we read some extra property

① what is Background size.

Ans=) If a ~~Imf~~ Image have high width How we set the img width. Image is 2000 px

=) Background-size: max(1000px, 100

② what is max and min?

Ans=) The max() and min() function in CSS are used to specify a value that is either the maximum or minimum among a set of value. These function are comonl used in various CSS property. responsive design.

Date:

max() function: The max() func return the maxium value amo the value provided. It is often used in property where you want to ensure that a certa property does not exceed a certain value.

for example:

width : max(300 px 50%)

In this case the width will be the maximum value betwee 300 pixeal and 50 % of the parent cantainer width. This is useful for creating responsive layout where an elempent siz should adapt but not exceed a certain limit.

Min() function: The min() funct on the other hand, return the minimum value among the value pro It is commonly used to ensure th a property does not fall belo a certain value for instance

font-size : min (16px, 2vw);

Date: M T W T F S

Inline Elements :- An inline element does not start on a new line.
An inline element only take up as much width as neccessary.
This is a <span element insid a paragh
 Hello world

web page

Hello world

Here are the inline element in Html:

1. <a> 2. <abbr> 3. <acronym> 4. <b>
5. <bdo> 6. <big> 7.
 8. <button>
9. <cite> 10. <code> 11. <dfn> 12.
13. <i> 14. <img> 15. <input> 16. <kbd>
17. <lable> 18. <map> 19. <object> 20. <output>
21. <q> 22. <samp> 23. <script> 24. <select>
25. <small> 26. 27. 28. <sub>
29. <sup> 30. <textarea> 31. <time> 32. <tt>
33. <var>

Note:- An inline element cannot contain a block-level element.

Date: Lecture 9 M T W T F S

Html ID and Html class.

QNo 1 => What is Html ID?

Ans => An ID is an attribute, a uniqu identifier assigned to only one Html element within a page. It is often used for unique styling and Javescrip manipulations.

Sentax =

 Hi people

QNo2 => What is class?

Ans => The class attribute lets you give the same name to multiple Html element. That way, you can easily change their look or behavir all at once. Classes are not unique and can be assigned to multiple element. They are generally used for applying the same style or behaviour to a group of elem

 Hello sir

<P class="My class"> This is me </P>

Date: _____ M T W T F

Point 1 for SEO:

<title> tag: If your title is reflec the content of your page that it is a good SEO. whenever you pa is change, make the title so that it reflects the content of your page.

Point 2: Meta desc

<meta name="description" content="discuss about the body">

CamScanner

Date: Lecture 7 M T W T F S

Topic 1 = Html formatting : Topic 2 = Quotation
Topic 3 = Html Commment : Topic 4 = Form and Input.

QNo1 = What is Html formatting?
Ans = Html contains several element for define text with a special meani

Html formatting Elements =
formatting element were designed to display special type of text:

1. <b> = Bold text F
2. = Important text F
3. <i> = Italic text Furqan
4. = Emphasized text Furqan
4. <mark> = marked text Furqan
5. <small> = Smaller text Furqan
6. <del> = deleted text ~~Furqan~~
7. <ins> = inserted text underline
8. <sub> = Subsript text Furqan
9. <sup> = Super script text Fur^{qan}

QNo3 = What is Html Quotation?

Tag	Description
1) <abbr>	Define an abbrevition or acronym
2) <address>	Define information about author
3) <bdo>	Define the text Direction
4) <blockquoto>	section that is quoto from author
5) <cite>	Define the title of a work
6) <q>	Define a short inline quotation