Absolutely! This is a popular "lightbox" effect. You can create it with just a bit of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Here's a simple, modern way to achieve this:

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### Example Solution

\*\*HTML:\*\*

```html

<img src="your-image.jpg" alt="Boxer" class="enlargeable" id="myImage">

```

\*\*CSS:\*\*

```css

.enlargeable {

transition: transform 0.3s, box-shadow 0.3s;

cursor: pointer;

z-index: 1;

}

.enlarged {

position: fixed;

top: 50%;

left: 50%;

width: 60vw;

max-width: 90vw;

height: auto;

max-height: 80vh;

transform: translate(-50%, -50%) scale(1.2);

box-shadow: 0 4px 28px rgba(0,0,0,0.6);

z-index: 10;

}

```

\*\*JavaScript:\*\*

```javascript

const img = document.getElementById('myImage');

img.addEventListener('click', function(e) {

img.classList.add('enlarged');

// To detect click-away

setTimeout(() => {

document.addEventListener('click', clickAway);

}, 0);

e.stopPropagation(); // Prevents this click from triggering document click

});

function clickAway(e) {

if (!img.contains(e.target)) {

img.classList.remove('enlarged');

document.removeEventListener('click', clickAway);

}

}

```

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## How this works:

- Clicking the image adds the `enlarged` class, making the image bigger and centered.

- A document-level click listener is activated, so any click \*\*away from the image\*\* will shrink it back.

- The `stopPropagation()` prevents the image’s own click from triggering the document’s click handler immediately.

- The `setTimeout` ensures the document click handler is only added just after the image’s own click event.

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\*\*You can improve the UI further\*\* (e.g., dim the background or add a close button). This is the foundation for the effect you described!

Let me know if you’d like a version for multiple images or more enhancements!