



# CSS

## Chapter Two

# Contents



# Styling List

- HTML has mainly 2 types of lists, they are ordered list and unordered list
- Ordered list lists the items with numbers or letters.
- Ordered list syntax : `<ol> </ol>`
- Unordered list lists the items with bullet points.
- Unordered list syntax: `<ul> </ul>`





# List-style-shorthand



Sets all the list properties in one declaration.



List-style-type, list-style-position, list-style-image are the properties that it sets.



Syntax: list-style: <list-style-type> <list-style-position> <list-style-image>  
inherit



Example: `ul {list-style: none;}` sets all unordered lists to not display a list-item maker. The default value is disc or outside or none

# List Style Type

- The list-style-type property specifies the type of list item marker

```
<style>
ul.a {
  list-style-type: circle;
}
ul.b {
  list-style-type: square;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>The list-style-type Property</h2>
<p>Example of unordered lists:</p>
```

```
<ul class="a">
  <li>Job</li>
  <li>Company</li>
  <li>Salary</li>
</ul>

<ul class="b">
  <li>Job</li>
  <li>Company</li>
  <li>Salary</li>
</ul>
</body>
```



# Example

## The list-style-type Property

Example of unordered lists:

- Job
- Company
- Salary
  
- Job
- Company
- Salary



# List Style Position

List-style-position property specifies the position of the list item markers

```
<style>
```

```
ul.a {
```

```
    list-style-position: outside;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<ul class="a">
```

```
  <li>job requirements</li>
```

```
  <li>job search</li>
```

```
  <li>job registrations</li>
```

```
</ul>
```



# Example

List-style-position property specifies the position of the list item markers

- job requirements
- job search
- job registrations

Inside

List-style-position property specifies the position of the list item markers

- job requirements
- job search
- job registrations

Outside





# List Style Images

- Specifies image as the list item indication.
- Initial value is none, syntax: `list-style-image: none;`
- Applicable to all the list items.
- Example: `<ul>`

`<li> job 1 </li>`

`<li> job 2 </li>`

`</ul>`

`ul { list-style-image: url("http://www.google.co.in/images/jobimage"); }`



# Example

## **The list-style-image Property**

The list-style-image property specifies an image as the list item marker:

- Job 1
- Job 2

# Hyperlinks

Links can be styled with any css property (e.g. color, background, font-family etc.)



## The four link states are

- a: link - a normal, unvisited link
- a: visited - a link, the user has visited
- a: hover - a link when the user mouse over it.
- a: active - a link when the moment is clicked.

## Properties

**Color** : The color property controls the link's text color in all its states:

**Text-decoration** : Mostly used to remove underlines from links.

**Background-color** : It can be used to specify a background color for links.

Using these properties and link states to make link buttons in css.

# Example

```
align <style>
  /* unvisited link */
  a:link {
    color: red;
  }
  /* visited link */
  a:visited {
    color: green;
  }
  /* mouse over link */
  a:hover {
    color: hotpink;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p><a href="default.asp" target="_blank">Text Link</a></p>
</body>
```

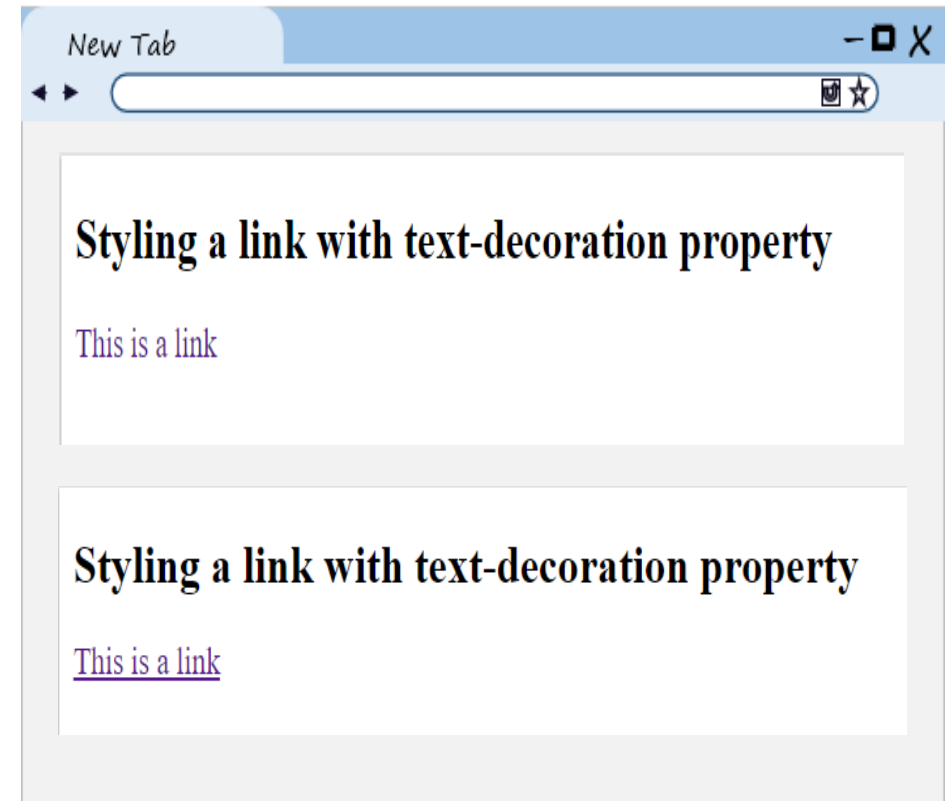




# Example

```
align <style>
  a:link {
    text-decoration: none;
  }
  a:visited {
    text-decoration: none;
  }
  a:hover {
    text-decoration: underline;
  }
  a:active {
    text-decoration: underline;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Styling a link with text-decoration property</h2>
<a href="default.asp" target="_blank">This is a link</a>
```



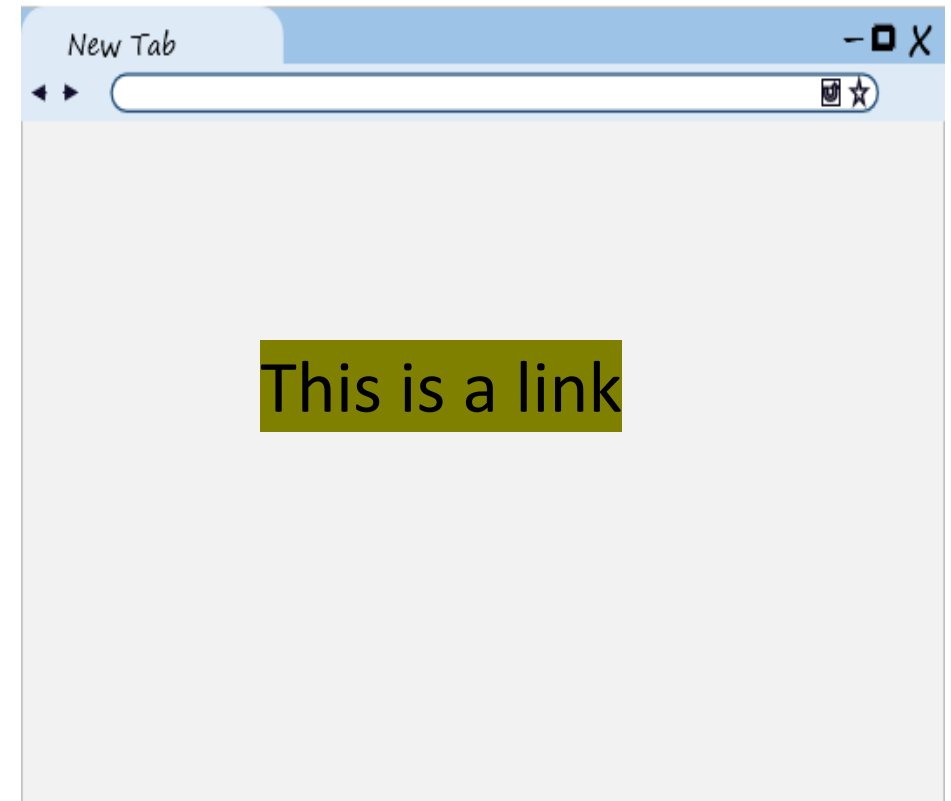


# Example

align

```
<style>
a:link {
  background-color: yellow;
}
a:visited {
  background-color: cyan;
}
a:hover {
  background-color: lightgreen;
}
a:active {
  background-color: hotpink;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<a href="default.asp" target="_blank">This is a link</a>
```





# Images



The image tag is written as `<img>` in HTML. It takes two important attributes, `src` and `alt`. **Src** specifies the path to the image, while **alt** specifies an alternative text for the image.

Attributes like `width` and `height` can be written inline with `<img>` tag or specified later in the CSS.



# Image Properties

- border-radius
- border
- Responsive images







# Example

## Get Hired By Company Around The World

Discover global career opportunities and land your dream job anywhere in the world with our extensive job listings of top companies.

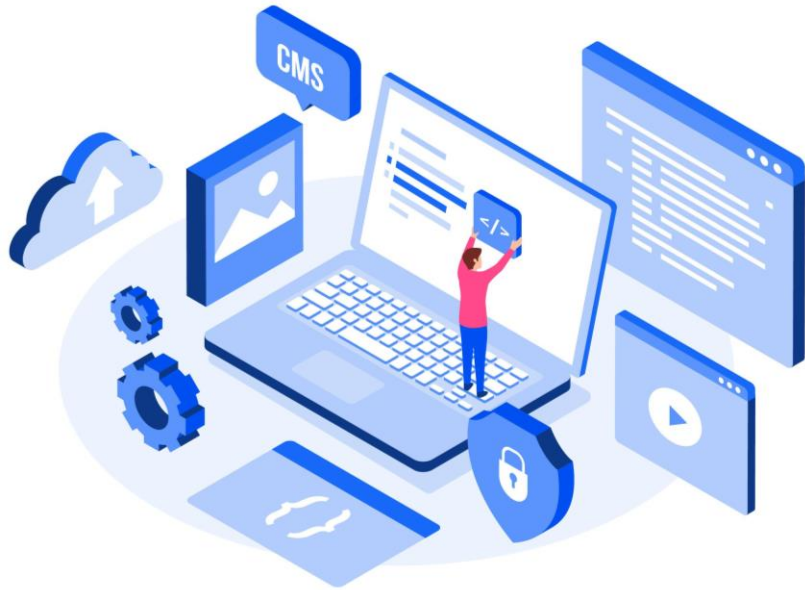
[Apply A Job](#)

[Learn More](#)





# Table



A **table** in CSS is used to apply the various styling properties to the HTML `table` elements to arrange the data in rows and columns. Table Borders, Table size, Table Alignment, Table Style, Table Responsive are the main properties of CSS table.

# Example

```
align <style>
table,
th,
td {
/* Styling the border. */
border: 1.5px solid blue;
}
</style>
<body>
<h1>Jobbie</h1>
<table>
<tr>

```

New Tab

## Jobbie

Id	job role
#A123	Aitrich Technologies
#A108	Synfosis



# Example

```
align <style>
  table, td, th {
    border: 1px solid black;
  }
  table {
    border-collapse: collapse;
    width: 100%;
  }
  th {
    height: 70px;
  }
</style>
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

A screenshot of a web browser window with a single tab titled "New Tab". The browser's address bar is empty. The main content area displays a table with a single column. The first row is a header with the text "Firstname" in bold. The subsequent rows contain the names "Peter", "Lois", "Joe", and "Cleveland". The table has a thin black border and the cells are separated by thin black lines.

Firstname
Peter
Lois
Joe
Cleveland




# Border

The border property is a shorthand syntax in CSS that accepts multiple values for drawing a line around the element it is applied to.

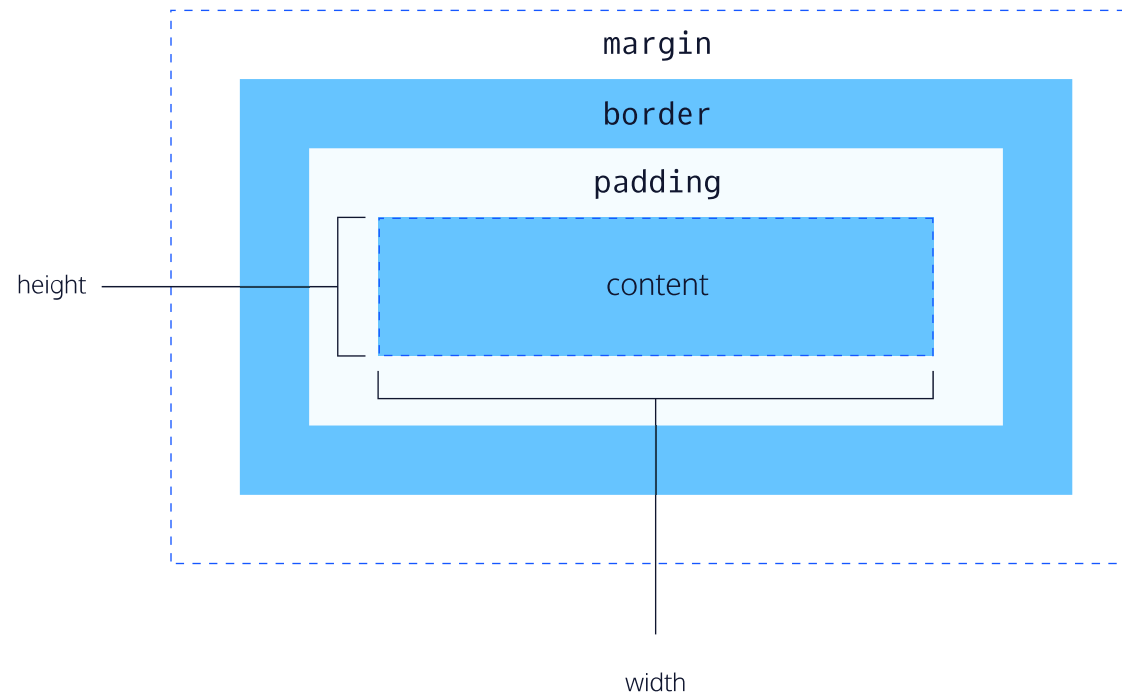
## Values



- 
- Border-style
  - Border-width
  - Border-color

# Box Model

A CSS box model is a compartment that includes numerous assets, such as edge, border, padding and material. It is used to develop the design and structure of a web page. It can be used as a set of tools to personalize the layout of different components. According to the CSS box model, the web browser supplies each element as a square prism.





# Properties

**Content** : Material such as text, photographs, or other digital media is included in this area.

**Padding** : this area is the space around the subject area and inside the border-box.

**Border** : It is a region between the padding-box and the margin.

**Margin** : This segment consists of the area between the boundary and the edge of the border.





# Questions