ASSIGNMENT - 2

NAME: AMRITANSHU KESHARI
BRANCH: C.S.E.
ROLL NUMBER: 19402060006
SUBJECT: WEB TECHNOLOGY
SESSION: 2019 - 22
SEMESTER: 3rd
COLLEGE: GOVT. POLYTECHNIC
COLLEGE, ADITYAPUR

CSS

CSS stands for cascading style sheets. CSS is mainly use to add style in an HTML document. It adds feel and look in HTML document. It is used to make our website beautiful and stylish. CSS is used to in CSS provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document. It is of three types of version of CSS are as follows as :

1. CSS
2. CSS 2
3. CSS 3

Features of CSS

(1) Global Web Standards
   Now, HTML attributes are being deprecated and it is being recommended to use CSS. So that it is good idea to use or start using CSS.

(2) Superior Style to HTML

CSS has a much wider array of attribute than HTML, so you can give a far better look to your HTML page in comparison to HTML attributes.

(3) Easy maintenance

To make a global change, simply change the style and all element in all the web pages will be updated automatically.

(4) CSS save time

You can write CSS once and then reuse same sheet in multiple HTML pages. You can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many web pages as you want.

(5) Pages load faster

If you are using CSS, you don't need to write HTML tag attribute every time. So, less code means faster

download times. Just write one css rule of a tag and apply it to all the occurance of that tag.

HTML Style Rule

In this rule, we use a single attribute called style attribute.

Rule says that first of all we have to write the html tag and in that starting tag we have to add the attribute called style attribute to add style in our html document.

Colors

We are using colors in css. We use css colors using three ways are as follows as:

① Hex code
② Short Hex code
③ RGB Rule
④ Alphabetic or color name

Color	Hex code	Short Hex code	RGB Rule	Color name
	# FF0000	# F00	rgb(255, 0,0)	red
	# 00FF00	#0F0	rgb(0,255, 0)	green
	# 0000FF	#00F	rgb(0,0, 255)	blue

Stylesheet Rule

There are three stylesheet rule to embed stylesheet in our html document are as follows as :

(1) Inline CSS

In internal inline css, we use HTML stylesheet rule in where we write css code in html tag just like :

```
< tagname style =
" property : value ; ">

</tagname>
```

Inline css, we use style tag attribute and in this attribute we write all css property and its value.

(2) Internal CSS

In internal css, we style tag between < head> and

</head> tag. And we write all css code in the between <style> and </style>

(3) External CSS

In external css, we firstly create a separate css file. And then copy the path and paste the path in the <link> tag.

```
< link rel = " stylesheet "
   src = " index . css " />
```

Here, we use link tag where mainly two attributes are rel and src.

(1) rel attribute

This attribute tells that the css file relates as a stylesheet.

(2) src attribute

This attribute is used in link tag where we write paste the path of the css file of an html document.

Stylesheet Selectors :

Selectors in CSS are the name of the tag, id and class name is taken as a selector or css selectors.

Selector in CSS

There are 4 types of selectors are as follows as :

(1) CSS element selectors

On the basis of html elements element selectors select only html elements or tags.

```
h1 {
    color : red ;
    background-color : yellow ;
}
```

(2) CSS id selector

On the basis of id names, id selectors selects only id names in html document.

```
# myid {
        color : blue ;
}
```

(3) CSS class selector

On the basis of class names in html document class selectors selects only class names.

```
. myclass {
        color : red ;
}
```

(4) CSS Universal selector

This selector selects all the id, class and elements.

```
* {
        color : # FF0102 ;
}
```

Text Properties

The property of text is used to decorate the text. Text properties is used to add feel and look and colors in text of an HTML document.

(1) Text color property

(a) **Color** :: This property of css is used to set the color of the text.

(b) **background-color** : This property of css is used to set the background color of the text.

(2) Text Alignment property

(a) **text-align** : This property of css is used to set the horizontal alignment of the text in an HTML document.

(b) dir : This property of CSS is used to set the direction of the text in an HTML document.

(c) vertical-align : This property of CSS is used to set the vertical alignment of the text in an HTML document.

(3) Text decoration property

(a) text-decoration : This property of CSS is used to decorate the text using underline, overline and line-through in an HTML document.

(4) Text transformation property

(a) text-transform : This property of CSS is used to specify the uppercase and lower case of text in an HTML document.

(5) Text Spacing property

(a) **text-indent** : This property of CSS is used to specify the indentation in the text of an HTML document.

(b) **letter-spacing** : This property of CSS is used to specify the indentation in the text of an HTML document.

(c) **word-spacing** : This property of CSS is used to provide space between the words in the text.

(d) **line-height** : This property of CSS is used to specify a certain or desired height between two lines in text of an HTML document.

(6) Text shadow property

(a) **text-shadow :** This property of CSS is used to add the shadow to the text of an HTML document.

In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow (2px) and the vertical shadow (2px) and add a blur effect (5px) to the shadow and also add a color (red) to the shadow.

```
h1 {
    text-shadow : 2px 2px 3px red;
}
```

CSS Box Model

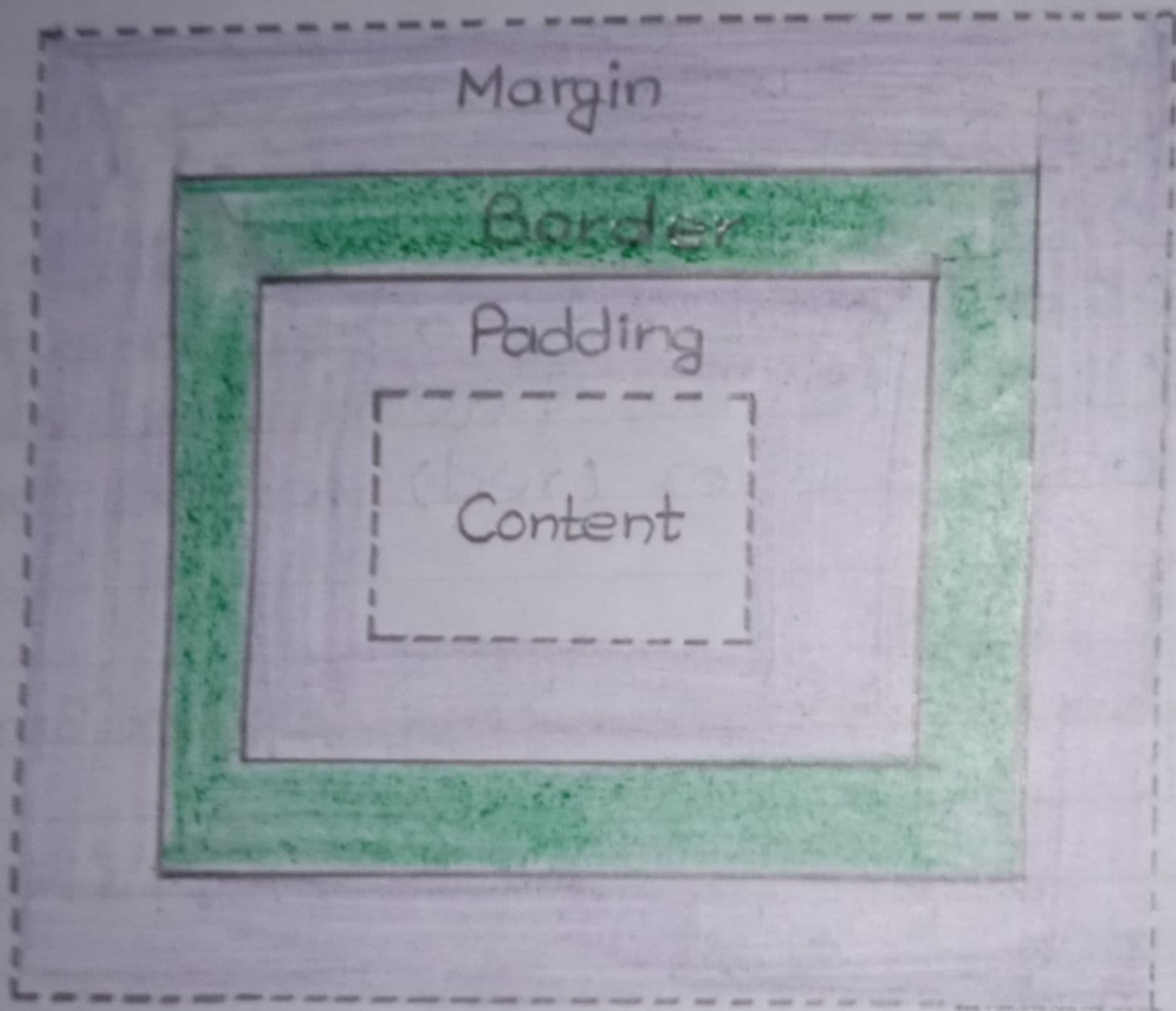In CSS, the term " box-model " is used when talking about design and layout.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of margins, borders, padding and the actual content.

text - shadow : 2px 2px 3px red

h - shadow → (points to first 2px)

blur → (points to 3px)

v - shadow ↑ (points to second 2px)

color ↑ (points to red)

Box - Model

Margin

Border

Padding

Content

Border

border: 1px solid green

- Width → (points to **1px**)
- Style ↑ (points to **solid**)
- color → (points to **green**)

Explanation of the different parts:

(a) Content

The content of the box, where text and images appear.

(b) Padding

Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent.

(c) Border

A border that goes around the padding and content.

(d) Margin

Clears an area outside the border.

The box model allows us to add a border around elements, and to define space between elements

The CSS font-family property

In CSS, we use the font-family property to specify the font of a text.

The font-family property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system, to ensure maximum compatibility between browsers. Start with the font you want, and end with a generic family. The font names should be separated with comma.

Font Style

The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text. This property has three values :

- normal - The text is shown normally.
- italic - The text is shown in italic.
- oblique - The text is leaning. It is similar to italic, but less supported.

Font Size

The property which sets the size of the text in an HTML document.