

Experiment No :- 02

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➤ Theory of CSS with inline/ internal / External CSS discussion

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation (look and formatting) of a web page written in HTML. It controls the **layout, colors, fonts, spacing, and responsive design** of web pages.

CSS works by **selecting HTML elements** and applying styles to them. It allows separation of content (HTML) from design (CSS), making websites easier to maintain and scale.

➤ Inline CSS :

Inline CSS is a way to apply styling directly to an individual HTML element using the **style** attribute inside the opening tag. It is used to style specific elements on a page without using a separate CSS file or **<style>** block.

❖ Key Point:

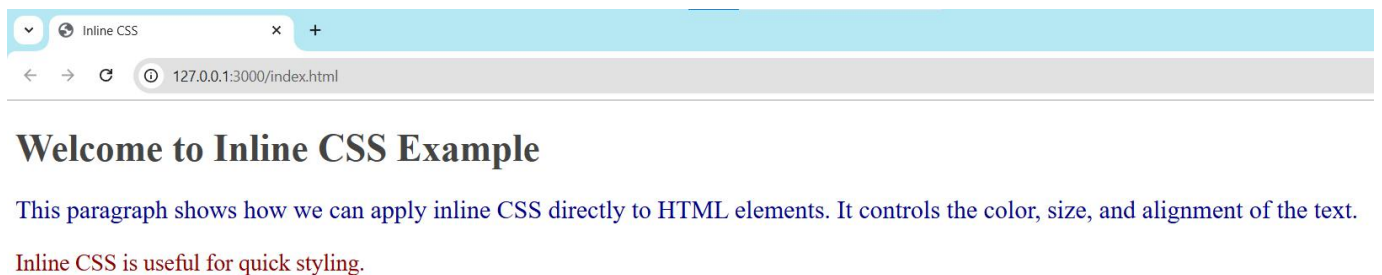
- Written **directly inside the HTML tag** using the style attribute.
- Affects only the specific element it is written in.
- Used for quick testing or small changes.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Inline CSS</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 style="color:#444; font-size: 36px;">Welcome to Inline CSS Example</h1>
  <p style="color: darkblue; font-size: 24px; text-align: justify;">This
paragraph shows how we can apply inline CSS directly to HTML elements.
  It controls the color, size, and alignment of the text.</p>

  <p style="color: darkred; font-size: 22px; ">Inline CSS is useful for quick
styling.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



➤ Internal CSS:

Internal CSS is used to apply styles to a single HTML page. It is written inside a **<style>** tag within the **<head>** section of the HTML document. The styles written here apply to the entire page.

It allows better organization of styles compared to inline CSS and keeps the HTML elements clean.

❖ Key Point:

- Written inside the **<head>** of the HTML file.
- Affects all matching elements on the same page.
- Good for styling one-page websites or projects.

Code:

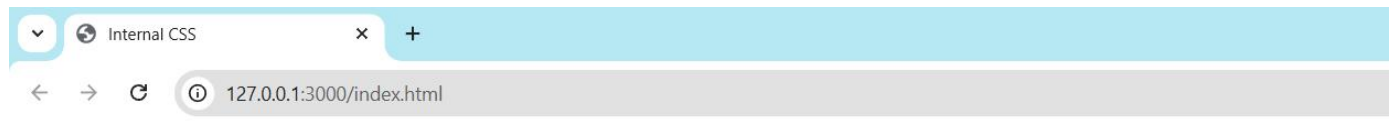
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Internal CSS</title>
  <style>
    h1{
      color: darkblue;
      font-size: 32px;
    }

    p{
      color: darkorange;
      font-family: 24px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to Internal CSS Example</h1>
```

```
<p>This paragraph shows how we can apply Internal CSS directly to HTML
elements.
    It controls the color, size, and alignment of the text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Welcome to Internal CSS Example

This paragraph shows how we can apply Internal CSS directly to HTML elements. It controls the color, size, and alignment of the text.

➤ External CSS:

External CSS is used to apply styles to multiple HTML pages using a separate **.css file**. It helps keep HTML and CSS code separate, making the website easier to manage and update.

The external CSS file is linked in the **<head>** section of the HTML using the **<link>** tag.

❖ Key point:

- Written in a separate file (e.g., **style.css**).
- Linked to HTML using **<link>** tag.
- Ideal for styling multiple pages with consistent design.

Code:

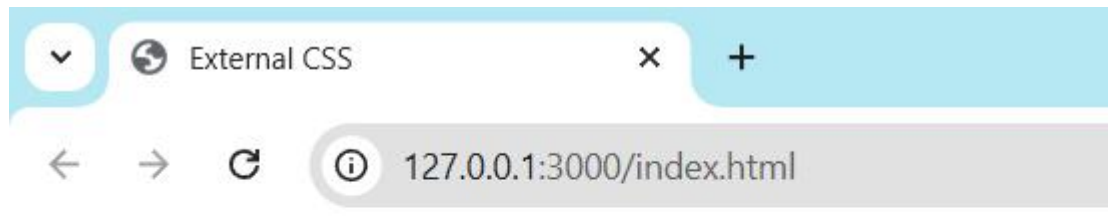
1. Index.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>External CSS</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to External CSS Example</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph styled using external CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

2. Style.css:

```
h1{  
  color: darkred;  
  font-size: large;  
}  
  
p{  
  color: darkgreen;  
  font-size: medium;  
}
```

Output:



Welcome to External CSS Example

This is a paragraph styled using external CSS.

➤ Implementation of user Registration / Login Form using CSS.

Code:

1) Index.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Login Page</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>

  <div class="login-container">
    <h2>Login to Your Account</h2>
    <form>
      <input type="text" placeholder="Username or Email" required>
      <input type="password" placeholder="Password" required>
      <input type="submit" value="Login">
    </form>
    <div class="form-footer">
      <p>Don't have an account? <a href="#">Register</a></p>
      <p><a href="#">Forgot Password?</a></p>
    </div>
  </div>

</body>
</html>
```

2) Style.css:

```
* {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
```

```
}

body {
  height: 100vh;
  display: flex;
  align-items: center;
  justify-content: center;
  background: linear-gradient(to right, #ece9e6, #ffffff);
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}

.login-container {
  width: 350px;
  background-color: #fff;
  padding: 30px;
  box-shadow: 0 0 15px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
  border-radius: 10px;
  text-align: center;
}

.login-container h2 {
  margin-bottom: 25px;
  color: #333;
}

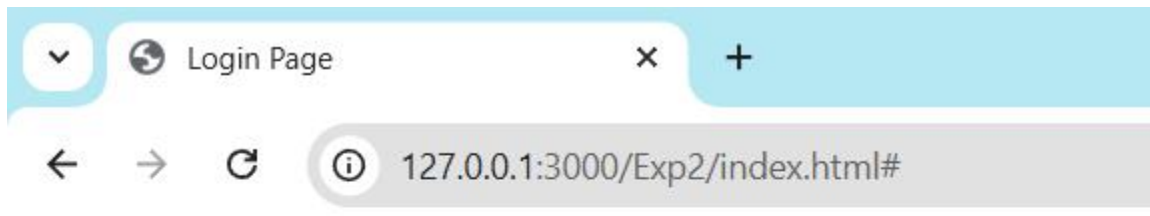
input[type="text"],
input[type="password"] {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 12px;
  margin-bottom: 15px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 6px;
  font-size: 16px;
}

input[type="submit"] {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 12px;
  background-color: #4caf50;
  color: white;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 6px;
  font-size: 16px;
  cursor: pointer;
}
```



```
input[type="submit"]:hover {  
    background-color: #43a047;  
}  
  
.form-footer {  
    margin-top: 15px;  
    font-size: 14px;  
}  
  
.form-footer a {  
    color: #4caf50;  
    text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
.form-footer a:hover {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

Output:



Login to Your Account

<input type="text" value="Username or Email"/>	<input type="password" value="Password"/>	<input type="button" value="Login"/>
--	---	--------------------------------------

Don't have an account? [Register](#)

[Forgot Password?](#)

➤ Implementation of E-commerce Using CSS.

Code:

1) E-commerce.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>My E-commerce Store</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="E-commerce.css">
</head>
<body>

  <header>
    <h1>My E-commerce Store</h1>
  </header>

  <main class="product-section">
    <div class="product-card">
      
      <h2>Smartphone</h2>
      <p>Price: ₹15,000</p>
      <button>Add to Cart</button>
    </div>

    <div class="product-card">
      
      <h2>Laptop</h2>
      <p>Price: ₹45,000</p>
      <button>Add to Cart</button>
    </div>

    <div class="product-card">
      
      <h2>Headphones</h2>
      <p>Price: ₹2,000</p>
      <button>Add to Cart</button>
    </div>

  </main>
</body>
```

```

        <div class="product-card">
            
            <h2>Electronics</h2>
            <p>Price: ₹2000-100000</p>
            <button>Add to Cart</button>
        </div>
    </main>
</body>
</html>

```

2) E-commerce.css:

```

body {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    background-color: #090909;
}

header {
    background-color: #4caf50;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
    color: white;
    font-size: 28px;
}

.product-section {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    flex-wrap: wrap;
    gap: 30px;
    padding: 40px;
}

.product-card {
    background-color: white;
    width: 220px;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
}

```

```
border-radius: 8px;
box-shadow: 0 2px 8px rgba(2, 255, 19, 0.912);
}

.product-card img {
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
}

.product-card h2 {
  font-size: 20px;
  color: #333;
}

.product-card p {
  font-size: 16px;
  color: #555;
}

.product-card button {
  background-color: #4caf50;
  color: white;
  border: none;
  padding: 10px 16px;
  border-radius: 4px;
  font-size: 14px;
  cursor: pointer;
}

.product-card button:hover {
  background-color: #43a047;
}
```

Output:

