PART A

(Part A: TO BE REFFERED BY STUDENTS)

Experiment No. 05

A.1 AIM:

Apply styling to Homepage of the website using Inline & Internal CSS

A.2 Pre requisite:

 Basic Knowledge of HTML, JavaScript and CSS

A.3 Outcome:

After successful completion of this experiment students will be able to:

1. Create formatted web pages/websites with attractive look and feel
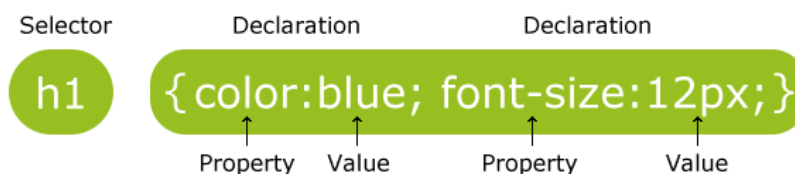2. Use both internal and inline style sheets of CSS

A.4 Theory:

What is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. Styles define how to display HTML elements. Styles were added to HTML 4.0 to solve a problem. External Style Sheets can save a lot of work. External Style Sheets are stored in CSS files. CSS defines HOW HTML elements are to be displayed. Styles are normally saved in external .css files. External style sheets enable you to change the appearance and layout of all the pages in a Web site, just by editing one single file!

CSS Syntax

A CSS rule set consists of a selector and a declaration block:

The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a property name and a value, separated by a colon.

Properties	Values
background-attachment	scroll, fixed
background-color	(color), transparent
background-image	none, (location)
background-position	(percent), (length), top, center, bottom, left, center, right
background-repeat	repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y, no-repeat
Background	Any of the above background values separated by spaces.
Color	(color)

Properties	Values
margin-bottom	(length), (percent), auto
margin-left	(length), (percent), auto
margin-right	(length), (percent), auto
margin-top	(length), (percent), auto
margin	Any of the above margin values in top, right, bottom, left order separated by spaces.
padding-bottom	(length), (percent)
padding-left	(length), (percent)
padding-right	(length), (percent)
padding-top	(length), (percent)
padding	Any of the above padding values in top, right, bottom, left order separated by spaces.
border-bottom-width	medium, thin, thick, (length)
border-bottom	Any of the border-top-bottom, border-color and border-style values.

border-color	(color)
border-left-width	medium, thin, thick, (length)
border-left	Any of the border-top-left, border-color and border-style values.
border-right-width	medium, thin, thick, (length)
border-right	Any of the border-right-width, border-color and border-style values.
border-style	none, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset
border-top-width	medium, thin, thick, (length)
border-top	Any of the border-top-width, border-color and border-style values.
border	Any of the border values. Applies to all borders.
height	auto, (length), (percent)
width	auto, (length), (percent)
list-style-type	disc, circle, square, decimal, lower-roman, upper-roman, lower-alpha, upper-alpha, upper-latin, hebrew, armenian, georgian, cjk-ideographic, hiragana, katakana, hiragana-iroha, katakana-iroh, none
list-style-image	none, (url)
list-style-position	outside, inside
Properties	**Values**
list-style	Any of the above list-style values separated by spaces.
white-space	normal, pre, nowrap
border-collapse	collapse, separate, inherit
border-spacing	(length)(length), inherit
caption-side	top, bottom, left, right, inherit
empty-cells	show, hide, inherit
speak-header	once, always, inherit
table-layout	auto, fixed, inherit

Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- Internal style sheet
- Inline style
- External style sheet

Internal Style Sheet

An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style. You define internal styles in the head section of an HTML page, inside the <style> tag, like this:

```
<head>
<style>
hr {color: sienna;}
p {margin-left: 20px;}
body {background-image: url("images/background.gif");}
</style>
</head>
```

Inline Styles

An inline style loses many of the advantages of a style sheet (by mixing content with presentation). Use this method sparingly!

To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. The example shows how to change the color and the left margin of a paragraph:

```
<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

A.5 Procedure/Task:

1. Format the web pages designed by you in first experiment using CSS style sheets (use both internal and inline style sheets)

2. Use all properties of CSS discussed in *class (list properties, font properties, color and background properties, text properties etc.)*

3. Prepare the document. Save and close the file and name it as **EXP05_Roll no_Batch no.**

SVKM's NMIMS
Mukesh Patel School of Technology Management & Engineering (Mumbai Campus)
Computer Engineering Department (B.Tech Integrated Sem V)
Fundamentals of Website Designing
Lab Manual
PART B

(PART B: TO BE COMPLETED BY STUDENTS)

(Students must submit the soft copy as per following segments within two hours of the practical. The soft copy must be uploaded on the Blackboard or emailed to the concerned lab in charge faculties at the end of the practical in case the there is no Black board access available)

Roll No. :	Name:
Class :	Batch :
Date of Experiment :	Date/Time of Submission :
Grade :	

B.1 Code:

(Paste your Code here)

B.2 Output

(Take screen shots of the output at run time and paste it here)

B.3 Conclusion:

(Students must write the conclusion as per the attainment of individual outcome listed above)

B.3 Observations and Learning:

(Students must write their observations and learnings as per the attainment of individual outcome listed above)

B.4 Question of Curiosity

(To be answered by student based on the practical performed and learning/observations)

Q1. What is CSS Style Rule? Explain with syntax.

Q2. Differentiate between ID and class selectors

Q3. List down all the text properties in CSS.

Q.4. Describe any 10 CSS3 tags apart from ones mentioned above that are used by you with syntax & example.