**Exercise 10**

**Specifying Box and properties of box**

**SET UP**

Use the Box.html file in “CSS\_Practical\_Work/Exercise CSS 2” folder for this topic. Open the Box.html file with text editor and browser.

1. Add the following inside a < head> </head> tag

**<style type="text/css">**

**body {**

**font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;**

**color: #111111;}**

**div {**

**width: 400px;**

**height: 300px;**

**background-color: #ee3e80;}**

**p {**

**height: 75%;**

**width: 75%;**

**background-color: #e1ddda;}**

**</style>**

1. Save the file, and then refresh the browser to see the effect.
2. Create the following table before a closing </body> tag.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Photo** | **Description** | **Price** |
| **images/rhodes.jpg**  **Note: -**  **width="200" height="150" alt="Fender Rhodes"** | **The Rhodes piano is an electro-mechanical piano, invented by Harold Rhodes during the fifties and later manufactured in a number of models, first in collaboration with Fender and after 1965 by CBS. It employs a piano-like keyboard with hammers that hit small metal tines, amplified by electromagnetic pickups.** | **$1400** |
| **images/wurlitzer.jpg**  **Note: -**  **width="200" height="150" alt="Wurlitzer EP200"** | **The Wurlitzer electric piano is an electro-mechanical piano, created by the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company of Mississippi. The Wurlitzer company itself never called the instrument an "electric piano", instead inventing the phrase "Electronic Piano" and using this as a trademark throughout the production of the instrument. It employs a piano-like keyboard with hammers that hit small metal tines, amplified by electromagnetic pickups.** | **$1600** |
| **images/clavinet.jpg**  **Note: -**  **width="200" height="150" alt="Hohner Clavinet D6"** | **A Clavinet is an electronically amplified clavichord manufactured by the Hohner company. Each key uses a rubber tip to perform a hammer on a string. Its distinctive bright staccato sound is often compared to that of an electric guitar. Various models were produced over the years, including the models I, II, L, C, D6, and E7.** | **$1200** |

**Note: - the width, height and the alt is an attributes of the image.**

1. Add the following code in the style section

<style type="text/css">

body {

font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;

color: #111111;}

**th {**

**border-bottom: 1px solid #0088dd;**

**text-align: left;**

**color: #0088dd;**

**font-weight: normal;}**

**td {**

**min-width: 150px;**

**min-height: 200px;**

**vertical-align: top;**

**line-height: 1.4em;}**

**td.description {**

**min-width: 450px;**

**max-width: 650px;**

**text-align: left;**

**padding: 5px;**

**margin: 0px;}**

**</style>**

1. Height, to define min-height and max-height add the following in the style section

**h2,** p **{**

**width: 400px;**

**font-size: 90%;**

**line-height: 1.2em;}**

**h2 {**

**color: #0088dd;**

**border-bottom: 1px solid #0088dd;}**

p **{**

**min-height: 10px;**

**max-height:30px;}**

1. Overflow, to add overflow properties to your <p> tag add the following

**p.one {**

**overflow: hidden;}**

**p.two {**

**overflow: scroll;}**

1. Save the file, and then refresh the browser to see the effect.

**Exercise 11**

**Specifying Box and properties of box**

**SET UP**

Use the Border.html file in “CSS\_Practical\_Work/Exercise CSS 2” folder for this topic. Open the Border.html file with text editor and browser. After each modification, refresh your browser and check the effect.

1. Add the following in the style to add vertical margin and white space in the box.

**<style type="text/css">**

**body {**

**font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;**

**color: #111111}**

**div {**

**border: 2px solid #e7642c;**

**width: 200px;**

**margin: 10px;**

**padding: 10px;}**

**h2, p {**

**width: 200px;**

**font-size: 80%;**

**line-height: 1.0em;}**

**</style>**

1. Add the following in the style section to add border. Add class name one, two and three for each paragraph with their respective order.

p {

width: 200px;

**border-style: solid;**}

**p.one {**

**border-width: 2px;}**

**p.two {**

**border-width: thick;}**

**p.three {**

**border-width: 1px 4px 12px 4px;}**

1. Border style; add the following change in the style section. By changing the class attribute in the paragraph see all the eight types of the border style.

p.one {

**border-style: solid;}**

p.two {

**border-style: dotted;}**

p.three {

**border-style: dashed;}**

**Note:- Change the style to double, groove, ridge, border-style: inset and outset check the effect**

1. Border color; Add the following in style section

p. one {

**border-style: solid;**

**border-width: 3px;**

**border-colr:red;**

}

p.two {

**border-color: #0088dd;}**

p.three {

**border-color: #bbbbaa #111111 #ee3e80 #0088dd;**}

div{

border: 3px dotted #0088dd;}

1. Padding specify how much space should appear between the content of an element and its border, to add padding to the paragraph add the following in the style section.

p.one {

**padding: 10px;}**

p.two {

**padding: 10px;}**

p.three {

**padding: 10px;}**

1. Margin specify the gap between boxes, to add margin to the paragraph add the following in the style section.

p.one {

**margin: 20px;}**

p.two {

**margin: 20px;}**

p.three {

**margin: 20px;}**

1. Display property; to add the display properties in body and style section respectively

**<!-- body section -->**

**<ul> <li>Home</li> <li>Products</li> <li class="coming-soon">Services</li> <li>About</li> <li>Contact</li> </ul>**

**/\* style section\*/**

**li { display: block; margin-right: 10px;} li.coming-soon { display: none;}**

1. Text-align, used to center a text in the box on. To add the text-align add the following code in the style section

P.two{

**text-align: left;}**

1. Visibility property, used to make the element visible or not visible

li.coming-soon { **display: block;**

**visibility: hidden}**

**Exercise 12**

**Specifying List properties**

**SET UP**

Use the list.html file in “CSS\_Practical\_Work/Exercise CSS 2” folder for this topic. Open the list.html file with text editor and browser. After each modification, refresh your browser and check the effect.

1. List style; add the following code in the style section.

**<style type="text/css">**

**ul {**

**list-style: inside circle;**

**width: 300px;}**

**li {**

**margin: 10px 0px 0px 0px;}**

**</style>**

1. List image;

ul {

**width: 300px;**

**list-style-image: url("images/star.png");**

}

1. List position;

**li {**

**margin: 10px;}**

**ul.illuminations {**

**list-style-position: outside;}**

**ul.season {**

**list-style-position: inside;}**

1. List style type;

li {

margin: 10px;

**list-style-type: lower-roman;}**

**Exercise 13**

**Specifying table properties**

**SET UP**

Use the table.html file in “CSS\_Practical\_Work/Exercise CSS 2” folder for this topic. Open the table.html file with text editor and browser. After each modification, refresh your browser and check the effect.

1. Use the following code to style table.

**<style type="text/css">**

**body {**

**font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;**

**color: #111111;}**

**table {**

**width: 600px;}**

**th, td {**

**padding: 7px 10px 10px 10px;**

**empty-cells: show;}**

**th {**

**text-transform: uppercase;**

**letter-spacing: 0.1em;**

**font-size: 90%;**

**border-bottom: 2px solid #111111;**

**border-top: 1px solid #999;**

**text-align: left;}**

**tr.even {**

**background-color: #efefef;}**

**tr:hover {**

**background-color: #c3e6e5;}**

**.money {**

**text-align: right;}**

**</style>**

1. Change the empty-cells properties in the th and td style to “hide” as shown and see the effect

th, td {

padding: 7px 10px 10px 10px;

empty-cells: **hide**;}

**Exercise 14**

**Specifying Form properties**

**SET UP**

Use the form.html file in “CSS\_Practical\_Work/Exercise CSS 2” folder for this topic. Open the form.html file with text editor and browser. After each modification, refresh your browser and check the effect.

1. Add the following in the style section

<style type="text/css"> body { font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif; font-size: 90%; color: #666; background-color: #f8f8f8;} fieldset { width: 310px; margin-top: 20px; border: 1px solid #d6d6d6; background-color: #ffffff; line-height: 1.6em;} legend { font-style: italic; color: #666666;}</style>

1. To add style for input text box, add the following

**input[type="text"] { width: 120px; border: 1px solid #d6d6d6; padding: 2px; outline: none;} input[type="text"]:focus, input[type="text"]:hover { background-color: #d0e2f0; border: 1px solid #999999;}**

1. To add style for the input submit button, add the following code

**input[type="submit"] { border: 1px solid #006633; background-color: #009966; color: #ffffff; border-radius: 5px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;} input[type="submit"]:hover { border: 1px solid #006633; background-color: #00CC33; color: #ffffff;}**

1. To add cursor to button, add the following

input[type="submit"]:hover { border: 1px solid #006633; background-color: #00CC33;color: #ffffff;

**cursor: pointer;}**

1. To specify the float, width and clear add the following in the style section

**.title { float: left; width: 160px; clear: left;} .submit { width: 310px; text-align: right;}**

**Exercise 15**

**Specifying Position of element**

**SET UP**

Use the Position.html file in “CSS\_Practical\_Work/Exercise CSS 2” folder for this topic. Open the Postion.html file with text editor and browser. After each modification, refresh your browser and check the effect.

1. The default position is static /normal flow/, add the following code in the style section

<style type="text/css">

body {

width: 750px;

font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;

color: #665544;}

h1 {

background-color: #efefef;

padding: 10px;}

p {

position: Static;

width: 450px;}

</style>

1. To change the position to relative, add the following code in the style section

p.example {

position: relative;

top: 10px;

left: 100px;}

1. To change the position to absolute, add the following

**h1 {**

**position: absolute;**

**top: 0px;**

**left: 500px;**

**width: 250px;}**

1. To change the position to fixed, add the following

**h1 {**

**position: fixed;**

**top: 0px;**

**left: 0px;**

**padding: 10px;**

**margin: 0px;**

**width: 100%;**

**background-color: #efefef;}**

**p.example {**

**margin-top: 20px;}**

1. Add top to the <p> tag

**p {**

**position: relative;**

**top: 50px;**

**left: 70px;}**

**p.example {**

**position: relative;**

**top: none;**

**left: 100px;**

**margin-top: 10px;}**

1. To bring back and front we use z-index, add the following, first make the z-index value 0 and change to 10.

**h1 {**

**position: fixed;**

**top: 0px;**

**left: 0px;**

**padding: 10px;**

**margin-bottom: 40px;**

**width: 100%;**

**background-color: #efefef;**

**z-index: 10;}**

1. To add float, add the following

**blockquote {**

**float: right;**

**width: 275px;**

**font-size: 130%;**

**font-style: italic;**

**font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;**

**margin: 5px 0px 10px 80px;**

**padding: 10px;**

**border-top: 1px solid #665544;**

**border-bottom: 1px solid #665544;}**

**Exercise 15**

**Specifying float of element**

**SET UP**

Use the using-float.html file in “CSS\_Practical\_Work/Exercise CSS 2” folder for this topic. Open the using-float.html file with text editor and browser. After each modification, refresh your browser and check the effect.

1. Add the following to add float for the <p> tag.

**<style type="text/css">**

**body {**

**width: 750px;**

**font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;**

**color: #665544;}**

**p {**

**width: 230px;**

**float: left;**

**margin: 5px;**

**padding: 5px;**

**background-color: #efefef;}**

**</style>**

**Exercise 17**

**Specifying image of element**

**SET UP**

Use the image.html file in “CSS\_Practical\_Work/Exercise CSS 2” folder for this topic. Open the image.html file with text editor and browser. After each modification, refresh your browser and check the effect.

1. Add the following style for the image file,

**<style type="text/css">**

**p{**

**height: 300px;}**

**img.large {**

**width: 300px;**

**height: 300px;}**

**img.medium {**

**width: 250px;**

**height: 250px;}**

**img.small {**

**width: 100px;**

**height: 100px;}**

**</style>**

1. To add alignment for image, add the following in the style section

**img.align-left {**

**float: left;**

**margin-right: 10px;}**

**img.align-right {**

**float: right;**

**margin-left: 10px;}**

**img.medium {**

**width: 250px;**

**height: 250px;}**

1. To add alignment for image, add the following in the style section

**img.align-center {**

**display: block;**

**margin: 0px auto;}**

1. To add image for body, add the following

**body {**

**background-image: url("images/pattern.gif");**

**color: white;**

**padding: 20px;}**

1. To add image for an element add the following in the style section

**p {**

**background-image: url("images/backdrop.gif");**

**color: white;**

**padding: 20px;}**

1. **To see the background-repeat effect add the following on body style**

body {

background-image: url("images/pattern.gif");

**background-repeat: no-repeat;**

color: white;

padding: 20px;}

1. To have background for the text use the following code and remove all the image tag.

**body {**

**background-image: url("images/tulip.gif");**

**background-repeat: no-repeat;**

**background-attachment: fixed;**

**color: #665544;**

**padding: 20px;}**