

The background of the slide is a light beige color. In the top left corner, there is a corkboard with a few papers pinned to it. In the center, there is a large, stylized illustration of a laptop. The laptop screen displays a website layout with a blue header, a main content area with a colorful bar chart, and a footer with three grey rectangular boxes. To the left of the laptop, there is a complex system of grey pipes and red valves, resembling a mechanical or industrial setup. Above the laptop, there are several colorful circles (bubbles) containing text: a blue circle with 'www', a red circle with 'HTML5', a red circle with 'js', a grey circle with 'Cloud', an orange circle with 'XML', and a green circle with 'PHP'. Dotted lines connect some of these circles, suggesting a network or flow. The overall theme is web technologies and engineering.

**ECAP472**

# WEB TECHNOLOGIES

**Dr. Pritpal Singh**

Associate Professor

# Learning Outcomes



After this lecture, you will be able to

- understand the anatomy of css rule
- create HTML table using CSS

# CSS - Syntax

A CSS comprises of style rules that are interpreted by the browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in your document. A style rule is made of three parts

# CSS - Syntax




**Selector** – A selector is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied. This could be any tag like `<h1>` or `<table>` etc.

Property – A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. Put simply, all the HTML attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be color, border etc.

Value – Values are assigned to properties. For example, color property can have value either red or #F1F1F1 etc.

# CSS - Syntax



**Selector** – A selector is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied. This could be any tag like `<h1>` or `<table>` etc.

**Property** – A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. Put simply, all the HTML attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be color, border etc.

**Value** – Values are assigned to properties. For example, color property can have value either red or #F1F1F1 etc.

# CSS - Syntax



**Selector** – A selector is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied. This could be any tag like `<h1>` or `<table>` etc.

**Property** – A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. Put simply, all the HTML attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be color, border etc.

**Value** – Values are assigned to properties. For example, color property can have value either red or #F1F1F1 etc.

# CSS Style Rule Syntax

```
selector { property: value }
```

Selector

table

Declaration

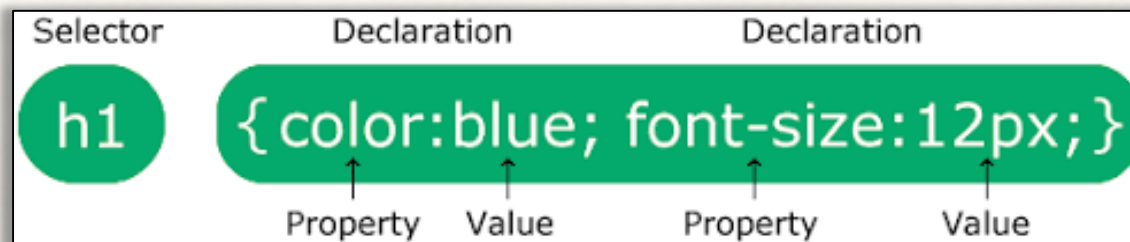
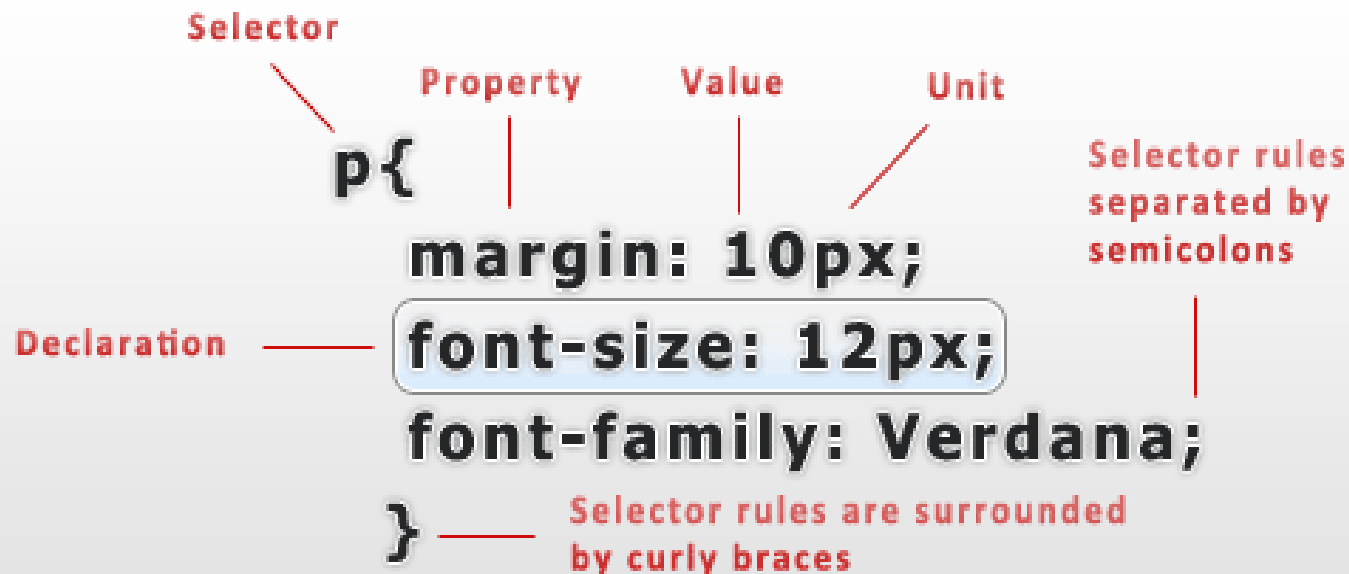
{ border : 1px solid #C00; }

Property

Values



# Anatomy of css Rule





# How CSS works

---

CSS is interpreted by the browser (the application used to view the webpage, e.g. Internet Explorer or Google Chrome) and then used to decide how the webpage should look.

# How CSS works



There is a very thorough specification of the CSS language, the many browsers across all of the possible devices interprets your CSS code in its own way.

This means that even though most of your work will likely look and act the way you expect it to, there might be subtle differences if you view your work in some of the many browsers on the market..

# How CSS works

There is a very thorough specification of the CSS language, the many browsers across all of the possible devices interprets your CSS code in its own way.



**This means that even though most of your work will likely look and act the way you expect it to, there might be subtle differences if you view your work in some of the many browsers on the market..**

# How CSS works

CSS is interpreted by the client (usually a web browser) on each request, and since different browsers use different parsing engines, things might not look entirely the same across different devices, platforms and browser versions.

# Caution

---

Make sure that you test all of your pages in as many browsers as possible and to help reduce the number of problems you should make sure that your CSS code can pass the checks of the W3 validator

# HTML table using CSS

- The **border-collapse** specifies whether the browser should control the appearance of the adjacent borders that touch each other or whether each cell should maintain its style.
- The border-spacing specifies the width that should appear between table cells.

# HTML table using CSS

- The `border-collapse` specifies whether the browser should control the appearance of the adjacent borders that touch each other or whether each cell should maintain its style.
- The **`border-spacing`** specifies the width that should appear between table cells.

# HTML table using CSS

The **caption-side** captions are presented in the `<caption>` element. By default, these are rendered above the table in the document. You use the `caption-side` property to control the placement of the table caption.

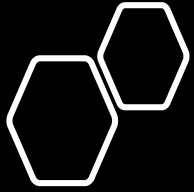


# HTML table using CSS

- The **empty-cells** specifies whether the border should be shown if a cell is empty.
- The `table-layout` allows browsers to speed up layout of a table by using the first width properties it comes across for the rest of a column rather than having to load the whole table before rendering it.

# HTML table using CSS

- The `empty-cells` specifies whether the border should be shown if a cell is empty.
- The **`table-layout`** allows browsers to speed up layout of a table by using the first width properties it comes across for the rest of a column rather than having to load the whole table before rendering it.



## The border-collapse Property

This property can have two values **collapse** and **separate**. The following example uses both the values

—

Collapse Border Example

Cell A Collapse Example

Cell B Collapse Example

Separate Border Example

Cell A Separate Example

Cell B Separate Example

# The border-spacing Property



The border-spacing property specifies the distance that separates adjacent cells. borders. It can take either one or two values; these should be units of length.

If you provide one value, it will apply to both vertical and horizontal borders. Or you can specify two values, in which case, the first refers to the horizontal spacing and the second to the vertical spacing

# The border-spacing Property

The border-spacing property specifies the distance that separates adjacent cells. borders. It can take either one or two values; these should be units of length.



If you provide one value, it will apply to both vertical and horizontal borders. Or you can specify two values, in which case, the first refers to the horizontal spacing and the second to the vertical spacing

# Example

Separate Border Example with border-sp
Cell A Collapse Example
Cell B Collapse Example
Separate Border Example with border-sp
Cell A Separate Example
Cell B Separate Example

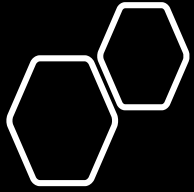
# The caption-side Property

- The caption-side property allows you to specify where the content of a <caption> element should be placed in relationship to the table. The table that follows lists the possible values.
- This property can have one of the four values top, bottom, left or right. The following example uses each value.

# The caption-side Property

- The caption-side property allows you to specify where the content of a <caption> element should be placed in relationship to the table. The table that follows lists the possible values.
- This property can have one of the four values top, bottom, left or right. The following example uses each value.





# Example

This caption will appear at the top	
Cell A	
Cell B	
This caption will appear at the bottom	
Cell A	
Cell B	
This caption will appear at the left	
Cell A	
Cell B	
This caption will appear at the right	
Cell A	
Cell B	

That's all for now...