

## ASSIGNMENT 2

### Aim - Implement CSS

Problem Statement - Apply CSS properties Border margins, padding, navigation, drop down list to page

### Theory :-

#### 1) What is CSS?

- CSS stands for "Cascading Style Sheets". Cascading style sheets are used to format the layout of web pages. They can be used to define text styles, table sizes and other aspects of web pages that previously could only be defined in a page's HTML.
- CSS helps web developers create a uniform look across several pages of a ~~uniform look~~ <sup>website</sup>. Instead of defining the style of each table and each block of text within a page's HTML, commonly used style need to be defined only once in a CSS document. Only the style is defined in cascading style sheet. It can be used by any page that references the CSS file. CSS makes it easy to change styles across several pages at once.

#### 2) Advantages of CSS

- CSS saves time - You can write CSS once and then reuse the 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.
- Easy maintenance - To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the webpages will be updated automatically.
- Global web standards - Now HTML attributes are being deprecated and it is being recommended to use CSS to

its good idea to start moving using CSS in all HTML pages.

- Platform Independence - The script offer consistent platform independence and can support latest browsers.

### 3) CSS tags with their syntax:

CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration box

selector	declaration	declaration
h1 {	color : blue ;	font-size : 12px ; }
	↑ property    value	↑ property    value

- ① Border property - All the individual border properties in one property. This is called a shorthand property. Border width is used to set the width of the border. The width is set in pixels or by using one of the three predefined values : thin, medium or thick. Border color is used to set color of the border.

Syntax: border : border-width border-style border-color / initial | inherit ;

- ② Margin - The margin clears an area around an element (outside the border). The margin doesn't have a background color, and is completely transparent. The top, right, bottom and left margin can be changed independently using separate properties. A shorthand margin property can also be used to change all margins at once. It is also possible to use negative values to overlap content.  
 auto - The browser calculates a margin length - specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc.



Default value is 0px.

% - specifies a margin in percent of the width of the containing element

inherit - specifies that the margin should be inherited from the parent element.

Syntax: margin : length | auto | initial | inherit ;

③ Padding - The padding clears an area around the content (inside the border) of an element. The padding is affected by the background color of the element. The top, right, bottom and left padding can be changed independently using separate properties. A shorthand padding property can also be used to change all padding at once.

Syntax: padding : length | initial | inherit ;

④ Navigation - There are two ways to create a horizontal navigation bar. Using inline or floating list items. The display property of CSS is used for navigation bar. The value block will create a vertical navigation bar and inline will create horizontal navigation bar.

Syntax: display : inline | block

⑤ Dropdown - Menu - Dropdown list can be created by using HTML on ordered lists tag <ol> and list items <li>. One can set some CSS properties for lists.

Syntax: i) list-style : sets all the properties for a list in one declaration

ii) list-style - image : specifies an image as the list item maker. Eg url ("image.gif") ;

iii) list-style-position : specifies if the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow  
inside | outside | initial

iv) list-style-type : specifies the type of list item marker

circle | square | decimal | lower-alpha | lower-greek |  
lower-latin | lower-roman | upper-alpha |  
upper-latin | upper-roman

Conclusion : I applied various CSS properties to my webpage to make it more elegant.