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1.

What is CSS? Explain basic syntax to use CSS in HTML.

⇒

CSS :-

⇒ Cascading style sheets, fondly referred to us CSS, is a simple design language to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.

⇒ CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, what background images or colors are used, as well as a variety of other effects.

⇒ CSS is easy to learn and understand but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document. Most commonly, CSS is combined with the markup language HTML or XHTML.

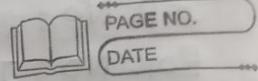
- CSS Syntax:-

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

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selector

↓              ↓              ↓  
declaration declaration declaration  
h1 { color: blue; font-size: 12px; }  
↑              ↑              ↑  
Property Value      Property Value

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

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

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

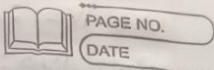
⇒ Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

Example:-

⇒ In this example all `<p>` elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

⇒ `<!DOCTYPE html>`  
`<html>`  
`<head>`  
`<style>`

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```
color : red;  
text-align : center;  
}  
</style>  
<head>  
<body>
```

```
<p>Hello world! </p>
```

```
<p>These paragraphs are styled with css.</p>
```

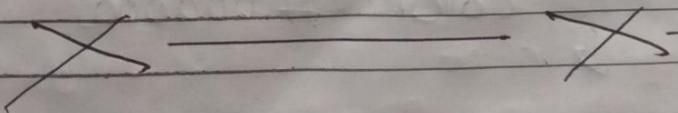
```
</body>  
</html>
```

Output

Hello world!

These paragraphs are styled with css.

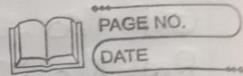
- Example Explained :-
- P is a selector in css (it points to the HTML element you want to style: <p>)
- color is a property, and red is the property value.
- text-align is a property, and center is the property value.



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2.

Explain types of selectors in CSS.

⇒ The Type Selectors:

This is same selector we have seen above. Again one more to give a color to all level 1 headings:

h1 s

color : #36CFFF;

3

• The Universal Selectors:

→ Rather than selecting elements of a specific type, the universal selector quite simply matches the name of any element type:

\* S

color : #000000;

3

This rule renders the content of every element in our document in blank.

• The Descendant Selectors:

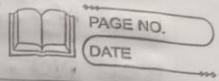
→ Suppose you want to apply a style rule to a particular element only when it lies inside a particular element. As given in the following example style rule will apply `<em>` element only when it lies inside `<ul>` tag.

ul em s

color : #000000;

3

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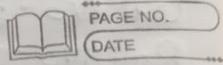
- The class selectors:
  - You can define style rules based on the class attribute of the elements. All the elements having that class will be formatted according to the defined rule.

```
Color : #000000;
```
  - This rule renders the content in black for every element with class attribute set to black in our document. You can make it a bit more particular.  
`h1.black {  
 Color : #000000;  
}`
  - This rule renders the content in black for only `<h1>` elements with class attribute set to black.
  - You can apply more than one class selectors to given element. Consider the following example:  
`<p class = "center bold">`  
This para will be styled by the classes center and bold.  
`</p>`
- The ID Selectors:
  - You can define style rules based on the id attribute of the elements. All elements having that id will be formatted according to the defined rule.

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#black S

color : #000000;

→ This rule renders the content in black for every element with id attribute set to black in our document. You can make it a bit more. for example :

h2#black S

color : #000000;

→ This rule renders the content in black for only `<h2>` elements with id attribute set to black.

→ The true power of id selectors is when they are used as the foundation for descendant selectors, for example :

#black h2 S

color : #000000;

→ In this example all level 2 headings will be displayed in black color only when those headings will lie with in tags having id attribute set to black.

• ~~This~~ The ~~child~~ Selectors:

→ you have seen descendant selectors. There is one more type of which is very similar to descendants but have different functionality. Consider the following example:

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body > p {

color: #000000;

}

- The Attribute Selectors:  
→ You can also apply style to HTML elements with particular attributes. The style rule below will match all input elements that has a type attribute with a value of text.

input [type="text"] {

color: #000000;

}

- Grouping Selectors:  
→ You can apply a style to many selectors if you like. Just separate the selectors with a comma as given in the following example:

h1, h2, h3 {

color: #36C;

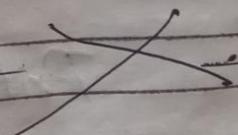
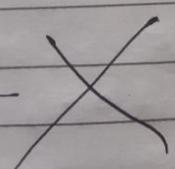
font-weight: normal;

letter-spacing: .4em;

margin-bottom: 1em;

text-transform: lowercase;

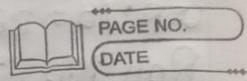
}



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Explain types of style sheets in CSS.

⇒ Types of CSS:-

- Inline CSS
- Internal or Embedded CSS
- External CSS

• Inline CSS:-

→ Inline CSS contains the CSS property in the body section attached with element in known as inline CSS. This kind of style is specified within an HTML tag using the style attribute.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>Inline CSS</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <p style="color: black; font-size: 18px;  
           font-style: italic; text-align:  
           center;">
```

```
      Pritam
```

```
    </p>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

**Output**

Pritam

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- Internal or Embedded CSS:

→ This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely. The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e. the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

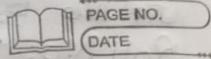
Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Internal CSS </title>
    <style>
      .main {
        text-align: center;
      }
      .p {
        color: black;
        font-size: 18px;
        font-weight: bold;
      }
      .g {
        font-style: italic;
        font-size: 20px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="main">
      <div class="p"> Pritam </div>
      <div class="g">
        makwana
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

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</body>

</html>

Output

Pritam  
makwana

• External CSS :-

→ External CSS contains a separate CSS file which contains only style property with the help of tag attributes (for example class, id, heading, etc.). CSS property written in a separate file with .css extension and using link tag. This means that for each element, style can be set only once and that will be applied across web pages.

Example :-

→ The file given below contains .css property. This file save with .css extension.  
For Ex: Pritam.css

body {

background-color: powderblue

}

main {

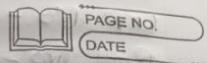
text-align: center;

}

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.p {

color : black

font-size: 50px

font-weight: bold

}

#Pri {

font-style: bold;

font-size: 20px;

}

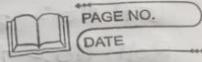
→ Below is the HTML file that is marking use of the created external style sheet.

- link tag is used to link the external style sheet with the html webpage.
- href attribute is used to specify the location of the external style sheet file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="Pritam.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="main">
      <div class="p">Pritam</div>
      <div id="pri">
        makwana pritum
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

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(Output)

Pritam  
mukwana Pritam

Q] What is CSS3 and how to divide in modules explain.

⇒ CSS3:-

⇒ Cascading style sheets (CSS) is a language that is used to illustrate the look, style and format of a document ~~which~~ written in any markup language.

⇒ In simple words, it is used to style and organize the layout of webpages. CSS3 is the latest version of an earlier CSS version CSS2.

⇒ A significant change in CSS3 in comparison to CSS2 is the introduction of modules.

⇒ The benefit of this functionality is that it allows the specification to be finalized is that it allows the specification to be finalized and accepted faster, us

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Segments are finalized and accepted in portions. Also, this allows the browser to support segments of the specification.

→ CSS3 Modules :-

CSS has been split into "modules". It contains "old css specification" (which has been split into smaller pieces). In addition new modules are added.

→ Some of the most important CSS3 modules are:

- Selectors
- Box Model
- Backgrounds and Border
- Image Value and Replaced Content
- Text Effects
- ~~2D/3D~~ Transformations
- Animations
- Multiples Column Layout
- User Interface

→ Most of new CSS3 properties are implemented in modern browsers:-

• Rounded corners:-

→ CSS3 Rounded corners are used to add special colored corner to body or text by using the border-radius property. A simple syntax of rounded corners is as follows:-

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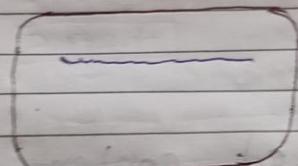


example:-

```
<style>
#rcorners {
    border-radius: 25px;
    background: #8AC007;
    padding: 20px;
    width: 200px;
    height: 150px;
}
```

</style>

[output]



exm:-

### Multi Background

→ CSS multi background property is used to add one ~~one~~ or more image at a time without HTML code, we can add images as per our required. A sample syntax of multi background image is as follows:-

example:-

```
#multibackground {
    background: url (... jpg)
    left top no-repeat, url (... jpg) right bottom
    no repeat, url (... jpg) left top repeat;
    background-size: 50px, 130px, auto;
}
```

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### Output



img The journey commenced with a single tutorial on HTML in 2005.

- Shadow

→ CSS3 supported to add shadow to text or elements. shadow property has divided as follows:

- Text shadow
- Box shadow

exm:

<style>

h1 { text-shadow: 2px 2px 3px }

h2 { text-shadow: 2px 2px red; }

### Output

HTML Webpage  
HTML Webpage

- 2D Transforms:- box padding:-

<style>

#div {

width: 300px;

height: 200px;

padding: 20px;

border: 1px solid #336

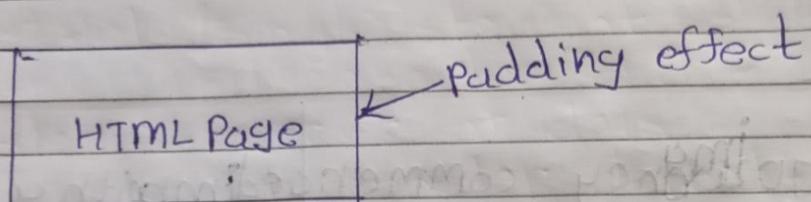
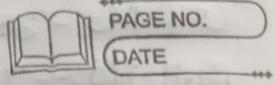
box-sizing: border-box

}

</style>

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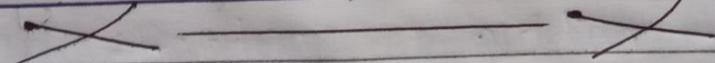
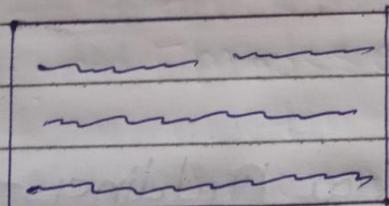
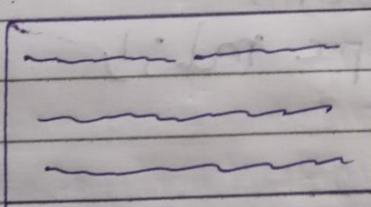
- 2-D Transforms :-

<style>

just of div#mydivs -ms-transform: translate(20px, 20px);  
transform: translate(20px, 20px);  
}

</style>

Output

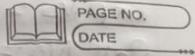


Explain BORDER properties with v

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5. Explain BORDER properties with value and give proper example of it.

#### CSS - Borders

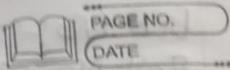
The border properties allow you to specify how the border of the basic representing an element should look. There are three properties of a border you can change.

- The border-color specifies the color of a border
  - The border-style specifies whether a border should be solid, dashed line, double line or one of the other possible values.
  - The border-width specifies the width of a border.
- The border-color property:  
→ border-bottom-color changes the color of bottom border.  
→ border-top-color changes the color of top border.  
→ border-left-color changes the color of left border.  
→ border-right-color changes the color of right border.
- The border-style property:  
The border-style property allows you to select one of the following styles of border:

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- none :- No border. (Equivalent of border-width: 0;)

• Solid :- Border is a single solid line

• dotted :- Border is a series of dots

• dashed :- Border is a series of short lines.

• double :- Border is two solid lines.

• groove :- Border looks as though it is cued into the page

• ridge :- Border looks opposite of groove

• inset :- Border makes the box look like it is embedded in the page.

• outset :- Border makes the box look like it is coming out of the canvas.

• hidden :- Same as none, except in terms of border-conflict resolution for table elements.

→ You can individually change the style of the bottom, left, top and right border of an element using following properties :-

• border-bottom-style change the style of bottom.

• border-top-style change the style of top.

• border-left-style change the style of left.

• border-right-style change the style of right.

### ② The border-width property

• border-bottom-width changes the w. of bottom b.

• border-bottom-width changes the w. of top b.

• border-bottom-width changes the w. of left b.

• border-bottom-width changes the w. of right b.

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### ● Examples :-

<style type = "text/css">

1. <P style =

"border: 1px solid;

border-bottom-color: #green; border-top-color: #black;

border-left-color: #red; border-right-color: #blue;

border-left-color: #black;

border-right-color: #blue; ">

This example is showing border colors </p>

<P style = "border-width: 4px; border-style: solid;">

This border is solid. </p>

<P style = "border-width: 4px; border-style: dashed;">

This border is dashed border </p>

<P style = "border-width: 4px; border-style: double;">

This is a double border. </p>

<P style = "border-width: 4px; border-style: solid;"> This is a solid border width 4px. </p>

### Output

This example is showing border colors

This border is solid.

This border is dashed border

This border is double border.

This is a solid border width 4px.

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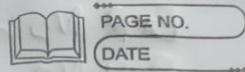
[6] How to use text and font property in html? Give proper example:-

⇒

\* Text using CSS:-

- This tutorial will teach you how to manipulate text using css properties. You can set following text properties of an element.
- The color property is used to set the color of text.
  - The direction property is used to set the text direction.
  - The letter-spacing property is used to add or subtract space between the letter that make up a word.
  - The word-spacing property is used to add or subtract space between the words of a sentence.
  - The text-indent property is used to indent the text of a paragraph.
  - The text-align property is used to align the text of a document.
  - The text-decoration property is used to underline, overline and strikethrough text.
  - The text-transform property is used to capitalize text or convert text to uppercase or lowercase letters.
  - The white-space property is used to control the flow and formattting of text.

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- The text-shadow property is used to set the text shadow around a text.

### \* Text example:-

1. `<P style="color: black;">`

This text will be written in Black.

`</P>`



2. `<P style="letter-spacing: 5px;">`

This text is having space between letters.

`</P>`

3. `<P style="text-align: right;">`

This will be right aligned.

4. `<P style="text-decoration: line-through;">`

This will be striked through.

5. `<P style="text-transform: uppercase;">`

This will be in Uppercase.

### OUTPUT

1. This text will be written in Black.

2. This text is having space between letters.

3. This will be right aligned.

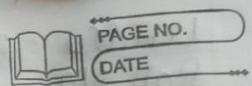
4. This will be striked through.

5. THIS WILL BE IN UPPERCASE

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## \* FONE - using CSS.

- The font-family property is used to change the face of a font.
- The font-style property is used to make a font italic or oblique.
- The font-variant property is used to create a small-caps effect.
- The font-weight property is used to increase or decrease how bold light a font appears.
- The font-size property is used to increase or decrease the size of a font.
- The font property is used as shorthand to specify a number of other font properties.

## \* Font example:-

1. `<p style = "font-style: italic;">`

This text will be rendered in italic  
style </p>

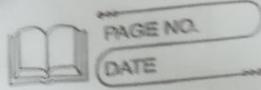
Output

→ This text will be rendered in italic.

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2. `<p style="font-variant: small-caps;">`  
This text will be rendered as small caps `</p>`

Output



→ THIS TEXT WILL BE RENDERED AS  
SMALL CAPS

3. `<p style="font-weight: bold;">`  
This font is bold. `</p>`

Output

→ This font is bold.

4. `<p style="font-size: 20px;">`  
This font size is 20 pixels `</p>`

Output

→ This font size is 20 pixels

5. `<p style="font: italic small-caps bold 16px georgia;">`  
Applying all the properties on the text at once. `</p>`

Output

→ APPLYING ALL THE PROPERTIES ON THE  
TEXT AT ONCE.