Godavari College of Engineering, Jalgaon
Department of Computer
<u>Lab Manual</u>
HTML and Javascript
<u>Practical No:-</u> ____

Date:-_____

<u>Name of Student</u>:- _____

<u>Class</u>:-_____   **<u>Roll No</u>:-**_____

<u>Title</u>:

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<u>Aim</u>: -

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<u>Software Requirement</u>: _____

<u>Hardware Requirement</u>:- _____

<u>Theory</u>:-

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS:-

<STYLE></STYLE> TAG:-

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:

1. **Selector:-**

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

2. **Property:-**

   A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. They could be color, border, etc.

3. **Value:-**

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

Syntax :-

selector { property: value }

Example:-

To specify border of table

      table { border :1px solid #C00; }

1. **The Type Selectors:-**

To give a color to all level 1 headings.

      h1 { color: #36CFFF;}

1. **The Universal Selectors:-**

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

      *{color:#000000;}

      This rule renders the content of every element in document in black.

2. The Descendant Selectors:-

Suppose a style rule should be applied to a particular element only when it lies inside a particular element. As given in the following example, the style rule will apply to <em> element only when it lies inside the <ul> tag.

ul em {color:#000000;}

3. The Class Selectors:-
Style rules can be defined based on the class attribute of the elements. All the elements having that class will be formatted according to the defined rule.

.black {color: #000000;}

This rule renders the content in black for every element with class attribute set to *black* in our document.

4. The ID Selectors:-

Style rules can be applied based on the id attribute of the elements. All the elements having that id will be formatted according to the defined rule.

#black {color: #000000;}

This rule renders the content in black for every element with *id* attribute set to *black* in our document.

5. The Child Selectors:-

body >p {color: #000000;}

This rule will render all the paragraphs in black if they are a direct child of the <body> element. Other paragraphs put inside other elements like <div> or <td> would not have any effect of this rule.

6. The Attribute Selectors:-

Styles can be applied to HTML elements with particular attributes. The style rule below will match all the input elements having a type attribute with a value of text

Input[type="text"] {color: #000000;}

Multiple Style Rules:-

Multiple style rules for a single element can be defined. These rules can be defined to combine multiple properties and corresponding values into a single block.

Example:-

```
h1 {
color: #36C;
font-weight:normal;
letter-spacing: .4em;
margin-bottom: 1em;
text-transform: lowercase;
}
```

Grouping Selectors:-
A style can be applied to many selectors . Just separate the selectors with a comma.

Example:-

```
h1,h2,h3 { color: #36C;}
```
Style rule will be applicable to h1, h2 and h3 element.

Embedded CSS:-

The <style> Element:-

CSS rules can be put into an HTML document using the <style> element. This tag is placed inside the <head>...</head> tags. Rules defined using this syntax will be applied to all the elements available in the document.

Syntax:-
```
        <head>
        <style type="text/css"  media="…">
        ….
        </style>
        </head>
```

Example:-

```
<head>
<style type="text/css" media="all">
h1{
color: #36C;
```

```
}
</style>
</head>
```

Source Code:-

1. Name of File:- embeddedstyle.html

```html
<html>
<head>
<style>
table
{
        background-color:lightgreen;
}
tr
{
        text-align:center;
}
th
{
        background-color:pink;
        color:darkblue;
        line-height:50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body bgcolor="skyblue">
<h1>Student Marks</h1>
<table cellpadding="1" cellspacing="1" border="2">
<tr>
<th>Roll No.</th>
<th>Maths</th>
<th>Physics</th>
<th>Chemistry</th>
</tr>
<tr style="text-align:center;">
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr style="text-align:center;">
```

```
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr style="text-align:center;">
<td>3</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:-

Roll No.	Maths	Physics	Chemistry
1	50	75	60
2	80	85	90
3	70	54	67

Conclusion:-

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