<u>**Unit-3**</u>

<u>Defining style with HTML tag?</u>

- Dynamic HTML is a method of creating interactive web sites using a combination of static markup language. Like HTML, client side scripting language such as JavaScript or VBScript and CSS.
- It is used in a web browser based application for easy navigation, to create interactive forms or to create interactive exercises that are used in e-learning applications. It can also be used as a loot for creating browser based animations as it dynamically move elements around screen.
- **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets (CSS) is a style sheet used to describe the presentation of a document written in a mark-up language. CSS can be used determine an elements size, color, position and many other features.
- Scripting language are used to manipulate the web page and style assigned to them can be changed in response to the user input.

❖ <u>Cascading Style Sheet (CSS): –</u>

- CSS stand for **<u>Cascading style sheet.</u>**
- CSS is a style sheet used to describe the presentation of a documents written in a mark-up language.
- It is designed primarily to enable the separation for document content form document presentation.
- This separation can improve content accessibility provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentational characteristic.
- The advantage of a style sheet is to make global changes to all document form a single location. When style sheet appears with web page.
- CSS is used in web page with in <STYLE>…</STYLE> tags and between this tag. The <style> tag is normally written <head>…< /head>

❖ <u>Syntax:-</u>

Example :-
```
        <Style type="text/css">
         Tag
          {
                Attribute: value;
                Attribute: value;

           }

          </style>
```

❖ <u>There are three type of CSS:-</u>
- There are three types of CSS.
  1) **<u>INLINE CSS</u>**
  2) **<u>INTERNAL CSS</u>**
  3) **<u>EXTERNAL CSS</u>**

1) <u>Inline CSS –</u>
- Inline style sheet should be used when a single tag has a unique style.
- A simple CSS style which specify that any text contained within <h1>. . </h1> tags be cantered and the font color formatted as red color.
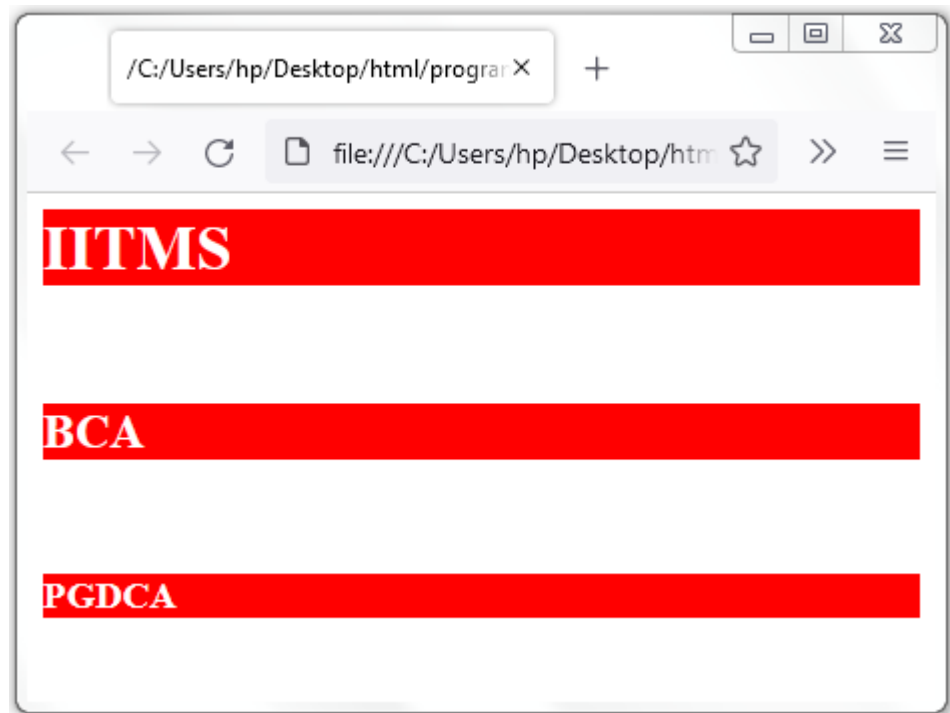
Example :-

```
<html>
<head> css
    </head>
<body>

        <h1 style="color:WHITE;background-color:RED;">IITMS
        </h1>

        <BR>
        <h2 style="color:WHITE;background-color:RED;">BCA
        </h2>
        <BR>

        <h3 style="color:WHITE;background-color:RED;">PGDCA
        </h3>

    </body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT

2) Internal Style Sheet: -
- An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has unique style.
- We define internal style in the head section by using tag <style> tag.

Example :-

```
<html>
<head>
        <STYLE type="TEXT/css">
        H1
        {
          background-color:red;
           color:white
        }
        H2
        {
          background-color:red;
           color:white
```

```
                          }
                          H3
                          {
                            background-color:red;
                             color:white
                          }

                          </STYLE>
                      </head>
                          <body>

                  <h1>IITMS
                          </h1>

                          <BR>
                  <h2 >BCA
                          </h2>
                          <BR>

                  <h3>PGDCA
                          </h3>

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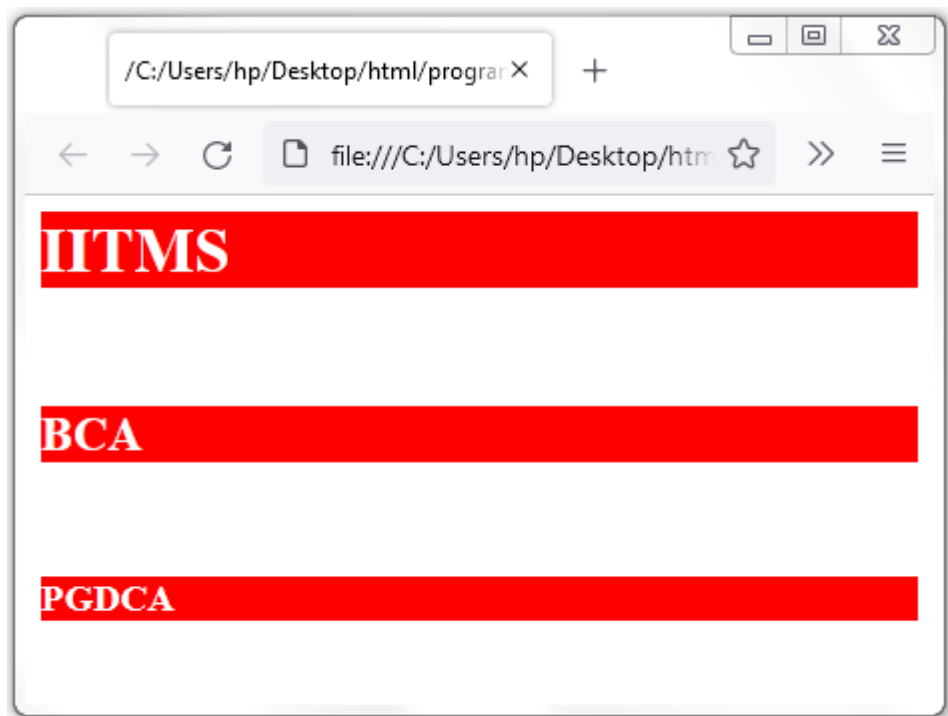
OUTPUT

3) External Style Sheet: -

- Style sheet can be implemented in web pages in two ways- cascading style sheet and external style sheet.
- In CSS style sheet is defined In the same web page where as in external style sheet style sheet is defined in separate file.
- External style sheet is useful to make global changes to all HTML document form a single location.

- External style sheet contain different HTML elements and their attributes. file which contains external style sheet should have extension .CSS and it is linked with the web page using <link> tag.
- <LINK rel="homepage" href="name of external style sheet">
- ## Example :-
- **External sheet name (program9.css)**
  ```
  <STYLE type="TEXT/css">
  H1
  {
    background-color:red;
     color:white
  }
  H2
  {
    background-color:red;
     color:white
  }
  H3
  {
    background-color:red;
     color:white
  }

  </STYLE>
  ```

- **HTML Document (program8.hTML)**
  ```
  <html>
  <head>
  <link href=program9.css rel=stylesheet type="text/css">
      </head>
  <body>

  <h1>IITMS
  </h1>

  <BR>
  <h2 >BCA
  </h2>
  <BR>

  <h3>PGDCA
  </h3>

  </body>
  </html>
  ```

❖ Font and Color attributes:-

- ➢ The font properties control the display of text elements, such as paragraphs. This is the most common type of formatting used in style sheets.
- ➢ You can use either color keywords or color to specify background colors by using CSS properties to accommodate color specifications.

Attributes	Description	Values
Font-family	It is used to specify font family name.	For ex. Arial, times new roman, Verdana, Serif.
Font- Style	It is used to specify font style.	Bold, italic, normal
Font- size	It is used to specify font size.	Font size can be number or percentage.
Font- weight	It used to specify font weight.	Bold, bolder,lighter, normal
Color	It is used to specify color of the text.	Color name (like red or green)

Example :-

```
<html>
<head>

    <title>
   Font and color attributes
    </title>
    <STYLE type="TEXT/css">
    H1
    {
      Font-family: times new romans;
       color:green
    }
    H2
    {
      Font-family: verdana,arial;
       color:red
    }
    p
    {
      Font-size:12 pt;
     Font-style:italic;
    Font-weight:bolder;
       color:pink
    }

    </STYLE>
  </head>
    <body>

  <h1>IITMS
      </h1>

      <BR>
<h2 >BCA
      </h2>
      <BR>

  <p>PGDCA
      </p>

      </body>
          </html>
```
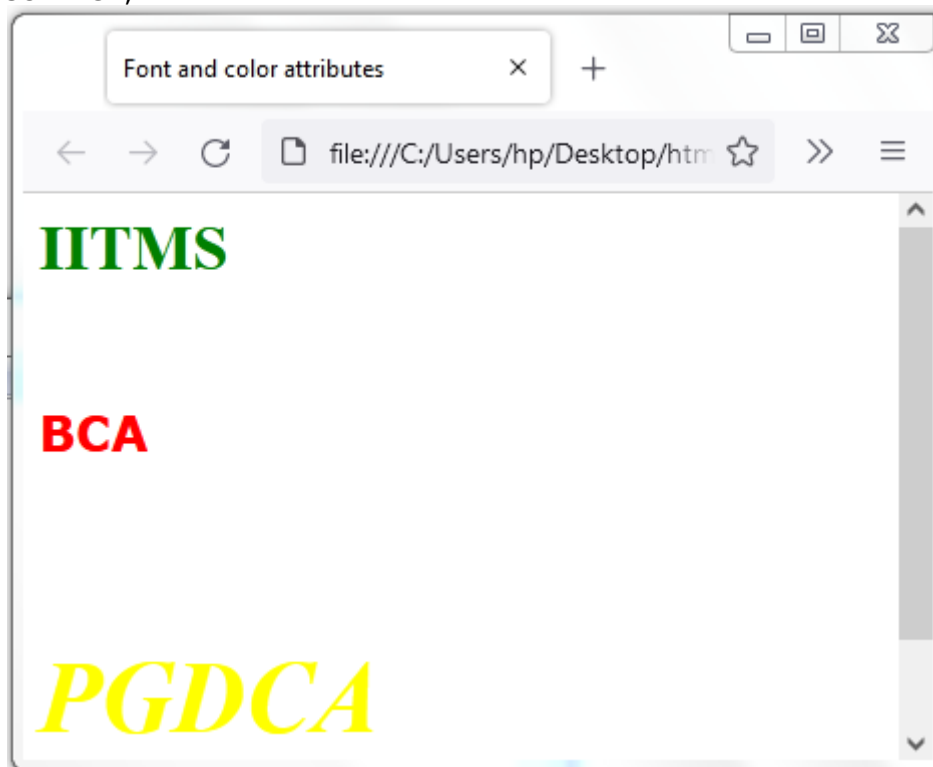
❖ **<u>Background attributes:-</u>**

- ➢ Background properties affect the surface on which the document elements appear. You can set there globally or locally for individual element.
- ➢ When you paint the background for element you are layering on top of the document background.
- ➢ You can control a wide variety of properties for background, including the position, repetition and scrolling.

Attributes	Description	Values
Background-color	It is used to specify background-color of elelments.	Color name (like red or green)
Background-image	It is used to set image as background of the elements.	URL or none
Background-repeat	It is used to specify how the background image repeated throughout the page.	Repeat-x (used for horizontal repeat), Repeat-y (used for vertical repeat), Repeat (used for both horizontal vertical repeat), no-repeat

Example :-
```
<html>
<head>

        <title>
    Font and color attributes
        </title>
<STYLE type="TEXT/css">
H1
{
  Background-image:url(file:///C:/Users/hp/Desktop/html/logo.jpg.png);
```

```
            Background-repeat:repeat;
                color:red
}
H2
{
    Background-image:url(file:///C:/Users/hp/Desktop/html/Lighthouse.jpg);
     Background-repeat:no-repeat;
}

</STYLE>
    </head>
<body Background="file:///C:/Users/hp/Desktop/html/Lighthouse.jpg">

<h1>IITMS BCA & PGDCA COLLEGE IDAR.<BR>
PGDCA SEM 1


</h1>

<BR>
<h2 >
BCA
</h2>
<BR>

<p>PGDCA
</p>

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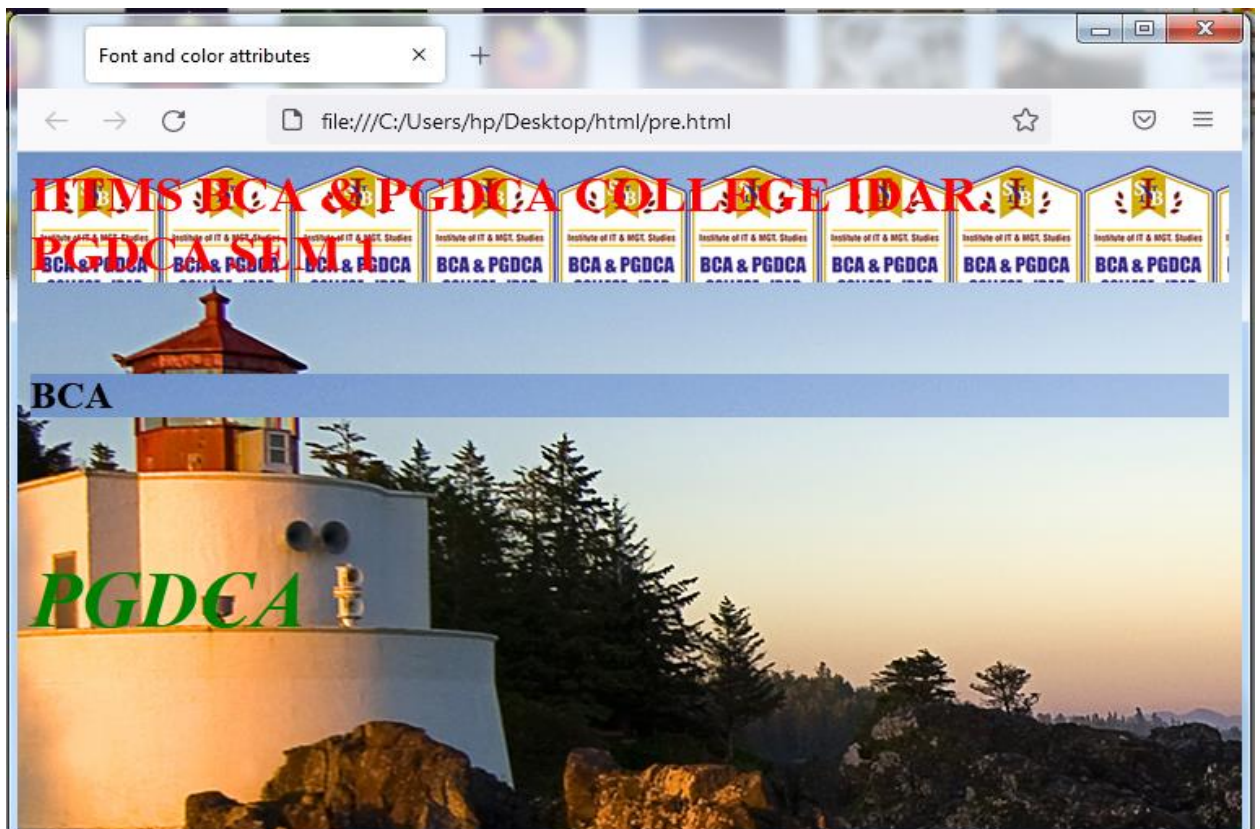
output

❖ <u>Text attributes:-</u>

- ➢ Text properties control the control the layout or display of lines and words on a web page and within a text element.
- ➢ There properties include the familiar values for spacing and aligning text within an area as well as values for controlling text capitalization and effects.
- ➢ Text properties are useful to provide control over the appearance of the text on web page.

Attributes	Description	Values
Text-align	It is used to align text.	Left, right, center, justify
Vertical-align	It is used to align text vertically.	Baseline, sub, super, top, text-top, middle, bottom, text-bottom
Text-decoration	It is used to decorate the text.	None, underline, overline, line through, blink.
Text-transform	It is used for transformation of the text.	Capitalize, uppercase, lowercase, none.
Letter-spacing	It is used for providing spacing between characters in words in a text element.	Normal or length
Word-spacing	It is used for providing spacing between words in a text element.	Normal or length

Example :-

```
<html>
<head>

        <title>
    text attributes
        </title>
<STYLE type="TEXT/css">
H1
{
        text-align:center;
        vertical-align:top;
        color:red
}
H2
{
        text-align:left;
        text-transform:uppercase;
        color:green

}
body
{

        text-decoration:none;
```

```
                }

            </STYLE>
                </head>
        <body>

        <h1>IITMS BCA & PGDCA COLLEGE IDAR.<BR>
        PGDCA SEM 1


        </h1>

        <BR>
        <h2 >
        Text properties control the control the layout or display of lines and words
        on a web page and within a text element.
        </h2>
        <BR>

        <p>PGDCA
        </p>

        </body>
        </html>
```
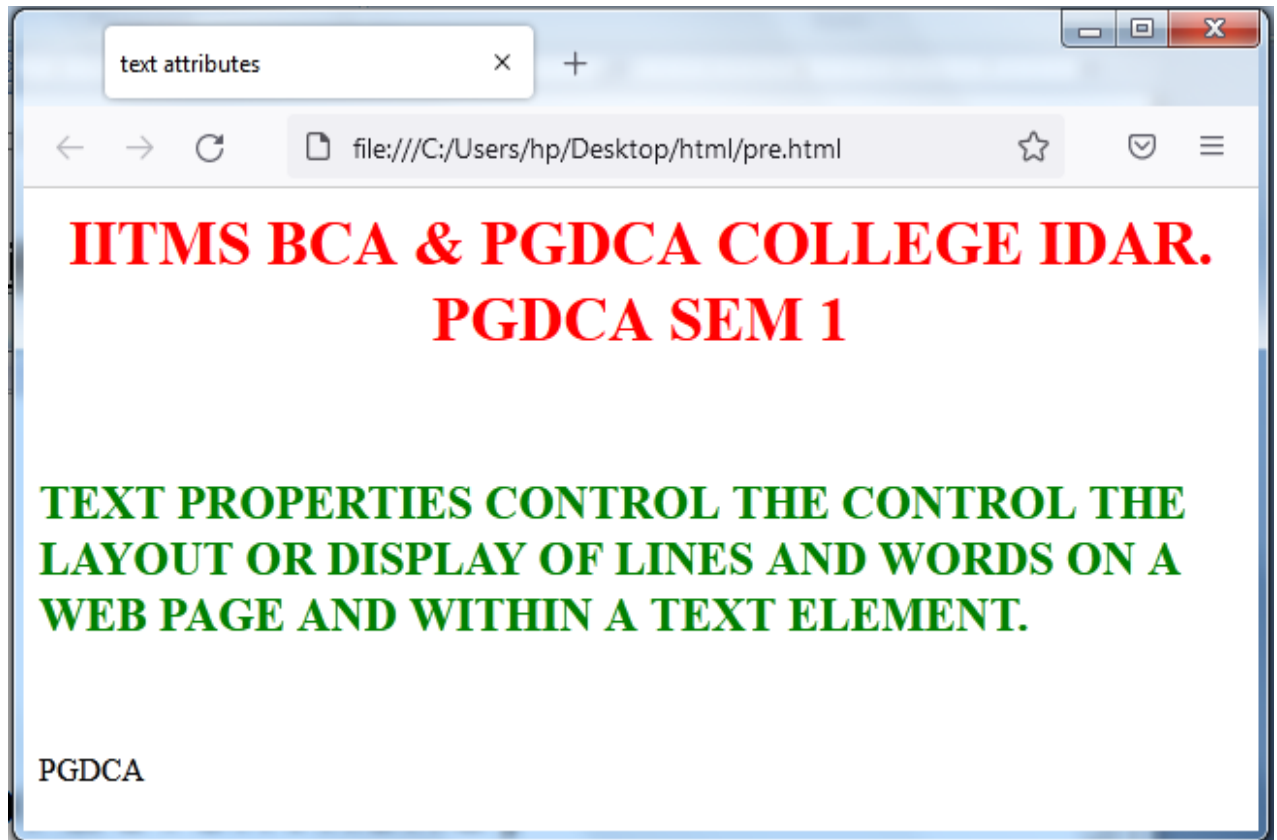**output**

❖ <u>**Border attributes:-**</u>

➢ Element border resides between the padding and margin in the element container. By default borders have no style set, regardless of color or width.

➢ The default values for the border is a medium width line with no pattern that inherits the color setting for the parent element.

➢ You can use the border shorthand property to set all the border properties, or use the individual properties.

Attributes	Description	Values
Border-style	It is used to specify border style.	Solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset, dashed, dotted,hidden.
Border-color	It is used to specify border color.	Color name
Border-width	It is used to specify border width.	Thin, medium, think
Border-top	It is used for specify pattern for top border.	Width inches, pt(point), px (pixels), centimetres
Border-bottom	It is used to specify pattern for bottom border.	Width inches, pt(point), px (pixels), centimetres
Border-left	It is used to specify pattern for left border.	Width inches, pt(point), px (pixels), centimetres
Border-right	It is used to specify pattern for right border.	Width inches, pt(point), px (pixels), centimetres

Example :-

```
<html>
<head>

        <title>
      border attributes
        </title>
<STYLE type="TEXT/css">
H1
{
      text-align:center;
      vertical-align:top;
      color:brown
}
H1
{

      border-color:blue;
      border-style:groove;
      border-width:thick;

}

</STYLE>
    </head>
<body>
<BR><p>
<h1>
Text properties control the control the layout or display of lines and words on a web
page and within a text element. Text properties control the control the layout or
display of lines and words on a web page and within a text element.
```
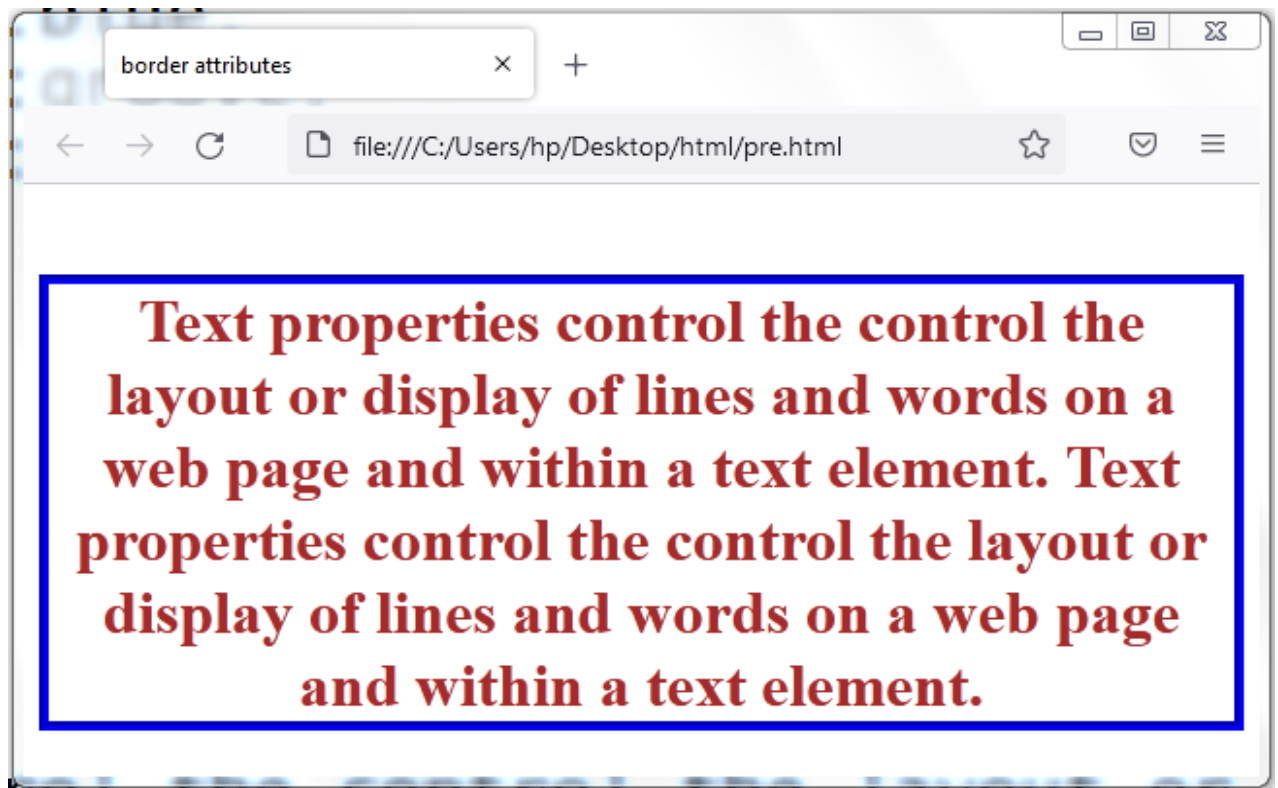
```
        </h1>


        </body>
        </html>
```

output

❖ <u>Margin attributes:-</u>

➢ Margins set the size of the box around an element. You can measure margins form the border area to the edge of the box.

➢ This measurements gives the browser the distance between the element border and the edge of the box.

Attributes	Description	Values
Margin- top	It is used to specify top margin.	Percentage (30%) or length (100)
Margin- bottom	It is used to specify bottom margin.	Percentage (50%) or length (50)
Margin- left	It is used to specify left margin.	Percentage (20%) or length (80)
Margin- right	It is used to specify right margin.	Percentage (35%) or length (40)
Margin- top	It is used to specify margin.	Percentage (15%) or length (150%)

Example :-

```
<html>
<head>

	<title>
	border attributes
	</title>
<STYLE type="TEXT/css">
H1
{
	margin-left:40%;
	margin-right:300
}
H1
{
	margin-left:20%;
	margin-right:100

}

</STYLE>
	</head>
<body>
<BR><p>
<h1>
Text properties control the control the layout or display of lines and words on a web
page and within a text element.
</h1>


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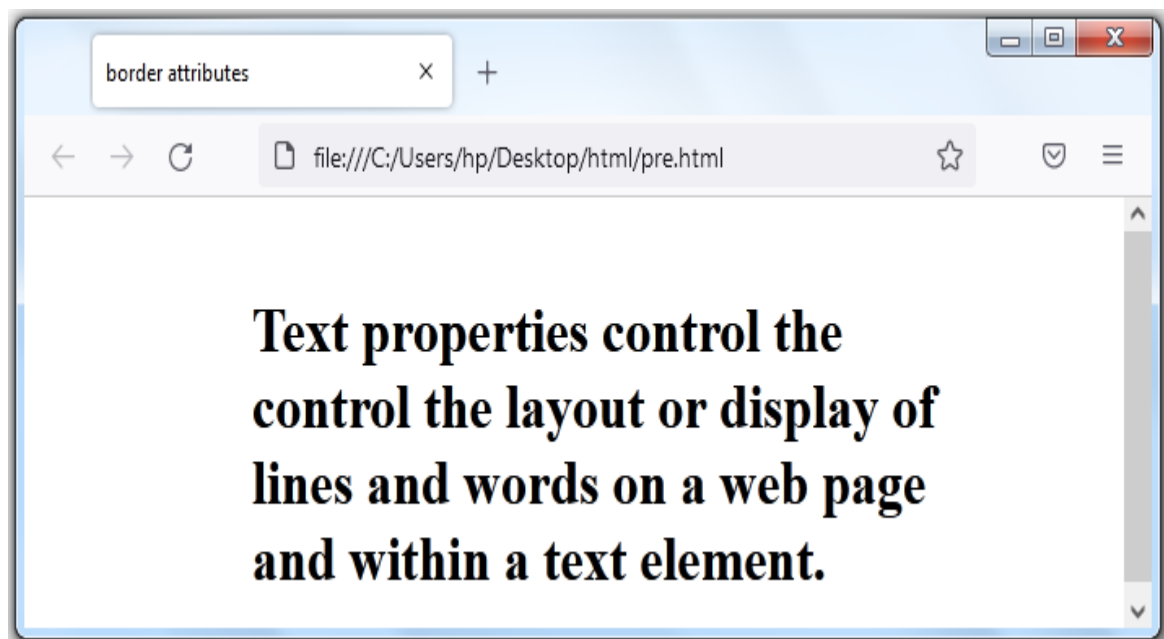
Output

❖ List attributes:-

➢ List includes controls for lists and list-items, giving you more control over the presentation of bullets or numbers on web page.

Attributes	Description	Values
List-style	It is used to specify list style.	Disc, circle, square, decimal, lower-roman, upper-roman, lower-alpha, upper-alpha.

Example :-
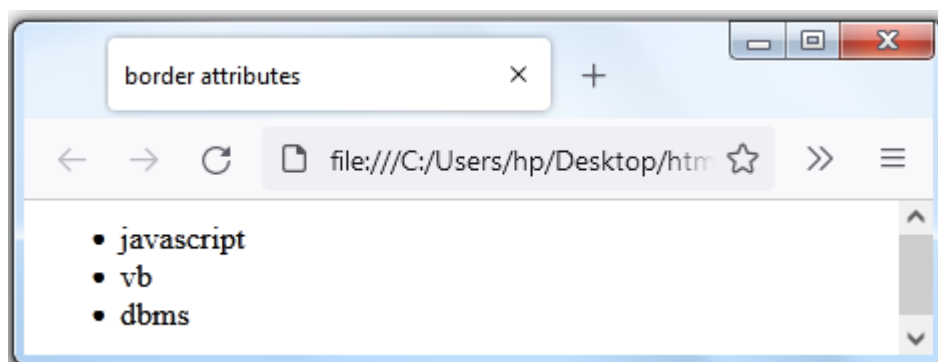
```
<html>
<head>

        <title>
        border attributes
        </title>
<STYLE type="TEXT/css">
ol
{
        list-style:disc
}

</STYLE>
    </head>
<body>
<ol>
        <li>javascript
        <li> vb
        <li>dbms
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

❖ <u>Class :-</u>

- ➢ A class is used to change the style in a specific way for any HTML element on which it is applied to.
- ➢ If any HTML element is made a member of a class by inserting class="classname" attribute into its opening tag, it implements the use of that class specification.
- ➢ It 's excellent to be able to change every paragraph, table cell or image with one line of CSS code, but sometimes you want to change only few paragraph or image not all of them.
- ➢ You can add CSS code through the style attribute of each element, but for more elements that method gets too complicated.
- ➢ The style changes can be applied directly to each HTML element or applied to part of a document with the <SPAN>tag.

Example :-

```
<html>
<head>

        <title>
        implementation of class
        </title>
<STYLE type="TEXT/css">
tr
{
        font-size:20;
        text-align:center;
        background-color:red;
        color:black

}

.first
{
        font-size:15pt;
        text-align:center;
        background-color:yellow;
        font-style:bold;
}

.second
{
        font-size:11pt;
        text-align:center;
        background-color:green;

}

</STYLE>
    </head>
<body>
<table align="center" width="70%" border="5" bordercolor="red">
<tr>
    <td> Team name</td>
     <td> Win</td>
```
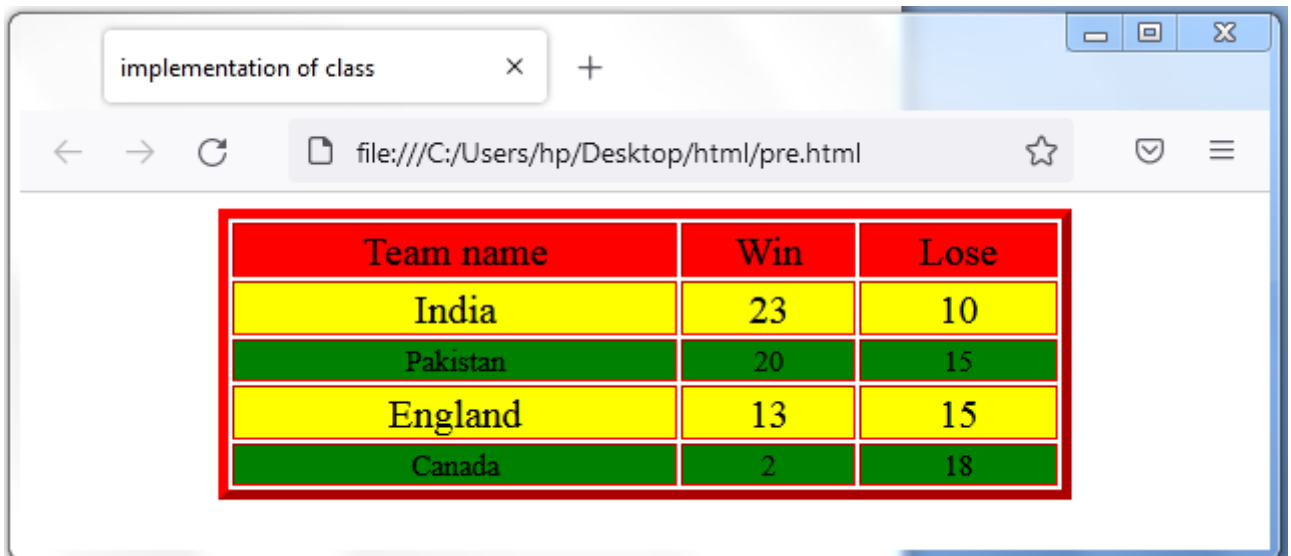
```
          <td> Lose</td>
      </tr>
      <tr class="first">
          <td> India</td>
           <td> 23</td>
             <td> 10</td>
      </tr>
      <tr class="second">
          <td> Pakistan</td>
           <td> 20</td>
             <td> 15</td>
      </tr>
      <tr class="first">
          <td> England</td>
           <td> 13</td>
             <td> 15</td>
      </tr>
      <tr class="second">
          <td> Canada</td>
           <td> 2</td>
             <td> 18</td>
      </tr>
      </table>
      </body>
      </html>
```

Output

Team name	Win	Lose
India	23	10
Pakistan	20	15
England	13	15
Canada	2	18