#### EXPERIMENT NO. 2

#### Design web pages using CSS; apply css to pages created in first experiment

**Title :** Design web pages using CSS; apply css to pages created in first experiment

**Aim :** To implement web pages using CSS;

**Theory:**

**What is CSS?**

* **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
* Styles define **how to display** HTML elements
* Styles were added to HTML 4.0 **to solve a problem**
* **External Style Sheets** can save a lot of work
* External Style Sheets are stored in **CSS files**
* A CSS rule has two main parts: a selector, and one or more declarations:

Selector declaration declaration

H1 {color:blue;font size:12px; }

Property value

* The selector is normally the HTML element you want to style.
* Each declaration consists of a property and a value.
* The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.

## Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

* External style sheet
* Internal style sheet
* Inline style

## External Style Sheet

An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag. The <link> tag goes inside the head section:

<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file should not contain any html tags. Your style sheet should be saved with a .css extension. An example of a style sheet file is shown below:

hr {color:sienna;}  
p {margin-left:20px;}  
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}

Do not add a space between the property value and the unit (such as margin-left:20 px). The correct way is: margin-left:20px

## Internal Style Sheet

An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style. You define internal styles in the head section of an HTML page, by using the <style> tag, like this:

<head>  
<style>  
hr {color:sienna;}  
p {margin-left:20px;}  
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}  
</style>  
</head>

## Inline Styles

An inline style loses many of the advantages of style sheets by mixing content with presentation. Use this method sparingly!

To use inline styles you use the style attribute in the relevant tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. The example shows how to change the color and the left margin of a paragraph:

<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px">This is a paragraph.</p>

## Multiple Style Sheets

If some properties have been set for the same selector in different style sheets, the values will be inherited from the more specific style sheet.

For example, an external style sheet has these properties for the h3 selector:

h3  
{  
color:red;  
text-align:left;  
font-size:8pt;  
}

And an internal style sheet has these properties for the h3 selector:

h3  
{  
text-align:right;  
font-size:20pt;  
}

If the page with the internal style sheet also links to the external style sheet the properties for h3 will be:

color:red;  
text-align:right;  
font-size:20pt;

The color is inherited from the external style sheet and the text-alignment and the font-size is replaced by the internal style sheet.

## Multiple Styles Will Cascade into One

Styles can be specified:

* inside an HTML element
* inside the head section of an HTML page
* in an external CSS file

**Tip:** Even multiple external style sheets can be referenced inside a single HTML document.

### Cascading order

What style will be used when there is more than one style specified for an HTML element?

Generally speaking we can say that all the styles will "cascade" into a new "virtual" style sheet by the following rules, where number four has the highest priority:

1. Browser default
2. External style sheet
3. Internal style sheet (in the head section)
4. Inline style (inside an HTML element)

So, an inline style (inside an HTML element) has the highest priority, which means that it will override a style defined inside the <head> tag, or in an external style sheet, or in a browser (a default value).

**OUTPUT:** XML document using CSS showing information about the students

**//Programs**

**Conclusion:**

Thus we study basics of CSS also implement of sample program using CSS.