

Experiment12: Create a webpage for demonstration of CSS by applying Internal/External/Inline style

Exercise: Develop a webpage using css for following web site page.

Ans:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

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

</head>

<body>

<!-- Navigation -->

<nav class="w3-bar w3-black">

  <a href="#home" class="w3-button w3-bar-item">Home</a>

  <a href="#band" class="w3-button w3-bar-item">Band</a>

  <a href="#tour" class="w3-button w3-bar-item">Tour</a>

  <a href="#contact" class="w3-button w3-bar-item">Contact</a>

</nav>

<h1>My First Website </h1>

<ul align ="center">Home

    About</ul>

<ul align="center">Contact</ul>

<h2>Home</h2>

<p>This is my first web page. I was able to code all the HTML and CSS in order to make it. Watch out world of web design here I come!</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Now create style.css file in notepad and write below code:

```
body {  
    background-color: blue;  
}  
h1  
{  
    color:red;  
    padding:10px;  
}  
p {  
    color: green;  
}
```

Output:

[Home](#) [Band](#) [Tour](#) [Contact](#)

My First Website

[Home](#) [About](#)

[Contact](#)

Home

This is my first web page. I was able to code all the HTML and CSS in order to make it. Watch out world of web design here I come!

Practical Related Questions:

1.Explain different ways of adding style sheets files to HTML documents?

Ans:- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the **style** attribute inside HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a **<style>** element in the **<head>** section
- **External** - by using a **<link>** element to link to an external CSS file

1.Inline CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>

<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Output:

A Blue Heading

A red paragraph.

2.Internal CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>

<head>

<style>

body {background-color: powderblue;}

h1  {color: blue;}

p   {color: red;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

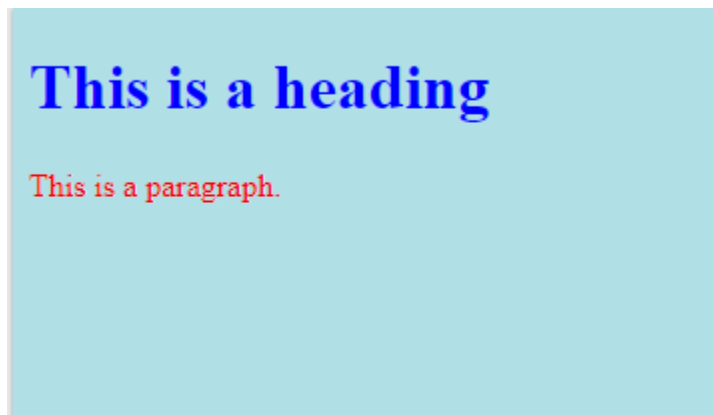
<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Output:

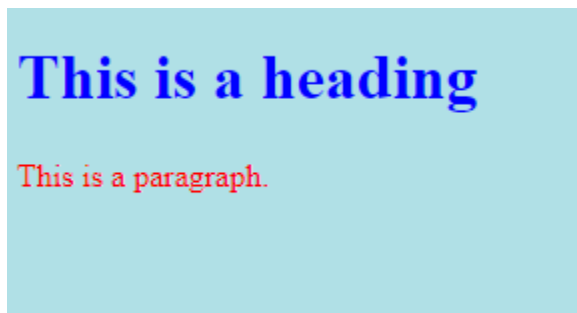


3.External CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:-



2.Difference between internal and inline style sheets.

Ans:- An **internal stylesheet** holds **CSS rules for the page** in **the head section of the HTML file**.

Inline styles relate to a specific HTML tag, using a **style attribute with a CSS rule** to **style** a specific page element.

3.Explain the font property with syntax.

Ans:- The **font** property is a shorthand property for:

- [font-style](#)
- [font-variant](#)
- [font-weight](#)
- [font-size/line-height](#)
- [font-family](#)

The font-size and font-family values are required. If one of the other values is missing, their default value are used.

Syntax:

```
h1{
    color:red;
    font-size:3em;
    text-decoration:underline;
}
```

Program:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.a {
    font: 15px Arial, sans-serif;
}

p.b {
    font: italic small-caps bold 12px/30px Georgia, serif;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>The font Property</h1>
```

`<p class="a">This is a paragraph. The font size is set to 15 pixels, and the font family is Arial.</p>`

```
<p class="b">This is a paragraph. The font is set to italic and bold, with small-caps (all lowercase letters are converted to uppercase). The font size is set to 12 pixels, the line height is set to 30 pixels, and the font family is Georgia.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:

The font Property

This is a paragraph. The font size is set to 15 pixels, and the font family is Arial.

THIS IS A PARAGRAPH. THE FONT IS SET TO ITALIC AND BOLD, WITH SMALL-CAPS (ALL LOWERCASE LETTERS ARE CONVERTED TO UPPERCASE). THE FONT SIZE IS SET TO 12 PIXELS, THE LINE HEIGHT IS SET TO 30 PIXELS, AND THE FONT FAMILY IS GEORGIA.

Conclusion: We create a webpage using CSS.