

Department of Computer Science

CS-1201L Introduction to Information and Communication Technology Fall 2021

LAB 06 – More About CSS

OBJECTIVE(S)

- Learn about CSS Measurement Units
- Learn about CSS Properties
- Learn about CSS Lists and Tables

CSS Measurement Units:

CSS supports a number of measurements including absolute units such as inches, centimeters, points, and so on, as well as relative measures such as percentages and em units.

Unit	Description
%	Defines a measurement as a percentage relative to another value, typically an enclosing element.
cm	Defines a measurement in centimeters.
in	Defines a measurement in inches.
mm	Defines a measurement in millimeters.
pt	Defines a measurement in points. A point is defined as 1/72nd of an inch.
рх	Defines a measurement in screen pixels.

CSS Properties:

CSS Background Properties

The background properties are used to define the background effects on element.

Attribute	Description
Background-color	It is used to set the background color of an element.
	Possible values are: color_name, #rrggbb, rgb(x,y,z).



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Background-image	It is used to set the background image of an element. Possible value is: url (image_name.extension).
Background-repeat	It is used to control the repetition of an image in the background. Possible values are: repeat-x, repeat-y, no-repeat.
Background-attachment	It is used to control the scrolling of an image in the background. Possible values are: scroll, fixed.
Background-position	It is used to control the position of an image in the background. Possible values are: center, top, bottom, left, right.
Background	It is used as a shorthand to specify a number of other background properties.

CSS Border Properties

The border properties are used to specify the style, color and size of the border of an element.

Attribute	Description
Border-color	It is used to specify the color of the border surrounding an element. Possible values are: color_name, #rrggbb, rgb(x,y,z).
Border-style	It is used to specify the border type of an element. Possible values are: dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset.
Border-width	It allows you to set the width of element's borders. Possible values are: thin, medium, thick, px, pt.

You can individually change the color, style and width of the bottom, left, top and right sides of an element's border using these properties.



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CSS Dimension Properties

The dimension properties are used to control the dimensions of a box surrounding an element.

Possible values for these attributes are the typical **CSS measurement units**.

Attribute	Description
Height	It is used to set the height of a box surrounding an element.
Line height	It is used to set the minimal height of a line of text.
Max-height	It is used to set the maximum height that a box can be.
Min-height	It is used to set the minimum height that a box can be.
Max-width	It is used to set the maximum width that a box can be.
Min-width	It is used to set the minimum width that a box can be.
Width	It is used to set the width of a box surrounding an element.

CSS Display Property

The display property is used to control the layout of the element.

Value	Description
Block	It takes as much as horizontal space as it can i.e. the full available width.
Inline	The inline element takes the required width only. It doesn't force the line break so the flow of text doesn't break.
Inline-block	It is very similar to inline element but the difference is that you are able to set the width and height.

CSS Float Property

The float property is a positioning property. It is used to push an element to the left or right, allowing other element to wrap around it. It is generally used with images and layouts. Possible values are: **left, right, initial, inherit**.



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CSS Font Properties

These properties are used to control the look of texts.

Attribute	Description
Font-color	It is used to change the color of the text. Possible values are: color_name, #rrggbb, rgb(x,y,z).
Font-family	It is used to change the face of the font. Possible values are: Serif, Sans-serif, Monospace, Arial, etc.
Font-size	It is used to increase or decrease the size of the font. Possible values are: xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger, px, %.
Font-style	It is used to make the font italic or oblique. Possible values are: italic, oblique, normal.
Font-variant	It creates a small-caps effect. Possible values are: normal, small-caps.
Font-weight	It is used to increase or decrease boldness and lightness of the font. Possible values are: normal, bold, bolder, lighter, numeric values.
Font	It is used as a shorthand to set all the font properties at once.

CSS Margin

CSS Margin property is used to define the space around elements outside any defined borders. Top, bottom, left and right margin can be changed independently using separate properties. You can also change all properties at once by using shorthand margin property.

Possible values are: auto, length, inherit, %. Negative values are also allowed.



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CSS Overflow

This property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.

Value	Description
Hidden	It specifies that the overflow is clipped, and rest of the content will be invisible.
Scroll	It specifies that the overflow is clipped, and a scroll bar is used to see the rest of the content.
Visible	It specifies that overflow is not clipped. It renders outside the element's box. This is a default value.

CSS Padding

The padding property allows you to specify how much space should appear between the content of an element and its border. Top, bottom, left and right padding can be changed independently using separate properties.

Possible values are: inherit, %, CSS measurement units.

CSS Word Wrap

The word wrap property is used to break the long words and wrap onto the next line. This property is used to prevent overflow when an unbreakable string is too long to fit in the containing box.

Value	Description
Break-word	It is used to break unbreakable words.
Normal	This property is used to break words only at allowed break points.



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CSS Lists:

Lists are very helpful in conveying a set of either numbered or bulleted points. CSS lists allow you to control list type, position, style, etc.

Attribute	Description
List-style-type	It allows you to control the shape of bullet point in case of unordered lists and style of numbering characters in ordered lists. Possible values are: disc, circle, square, decimal, lower-alpha, upper-alpha, lower-roman, upper-roman, etc.
List-style-position	It indicates whether the marker should appear inside or outside of the box containing the bullet points. Possible values are: inside , outside .
List-style-image	It specifies an image for the marker rather than a bullet point. Possible value is: url (image_name.extension).
List-style	It is used as a shorthand to specify a number of other list-style properties in a single expression.
Marker-offset	It allows you to specify the distance between the marker and the text relating to that marker. Possible values are: CSS Measurement units .

CSS Tables:

We can apply various styles on HTML tables for better look and feel.

Attribute	Description
Daviday asllance	It specifies whether or not table borders should be collapsed.
Border-collapse	Possible values are: collapse, separate .



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Border-spacing	It specifies the distance between the borders of adjacent cells. Possible values are: px, pt, etc.
Height	It is used to set the height of table elements. Possible values are: px, pt, %, etc.
Padding	It controls the space between the border and the content in a table. Possible values are: px, pt, etc.
Text-align	It sets the horizontal alignment of the content. Possible values are: left, right, center.
Vertical-align	It sets the vertical alignment of the content. Possible values are: top, bottom, center.
Width	It is used to set the width of table elements. Possible values are: px, pt, %, etc.



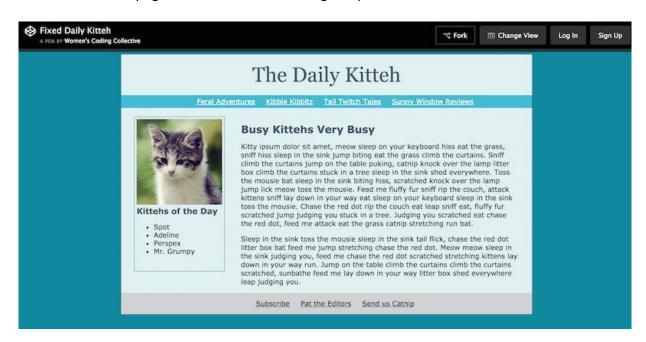
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LAB ASSIGNMENT

1. Create webpages that have the following templates.



SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

- Take a screenshot of each task.
- Place all the screenshots in a single word file labeled with Roll No and Lab No. e.g. 'cs201xxx_Lab06'.
- Convert the file into PDF.
- Place all the related files along with the PDF file in a folder labeled with Roll No and Lab No. e.g. 'cs201xxx Lab06'.
- Submit the folder at LMS
- -100% policies for plagiarism.