



EELU

الجامعة المصرية للتعلم الإلكتروني الأهلية
THE EGYPTIAN E-LEARNING UNIVERSITY

Information Technology

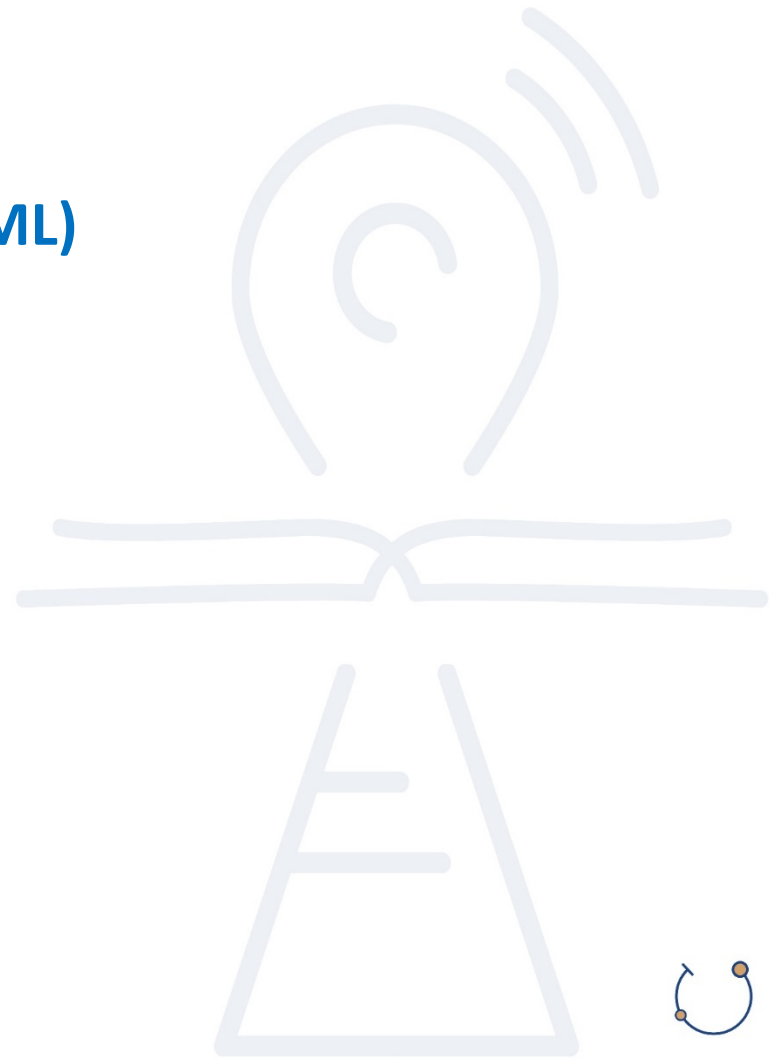
Web Technology

Lab 4: CSS



Course Outline

1. **Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)**
2. **Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)**
3. Java Script (JS)
4. Programming in PHP
5. MYSQL
6. Laravel framework



CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

Part 2

Display property

- The display property specifies the display behavior (the type of rendering box)

Value	Description
inline	Displays an element as an inline element (like). Any height and width properties will have no effect
block	Displays an element as a block element (like <p>). It starts on a new line, and takes up the whole width
flex	Displays an element as a block-level flex container
grid	Displays an element as a block-level grid container

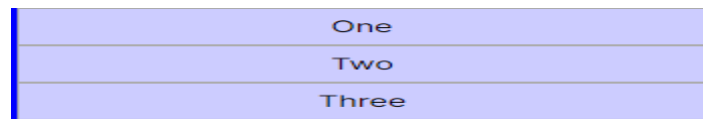
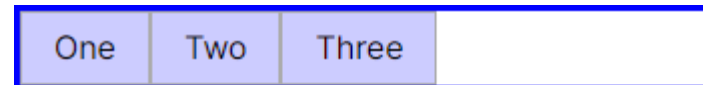
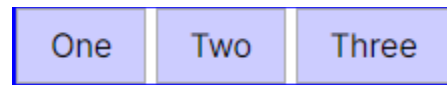
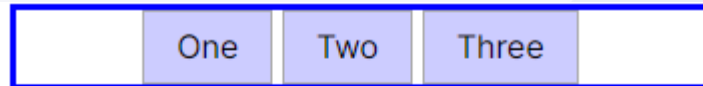
`display: block;`

`display: inline-block;`

`display: none;`

`display: flex;`

`display: grid;`



CSS display

```
.a {  
  display: block;  
  border: 2px solid red;  
  background-color: #ccc;  
  padding: 10px;  
  width: 200px;  
}
```

```
.b {  
  border: 2px solid blue;  
  background-  
color: lightblue;  
  padding: 10px;  
}
```

CSS display

```
■ div {  
    display: flex;  
    flex-direction: row-reverse;  
}
```

CSS float property

- The display property specifies whether an element should float to the left ,right or not at all

Value	Description
none	The element does not float, (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default
left	The element floats to the left of its container
right	The element floats the right of its container

CSS float property

```
img {  
    float: none;  
}
```

```
img {  
    float: none;  
}
```

```
span {  
    float: left;  
    width: 0.7em;  
    font-size: 400%;  
    font-family: algerian, courier;  
    line-height: 80%;
```

CSS position property

The display property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static ,relative ,absolute ,sticky , fixed)

Value	Description
static	Default value. Elements render in order, as they appear in the document flow
absolute	The element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element
fixed	The element is positioned relative to the browser window
relative	The element is positioned relative to its normal position, so "left:20px" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position
sticky	The element is positioned based on the user's scroll position A sticky element toggles between relative and fixed, depending on the scroll position. It is positioned relative until a given offset position is met in the viewport - then it "sticks" in place (like position : fixed).

CSS position property

HTML

```
<div class="box" id="one">One</div>
<div class="box" id="two">Two</div>
<div class="box" id="three">Three</div>
<div class="box" id="four">Four</div>
```

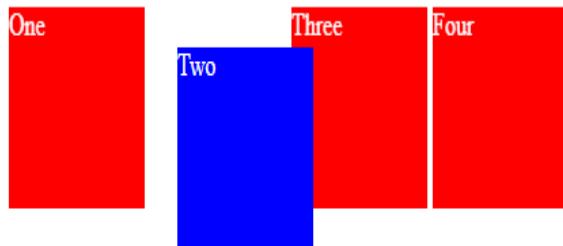
CSS

```
* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}

.box {
  display: inline-block;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background: red;
  color: white;
}

#two {
  position: relative;
  top: 20px;
  left: 20px;
  background: blue;
```

Output



Z-index position property

The **z-index** property specifies the stack order of an element.

An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.

Note: **z-index** only works on positioned elements (`position: absolute`, `position: relative`, `position: fixed`, or `position: sticky`) and flex items (elements that are direct children of `display: flex` elements).

```
img {  
  position: absolute;  
  left: 0px;  
  top: 0px;  
  z-index: -1;  
}
```



CSS list property

- List property specifies the type of list item marker

Property	Description
list-style	Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration
list-style-image	Specifies an image as the list-item marker
list-style-position	Specifies the position of the list-item markers (bullet points)
list-style-type	Specifies the type of list-item marker

CSS list property

- `ul {`
 `list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');`
}
- `ul.a {`
 `list-style-position: outside;`
}

- `ul.b {`
 `list-style-position: inside;`
}

CSS list property

HTML

```
List 1
<ul class="one">
  <li>List Item1</li>
  <li>List Item2</li>
  <li>List Item3</li>
</ul>

List 2
<ul class="two">
  <li>List Item A</li>
  <li>List Item B</li>
  <li>List Item C</li>
</ul>
```

CSS

```
.one {
  list-style: circle;
}

.two {
  list-style: square inside;
}
```

output

List 1

- List Item1
- List Item2
- List Item3

List 2

- List Item A
- List Item B
- List Item C



CSS link property

```
a:link {  
  color: red;  
}  
  
a:visited {  
  color: green;  
}  
  
a:hover {  
  color: hotpink;  
}  
  
a:active {  
  color: blue;  
}
```


CSS link property

■ a:link {

text-decoration: none;

}

a:visited {

text-decoration: **underline**;;

CSS link property

```
a:link, a:visited {  
    background-color: #f44336;  
    color: white;  
    padding: 14px 25px;  
    text-align: center;  
    text-decoration: none;  
    display: inline-block;  
}
```

```
a:hover, a:active {  
    background-color: red;
```

Practice

List 1

- List Item 1-1
- List Item 1-2
- List Item 1-3
- List Item 1-4

List 2

- List Item 2-1
- List Item 2-2
- List Item 2-3
- List Item 2-4

List 3

- ★ List Item 3-1
- ★ List Item 3-2
- ★ List Item 3-3
- ★ List Item 3-4

Make the list 3 items as links using links' styling



THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?



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