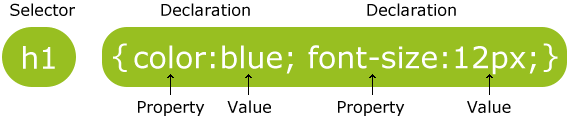
# CSS3

* CSS is an acronym for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets.
* CSS is a style language that defines layout and customize HTML documents. For example, CSS covers fonts, colours, margins, lines, height, width, background images, advanced positions and many other things.
* CSS offers more options and is more accurate and sophisticated. CSS is supported by all browsers today.
* By using css we can create more affecting, attractive web pages in less time and code.
* Benefit of CSS are time saving, less page, attractive,

**Note**: DHTML is the art of combining HTML, JavaScript, DOM, and CSS.

## CSS Syntax

A CSS rule has two main parts: a selector, and one or more declarations:



* The selector is normally the HTML element you want to style.
* Selector name is case sensitive and do not start with number.
* Each declaration consists of a property and a value.
* The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.
* CSS declarations always ends with a semicolon, and declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets:
* RemarkDo not leave spaces between the property value and the units! "margin-left:20 px" (instead of "margin-left:20px") will work in IE, but not in Firefox or Opera.

Value: 1em=16px.

## The basic CSS syntax

**body {background-color: #FF0000;}**

## Applying CSS to an HTML document

There are three ways you can apply CSS to an HTML document. We recommend that you focus on the third method i.e. external.

### Method 1: In-line (the attribute style)

One way to apply CSS to HTML is by using the HTML attribute style. Building on the above example with the red background color, it can be applied like this:

<html> <head>

<title>Example</title> </head>

**<body style="background-color: #FF0000;">**

<p>This is a red page</p>

</body> </html>

### Method 2: Internal (the tag style)

Another way is to include the CSS codes using the HTML tag <style>. For example like this:

<html>

<head>

<title>Example</title>

**<style type="text/css">**

**body {background-color: #FF0000;}**

**</style>**

</head>

<body>

<p>This is a red page</p>

</body>

</html>

### Method 3: External (link to a style sheet)

The recommended method is to link to a so-called external style sheet. An external style sheet is simply a text file with the extension **.css**. Like any other file, you can place the style sheet on your web server or hard disk.

HTML document link can be created with one line of HTML code:

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

Notice how the path to our style sheet is indicated using the attribute href.

The line of code must be inserted in the header section of the HTML code i.e. between the <head> and </head> tags. Like this:

<html>

<head>

<title>My document</title>

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

</head>

<body>

...

## CSS Comments

Comments are used to explain your code, and may help you when you edit the source code at a later date. Comments are ignored by browsers.

A CSS comment starts with /\* and ends with \*/. Comments can also span multiple lines:

Example

p {  
    color: red;  
    /\* This is a single-line comment \*/  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
/\* This is  
a multi-line  
comment \*/

## CSS Selectors

CSS selectors allow you to select and manipulate HTML element(s).

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) HTML elements based on their id, classes, types, attributes, values of attributes and much more.

**The element Selector**

The element selector selects elements based on the element name.

You can select all <p> elements on a page like this: (all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color)

Example

p {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}

**The id Selector**

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML tag to find the specific element.

An id should be unique within a page, so you should use the id selector when you want to find a single, unique element.

To find an element with a specific id, write a hash character, followed by the id of the element.

Examples of ids are: main-content, header, footer, or left-sidebar.

* ID selector is a name preceded by a *hash character* (“#”).
* ID = A person's Identification (ID) is unique to one person.

**The class Selector**

*The class selector uses the HTML class attribute.*

Class is specified by including a period (.) before the selector name.

* Class selector is a name preceded by a *full stop* (“.”)
* Class = There are many people in a class.

## Colors and backgrounds

The following CSS properties will be explained:

* [color](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson3.php#s1)
* [background-color](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson3.php#s2)
* [background-image](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson3.php#s3)
* [background-repeat](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson3.php#s4)
* [background-attachment](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson3.php#s5)
* [background-position](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson3.php#s6)
* [background](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson3.php#s7)

## Foreground color: the 'color' property

h1 {

**color: #ff0000;**

}

Note: Colors can be entered as hexadecimal values as in the example above (#ff0000), or you can use the names of the colors ("red") or rgb-values (rgb(255,0,0)).

## The 'background-color' property

<html>

<head><title> background</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

body {

**background-color: #FFCC66;**

}

h1 {

color: #990000;

**background-color: #FC9804;**

}

</style>

<h1> Microsoft </h1>

</body></html>

**Background images [background-image]**

The CSS property background-image is used to insert a background image.

body {

background-color: #FFCC66;

**background-image: url("butterfly.gif");**

}

h1 {

color: #990000;

background-color: #FC9804;

}

**Repeat background image [background-repeat]**

The table below outlines the four different values for background-repeat.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Value | Description |
| background-repeat: repeat-x | The image is repeated horizontally |
| background-repeat: repeat-y | The image is repeated vertically |
| background-repeat: repeat | The image is repeated both horizontally and vertically |
| background-repeat: no-repeat | The image is not repeated |

For example, to avoid repetition of a background image the code should look like this:

body {

background-color: #FFCC66;

background-image: url("butterfly.gif");

**background-repeat: no-repeat;**

}

**Lock background image [background-attachment]**

A fixed background image will not move with the text when a reader is scrolling the page.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Value | Description |
| Background-attachment: scroll | The image scrolls with the page - unlocked |
| Background-attachment: fixed | The image is locked |

For example, the code below will fix the background image.

body {

background-color: #FFCC66;

background-image: url("butterfly.gif");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

**background-attachment: fixed;**

}

**Place background image [background-position]**

By default, a background image will be positioned in the top left corner of the screen. The property background-position allows you to change this default and position the background image anywhere you like on the screen.

There are numerous ways to set the values of background-position. However, all of them are formatted as a set of coordinates. For example, the value '100px 200px' positions the background image 100px from the left side and 200px from the top of the browser window.

The coordinates can be indicated as percentages of the browser window, fixed units (pixels, centimetres, etc.)

The table below gives some examples.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Value | Description |
| background-position: 2cm 2cm | image is positioned 2 cm from the left and down |
| background-position: 50% 25% | image is centrally positioned and one fourth |
| background-position: top right | The image is positioned in the top-right corner of the page |

The code example below positions the background image in the bottom right corner:

body {

background-color: #FFCC66;

background-image: url("butterfly.gif");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-attachment: fixed;

**background-position: right bottom;**

}

**Compiling [background]**

background-color: #FFCC66;

background-image: url("butterfly.gif");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-attachment: fixed;

background-position: right bottom;

Using background the same result can be achieved in just one line of code:

background: #FFCC66 url("butterfly.gif") no-repeat fixed right bottom;

## Fonts

* [font-family](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson4.php#s1)
* [font-style](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson4.php#s2)
* [font-variant](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson4.php#s3)
* [font-weight](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson4.php#s4)
* [font-size](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson4.php#s5)
* [font](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson4.php#s6)

## Font family [font-family]

h1 {font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif;}

Headlines marked with <h1> will be displayed using the font "Arial". If this font is not installed on the user's computer, "Verdana" will be used instead. If both these fonts are unavailable, a font from the **sans-serif** family will be used to show the headlines.

Notice how the font name "Times New Roman" contains spaces and therefore is listed using quotation marks.

## Font style [font-style]

The property font-style defines the chosen font either in **normal**, **italic** or **oblique**.

h2 {font-family: "Times New Roman", serif; **font-style: italic;**}

**Font variant [font-variant]**

A **small-caps** font is a font that uses smaller sized capitalized letters (upper case) instead of lower case letters.

If font-variant is set to **small-caps** and no small-caps font is available the browser will most likely show the text in uppercase instead.

h1 {font-variant: small-caps;}

h2 {font-variant: normal;}

## Font weight [font-weight]

Some browsers even support the use of numbers between 100-900 (in hundreds) to describe the weight of a font.

p {font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif;}

td {font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif; **font-weight: bold;**}

**Font size [font-size]**

There are many different units (e.g. pixels and percentages) to choose from to describe font sizes

h1 {font-size: **30px**;}

h2 {font-size: **12pt**;}

h3 {font-size: **120%**;}

p {font-size: **1em;**}

**Note**: Using the short hand property, the code can be simplified:

p {

**font: italic bold 30px arial, sans-serif;**

}

## Text

The text has the following properties.

* [text-indent](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson5.php#s1)
* [text-align](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson5.php#s2)
* [text-decoration](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson5.php#s3)
* [letter-spacing](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson5.php#s4)
* [text-transform](http://html.net/tutorials/css/lesson5.php#s5)

**Text indention [text-indent]**

The property text-indent allows you to add an indent to the first line of the paragraph.

**Text alignment [text-align]**

The CSS property text-align  to the **left**, to the **right** or **centred** or **justify**

th {

text-align: **right;**

}

td {

text-align: **center;**

}

p {

text-align: **justify;**

}

**Text decoration [text-decoration]**

The property text-decoration makes underlined, a line above the text and a line though the text.

h1 {

text-decoration: **underline**;

}

h2 {

text-decoration: **overline**;

}

h3 {

text-decoration: **line-through**;

}

**Letter space [letter-spacing & word-spacing]**

The spacing between text characters can be specified using the property letter-spacing

h1 {

letter-spacing: **6px;**

}

p {

letter-spacing: **3px;**

}

h2{

word-spacing:10px;

}

## Text transformation [text-transform]

The text-transform property controls the capitalization of a text.

* **capitalize:** Capitalizes the first letter of each word. For example: "krishna maharjan" will be "Krishna Maharjan".
* **uppercase:** Converts all letters to uppercase.Example: "microsoft" will be "MICROSOFT".
* **lowercase :** Converts all letters to lowercase. For example: "MICROSOFT" will be "microsoft".
* **none :** No transformations - the text is presented as it appears in the HTML code.

h1 {

text-transform: **uppercase;**

}

li {

text-transform: **capitalize;**

}

**Example:**

<html>

<head>

<title> font </title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

h1 {

text-transform: uppercase; letter-spacing:5px;

}

li {

text-transform: capitalize;

}

h2 {

word-spacing:20px;

}

</style>

<h1>Microsoft Institute</h1>

<ul>

<li>basic computer course</li>

<li>graphic designing</li>

<li>web page designing</li>

</ul>

<h2>Microsoft Institute is a computer and language training institute. </h2>

</body>

</html>

## Links

You can apply change colors, fonts, underline etc whether the link is unvisited, visited, active, or whether the cursor is on the link.

**Styling Links**

Links can be styled with any CSS property (e.g. color, font-family, background, etc.).

In addition, links can be styled differently depending on what state they are in.

**The four links states are:**

* a:link - a normal, unvisited link
* a:visited - a link the user has visited
* a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
* a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

As you know, links are specified in HTML with <a> tags. Therefore use a as a selector in CSS:

a {

color: blue;

}

A link can have different states. For example, it can be visited or not visited.

**a:link** {

color: blue;

}

**a:visited** {

color: red;

}

**a:active** {

background-color: #FFFF00;

}

**hover:** hover is used when the mouse pointer hovers over a link.

**a:hover** {

color: orange;

font-style: italic;

}

eg. 2

**a:hover** {

letter-spacing: 10px;

font-weight:bold;

color:red;

}

eg.3

**a:hover** {

text-transform: uppercase;

font-weight:bold;

color:blue;

background-color:yellow;

}

**Remove underline of links**

a {

**text-decoration:none;**

}

**Example:**

<html>

<head><title> font </title>

</head><body>

<style type="text/css">

a:link {

color: blue;

text-decoration:none;

}

a:visited {

color: green;

text-decoration:none;

}

a:active {

background-color: yellow;

text-decoration:none;

}

a:hover {

color:red;

text-decoration:none;

font-weight:bold

}

</style>

<a href=font.html> Font </a>

</body>

</html>

## List

The CSS list properties allow you to:

* Set different list item markers for ordered lists
* Set different list item markers for unordered lists
* Set an image as the list item marker

**Example I**

<html>

<head>

<title> font </title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

ul{

list-style-type: circle;

}

ol {

list-style-type: upper-roman;

}

</style>

<ul>

<li> Basic </li>

<li> Web </li>

</ul>

<ol>

<li>Tally </li>

<li>Hardware</li>

</ol>

</body>

</html>

**An Image as the List Item Marker**

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

**Example II**

<html>

<head>

<title> font </title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

ul {

list-style-image: url('bulboff.gif');

}

</style>

<ul>

<li> Basic </li>

<li> Web </li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>

## Table Borders

To specify table borders in CSS, use the border property.

Example

table, th, td {  
   border: 1px solid black;  
}

**Example:**

<html>

<head>

<title> font </title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

table, th, td {

border: 2px solid red;

}

</style>

<table>

<tr>

<th>S.no</th><th>Course</th><th>Duration</th></tr>

<tr>

<td>1</td><td>Web page design </td><td>2.5 Months </td></tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

## Collapse Borders

In the example above has double borders. This is because both the table and the th/td elements have separate borders. To display a single border for the table, use the border-collapse property.

Example

table {

border-collapse: collapse;

}

table, th, td {

border: 3px solid red;

}

# Margin and padding

An element has four sides: right, left, top and bottom.

body {

margin-top: 100px;

margin-right: 40px;

margin-bottom: 10px;

margin-left: 70px;

}

or (in single line) start with top, right, bottom and left

body {

margin: 100px 40px 10px 70px;

}

**Note:** You can set the margins in the same way on almost every element. For example, we can choose to define margins for all of our text paragraphs marked with <p>:

**p {**

**margin: 5px 50px 5px 50px;**

**}**

**Example:**

**Note:** margin: auto helps to fit paragraph according to the monitor size.

<html>

<head>

<title> border</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

p.test{

width:900px;

border:1px solid #f00;

margin:15px auto;

padding:15px;

}

</style>

<p class="test">

CSS is an acronym for Cascading Style Sheets.CSS is a style language that defines layout and customize HTML documents. For example, CSS covers fonts, colours, margins, lines, height, width, background images, advanced positions and many other things. CSS offers more options and is more accurate and sophisticated. CSS is supported by all browsers today.By using css we can create more affecting, attractive web pages in less time and code. Benefit of CSS are time saving, less page, attractive.

</p>

</body>

<html>

# Borders

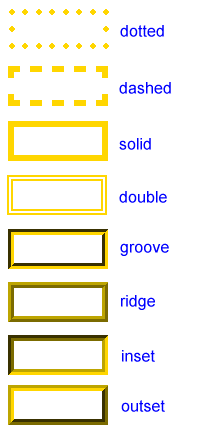
Borders can be used for many things, for example as a decorative element or to underline a separation of two things.

**The width of borders [border-width]**

**The color of borders [border-color]**

**Types of borders [border-style]**

There are different types of borders..



**Examples of defining borders**

we define different borders for <h1>, <h2>, <ul> and <p>.

h1 {

border-width: thick;

border-style: dotted;

border-color: gold;

}

h2 {

border-width: 20px;

border-style: outset;

border-color: red;

}

p {

border-width: 1px;

border-style: dashed;

border-color: blue;

}

ul {

border-width: thin;

border-style: solid;

border-color: orange;

}

or sing line code:

p {

border: 1px solid blue;

}

**Example:**

<html>

<head>

<title>margin </title>

margin </heaD>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

h1 {

border-width: thick;

border-style: dotted;

border-color: gold;

}

h2 {

border-width: 20px;

border-style: outset;

border-color: red;

}

p {

border-width: 1px;

border-style: dashed;

border-color: blue;

}

ul {

border-width: thin;

border-style: solid;

border-color: orange;

}

</style>

<h1> Nepal </h1>

<h2>Kathmandu </h2>

<p>welcome to microsoft Educational Institute to learn computer, language and IELTS Classes.

</p>

<ul>

<li>Basic</li>

<li>Office Handling Package </li>

<li>Web </li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>

Method II: In this method we can apply different color in four sides top-, bottom-, right- or left.

h1 {

border-top-width: thick;

border-top-style: solid;

border-top-color: red;

border-bottom-width: thick;

border-bottom-style: solid;

border-bottom-color: blue;

border-right-width: thick;

border-right-style: solid;

border-right-color: green;

border-left-width: thick;

border-left-style: solid;

border-left-color: orange;

}

p {

border: 1px solid blue;

}

**Rounded border:**

border-radius:10px; from all side

border-top-left-radius:50px; from top left side

border-top-right-radius:50px; from top right side

border-bottom-right-radius:50px; from bottom right side

border-bottom-left-radius:50px; from bottom left side

<html>

<head>

<title> border</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

p{

font-size:1em;

font-style:normal;

color:#000;

width:980px;

line-height:;

word-spacing:2em;

border-top:2px solid #f00;

border-bottom:2px solid #00f;

border-radius:30px 10px 30px 0px;

}

</style>

<p>

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</p>

</body>

<html>

**Height, width & Overflow:**

We can set height an width in div, p, border etc.

max width or height=% value. It covers specified % of width. it automatically change according to the browser size.

In the given example when the minimum width or height value cross the specified % or value constant.

overflow: hidden/auto/scroll

hidden: it hides the paragraph when the specified height value cross.

scroll: it shows the vertical scrollbar when the paragraphe cross the height value.

auto: show or hide scrollbar automatically

<html>

<head>

<title> overflow </title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

p {

width:auto;

max-width:90%;

min-width:300px;

height:auto;

max-height:200px;

min-height:100px;

border:1px solid red;

float:none;

overflow:hidden;

}

</style>

<p>

Type a long paragraph.

CSS is an acronym for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS is a style language that defines layout and customize HTML documents. For example, CSS covers fonts, colours, margins, lines, height, width, background images, advanced positions and many other things. CSS offers more options and is more accurate and sophisticated. CSS is supported by all browsers today.By using css we can create more affecting, attractive web pages in less time and code. Benefit of CSS are time saving, less page, attractive,

</p>

</body>

<html>

# Display & Hidden

The display property specifies if/how an element is displayed, and the visibility property specifies if an element should be visible or hidden.

**Hiding an Element** - display:none or visibility:hidden

These two methods produce different results:

**visibility:hidden** hides an element, but it will still take up the same space as before. The element will be hidden, but still affect the layout.

Example

h1.hidden {  
    visibility: hidden;  
}

**display:none** hides an element, and it will not take up any space.

Example

h1.hidden {  
    display: none;  
}

**Example:**

<html>

<head>

<title> border</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

h1.hidden {

visibility: hidden;

}

h2.hide{

display:none;

}

</style>

<h1 class="hidden">Microsoft Educational Institute</h1>

Welcome to microsoft institute

<h2 class="hide">Computer and language institute</h2>

Basic level to advance level

</body>

<html>

**CSS Display - Block and Inline Elements**

**Display: inline/block/inline-block/none**

**block**: A block element is an element that takes up the full width available, and has a line break before and after it.

**Examples of block elements:**

<h1>, <p>, <li>, <div>

ul li {

background-color:#0f0;

display:inline;

}

**Examples of inline elements:**

<span>, <a>, <img>

**inline**: it display in single line. An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary, and does not force line breaks.

**Example**

<html>

<head>

<title> border</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

ul li {

background-color:#0f0;

display:inline;

}

</style>

Web Page

<ul>

<li>HTML</li>

<li>CSS</li>

<li>Javascript</li>

<li>PHP </li>

</ul>

</body>

<html>

Example: Inline box

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.floating-box {

display: inline-block;

width: 150px;

height: 75px;

margin: 10px;

border: 3px solid #8AC007;

}

.after-box {

border: 3px solid red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>The New Way - using inline-block</h2>

<div class="floating-box">Floating box</div>

<div class="floating-box">Floating box</div>

<div class="floating-box">Floating box</div>

<div class="floating-box">Floating box</div>

<div class="floating-box">Floating box</div>

<div class="floating-box">Floating box</div>

<div class="floating-box">Floating box</div>

<div class="floating-box">Floating box</div>

<div class="after-box">Another box, after the floating boxes...</div>

</body>

</html>

# Floating elements

An element can be floated to the right or to left by using the property float.If we for example would like to have a text wrapping around a picture.

float:left/right/none

Example:

<html>

<head>

<title> border</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

#picture {

float:left;

height:100px;

width: 100px;

padding-right:20px;

}

</style>

<img id="picture" src="138.jpg" alt="Bill Gates">

<p>

Type a paragraph. To get the picture floating to the left and the text to surround it, you only have to define the width of the box which surrounds the picture

</p></body><html>

Another example: columns

Floats can also be used for columns in a document.

<html>

<head>

<title> border</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

#column1 {

float:left;

width: 30%;

background-color:blue;

padding-left:20px;

}

#column2 {

float:left;

width: 30%;

background-color:red;

padding-left:10px;

}

#column3 {

float:left;

width: 30%;

background-color:green;

padding-left:10px;

}

</style>

<div id="column1">

<p>Basic Computer Course</p>

</div>

<div id="column2">

<p>Web Developement Course</p>

</div>

<div id="column3">

<p>Diploma in Graphic Designing.</p>

</div>

</body><html>

Example:

<html>

<head>

<title> float </title>

<style>

.left{

float:left;

background-color:blue;

height:300px;

width:200px;

color:white;

text-align:center;

margin:10px;

}

.middle{

float:left;

background-color:green;

height:300px;

width:200px;

color:white;

text-align:center;

margin:10px;

}

.right{

float:left;

background-color:red;

height:300px;

width:200px;

color:white;

text-align:center;

margin:10px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="left"> this is left </div>

<div class="middle"> this is middle </div>

<div class="right"> this is right </div>

</body>

</html>

**Floating Elements Next to Each Other**

If you place several floating elements after each other, they will float next to each other if there is room.

Here we have made an image gallery using the float property:

Example

.thumbnail {  
    float: left;  
    width: 110px;  
    height: 90px;  
    margin: 5px;  
}

**not:** if you want to apply all pagraph in style but in one paragraph you do not want to apply style at that time you can use not with class or id.

<html>

<head>

<title> border</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

p:not(.test)

{

color:red;

}

</style>

<p>not is use if you want to apply all pagraph same color but one paragraph you do not want to apply style.</p>

<p class="test">not is use if you want to apply all pagraph same color but one paragraph you do not want to apply style.</p>

<p>not is use if you want to apply all pagraph same color but one paragraph you do not want to apply style.</p>

</body><html>

**Asterisk: \*** means apply style of all.

**\***

**{**

**color:blue;**

**}**

<html>

<head>

<title> border</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

\*

{

color:red;

}

</style>

<p>not is use if you want to apply all pagraph same color but one paragraph you do not want to apply style.</p>

<h1>MICROSOFT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE</h1>

<font size=3>Bagbazar, </font>

</body>

<html>

**first and last child:** Using this we can change the format of first and last option of list.<li>.

Example:

<html>

<head>

<title> border</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

li:first-child{

color:red;

font-size:26px;

}

</style>

<ul>

<li>HTML</li>

<li>CSS</li>

<li>PHP</li>

</ul>

<ul>

<li>Pagemaker</li>

<li>Freehand</li>

<li>Photoshop</li>

</ul>

</body>

<html>

**Only child:** It changes only single list <li> item.

**Example:**

<html>

<head>

<title> border</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

li:only-child{

font-size:1.5em;

color:red;

}

</style>

<ol>

<li>WEB PAGE</li>

</ol>

<ul>

<li>HTML</li>

<li>CSS</li>

<li>PHP</li>

</ul>

<ol start=2>

<li>GRAPHIC</li>

</ol>

<ul>

<li>Pagemaker</li>

<li>Freehand</li>

<li>Photoshop</li>

</ul>

</body>

<html>

**The property clear**

The **clear** property is used to cancel the effect of **float**.

**clear** property are:

 left: Keep the left side clear.

 right: Keep the right side clear.

 both: Keep both sides clear.

 none: Do not keep either side clear.

Examples:

<div id="picture">

<img src="138.jpg" height=200 width=200>

</div>

<h1>Microsoft</h1>

<p class="floatstop">To avoid the text from floating up next to the picture, we can add the following to our CSS:</p>

<style type="text/css">

#picture {

float:left;

}

.floatstop

{

clear:both;

}

</style>

# The CSS Box Model

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around HTML elements, and it consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

The image below illustrates the box model:



Explanation of the different parts:

Content - The content of the box, where text and images appear

Padding - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent

Border - A border that goes around the padding and content

Margin - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

Example

div {  
    width: 300px;  
    padding: 25px;  
    border: 25px solid navy;  
    margin: 25px;  
}

Let's make a div element with a total width of 350px:

Example

div {  
    width: 320px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 5px solid gray;  
    margin: 0;   
}

Let's do the math:  
320px (width)  
+ 20px (left + right padding)  
+ 10px (left + right border)  
+ 0px (left + right margin)  
= 350px

The total width of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element width = width + left padding + right padding + left border + right border + left margin + right margin

The total height of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element height = height + top padding + bottom padding + top border + bottom border + top margin + bottom margin

**Browsers Compatibility Issue**

Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, include padding and border in the width property.

To fix this problem, add a <!DOCTYPE html> to the HTML page.

# Positioning of elements

The **position** property specifies what kind of position is used. Possible values include:

[**static**](http://www.1keydata.com/css-tutorial/static.php) **(default)**: indicates that the element will be placed at the default location. Please note that if static is specified, values for the top, bottom, right, and left properties will have no effect.

[**absolute**](http://www.1keydata.com/css-tutorial/absolute.php): An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed).However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

[**relative**](http://www.1keydata.com/css-tutorial/relative.php): specifies how the element will be positions relative to how it would have been positioned by default. It calculates from where it is.

[**fixed**](http://www.1keydata.com/css-tutorial/fixed.php): places an element in relation to the actual browser window. The position of the element remains fixed even when the page is scrolled.

**Sticky:** An element with position: sticky; 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).

# Image Gallery

<html>

<head>

<style>

div.img {

margin: 5px;

padding: 5px;

border: 1px solid #0000ff;

height: auto;

width: auto;

float: left;

text-align: center;

}

div.img img {

display: inline;

margin: 15px;

border: 1px solid #ffffff;

}

div.img a:hover img {

border:1px solid #0000ff;

}

div.desc {

text-align: center;

font-weight: normal;

width: 120px;

margin: 5px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="img">

<a target="\_parent" href="138.jpg">

<img src="138.jpg" width="110" height="90">

</a>

<div class="desc">Fast and furios</div>

</div>

<div class="img">

<a target="\_blank" href="big.htm">

<img src="8.jpg" width="110" height="90">

</a>

<div class="desc">Avengers</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

# Lesson 21: special effects to some selectors.

Syntax

The syntax of pseudo-classes:

selector:pseudo-class {  
    property:value;  
}

CSS classes can also be used with pseudo-classes:

selector.class:pseudo-class {  
    property:value;  
}

## What are Pseudo-classes?

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element. It control more style.

For example, it can be used to:

* Style an element when a user mouses over it
* Style visited and unvisited links differently

**first letter & fist line:** It is use to change first letter style. we can also change the first line also.

p.demo:first-letter/line

<html>

<head>

<title> border</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

p.demo::first-letter{

color:red;

font-size:2em;

}

</style>

<p class="demo"> It is use to change first letter. we can also change the first line also.

</p>

</body><html>

**nth-of-type:** using this we can change the paragraph by specifying the number.

div p:nth-of-type(1)

here: 1 means it changes the first paragraph of the page.

div#test p:nth-child(3)

div#test p:nth-last-child(3)

div#main ul:nth-child(3)

div p:nth-of-type(1)

div ul:nth-of-type(2)

**Example:**

<html>

<head>

<title> border</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

div p:nth-of-type(2){

color:orange;

font-size:1.5em;

}

</style>

<div>

<div id="test">

<h2> Microsoft Institute</h2>

<p> It is use to change first letter. we can also change the first line also.</p>

<p> It is use to change first letter. we can also change the first line also. </p>

<p>It is use to change first letter. we can also change the first line also. It is use to change first letter. we can also change the first line also. </p>

</body>

<html>

Example II

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8"/>

<title> first </title>

</head>

<body>

<style>

p:nth-child(odd){

background-color:yellow;

color:red;

}

</style>

<p>Microsoft EducationalInstitute </p>

<p>Microsoft EducationalInstitute </p>

<p>Microsoft EducationalInstitute </p>

<p>Microsoft EducationalInstitute </p>

<p>Microsoft EducationalInstitute </p>

<p>Microsoft EducationalInstitute </p>

</p>

</body>

</html>

# CS3

# CSS3 Gradients

CSS3 defines two types of gradients:

**Linear Gradients (goes down/up/left/right/diagonally)**

**Radial Gradients (defined by their center)**

**Syntax**

background: linear-gradient(direction, color-stop1, color-stop2, ...);

**Linear Gradient - Top to Bottom (this is default)**

**Linear Gradient - Left to Right**

The following example shows a linear gradient that starts from the left. It starts red, transitioning to blue:

**Example**

A linear gradient from left to right:

#grad {  background: linear-gradient(to right, red , blue); /\* Standard syntax \*/  
}

Example:

<style>

#grad {

background: linear-gradient(red,green, blue); /\* Standard syntax \*/

}

</style>

<div id="grad">

type a long paragraph.

</div>

**Example II**

Use photoshop to check color value.

use % value to gap between gradient next color.

<html>

<head>

<title> linear gradient </title>

<style>

.rounded\_box{

background-color:#0299ef;

width:200px;

text-align:center;

padding:50px 0px;

border-radius:30px;

background-image:linear-gradient(to top, #04507b 20%,#0072b4 40%, #018ad9, #00a2ff);

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="rounded\_box">

microsoft </div>

</body>

</html>

**Using Transparency**

CSS3 gradients also support transparency, which can be used to create fading effects.

To add transparency, we use the rgba() function to define the color stops. The last parameter in the rgba() function can be a value from 0 to 1, and it defines the transparency of the color: 0 indicates full transparency, 1 indicates full color (no transparency).

**Example**

A linear gradient from left to right, with transparency:

#grad {

  background: linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,0), rgba(255,0,0,1)); /\*Standard\*/  
}

# CSS3 Text Effects

Text shadow effect!

You specify the horizontal shadow, the vertical shadow, the blur distance, and the color of the shadow:

Example

Add a shadow to a header:

h1 {  
    text-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #FF0000;  
}

**CSS3 Word Wrapping**

If a word is too long to fit within an area, it expands outside:

p {  
    word-wrap: break-word;  
}

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Title Name will go here</title>

<style>

#text\_shadow

{

text-shadow: 10px 10px 10px #6AAFCF;

}

#word\_wrap

{

word-wrap:break-word;

width:150px;

border:1px solid green;

}

#no\_wrap

{

width:150px;

border:1px solid #ff0000;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div id="text\_shadow"><h1>Text Shadow</h1></div>

<div id="word\_wrap">you can't break the line hereeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee.</div>

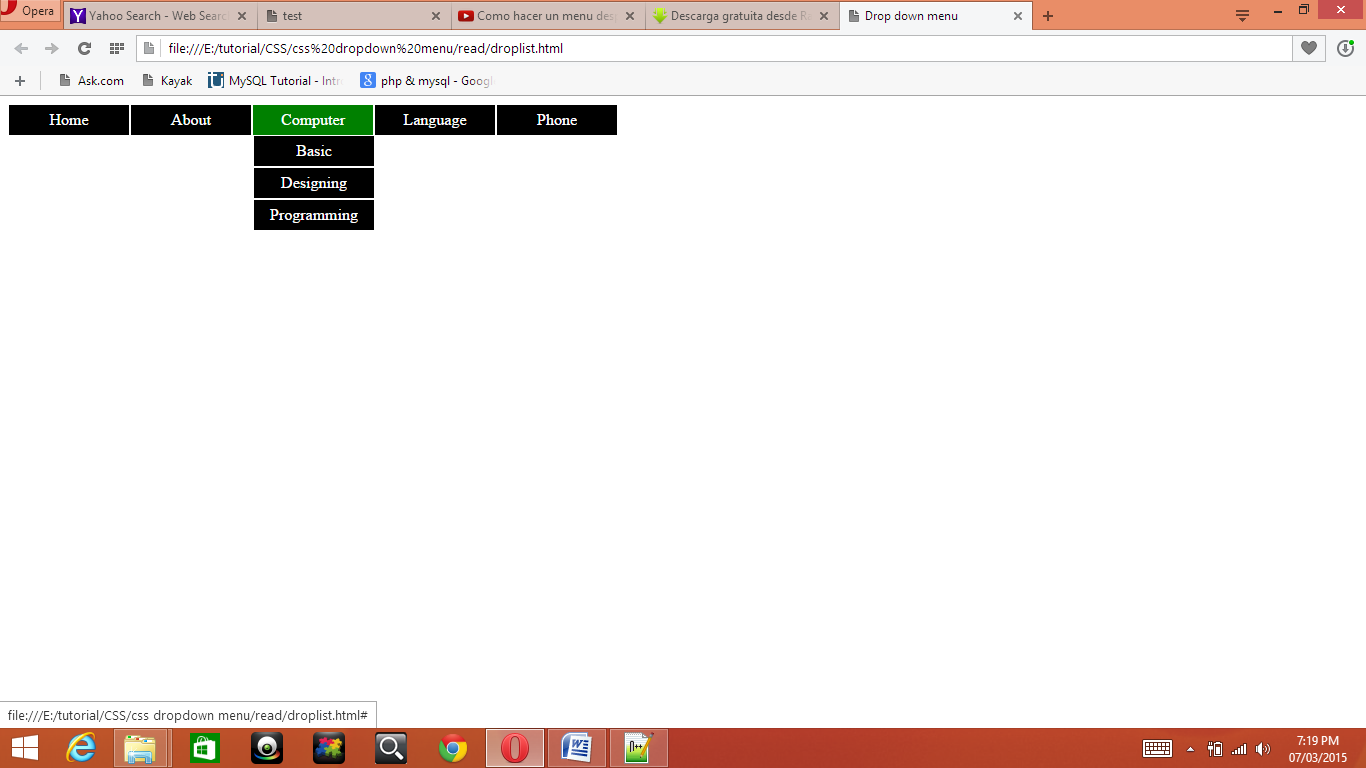
<p>Without using word-wrap text will go like this.</p>

<div id="no\_wrap">you can't break the line hereeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee.</div>

</body>

</html>

**Simple and easy Dropdown list menu**



<html>

<head>

<title>Drop down menu </title>

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

</head>

<body>

<ul>

<li><a href="#">Home</a></li>

<li><a href="#">About</a></li>

<li><a href="#">Computer</a>

<ul>

<li><a href="#">Basic</a></li>

<li><a href="#">Designing</a></li>

<li><a href="#">Programming</a></li>

</ul>

</li>

<li><a href="#">Language</a>

<ul>

<li><a href="#">English</a></li>

<li><a href="#">Korean</a></li>

<li><a href="#">Chinese</a></li>

</ul>

</li>

<li><a href="#">Phone</a></li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>

**mystyle.css**

ul{

margin:0px;

padding:0px;

}

ul li

{

background-color:black;

width:120px;

height:30px;

line-height:30px;

float:left;

border:1px solid white;

text-align:center;

}

ul li a

{

color:white;

text-decoration:none;

display:block; /\* it is use when we mouse over the green color appears if not defin only text background colr appears. \*/

}

ul li a:hover

{

background-color:green;

}

ul li ul li

{

display:none;

}

ul li:hover ul li

{

display:block;

}

**Dropdown list menu with sub menu:**

<html>

<head>

<title>Tutorial Menu Desplegable </title>

<style type="text/css">

\*{padding:0px;

margin:0px;

}

#header{

margin:auto;

width:500px;

font-family:arial, helvetica;

}

ul, ol{

list-style:none;

}

.nav li a {

background-color:#000;

color:#fff;

text-decoration:none;

padding:10px 15px;

display:block;

}

.nav li a:hover{

background-color:#434343;

}

.nav>li{

float:left;

}

.nav li ul{

display:none;

position:absolute;

min-width:140px;

}

.nav li:hover>ul{

display:block;

}

.nav li ul li{

position:relative;

}

.nav li ul li ul{

left:140px;

top:0px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div id="header">

<ul class="nav">

<li><a href="">Home </a></li>

<li><a href="">Computer </a>

<ul>

<li><a href="">Basic </a></li>

<li><a href="">Graphic</a></li>

<li><a href="">Web</a></li>

</ul>

</li>

<li><a href="">Language</a>

<ul>

<li><a href="">Korean</a></li>

<li><a href="">Chinese</a></li>

<li><a href="">English</a>

<ul>

<li><a href="">Basic </a></li>

<li><a href="">Intermediate</a></li>

<li><a href="">Advance</a>

<ul>

<li><a href="">Speaking </a></li>

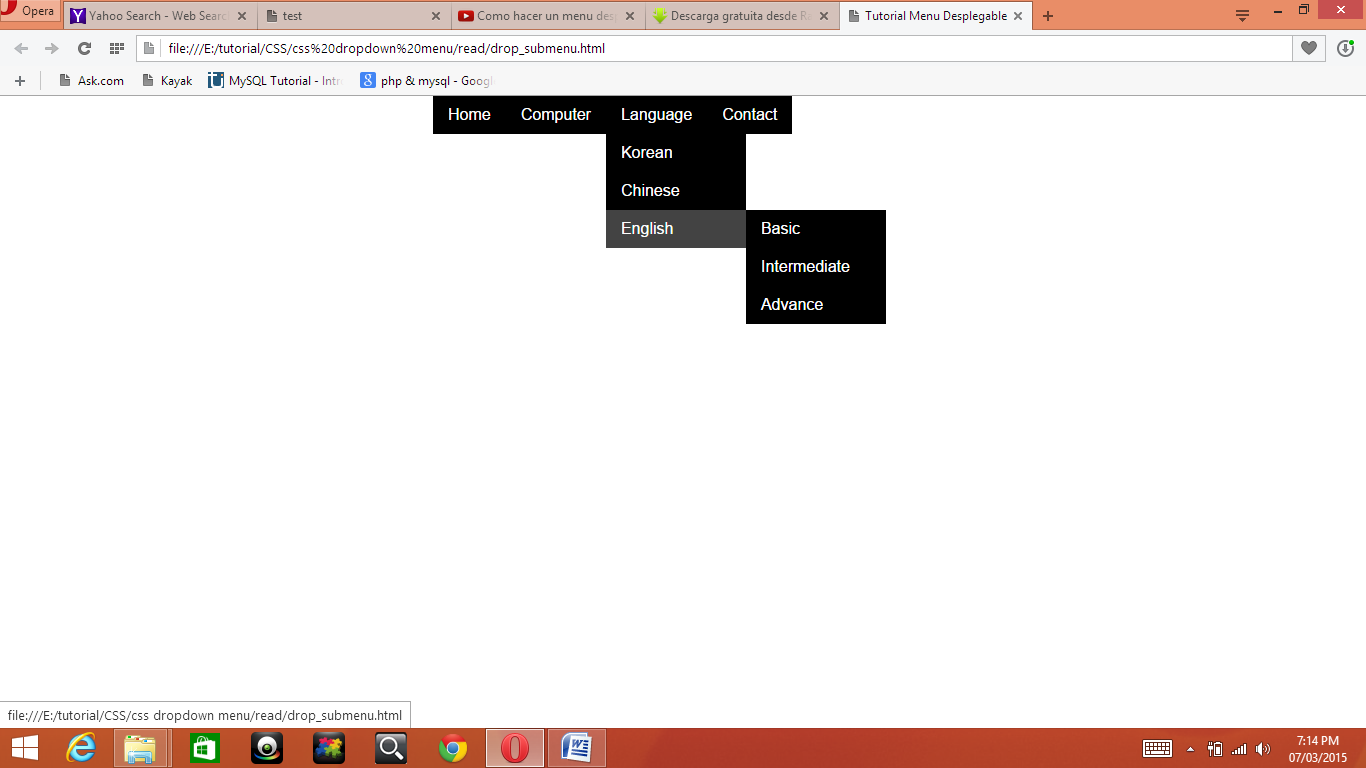
<li><a href="">Listening</a></li>

<li><a href="">Reading</a></li>

</ul>

</li>

</ul>

 </li>

</ul>

</li>

<li><a href="">Contact </a></li>

</ul>

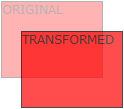
## CSS Transforms

CSS transforms allow you to translate, rotate, scale, and skew elements.

A transformation is an effect that lets an element change shape, size and position.

CSS supports 2D and 3D transformations.

## The translate() Method

  
  
The translate() method moves an element from its current position (according to the parameters given for the X-axis and the Y-axis).

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div {

width: 300px;

height: 100px;

background-color: yellow;

border: 1px solid black;

-ms-transform: translate(50px,100px); /\* IE 9 \*/

-webkit-transform: translate(50px,100px); /\* Safari \*/

transform: translate(50px,100px); /\* Standard syntax \*/

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div>

The translate() method moves an element from its current position. This div element is moved 50 pixels to the right, and 100 pixels down from its current position.

</div>

</body>

</html>

## The rotate() Method



The rotate() method rotates an element clockwise or counter-clockwise according to a given degree.

The following example rotates the <div> element clockwise with 20 degrees:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div {

width: 300px;

height: 100px;

background-color: yellow;

border: 1px solid black;

}

div#myDiv {

-ms-transform: rotate(20deg); /\* IE 9 \*/

-webkit-transform: rotate(20deg); /\* Safari \*/

transform: rotate(20deg); /\* Standard syntax \*/

}

/\*

div#myDiv {

-ms-transform: rotate(-20deg); /\* IE 9 \*/

-webkit-transform: rotate(-20deg); /\* Safari \*/

transform: rotate(-20deg); /\* Standard syntax \*/

\*/

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div>

This a normal div element.

</div>

<div id="myDiv">

The rotate() method rotates an element clockwise or counter-clockwise. This div element is rotated clockwise 20 degrees.

</div>

</body>

</html>

## The scale() Method

The scale() method increases or decreases the size of an element (according to the parameters given for the width and height).

The following example increases the <div> element to be two times of its original width, and three times of its original height:

## The skewX() Method

The skewX() method skews an element along the X-axis by the given angle.

The following example skews the <div> element 20 degrees along the X-axis:

div {  
    -ms-transform: skewX(20deg); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: skewX(20deg); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: skewX(20deg);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_skewx)

## The skewY() Method

The skewY() method skews an element along the Y-axis by the given angle.

The following example skews the <div> element 20 degrees along the Y-axis:

### Example

div {  
    -ms-transform: skewY(20deg); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: skewY(20deg); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: skewY(20deg);  
}

## The skew() Method

The skew() method skews an element along the X and Y-axis by the given angles.

The following example skews the <div> element 20 degrees along the X-axis, and 10 degrees along the Y-axis:

### Example

div {  
    -ms-transform: skew(20deg, 10deg); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: skew(20deg, 10deg); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: skew(20deg, 10deg);  
}

**Opacity:**

We can transparent the image and paragraph also. We can set the valu from 0, 0.1, 0.2 to 1. Wher 0 means full transparent.

Example:

<html>

<head>

<title> border</title>

</head>

<body>

<style type="text/css">

img{

float:left;

margin:30px; 20px;

border:2px; solid #00f;

width:200px;

opacity:0.6;

}

img:hover

{opacity:1; cursor:pointer;

}

.par{opacity:.2}

</style>

<img src="138.jpg">

<p class="par"> MICROSOFT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE </p>

</body>

<html>

<div class="outer">

<img src="image.jpg" class="opImage">

<h2>OPACITY</h2>

</div>

<style>

.outer,img{

background: yellow;

opacity: 1;

width: 500px;

height: 400px;

cursor: pointer;

color: blue;

transition:all 2s ease-out;

}

.outer:hover{

opacity: 0;

width: 900px;

color: red;

}

</style>

**Transform**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>Title</title>

<style>

.redDiv{

width:200px;

height:200px;

background-color:red;

}

.redDiv:hover{

transform:translate(80px,85px); /\* move the position left and top \*/

/\* transform:translate(50px,25px) rotate(60deg) skew(30deg,20deg); // for multiple tranform at once \*/

cursor: pointer;

}

.greenDiv{

width:200px;

height:200px;

background-color:green;

}

.greenDiv:hover{

transform:rotate(30deg);

}

.yellowDiv{

width:200px;

height:200px;

background-color:yellow;

}

.yellowDiv:hover{

transform:scale(0.8,0.8);

}

.blueDiv{

width:200px;

height:200px;

background-color:blue;

}

.blueDiv:hover{

transform:skew(30deg,20deg);

}

.zdiv {

width: 300px;

height: 100px;

background-color: yellow;

border: 1px solid black;

}

.zdiv:hover {

-webkit-transform: rotateZ(90deg); /\* Safari \*/

transform: rotateZ(90deg); /\* Standard syntax \*/

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="redDiv">

Red Box

</div>

<div class="greenDiv">

Green Box

</div>

<div class="yellowDiv">

Yellow Box

</div>

<div class="blueDiv">

Blue Box

</div>

<div class="zdiv">

black box

</div>

</body>

</html>

Transition

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>Title</title>

<style>

.redDiv{

width:200px;

height:200px;

background-color:red;

color:#00F;

transition:width 3s 2s;

}

.redDiv:hover{

width:300px;

}

.simple{

width:100px;

height:100px;

background-color:red; color: white;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="redDiv">

Red Box

</div>

<div class="simple">

Simple Box

</div>

</body>

</html>

Transition 2:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>Title</title>

<style>

.redDiv{

width:200px;

height:200px;

background-color:red;

color:#00F;

transition:width 3s 2s, height 2s 3s,background 3s 5s,color 3s 8s, transform 3s 11s; /\* transition: property duration; \*/

}

.redDiv:hover{

width:300px;

height: 100px;

background: yellow;

color:white;

transform:skew(50deg);

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="redDiv">

Microsoft Educational Instiute Pvt. Ltd.

</div>

</body>

</html>

CS3 Animation

## CSS3 Animations

CSS3 animations allows animation of most HTML elements without using JavaScript or Flash!

## The @keyframes Rule

When you specify CSS styles inside the @keyframes rule, the animation will gradually change from the current style to the new style at certain times.

Example I

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div {

width: 100px;

height: 100px;

background-color: red;

/\* -webkit-animation-name: example;\*/ /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/

/\*-webkit-animation-duration: 4s;\*/ /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/

animation-name: example;

animation-duration: 4s;

}

/\* Standard syntax \*/

@keyframes example {

from {background-color: red;}

to {background-color: yellow;}

}

/\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/

@-webkit-keyframes example {

from {background-color: red;}

to {background-color: yellow;}

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p><b>Note:</b> This example does not work in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

<div></div>

<p><b>Note:</b> When an animation is finished, it changes back to its original style.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Example II**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>TRANSITION</title>

<style>

body{

margin-left:0;

padding:0;

}

@keyframes firstAnimation{

from {background:red;}

to {background:yellow;}

}

@keyframes secondAnimation{

0% {background:red;}

20% {background:green;}

40% {background:blue;}

80% {background:white;}

}

div.first{

width:100px;

height:60px;

border-radius:10px;

padding:30px 0 0 20px;

background:red;

}

div.first:hover{

animation:firstAnimation 2s;

}

div.second{

width:70px;

height:60px;

border-radius:10px;

padding:30px 0 0 20px;

background:red;

}

div.second:hover{

animation:secondAnimation 5s;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="first">CSS ANIMATION</div>

<div class="second">Sample Text</div>

</body>

</html>

Example 3:

The following example will change both the background-color and the position of the <div> element when the animation is 25% complete, 50% complete, and again when the animation is 100% complete:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div {

width: 100px;

height: 100px;

background-color: red;

position: relative;

-webkit-animation-name: example; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/

-webkit-animation-duration: 4s; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/

animation-name: example;

animation-duration: 4s;

}

/\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/

@-webkit-keyframes example {

0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}

25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}

50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}

75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}

100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}

}

/\* Standard syntax \*/

@keyframes example {

0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}

25% {background-color:yellow; left:400px; top:0px;}

50% {background-color:blue; left:400px; top:300px;}

75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}

100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p><b>Note:</b> This example does not work in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

<div></div>

</body>

</html>

**Example 4: Animation Delay, Count**

 animation-iteration-count: infinite; animate forever:

animation-iteration-count: 3; stop after 3 times (loop)

animation-direction: alternate; the animation first run forward, then backward, then forward

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div {

width: 100px;

height: 100px;

background-color: red;

position: relative;

-webkit-animation-name: example; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/

-webkit-animation-duration: 4s; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/

-webkit-animation-delay: 2s; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/

animation-name: example;

animation-duration: 4s;

animation-delay: 3s;

animation-iteration-count: 3;

}

/\* Chrome, Safari, Opera @-webkit-keyframes example \*/

/\* Standard syntax \*/

@keyframes example {

0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}

25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}

50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}

75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}

100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p><b>Note:</b> This example does not work in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

<div></div>

</body>

</html>

**Animation timing function:**

The animation-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the animation.

The animation-timing-function property can have the following values:

* ease - specifies an animation with a slow start, then fast, then end slowly (this is default)
* linear - specifies an animation with the same speed from start to end
* ease-in - specifies an animation with a slow start
* ease-out - specifies an animation with a slow end
* ease-in-out - specifies an animation with a slow start and end

Example 5

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div {

width: 100px;

height: 50px;

background-color: red;

font-weight: bold;

position: relative;

animation: mymove 5s infinite;

}

/\* Standard syntax \*/

#div1 {animation-timing-function: linear;}

#div2 {animation-timing-function: ease;}

#div3 {animation-timing-function: ease-in;}

#div4 {animation-timing-function: ease-out;}

#div5 {animation-timing-function: ease-in-out;}

/\* Standard syntax \*/

@keyframes mymove {

from {left: 0px;}

to {left: 300px;}

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p><strong>Note:</strong> The animation-timing-funtion property is not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

<div id="div1">linear</div>

<div id="div2">ease</div>

<div id="div3">ease-in</div>

<div id="div4">ease-out</div>

<div id="div5">ease-in-out</div>

</body>

</html>

Example 7

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div {

width: 100px;

height: 100px;

background-color: red;

position: relative;

/\* Standard syntax \*/

animation-name: example;

animation-duration: 5s;

animation-timing-function: linear;

animation-delay: 2s;

animation-iteration-count: infinite;

animation-direction: alternate;

}

/\* Standard syntax \*/

@keyframes example {

0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}

25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}

50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}

75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}

100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

Project II

<!DOCTYPE html ><head>

<title>mei.com.np</title>

<meta name="description" content="Microsoft">

<meta name="keywords" content="">

<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />

<link rel="stylesheet" href="layout.css" title="style1" media="screen">

</head>

<body>

<div id="container">

<h1>Microsoft Educational Institute </h1>

<div id="content">

<img src="images/logo.png" height="100" width="80" alt="logo" title="picture of logo">

<h2>About Microsoft Educational Institute </h2>

<p>Microsoft Educational Institute is a computer and language training institute. It was established in 2008 August. It is centrally located of the Kathmandu. Many Students make their career by taking a computer classes in this Institute. So we can proudly to say that Microsoft is the one of the best training institute in Kathmandu. </p>

<h2>Training Courses</h2>

<ul>

<li>Computer Designing </li>

<li>Computer Programming </li>

<li>Computer Accounting </li>

<li>All language classes </li>

<li>Abroad Study </li>

<li>IELTS Classes </li>

</ul>

<h2>Management Team </h2>

<table>

<tr>

<th>Teachers Name </th><th>Faculty </th><th>Experience </th></tr>

<tr>

<td>Krishna Maharjan </td><td>Computer</td><td>10 Years</td></tr>

<tr>

<td>Shiva Regmi </td><td>Korean Classes </td><td>8 Years</td></tr>

<tr>

<td>Ramesh Malla Thakuri </td><td>English & IELTS </td><td>4 Years </td></tr>

</table>

</div> <!-- content -->

<div id="navigation">

<h2>Training Courses </h2>

<ul>

<li><a href="Computer.html">Computer </a></li>

<li><a href="Language.html">Language </a></li>

<li><a href="Abroad Study.html">Abroad Study </a></li>

<li><a href="Web Development.html">Web Development</a></li>

<li><a href="Graphic Designing">Graphic Designing</a></li>

</div> <!-- navigation-->

<div id="footer">

<img class="noborder" src="images/logo.png" width=20 height=15>

&copy; Microsoft Educational Institute

</div> <!-- footer -->

</div> <!-- container -->

</body>

</html>

layout.css

body{

background-color:#DE7C29;

font-size:Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;

font-size:small;

margin:0;

padding:0;

}

#container{

background-color:#F3F3C6;

width:768px;

margin:auto;

border-right:1px solid #000;

border-left:1px solid #000;

padding:0;

}

#content{

background-color:#FAFACF;

margin:0;

padding:10px 38px 10px 20px;

width:508px;

float:left;

border-right:2px solid #E2E5B6;

}

#navigation{

margin:0;

padding:10px 10px 10px 10px;

float:right;

width:180px;

height:100%;

/\*border:1px #666 solid;

text-align:center;\*/

}

#navigation h2{

color:#ff0000;

}

#footer{

clear:both;

padding:10px 20px;

margin:0;

color:#BBB;

font-size:85%;

font-weight:bold;

background-color:#333;

}

li{

margin:0 0 6px 0;

}

p,table{

margin:5px 0;

}

table{

/\* font-szie:12px; \*/

width:458px;

margin:5px 0 0 50px;

/\* border:1px solid #ccc; \*/

border-spacing:10px 5px;

}

th{

font-weight:bold;

border-bottom:1px dashed #FF6A0F;

}

td{

vertical-align:top;

}

.yearcol{

width:10%;

}

.spacecol{

width:5%;

border-bottom:none;

}

.qualcol{

width:60%;

text-align:left;

}

h1{

background:url(images/titlebar.jpg)no-repeat top left;

margin:0;

padding:30px 60px 55px 40px;

font-family:"Lucida Grande", "Lucida Sana";

font-size:250%;

font-weight:bold;

color:#fff;

}

h2{

margin:18px 0 3px 0;

padding:16px 0 3px 8px;

background:url(images/gradient3.gif)no-repeat top left;

font-size:115%;

font-weight:bold;

color:#2B2B6A;

border-bottom:1px solid #DE7C29;

}

h3{

margin:10px 0px 5px 10px;

font-size:90%;

font-weight:bold;

color:#2B2B6A;

}

img{

float:right;

background:#fff;

margin:64px 10px 0 15px;

padding:5px;

border:2px solid #D9E0E6;

border-bottom-color:#C8CDD2;

border-right-color:#C8CDD2;

}

.noborder{

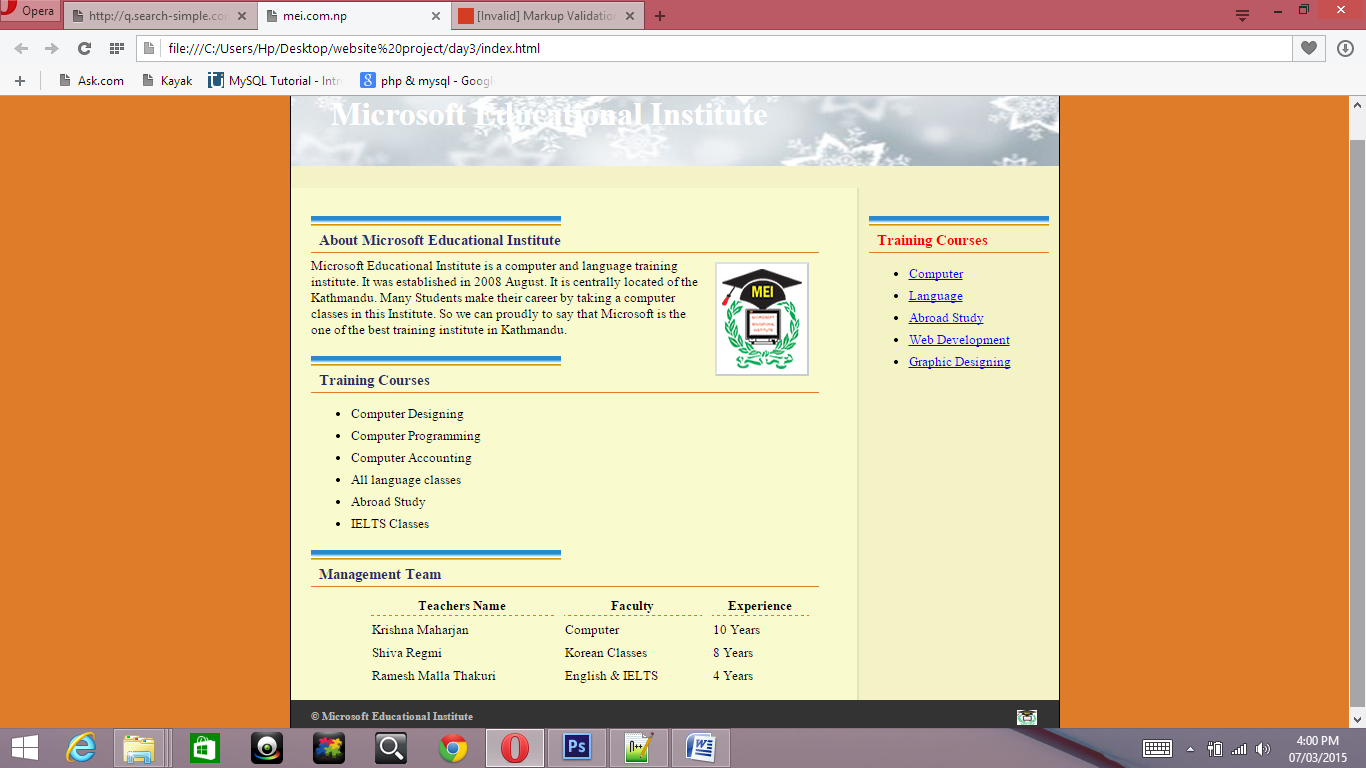
border:none;

margin:0 2px;

padding:0;

}

Save a file with layout.css



Project III: Web layout HTML5 and CSS with responsive

index.html

<!doctype html>

<html>

<meta charset="utf-8"/>

<title> krishnamaharjan.com </title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css">

</head>

<body>

<div id="big\_wrapper">

<header id="top\_header">

<h1>Welcome to Nepal </h1>

</header>

<nav id="top\_menu">

<ul>Home </li>

<li>Gallery </li>

<li>Songs </li>

<li>Videos </li>

<li>About Us </li>

</ul>

</nav>

<section id="main\_section">

<article>

<header>

<hgroup>

<h1>Main title </h1>

<h2>Sub title </h2>

</hgroup>

</header>

<p> This is the paragraph </p>

<footer>

<p> This paragraph written by Krishna Maharjan</p>

</footer>

</article>

<article>

<header>

<hgroup>

<h1>Main title 2 </h1>

<h2>Sub title 2 </h2>

</hgroup>

</header>

<p> This is the paragraph 2</p>

<footer>

<p> This paragraph written by kritagya Maharjan</p>

</footer>

</article>

</section>

<aside id="side\_news">

<h2>Latest News</h4>

Earthquake in chilly 8.3

</aside>

<footer id="the\_footer">

@SCopyright

</footer>

</div>

</body>

</html>

main.css

\*{

margin:0px;

padding:0px;

}

h1{

font:bold 20px Tahoma;

}

h2{

font:bold 14px Tahoma;

}

header, section, footer, aside, nav, article, hgroup{

display:block;

}

body{

text-align:center;

}

#big\_wrapper{

border:1px solid black;

width:1000px;

margin:20px auto;

text-align:left;

}

#top\_header{

background-color:yellow;

border:1px solid blue;

padding:20px;

}

#top\_menu{

background:blue;

color:white;

}

#top\_menu li{

display:inline-block;

list-style:none;

padding:5px;

font:bold 14px Tahoma;

}

#main\_section{

float:left;

width:660px;

margin:30px; /\* 720px, 30px left and right, left 280px; \*/

}

#side\_news{

float:left;

width:220px;

margin:20px 0px;

padding:30px;

background:#66CCCC;

}

#the\_footer{

clear:both;

text-align:center;

padding:20px;

border-top:2px solid green;

}

article{

background:#FFFBCC;

border:1px solid red;

padding:20px;

margin-bottom:15px;

}

article footer{

text-align:right;

}

**Project IV:** Web layout using HTML5 & CSS with webkit.(new technology)

index.html

<!doctype html>

<html>

<meta charset="utf-8"/>

<title> krishnamaharjan.com </title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css">

</head>

<body>

<div id="big\_wrapper">

<header id="top\_header">

<h1>Welcome to Nepal </h1>

</header>

<nav id="top\_menu">

<ul>Home </li>

<li>Gallery </li>

<li>Songs </li>

<li>Videos </li>

<li>About Us </li>

</ul>

</nav>

<div id="new\_div">

<section id="main\_section">

<article>

<header>

<hgroup>

<h1>Main title </h1>

<h2>Sub title </h2>

</hgroup>

</header>

<p> This is the paragraph </p>

<footer>

<p> This paragraph written by Krishna Maharjan</p>

</footer>

</article>

<article>

<header>

<hgroup>

<h1>Main title 2 </h1>

<h2>Sub title 2 </h2>

</hgroup>

</header>

<p> This is the paragraph 2</p>

<footer>

<p> This paragraph written by kritagya Maharjan</p>

</footer>

</article>

</section>

<aside id="side\_news">

<h2>Latest News</h4>

Earthquake in chilly 8.3

</aside>

</div>

<footer id="the\_footer">

@SCopyright

</footer>

</div>

</body>

</html>

main.css

\*{

margin:0px;

padding:0px;

}

h1{

font:bold 20px Tahoma;

}

h2{

font:bold 14px Tahoma;

}

header, section, footer, aside, nav, article, hgroup{

display:block;

}

body{

wdith:100%;

display:-webkit-box;

-webkit-box-pack:center;

}

#big\_wrapper{

max-width:1200px;

margin:20px 0px;

display:-webkit-box;

-webkit-box-orient:vertical;

-webit-box-flex:1; /\*1 means flexible and 0 means fixed \*/

}

#top\_header{

background:yellow;

border:3px solid black;

padding:20px;

}

#top\_menu{

border:red;

background:blue;

color:white;

}

#top\_menu li{

display:inline-block;

list-style:none;

padding:5px;

font:bold 14px Tahoma;

}

#new\_div{

display:-webkit-box;

-webkit-box-orient:horizontal;

}

#main\_section{

border:1px solid blue;

-webkit-box-flex:1; /\* this width is flexible when we resize from right side of the window \*/

margin:20px;

padding:20px;

}

#side\_news{

border:1px solid red;

width:220px; /\* this width is fixed when we resize from right side of the window \*/

margin:20px 0px;

padding:30px;

background:#66CCCC;

}

#the\_footer{

text-align:center;

padding:20px;

border-top:2px solid green;

}

project V

index.html

<html>

<head>

<title>microsoft.com </title>

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

</head>

<body>

<div id="wrapper">

<div id="header">

<ul>

<li><a href="#">Home </a></li>

<li><a href="#">Computer </a></li>

<li><a href="#">Language </a></li>

<li><a href="#">Abroad Study</a></li>

<li><a href="#">Contact Us </a></li>

</ul>

<div id="image">

<img src="images/title.jpg">

</div> <!-- image end -->

</div> <!-- header end -->

<div id="bodypart"></div> <!-- body part end -->

<div id="bodyleft">

<h2>Computer Trainings </h2>

<ul>

<li><a href="#">Basic </li>

<li><a href="#">Designing </li>

<li><a href="#">Programming </li>

<li><a href="#">Animation </li>

</ul>

</div> <!-- body left end -->

<div id="bodyright">

<h2>Welcome to Microsoft Educational Institute </h2>

<p>Microsoft Educational Institute is a computer and Language training institute. It is center of the kathmandu Valley. Microsoft Educational Institute is a computer and Language training institute. It is center of the kathmandu Valley.Microsoft Educational Institute is a computer and Language training institute. It is center of the kathmandu Valley.Microsoft Educational Institute is a computer and Language training institute. It is center of the kathmandu Valley.Microsoft Educational Institute is a computer and Language training institute. It is center of the kathmandu Valley.Microsoft Educational Institute is a computer and Language training institute. It is center of the kathmandu Valley. Microsoft Educational Institute is a computer and Language training institute. It is center of the kathmandu Valley.Microsoft Educational Institute is a computer and Language training institute. It is center of the kathmandu Valley.Microsoft Educational Institute is a computer and Language training institute. It is center of the kathmandu Valley.Microsoft Educational Institute is a computer and Language training institute. It is center of the kathmandu Valley</p>

</div> <!-- end of body right-->

<br clear="all">

</div> <!-- end of bodypart -->

<div id="footer">

copyright &copy;

</div> <!-- end of footer -->

<br clear="all">

</div> <!-- end of wrapper -->

</body>

</html>

style.css

body{

background-color:#cccccc;

}

\*

{

margin:0;

padding:0;

}

#wrapper{

border:1px solid;

width:970px;

margin:auto; /\* it align center \*/

padding:10px;

background-color:#ffffff;

}

#header{

border:1px solid;

width:100%; /\* it consumes of wrapper width whatever is \*/

}

#header ul{

list-style-type:none;

}

#header ul li{

border:1px solid;

float:left; /\* or type display: inline \*/

color:#ffffff;

background-color:#ff0000;

width:190px;

text-align:center;

height:30px;

line-height:30px; /\* line height makes vertical center same value of height \*/

}

#header ul li:hover{

background-color:000000;

}

#header ul li a{

text-decoration:none;

color:#ffffff;

}

#image{

}

#bodypart{

border:1px solid;

margin-top:10px;

}

#bodyleft{

border:1px solid;

float:left;

width:270px;

}

#bodyleft h2{

background-color:#ff0000;

padding:3px;

}

#bodyleft ul{

list-style-type:none;

}

#bodyleft ul li {

border-bottom:1px dotted;

padding-left:4px;

height:30px;

line-height:30px;

}

#bodyleft ul li a{

color:#000000;

text-decoration:none;

}

#bodyleft ul li a:hover{

color:#ff0000;

}

#bodyright{

border:1px solid;

width:660px;

float:left;

margin-left:15px;

}

#bodyright h2{

background-color:#ff0000;

color:#ffffff;

padding:5px;

}

#bodyright p{

padding:5px;

font-size:15px;

line-height:20px; /\* gap between lines \*/

text-align:justify;

}

#footer{

border:1px solid;

background-color:green;

color:#000000;

width:970px;

margin:auto;

}