

Assignment 2

→ Aim :

Apply CSS properties Border, margin, Padding, Navigation, dropdown list to page created in first assignment.

→ Objectives :

1. It gives an introduction to the basics of CSS.
2. It gives an understanding of how you can use CSS to build interactive web page.

→ Theory :

A. CSS :

- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) form the presentation layer of the user interface
- Structure (XHTML)
- Behaviour (Client-Side Scripting)
- Presentation (CSS)

B. Types of CSS :

1. Inline Styles :

- Add styles to each tag with HTML file.
- Used when only a single section is to be formatted.

Ex. `<h1 style = "color:red"> I U </h1>`

2. Internal CSS :

- Style is applied to entire HTML file.
- Use when you need to format all instance of a particular tag.

Ex.

```
<style>
  h1 {
    color : red;
    font-family : sans-serif;
  }
</style>
```

3. External CSS :

- It is a text file containing style definition.
- Use it when you need to control the style of entire page.

Ex.

```
h1 {
  color : red;
}

p {
  font-size : 2rem;
}
```

save this in a new file with .css extension

c) CSS Box Model

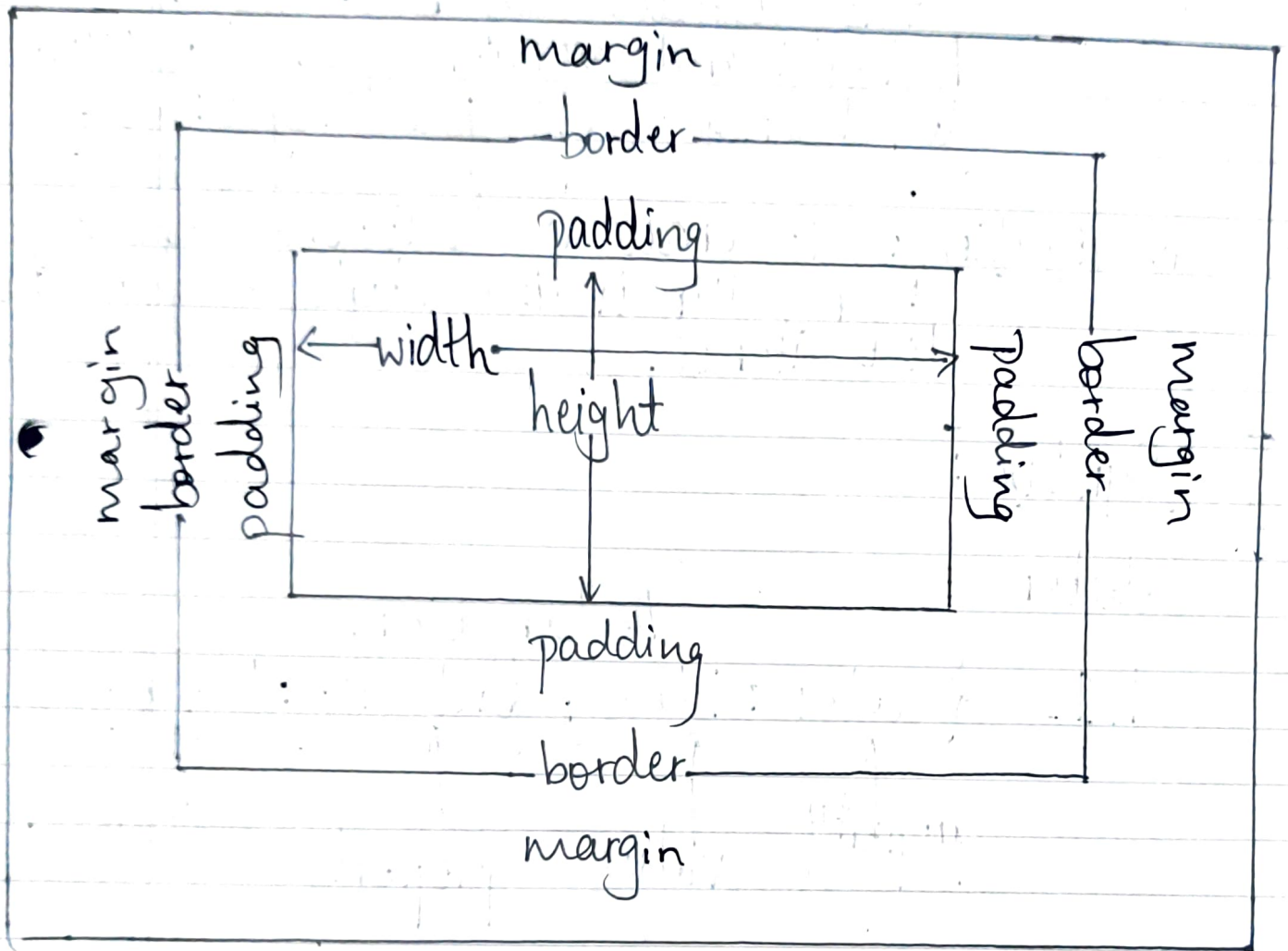


Fig. CSS Box Model

- border : All the border properties in one property. This is called shorthand property. It can be dotted, solid, double, etc.
- margin : Clears an area around an element. It does not have a background color. A shorthand version can be used to change the top, bottom, left & right margins.

- padding : Clears area around the content.
It is affected by background color.
A short hand version can be used to change all padding once.
- Navigation : To create a horizontal nav bar use inline style or floating list items.

D] Syntax :

Selector

Declaration

h1 { color : blue ; font-size : 12px ; }

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
property value property value

→ Conclusion :

Various CSS properties have been studied and used for creation of interactive web pages.
