

## 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 instances 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

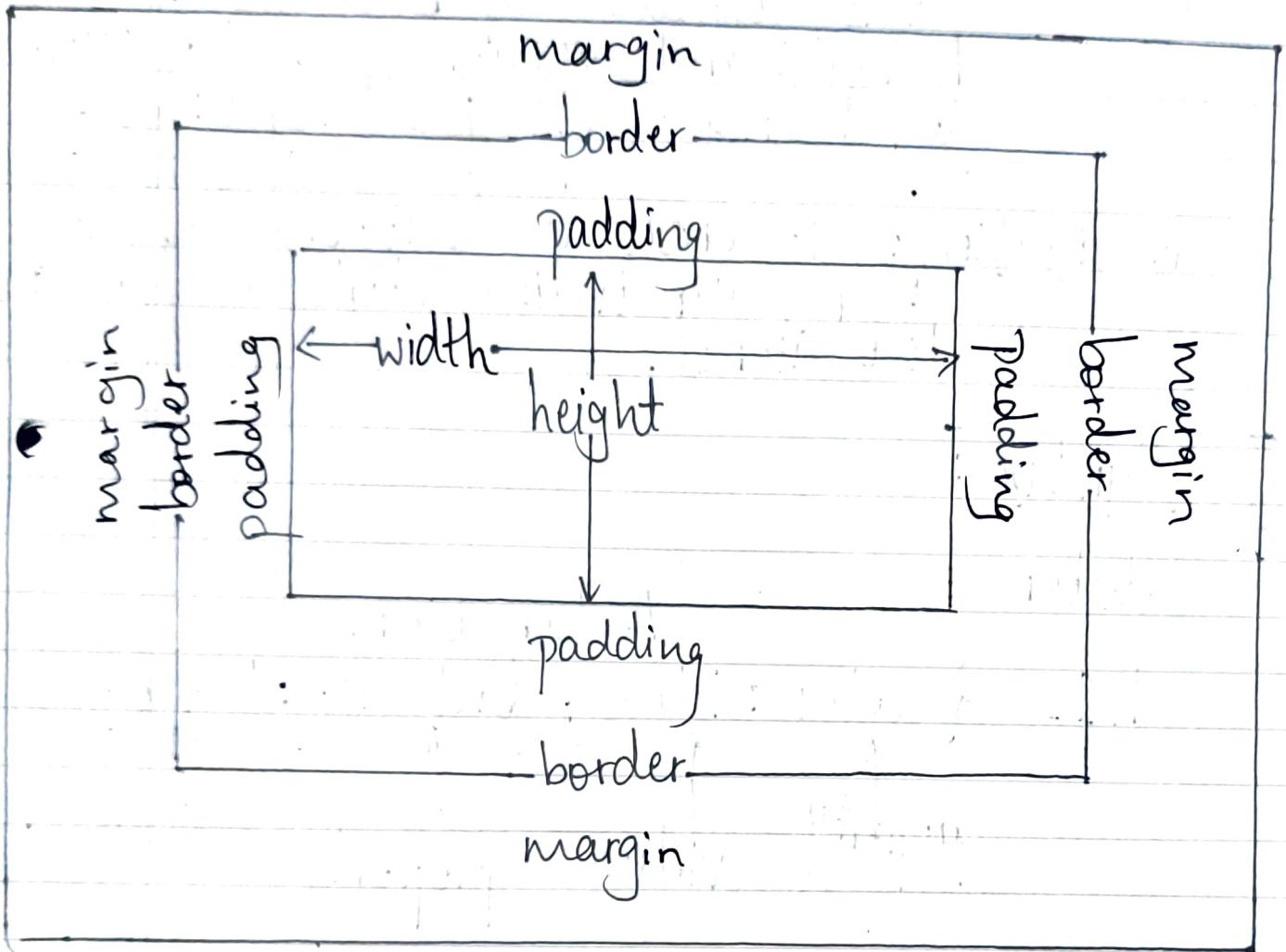


Fig. CSS Box Model

- 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 margin.

- 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 :

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.