1. **Add CSS comments in your CSS block**

**CSS Comments**

CSS comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your source code**.**

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

Comments are ignored by browsers.

A CSS comment is placed inside the <style> element, and starts with /\* and ends with \*/:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

/\* This is a single-line comment \*/

p {

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello World!</p>

<p>This paragraph is styled with CSS.</p>

<p>CSS comments are not shown in the output.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Output**

Hello World!

This paragraph is styled with CSS.

CSS comments are not shown in the output.

**2. Create a page with different background-colour of a page and set an image as the background-image of a page (image should not scroll with the rest of the page and specify the size of a background image)**

A background-image that will not scroll with the page (fixed):

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-image: url("img\_tree.gif");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-attachment: fixed;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>The background-attachment Property</h1>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

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<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>If you do not see any scrollbars, try to resize the browser window.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Output** Result Size: 753 x 567

**The background-attachment Property**

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

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The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

If you do not see any scrollbars, try to resize the browser window.

**3. Create a different page with the width, style and color of the 4 border-style (set different borders on each side with different patterns).**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}

p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}

p.solid {border-style: solid;}

p.double {border-style: double;}

p.groove {border-style: groove;}

p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}

p.inset {border-style: inset;}

p.outset {border-style: outset;}

p.none {border-style: none;}

p.hidden {border-style: hidden;}

p.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>The border-style Property</h2>

<p>This property specifies what kind of border to display:</p>

<p class="dotted">A dotted border.</p>

<p class="dashed">A dashed border.</p>

<p class="solid">A solid border.</p>

<p class="double">A double border.</p>

<p class="groove">A groove border.</p>

<p class="ridge">A ridge border.</p>

<p class="inset">An inset border.</p>

<p class="outset">An outset border.</p>

<p class="none">No border.</p>

<p class="hidden">A hidden border.</p>

<p class="mix">A mixed border.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Output**

**The border-style Property**

This property specifies what kind of border to display:

A dotted border.

A dashed border.

A solid border.

A double border.

A groove border.

A ridge border.

An inset border.

An outset border.

No border.

A hidden border.

A mixed border.

**4. Develop a page and set the height:(in pixels and %) and width:(in pixels and %) on**

**elements.**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div {

height: 200px;

width: 50%;

background-color: powderblue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Set the height and width of an element</h2>

<div>This div element has a height of 200px and a width of 50%.</div>

</body>

</html>

**Output**

**Set the height and width of an element**

This div element has a height of 200px and a width of 50%.

**5. Develop a page with different font-styles, font-size, font-family, colors and text-align.**

**font-styles**

<P><b>bold</b>,

<i>italic</i>, <b><i>bold italic</i></b>, <tt>teletype text</tt>, and

<big>big</big> and <small>small</small> text.

**Output**

**bold**, *italic*, ***bold italic***, teletype text, and big and small text.

**font-size**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div.a {

font-size: 15px;

}

div.b {

font-size: large;

}

div.c {

font-size: 150%;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>The font-size Property</h1>

<div class="a">This is some text.</div>

<div class="b">This is some text.</div>

<div class="c">This is some text.</div>

</body>

</html>

**Output**

**The font-size Property**

This is some text.

This is some text.

This is some text.

**font-family**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.p1 {

font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;

}

.p2 {

font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

}

.p3 {

font-family: "Lucida Console", "Courier New", monospace;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>CSS font-family</h1>

<p class="p1">This is a paragraph, shown in the Times New Roman font.</p>

<p class="p2">This is a paragraph, shown in the Arial font.</p>

<p class="p3">This is a paragraph, shown in the Lucida Console font.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Output**

**CSS font-family**

This is a paragraph, shown in the Times New Roman font.

This is a paragraph, shown in the Arial font.

This is a paragraph, shown in the Lucida Console font.

**Colors**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

color: red;

}

h1 {

color: #00ff00;

}

p.ex {

color: rgb(0,0,255);

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<p>This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is red. The default text-color for a page is defined in the body selector.</p>

<p class="ex">This is a paragraph with class="ex". This text is blue.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Output**

**This is heading 1**

This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is red. The default text-color for a page is defined in the body selector.

This is a paragraph with class="ex". This text is blue.

**text-align**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div.a {

text-align: center;

}

div.b {

text-align: left;

}

div.c {

text-align: right;

}

div.d {

text-align: justify;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>The text-align Property</h1>

<div class="a">

<h2>text-align: center:</h2>

<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.</p>

</div>

<div class="b">

<h2>text-align: left:</h2>

<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.</p>

</div>

<div class="c">

<h2>text-align: right:</h2>

<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.</p>

</div>

<div class="d">

<h2>text-align: justify:</h2>

<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**Output**

**The text-align Property**

**text-align: center:**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

**text-align: left:**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

**text-align: right:**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

**text-align: justify:**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

**A page which specify a black border for table and if hover on it, page should change its colour.**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

a:hover {

background-color: yellow;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">w3schools.com</a>

<a href="https://www.wikipedia.org">wikipedia.org</a>

<p><b>Note:</b> The :hover selector style links on mouse-over.</p>

<style>

#myDiv {

border: thick solid black;

}

</style>

<div id="myDiv">This is a div.</div>

<br>

<button type="button" onclick="myFunction()">Change color of the four borders</button>

<script>

function myFunction() {

document.getElementById("myDiv").style.borderColor = "red";

}

</script>

</body>

</html>

**Output**

[w3schools.com](https://www.w3schools.com/) [wikipedia.org](https://www.wikipedia.org/)

**Note:** The :hover selector style links on mouse-over.

This is a div.

Change color of the four borders

**Apply different visibility by an element (visibility: hidden, visible, collapse) and use**

**different types of display for an element (display: none, inline, block, contents, list-item)**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>

Difference between display:"none";

and visibility: "hidden";

</title>

</head>

<body>

<center>

<h1 style="color:green;">

GeeksforGeeks

</h1>

<h3>

display:"none"; and

visibility: "hidden";

</h3>

<div class="display">

<b>

display:

<span style="display:none">

display:none

</span> "none";

</b>

</div>

<br>

<div class="visibility">

<b>

visibility:

<span style="visibility:hidden">

visibility:hidden

</span> "hidden";

</b>

</div>

<p>

You can see that the display: "none";

don't have any blank space and

visibility: "hidden": has the

blank space.

</p>

</cenetr>

</body>

</html>

**Output**

# GeeksforGeeks

### display:"none"; and visibility: "hidden";

**display: "none";**

**visibility: "hidden";**

You can see that the display: "none"; don't have any blank space and visibility: "hidden": has the blank space.

**Collapse**

**HTML**

<table>

<tr>

<td>1.1</td>

<td class="collapse">1.2</td>

<td>1.3</td>

</tr>

<tr class="collapse">

<td>2.1</td>

<td>2.2</td>

<td>2.3</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>3.1</td>

<td>3.2</td>

<td>3.3</td>

</tr>

</table>

**CSS**

.collapse {

visibility: collapse;

}

table {

border: 1px solid red;

}

td {

border: 1px solid gray;

}

Copy to Clipboard

**Output**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 |

.collapse { visibility: collapse; } table { border: 1px solid red; } td { border: 1px solid gray; } Copy to Clipboard

<article class="container">

<span>First</span>

<span>Second</span>

<span>Third</span>

</article>

<article class="container">

<span>First</span>

<span>Second</span>

<span>Third</span>

</article>

<div>

<label for="display">Choose a display value:</label>

<select id="display">

<option selected>block</option>

<option>inline</option>

<option>inline-block</option>

<option>none</option>

<option>flex</option>

<option>inline-flex</option>

<option>grid</option>

<option>inline-grid</option>

<option>table</option>

<option>list-item</option>

</select>

</div>

**Output**

First Second Third

First Second Third

Choose a display value:                                                 

/\* legacy values \*/

display: block;

display: inline;

display: inline-block;

display: flex;

display: inline-flex;

display: grid;

display: inline-grid;

display: flow-root;

/\* box generation \*/

display: none;

display: contents;

/\* two-value syntax \*/

display: block flow;

display: inline flow;

display: inline flow-root;

display: block flex;

display: inline flex;

display: block grid;

display: inline grid;

display: block flow-root;

/\* other values \*/

display: table;

display: table-row; /\* all table elements have an equivalent CSS display value \*/

display: list-item;

/\* Global values \*/

display: inherit;

display: initial;

display: unset;

**4. Add padding and margin with different size and understand the difference between**

**them.**

<div class="container">

<div class="child" id="div-0">(margin: 20px)</div>

</div><br>

<div class="container">

<div class="child" id="div-1">(margin: 20px 40px;)</div>

</div><br>

<div class="container">

<div class="child" id="div-2">(margin: 20px 40px 60px;)</div>

</div><br>

<div class="container">

<div class="child" id="div-3">(margin:)</div>

</div><br>

**Output**

**(margin: 20px)**

**(margin: 20px 40px;)**

**(margin: 20px 40px 60px;)**

**(margin:)**

#div-0 { padding: 30px; }

#div-1 { padding: 30px 60px; }

#div-2 { padding: 30px 60px 90px; }

#div-3 { padding: 30px 60px 90px 120px; }

div {

/\* other styling \*/

background-color: #ff7a59;

color: #2D3E50;

font-family: 'Avenir';

font-weight: bold;

margin: 20px;

display: inline-block;

text-align: center;

}

**Output**

**content (padding: 30px 60px 90px)**

**content (padding: 30px 60px 90px 120px)**

**5. A page with multiple background images for an webpage or element and define their**

**adjustable sizes.**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

#example1 {

background-image: url(img\_flwr.gif), url(paper.gif);

background-position: right bottom, left top;

background-repeat: no-repeat, repeat;

padding: 15px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Multiple Backgrounds</h1>

<p>The following div element has two background images:</p>

<div id="example1">

<h1>Lorem Ipsum Dolor</h1>

<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</p>

<p>Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**Output**

**Multiple Backgrounds**

The following div element has two background images:

**Lorem Ipsum Dolor**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

**CSS Effects**

**1. Apply CSS shadow effects like for image box and hover a cursor**

<!Doctype>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.img {

width: 400px;

height: 200px;

border:2px solid #fff;

background: url(img/tiger.png) no-repeat;

box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #ccc;

-moz-box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #ccc;

-webkit-box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #ccc;

-khtml-box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #ccc;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="img"></div>

</body>

</html>

**2. Handling Overflow using scroll.**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div.ex1 {

background-color: lightblue;

width: 110px;

height: 110px;

overflow: scroll;

}

div.ex2 {

background-color: lightblue;

width: 110px;

height: 110px;

overflow: hidden;

}

div.ex3 {

background-color: lightblue;

width: 110px;

height: 110px;

overflow: auto;

}

div.ex4 {

background-color: lightblue;

width: 110px;

height: 110px;

overflow: visible;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>The overflow Property</h1>

<p>The overflow property specifies whether to clip content or to add scrollbars when an element's content is too big to fit in a specified area.</p>

<h2>overflow: scroll:</h2>

<div class="ex1">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</div>

<h2>overflow: hidden:</h2>

<div class="ex2">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</div>

<h2>overflow: auto:</h2>

<div class="ex3">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</div>

<h2>overflow: visible (default):</h2>

<div class="ex4">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</div>

</body>

</html>

**Output**

**The overflow Property**

The overflow property specifies whether to clip content or to add scrollbars when an element's content is too big to fit in a specified area.

**overflow: scroll:**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

**overflow: hidden:**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

**overflow: auto:**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

**overflow: visible (default):**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

**3. Adding Opacity to a image**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

img {

opacity: 0.5;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Image Transparency</h1>

<p>The opacity property specifies the transparency of an element. The lower the value, the more transparent:</p>

<p>Image with 50% opacity:</p>

<img src="img\_forest.jpg" alt="Forest" width="170" height="100">

</body>

</html>

**Output**

**Image Transparency**

The opacity property specifies the transparency of an element. The lower the value, the more transparent:

Image with 50% opacity:



**Create a table and apply table-layout as fixed and none**

**HTML**

<table>

<tr><td>Ed</td><td>Wood</td></tr>

<tr><td>Albert</td><td>Schweitzer</td></tr>

<tr><td>Jane</td><td>Fonda</td></tr>

<tr><td>William</td><td>Shakespeare</td></tr>

</table>

**CSS**

table {

table-layout: fixed;

width: 120px;

border: 1px solid red;

}

td {

border: 1px solid blue;

overflow: hidden;

white-space: nowrap;

text-overflow: ellipsis;

}

**Output**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ed | Wood |
| Albert | Schweitzer |
| Jane | Fonda |
| William | Shakespeare |

**Create a list and change its list-style-type**

List 1

<ol class="normal">

<li>Hello</li>

<li>World</li>

<li>What's up?</li>

</ol>

List 2

<ol class="shortcut">

<li>Looks</li>

<li>Like</li>

<li>The</li>

<li>Same</li>

</ol>

Copy to Clipboard

CSS

ol.normal {

list-style-type: upper-alpha;

}

/\* or use the shortcut "list-style": \*/

ol.shortcut {

list-style: upper-alpha;

}

**Output**

List 1

1. Hello
2. World
3. What's up?

List 2

1. Looks
2. Like
3. The
4. Same

**Create a grid with of different types**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.item1 { grid-area: header; }

.item2 { grid-area: menu; }

.item3 { grid-area: main; }

.item4 { grid-area: right; }

.item5 { grid-area: footer; }

.grid-container {

display: grid;

grid-template-areas:

'header header header header header header'

'menu main main main right right'

'menu footer footer footer footer footer';

grid-gap: 10px;

background-color: #2196F3;

padding: 10px;

}

.grid-container > div {

background-color: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.8);

text-align: center;

padding: 20px 0;

font-size: 30px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Grid Layout</h1>

<p>This grid layout contains six columns and three rows:</p>

<div class="grid-container">

<div class="item1">Header</div>

<div class="item2">Menu</div>

<div class="item3">Main</div>

<div class="item4">Right</div>

<div class="item5">Footer</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**Output**

**Grid Layout**

This grid layout contains six columns and three rows:

Header

Menu

Main

Right

Footer

**Create a hero image**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

<style>

body, html {

height: 100%;

margin: 0;

font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

}

.hero-image {

background-image: linear-gradient(rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5), rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5)), url("photographer.jpg");

height: 50%;

background-position: center;

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-size: cover;

position: relative;

}

.hero-text {

text-align: center;

position: absolute;

top: 50%;

left: 50%;

transform: translate(-50%, -50%);

color: white;

}

.hero-text button {

border: none;

outline: 0;

display: inline-block;

padding: 10px 25px;

color: black;

background-color: #ddd;

text-align: center;

cursor: pointer;

}

.hero-text button:hover {

background-color: #555;

color: white;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="hero-image">

<div class="hero-text">

<h1 style="font-size:50px">I am John Doe</h1>

<p>And I'm a Photographer</p>

<button>Hire me</button>

</div>

</div>

<p>Page Content..</p>

</body>

</html>