



PES
UNIVERSITY

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS

Web Design

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Applications

Web Design

Styling with Cascading Styles Sheets

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1. Explain any 2 selectors of simple selector forms with an example.

Element Selector

Definition:

The element selector targets all HTML elements of a specific type (like `<p>`, `<h1>`, `<div>`, etc).

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
  p {
    color: blue;
    font-size: 18px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This paragraph will appear in blue color.</p>
  <p>All paragraphs are styled by the element selector.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



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Class Selector

Definition:

The class selector allows you to define a style that can be applied to **multiple elements** using the class attribute.

Syntax:

A class selector starts with a **dot (.)** before the class name.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.highlight {
    background-color: yellow;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="highlight">This paragraph uses a class selector.</p>
<h2 class="highlight">This heading also uses the same class.</h2>
</body>
</html>
```



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2. Describe the concept of box shadow and text shadow

The **box-shadow** property in CSS adds a shadow effect around an element's box (like `<div>`, `<p>`, ``, etc.).

It gives a **3D or floating appearance** to elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 200px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: lightblue;
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 15px gray;
    text-align: center;
    line-height: 100px;
    font-weight: bold;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>Box Shadow Example</div>
</body>
</html>
```



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3. Discuss about Word-break with an example.

The **word-break** property in CSS specifies how words should break or wrap when reaching the end of a line.

It is especially useful when you have **long words**, **URLs**, or **continuous text without spaces**, which might overflow or go outside their container.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Word-break Example</title>
<style>
div {
    width: 150px;
    border: 2px solid blue;
    padding: 10px;
    margin: 10px;
}
.normal {
    word-break: normal;
}
```



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```
.breakall {  
    word-break: break-all;  
}  
  
.keepall {  
    word-break: keep-all;  
}  
  
</style>  
</head>
```

```
<body>  
    <h3>word-break Property Demo</h3>  
  
    <div class="normal">  
        Thisisaverylongwordwithoutspacesexample12345  
    </div>  
  
    <div class="breakall">  
        Thisisaverylongwordwithoutspacesexample12345  
    </div>  
  
    <div class="keepall">  
        Thisisaverylongwordwithoutspacesexample12345  
    </div>  
</body>  
</html>
```



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4. Apply gradient background colors using CSS for text blocks.

A **gradient background** is a smooth transition between two or more colors.

CSS gradients allow you to create beautiful color transitions **without using images**.

There are two main types:

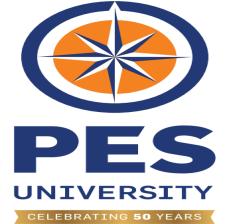
- **Linear Gradient** – Colors change along a straight line.
- **Radial Gradient** – Colors spread out from a central point.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Gradient Background Example</title>
<style>
div {
    width: 300px;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
    color: white;
    font-size: 20px;
    border-radius: 10px;
    /* Applying linear gradient background */
    background: linear-gradient(to right, #ff7e5f, #feb47b);
}
</style>
```



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```
</head>
<body>
  <div>
    Gradient Background Text Block
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```



THANK YOU

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