



## Web Design

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# Web Design

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## Styling with Cascading Styles Sheets

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The **background-color** property specifies the background color of an element.

#### Example:

```
body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}
```



The **background-image** property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

### Example 1:

```
body
{
  background-image: url("img.gif");
}
```



## Web Design

# CSS background-image

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```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<title>Untitled Document</title>
```

```
<style>
```

```
Body
```

```
{
```

```
  background-image: url("flower_image.jpeg");
```

```
  background-repeat: repeat;
```

```
  background-position: right top;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



# Web Design

## CSS background-image



The `background-repeat` property in CSS defines **how a background image is repeated** (tiled) within an element (like `<body>`, `<div>`, or `<p>`).

```
background-repeat: repeat;
```

The **background image will be repeated both horizontally (x-axis) and vertically (y-axis)** until the entire element is filled.

```
<style>
  body {
    background-image: url("flower.jpeg");
    background-repeat: repeat; /* repeats horizontally +
vertically */
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Background Repeat Demo</h1>
  <p>The small flower image will tile across the whole
page.</p>
</body>
```



# Web Design

## CSS background-image

Value	Meaning
repeat	Repeats horizontally <b>and</b> vertically (default).
repeat-x	Repeats <b>horizontally only</b> .
repeat-y	Repeats <b>vertically only</b> .
no-repeat	The image appears <b>only once</b> .
space	Tiles image with <b>equal spacing</b> between them (no cropping).
round	Scales the image so it <b>fits exactly</b> without clipping.



The **background-image** property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

### Example 2:

```
p {  
  background-image: url("img.gif");  
}
```





# Web Design

## CSS background-image

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```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>Paragraph Background Image Example</title>

<style>
  p {
    background-image: url("flower-gif-7.gif");
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-size: cover;    /* makes the image fill the area */
    color: white;              /* makes text readable */
    font-size: 30px;
    text-align: center;
    padding: 80px;             /* increases visible area */
    border: 3px solid black;
  }
</style>

</head>
<body>
  <p>hai</p>
</body>
</html>
```



By default, the background-image property repeats an image both horizontally and vertically.

### Example 1:

```
body {  
    background-image: url("img.gif");  
}
```

If you want to repeat above image horizontally add:  
background-repeat: repeat-x;



### Example 1:

```
body {  
    background-image: url("gradient_bg.png");  
    background-repeat: repeat-x;  
}
```

### Example 2: Show the background image only once

```
body {  
    background-image: url("img_tree.png");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```



The **background-position** property is used to specify the position of the background image.

### Example:

```
body {  
    background-image: url("img_tree.png");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-position: right top;  
}
```

### Example: shorthand Property

```
body {  
    background: #ffffff url("img_tree.png") no-repeat right top; }
```



The `background-position` property controls **where** the background image is placed inside an element (like `<body>`, `<div>`, or `<p>`).

### Syntax:

`background-position: <horizontal> <vertical>;`

- The **first value** → horizontal position (left, center, right, or a length like 50px or 20%)
- The **second value** → vertical position (top, center, bottom, or a length/percentage)

### Example:

`background-position: right top;`



The **<div>** tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

The **<div>** tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.

The **<div>** tag can be styled by using the class or id attribute.



### Example 1:

```
<style>
.myDiv {
  border: 5px outset red;
  background-color: lightblue;
  text-align: center; }
</style> </head>
```

```
<body>
<h1>The div element</h1>
<div class="myDiv">
  <h2>This is a heading in a div element</h2>
  <p>This is some text in a div element.</p>
</div>
```



### Example 2:

```
<style>
```

```
.div {
```

```
background-color: green;
```

```
height: 500px;
```

```
width: 100px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style> </head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>The div element</h1>
```

```
<div class="div">
```

```
  <h2>This is a heading in a div element</h2>
```

```
  <p>This is some text in a div element.</p>
```

```
</div>
```





With the div tag, you can make various shapes and draw anything because it is easy to style.

How to make a square with the div tag??

```
<div class="square"></div>
```

```
body {  
  display: flex;  
  align-items: center;  
  justify-content: center;  
  margin: 0 auto;  
  height: 100vh;  
  background-color: #f1f1f1; }  

```

```
.square {  
  background-color: #2ecc71;  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 200px;  
  margin: 30px;  
}
```



## How to make a circle with the div tag

```
<div class="circle"></div>
```

```
body {  
  display: flex;  
  align-items: center;  
  justify-content: center;  
  margin: 0 auto;  
  height: 100vh;  
  background-color: #f1f1f1; }  

```

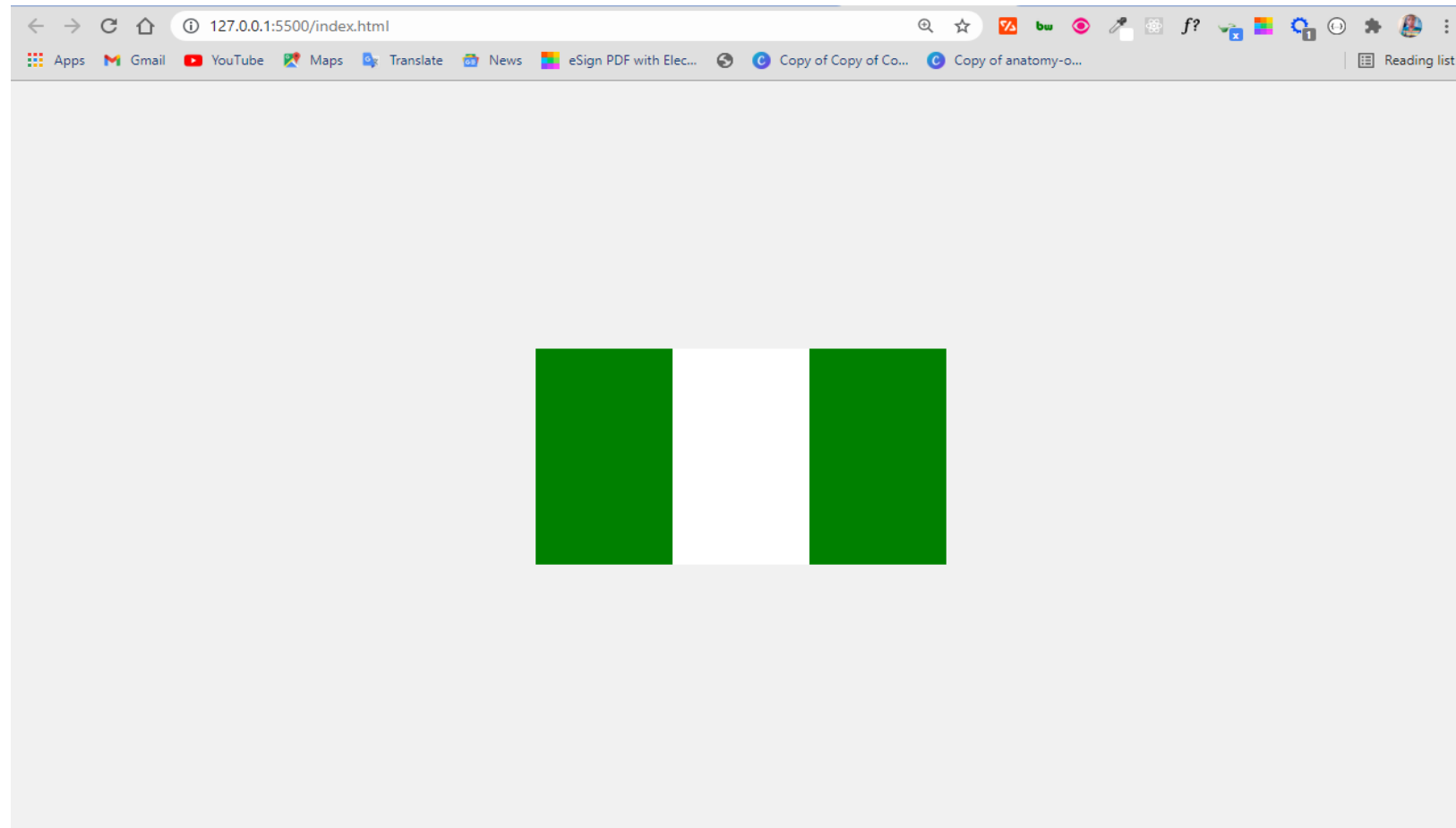
```
.circle {  
  background-color: #2ecc71;  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 200px;  
  border-radius: 50%;  
margin: 30px;  
}
```



# Web Design

## <div> Tag

Try this





Try this

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.square {
  width: 120px;
  height: 120px;
  background-color: green;
  margin: 30px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="square"></div>

</body>
</html>
```



# THANK YOU

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