



Web Design

Rajani S

Department of Computer
Applications

Web Design

Styling with Cascading Styles Sheets

Rajani S

Department of Computer Applications



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>
```



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>
```



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>
```



Web Design

QA



3. Discus 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;
}
```



```
.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>
```



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>
```




```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div>
```

Gradient Background Text Block

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



THANK YOU

Rajani S

Department of Computer Applications

rajanis@pes.edu