

NAME : AMOIT LYNN  
REG.NO:M23B38/007  
COURSE:BSDS  
COURSE UNIT: WEB AND MOBILE APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT

#### LAB 4 SUMMARY

##### Part 1: Introduction to CSS3

###### **What is CSS3?**

CSS, or Cascading Style Sheets, is a language that describes the presentation of a web page, including colors, fonts, layout, and spacing. It is a crucial part of web development, as it allows you to control the visual appearance of your website.

###### **Why is CSS3 important in web development?**

CSS3 is important in web development for several reasons:

**Separation of concerns:** CSS allows you to separate the presentation of your website from the content, making it easier to maintain and update your site.

**Improved flexibility:** CSS provides a wide range of styling options, giving you more control over the look and feel of your website.

**Enhanced accessibility:** CSS can be used to improve the accessibility of your website for people with disabilities.

##### Part 2: Styling HTML Elements

- Create a New HTML File
- Open your text editor and create a new HTML file (e.g., index.html), or use the existing one from Week 3.

###### Linking CSS:

Inside the <head> section of your HTML document, link an external CSS file (e.g., styles.css) using the <link> element with the rel and href attributes:

###### **HTML**

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

###### Basic Styling:

In your CSS file (e.g., styles.css), select a few HTML elements (e.g., headings, paragraphs) and apply basic styles like changing text color, font size, and background color:

###### **CSS**

```
h1 {  
  color: red;  
  font-size: 30px;  
}  
  
p {  
  color: blue;  
  font-size: 16px;  
  background-color: #ccc;  
}
```

### CSS Comments:

You can add comments to your CSS code to document your styles:

CSS

```
/* This is a comment */
```

### Part 3: Selectors and Properties

#### CSS Selectors:

CSS selectors identify the HTML elements you want to style. There are several types of selectors, including element selectors, class selectors (.classname), and ID selectors (#idname).

#### Applying Styles:

You can apply styles to specific elements using various selectors. For example, style all <h2> elements differently from <h1> elements:

CSS

```
h1 {  
  color: red;  
  font-size: 30px;  
}
```

```
h2 {  
  color: green;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

#### Box Model:

The CSS box model is a system for defining the layout of elements on a web page. It includes properties like margin, padding, border, and width/height.

CSS

```
.box {  
  margin: 10px; /* Space around the element */  
  padding: 20px; /* Space inside the element */  
  border: 1px solid black; /* Border around the element */  
  width: 300px; /* Width of the element */  
  height: 200px; /* Height of the element */  
}
```

#### **Part 4: Advanced Styling**

##### **Text Styling:**

You can style text elements using properties like font-family, text-align, text-decoration, and line-height:

CSS

```
p {  
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif; /* Choose a specific font family or a generic font family */  
  text-align: center; /* Center the text */  
  text-decoration: underline; /* Underline the text */  
  line-height: 1.5; /* Increase the spacing between lines of text */  
}
```

##### **Backgrounds and Borders:**

You can apply background colors, images, and borders to elements using relevant CSS properties:

CSS

```
.element {  
  background-color: #f0f0f0; /* Set a background color */  
  background-image: url('image.jpg'); /* Set a background image */  
  background-repeat: repeat; /* Repeat the background image */  
  border: 2px solid #000; /* Set a border */  
}
```