EXPERIMENT - 3

AIM: Experiment to study basics of CSS.

THEORY:

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media. CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once. External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.The style definitions are normally saved in external .css files.

With an external stylesheet file, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

- Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements
- Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
- External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files. However, in this tutorial we will use inline and internal styles, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.

Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

External CSS

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page:

CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

- Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
- Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
- Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)
- Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)
- Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)
-

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

PROGRAM:

Design home page
of shopping web site by using different types of CSS selector and use pseudo selectors
.(use inline, internal
and external style sheet).

Program:
Html file
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Mayuri's Shop</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="mayshop.css">

</head>
<body>
    <br>
    <div class="header">
        <br>
        <div class="container">
            <div class="navbar">
<nav>
    <br>

    <ul>
                    <li><input class="searchbar" type="text" placeholder="S e a r c h"><a><i
class="fa fa-search"></i></a></li>
                    <li><a >Home</a></li>
                    <li><a>Products</a></li>
                    <li><a>About</a></li>
                    <li><a >Contact</a></li>
                    <li><a">Account</a></li>
                    </ul>
                </nav>
            </div>
            <div class="scroll">
                <div id="boxe">
```

```html
            <div class="hPage" id="sec1">
                <div class="row">
                    <div class="col-2">
                        <h1>Check out the new trends</h1>
                        <p>Look what's trending</p>
                        <a href="smartphone.html" class="btn" type="button" >Explore Now!
&#9758;</a>
                    </div>
                    <div class="col-2">
                        <img
src="https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2016/11/22/19/08/hangers-1850082__340.jpg">
                    </div>
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Css file

```css
* {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}

body {
    font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;
}

.navbar {
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    padding: 15px;
    background-color: #fff;
    border-radius: 20px;
```

```css
    border: 2px solid #ffa500;
}

nav {
    flex: 1;
    text-align: right;
}

nav ul {
    display: inline-block;
    list-style-type: none;
}

nav ul li {
    display: inline-block;
    margin-right: 20px;
    font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;
}

nav ul li a {
    padding: 2px 8px;
    color: black;
}

nav ul li a:hover {
    color: white;
    background: #ffa500;
    border-radius: 10px;
}

.searchbar {
    height: 30px;
    width: 500px;
    border-radius: 15px;
    background: #ffa500;
    border: 2px solid #ffa500;
    border-style: solid;
    padding-left: 20px;
}
```

```css
a {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #555;
}

p {
    color: #555;
}

.container {
    max-width: 1300px;
    margin: auto;
    padding-left: 25px;
    padding-right: 25px;
}

.row {
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    flex-wrap: wrap;
    justify-content: space-around;
}

.col-2 {
    flex-basis: 50%;
    min-width: 300px;
}

.col-2 img {
    max-width: 100%;
    padding: 50px 20px;
    border-radius: 100px;
}

.col-2 h1 {
    font-size: 50px;
    line-height: 60px;
    margin: 25px 0;
}
```

```css
.btn {
    display: inline-block;
    background: #ffa500;
    color: #fff;
    padding: 8px 30px;
    margin: 30px 0;
    border-radius: 10px;
    transition: background;
}

.logo img {
    border-radius: 20px;
}

.btn:hover {
    background: #ffa500;
}

.header {
    background: #ffa500;
}

.header .row {
    margin-top: 30px;
}
```
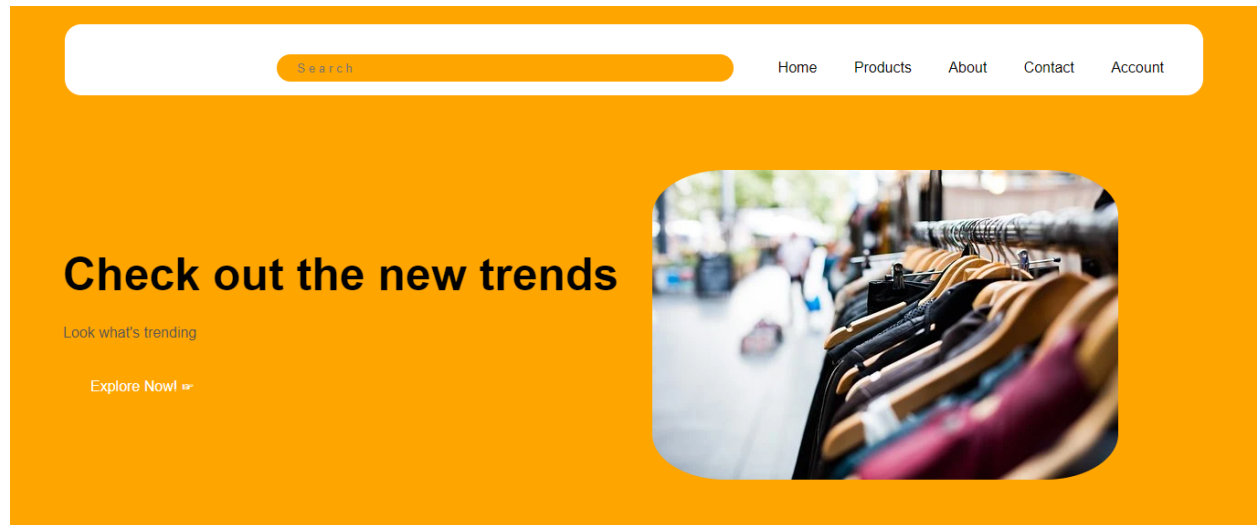
Output:

CONCLUSION: Advanced tags of HTML5 are studied and successfully implemented.