- hspace: specifies the horizontal space around the marquee
- vspace: specifies the vertical space around the marquee.

CSS

syntax Cascading style sheet is used to describe the mechanism that applies a style across one or more webpages. It is used to organize the visual components of the document.
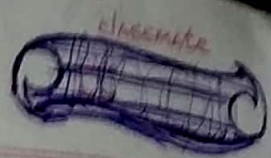
Work on css began at CERN ed in In 1994.

Html is used to display content. whereas css is used for formatting structured contents.

syntax: selector { property: value ... }

A CSS file consists of one or more rules where each rule starts with a selector. You can use multiple style rules inside one selector or you can ~~give~~ use multiple selectors together for specifying the css rules.

- Inline, internal, external.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css
   href = "filename">
```

Inline syntax
< p styles = "font-family: sans-serif;" >

Internal
<style >
p { font-family: sans-serif;
      color: red ; }
</style >

list-style-type property
none;
disc, circle, square
decimal
decimal-leading zero
lower-roman
upper-roman
lower-alpha : a, b, c...
upper-alpha : A, B, c...
lower-greek : alpha, beta, gamma...

Background-image
Used to insert background image
To insert image as background
image of webpage simbly simply apply
background-image property to body
and specify the location of image.
syntax:
body {
background-image : url (i.jpg) ;
}

Repeate background image

for this, we use background-repeat

Value	Description
background-repeat : repeat	Image is repeated both horizontally & vertically.
background-repeat: repeat-x	In this, image is repeated horizontelly
background-repeat: repeat-y	Image repeated vertically.
background-repeat: no-repeat	Image is not repeated.

Lock background image

It specifies weather a background pic is fixed or scorolled along with containing elements.

A fixed background image will not move with the text when the reader is soo scrolling the page where as unlocked background image will scroll along with text & image. For this we use background-attachment property.

Value	Description
background-attachment: scroll	Image scrolls with the page unlocked.
background-attachment: fixed	The image is locked

Links

CSS allow eds us to define colours, fonts, underline etc depending weather the link is visited, unvisited or active or wheather the cursur is on the link. This makes it possible to add fancy & useful effects to your website. To control these effects pseudo classes are used.

Pseudoclasses allow you to take into account different conditions or events when defining a property of html tag

Links are specified in html with a tag therefore we use 'a' as a selector in CSS.

syntax: a { color: pink; }

The link can have different states like visited, unvisited, active or hover so pseudoclasses are used to assign different styles to visited & unvisited links.

→ pseudoclass: link
It is used for links leading to pages that the user has not visited.
syntax→ a:link { color: blue; }

→ pseudoclass : visited
It is used for links leading to pages that user has visited.
syntax → a: visited { color: red; }

pseudoclass : active
It is used for links which are active.
Syntax → a:active {background-color: yellow;}

pseudoclass: hover
It is used when mouse pointer hovers
over a link
Syntax → a: hover {background-color: pink;
font-style : italics ; }

Identification & grouping of elements.

Class & Id

To apply a special style to a perticular
element or group of elements then we
can use class & id to specify
properties of selected elements.

eg→

```
<p> B. Tech first year </p>
<ul>                          class = "FYCSE"
<li> <a href = "1.html"> Riya </a> </li>
<li> <a href = "2.html"> Nita </a> </li>
                          ↳ class=" FYCSE "
</ul>
<p> B. Tech Second year </p>
<ul>
<li> <a href = "3.html" class = "SYCSE">
      Nayra </li> </ul>
```

css	After that we can define

a.FYCSE {
color:"Red";
}
a.SYCSE {
color: Blue;
}
a{color: pink} .
	special properties to the
	links belonging to first
	year students, second year
	students & other students
	respectively.
	#