

Web Engineering Lab

CSS

LECTURE - 03

Recap

- CSS Box Model
- CSS Borders
- CSS Margins
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height, Width and Max-width
- CSS Outline
- List
- Table

Course Contents

- Table
- Image
- Link
- Form

CSS Table

```
table {  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;    border-collapse: collapse;  
width: 100%;  
  
}  
  
td, th {  
    border: 1px solid #ddd; padding: 8px;  
  
}  
  
table tr:nth-child(even){background-color: #f2f2f2;}  
table tr:hover {background-color: #ddd;}  
  
table th {  
    padding-top: 12px;    padding-bottom: 12px;    text-align: left;    background-  
color: #04AA6D;    color: white;  
  
}
```

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Berglunds snabbköp	Christina Berglund	Sweden
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico
Ernst Handel	Roland Mendel	Austria
Island Trading	Helen Bennett	UK
Königlich Essen	Philip Cramer	Germany
Laughing Bacchus Winecellars	Yoshi Tannamuri	Canada
Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti	Giovanni Rovelli	Italy
North/South	Simon Crowther	UK
Paris spécialités	Marie Bertrand	France

CSS Image

- **width and height:** Control the dimensions of the image.
- **border:** Adds a border around the image.
- **border-radius:** Rounds the corners of the image.
- **box-shadow:** Adds shadow effects to the image.
- **object-fit:** Defines how the image should fit within its container.
- Circular Image: ?

CSS Image

```
img {  
    width: 300px;  
    height: auto;  
    border: 5px solid #333;  
    border-radius: 15px;  
    box-shadow: 5px 5px 15px black;  
}
```

CSS Image

- **Circular Image:** creates a circular image by using *border-radius: 50%;* and ensures the image fits within the circle using *object-fit: cover;*
- **Image Hover Effects:** Use (*:hover*) pseudo class.
- **Image Alignment:** Using float, display, margin and text-align;

```
img {  
    border-radius: 50%;  
    object-fit: cover;  
}  
  
img:hover {  
    border: 2px solid black;  
}
```


CSS Link (<a>)

- **Links** can be styled using various *pseudo-classes* to change their appearance based on their state (normal, visited, hovered, or active).
- The most common pseudo-classes for styling links are:
 - ***:link*** – Targets an unvisited link.
 - ***:visited*** – Targets a visited link.
 - ***:hover*** – Targets a link when hovered over by the mouse.
 - ***:active*** – Targets a link when clicked

Example

```
/* unvisited link */  
a:link {  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
/* visited link */  
a:visited {  
    color: green;  
}
```

```
/* mouse over link */  
a:hover {  
    color: hotpink;  
}
```

```
/* selected link */  
a:active {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

Properties for Link

- **Text-decoration:** Controls whether the link is underlined (`text-decoration: underline;`) or not (`text-decoration: none;`).
- **Color:** Sets the color of the link text.
- **Background-color:** Use this to create button-like links or enhance the design of links.
- **Border:** Use to create a button

Link Button

```
a:link, a:visited {  
    background-color: #f44336;  
    color: white;  
    padding: 14px 25px;  
    text-align: center;  
    text-decoration: none;  
    display: inline-block;  
}  
  
a:hover, a:active {  
    background-color: red;  
}
```

CSS Form

- Initially a form is designed as a section and each element inside a form is designed separately.
- A specific input type can be designed using attribute selectors. For example:
 - `input[type=text]` - will only select text fields
 - `input[type=password]` - will only select password fields
 - `input[type=number]` - will only select number fields

CSS Form Example

- ```
input[type=text] {
 width: 100%;
 padding: 12px 20px;
 margin: 8px 0;
 box-sizing: border-box;
}
```
- **Box-sizing**: Most often we use *box-sizing* property to *border-box*. This makes sure that the padding and eventually borders are included in the total width and height of the elements.

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End of Lecture  
THANK YOU

