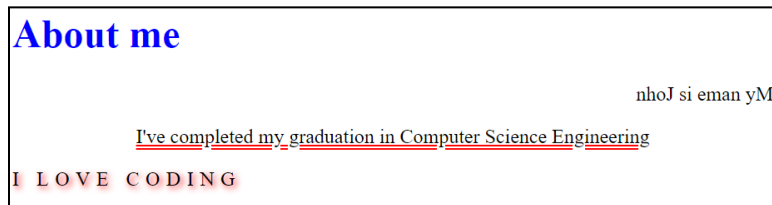


# CSS Enhancement properties - Practice code

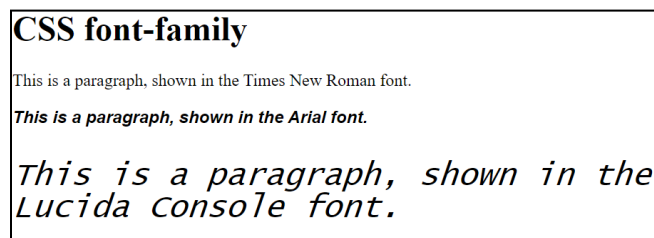
## Problem Statement 1: Text

Create a simple web page with headings and paragraphs. Make the web page attractive using CSS text properties: text color, decoration, alignment, direction, shadow, and spacing.



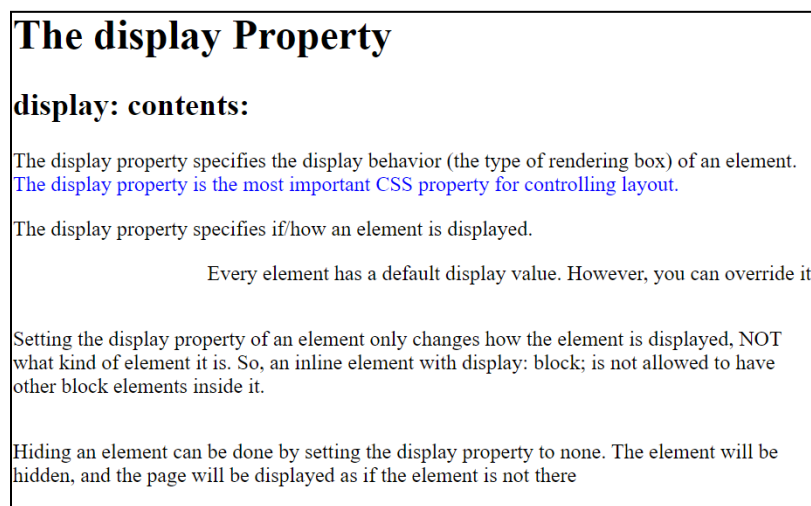
## Problem Statement 2: Fonts

Create a simple web page with multiple paragraphs. Apply different font properties (font-family, font-style, font-weight, and font-size) to all paragraphs to make the web page attractive.



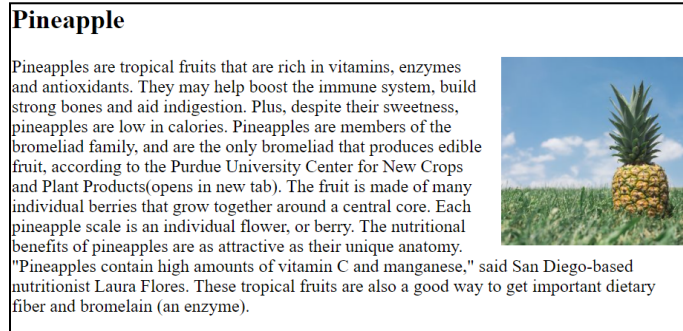
## Problem Statement 3: Display

Create a simple web page with multiple paragraphs. Apply different display properties to all paragraphs by understanding the property values used.



## Problem Statement 4: Float

Create a webpage with an image and paragraph that describes the image. Using the float property make the image appear left/right to the paragraph.



## Solution

### Problem Statement 1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
.paral {
  direction: rtl;
  unicode-bidi: bidi-override;
}
.paral2 {
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration-line: underline;
  text-decoration-style: double;
  text-decoration-color: red;
}
.paral3 {
  text-transform: uppercase;
  letter-spacing: 5px;
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>About me</h1>
<p class="paral">My name is John</p>
<p class="paral2">I've completed my graduation in Computer Science
Engineering</p>
<p class="paral3">I love coding</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Problem Statement 2

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.p1 {
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
  font-style: normal;
}
.p2 {
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
  font-style: italic;
  font-weight: bold;
}
.p3 {
  font-family: "Lucida Console", "Courier New", monospace;
  font-style: oblique;
  font-size: 30px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>CSS font-family</h1>
<p class="p1">This is a paragraph, shown in the Times New Roman font.</p>
<p class="p2">This is a paragraph, shown in the Arial font.</p>
<p class="p3">This is a paragraph, shown in the Lucida Console font.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Problem Statement 3

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.a {
  display: contents;
  border: 1px solid red;
  background-color: lightgrey;
  padding: 10px;
  width: 200px;
}
.b {
  display: inline;
  color:blue;
}
.c{
  display: inherit;
}
.d{
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row-reverse;
}
.e{
```

```

        display:none;
    }
    .f{
        display: inline-flex;
    }
    .g{
        display: run-in;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>The display Property</h1>
<h2>display: contents:</h2>
<div class="a">
The display property specifies the display behavior (the type of rendering
box) of an element.
</div>
<p class="b">The display property is the most important CSS property for
controlling layout.
</p>
<p class="c">
The display property specifies if/how an element is displayed.
</p>
<p class="d">Every element has a default display value. However, you can
override it</p>
<p class="e">
Changing an inline element to a block element, or vice versa, can be useful
for making the page look a specific way, and still follow the web
standards.</p>
<p class="f">Setting the display property of an element only changes how the
element is displayed, NOT what kind of element it is. So, an inline element
with display: block; is not allowed to have other block elements inside
it.</p>
<p class="g">Hiding an element can be done by setting the display property
to none. The element will be hidden, and the page will be displayed as if
the element is not there</p>
</body>
</html>

```

## Problem Statement 4

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
    float: right;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Pineapple</h2>
<p>
Pineapples are tropical fruits that are rich in vitamins, enzymes and

```

antioxidants. They may help boost the immune system, build strong bones and aid indigestion. Plus, despite their sweetness, pineapples are low in calories. Pineapples are members of the bromeliad family, and are the only bromeliad that produces edible fruit, according to the Purdue University Center for New Crops and Plant Products([opens in new tab](#)). The fruit is made of many individual berries that grow together around a central core. Each pineapple scale is an individual flower, or berry.

The nutritional benefits of pineapples are as attractive as their unique anatomy. "Pineapples contain high amounts of vitamin C and manganese," said San Diego-based nutritionist Laura Flores. These tropical fruits are also a good way to get important dietary fiber and bromelain (an enzyme).

</body>

</html>