काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

AN INSTITUTION OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT

Lecture 3 (extended): Web Design

CSCSE11 : Bachelor of Science (Ist Semester)

By

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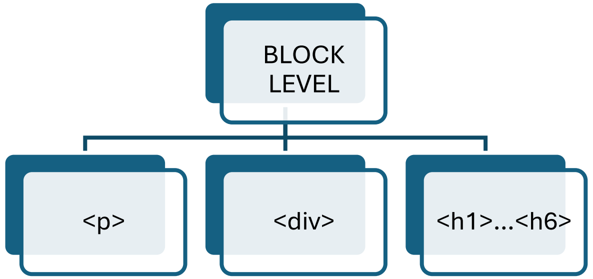
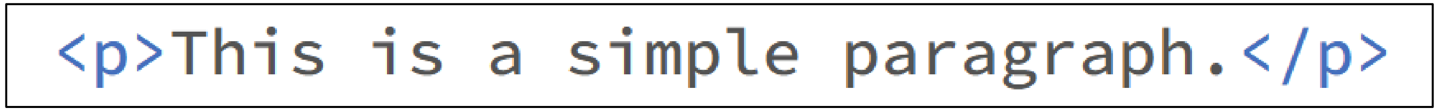
Institute of Science
Banaras Hindu University

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS



<P> :

The <p> tag in HTML defines a paragraph of text and is used to structure written content on a webpage. It is a block-level element, meaning it starts on a new line and adds space before and after the text. The <p> tag supports global attributes like class, id, and style for customization and formatting.

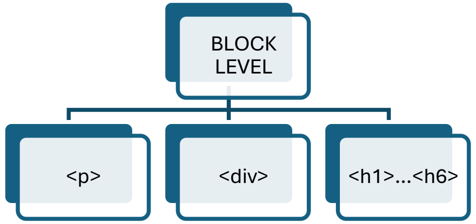


```
<p>This is a simple paragraph.</p>
```

The <p> tag supports all **global attributes**, since it doesn’t have any special attributes of its own.

Attribute	Description	Example
id	Assigns a unique ID to the paragraph	<p id="intro">Welcome!</p>
class	Defines one or more class names (for CSS/JS)	<p class="info-text">Some text</p>
style	Adds inline CSS styling	<p style="color: blue; font-size: 18px;">Styled paragraph</p>
title	Adds a tooltip that appears when hovered	<p title="Hover text">Hover over me!</p>
lang	Specifies the language of the paragraph	<p lang="en">Hello World!</p>
dir	Sets text direction (ltr = left-to-right, rtl = right-to-left)	<p dir="rtl">مرحبا</p>
contenteditable	Makes the paragraph editable	<p contenteditable="true">Edit me</p>
hidden	Hides the paragraph from display	<p hidden>This is hidden</p>
draggable	Makes the element draggable	<p draggable="true">Drag this text</p>

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS



HTML LISTS

A **list in HTML** is a structured collection of related items grouped together to present information in an organized and readable format.

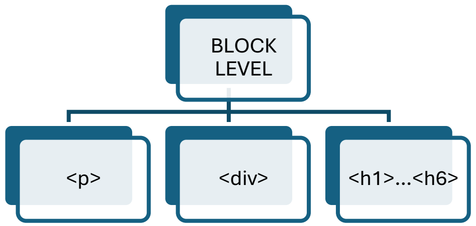
HTML provides three types of lists:

Ordered lists (<ol>), which display items in a specific sequence;

Unordered lists (<ul>), which display items with bullet points;

Description lists (<dl>), which pair terms with their corresponding descriptions.

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS



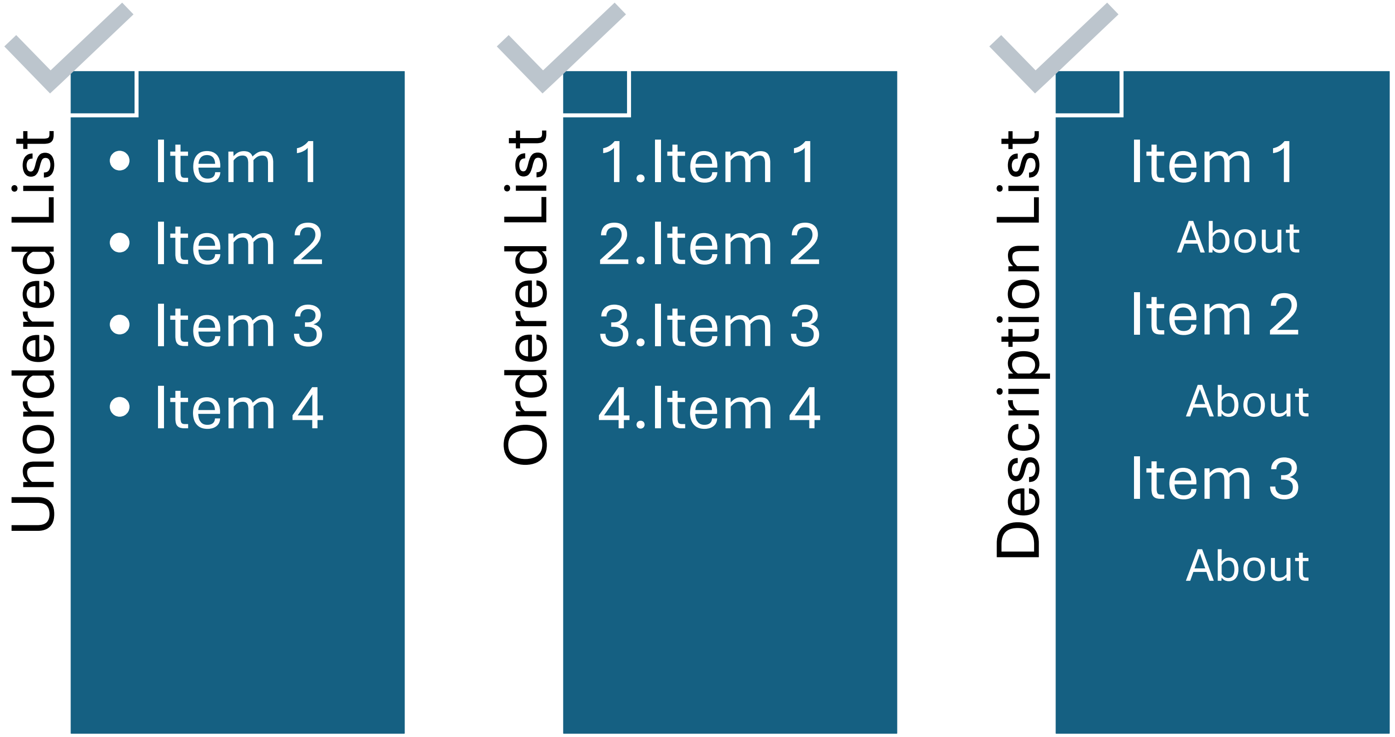
BLOCK LEVEL

<p>

<div>

<h1>...<h6>

HTML LISTS



Unordered List

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3
- Item 4

Ordered List

1. Item 1
2. Item 2
3. Item 3
4. Item 4

Description List

Item 1

About

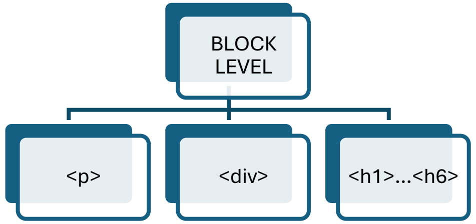
Item 2

About

Item 3

About

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS


BLOCK LEVEL

<p>

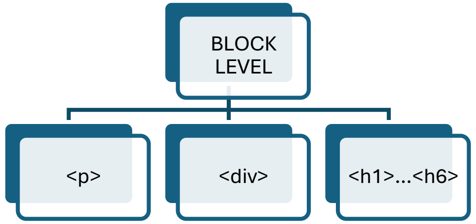
<div>

<h1>…<h6>

1. Unordered List:

An unordered list, signified by <UL> and </UL>, is used for lists of items in which the **ordering is not specific**. This might be useful in a list of features and benefits for a product. Unordered lists can be nested. Each level of nesting indents the list further, and the bullet changes accordingly.

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS



BLOCK LEVEL

<p>

<div>

<h1>...<h6>

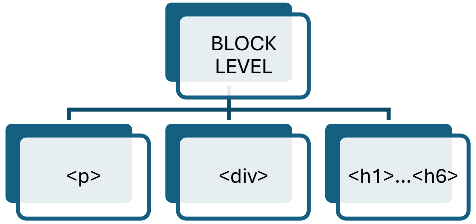
1. Unordered List:

List items are defined by using the list item element, <LI>, which doesn’t require an end tag. List items are usually indented by the browser.

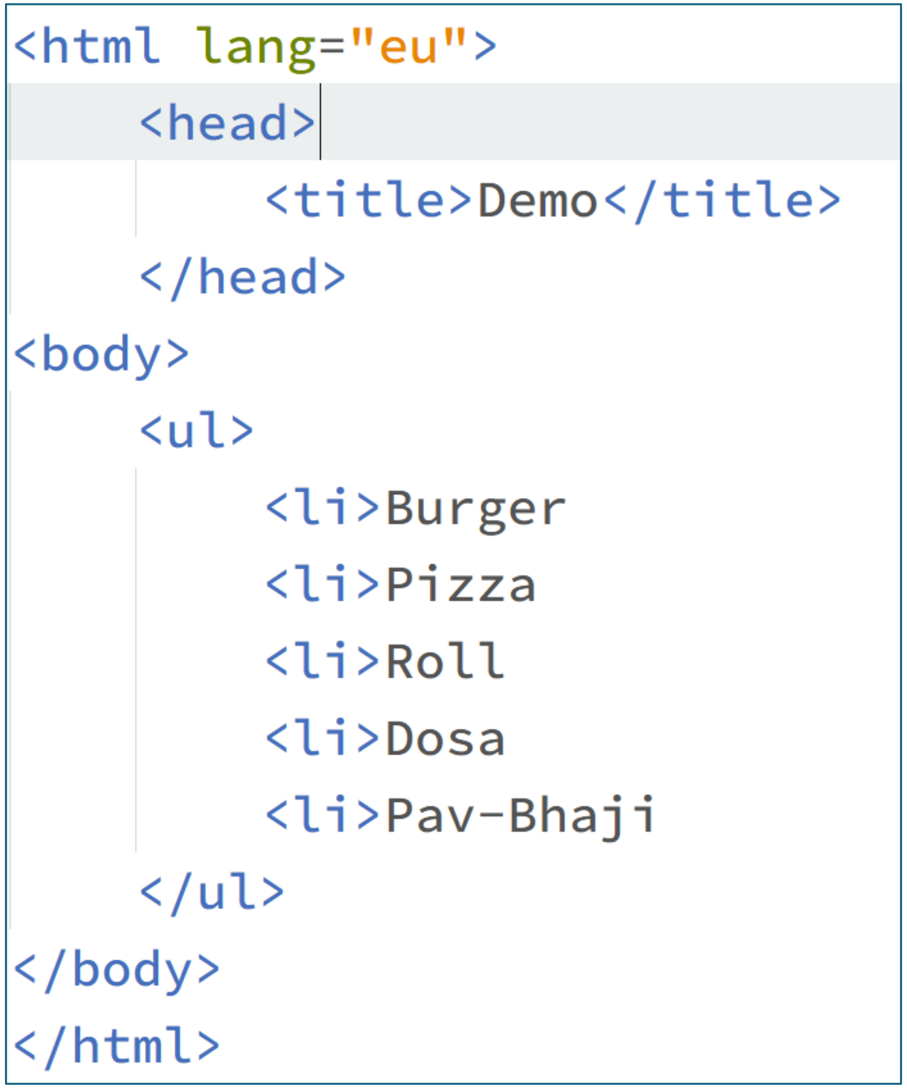
Attribute	Description	Example
type	Defines bullet style (disc, circle, square)	<ul type="square">

CODE >>>>>>>>

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS

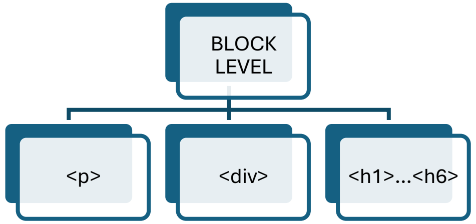


THE CODE

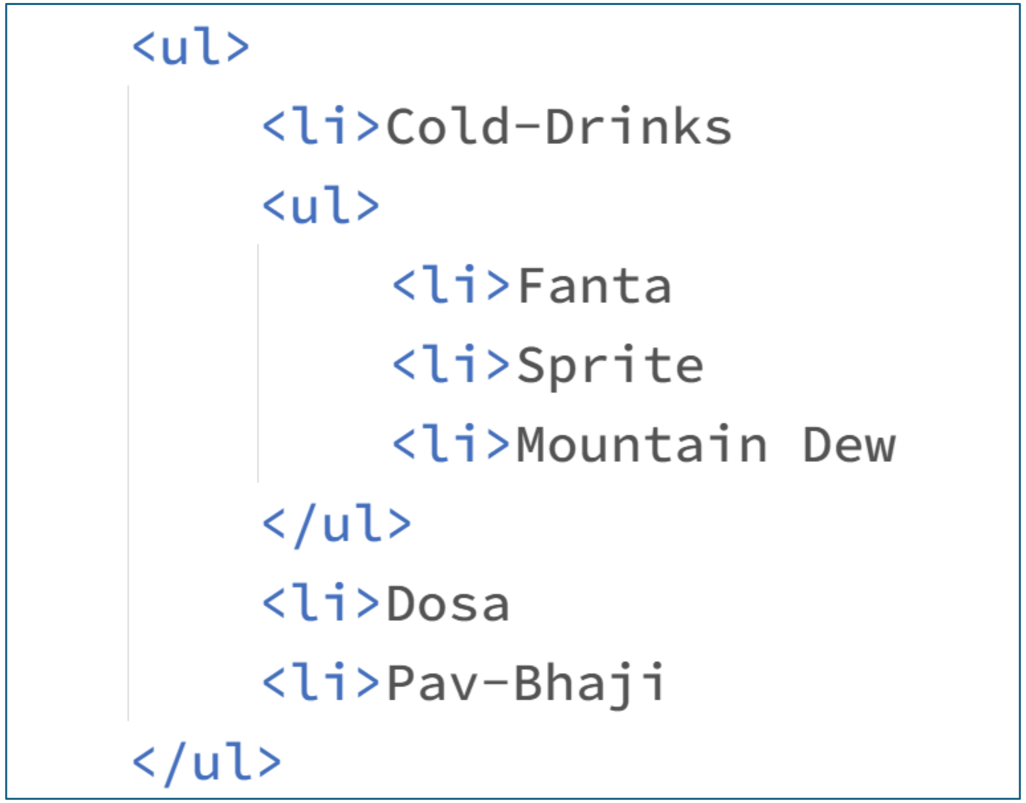


```
<html lang="eu">
    <head>
        <title>Demo</title>
    </head>
<body>
    <ul>
        <li>Burger
        <li>Pizza
        <li>Roll
        <li>Dosa
        <li>Pav-Bhaji
    </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS

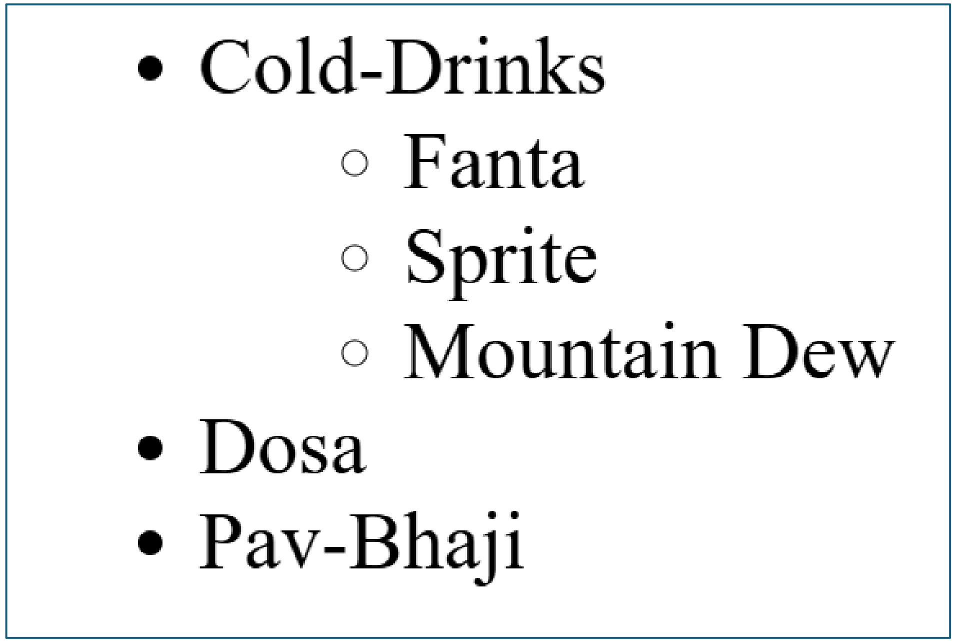


THE CODE : Nested Unordered List



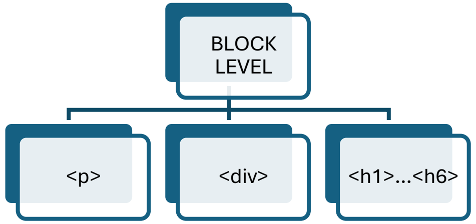
```
<ul>
    <li>Cold-Drinks
    <ul>
        <li>Fanta
        <li>Sprite
        <li>Mountain Dew
    </ul>
    <li>Dosa
    <li>Pav-Bhaji
</ul>
```

OUTPUT



```
• Cold-Drinks
      ○ Fanta
      ○ Sprite
      ○ Mountain Dew
• Dosa
• Pav-Bhaji
```

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS

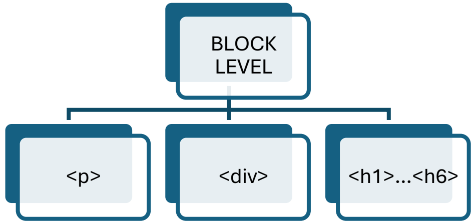


2. Ordered List:

An ordered list, as enclosed by <OL> and </OL>, defines a list in which order matters. Ordering is typically rendered by a numbering scheme, using Arabic numbers, letters, or Roman numerals.

Ordered lists are suitable for creating simple outlines or step-by-step instructions, because the list items are numbered automatically by the browser when we use <OL> </OL> tags.

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS



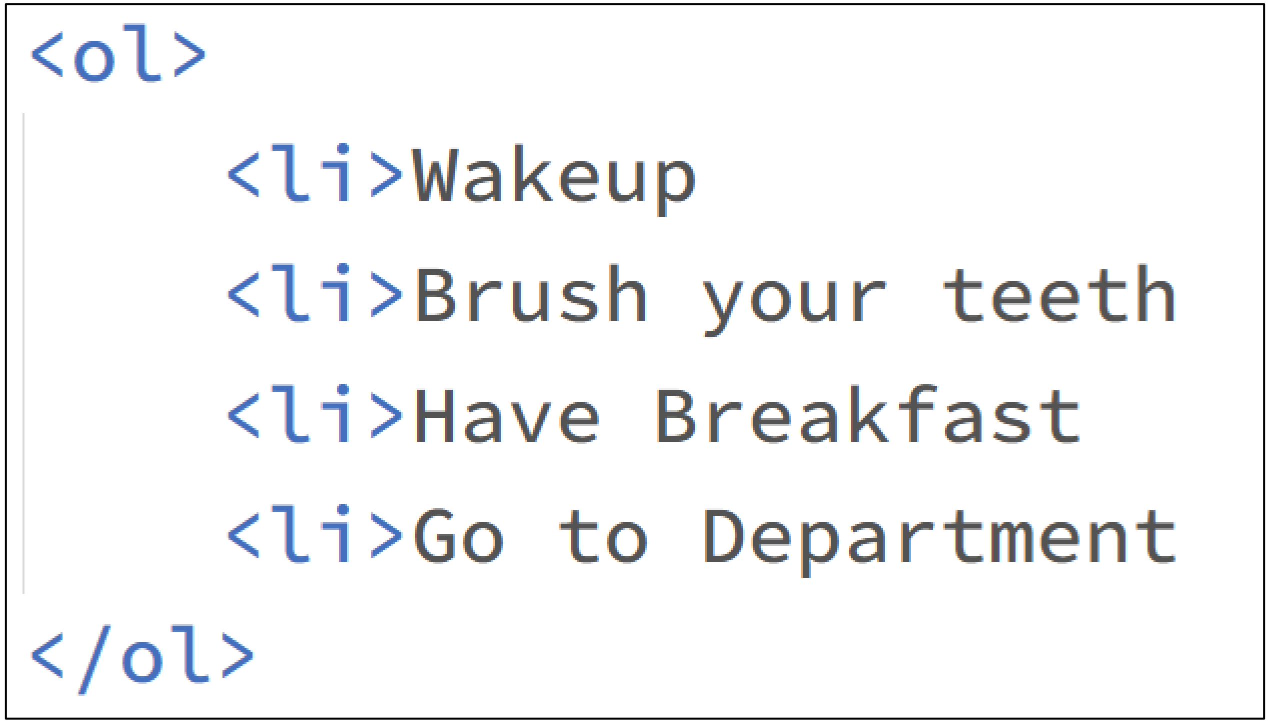
BLOCK LEVEL

<p>

<div>

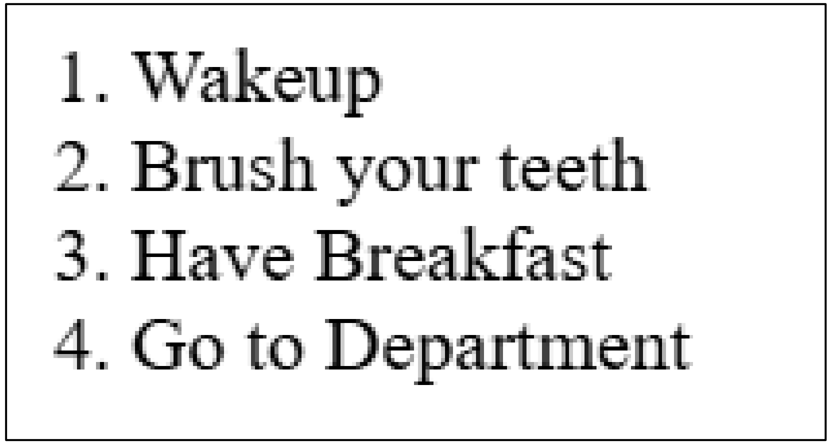
<h1>...<h6>

THE CODE



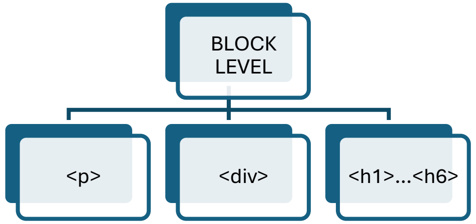
```
<ol>
      <li>Wakeup
      <li>Brush your teeth
      <li>Have Breakfast
      <li>Go to Department
</ol>
```

OUTPUT



```
1. Wakeup
2. Brush your teeth
3. Have Breakfast
4. Go to Department
```

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS

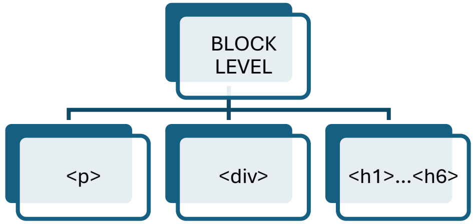


2. Ordered List:

Attributes

Attribute	Description	Example
type	Changes numbering style (1, A, a, I, i)	<ol type="A">
start	Specifies starting number	<ol start="5">
reversed	Reverses the order	<ol reversed>

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS



3. Description List:

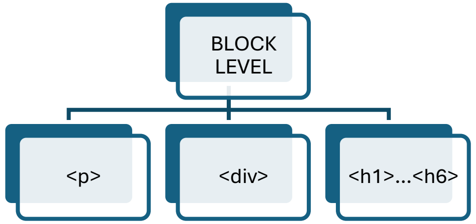
A description list in HTML is a semantic structure used to represent a list of terms and their corresponding descriptions, definitions, or values.

In HTML, a description list is defined by the <dl> element, which contains one or more pairs of:

<dt> (description term) — represents a term or name being defined or described.

<dd> (description definition) — provides the description, definition, or value associated with the preceding term.

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS



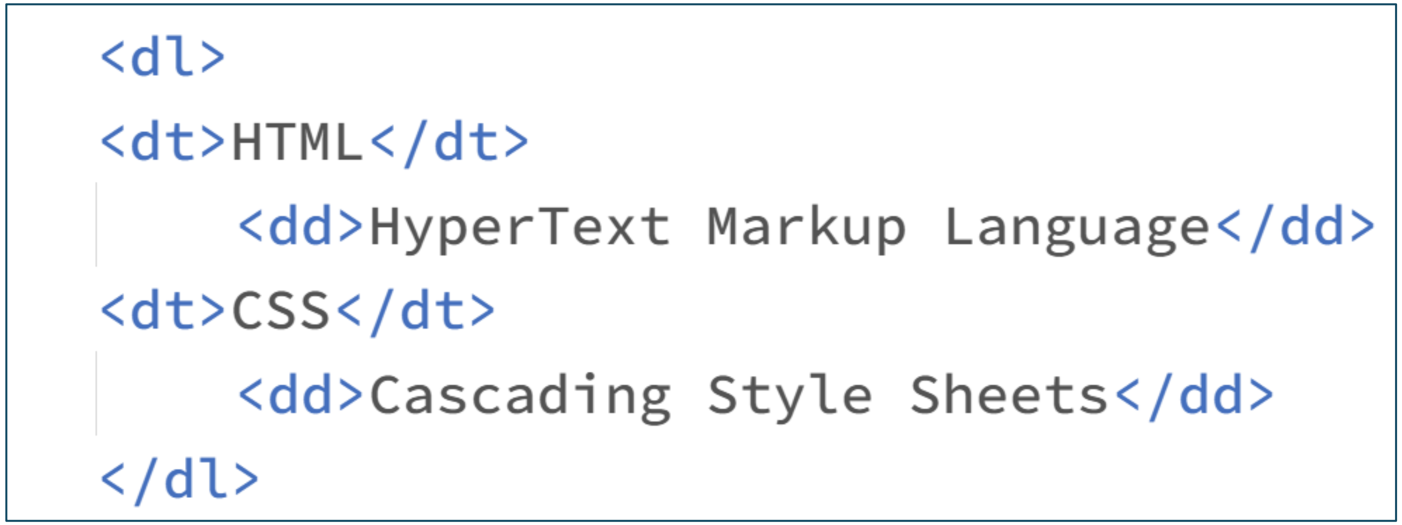
BLOCK LEVEL

<p>

<div>

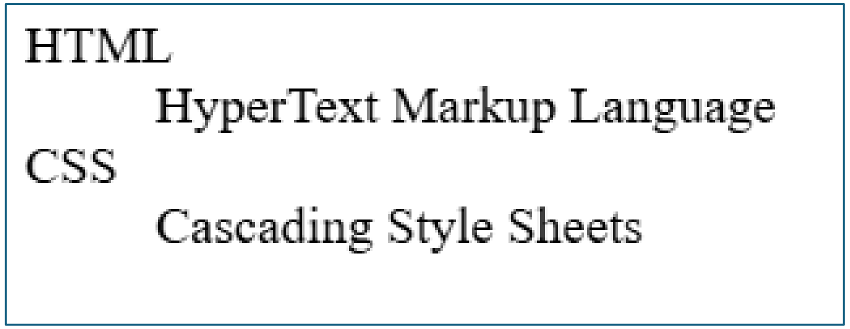
<h1>...<h6>

THE CODE



```
<dl>
<dt>HTML</dt>
    <dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>
<dt>CSS</dt>
    <dd>Cascading Style Sheets</dd>
</dl>
```

OUTPUT



```
HTML
        HyperText Markup Language
CSS
        Cascading Style Sheets
```

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS

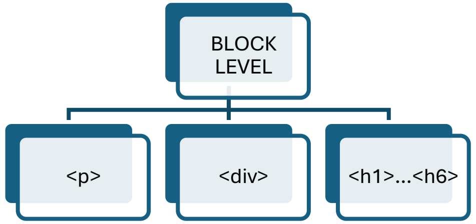
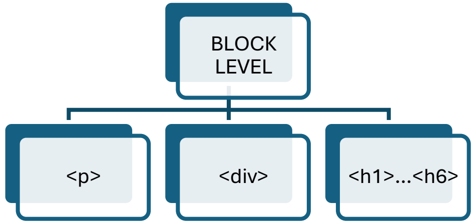


TABLE Element

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS

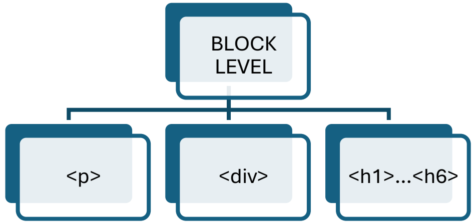


HTML <TABLE>

A table represents information in a tabular way, like a spreadsheet: distributed across a grid of rows and columns.

In its simplest form, a table places information inside the cells formed by dividing a rectangle into rows and columns. Most cells contain data. Some cells, usually on the table’s top or side, contain headings.

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS



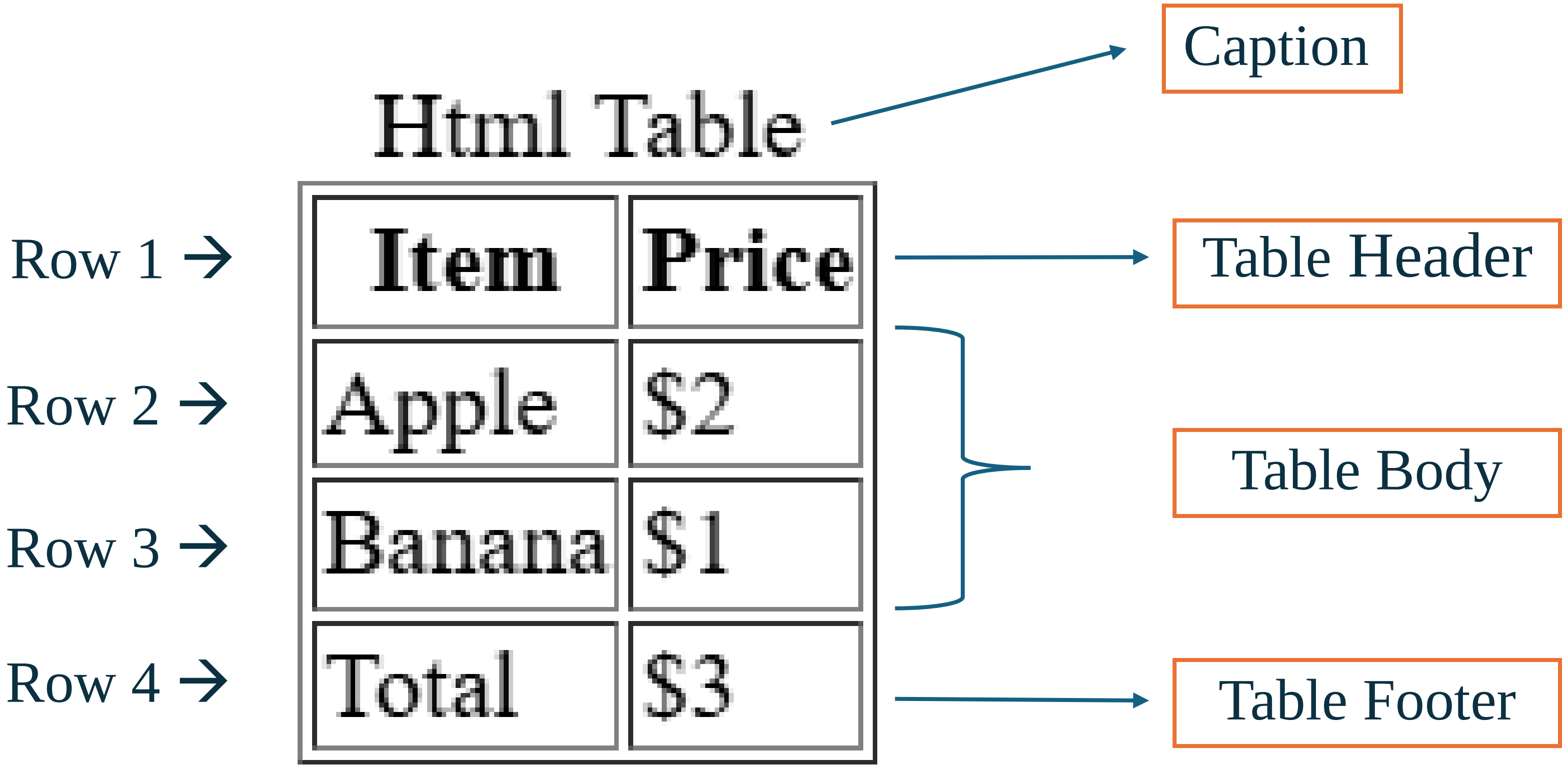
BLOCK LEVEL

<p>

<div>

<h1>...<h6>

TABLE Structure:



Html Table

Item	Price
Apple	$2
Banana	$1
Total	$3

Row 1 →

Row 2 →

Row 3 →

Row 4 →

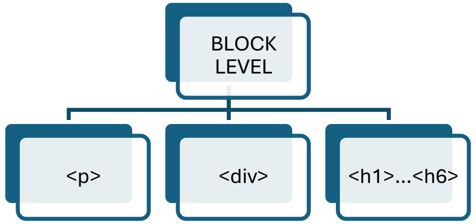
Caption

Table Header

Table Body

Table Footer

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS



BLOCK LEVEL

<p>

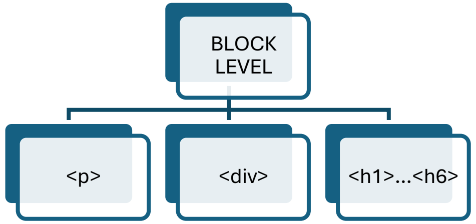
<div>

<h1>...<h6>

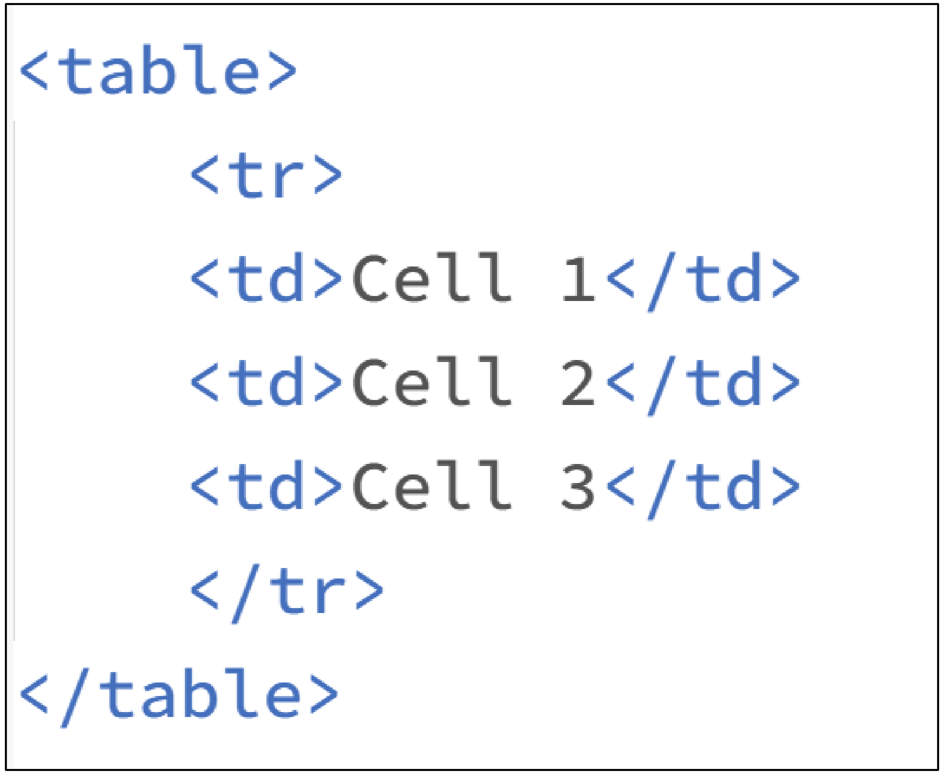
Main Table elements

Tag	Name	Description
<table>	Table	Defines the start and end of the table
<tr>	Table Row	Defines a row of cells
<th>	Table Header	Defines a **header cell** (bold and centered by default)
<td>	Table Data	Defines a **standard data cell**
<caption>	Table Caption	Adds a title or description for the table
<thead>	Table Head	Groups header content
<tbody>	Table Body	Groups main data rows
<tfoot>	Table Footer	Groups footer rows (like totals)

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS

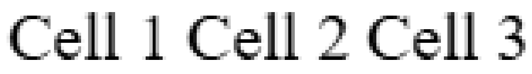


Creating a HTML Table



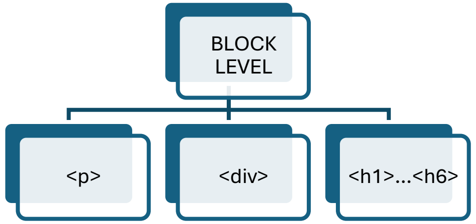
```
<table>
    <tr>
    <td>Cell 1</td>
    <td>Cell 2</td>
    <td>Cell 3</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Output : Single row with 3 cells



```
Cell 1 Cell 2 Cell 3
```

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS

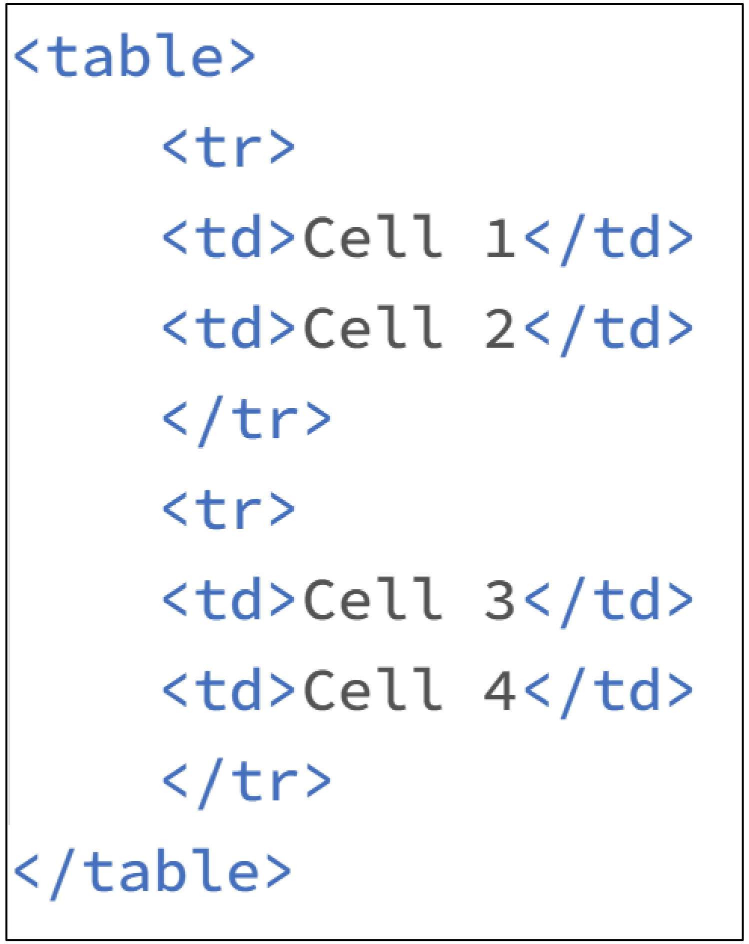

BLOCK LEVEL

<p>

<div>

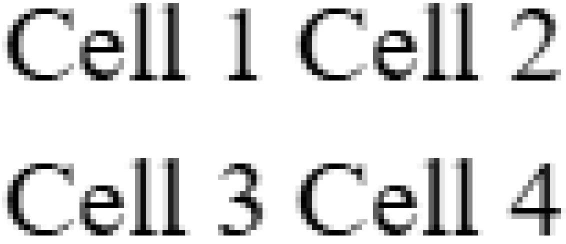
<h1>...<h6>

Creating a HTML Table



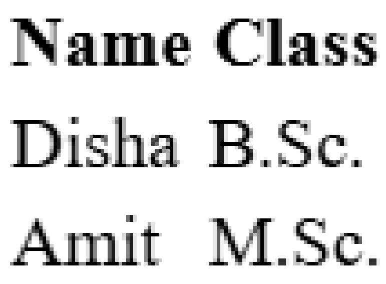
```
<table>
    <tr>
    <td>Cell 1</td>
    <td>Cell 2</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
    <td>Cell 3</td>
    <td>Cell 4</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Output : Two rows with 2 cells in each row

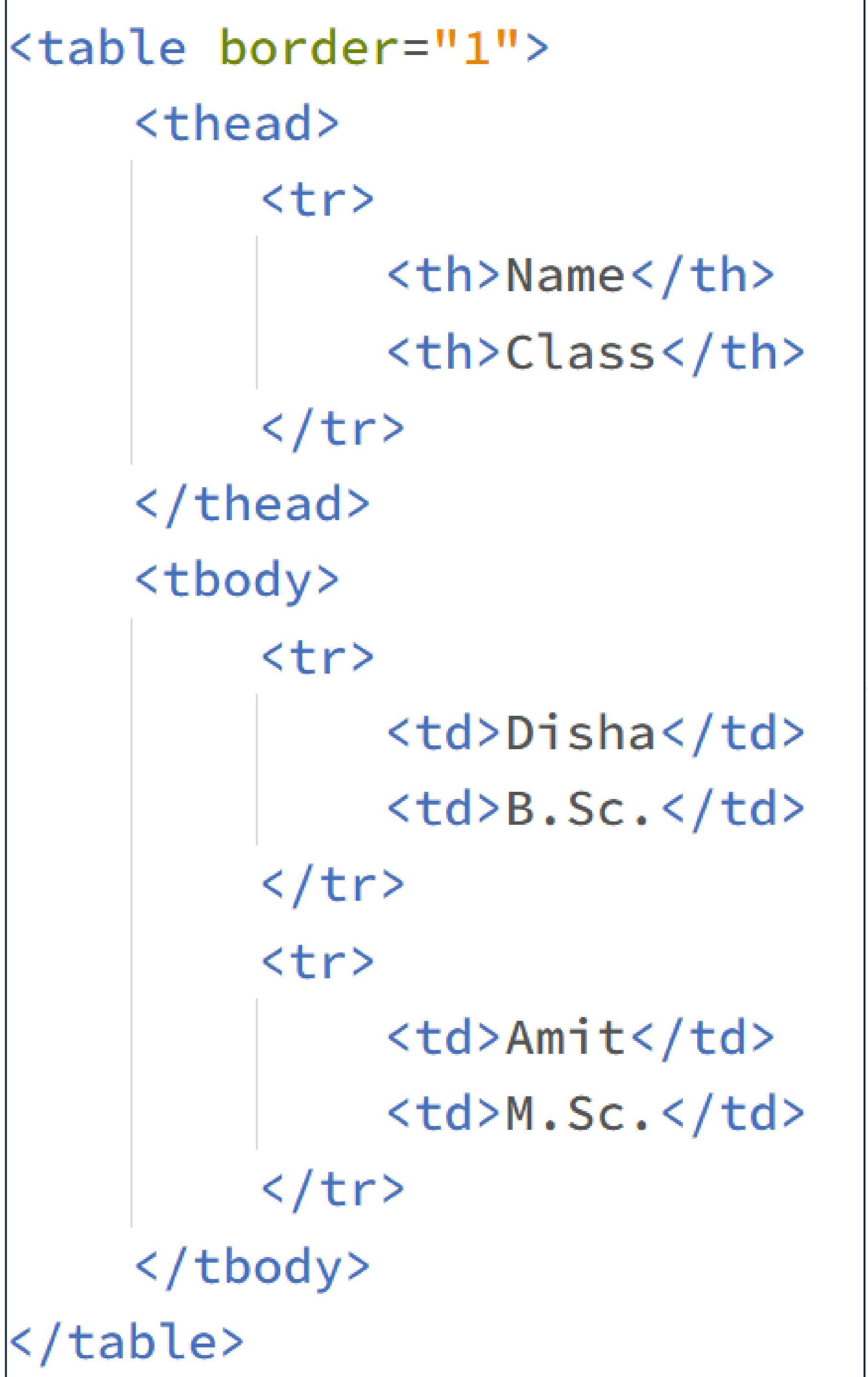


```
Cell 1 Cell 2
Cell 3 Cell 4
```

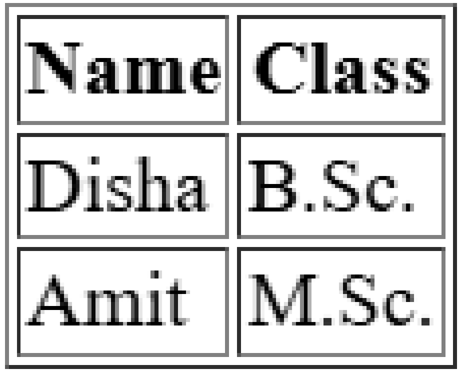
```
<table>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th>Class</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>Disha</td>
            <td>B.Sc.</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Amit</td>
            <td>M.Sc.</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
</table>
```



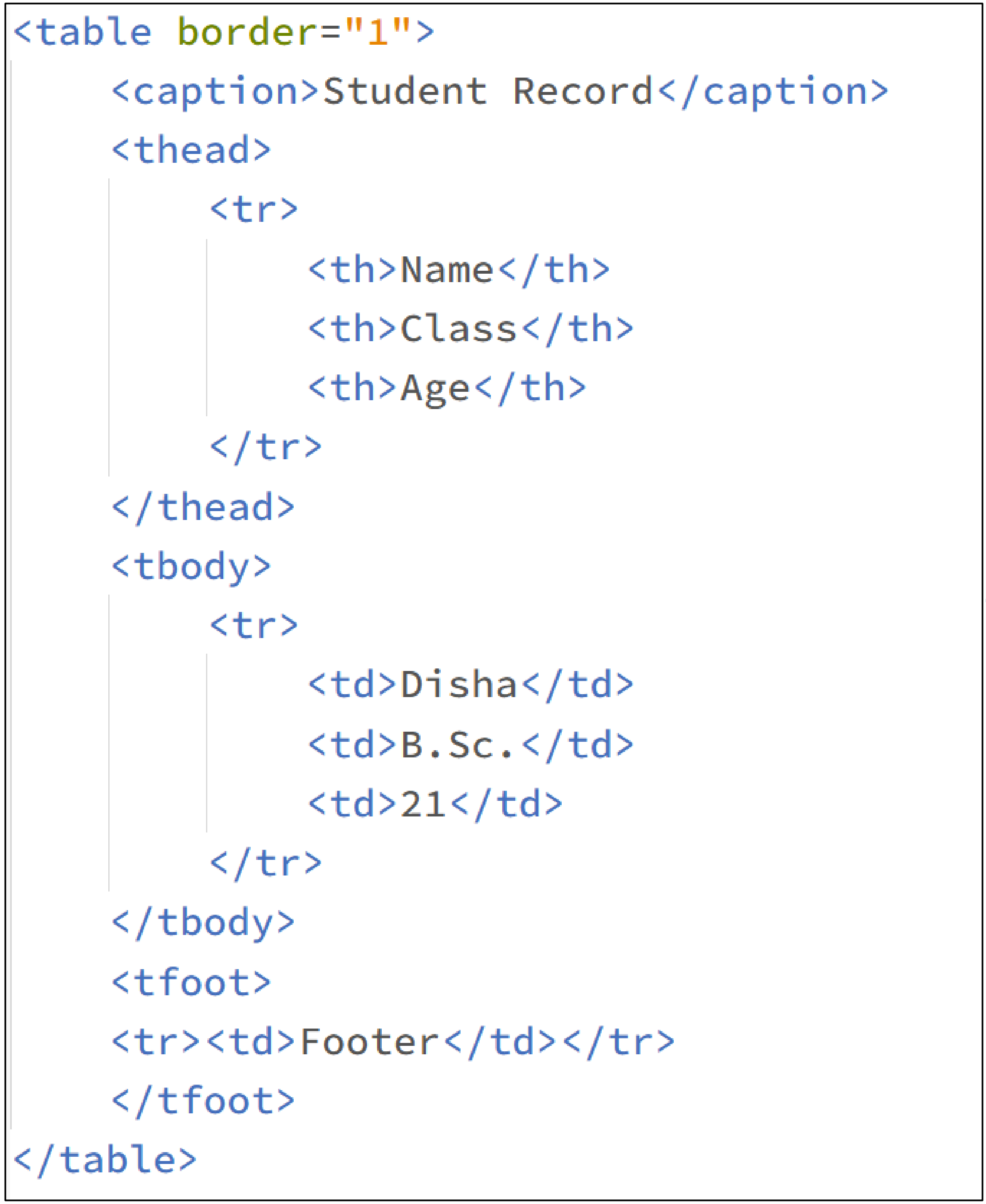
```
Name Class
Disha B.Sc.
Amit  M.Sc.
```



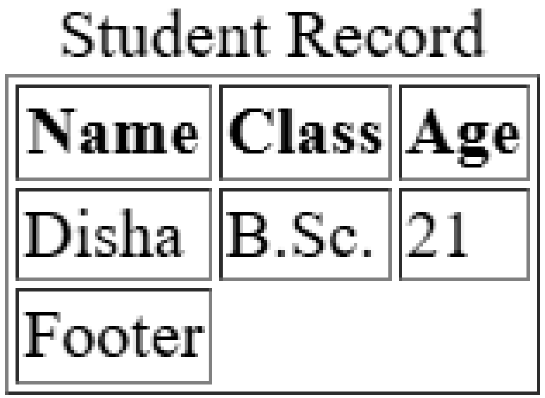
```
<table border="1">
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th>Class</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>Disha</td>
            <td>B.Sc.</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Amit</td>
            <td>M.Sc.</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
</table>
```



Name	Class
Disha	B.Sc.
Amit	M.Sc.

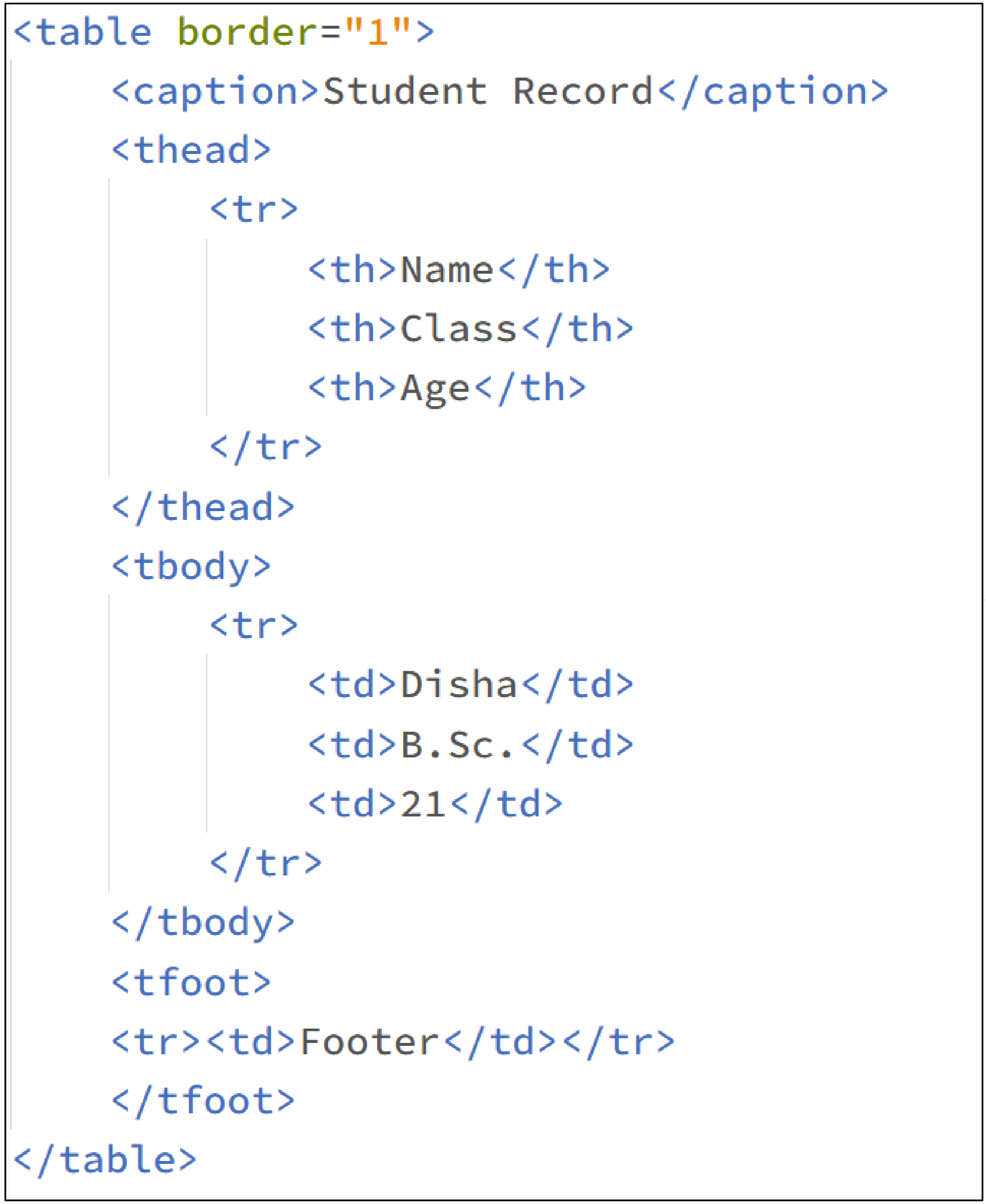


```
<table border="1">
    <caption>Student Record</caption>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th>Class</th>
            <th>Age</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>Disha</td>
            <td>B.Sc.</td>
            <td>21</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
    <tfoot>
    <tr><td>Footer</td></tr>
    </tfoot>
</table>
```

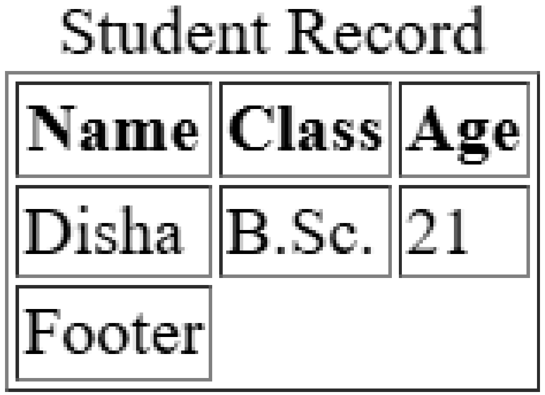


Student Record

Name	Class	Age
Disha	B.Sc.	21
Footer		

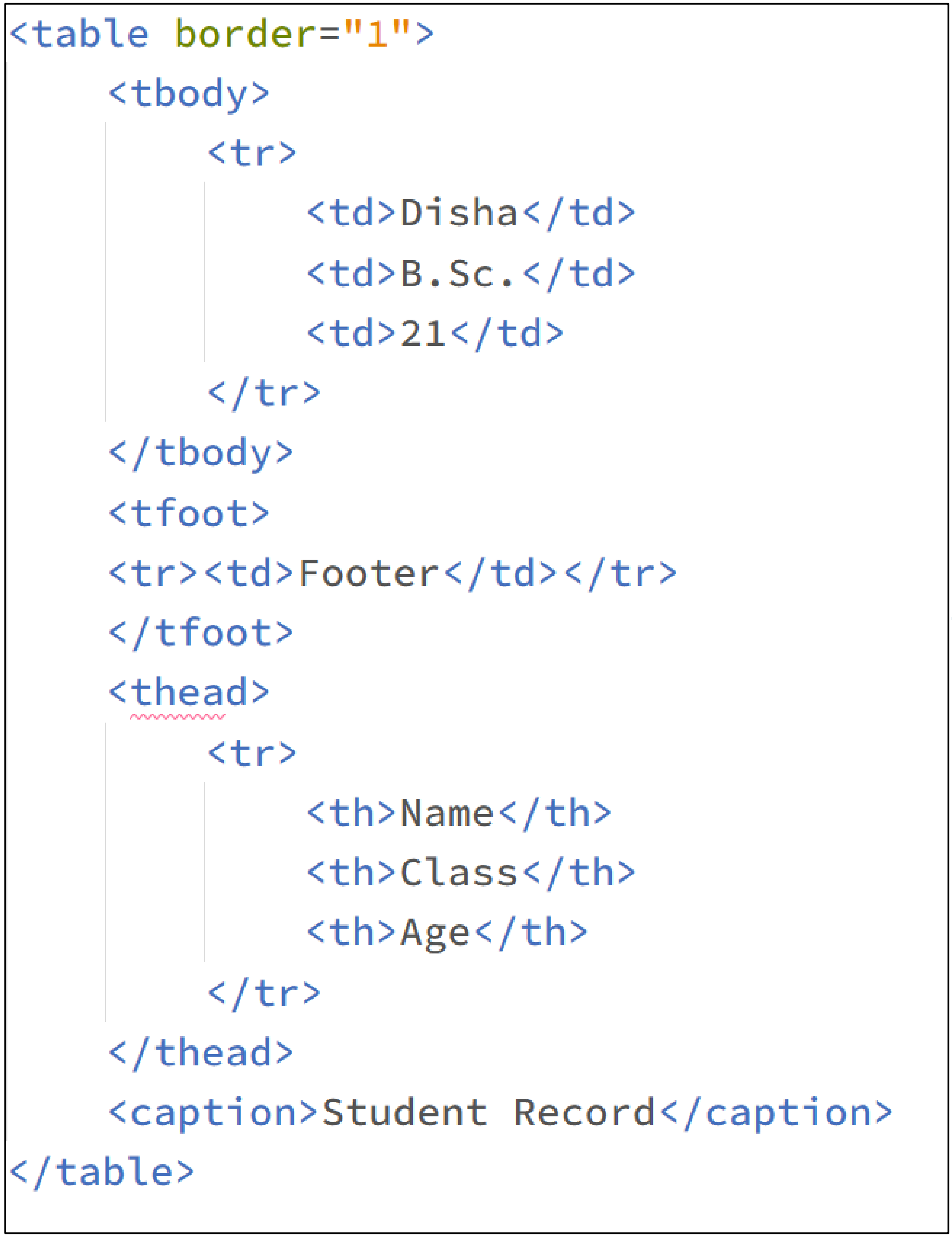


```
<table border="1">
    <caption>Student Record</caption>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th>Class</th>
            <th>Age</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>Disha</td>
            <td>B.Sc.</td>
            <td>21</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
    <tfoot>
    <tr><td>Footer</td></tr>
    </tfoot>
</table>
```

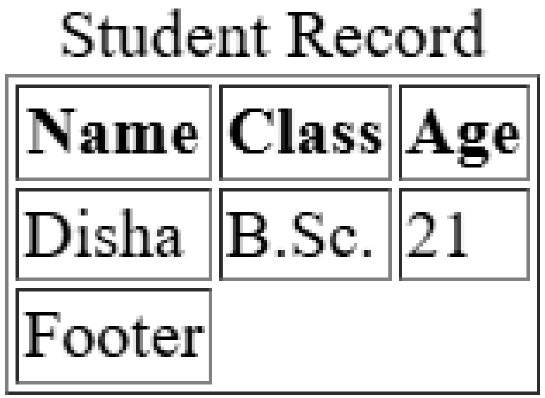


Student Record

Name	Class	Age
Disha	B.Sc.	21
Footer		



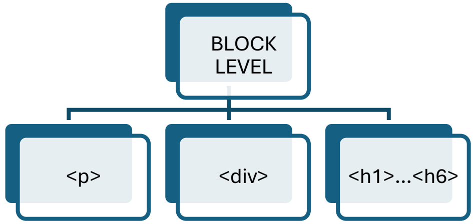
```html
<table border="1">
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>Disha</td>
            <td>B.Sc.</td>
            <td>21</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
    <tfoot>
    <tr><td>Footer</td></tr>
    </tfoot>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th>Class</th>
            <th>Age</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <caption>Student Record</caption>
</table>
```



Student Record

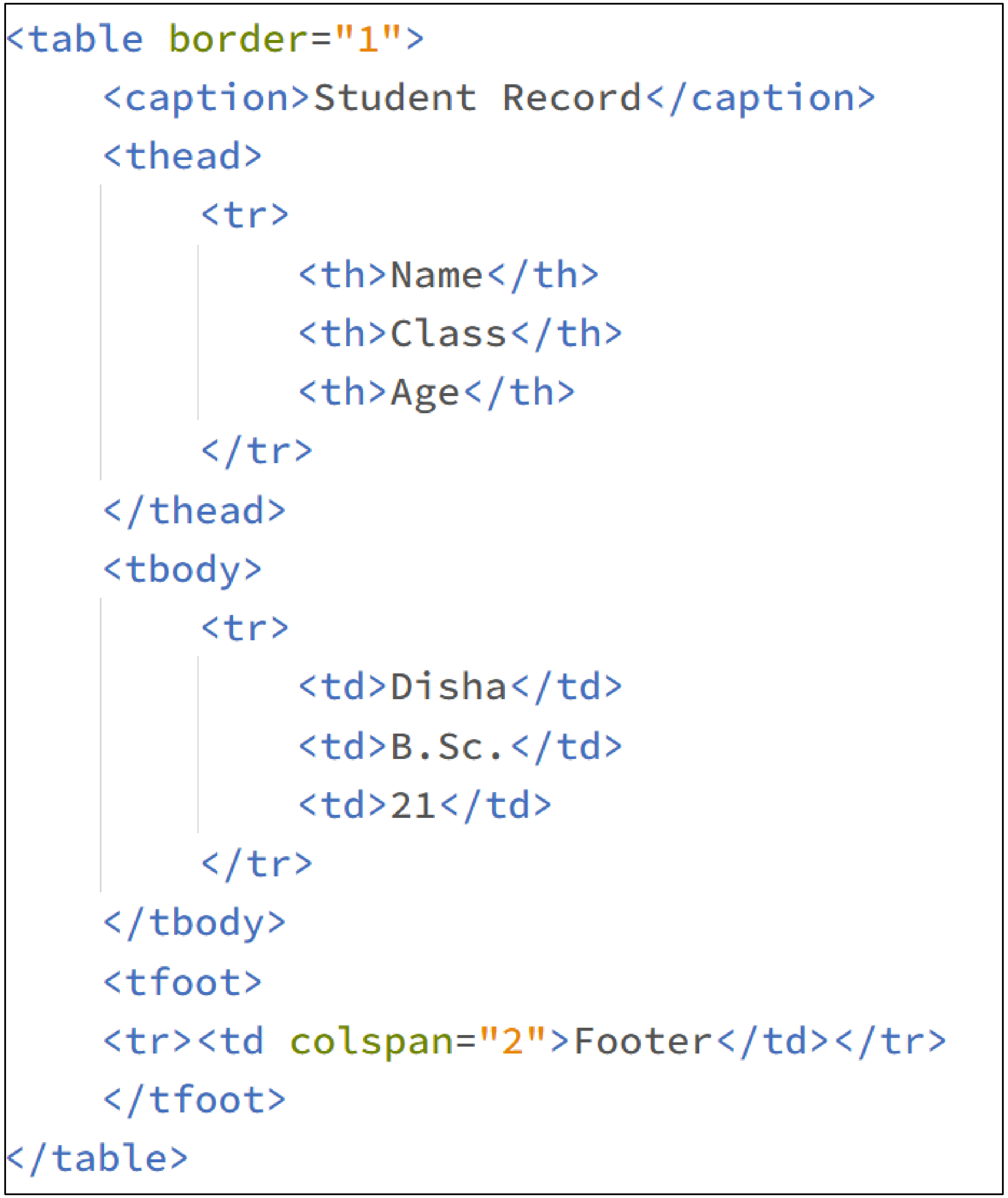
Name	**Class**	**Age**
Disha	B.Sc.	21
Footer		

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS

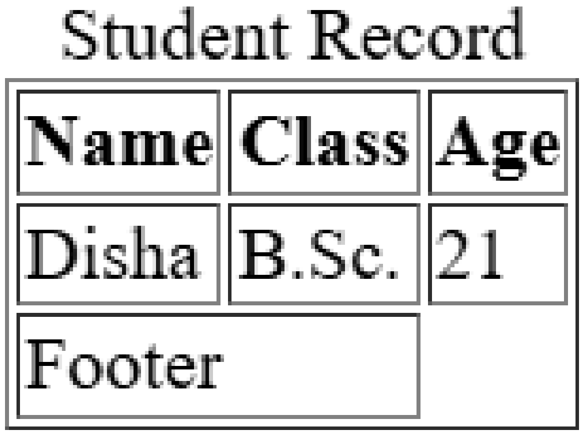


Attributes of the <th> and <td> Tags (Table Cells)

Attribute	Description	Example
colspan	Number of columns the cell should span	<td colspan="2">
rowspan	Number of rows the cell should span	<td rowspan="3">
align	Horizontal text alignment (left, center, right)	<td align="center">
valign	Vertical alignment (top, middle, bottom)	<td valign="top">
bgcolor	Background color for a single cell (deprecated)	<td bgcolor="yellow">
width	Width of the cell	<td width="150">
height	Height of the cell	<td height="40">

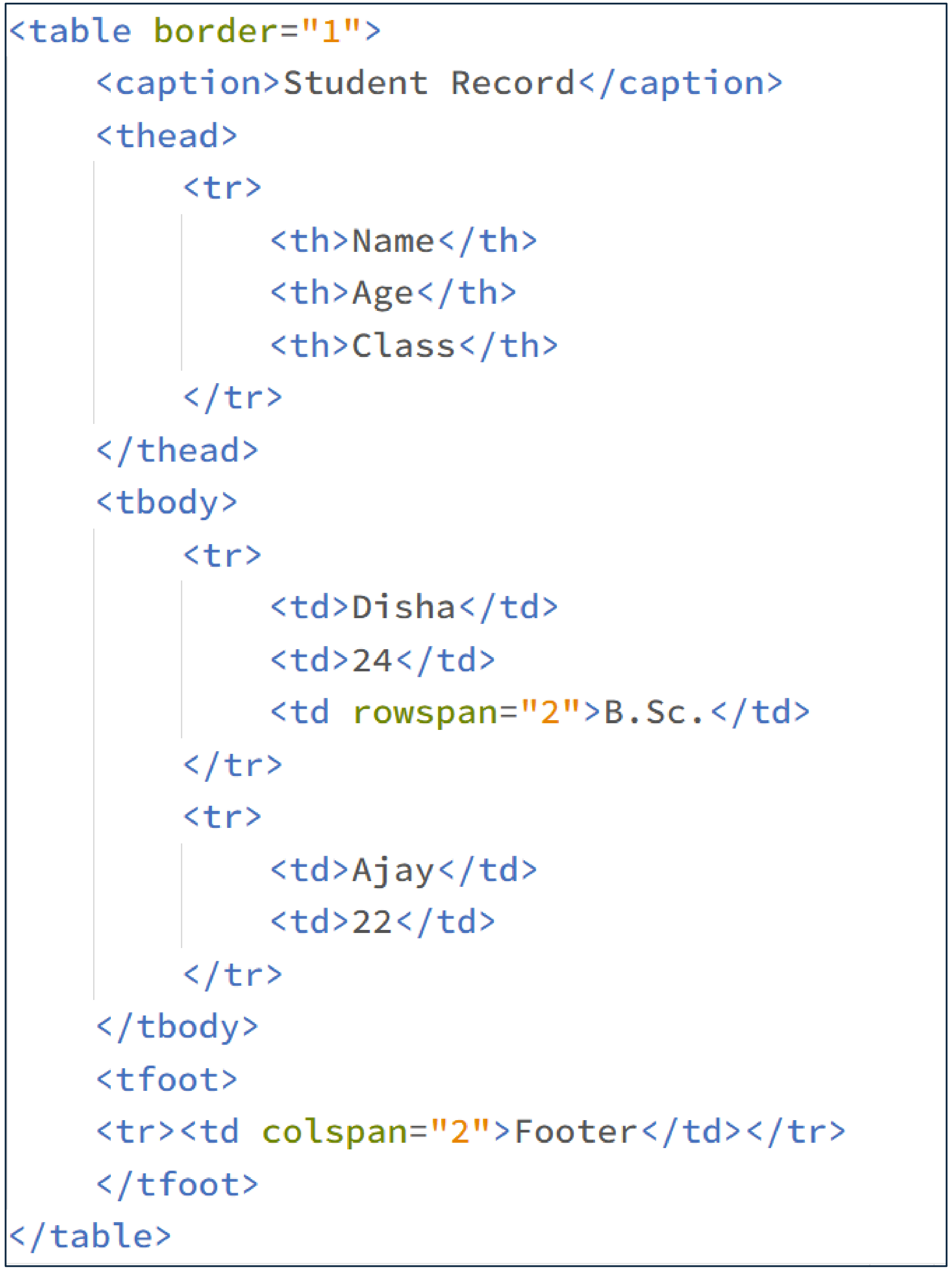


```html
<table border="1">
    <caption>Student Record</caption>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th>Class</th>
            <th>Age</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>Disha</td>
            <td>B.Sc.</td>
            <td>21</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
    <tfoot>
    <tr><td colspan="2">Footer</td></tr>
    </tfoot>
</table>
```

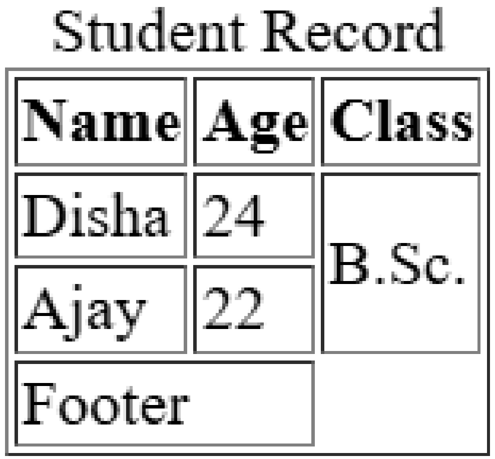


Student Record

Name	Class	Age
Disha	B.Sc.	21
Footer		



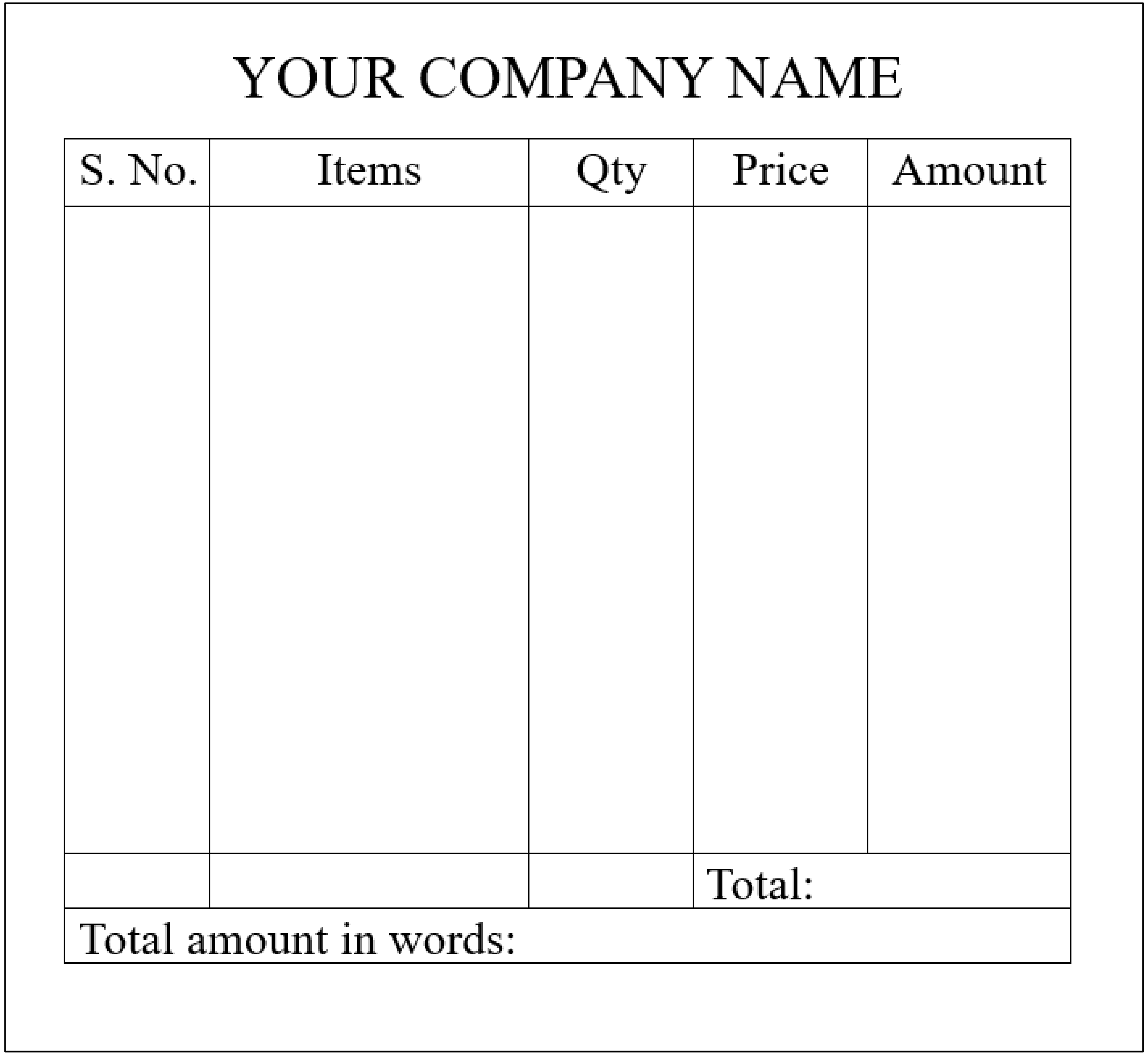
```html
<table border="1">
    <caption>Student Record</caption>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th>Age</th>
            <th>Class</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>Disha</td>
            <td>24</td>
            <td rowspan="2">B.Sc.</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Ajay</td>
            <td>22</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
    <tfoot>
    <tr><td colspan="2">Footer</td></tr>
    </tfoot>
</table>
```



Student Record

Name	Age	Class
Disha	24	B.Sc.
Ajay	22	
Footer		

Try designing →

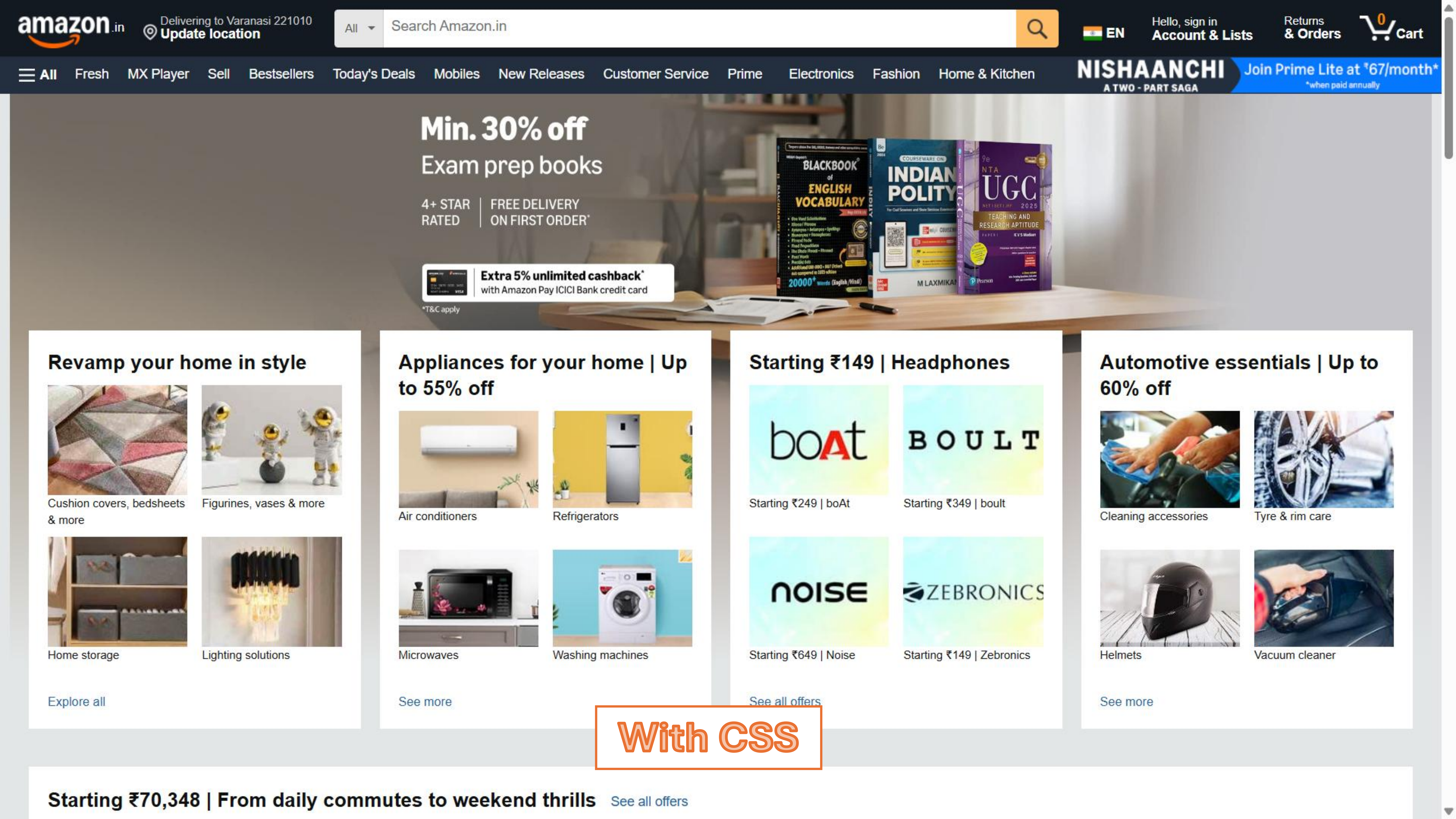


YOUR COMPANY NAME

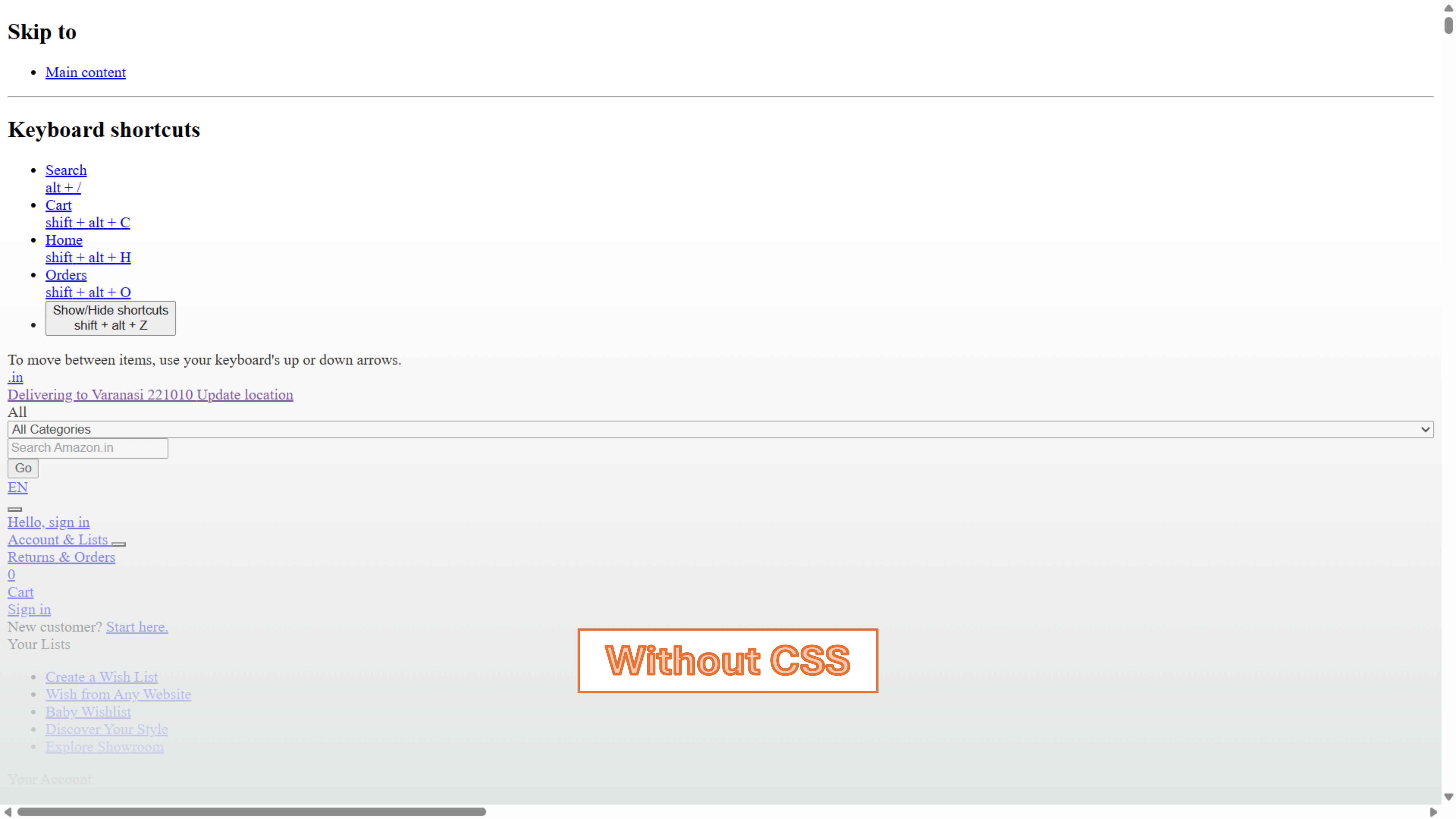
S. No.	Items	Qty	Price	Amount
			Total:	
Total amount in words:				

UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation and styling of a document written in a markup language, such as HTML (HyperText Markup Language) or XML (Extensible Markup Language).


amazon.in
Delivering to Varanasi 221010
Update location
All
Search Amazon.in
EN
Hello, sign in
Account & Lists
Returns
& Orders
0
Cart
All
Fresh
MX Player
Sell
Bestsellers
Today's Deals
Mobiles
New Releases
Customer Service
Prime
Electronics
Fashion
Home & Kitchen
NISHAANCHI
A TWO - PART SAGA
Join Prime Lite at ₹67/month*
*when paid annually
Min. 30% off
Exam prep books
4+ STAR RATED
FREE DELIVERY ON FIRST ORDER*
Extra 5% unlimited cashback*
with Amazon Pay ICICI Bank credit card
*T&C apply
BLACKBOOK of ENGLISH VOCABULARY
INDIAN POLITY
M LAXMIKANT
UGC
Revamp your home in style
Cushion covers, bedsheets & more
Figurines, vases & more
Home storage
Lighting solutions
Explore all
Appliances for your home | Up to 55% off
Air conditioners
Refrigerators
Microwaves
Washing machines
See more
Starting ₹149 | Headphones
boAt
BOULT
noise
ZEBRONICS
Starting ₹249 | boAt
Starting ₹349 | boult
Starting ₹649 | Noise
Starting ₹149 | Zebronics
See all offers
Automotive essentials | Up to 60% off
Cleaning accessories
Tyre & rim care
Helmets
Vacuum cleaner
See more
Starting ₹70,348 | From daily commutes to weekend thrills
See all offers

With CSS



Skip to

- Main content

Keyboard shortcuts

- Search
  alt + /
- Cart
  shift + alt + C
- Home
  shift + alt + H
- Orders
  shift + alt + O
- Show/Hide shortcuts
  shift + alt + Z

To move between items, use your keyboard's up or down arrows.
.in
Delivering to Varanasi 221010 Update location
All
All Categories
Search Amazon.in
Go
EN

Hello, sign in
Account & Lists
Returns & Orders
0
Cart
Sign in
New customer? Start here.
Your Lists

- Create a Wish List
- Wish from Any Website
- Baby Wishlist
- Discover Your Style
- Explore Showroom

Your Account

Without CSS

UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet

CSS *rules* are defined as a property name followed by a colon and then a property value. All property and value pairs must me separated by semi-colon (;).

property-name1 : value1; ... property-nameN : valueN;

UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet

Note:

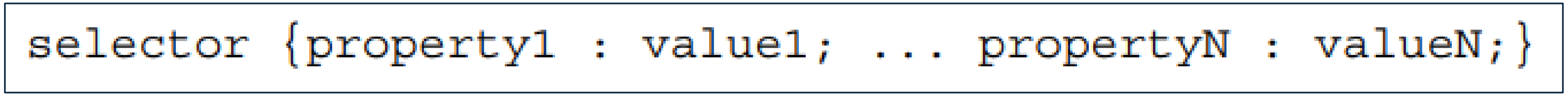
it is much safer to assume that

CSS is case sensitive.

UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet

A CSS *selector* is a structured pattern used to select elements in a document for the purpose of associating them with style declarations. Its use is to determine which elements a given CSS rule applies to.

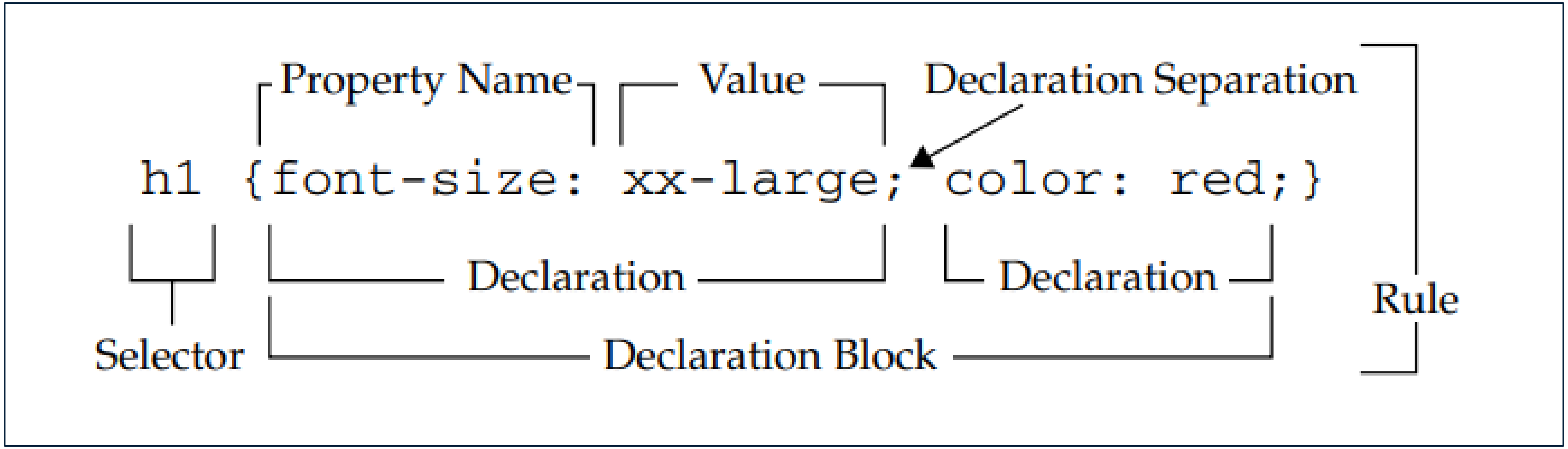
Example:



```
selector {property1 : value1; ... propertyN : valueN;}
```

UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet

An example rule conforming to correct CSS syntax broken out into its individual components is shown here:



```
h1 {font-size: xx-large; color: red;}
```

UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet

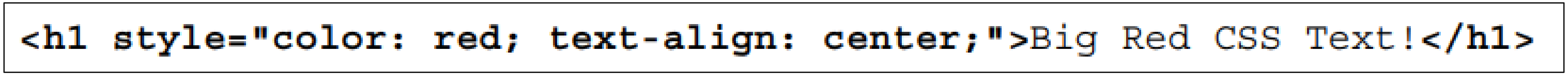
CSS rules can be applied to HTML elements in **three standard ways**.

1. Inline CSS (Using *style* attribute)
2. Internal CSS (Using <style> element inside <head> element)
3. External CSS (Separate CSS stylesheet file)

UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet

1. Inline (Using *style* attribute)

CSS rules can be placed directly within most HTML tags by setting the core attribute **style** to the rule. For example, to set the color and alignment of an h1 heading, we might use



```
<h1 style="color: red; text-align: center;">Big Red CSS Text!</h1>
```

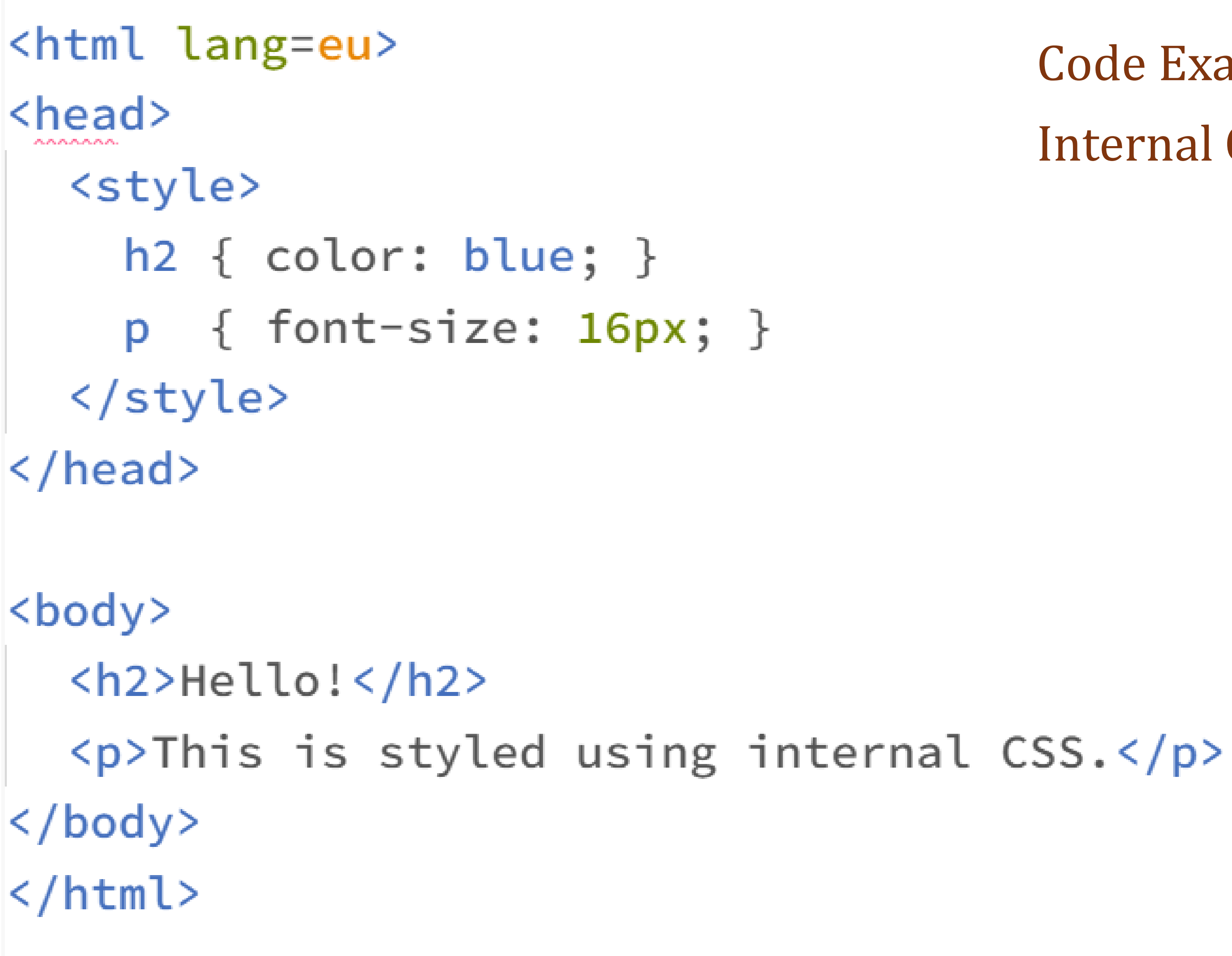
UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet

2. Internal CSS (Using <*style*> element inside <head>)

Internal CSS is a method of adding styles within the <style> tag in the <head> section of a single HTML document. It is used when you want to apply styling to only one specific page without affecting others.

it is best suited for small or single-page projects because it cannot be reused across multiple pages and can make the file longer if many styles are added.

UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet



```
<html lang=eu>
<head>
  <style>
    h2 { color: blue; }
    p  { font-size: 16px; }
  </style>
</head>

<body>
  <h2>Hello!</h2>
  <p>This is styled using internal CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Code Example:

Internal CSS

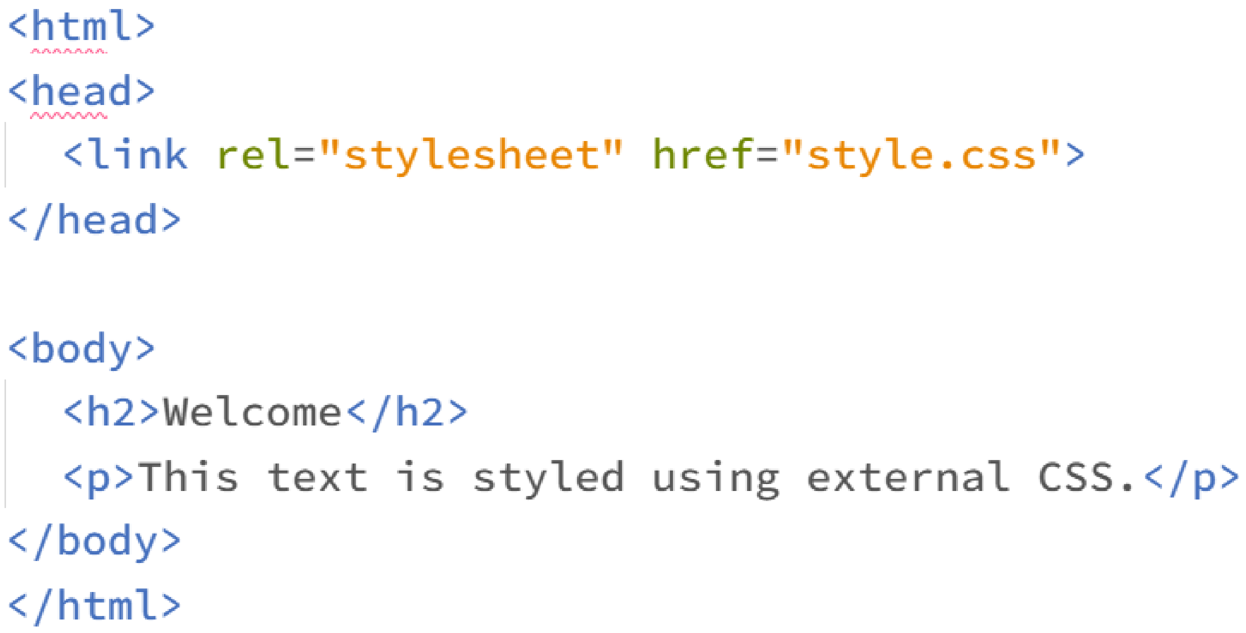
UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet

3. External CSS (Separate CSS file)

External CSS is a method of styling where all CSS rules are written in a separate file with a .css extension. This file is then linked to an HTML document using the <link> tag inside the <head> section. It is used when you want to apply the same style across multiple webpages, making your design consistent and easier to maintain. The main benefits of external CSS are better organization, cleaner HTML files, and the ability to reuse one stylesheet for an entire website.

UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet

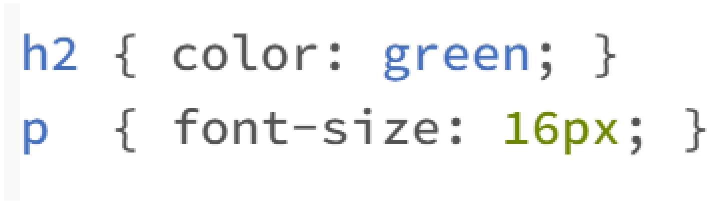
webpage.html



```html
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>

<body>
  <h2>Welcome</h2>
  <p>This text is styled using external CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

style.css



```css
h2 { color: green; }
p  { font-size: 16px; }
```

UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet

Common CSS Properties and Values

Text Properties

Property	**Common Values**
color	red, blue, #333, rgb(0,0,0)
font-size	16px, 1.2rem, 2em
font-family	Arial, "Times New Roman", sans-serif
font-weight	normal, bold, 400, 700
text-align	left, center, right, justify
text-decoration	none, underline, line-through
text-transform	uppercase, lowercase, capitalize

UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet

Common CSS Properties and Values

Background Properties

Property	**Common Values**
background-color	red, #f0f0f0, rgb(200,200,200)
background-image	url("image.jpg")
background-size	cover, contain, auto
background-repeat	no-repeat, repeat, repeat-x

UNIT II : Cascading Stylesheet

Common CSS Properties and Values

Box Model Properties

Property	**Common Values**
width, height	100px, 50%, auto
padding	10px, 1rem
margin	20px, auto, 0
border	1px solid black
border-radius	5px, 50%

```
<p style=“color:blue; font-size:50px;”>

THANK YOU

</p>
```