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Enrolment No.: CS 32

Class A

Batch 13

Practical 8: To study the CSS font, border, margin, padding and list Properties.

1. Write a HTML and CSS code to set font size 12 and font is "Times new roman". Font colour should be red. Use embedded style sheet for CSS and Webpage information is on importance of CSS. Also implement all other font properties in same exercise.

Code:

<html>

<head>

<title>Practical Css</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="font.css">

</head>

<body>

<h1 id="c1">What is CSS?</h1>

<p>CSS stands for cascading style sheets. In short, CSS is a design language that makes a website look more appealing than just plain or uninspiring pieces of text. Whereas HTML largely determines textual content, CSS determines visual structure, layout, and aesthetics. HTML is a markup language, and CSS is a style sheet language. Think "look and feel" when you think CSS.</p>

<h1 id="c1">How Does CSS Work with HTML?</h1>

<p>If HTML were the engine components of a car, CSS would be the body style and the paint job. A website can run without CSS, but it certainly isn't pretty. CSS makes the front-end of a website shine and it creates a great user experience. Without CSS, websites would be less pleasing to the eye and likely much harder to navigate. In addition to layout and format, CSS is responsible for font color and more.</p>

<h1 id="c1">Why Is CSS so important?</h1>

<p>CSS is important because it controls all design-related aspects of your website. Typography, colours, page layouts and any other visual aspects of your website are all controlled by CSS.
What's more, CSS allows you to control and adjust the design and formatting of your entire website (no matter how big or small it is) from a single spot. This is done using what's called an external style sheet.</p>

</body>

</html>

CSS:

body

{

        font-family:"Times New Roman";

        font-size:12px;
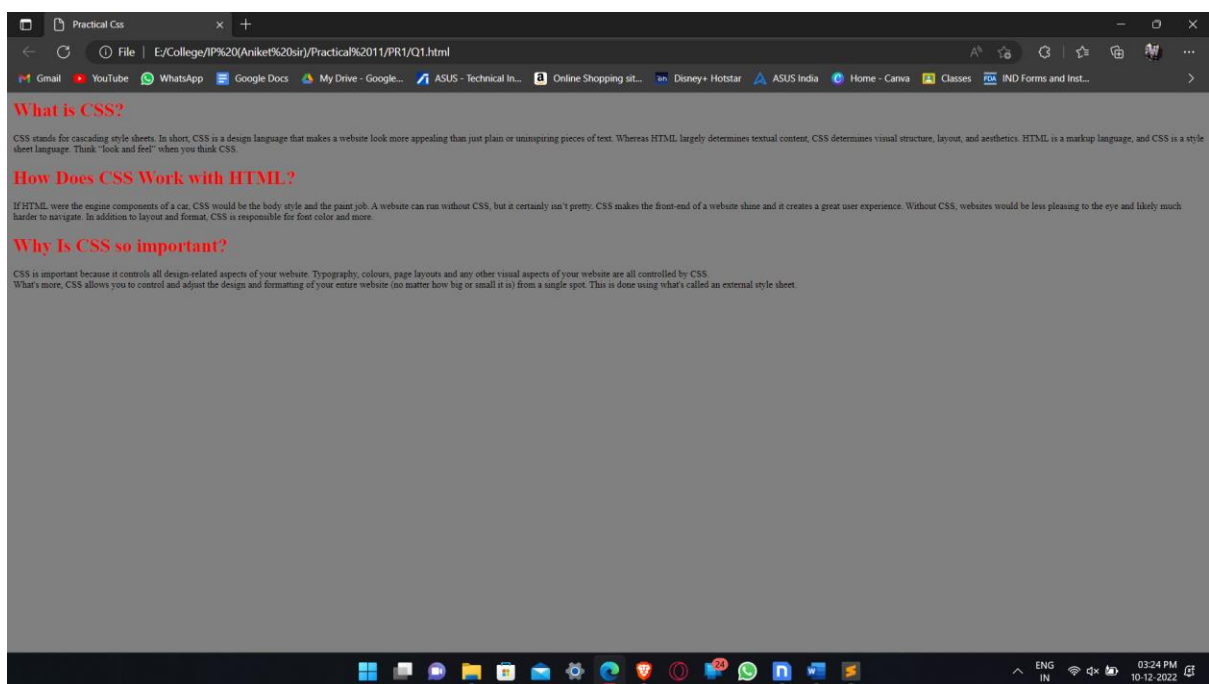
        background: grey;

}

#c1{

        color: red;

}

Output:

2. Write a CSS to set border for h1, h2 and h3 heading with various options and colors. h1 heading is regarding CSS margin, h2 is for CSS padding and h3 is for CSS Box model. Define all the topics in brief. Also set border curve by giving radius to 5 px.

Code:

<html>

<head>

```html
<link href="border.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">

<title>Practical 11.2</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is About CSS margin.</h1>

<h2>This is about CSS padding.</h2>

<h3>This is about CSS box model</h3>

</body>

</html>
```

CSS:

```css
body{

        background-color: dimgrey;

}

h1

{

        border-width:10px;

        border-color:red;

        border-style:dotted;

}

h2

{

        border-width:5px;

        border-style:solid;

        border-color:black;

}

h3

{

        border-style:double;

        border-width:4px;

        border-color:blue red black green;

}
```
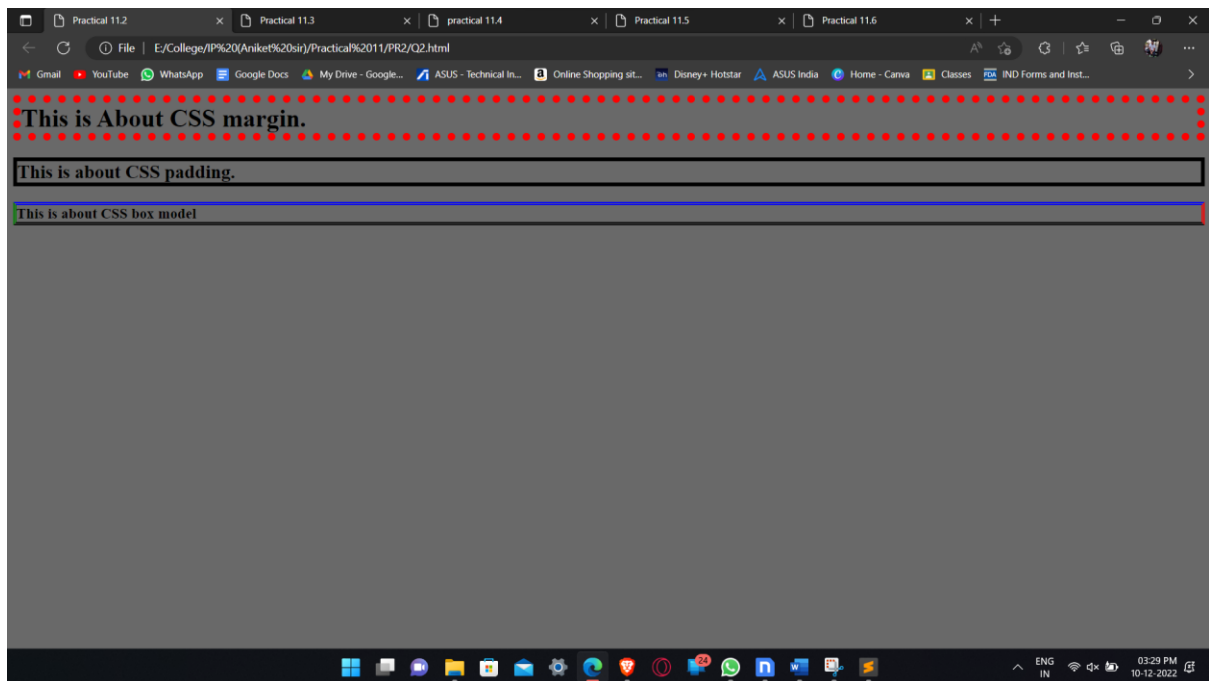
Output:

3. Write a CSS to set paragraph left border display with yellow color, right border display with blue color and top border display with green color. Paragraph should be on CSS outline.

Code:

<html>

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="p11q3.css">

<title>Practical 11.3</title>

</head>
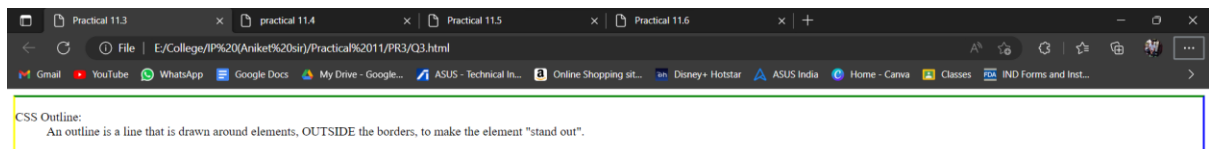
<body>

<div>

<dl>

        <dt>CSS Outline:</dt>

        <dd>An outline is a line that is drawn around elements, OUTSIDE the borders, to make the element "stand out".</dd>

</dl>

</div>

</body>

</html>

CSS:

div

{

       border-color:green blue black yellow;

       border-style:solid;

}

Output:

4. Write a HTML and CSS code to set left margin 100px and top margin 50px of paragraph. Paragraph is on CSS Tables.

Code:

```
<html>

        <head>

        <title> practical 11.4 </title>

                <style>
```

```
            table, td{

                    border: 5px solid red;

                                                            margin-top: 50px;

                    margin-left: 100px;

                                                    font-size: 15;

                        font-style: Times new roman;

        background-color: grey;

                            color: black;

                }


        table {

            width: 100%;

            border-collapse: collapse;

            }

        </style>


        </head>


    <body bgcolor="aqua">


        <table>

        <tc>


        <td colspan="50"><p>

                        HTML is the language for describing the structure of Web pages. HTML
gives authors the means to:

                            Publish online documents with headings, text, tables, lists, photos,
etc.

        Retrieve online information via hypertext links, at the click of a button.

        Design forms for conducting transactions with remote services, for use in searching for
information, making reservations, ordering products, etc.
```

Include spread-sheets, video clips, sound clips, and other applications directly in their documents.

</td>

</tc>

<tc>

<td><p>

CSS is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts. It allows one to adapt the presentation to different

types of devices, such as large screens, small screens, or printers. CSS is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language. The separation

of HTML from CSS makes it easier to maintain sites, share style sheets across pages, and tailor pages to different environments. This is referred to as the

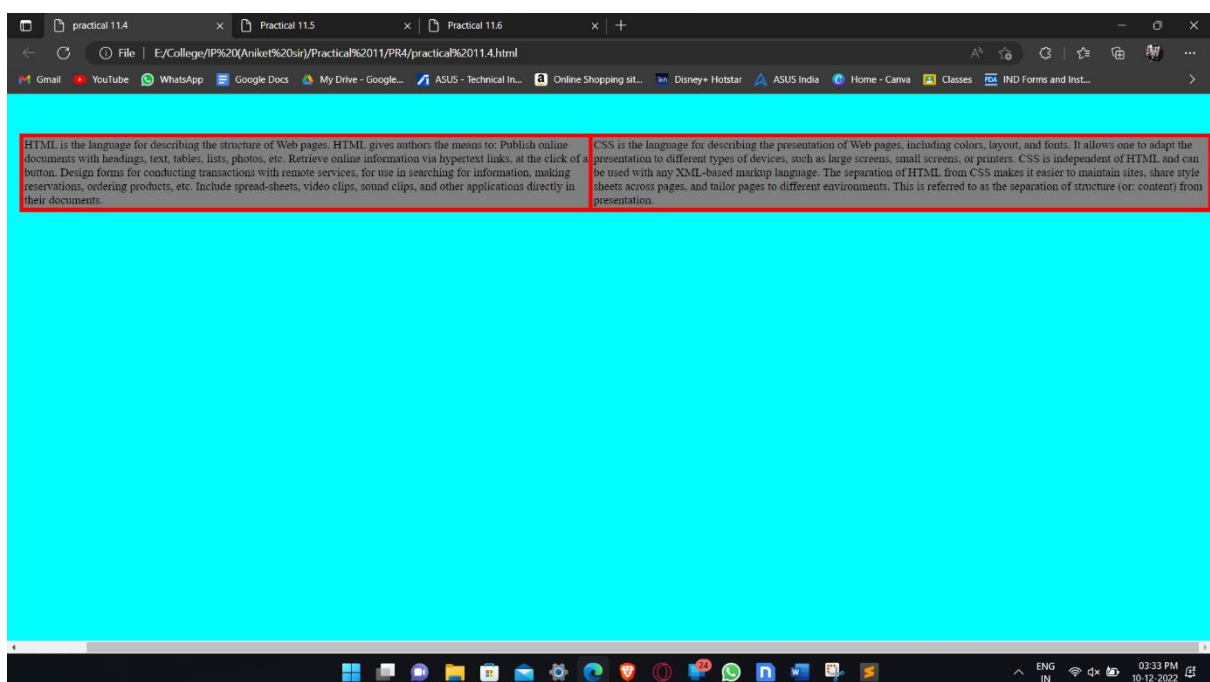separation of structure (or: content) from presentation.

</td>

</tc>

</body>

</html>

Output:

5. Write a HTML and CSS code to display list with image instead of circle or disc. Display content for website development in mobile devices. Most important item highlighted with CSS Outline.

Code:

```
<html>

<head>

<title>Practical 11.5</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="p11q5.css">

</head>

<body>

<h2><u>WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT FOR MOBILE DEVICES</u></h2>

<p><span id="out">Responsive Web Design</span> is a term for a set of techniques that enables your web site to adapt its layout as its viewing environment — most obviously, the size and orientation of the screen — changes. It includes techniques such as:</p>

<ul>

<li>fluid CSS layouts, to make the page adapt smoothly as the browser window size changes</li>

<li>the use of media queries to conditionally include CSS rules appropriate for the device screen width and height</li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>
```

CSS:

```
span

{

        border:1px solid white;

        outline-style:solid;

        outline-color:red;

}

ul

{

        list-style-image: url('3.jpeg');

}
```
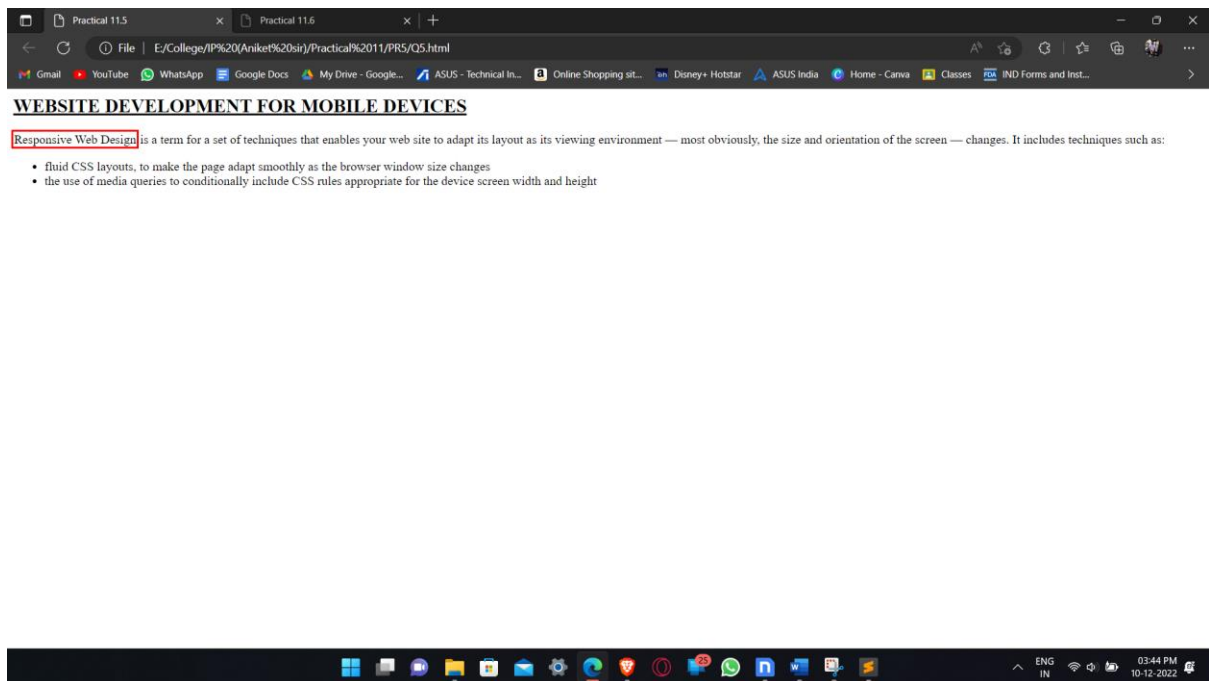
Output:

6. Write a HTML and CSS code to display table with right padding of table content is 50px and left padding 100px. Table contents should be design issues for website development.

Code:

```html
<html>

<head>

<title>Practical 11.6</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="p11q6.css">

</head>

<body> <center>

<table id="a">

<tr>

        <td>1. Desgin Problems</td>

</tr>

<tr>

        <td>2. Marketing Problem</td>

</tr>

<tr>
```
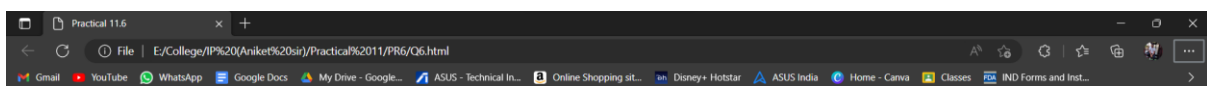
```html
        <td>3. Tech Problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
        <td>4. Navigation Problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
        <td>5. Content Problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
        <td>6. Legal Problems</td>
</tr>
</table> </center>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS:

```css
#a
{
        border:1px solid black;
        padding-right:50px;
        padding-left:100px;
}
```

Output: