**PART A**

(Part A: TO BE REFFERED BY STUDENTS)

**Experiment No. 05**

**A.1 AIM:**

Apply styling to a login & registration form using Inline & Internal CSS

**A.2 Pre requisite:**

Basic Knowledge of HTML, JavaScript and CSS

**A.3 Outcome:**

After successful completion of this experiment students will be able to:

1. Create formatted web pages/websites with attractive look and feel
2. Use both internal and inline style sheets of CSS

**A.4 Theory:**

**What is CSS?**

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. Styles define how to display HTML elements. Styles were added to HTML 4.0 to solve a problem. External Style Sheets can save a lot of work. External Style Sheets are stored in CSS files. CSS defines HOW HTML elements are to be displayed. Styles are normally saved in external .css files. External style sheets enable you to change the appearance and layout of all the pages in a Web site, just by editing one single file!

## CSS Syntax

A CSS rule set consists of a selector and a declaration block:



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a property name and a value, separated by a colon.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Properties** | **Values** |
| background-attachment | scroll, fixed |
| background-color | (color), transparent |
| background-image | none, (location) |
| background-position | (percent), (length), top, center, bottom, left, center, right |
| background-repeat | repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y, no-repeat |
| Background | Any of the above background values separated by spaces. |
| Color | (color) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Properties** | **Values** |
| margin-bottom | (length), (percent), auto |
| margin-left | (length), (percent), auto |
| margin-right | (length), (percent), auto |
| margin-top | (length), (percent), auto |
| margin | Any of the above margin values in top, right, bottom, left order separated by spaces. |
| padding-bottom | (length), (percent) |
| padding-left | (length), (percent) |
| padding-right | (length), (percent) |
| padding-top | (length), (percent) |
| padding | Any of the above padding values in top, right, bottom, left order separated by spaces. |
| border-bottom-width | medium, thin, thick, (length) |
| border-bottom | Any of the border-top-bottom, border-color and border-style values. |
| border-color | (color) |
| border-left-width | medium, thin, thick, (length) |
| border-left | Any of the border-top-left, border-color and border-style values. |
| border-right-width | medium, thin, thick, (length) |
| border-right | Any of the border-right-width, border-color and border-style values. |
| border-style | none, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset |
| border-top-width | medium, thin, thick, (length) |
| border-top | Any of the border-top-width, border-color and border-style values. |
| border | Any of the border values. Applies to all borders. |
| height | auto, (length), (percent) |
| width | auto, (length), (percent) |
| list-style-type | disc, circle, square, decimal, lower-roman, upper-roman, lower-alpha, upper-alpha, upper-latin, hebrew, armenian, georgian, cjk-ideographic, hiragana, katakana, hiragana-iroha, katakana-iroh, none |
| list-style-image | none, (url) |
| list-style-position | outside, inside |
| **Properties** | **Values** |
| list-style | Any of the above list-style values separated by spaces. |
| white-space | normal, pre, nowrap |
| border-collapse | collapse, separate, inherit |
| border-spacing | (length)(length), inherit |
| caption-side | top, bottom, left, right, inherit |
| empty-cells | show, hide, inherit |
| speak-header | once, always, inherit |
| table-layout | auto, fixed, inherit |

**Three Ways to Insert CSS**

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

* Internal style sheet
* Inline style
* External style sheet

**Internal Style Sheet**

An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style. You define internal styles in the head section of an HTML page, inside the <style> tag, like this:

<head>  
<style>  
hr {color: sienna;}  
p {margin-left: 20px;}  
body {background-image: url("images/background.gif");}   
</style>  
</head>

**Inline Styles**

An inline style loses many of the advantages of a style sheet (by mixing content with presentation). Use this method sparingly!

To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. The example shows how to change the color and the left margin of a paragraph:

<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px;">This is a paragraph.</p>

**A.5 Procedure/Task:**

1. Format the web pages designed by you and previous experiment using CSS style sheets (use both internal and inline style sheets)

2. Use all properties of CSS discussed in *class (list properties, font properties, color and background properties, text properties etc.)*

3. Prepare the document. Save and close the file and name it as **EXP04\_Roll no\_Batch no.**

**PART B**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Roll No.: N049 | Name: Tarun Tanmay |
| Class : MBATech CE | Batch: B3 |
| Date of Experiment : | Date/Time of Submission : |
| Grade : |  |
|  |  |

**B.1 Code:**

**HTML)**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="description" text="Ink in Bots | Website">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">

<meta name="keywords" content="content writing, web development, project management">

<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/c21d4d3179.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="Ink in Bots styling.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" media="screen and (max-width: 768px)" href="Ink In Bots Mobile.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" media="screen and (min-width:1100px" href="Ink in Bots Widescreen.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="registration form.css">

<title>

Ink in Bots Website | Register

</title>

</head>

<body id="home">

<!--NAVBAR-->

<nav id="navbar">

<h1 class="logo">

<a href="Ink in Bots.html" target="\_blank"><span class="text-primary"><i class="fas fa-robot"></i> Ink</span>inBots</a>

</h1>

<ul>

<li><a href="#timeline">Timeline</a></li>

<li><a href="about.html" target="\_blank">About</a></li>

<li><a href="Ink in Bots Services.html" target="\_blank">Services</a></li>

<li><a href="Ink in Bots.html">Contact</a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

<div id="container">

<div class="form-wrap">

<h1>Registration Form</h1>

<p>Hire with &nbsp <b><span class="text-primary"><i class="fas fa-robot"></i> Ink</span>inBots</b></p>

<form>

<div class="form-group">

<label for="first-name">First Name</label>

<input type="text" name="firstName" id="first-name" placeholder="Enter your first name"/>

</div>

<div class="form-group">

<label for="last-name">Last Name</label>

<input type="text" name="lastName" id="last-name" placeholder="Enter your last name"/>

</div>

<div class="form-group">

<label for="Email">Email</label>

<input type="email" name="Email" id="email" placeholder="Enter your email address"/>

</div>

<div class="form-group">

<label for="phone">Phone Number</label>

<input type="phone" name="phone" id="phone" placeholder="Enter your phone number"/>

</div>

<button type="submit" class="btn">Register!</button>

<p class="bottom-text">

By clicking the Register! Button, you agree to our <br>

<p><a class="dark" href="#"> Terms & Conditions</a></p>

<p><a class="dark" href="#">Privacy Policy</a></p>

</p>

</form>

</div>

<footer>

<p>

Have you already registered? <br>

<a href="Ink in Bots.html">You can Contact us here</a>

</p>

</footer>

</div>

<!-- Footer -->

<footer id="main-footer" class="bg-dark text-center py-5">

<div class="container">

<p>Copyright &copy; 2020, InkinBots,<br>All Rights Reserved</p>

</div>

</footer>

<!-- Jquery CDN-->

<script

src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.5.0.min.js"

integrity="sha256-xNzN2a4ltkB44Mc/Jz3pT4iU1cmeR0FkXs4pru/JxaQ="

crossorigin="anonymous">

</script>

<!-- Local Javascript File-->

<script src="Ink in Bots Website.js"></script>

<!--Google Maps-->

<script src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?key=AIzaSyBorYQfzr9msYlglbAOXCFV2Y7EqGlMSa8&callback=initMap"

async defer>

</script>

</body>

</html>

**CSS Code)**

\*{

box-sizing: border-box;

margin:0;

padding:0;

}

body{

background:/\*#344a72\*/ #333;

font-family: 'Raleway', sans-serif;

color:#fff;

line-height: 1.8;

}

a{

text-decoration: none;

color: white;

}

.dark {

color: #1b1b1b;

}

.bottom-text p .dark a:hover{

color:#93cb52;

}

#container {

margin: 30px auto;

max-width: 400px;

padding: 20px;

}

.form-wrap{

background: #fff;

padding: 15px 25px;

color:#333;

}

.form-wrap h1 , .form-wrap p

{

text-align: center;

}

.form-wrap .form-group

{

margin-top: 15px;

}

.form-wrap .form-group label{

display: block;

color: #1b1b1b;

}

.form-wrap .form-group input{

width: 100%;

padding: 10px;

border: #ddd 1px solid;

border-radius: 5px;

}

.form-wrap button

{

width:100%;

margin-top: 20px;

display: block;

background-color:/\*#49c1a2\*/ #93cb42;

padding: 10px;

color: #fff;

}

.form-wrap button:hover

{

background: /\*#37a08e\*/ #b326eb ;

cursor: pointer;

}

.form-wrap .bottom-text{

font-family: 13px;

margin-top: 20px;

}

footer {

text-align: justify;

margin-top: 10px;

}

footer a:hover{

color: /\*#49c1a2\*/ #93cb42;

}

**Registration Page:**

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

**B.3 Conclusion:**

I have learnt about CSS, its different properties and their values and the different ways to insert CSS into a HTML document. I have learnt how to implement two ways – Internal and Inline.

**B.3 Observations and Learning:**

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to enhance the content and style of a webpage. There are many ways to integrate CSS into HTML and the ones covered in this experiment are: Internal and Inline. In Internal CSS, the HTML and CSS code is separated but still in the same file. The CSS code is written in the style tag in the head tag of the html document. In Inline CSS, the CSS code is written in the HTML element’s tag itself using the style attribute. Thus, the codes are not separated and in the same file. The disadvantage of these is the document becomes long and in case of same format being used for many webpages, it will have to be rewritten each time.

**B.4 Question of Curiosity**

Q1. What is CSS Style Rule? Explain with syntax.

Answer

CSS Style Rules are rules interpreted by the browser and applied to the document accordingly. It can be said to be a grouping of properties to be applied to a tag. It is either specified inside style tag or attribute or in a separate CSS file. A style rule is made up of three parts:

* 1. Selector- HTML tag to which the style is to be applied.
  2. Property- Property in CSS to be applied to that tag, basically a type of attribute of the tag. It specifies the style to be applied to the tag. There can be multiple properties being applied to the tag at the same time.
  3. Value- Values assigned to the properties, based on the values the property can hold.

The syntax is: selector {property1: value1; property2: value2; ….. }

Q2. Differentiate between ID and class selectors

Answer

A class is a name that can be used to identify more than one element in the HTML tag and a class selector is the name preceded by a full stop (.) used in the CSS style tag. ID can be used to identify one element and an ID selector is a name preceded by a hash character (#). A selector can be used to a specify a HTML element by simply stating the selector first, so the properties will be applied to that specific elements only.

Q3. List down all the text properties in CSS.

Answer

Text properties include:

* Color
* Direction
* Letter-spacing
* Background-color
* Word-spacing
* Text-indent
* Text-decoration
* Text-align
* White-space
* Text-shadow
* Text-transform
* Line-height

Q.4. Describe any 10 CSS3 tags apart from ones mentioned above that are used by you with syntax & example.

Answer

* 1. Text-shadow-

Adds shadow to the text. Its values are h-shadow (horizontal shadow position; required), v-shadow (vertical shadow position; required), blur-radius (blur radius; optional), color (shadow color; optional) and none (no shadow; default value).

Syntax: text-shadow: h-shadow v-shaow blur-radius color|none;

Example: h3 {text-shadow: 5px 5px lightblue;}

* 1. Text-transform-

Controls capitalization of text. Its values are none, capitalize, uppercase and lowercase.

Syntax: text-transform: none | capitalize | uppercase | lowercase;

Example: h3 {text-transform: uppercase;}

* 1. Background-image-

Sets one or more images as background for an element. Its values are url(“path”) and none.

Syntax: background-image: url|none

Example: body { background-image: url(“Stars.png”);}

* 1. Background-position-

Sets the starting position of a background image. Its values are left top, left center, left bottom, right top, right center, right bottom, center top, center, center bottom. The x and y position can also either be mentioned using xpos and ypos.

Syntax: background-position: value

Example: body { background-position: center;}

* 1. List-style-type-

Specifies type of list item bullet points. Its values are disc, circle, decimal, lower-alpha, upper alpha, none, square, and more.

Syntax: list-style-type: value;

Example: ul.one {list-style-type: disc;}

* 1. List-style-position-

Specifies the position of the list-item bullet points. Its values are outside and inside.

Syntax: list-style-position: inside|outside;

Example: ul.one { list-style-position: inside; }

* 1. Font-weight-

Sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed. Its values are normal, bold, bolder, lighter or number from 100 to 900.

Syntax: font-weight: normal|bold|bolder|lighter|number;

Example: p { font-weight: bold;}

* 1. Font-variant-

Specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font. Its values are normal and small-caps.

Syntax: font-variant: normal|small-caps;

Example: p {font-variant: small-caps;}

* 1. Border-style-

Sets the style of an element's four borders. Its values are none, hidden, dotted, dashed, solid, double, and more.

Syntax: border-style: value;

Example: table {border-style: solid;}

* 1. Border-collapse-

Sets whether table borders should collapse into a single border or be separated. Its values are separate and collapse.

Syntax: border-collapse: separate|collapse;

Example: table {border-collapse: separate;}