

Assignment-3

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Q) Explain Cascading Style Sheet with its types in details.

Ans Cascading Style Sheets, also known as CSS, is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.

- It allows to apply styles to web pages.
- More importantly, CSS enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page.

① Syntax : selector => h1

Declaration => {color:blue; font-size:12px}

- These are three types of CSS which are given below:

1) Inline CSS

- It contains the CSS property in the body section attached with element is known as inline CSS.

2) Internal or Embedded CSS

- This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely.
- The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e. the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

3) External CSS

- It contains separate CSS file which contains only style property with the help of tag attribute.
- CSS property written in a separate file with .css extension and should be linked to the HTML document using link tag.
- This means that for each element, style can be set only once and that will be applied across web pages.

2) How to introduce style in HTML program.

Ans As mentioned in the first question of types of HTML CSS.

- Inline CSS

e.g., `<h1 style="color:blue;">Hey Blue </h1>`

- Internal CSS

e.g., `<head>`

`<style>`

`body { background-color: blue; }`

`h1 { color:blue; }`

`</style>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<h1> Heading </h1>`

`</body>`

- External css

e.g., <head>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

</head>

<body>

<h1> Heading </h1>

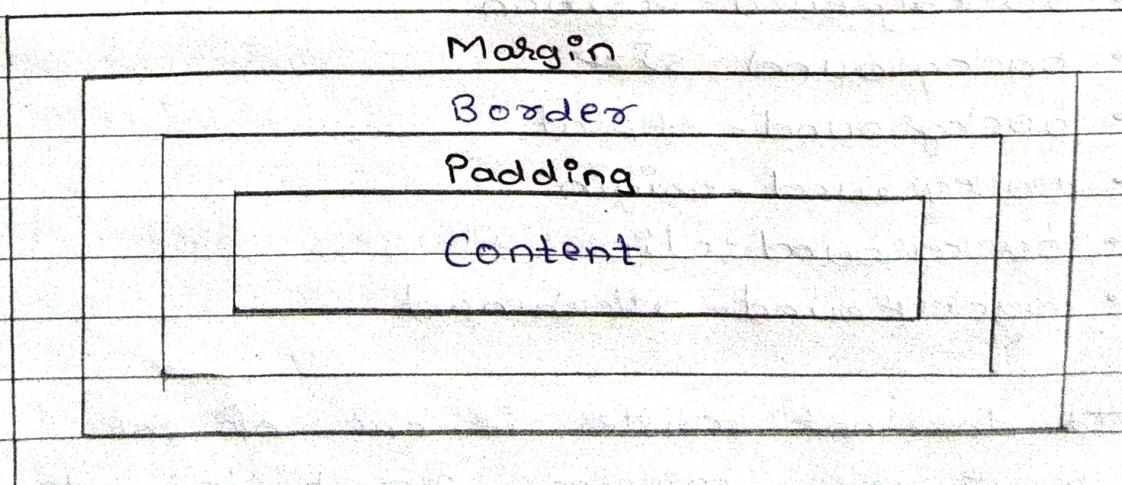
</body>

=> Hence, By this three way's we can introduce style in HTML programs

3) Explain Box Model in details.

Ans All HTML elements can be considered as boxes.

- In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.
- The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element.
- It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.



- Content - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- Padding - Clears an area around the content. And it is transparent.
- Borders - A border that goes around the padding and content
- Margin - Clears an area outside the borders. This is also transparent.

NOTE: When you set the width & height properties of an element with CSS, you just set the width and height of the content area.

4) Explain CSS background with all its attributes.

Ans The background property is a shorthand property for:

- background-color
- background-image
- background-position
- background-size
- background-repeat
- background-origin
- background-clip
- background-attachment

It does not matter if one of the values above are missing, e.g. `background: #ff0000 url(smileay.gif);` is allowed.

• CSS syntax:

`background : bg-color bg-image position/
bg-size bg-repeat bg-origin bg-clip
bg-attachment initial/inherit ;`

NOTE: If one of the properties in the shorthand declaration is the `bg-size` property, you must use a/(slash) to separate it from the `bg-position` property, e.g., `background: url(smiley.gif) 10px 20px/50px 50px;` will result in a background image, positioned 10 pixels from the left, 20 pixels from the top, and the size of the image will be 20 pixels wide and 50 pixels high.

NOTE: If using multiple `background-image` sources but also want a `background-color`, the `background-color` parameter needs to be last in the list.

Q Explain CSS font with all its attributes.

Ans The `font` property is a shorthand property for :

- `font-style`
- `font-variant`.

- font-weight
 - font-size / line-height
 - font-family
- the font-size and font-family values are required.
- If one of the other values is missing, their default value are used.

NOTE: The line-height ~~prop~~ property sets the space between lines.

① CSS Syntax:

```
font : font-style font-variant font-weight  

      font-size / line-height font-family | caption  

      ::icon | menu | message-box | small-caption | statusbar  

      | initial | inherit ;
```

② Property Values:

- font-style
 - ↳ specifies the style of font
- font-variant
 - ↳ specifies the font variant
- font-weight
 - ↳ specifies weight of the font
- font-size / line-height
 - ↳ specifies the font family
- caption
 - ↳ uses the font, that are used by captioned controls

- icon
 - ↳ uses the fonts that are used by icon tables
- menu
 - ↳ uses the fonts that are used by dropdown menus
- message-box
 - ↳ uses the fonts that are used by dialog boxes
- small-caption
 - ↳ A smaller version of the caption font
- status-bar
 - ↳ uses the fonts that are used by the status bar
- initial
 - ↳ sets the property to its default value.
- inherit
 - ↳ inherits the property from its parent elements.