

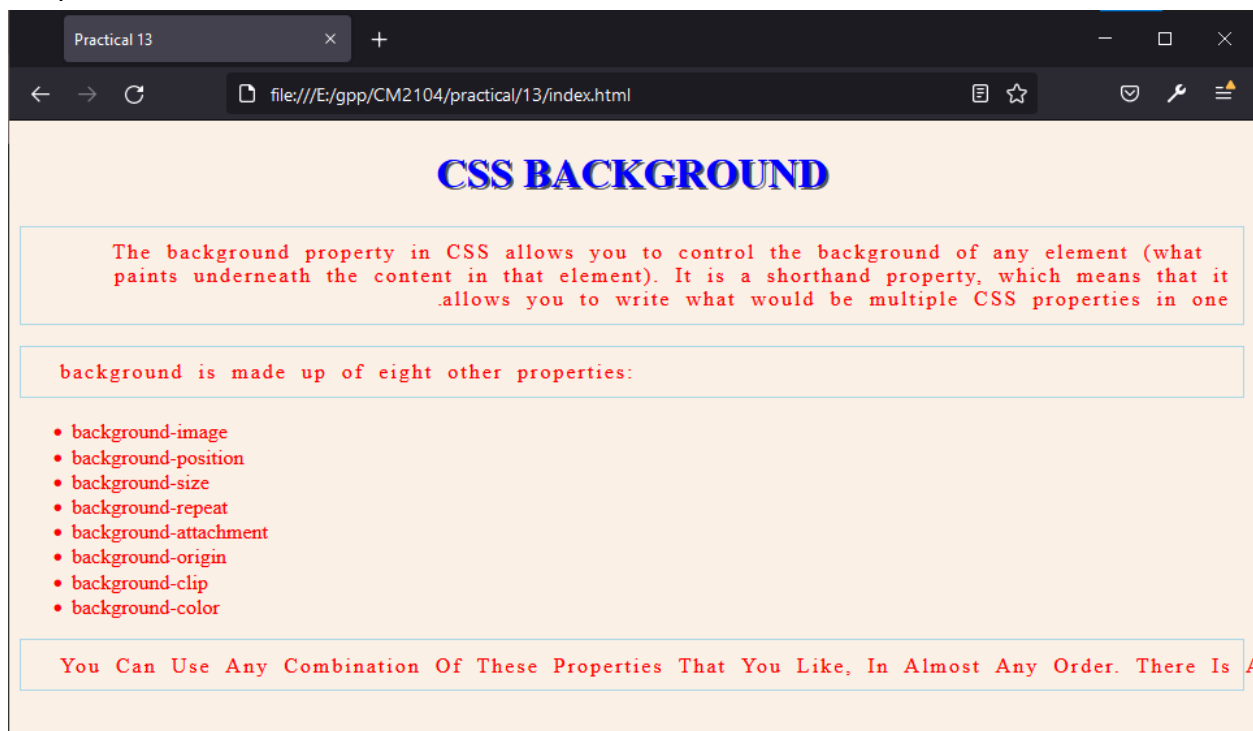
Practical 13 (Web Designing - CM2104)

Name: Yash Pravin Pawar Enrollment no.: 2106206 section: N1

Q. Applying CSS text properties: Create a web page with a number of paragraphs and headers. Apply following text properties:

- Set the text color of page to "RED" and text color of <h1> to "BLUE".
- Align <h1> to center.
- Style text in <h1> to uppercase.
- Style text in some <p> to capitalize.
- Indent the first line of the paragraph to 20px.
- Set letter spacing for the paragraph
- Set word-spacing in another paragraph to
- Set text direction from right to left.
- Create a text-shadow effect on a certain heading.
- Set no-wrap property for some paragraph. State the output.

Output:



Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Practical 13</title>

    <style>
      body {
        min-height: 95vh;
        background: linen;
        color: red;
      }

      h1 {
        color: blue;
        text-align: center;
        text-transform: uppercase;
      }

      p {
        text-indent: 20px;
        letter-spacing: 2px;
        word-spacing: 5px;
        padding: 10px;
        border: 1px lightblue solid;
      }

      .heading {
        text-shadow: 2px 2px #555;
      }

      .imp-para {
        text-transform: capitalize;
        white-space: nowrap;
      }

      .rtl {
        direction: rtl;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Practical 13</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph of text, demonstrating various CSS styles applied to the body and specific elements like headings, important paragraphs, and right-to-left text direction.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```

    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 class="heading">CSS Background</h1>
  <p class="rtl">The background property in CSS allows you to
control the background of any element (what paints underneath the
content in that element). It is a shorthand property, which means that
it allows you to write what would be multiple CSS properties in one.
</p>

  <p>
background is made up of eight other properties:
</p>
  <ul>
    <li>background-image</li>
    <li>background-position</li>
    <li>background-size</li>
    <li>background-repeat</li>
    <li>background-attachment</li>
    <li>background-origin</li>
    <li>background-clip</li>
    <li>background-color</li>
  </ul>
  <p class="imp-para">
    You can use any combination of these properties that you like,
in almost any order. There is a gotcha though: anything you don't
specify in the background property is automatically set to its
default. The background will be transparent, instead of red. The fix
is easy though: just define background-color after background, or just
use the shorthand (e.g. background: url( ... ) red;)
  </p>
</body>
</html>

```