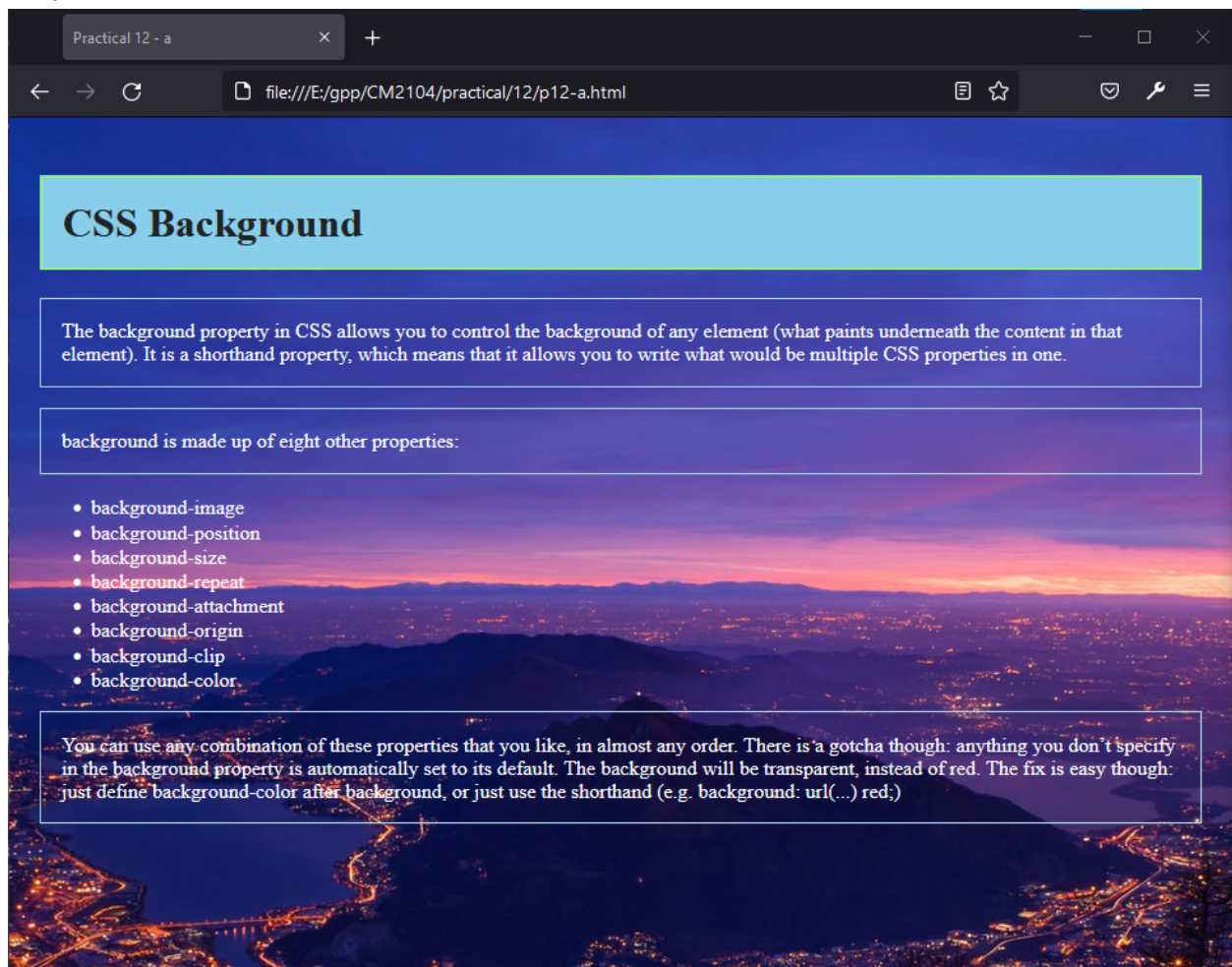# Practical 12 (Web Designing - CM2104)

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A. Apply background and border style on paragraph/page/header using inline and internal cascaded styles.

Output:

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Practical 12 - a</title>

        <style>
            h1, body, p {
                padding: 16px;
```

```
                color: white;
            }

            body {
                min-height: 95vh;
                background: black url("demo.jpg") no-repeat center;
                background-size: cover;
            }

            p {
                border: 1px solid lightblue;
            }

            h1 {
                border: 2px solid lightgreen;
                color: #222;
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1 style="background: skyblue;">CSS Background</h1>
        <p>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>
        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>
```
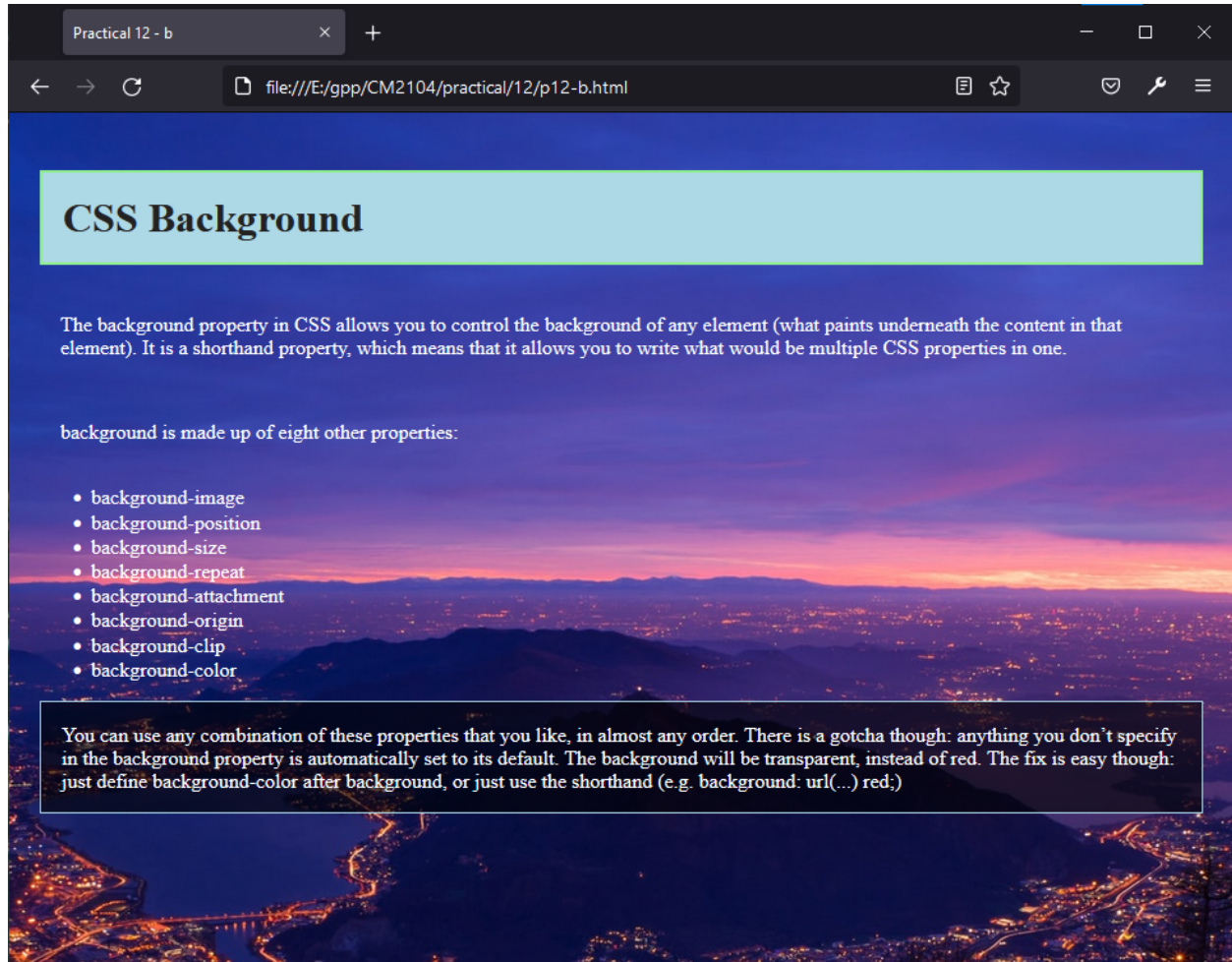
B. Apply Different styles to various selectors i.e. elements, names, ids, class, groups. Use any web page created earlier.

Output:

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Practical 12 - b</title>
        <style>
            /* group selector */
            h1, body, p {
                padding: 16px;
                color: white;
            }
            /* element selector */
            body {
                min-height: 95vh;
```

```
            background: black url("demo.jpg") no-repeat center;
            background-size: cover;
        }
        /* ID selector */
        #imp-para {
            border: 1px solid lightblue;
            background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6);
        }
        /* class selector */
        .heading {
            border: 2px solid lightgreen;
            background: lightblue;
            color: #222;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1 class="heading">CSS Background</h1>
    <p>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 id="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>
```