



Tishk International University
Faculty of Applied Science
Information Technology Department

Styling, Layout, and Interactive Elements

Lecture 6

Spring 2026

Course Code: IT240

Grade 2

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April 26, 2026



Web Design

- ✓ CSS Text Styling (font, shadow, alignment)
- ✓ Custom Fonts (Google Fonts)
- ✓ Rounded Borders and Buttons
- ✓ Table Styling (border, padding, collapse)
- ✓ <iframe> and <meta> Tags
- ✓ <fieldset> and <legend> in Forms

- **At the end of today's session, you will be able to:**
 - ✓ Identify key HTML/CSS concepts and explain styling effects.
 - ✓ Use CSS to style text, tables, and buttons.
 - ✓ Compare styling techniques and assess design effectiveness.
 - ✓ Build a styled webpage with various elements.

- The **font-family** property specifies the font for an element.

```
.fontFamilyChange {  
  font-family: 'Courier New', Courier, monospace;  
}
```

```
<p class="fontFamilyChange">Web Design</p>
```

Output

Web Design

Using Google Fonts (custom fonts)



- <https://fonts.google.com/>

```
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">  
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>  
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Reenie+Beanie&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
```

```
<style>  
  .fontChange {  
    font-family: "Reenie Beanie", cursive;  
    font-weight: 400;  
    font-style: normal;  
  }  
</style>
```

Output

Web Design

Text Shadow



- The **text-shadow** property adds shadow to text.
- In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow (2px) and the vertical shadow (2px):

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px ■ orange;  
}
```

```
<h1>Welcome</h1>
```

Output

Welcome

- Text-shadow with a blur effect.

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 8px ■ red;  
}
```

```
<h1>Welcome</h1>
```

Output

Welcome

- The **text-align** property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element.
 - left
 - right
 - center
 - justify

```
h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

```
<h1>I like Web Design</h1>
```

Output

I like Web Design

Text Alignment

- The direction and unicode-bidi properties can be used to change the text direction of an element:

```
p {  
  direction: rtl;  
  unicode-bidi: bidi-override;  
}
```

Output

<p>به خیر بین بو وانهی ویب دیزاین.</p>

به خیر بین بو وانهی ویب دیزاین.

Rounded Borders

- The **border-radius** property is used to add rounded borders to an element:

```
.normal {  
  border: 2px solid red;  
  padding: 5px;}  
.round1 {  
  border: 2px solid red;  
  border-radius: 5px;  
  padding: 5px;}  
.round2 {  
  border: 2px solid red;  
  border-radius: 8px;  
  padding: 5px;}  
.round3 {  
  border: 2px solid red;  
  border-radius: 12px;  
  padding: 5px;}
```

Output

Normal border

Round border

Rounder border

Roudest border

Border Collapse



- The **border-collapse** property sets whether the table borders should be collapsed into a single border:

```
table, td, th {  
  border: 1px solid ■ black;  
  width: 20%;  
}
```

Output

| First Name | Last Name |
|------------|-----------|
| Ahmad | Snur |
| Kamal | Rawand |

```
table, td, th {  
  border: 1px solid ■ black;  
  width: 20%;  
  border-collapse: collapse;  
}
```

Output

| First Name | Last Name |
|------------|-----------|
| Ahmad | Snur |
| Kamal | Rawand |

Padding with Table

- To control the space between the border and the content in a table, use the **padding** property on `<td>` and `<th>` elements:

```
table, td, th {  
  border: 1px solid black;  
  width: 20%;  
  border-collapse: collapse;  
  text-align: left;  
}  
  
th, td {  
  padding: 15px;  
}
```

Output

| First Name | Last Name |
|------------|-----------|
| Ahmad | Snur |
| Kamal | Rawand |

Padding with Table

- Add the **border-bottom** property to `<th>` and `<td>` for horizontal dividers:

```
table{  
  width: 20%;  
  border-collapse: collapse;  
}  
  
th, td{  
  padding: 8px;  
  text-align: left;  
  border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;  
}
```

Output

| First Name | Last Name |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Ahmad | Snur |
| Kamal | Rawand |

Button



- A **button** is an element in a webpage that users can click to perform an action.
- A button is created using the `<button>` tag:

```
<button>Click Me</button>
```

```
<button>Sign Up</button>  
<button>Login</button>  
<button>Logout</button>
```

Output



Button



```
button {  
  background-color: orange;  
  color: white;  
  padding: 10px;  
  border-radius: 5px;  
}
```

```
<button>Sign Up</button>  
<button>Login</button>  
<button>Logout</buton>
```

Output

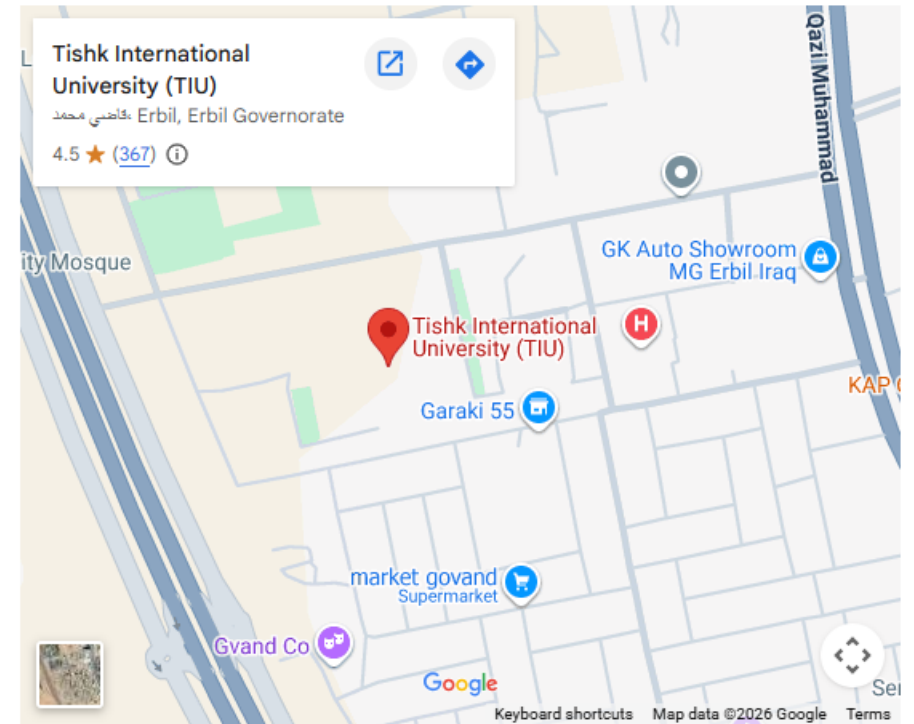


- An **iframe** is like a little window that has been cut into your page and in that window you can see another page. The term **iframe** is an abbreviation of inline frame.
- One common use of iframes (that you may have seen on various websites) is to embed a Google Map into a page.

Insert source



```
<iframe width="550" height="450" src=""></iframe>
```



Form Fieldset Element

- The **<fieldset>** tag is used to group related elements in a form.
- The **<fieldset>** tag draws a box around the related elements.
- The **<legend>** tag is used to define a caption for the <fieldset> element.

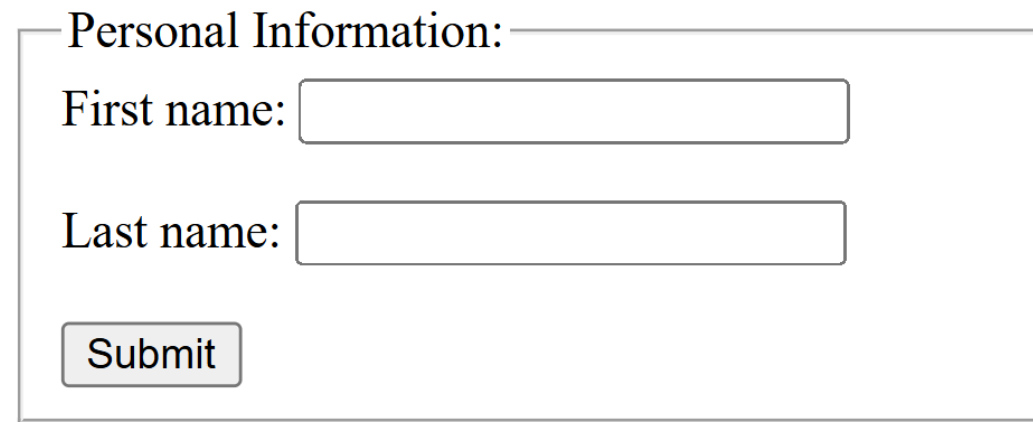
```
<form>
  <fieldset style="width: 300px;">

    <legend>Personal Information:</legend>

    <label>First name:</label>
    <input type="text" ><br><br>
    <label>Last name:</label>
    <input type="text" "><br><br>

    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

Output

The output shows a rendered HTML form. It consists of a rectangular box with a thin border. Inside the box, the text 'Personal Information:' is followed by a horizontal line. Below this, there are two text input fields. The first is labeled 'First name:' and the second is labeled 'Last name:'. At the bottom of the box, there is a 'Submit' button with a light gray background and a dark gray border.

- In HTML, `<meta>` is a tag used to provide information about a webpage (called metadata).
- This information is not shown on the page, but it helps browsers and search engines understand your site.
- The `<meta>` element lives inside the `<head>`

```
<head>  
<meta name="description" content="This is my website about programming">  
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, programming">  
<meta name="author" content="Your Name">  
</head>
```

Activities



Activities

- Review this lecture note
- Practice

References



- **Beaird, Jason, Andy Walker, and Jim George. The Principles of Beautiful Web Design. 4th ed. Melbourne: SitePoint, 2020.**
- **Dean, J. (2019) Web programming: With HTML5, CSS, and JavaScript. Burlington: Jones & Bartlett Learning.**
- **Duckett, J. (2011) HTML & CSS Design and Build Web Sites. Indianapolis: John Wiley & Sons.**
- **W3schools.com: HTML Tutorial.**



Thank You!