Web Technology

Lab Assignment - 4

Name: Alekhya Gudibandla

Roll No: 22mc3015

T1. Create a webpage that has a heading and a button. Write a script to change the background color and text when the button is clicked.

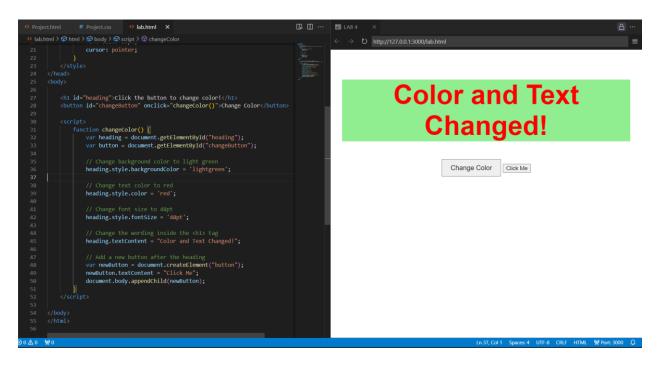
OUTPUT:

```
| Obstant | Semal | Se
```

```
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
     text-align: center;
     padding: 20px;
   }
   h1 {
     color: #333;
   }
   #changeButton {
     padding: 10px 20px;
     font-size: 16px;
     cursor: pointer;
   }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
 <h1 id="heading">Click the button to change color!</h1>
 <button id="changeButton" onclick="changeColor()">Change Color</button>
 <script>
   function changeColor() {
     var heading = document.getElementById("heading");
     var button = document.getElementById("changeButton");
     // Generate random color
     var randomColor = '#' + Math.floor(Math.random()*16777215).toString(16);
     // Change background color and text content
     heading.style.backgroundColor = randomColor;
     button.style.backgroundColor = randomColor;
     heading.textContent = "Color changed!";
 </script>
</body>
</html>
```

- T2. For T1, experiment with the Javascript code by trying the following things:
- a. Make the background light green.
- b. Add a line that makes the text red.
- c. Change the fontSize to 48pt.
- d. Change the wording inside the <h1> tag in the Javascript.
- e. Add <button>Click Me</button> after the closing </h1>.

OUTPUT:

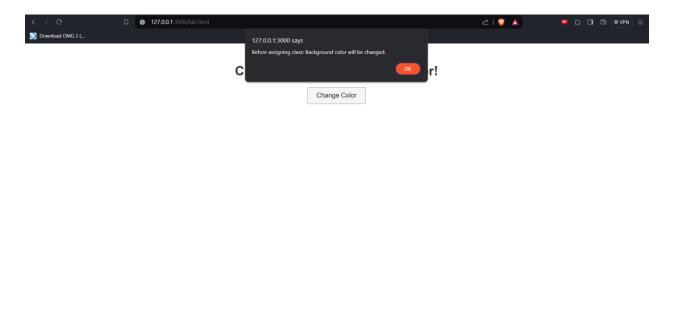


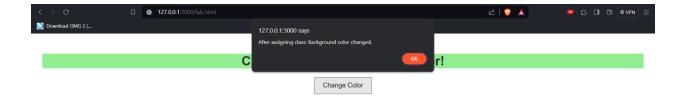
```
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
     text-align: center;
     padding: 20px;
   }
   h1 {
     color: #333;
   }
   #changeButton {
     padding: 10px 20px;
     font-size: 16px;
     cursor: pointer;
   }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
 <h1 id="heading">Click the button to change color!</h1>
 <button id="changeButton" onclick="changeColor()">Change Color</button>
 <script>
   function changeColor() {
     var heading = document.getElementById("heading");
     var button = document.getElementById("changeButton");
     // Change background color to light green
     heading.style.backgroundColor = 'lightgreen';
     // Change text color to red
     heading.style.color = 'red';
     // Change font size to 48pt
     heading.style.fontSize = '48pt';
     // Change the wording inside the <h1> tag
     heading.textContent = "Color and Text Changed!";
     // Add a new button after the heading
```

```
var newButton = document.createElement("button");
    newButton.textContent = "Click Me";
    document.body.appendChild(newButton);
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

T3. For T1, set the color of the background directly with the class attribute. Generate alerts before and after assigning the class attribute to document object.

OUTPUT:





```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
 <title>LAB 4</title>
 <style>
   body {
     font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
     text-align: center;
     padding: 20px;
   }
   .lightGreenBackground {
     background-color: lightgreen;
   }
   h1 {
     color: #333;
   #changeButton {
```

```
padding: 10px 20px;
     font-size: 16px;
     cursor: pointer;
   }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
 <h1 id="heading">Click the button to change color!</h1>
 <button id="changeButton" onclick="changeColor()">Change Color</button>
 <script>
   function changeColor() {
     var heading = document.getElementById("heading");
     var button = document.getElementById("changeButton");
     // Alert before assigning the class
     alert("Before assigning class: Background color will be changed.");
     // Assign the class to change the background color
     heading.classList.add("lightGreenBackground");
     alert("After assigning class: Background color changed.");
 </script>
</body>
</html>
```

T4. Design a page having contents within and outside the main section. The page must contain a button that when clicked replaces the content of the main section with another content having different style.

OUTPUT:

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If Projection

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```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
 <title>LAB 4</title>
 <style>
   body {
     font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
     text-align: center;
     padding: 20px;
   }
   main {
     border: 2px solid #333;
     padding: 20px;
     margin: 20px;
   }
   #changeButton {
```

```
padding: 10px 20px;
     font-size: 16px;
     cursor: pointer;
   }
   .newContent {
     color: red;
     font-size: 24px;
     font-weight: bold;
   }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
 <header>
   <h1>Webpage with Content Replacement</h1>
 </header>
 <main id="mainSection">
   This is the initial content of the main section.
 </main>
 <button id="changeButton" onclick="replaceContent()">Replace Content</button>
 <footer>
   Footer content outside the main section.
 </footer>
 <script>
   function replaceContent() {
     var mainSection = document.getElementById("mainSection");
     // Create new content
     var newContent = document.createElement("p");
     newContent.textContent = "This is the new content with a different style.";
     newContent.classList.add("newContent");
     // Replace existing content with the new content
     mainSection.innerHTML = ""; // Clear existing content
```

```
mainSection.appendChild(newContent);
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

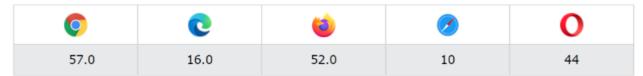
T5. Consider a h1 heading lying outside the main section in the page. Try changing the color of h1 in at least 3 different ways.

OUTPUT:

```
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```

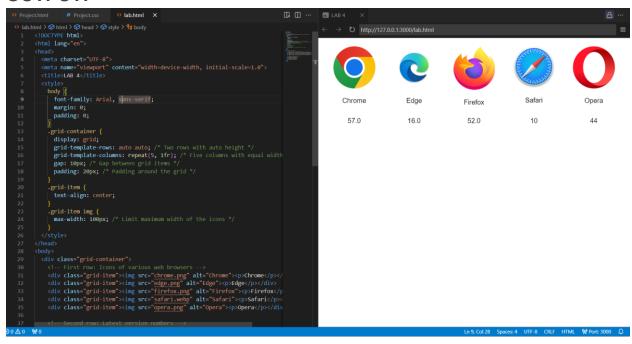
```
padding: 20px;
   }
   h1 {
     margin-bottom: 20px;
   }
   /* Method 1: Using a specific color */
   .method1 {
     color: red;
   }
   /* Method 2: Using hexadecimal color code */
   .method2 {
     color: #00ff00; /* Green color */
   }
   /* Method 3: Using RGB color values */
   .method3 {
     color: rgb(0, 0, 255); /* Blue color */
   }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
 <h1 class="method1">Heading with Color (Method 1)</h1>
 <h1 class="method2">Heading with Color (Method 2)</h1>
 <h1 class="method3">Heading with Color (Method 3)</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

T6. Design a webpage using grid layout that displays the following:



The first row shows icons of various web browsers and the second row shows the latest version number.

OUTPUT:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>LAB 4</title>
<style>
body {
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
}
.grid-container {
```

```
display: grid;
  grid-template-rows: auto auto; /* Two rows with auto height */
  grid-template-columns: repeat(5, 1fr); /* Five columns with equal width */
  gap: 10px; /* Gap between grid items */
  padding: 20px; /* Padding around the grid */
 .grid-item {
  text-align: center;
 .grid-item img {
  max-width: 100px; /* Limit maximum width of the icons */
 }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="grid-container">
 <!-- First row: Icons of various web browsers -->
 <div class="grid-item"><img src="chrome.png" alt="Chrome">Chrome</div>
 <div class="grid-item"><img src="edge.png" alt="Edge">Edge</div>
 <div class="grid-item"><img src="firefox.png" alt="Firefox">Firefox</div>
 <div class="grid-item"><img src="safari.webp" alt="Safari">Safari</div>
 <div class="grid-item"><img src="opera.png" alt="Opera">Opera</div>
 <!-- Second row: Latest version numbers -->
 <div class="grid-item">57.0</div>
 <div class="grid-item">16.0</div>
 <div class="grid-item">52.0</div>
 <div class="grid-item">10</div>
 <div class="grid-item">44</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```