Terna Engineering College
Computer Engineering Department

Program: Sem V

Course: Web Technology Laboratory (CSL504)

Faculty: Mrs. Reshma Koli

LAB Manual

PART A

(PART A: TO BE REFERRED BY STUDENTS)

Experiment No. 2b

A.1 Aim:

A. Design Website using CSS.

A.2 Prerequisite:

1. Knowledge of World Wide Web (WWW)
2. Knowledge of core concepts of web technology.

A.3 Outcome:

After successful completion of this experiment students will be able to

1. Design static web page using HTML5
2. Understand concepts of frameset.

A.4 Theory:

- **CSS:**

CSS is an acronym for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets

CSS is a style language that defines layout of HTML documents. For example, CSS covers fonts, colours, margins, lines, height, width, background images, advanced positions and many other things.

HTML can be used to add layout to websites. But CSS offers more options and is more accurate and sophisticated. CSS is supported by all browsers today.

✔ **The benefits of CSS include:**

- control layout of many documents from one single style sheet;
- more precise control of layout;
- apply different layout to different media-types (screen, print, etc.);
- numerous advanced and sophisticated techniques.

✔ **The basic CSS syntax**

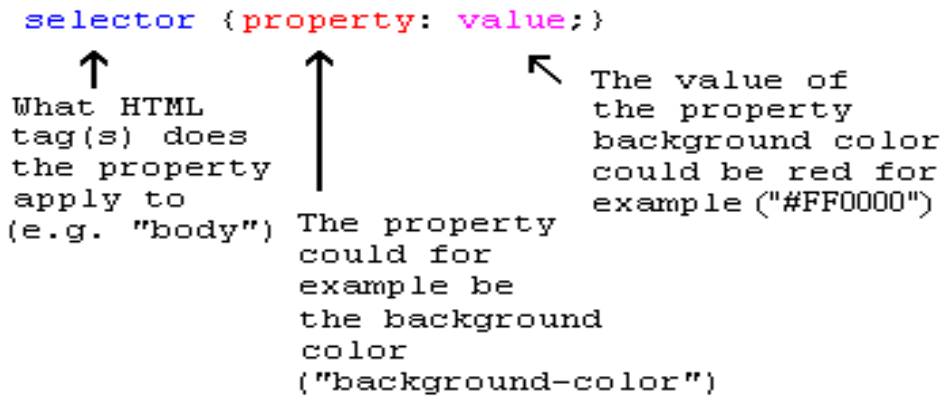
Using **HTML** we could have done it like this:

```
<body bgcolor="#FF0000">
```

With **CSS** the same result can be achieved like this:

```
body {background-color: #FF0000;}
```

The fundamental CSS model:



✔ **Applying CSS to an HTML document**

There are three ways you can apply CSS to an HTML document

Method 1: In-line (the attribute style): by using the HTML attribute style.

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Example</title>
</head>
<body style="background-color: #FF0000;">
<p>This is a red page</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Method 2: Internal (the tag style)

Another way is to include the CSS codes using the HTML tag <style>. For example like this:

```
<html>
<head>
        <title>Example</title>
        <style type="text/css">
        body {background-color: #FF0000;}
        </style>
</head>
<body>
        <p>This is a red page</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Method 3: External (link to a style sheet)

The recommended method is to link to a so-called external style sheet.

An external style sheet is simply a text file with the extension **.css**. Like any other file, you can place the style sheet on your web server or hard disk.

The trick is to create a link from the HTML document (default.htm) to the style sheet (style.css). Such link can be created with one line of HTML code:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style/style.css" />
```

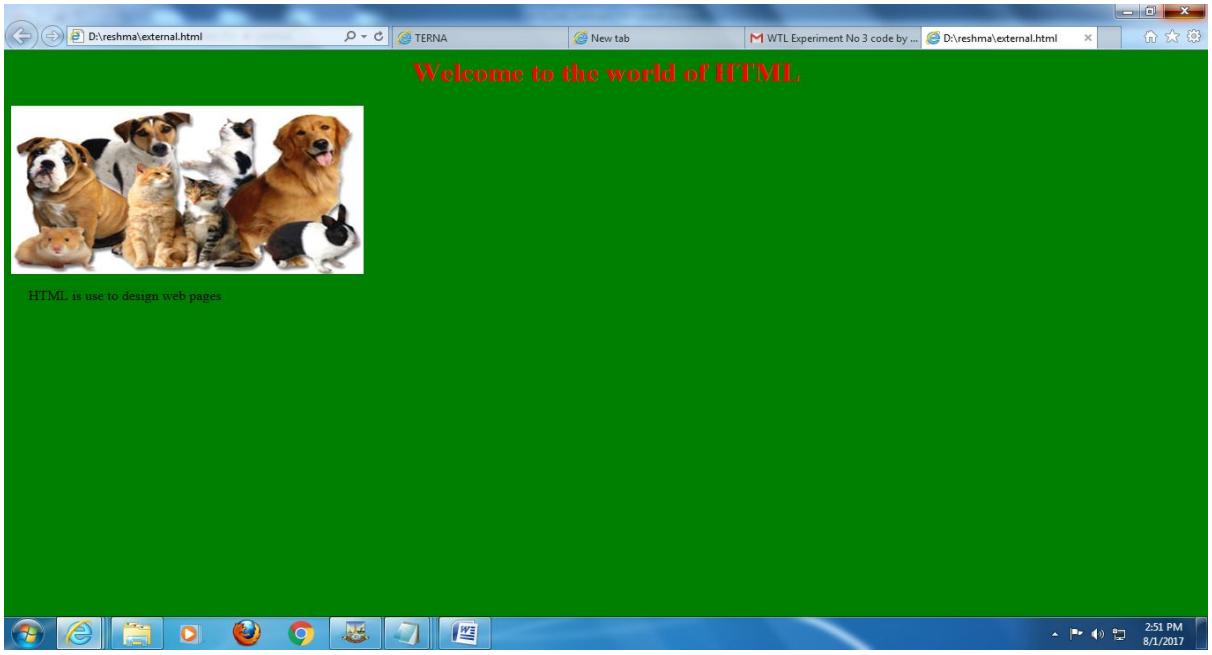
The line of code must be inserted in the header section of the HTML code i.e. between the <head> and </head> tags. Like this:

```
<html>
<head>
        <title>My document</title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style/style.css" />
</head>
<body>
```

This link tells the browser that it should use the layout from the CSS file when displaying the HTML file.

Example: Web page using CSS

Output



Source Code:

Inlinecss.html

```
<html>
<body  style="background-color:green;color:white">
……
……
</body>
</html>
```

Internalcss.html

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body
{
background-color:green;
color:white
}
h1
{
……
}
img
{
……
}
```

```
p
{
.....
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to the world of HTML</h1>
<img src="pic1.jpg">
<p> HTML is use to design web pages</p>
</body>
</html>
```

External css.html

```
<html>
<head>
<link   type="text/css"    rel="stylesheet"  href="style1.css"/>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to the world of HTML</h1>
<img src="pic1.jpg">
<p> HTML is use to design web pages</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Style1.css

```
body
{
background-color:green;
text:white
}
h1
{
.....
}

img
{
.....
}

p
{
.....
}
```

PART B

(PART B : TO BE COMPLETED BY STUDENTS)

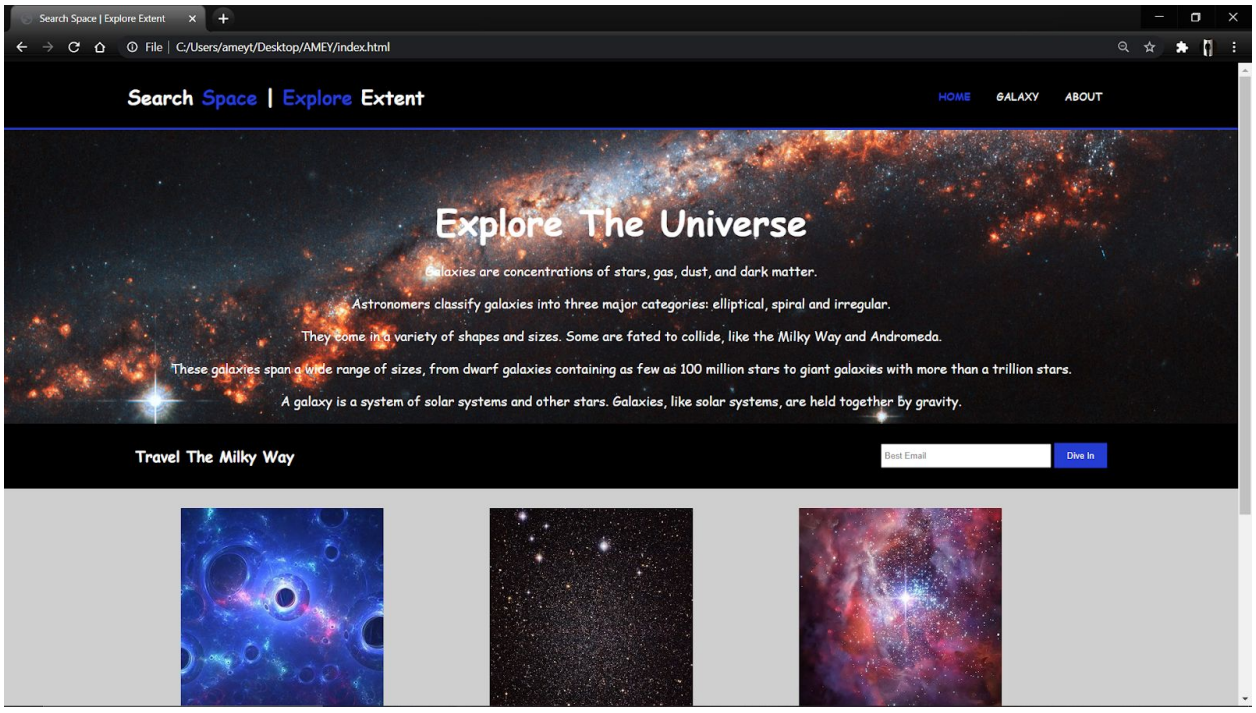
(Students must submit the soft copy as per following segments within two hours of the practical. The soft copy must be uploaded on the Blackboard or emailed to the concerned lab in charge faculties at the end of the practical in case the there is no Black board access available)

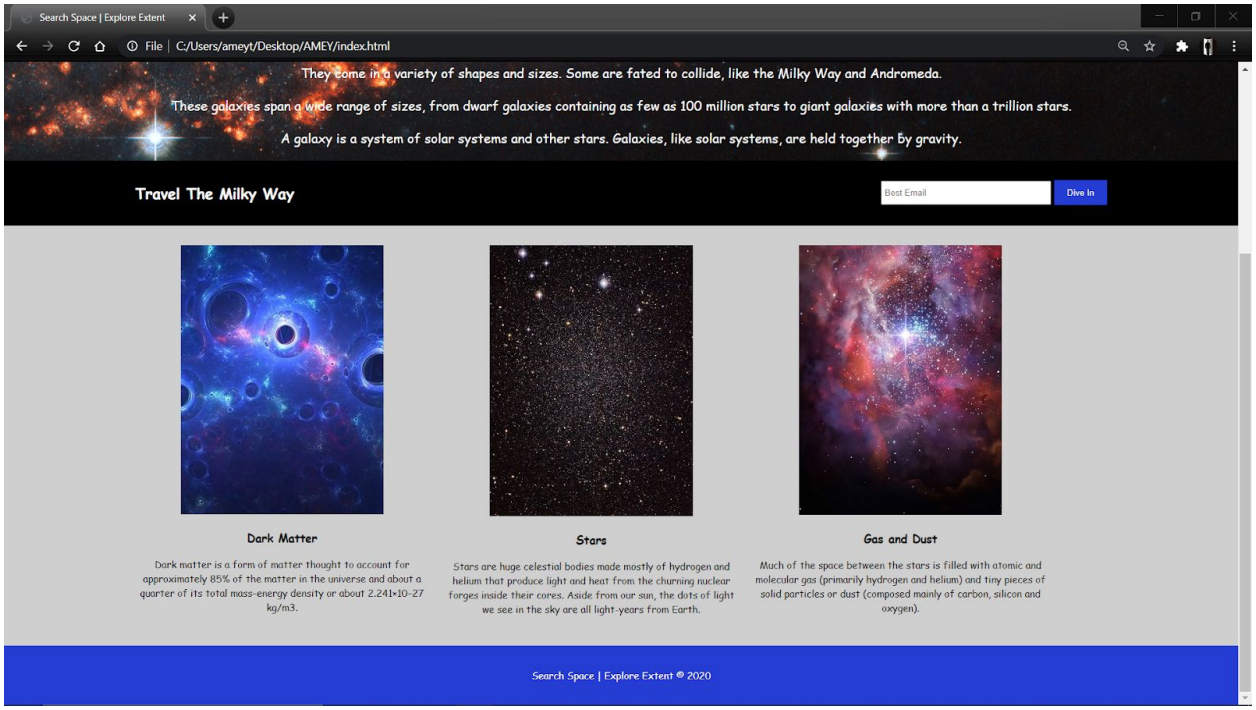
Roll No: 50	**Name: Amey Thakur**
Class: TE-Comps B	**Batch: B3**
Date of Experiment: 31/07/2020	**Date of Submission: 31/07/2020**
Grade :	

B.1. Web page Snapshot:

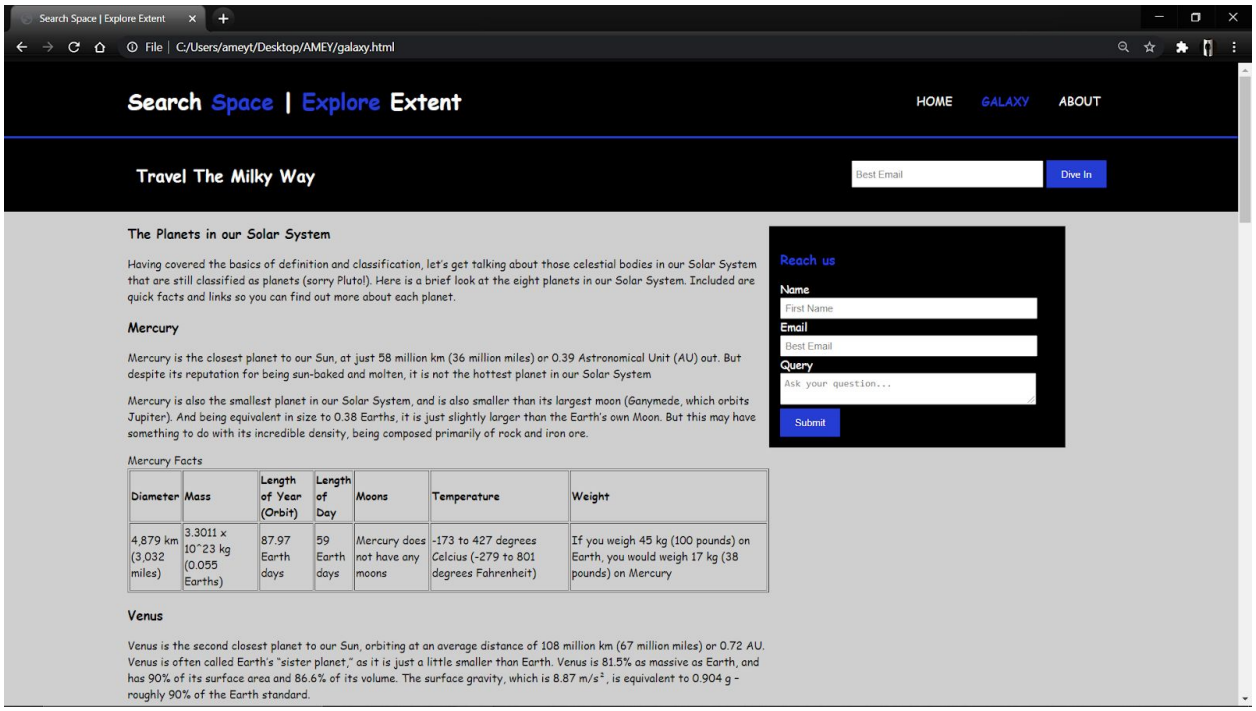
(add snapshot of web page created) (Add 3 snapshot of web page created using internal, inline and external style sheet.)

- index.html

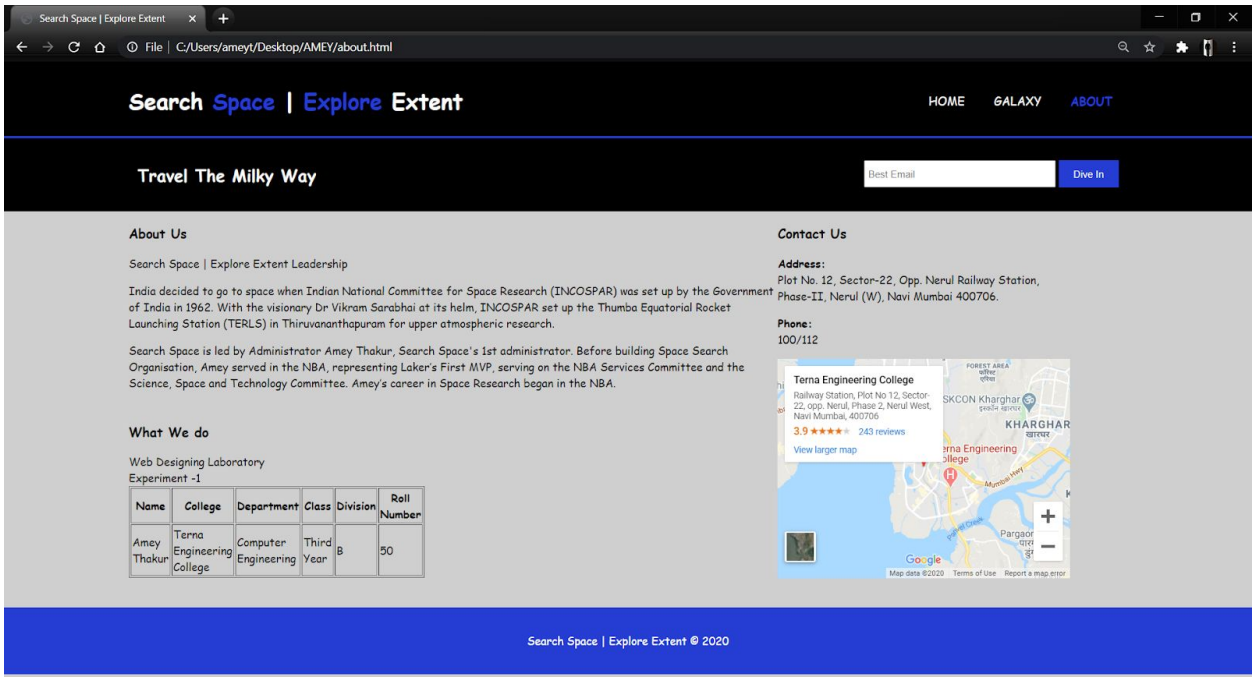



Search Space | Explore Extent
File | C:/Users/ameyt/Desktop/AMEY/index.html
They come in a variety of shapes and sizes. Some are fated to collide, like the Milky Way and Andromeda.
These galaxies span a wide range of sizes, from dwarf galaxies containing as few as 100 million stars to giant galaxies with more than a trillion stars.
A galaxy is a system of solar systems and other stars. Galaxies, like solar systems, are held together by gravity.
Travel The Milky Way
Best Email
Dive In
Dark Matter
Dark matter is a form of matter thought to account for approximately 85% of the matter in the universe and about a quarter of its total mass-energy density or about 2.241×10-27 kg/m3.
Stars
Stars are huge celestial bodies made mostly of hydrogen and helium that produce light and heat from the churning nuclear forges inside their cores. Aside from our sun, the dots of light we see in the sky are all light-years from Earth.
Gas and Dust
Much of the space between the stars is filled with atomic and molecular gas (primarily hydrogen and helium) and tiny pieces of solid particles or dust (composed mainly of carbon, silicon and oxygen).
Search Space | Explore Extent © 2020

- galaxy.html


Search Space | Explore Extent
File | C:/Users/ameyt/Desktop/AMEY/galaxy.html
Search Space | Explore Extent
HOME
GALAXY
ABOUT
Travel The Milky Way
Best Email
Dive In
The Planets in our Solar System
Having covered the basics of definition and classification, let's get talking about those celestial bodies in our Solar System that are still classified as planets (sorry Pluto!). Here is a brief look at the eight planets in our Solar System. Included are quick facts and links so you can find out more about each planet.
Mercury
Mercury is the closest planet to our Sun, at just 58 million km (36 million miles) or 0.39 Astronomical Unit (AU) out. But despite its reputation for being sun-baked and molten, it is not the hottest planet in our Solar System
Mercury is also the smallest planet in our Solar System, and is also smaller than its largest moon (Ganymede, which orbits Jupiter). And being equivalent in size to 0.38 Earths, it is just slightly larger than the Earth's own Moon. But this may have something to do with its incredible density, being composed primarily of rock and iron ore.
Mercury Facts
Diameter | Mass | Length of Year (Orbit) | Length of Day | Moons | Temperature | Weight
4,879 km (3,032 miles) | 3.3011 x 10^23 kg (0.055 Earths) | 87.97 Earth days | 59 Earth days | Mercury does not have any moons | -173 to 427 degrees Celcius (-279 to 801 degrees Fahrenheit) | If you weigh 45 kg (100 pounds) on Earth, you would weigh 17 kg (38 pounds) on Mercury
Venus
Venus is the second closest planet to our Sun, orbiting at an average distance of 108 million km (67 million miles) or 0.72 AU. Venus is often called Earth's "sister planet," as it is just a little smaller than Earth. Venus is 81.5% as massive as Earth, and has 90% of its surface area and 86.6% of its volume. The surface gravity, which is 8.87 m/s², is equivalent to 0.904 g - roughly 90% of the Earth standard.
Reach us
Name
First Name
Email
Best Email
Query
Ask your question...
Submit

- about.html



B.2. Web page source code:

(Add source code of web page)

- style.css

```
body{
 font: 15px/1.5 cursive;
 padding:0;
 margin:0;
 background-color:#cfcfcf;
}
ul{
 margin:0;
 padding:0;
}
```

```
.container{
  width:80%;
  margin:auto;
  overflow:hidden;
}
.button_1{
  height:38px;
  background:#263dd4;
  border:0;
  padding-left: 20px;
  padding-right:20px;
  color:#ffffff;
}
.dark{
  padding:15px;
  background:#000000;
  color:#ffffff;
  margin-top:10px;
  margin-bottom:10px;
}
header{
  background:#000000;
  color:#ffffff;
  padding-top:30px;
  min-height:70px;
```

```
  border-bottom:#263dd4 3px solid;
}
header a{
  color:#ffffff;
  text-decoration:none;
  text-transform: uppercase;
  font-size:16px;
}
header li{
  float:left;
  display: inline;
  padding: 0 20px 0 20px;
}
header #branding{
  float:left;
}
header #branding h1{
  margin:0;
}
header nav{
  float:right;
  margin-top:10px;
}
header .highlight, header .current a{
  color: #263dd4;
```

```
  font-weight: bold;
}
header a:hover{
  color:#263dd4;
  font-weight:bold;
}
#showcase{
  min-height:400px;
  background:url('../img/showcase.jpg')no-repeat 0 -400px;
  text-align:center;
  color:#ffffff;
}
#showcase h1{
  margin-top:100px;
  font-size:55px;
  margin-bottom:10px;
}
#showcase p{
  font-size:20px;
}
/* Newsletter */
#newsletter{
  padding:15px;
  color:#ffffff;
  background:#000000
```

```
}
#newsletter h1{
 float:left;
}
#newsletter form {
 float:right;
 margin-top:15px;
}
#newsletter input[type="email"]{
 padding:4px;
 height:25px;
 width:250px;
}
#boxes{
 margin-top:20px;
}
#boxes .box{
 float:left;
 text-align: center;
 width:30%;
 padding:10px;
}
aside#sidebar{
 float:left;
 width:30%;
```

```
  margin-top:10px;
}
aside#sidebar .quote input, aside#sidebar .quote textarea{
  width:90%;
  padding:5px;
}
article#main-col{
  float:left;
  width:65%;
}
ul#services li{
  list-style: none;
  padding:20px;
  border: #cccccc solid 1px;
  margin-bottom:5px;
  background:#e6e6e6;
}
footer{
  padding:20px;
  margin-top:20px;
  color:#ffffff;
  background-color:#263dd4;
  text-align: center;
}
```

- index.html

```
<html>

 <head> <title>Search Space | Explore Extent</title>

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

 </head>  <body> <header>

   <div class="container">  <div id="branding">

<h1>Search  <span  class="highlight">Space</span>  |  <span  class="highlight">Explore</span> Extent</h1> </div> <nav> <ul>

        <li class="current"><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>

        <li><a href="galaxy.html">Galaxy</a></li>

        <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>

       </ul> </nav> </div> </header>

  <section id="showcase">     <div class="container">

     <h1>Explore The Universe</h1>

     <p>Galaxies are concentrations of stars, gas, dust, and dark matter.

          <p>Astronomers classify galaxies into three major categories: elliptical, spiral and irregular.</p>

      <p>They come in a variety of shapes and sizes. Some are fated to collide, like the Milky Way and Andromeda.</p>

       <p>These galaxies span a wide range of sizes, from dwarf galaxies containing as few as 100 million stars to giant galaxies with more than a trillion stars.</p>

       <p>A galaxy is a system of solar systems and other stars. Galaxies, like solar systems, are held together by gravity.</p>

     </div>  </section>

  <section id="newsletter">  <div class="container"> <h1>Travel The Milky Way</h1>

    <form>

     <input type="email" placeholder="Best Email">
```

```
      <button type="submit" class="button_1">Dive In</button>

    </form> </div></section>

 <section id="boxes">

    <div class="container">  <div class="box">

       <img src="./img/Dark_matter.jpg">

       <h3>Dark Matter</h3>

           <p>Dark matter is a form of matter thought to account for approximately 85% of the matter in the universe and about a quarter of its total mass–energy density or about 2.241×10−27 kg/m3.</p>  </div>

      <div class="box">  <img src="./img/Stars.jpg">  <h3>Stars</h3>

           <p>Stars are huge celestial bodies made mostly of hydrogen and helium that produce light and heat from the churning nuclear forges inside their cores. Aside from our sun, the dots of light we see in the sky are all light-years from Earth.</p>    </div>

      <div class="box">  <img src="./img/Gas_and_Dust.jpg">

       <h3>Gas and Dust</h3>

        <p>Much of the space between the stars is filled with atomic and molecular gas (primarily hydrogen and helium) and tiny pieces of solid particles or dust (composed mainly of carbon, silicon and oxygen). </p> </div> </div> </section>

  <footer> <p>Search Space | Explore Extent © 2020</p> </footer>

</body>

</html>
```

- galaxy.html

```
<html>

  <head> <title>Search Space | Explore Extent</title>

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

  </head> <body><header>

     <div class="container"> <div id="branding">
```

<h1>Search Space | Explore Extent</h1> <nav>

Home

<li class="current">Galaxy

About

 </nav> </header>

<section id="newsletter">

<h1>Travel The Milky Way</h1>

<form>

<input type="email" placeholder="Best Email">

<button type="submit" class="button_1">Dive In</button>

</form> </section>

<section id="main"> <article id="main-col">

<h1 class="page-title">The Planets in our Solar System</h1>

 Having covered the basics of definition and classification, let's get talking about those celestial bodies in our Solar System that are still classified as planets (sorry Pluto!). Here is a brief look at the eight planets in our Solar System. Included are quick facts and links so you can find out more about each planet. <h3>Mercury</h3>

Mercury is the closest planet to our Sun, at just 58 million km (36 million miles) or 0.39 Astronomical Unit (AU) out. But despite its reputation for being sun-baked and molten, it is not the hottest planet in our Solar System

Mercury is also the smallest planet in our Solar System, and is also smaller than its largest moon (Ganymede, which orbits Jupiter). And being equivalent in size to 0.38 Earths, it is just slightly larger than the Earth's own Moon. But this may have something to do with its incredible density, being composed primarily of rock and iron ore.

 <table border="1"> <tr>

<th>Diameter</th>

<th>Mass</th>

<th>Length of Year (Orbit)</th>

<th>Length of Day</th>

<th>Moons</th>

<th>Temperature</th>

<th>Weight</th>

Mercury Facts

</tr> <tr>

<td>4,879 km (3,032 miles)</td>

<td>3.3011 x 10^23 kg (0.055 Earths)</td>

<td>87.97 Earth days</td>

<td>59 Earth days</td>

<td>Mercury does not have any moons</td>

<td>-173 to 427 degrees Celsius (-279 to 801 degrees Fahrenheit)</td>

<td>If you weigh 45 kg (100 pounds) on Earth, you would weigh 17 kg (38 pounds) on Mercury</td> </tr> </table>   <h3>Venus</h3>

Venus is the second closest planet to our Sun, orbiting at an average distance of 108 million km (67 million miles) or 0.72 AU. Venus is often called Earth's "sister planet," as it is just a little smaller than Earth. Venus is 81.5% as massive as Earth, and has 90% of its surface area and 86.6% of its volume. The surface gravity, which is 8.87 m/s², is equivalent to 0.904 g – roughly 90% of the Earth standard.

And due to its thick atmosphere and proximity to the Sun, it is the Solar Systems hottest planet, with temperatures reaching up to a scorching 735 K (462 °C). To put that in perspective, that's over four and a half times the amount of heat needed to evaporate water, and about twice as much needed to turn tin into molten metal (231.9 °C)!

 <table border="1"> <tr>

<th>Diameter</th>

<th>Mass</th>

<th>Length of Year (Orbit)</th>

<th>Length of Day</th>

<th>Moons</th>

<th>Temperature</th>

<th>Weight</th>

Venus Facts

</tr> <tr>

<td>7,521 miles (12,104 km)</td>

<td>4.867 x 10^24 kg (0.815 Earth mass)</td>

<td>225 days</td>

<td>243 Earth days</td>

<td>Venus has no moons</td>

<td>462 degrees C (864 degrees F)</td>

<td>If you weigh 45 kg (100 pounds) on Earth, you would weigh 41 kg (91 pounds) on Venus</td> </tr> </table>   <h3>Earth</h3>

Our home, and the only planet in our Solar System (that we know of) that actively supports life. Our planet is the third from our Sun, orbiting it at an average distance of 150 million km (93 million miles) from the Sun, or one AU. Given the fact that Earth is where we originated, and has all the necessary prerequisites for supporting life, it should come as no surprise that it is the metric on which all other planets are judged.

Whether it is gravity (g), distance (measured in AUs), diameter, mass, density or volume, the units are either expressed in terms of Earth's own values (with Earth having a value of 1) or in terms of equivalencies – i.e. 0.89 times the size of Earth.

 <table border="1"> <tr>

<th>Diameter</th>

<th>Mass</th>

<th>Length of Year (Orbit)</th>

<th>Length of Day</th>

<th>Moons</th>

<th>Temperature</th>

<th>Atmosphere</th>

Earth Facts

</tr> <tr>

<td>12,760 km (7,926 miles)</td>

<td>5.97 x 10^24 kg</td>

<td>365 days</td>

<td>24 hours (more precisely, 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds.)</td>

<td>Earth has one moon</td>

<td>Average is about 14 C, (57 F), with ranges from -88 to 58 (min/max) C (-126 to 136 F)</td>

<td>78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, and 1% various other gases</td>

</tr> </table>   <h3>Mars</h3>

Mars is the fourth planet from the sun at a distance of about 228 million km (142 million miles) or 1.52 AU. It is also known as “the Red Planet” because of its reddish hue, which is due to the prevalence of iron oxide on its surface. In many ways, Mars is similar to Earth, which can be seen from its similar rotational period and tilt, which in turn produce seasonal cycles that are comparable to our own.

The same holds true for surface features. Like Earth, Mars has many familiar surface features, which include volcanoes, valleys, deserts, and polar ice caps. But beyond these, Mars and Earth have little in common. The Martian atmosphere is too thin and the planet too far from our Sun to sustain warm temperatures, which average 210 K (-63 ºC) and fluctuate considerably.

 <table border="1"> <tr>

<th>Diameter</th>

<th>Mass</th>

<th>Length of Year (Orbit)</th>

<th>Length of Day</th>

<th>Moons</th>

<th>Temperature</th>

<th>Weight</th>

Mars Facts

</tr> <tr>

<td>6,787 km, (4,217 miles)</td>

<td>6.4171 x 10^23 kg (0.107 Earths)</td>

<td>687 Earth days</td>

<td>24 hours 37 minutes</td>

<td>Mars has two small moons, Phobos and Deimos</td>

<td>Average is about -55 C (-67 F), with ranges of -153 to +20 °C (-225 to +70 °F)</td>

<td>If you weigh 45 kg (100 pounds) on Earth, you would weigh 17 kg (38 pounds) on Mars</td> </tr> </table>   <h3>Jupiter</h3>

Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun, at a distance of about 778 million km (484 million miles) or 5.2 AU. Jupiter is also the most massive planet in our Solar System, being 317 times the mass of Earth, and two and half times larger than all the other planets combined. It is a gas giant, meaning that it is primarily composed of hydrogen and helium, with swirling clouds and other trace gases.

Jupiter's atmosphere is the most intense in the Solar System. In fact, the combination of incredibly high pressure and coriolis forces produces the most violent storms ever witnessed. Wind speeds of 100 m/s (360 km/h) are common and can reach as high as 620 km/h (385 mph). In addition, Jupiter experiences auroras that are both more intense than Earth's, and which never stop.

 <table border="1"> <tr>

<th>Diameter</th>

<th>Mass</th>

<th>Length of Year (Orbit)</th>

<th>Length of Day</th>

<th>Moons</th>

<th>Temperature</th>

<th>Weight</th>

Jupiter Facts

</tr> <tr>

<td>428,400 km (88,730 miles)</td>

<td>1.8986 × 10^27 kg (317.8 Earths)</td>

<td>11.9 Earth years</td>

<td>9.8 Earth hours</td>

<td>Jupiter now has a total of 79 identified moons</td>

<td>-148 C, (-234 F)</td>

<td>If you weigh 45 kg (100 pounds) on Earth, you would weigh 115 kg (253) pounds on Jupiter</td> </tr> </table>   <h3>Saturn</h3>

Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun at a distance of about 1.4 billion km (886 million miles) or 9.5 AU. Like Jupiter, it is a gas giant, with layers of gaseous material surrounding a solid core. Saturn is most famous and most easily recognized for its spectacular ring system, which is made of seven rings with several gaps and divisions between them.

 <table border="1"> <tr>

<th>Diameter</th>

<th>Mass</th>

<th>Length of Year (Orbit)</th>

<th>Length of Day</th>

<th>Moons</th>

<th>Temperature</th>

<th>Weight</th>

Saturn Facts

</tr> <tr>

<td>120,500 km (74,900 miles)</td>

<td>5.6836 x 10^26 kg (95.159 Earths)</td>

<td>29.5 Earth years</td>

<td>10.7 Earth hours</td>

<td>Saturn has 53 known moons with an additional 9 moons awaiting confirmation</td>

<td>-178 C (-288 F)</td>

<td>If you weigh 45 kg (100 pounds) on Earth, you would weigh about 48 kg (107 pounds) on Saturn</td> </tr> </table>   <h3>Uranus</h3>

Uranus is the seventh planet from the sun at a distance of about 2.9 billion km (1.8 billion miles) or 19.19 AU. Though it is classified as a “gas giant”, it is often referred to as an “ice giant” as well, owing to the presence of ammonia, methane, water and hydrocarbons in ice form. The presence of methane ice is also what gives it its bluish appearance.

Uranus is also the coldest planet in our Solar System, making the term “ice” seem very appropriate! What’s more, its system of moons experiences a very odd seasonal cycle, owing to the fact that they orbit Neptune’s equator, and Neptune orbits with its north pole facing directly towards the Sun. This causes all of its moons to experience 42 year periods of day and night.

 <table border="1"> <tr>

<th>Diameter</th>

<th>Mass</th>

<th>Length of Year (Orbit)</th>

<th>Length of Day</th>

<th>Moons</th>

<th>Temperature</th>

<th>Weight</th>

Uranus Facts

</tr> <tr>

<td>51,120 km (31,763 miles)</td>

<td>8.681 × 10^25 kg (14.5 times that of Earth)</td>

<td>84 Earth years</td>

<td>18 Earth hours</td>

<td>Uranus has 27 moons</td>

<td>-216 C (-357 F)</td>

<td>If you weigh 45 kg (100 pounds) on Earth, you would weigh 41 kg (91 pounds) on Uranus</td> </tr> </table>   <h3>Neptune</h3>

Neptune is the eighth and farthest planet from the Sun, at a distance of about 4.5 billion km (2.8 billion miles) or 30.07 AU. Like Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus, it is technically a gas giant, though it is more properly classified as an “ice giant” with Uranus.

Due to its extreme distance from our Sun, Neptune cannot be seen with the naked eye, and only one mission has ever flown close enough to get detailed images of it. Nevertheless, what we know about it indicates that it is similar in many respects to Uranus, consisting of gases, ices, methane ice (which gives its color), and has a series of moons and faint rings.

 <table border="1"> <tr>

<th>Diameter</th>

<th>Mass</th>

<th>Length of Year (Orbit)</th>

<th>Length of Day</th>

<th>Moons</th>

<th>Temperature</th>

<th>Weight</th>

Neptune Facts

</tr> <tr>

<td>49,530 km (30,775 miles)</td>

<td>1.0243 x 10^26 kg (17 Earths)</td>

<td>165 Earth years</td>

<td>16 Earth hours</td>

<td>Neptune has 13 confirmed moons and 1 more awaiting official confirmation</td>

```
    <td>-214 C (-353 F)</td>

     <td>If you weigh 45 kg (100 pounds) on Earth, you would weigh 52 kg (114 pounds) on Neptune</td>   </tr>   </table>  </p></li> </ul> </article>

      <aside id="sidebar">  <div class="dark">

       <h1 style="color:#263dd4;"><span class="highlight">Reach us</span></h1>

       <form class="quote">

        <div>

         <label>Name</label><br>

         <input type="text" placeholder="First Name">

        </div>  <div>

         <label>Email</label><br>

         <input type="email" placeholder="Best Email">

        </div>  <div>

         <label>Query</label><br>

         <textarea placeholder="Ask your question..."></textarea>

        </div> <button class="button_1" type="submit">Submit</button>

     </form>  </div> </aside> </div> </section>

  <footer> <p>Search Space | Explore Extent © 2020</p> </footer>

</body>

</html>
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- about.html

```
<html>

 <head><title>Search Space | Explore Extent</title>

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

 </head> <body><header>
```

```
    <div class="container"> <div id="branding">

  <h1>Search <span class="highlight">Space</span> | <span class="highlight">Explore</span> Extent</h1>  </div><nav> <ul>

        <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>

        <li><a href="galaxy.html">Galaxy</a></li>

        <li class="current"><a href="about.html">About</a></li>

       </ul></nav></div> </header>

 <section id="newsletter"><div class="container"> <h1>Travel The Milky Way</h1>

    <form>

      <input type="email" placeholder="Best Email">

      <button type="submit" class="button_1">Dive In</button>

    </form> </div> </section>

  <section id="main">  <div class="container">  <article id="main-col">

       <h1 class="page-title">About Us</h1>

       <p>Search Space | Explore Extent Leadership</p>

          <p>India decided to go to space when Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) was set up by the Government of India in 1962. With the visionary Dr Vikram Sarabhai at its helm, INCOSPAR set up the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) in Thiruvananthapuram for upper atmospheric research.</p>

         <p>Search Space is led by Administrator Amey Thakur, Search Space's 1st administrator. Before building the Space Search Organisation, Amey served in the NBA, representing Laker's First MVP, serving on the NBA Services Committee and the Science, Space and Technology Committee. Amey's career in Space Research began in the NBA.</p>

       <aside id="sidebar">  <h3>What We do</h3>

        <p>  <table border="1"><tr>

         <th>Name</th>

         <th>College</th>

         <th>Department</th>
```

```
        <th>Class</th>

        <th>Division</th>

        <th>Roll Number</th>

        Web Designing Laboratory Experiment -1</tr>   <tr>

        <td>Amey Thakur</td>

        <td>Terna Engineering College</td>

        <td>Computer Engineering</td>

        <td>Third Year</td>

        <td>B</td>

        <td>50</td>

        </tr> </table>  </p> </aside> </article>

      <section id="map"> <div class="gmap">

          <h1 class="page-title">Contact Us</h1>

        <p><strong>Address:</strong>

          <br>Plot No. 12, Sector-22, Opp. Nerul Railway Station,

          <br>Phase-II, Nerul (W), Navi Mumbai 400706. </p>

      <p><strong>Phone:</strong><br>100/112 </p>

                                                                    <p><iframe
src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m14!1m8!1m3!1d60348.39629541313!2d
73.016516!3d19.029644!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f13.1!3m3!1m2!1s0x0%3A0x9459161291e7ded
5!2sTerna%20Engineering%20College!5e0!3m2!1sen!2sin!4v1595193146892!5m2!1sen!2sin"
width="400" height="300" frameborder="0" style="border:0;" allowfullscreen=""
aria-hidden="false" tabindex="0"></iframe></p>

    </div> </section>  </div> </section>

   <footer> <p>Search Space | Explore Extent © 2020</p> </footer>

 </body>

</html>
```

B.3. Question of Curiosity:

1. Explain the advantages of CSS.

Ans:

Advantages of CSS:

1. **CSS saves time –** You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages. You can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web pages as you want.
2. **Easy maintenance –** To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.
3. **Global web standards –** Now HTML attributes are being deprecated and it is being recommended to use CSS. So it's a good idea to start using CSS in all the HTML pages to make them compatible with future browsers.
4. **Platform Independence –** The Script offers consistent platform independence and can support latest browsers as well.

2. List out any 10 css properties in order to design HTML web pages.

Ans:

1. Clearfix
2. Custom Text Selection
3. Easing Variables
4. Custom Variables
5. Disable Selection
6. Loading Spinner
7. Gradient Text
8. Overflow Scroll Gradient
9. Reset All Styles
10. Sibling Fade

B.4. Conclusion:

- Cascading Style Sheets is a language used to describe how your page should look. Generally, you put CSS in separate files from your HTML, though you can also put it in the <head> element.
- The advantage of having your CSS in a separate file is that all of your pages can use that file to effortlessly look the same (even if you make changes to it).
- You can also attach multiple CSS files to one webpage (for example, a general file that is shared by all your pages, and a file that applies only to that one page.)
- CSS files are basically just long lists of rules. For each rule you first specify what it applies to, and then what the rule does.