

LAB(B.Bhagyasri)

1. Create a simple HTML document structure with a heading, a paragraph, and an image.

Text Formatting:

Apply bold and italic formatting to specific words within a paragraph.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<h1>
```

```
<TITLE>FAMILY</Title>
```

```
</h1>
```

```
<div class="FAMILY">
```

```
  <h1 style="text-align:center;"> FAMILY</h1>
```

```
<h2><p><i><b>Family:The joy of life</b></i></p></h2>
```

```
<hr size="6" color="Black">
```

```
<br>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<p>
```

```
  <b>Cheers to the people in your corner</b> who love you no matter what! Your family members are the people who have your back when you need support; they're the ones who cheer you on as you're celebrating life 's successes; and they're the ones who laugh with you (and only occasionally at you) during your silliest slip-ups.<BR><BR>
```

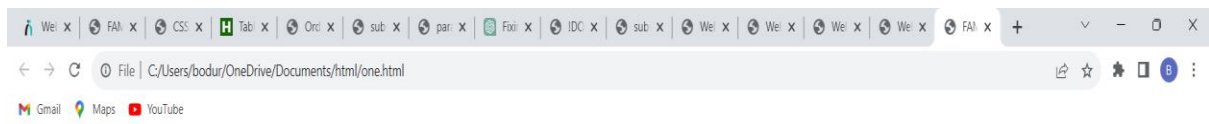
```
<i>One of the primary functions of the family involves providing a framework for the production and reproduction of persons biologically and socially. This can occur through the sharing of material substances (such as food); the giving and receiving of care and nurture (nurture kinship); jural rights and obligations; and moral and sentimental ties. Thus, one's experience of one's family shifts over time. From the perspective of children, the family is a "family of orientation": the family serves to locate children socially and plays a major role in their enculturation and socialization. From the point of view of the parent(s), the family is a "family of procreation", the goal of which is to produce, enculturate and socialize children. However, producing children is not the only function of the family; in societies with a sexual division of labor, marriage, and the resulting relationship between two people, it is necessary for the formation of an economically productive household.</i>
```

```
</p>
```

```

```

```
</html>
```



FAMILY

Family: The joy of life

Cheers to the people in your corner who love you no matter what! Your family members are the people who have your back when you need support; they're the ones who cheer you on as you're celebrating life's successes; and they're the ones who laugh with you (and only occasionally at you) during your silliest slip-ups.

One of the primary functions of the family involves providing a framework for the production and reproduction of persons biologically and socially. This can occur through the sharing of material substances (such as food); the giving and receiving of care and nurture (nurture kinship); jural rights and obligations; and moral and sentimental ties. Thus, one's experience of one's family shifts over time. From the perspective of children, the family is a "family of orientation"; the family serves to locate children socially and plays a major role in their enculturation and socialization. From the point of view of the parent(s), the family is a "family of procreation", the goal of which is to produce, enculturate and socialize children. However, producing children is not the only function of the family; in societies with a sexual division of labor, marriage, and the resulting relationship between two people, it is necessary for the formation of an economically productive household.



2. Create an ordered (numbered) and an unordered (bulleted) list.

Hyperlinks: Create a hyperlink that opens in a new tab.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Ordered and unordered list</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<h1>
```

```
<u>ORDERED AND UNORDERED LISTS</u>
```

```
</h1>
```

```
<h3> Ordered list:</h3>
```

<ol type="disc" >

 Keyboard

Mouse

 Processor

 Printer

 Mouse

<h3> Unordered lists:</h3>

<ul type="a" >

 Text Processing packages

 Accounting

 Image editing

 Graphics designing

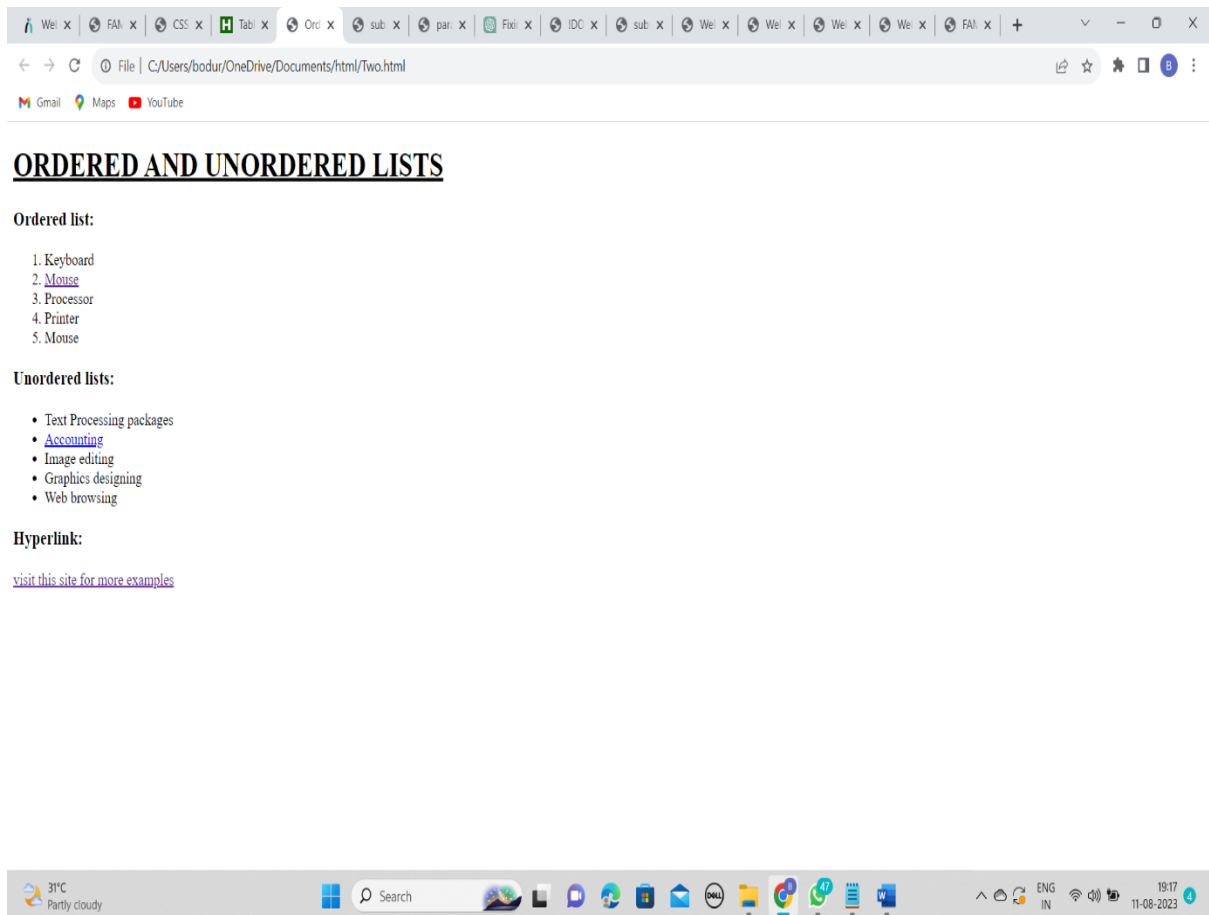
 Web browsing

<h3> Hyperlink:</h3>

visit this site for more examples

</body>

</html>



3.Insert an image and provide appropriate alt text.

Style the image with CSS to control its size.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Welcome to my web page</title>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
display: flex;
```

```
justify-content: center;
```

```
align-items: center;
```

```
min-height: 100vh;
```

```
    flex-direction: column;
}
```

```
.image {
    margin-top: 30px;
    padding: 20px;
    clip-path: circle(50%);
}
```

```
.rectangle-image {
margin-top: 30px;
    border: 7px double green;
    padding: 20px;
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="text-align:center;"><i>Welcome to my web page</i></h1>
```

```
<div class="images-container">
```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Welcome to my web page



4.Explain the CSS box model and its components (margin, border, padding, content).

Adjust the width, height, margin, padding, and border of an element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
.paragraph-blue {  
    margin-left: 20px;  
    margin-top: 30px;  
    border: 7px double blue;  
    padding: 20px;  
    color=blue;  
}
```

```
.paragraph-red {  
    margin-left: 20px;  
    margin-top: 30px;
```

```
border: 7px double red;

padding: 20px;

color=blue;
}

.paragraph-green {

margin-left: 20px;

margin-top: 30px;

border: 7px double green;

padding: 20px;

color=blue;

}

</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<div class="paragraph-blue">
```

```
<p>
```

HTML is an acronym which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language which is used for creating web pages and web applications. Let's see what is meant by Hypertext Markup Language, and Web page. Hyper Text: HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within it, is a hypertext.

```
</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="paragraph-red">
```

```
<p>
```

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is a standard markup language for web page creation. It allows the creation and structure of sections, paragraphs, and links using HTML elements (the building blocks of a web page) such as tags and attributes. Web development.

```
</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="paragraph-green">
```

```
<p>
```

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the Web. It defines the meaning and structure of web content. Other technologies besides HTML are generally used to describe a web page's appearance/presentation (CSS) or functionality/behavior (JavaScript).

</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

HTML is an acronym which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language which is used for creating web pages and web applications. Let's see what is meant by Hypertext Markup Language, and Web page. Hyper Text: HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within it, is a hypertext.

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is a standard markup language for web page creation. It allows the creation and structure of sections, paragraphs, and links using HTML elements (the building blocks of a web page) such as tags and attributes. Web development.

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the Web. It defines the meaning and structure of web content. Other technologies besides HTML are generally used to describe a web page's appearance/presentation (CSS) or functionality/behavior (JavaScript).

5. Create a simple form with text fields, radio buttons, checkboxes, and a submit button.

Apply CSS styles to improve the form's appearance.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>

submission form

</title>

<style>


```

/* Style for the submit button */
input[type="submit"] {
    background-color: blue;
    padding: 10px 20px;
}

* Center-align the form */
.centered-form {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    height: 100vh;
}

/* Style for the form container */
.form-container {
    padding: 20px;
    border: pink 2px;
    background-color: pink;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="centered-form">
    <div class="form-container">
<h1>Simple form</h1>
<label for="First name">First name:</label>
<input type="text" style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 2px;"id="Firstname" required><br><br>
<label for="Last name">Last name:</label>
<input type="text" style="border:2px solid black;padding:2px;"id="Last name" required><br><br>
<label for="Email">Email:&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</label>
<input type="text" style="border:2px solid black;padding:2px;"id="Email" required><br><br>

```

```
<label for="password">Password:&nbsp;</label>
<input type="text" style="border:2px solid black;padding:2px;"id="password" required><br>
<form name=radioAnswers">
<br><b>Gender</b><br>
    <input type="radio" name="choice" value="0"><label id="label1"></label></input>male<br>
<input type="radio" name="choice" value="0"><label id="label1"></label></input>female<br>
<b>Hobbies:</b><br>
<input type="checkbox" id="checkboxId" name="checkboxName" value="checkboxValue">
<label for="checkboxId">Reading</label><br>
<input type="checkbox" id="checkboxId" name="checkboxName" value="checkboxValue">
<label for="checkboxId">Listening</label><br>
<input type="checkbox" id="checkboxId" name="checkboxName" value="checkboxValue">
<label for="checkboxId">Art</label><br>

<input type="submit">
    </form>
    </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Simple form

First name:

Last name:

Email:

Password:

Gender

☐ male
☒ female

Hobbies:

☒ Reading
☒ Listening
☐ Art

6. How do you link an external CSS stylesheet to an HTML document?

Ans:

To link an external CSS stylesheet to an HTML document, you use the element within the section of your HTML code. Here's the basic syntax:

rel:

This attribute specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked resource. In this case, you set it to "stylesheet" to indicate that you're linking a stylesheet.

type:

This attribute specifies the MIME type of the linked resource. For CSS stylesheets, you use "text/css".

href:

This attribute specifies the path to the external CSS stylesheet. You need to replace "path/to/your/stylesheet.css" with the actual path to your stylesheet file.

By including this element in the section of your HTML document, the browser will load the linked stylesheet and apply its styles to the HTML content within the section. Make sure the path to your stylesheet is correct and accessible from the HTML document.

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

External CSS:

- With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!
- Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the element, inside the head section.
 - An external style sheet can be written in any text editor, and must be saved with a .css extension.
- The external .css file should not contain any HTML tags.

Internal CSS:

- An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.
- The internal style is defined inside the <style> element, inside the head section.

Inline CSS:

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element. To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

7. What is the purpose of the style attribute in HTML tags?

Ans: The style attribute specifies an inline style for an element. The style attribute will override any style set globally, e.g. styles specified in the <style>tag or in an external style sheet. The <style> tag is used to define style information (CSS) for a document. Inside the <style> element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser.

The style attribute is used to apply inline CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) directly to individual HTML elements. CSS is a language used for describing the visual presentation of web pages, including aspects like layout, color, typography, spacing, and more.