

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML Document</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1 align="center">Krishna</h1>

<p><b>Krishna is the Hindu god of compassion, protection, and love</b>. Also called the Dark One, Krishna is an important character in many Hindu sacred texts, including the <b>Bhagavad Gita</b>. He is portrayed in various ways in Indian mythology and art, <i>from child-god to divine lover, prankster to hero.</i></p>
<center>

</center>
</body>
```

Krishna

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Lists and Hyperlink Example</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Laptop Brands</h1>

<h2>Ordered List:</h2>
<ol>
  <li><a href="https://www.example.com/dell" target="_blank">Dell</a></li>
  <li><a href="https://www.example.com/hp" target="_blank">HP</a></li>
  <li><a href="https://www.example.com/lenovo" target="_blank">Lenovo</a></li>
  <li><a href="https://www.example.com/asus" target="_blank">ASUS</a></li>
</ol>

<h2>Unordered List:</h2>
<ul>
  <li><a href="https://www.example.com/apple" target="_blank">Apple</a></li>
  <li><a href="https://www.example.com/acer" target="_blank">Acer</a></li>
  <li><a href="https://www.example.com/msi" target="_blank">MSI</a></li>
  <li><a href="https://www.example.com/razer" target="_blank">Razer</a></li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Laptop Brands

Ordered List:

1. [Dell](#)
2. [HP](#)
3. [Lenovo](#)
4. [ASUS](#)

Unordered List:

- [Apple](#)
- [Acer](#)
- [MSI](#)
- [Razer](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Image Example</title>
<style>
/* CSS to style the image */
.styled-image {
width: 1000px;
height: 800px;
border: 4px solid #ccc;
border-radius: 5px;
box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px rgba(11, 11, 11, 0.3);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 align="center">Beautiful Landscape</h1>
<center>

</center>
</body>
</html>
```

Beautiful Landscape



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
  body{
    background-color: rgb(144, 242, 99);
  }
  h1{
    text-align: center;
  }
  .styled-image{
    align-items: center;
    width: 600px;
    height: 450px;
    border: 4px solid #ccc;
    border-radius: 5px;
  }
  .example-box {

    width: 700px;
    height: 500px;
    margin: 40px;
    padding: 10px;
    border: 5px solid #333;
  }
  p{
    text-align: center;
    color: rgb(9, 9, 9);
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>CSS Box Model</h1>
<center>
<div class="example-box">
  <center>
    
  </center>
  <br>
  <p>This is a Box model with specifications margin,padding and border.</p>
</div>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

CSS Box Model



This is a customized box which the specifications of margin,padding,border.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Styled Form Example</title>
  <style>
    body{
      background-color: rgb(243, 249, 114);
    }
    /* Form container */
    .form-container {
      max-width: 600px;
      height: 700px;
      margin: 0;
      padding: 20px;
      border: 5px solid #ccc;
      border-radius: 5px;
      box-shadow: 0px 0px 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
      background-color: #f9f9f9;
    }

    /* Form fields */
    .form-field {
      margin-bottom: 25px;
    }

    /* Submit button */
    .submit-button {
      background-color: #007bff;
      color: #fff;
      border: none;
      padding: 20px 30px;
      border-radius: 10px;
      cursor: pointer;
    }

    .submit-button:hover {
      background-color: #0056b3;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="form-container">
  <h2>Form</h2>
  <form>
    <div class="form-field">
      <label for="name">Name:</label>
      <input type="text" id="name" name="name" required>
    </div>

    <div class="form-field">
      <label for="email">Email:</label>
      <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
    </div>

    <div class="form-field">
      <label for="PhoneNumber">Phone Number:</label>
      <input type="date" id="PhoneNumber" name="PhoneNumber" required>
    </div>
```

```
<div class="form-field">
  <label>Gender:</label>
  <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male" required>
  <label for="male">Male</label>
  <input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="female" required>
  <label for="female">Female</label>
</div>

<div class="form-field">
  <label for="subscribe">Subscribe to Social account:</label>
  <input type="checkbox" id="subscribe" name="subscribe">
</div>

  <button type="submit" class="submit-button">Submit</button>
</form></div>
</body>
</html>
```

Simple Form

Name:

Email:

Phone Number:

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Subscribe to Social account: ☐

To link an external CSS stylesheet to an HTML document, you can use the <link> element within the <head> section of your HTML document. Here's how you do it:

Create your CSS stylesheet: First, create a separate CSS file with your styling rules. Save it with a .css file extension. For example, you could name it styles.css.

Link the CSS file in your HTML document: Open your HTML document and insert the following code within the <head> section:

```
html
Copy code
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Your Page Title</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
  <!-- Your HTML content goes here -->
</body>
</html>
```

Explanation of the <link> element attributes:

- rel="stylesheet": This attribute specifies the relationship between the HTML document and the linked resource, indicating that it's a stylesheet.
- type="text/css": This attribute specifies the type of the linked resource, which is a CSS stylesheet.
- href="styles.css": This attribute specifies the path or URL of the CSS stylesheet you want to link. Adjust the value to match the actual path of your CSS file. Make sure that the href attribute points to the correct location of your CSS file. This can be a relative or absolute path, depending on the file's location in relation to your HTML document.

Once you've linked the external CSS stylesheet using the <link> element, the styling rules from your CSS file will be applied to the HTML content in the document.

The style attribute in HTML tags is used to apply inline CSS styles directly to individual HTML elements. It allows you to define specific styling rules for a particular element without using an external CSS stylesheet or internal <style> tags within the <head> section of the HTML document.

Here's how the style attribute works:

Inline Styling: You add the style attribute within an HTML tag and provide CSS property-value pairs. These styles apply only to the specific element that contains the style attribute.

Specificity: Inline styles have a high level of specificity, which means they override external and internal styles. However, this can lead to reduced maintainability and separation of concerns in larger projects.

Here's an example of using the style attribute:

```
<p style="color: blue; font-size: 16px;">This is a blue and larger text.</p>
```

In this example, the style attribute is applied directly to the <p> tag. The specified styles, color: blue; and font-size: 16px;, will affect only this specific paragraph and won't be applied to other paragraphs on the page.

While the style attribute is convenient for quick inline styling, it's generally recommended to use external CSS stylesheets or internal <style> tags for larger projects to promote better organization, separation of concerns, and maintainability of your code.