

FRONTEND DEVELOPMENT

LAB2: A static website to implement inline css,

Example:

```
<h1 style="color: red; font-size: 40px;">  
    Hello World  
</h1>
```

WEBSITE PREVIEW

The screenshot shows a simple static website layout. At the top, a dark grey header bar contains the text "FRONTEND DEVELOPMENT". Below it is a navigation bar with three items: "Home" (highlighted in purple), "Contact", and "About". The main content area has a dark grey header with the text "WHAT IS INLINE CSS IN WEB DEVELOPMENT??". Below this, there is a small amount of descriptive text about inline CSS, followed by a large red heading "h1 style="color: blue; text-align: center;">Inline CSS Example /h1". Underneath this heading is a teal-colored form with the title "LETS ENROLL!!". The form contains fields for First Name, Last Name, Age, Gender (with radio buttons for Male, Female, Other), College Name, Address, Date of Birth (with a date input field), Username, Stream (with a dropdown menu for "Select Stream"), and a "Submit" button.

HOME:

The screenshot shows a static website with a dark grey header bar containing the text "FRONTEND DEVELOPMENT". Below it is a navigation bar with three items: "Home", "About", and "Contact". The main content area has a dark grey header with the text "WHAT ARE HTML & CSS?". Below this, there is a block of descriptive text about HTML and CSS, followed by a large empty white space at the bottom.

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language used to create the structure of web pages. It defines elements such as headings, paragraphs, images, links, tables, and forms. HTML acts as the backbone of a website by organizing the content in a structured manner.

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style and design web pages. It controls the layout, colors, fonts, spacing, and overall appearance of HTML elements. CSS helps make web pages visually attractive and user-friendly.

Together, HTML and CSS form the foundation of frontend development by combining structure and design to create interactive and visually appealing websites.

CODE:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body style="background-color:rgb(255, 255, 255)">

  <h1 style="border-radius: 20px;font-size: 50px;text-align: center;background-color: rgb(114, 114, 114);color: bisque;font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;padding: 50px;text-align: center;">FRONTEND DEVELOPMENT</h1>
  <div style="border-radius: 30px; display: flex; font-size: large;color: rgb(0, 0, 0); background-color: bisque; padding: 20px;gap: 30px;text-align: center;justify-content: center;gap: 40%;">
    <a href="home.html"><h3 style="text-align: center;">Home</h3></a>
    <h3 style="text-align: center;">Contact</h3>
    <a href="about.html "><h3 >About</h3></a>
  </div>
  <h1 style="font-size: 80px; text-align: center; background-color: grey; margin: 0%;border-radius: 30px;">WHAT IS INLINE CSS IN WEB DEVELOPMENT??</h1>

  <p style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top; padding: 20px; text-align: left; font-size: 20px; width: 55%; color: rgb(0, 0, 0) ; ">
    Inline CSS is a method of styling web pages in which CSS properties are written directly inside the HTML elements using the style attribute.
    <br>It allows developers to apply styles to individual elements without creating a separate CSS file or using internal style blocks.
    <br>Inline CSS is mainly used for small projects, quick testing, or when a specific element needs unique styling that should not affect other elements.
    <br>Although it provides immediate results and is easy to understand for beginners,
    <br>inline CSS is not recommended for large websites because it makes the code lengthy, difficult to maintain, and reduces reusability.
    <br>In web development, inline CSS is commonly used in basic HTML projects, lab experiments, and demonstrations to understand how styling works at the element level.
  </p>

  <h1 style="text-align: center; color: red;font-size: 60px;"> h1 style="color: blue; text-align: center;">
    Inline CSS Example
  /h1
</h1>
```

```
<form style="width: 420px;background-color:rgb(120, 202, 202);padding: 25px;border: 2px solid  
rgb(0,0, 0);color: rgb(0, 0, 0);margin: auto;">  
  
<h1 style="text-align: center;">LETS ENROLL!!</h1>  
<label>First Name:</label><br>  
<input type="text" style="width:100%; padding:6px;"><br><br>  
  
<label>Last Name:</label><br>  
<input type="text" style="width:100%; padding:6px;"><br><br>  
  
<label>Age:</label><br>  
<input type="number" style="width:100%; padding:6px;"><br><br>  
  
<label>Gender:</label><br>  
<input type="radio" name="gender"> Male  
<input type="radio" name="gender" style="margin-left:15px;"> Female  
<input type="radio" name="gender" style="margin-left:15px;"> Other  
<br><br>  
  
<label>College Name:</label><br>  
<input type="text" style="width:100%; padding:6px;"><br><br>  
  
<label>Address:</label><br>  
<textarea rows="3" style="width:100%; padding:6px;"></textarea><br><br>  
  
<label>Date of Birth:</label><br>  
<input type="date" style="width:100%; padding:6px;"><br><br>  
  
<label>Username:</label><br>  
<input type="text" style="width:100%; padding:6px;"><br><br>  
  
<label>Stream:</label><br>  
<select style="width:100%; padding:6px;">  
    <option>Select Stream</option>  
    <option>Computer Science</option>  
    <option>Information Technology</option>  
    <option>Electronics</option>  
    <option>Mechanical</option>
```

```

<option>Civil</option>
</select><br><br>

<button style="width:100%; padding:8px;background-color:#333;color:white; border:none;">
  Submit
</button>

</form>

</body>
</html>

```

HOME PAGE CODE:

```

\<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Frontend Development - Home</title>
</head>

<body style="margin:0; background-color:#ffffff; font-family: Georgia, serif;">

  <div style="background-color:black; padding:30px;">
    <h1 style="color:#ffcc99; text-align:center; letter-spacing:2px;">
      FRONTEND DEVELOPMENT
    </h1>
  </div>

  <div style="background-color:#ffe6c7; margin:20px; padding:15px; border:4px solid black; border-radius:15px;text-align:center;">
    <a href="home.html" style="margin:0 120px; text-decoration:none; color:black; font-weight:bold;">Home</a>
    <a href="about.html" style="margin:0 120px; text-decoration:none; color:black; font-weight:bold;">About</a>
    <a href="#" style="margin:0 120px; text-decoration:none; color:black; font-weight:bold;">Contact</a>
  </div>

```

```
<div style="background-color:gray;margin:20px;padding:15px;border-radius:15px;border:4px solid #ffffcc">
    <h2 style="text-align:center; font-size:32px;">
        WHAT ARE HTML & CSS?
    </h2>
</div>

<div style="padding:20px; font-size:18px; line-height:1.6;">

    <p>
        <b>HTML (HyperText Markup Language)</b> is the standard language used to create the structure of web pages. It defines elements such as headings, paragraphs, images, links, tables, and forms. HTML acts as the backbone of a website by organizing the content in a structured manner.
    </p>

    <p>
        <b>CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)</b> is used to style and design web pages. It controls the layout, colors, fonts, spacing, and overall appearance of HTML elements. CSS helps make web pages visually attractive and user-friendly.
    </p>

    <p>
        Together, HTML and CSS form the foundation of frontend development by combining structure and design to create interactive and visually appealing websites.
    </p>

</div>

</body>
</html>
```