



**NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

Autonomous College, Affiliated to VTU | Approved by AICTE New Delhi & UGC
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PROJECT REPORT

ON

“MUSIC STORAGE”

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CHAPTER 1

HTML TAGS

<link>: The <link> tag defines the relationship between the current document and an external resource.

<script>: The <script> tag is used to embed a client-side script (JavaScript). The <script> element either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute.

<div>: The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document. The <div> tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.

: The tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list. Use the tag together with the tag to create unordered lists.

: The tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.

<a href>: The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

<audio>: The <audio> tag is used to embed sound content in a document, such as music or other audio streams.

CSS TAGS

height: The height property sets the height of an element.

background-image: The background-image property sets one or more background images for an element. By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

background-repeat: The background-repeat property sets if/how a background image will be repeated.

background-size: The background-size property specifies the size of the background images.

background-position: The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.

position: The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element. There are five different position values: static, relative, fixed, absolute and sticky.

border-radius: The border-radius property defines the radius of the element's corners.

text-align: The text-align property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element.

transition: CSS transitions allows you to change property values smoothly, over a given duration.

width: The width attribute specifies the width of the element, in pixels.

margin: The CSS margin properties are used to create space around elements.

padding: The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

display: The display property specifies the display behavior (the type of rendering box) of an element.

align-items: The align-items property specifies the default alignment for items inside the flexible container.

justify-content: The justify-content property aligns the flexible container's items when the items do not use all available space on the main-axis (horizontally).

font-size: In HTML, you can change the size of text with the tag using the size attribute.

font-style: Font-style is used to change the text font in HTML.

color: Color is used to change the color of the text, font background etc.

line-height: The line-height property specifies the height of a line.

float: The float property specifies whether an element should float to the left, right, or not at all.

box-shadow: The box-shadow property attaches one or more shadows to an element.

overflow: The overflow property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.

transform: The transform property applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element. This property allows you to rotate, scale, move, skew, etc., elements.

opacity: The opacity property sets the opacity level for an element.

top: The top property sets or returns the top position of a positioned element.

webkit-transition: The CSS webkit-transform property enables web authors to transform an element in two-dimensional (2D) or three-dimensional (3D) space. For example, you can rotate elements, scale them, skew them, and more.

BOOTSTRAP

Bootstrap is the most popular HTML, CSS, and JavaScript framework for developing responsive, mobile-first websites.

Bootstrap 5 is the newest version of Bootstrap; with new components, faster stylesheets, more responsiveness etc. It supports the latest, stable releases of all major browsers and platforms. However, Internet Explorer 11 and down is not supported.

JAVASCRIPT

<var>: The <var> tag is used to defines a variable in programming or in a mathematical expression.

play(): The HTML Media Element play() method attempts to begin playback of the media.

pause(): The pause() method in JavaScript is used to pause the playback of a media file.

function (): function() tags allow you to parse template literals with a function. The first argument of a tag function contains an array of string values.

onclick(): The onclick event occurs when the user clicks on an element.

ToLowerCase(): The ToLowerCase() method converts a string to lowercase letters.

InnerHTML(): The InnerHTML property sets or returns the HTML content (inner HTML) of an element.

<input>: The <input> HTML element is used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user; a wide variety of types of input data and control widgets are available, depending on the device and user agent.

display: The display property sets or returns the element's display type.

onkeyup(): The onkeyup event occurs when the user releases a key (on the keyboard).

CHAPTER 2





