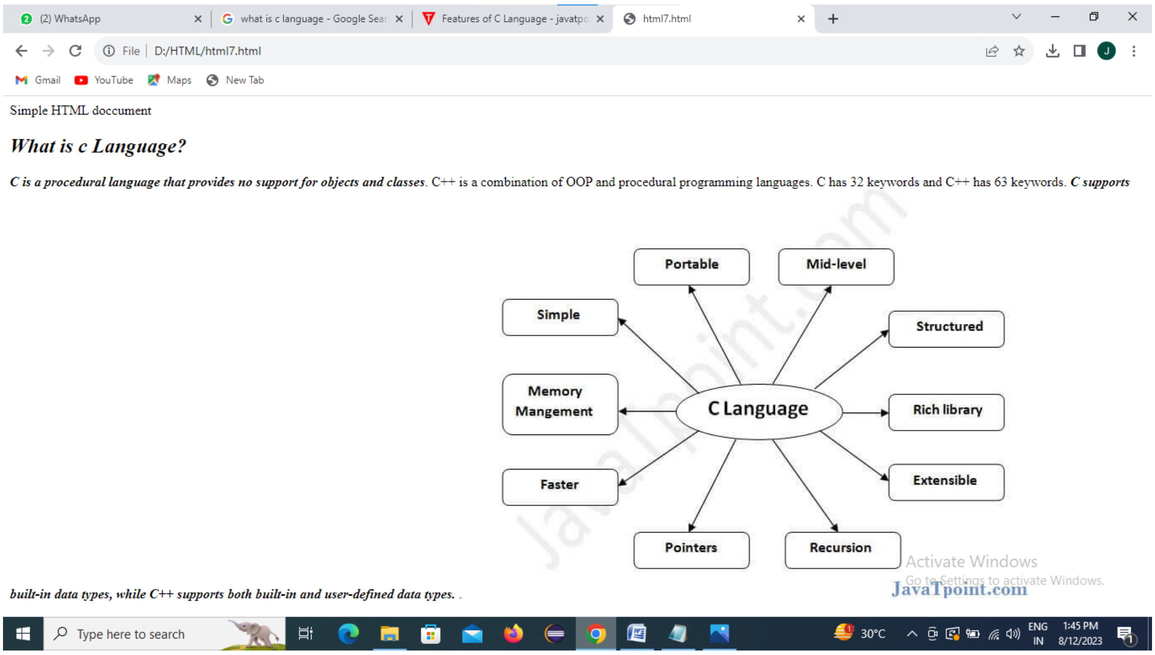
s.jeevan kumar (lab 10)

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>
<head>
<tittle>Simple HTML doccument</tittle>
</head>
<body>
<h2><b><i>What is c Language?</i></b></h2>
<p>
<b><i>C is a procedural language that provides no support for objects and
classes</i></b>. C++ is a combination of OOP and procedural programming
languages.
 C has 32 keywords and C++ has 63 keywords. <i><b>C supports built-in data types,
while C++ supports both built-in and user-defined data types.
</i></b>.
<img src="C:\Users\BLT\Downloads\c picture.jpg">
</body>
</html>
```


(2) WhatsApp
what is c language - Google Sear
Features of C Language - javatpo
html7.html
File | D:/HTML/html7.html
Gmail
YouTube
Maps
New Tab

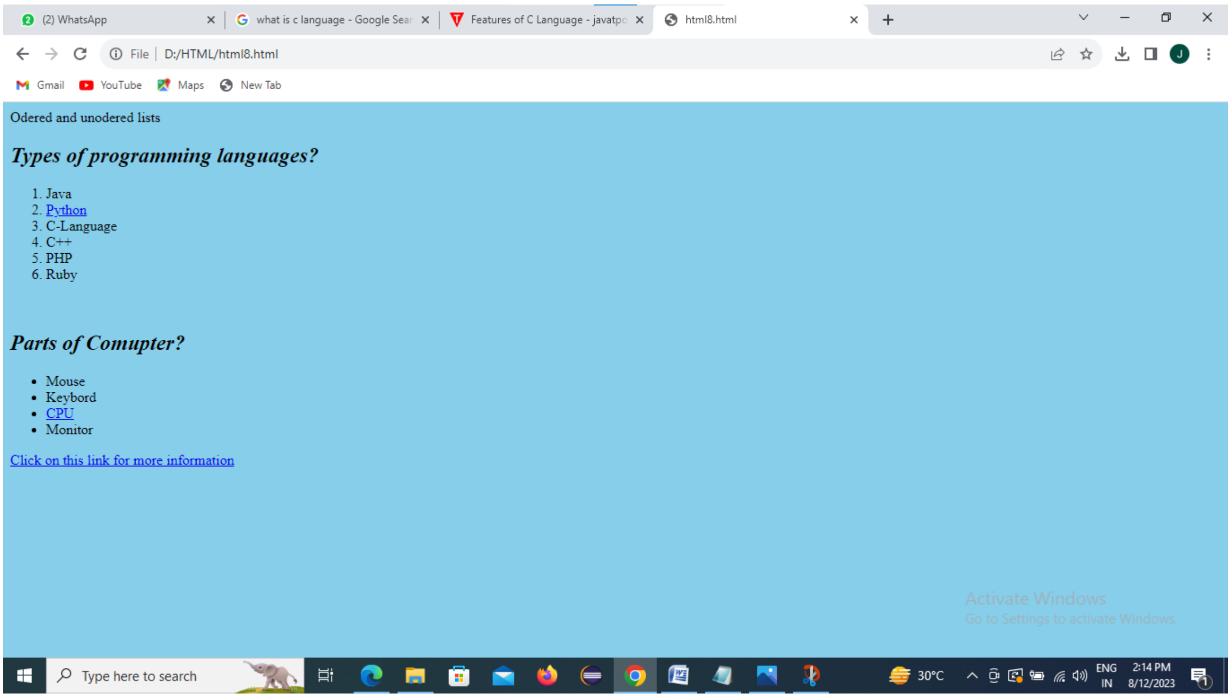
Simple HTML doccument

What is c Language?

C is a procedural language that provides no support for objects and classes. C++ is a combination of OOP and procedural programming languages. C has 32 keywords and C++ has 63 keywords. ***C supports built-in data types, while C++ supports both built-in and user-defined data types.*** .

2. Create an ordered (numbered) and an unordered (bulleted) list. Hyperlinks: Create a hyperlink that opens in a new tab.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<tittle>Odered and unodered lists</tittle>
</head>
<body bgcolor="skyblue">
<h2><b><i>Types of programming languages?</i></b></h2>
<ol type="1">
<li>Java</li>
<li><a href="file:///D://html/lab8.html"
target="_blank">Python</a></li>
<li>C-Language</li>
<li>C++</li>
<li>PHP</li>
<li>Ruby</li>
</ol>
<br>
<h2><b><i>Parts of Comupter?</i></b></h2>
<ul>
<li>Mouse</li>
<li>Keybord</li>
<li><a href="file:///D://html/lab8.html"
target="_blank">CPU</a></li>
<li>Monitor</li>
</ul>
<a href="file:///D://html/lab8.html" target="_blank">Click on this link
for more information</a>
</body>
</html>
```



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html8.html
File | D:/HTML/html8.html
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Maps
New Tab
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
Type here to search
30°C
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2:14 PM
8/12/2023

Odered and unodered lists

Types of programming languages?

1. Java
2. Python
3. C-Language
4. C++
5. PHP
6. Ruby

Parts of Comupter?

- Mouse
- Keybord
- CPU
- Monitor

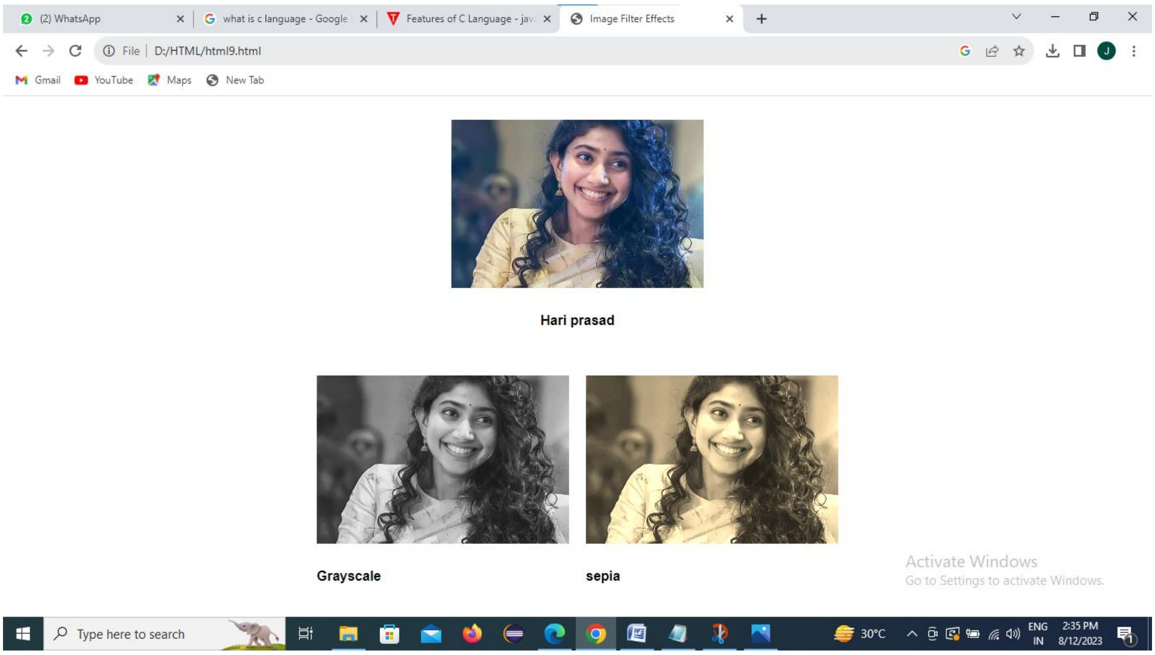
Click on this link for more information

3.Insert an image and provide appropriate alt text.

style the image with CSS to control its size.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>

<style> body {
display: flex;
flex-direction: column; align-items: center;
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}

.image-container { margin: 20px; text-align: center;
}
.image {
width: 300px; height: 200px; object-fit: cover;
margin-bottom: 10px;
}

.filter-text {
font-size: 16px; font-weight: bold;
}

.filter-container { display: flex;
justify-content: center; margin-top: 20px;
}
.filter {
margin: 0 10px; cursor: pointer;
}
</style>

<title>Image Filter Effects</title>
</head>
<body>

<div class="image-container">
<img class="image" src="C:\Users\BLT\Downloads\Sai-Pallavi-Photos-
7.jpeg" alt="Image 2">
<p class="filter-text">Hari prasad</p>
</div>
<div class="filter-container">
<div class="filter">
<img class="image" src="C:\Users\BLT\Downloads\Sai-Pallavi-Photos-
```

```
7.jpeg" alt="Image 1" style="filter: grayscale(100%);">
<p class="filter-text">Grayscale</p>
</div>

<div class="filter">
<img class="image" src="C:\Users\BLT\Downloads\Sai-Pallavi-Photos-
7.jpeg" alt="Image 2" style="filter: sepia(100%);">
<p class="filter-text">sepia</p>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```



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ENG
IN
2:35 PM
8/12/2023

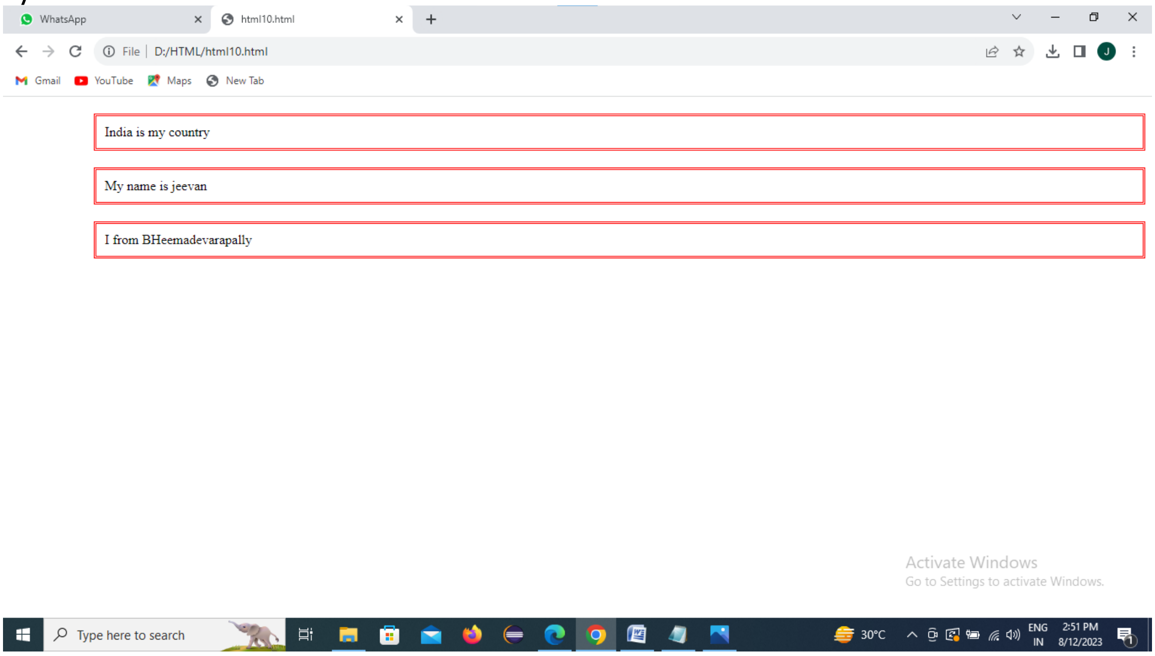
Hari prasad

Grayscale

sepia

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>
.styled-paragraph { margin-left: 100px; margin-top: 20px; border-style: double; padding: 10px; border-color:red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p class="styled-paragraph">India is my country</p>
<p class="styled-paragraph">My name is jeevan</p>
<p class="styled-paragraph">I from BHeemadevarapally</p>
</body>
</html>
```



India is my country

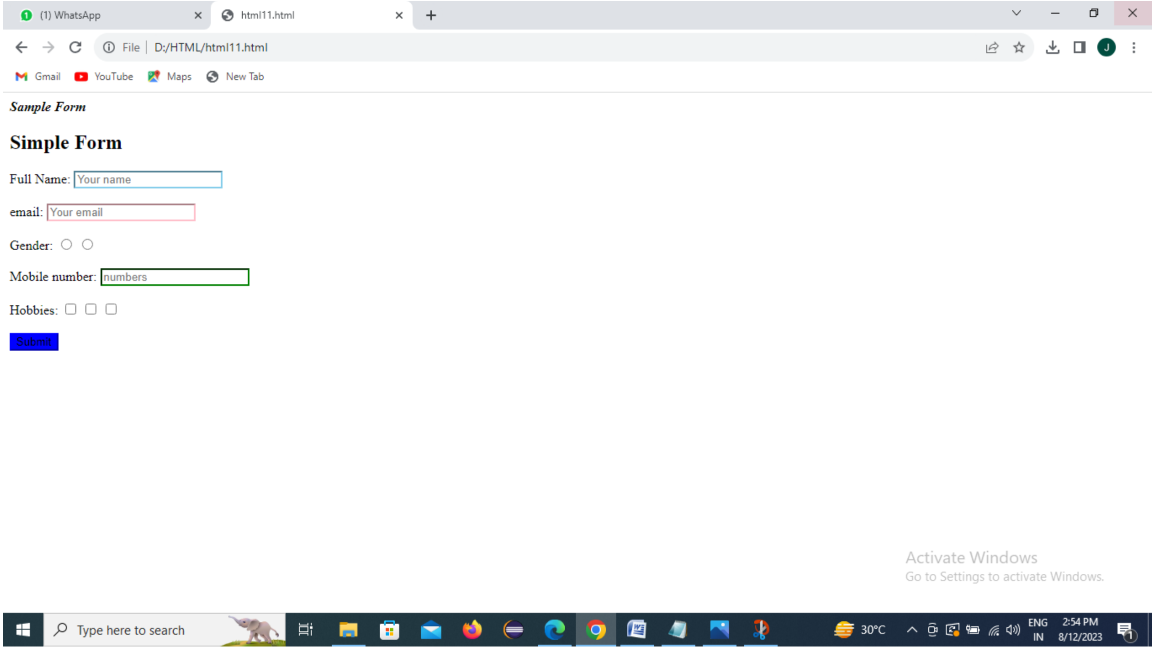
My name is jeevan

I from BHeemadevarapally

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>
  <tittle><b><i>Sample Form</i></b></tittle>

</head>
<body>
<div >
    <h2>Simple Form</h2>
    <form>

     Full Name:  <input style="border-color:skyblue"; type="text"
id="name" name="name" placeholder="Your name" required>
     <br> <br>
     email:  <input style="border-color:pink"; type="email" id="email"
name="email" placeholder="Your email" required>
     <br> <br>
     Gender: <input  type="radio" id="male" name="gender"
value="male">

             <input  type="radio" id="female" name="gender"
value="female">
     <br> <br>
     Mobile number:  <input style="border-color:green"; type="mobile"
id="mobile" name="mobile" placeholder="numbers" required>
     <br>  <br>
     Hobbies: <input  type="checkbox" id="reading" name="hobbies"
value="reading">

            <input  type="checkbox" id="traveling" name="hobbies"
value="traveling">

            <input  type="checkbox" id="Listening" name="hobbies"
value="Listening">
      <br> <br>
     <button style="background-color:blue; border-color:blue";
type="submit" id="test" align="60pt">Submit</button>
```

```
      </form>
    </div>
  </body>
  </html>
  </body>
  </html>
```



Sample Form

Simple Form

Full Name: Your name

email: Your email

Gender: ○ ○

Mobile number: numbers

Hobbies: □ □ □

Submit

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

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css”
href=”path/to/your/stylesheet.css”>
</head>
<body>
<!--your HTML content goes here -->
</body>
</html>
```

Let's break down the parts:

1.<!DOCTYPE html>: This declaration specifies that you're using HTML5.

2.<html>: The root element of your HTML document.

3.<head>: The section where you include metadata about your document, including the CSS stylesheet.

4.<link>: The element used to link an external resource, in this case, your CSS stylesheet.

5.rel="stylesheet": Specifies that the linked resource is a stylesheet.

6.type="text/css": Indicates the type of the linked resource (CSS).

7.href="path/to/your/stylesheet.css": This is where you provide the path to your external CSS file. Replace **path/to/your/stylesheet.css** with the actual path to your CSS file.

8.<body>: The section where you place the visible content of your HTML document.

9.Remember to replace **"path/to/your/stylesheet.css"** with the actual relative or absolute path to your CSS file. This path should be based on the location of your HTML file.

Here's an example with a more specific path:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css” href=”styles/mystyles.css”>
</head>
<body>
<!--your HTML content goes here -->
</body>
</html>
```

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

The **style** attribute in HTML tags is used to apply inline CSS styling directly to individual HTML elements. This means you can define CSS properties and values directly within the HTML tags themselves, without the need for an external CSS stylesheet. The **style** attribute allows you to control the visual appearance of that specific element.

Here's an example of how the **style** attribute is used:

```
<p style=”color:red; font-size:16px;>this is hari prasad</p>
```

in this example, the **style** attribute is applied to a **<p>** (paragraph) element. The styles defined in the **style** attribute are:

color: blue;: This sets the text color to blue.

font-size: 16px;: This sets the font size to 16 pixels.

Here are some key points to consider about using the **style** attribute:

1.Inline Styling: The **style** attribute is an inline styling method, meaning the styles are applied directly to the specific HTML element. This can be useful for quick and specific styling changes.

2.Specificity: Styles applied using the **style** attribute have high specificity. This means they will override conflicting styles from external stylesheets or styles defined in **<style>** blocks within the HTML document.

3.**Limited Reusability**: Inline styles are not reusable across multiple elements. If you want consistent styling across multiple elements or pages, using external stylesheets is more efficient.

4.Maintenance: Inline styles can make the HTML code harder to maintain, especially when you have a lot of elements with individual styles. External stylesheets provide a cleaner separation of content and presentation.

5.Override: If you later decide to change the styling of your elements, you would need to modify the **style** attributes individually, which could become cumbersome.

While the **style** attribute is handy for quick adjustments or applying unique styles to specific elements, for larger projects, it's generally recommended to use external CSS stylesheets for better organization, maintainability, and reusability of your styles.