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

Text Formatting:

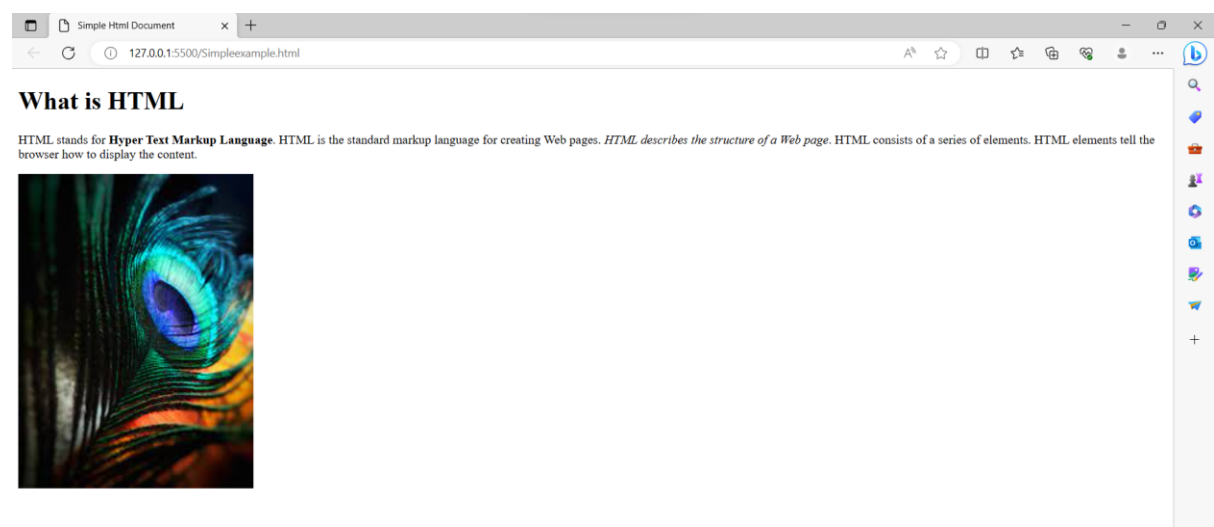
Apply bold and italic formatting to specific words within a paragraph.

Program:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title> Simple Html Document</title>
</head>
<body>

  <h1> What is HTML</h1>
  <p>HTML stands for <b>Hyper Text Markup Language</b>. HTML is the standard
markup language for creating Web pages. <i>HTML describes the structure of a
Web page</i>. HTML consists of a series of elements. HTML elements tell the
browser how to display the content.
  </p>
  
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



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

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

Program:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>List and Hyperlink Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Lists</h1>

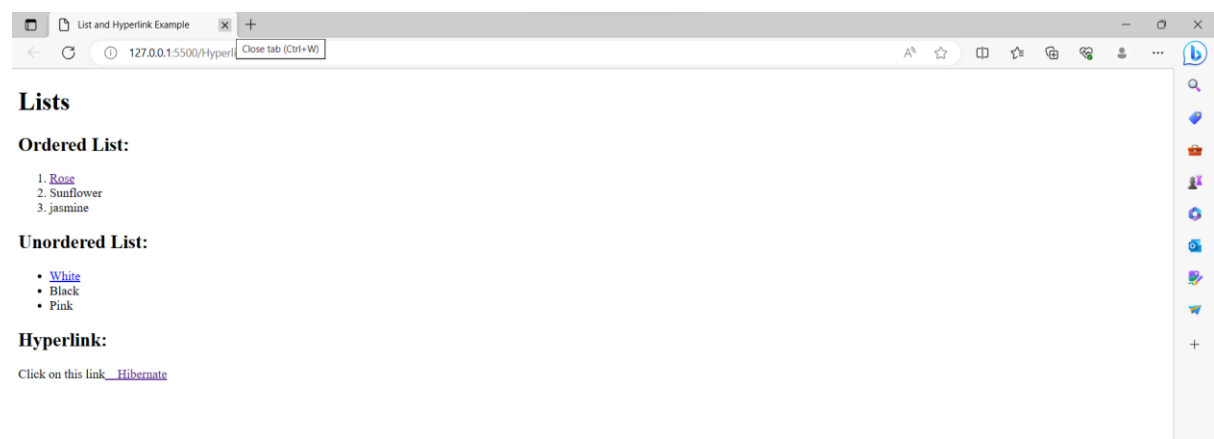
  <h2>Ordered List:</h2>
  <ol>

    <li><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rose">Rose</a></li>
    <li>Sunflower</li>
    <li>jasmine</li>
  </ol>

  <h2>Unordered List:</h2>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White">White</a></li>
    <li>Black</li>
    <li>Pink</li>
  </ul>

  <h2>Hyperlink:</h2>
  <p>Click on this link<a href="https://www.javatpoint.com/hibernate-tutorial" target="_blank">&nbsp; &nbsp; Hibernate</a> </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



3.Insert an image and provide appropriate alt text.

Style the image with CSS to control its size.

Program:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Styled Image Example</title>
  <style>
    .bordered-image {
      border: 4px solid #333;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body bgcolor="lightskyblue">
  <center>
    <h1>Styled Image</h1>

    <!-- Image with appropriate alt text and styled with CSS -->

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

Output:



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

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

Program:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Boarder Styles</title>
<style>
  /* Adding borders to different elements */
  .border-example {
    border: 1px solid black; /* 1px solid border with black color */
    padding: 10px; /* Add padding to create space between content and border */
    /*
    margin: 10px; /* Add margin to create space between elements */
    border-style: dashed;
    background-color: lightskyblue;
  }
</style>

</head>
<h1> Borders</h1>
<body bgcolor="lightpink">

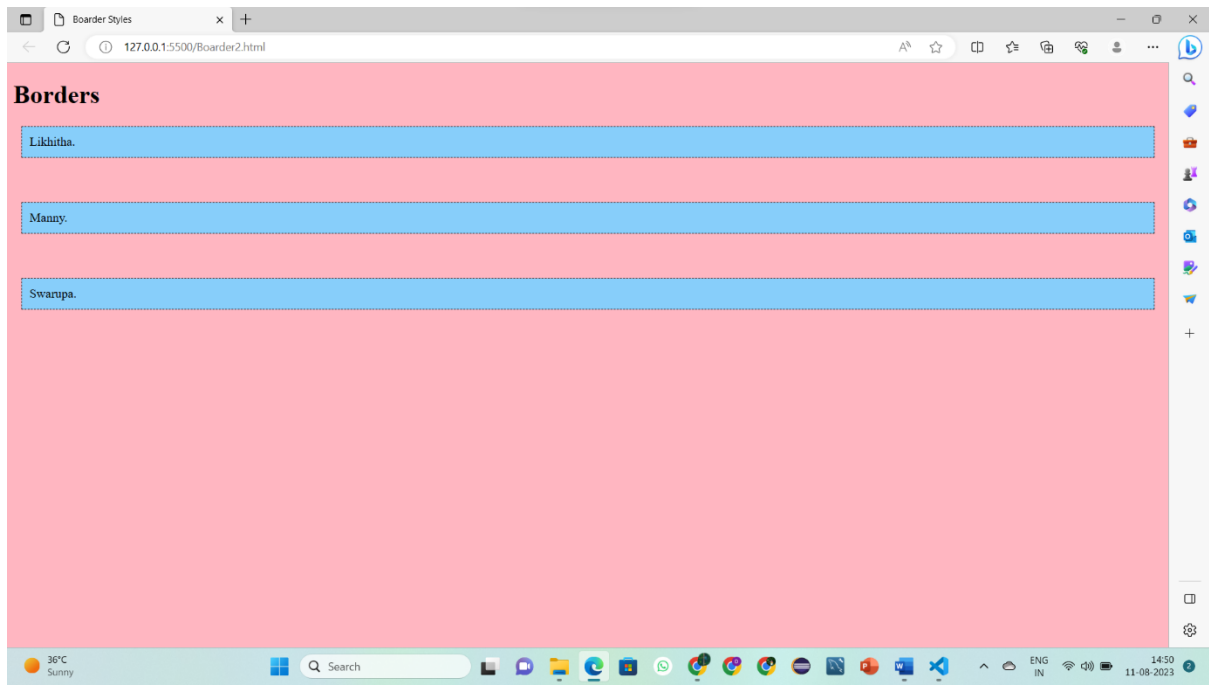
<div class="border-example">Likhitha.</div>
<br><br>

<p class="border-example">Manny.</p>
<br><br>

<p class="border-example">Swarupa.</p>
<br><br>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:



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

Apply CSS styles to improve the form's appearance.

Program:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Simple Form</title>
  <style>
    /* Style for the form container */
    .form-container {
      max-width: 400px;
      margin: auto;
      padding: 20px;
      border: 1px solid #ddd;
      border-radius: 5px;
    }

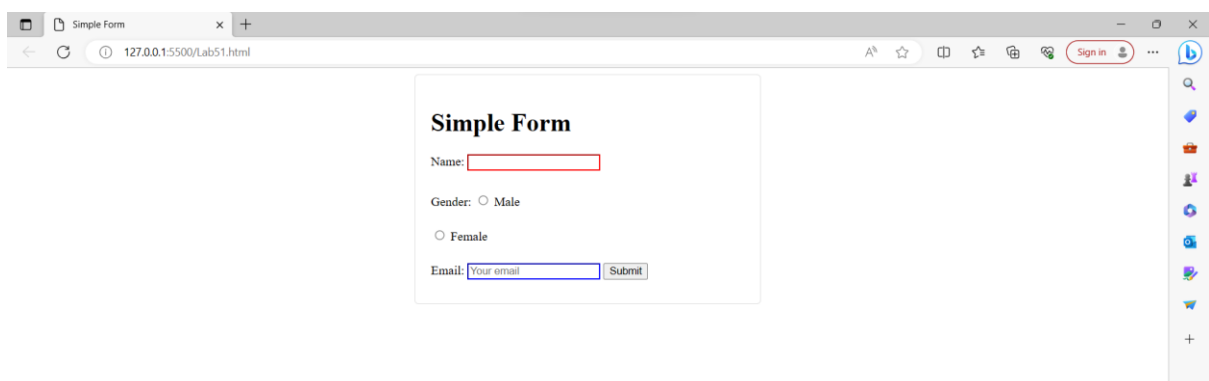
    /* Style for form elements */
    input[type="text"],
    input[type="radio"],
    input[type="checkbox"],
    input[type="submit"] {
      margin-bottom: 10px;
    }
  </style>
```

```

</head>
<body>
  <div class="form-container">
    <h1>Simple Form</h1>
    <form>
      <label for="name">Name:</label>
      <input type="text" id="name" name="name" required style="border-
color:red;">
      <br>
      <br>
      <label>Gender:</label>
      <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male">
      <label for="male">Male</label>
      <br>
      <br>
      <input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="female">
      <label for="female">Female</label>
      <br>
      <br>
      Email: <input style="border-color:blue;" type="email" id="email"
name="email" placeholder="Your email" required>
      <br>
      <input type="submit" value="Submit">
    </form>
  </div>
</body>
</html>

```

Output:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled 'Simple Form'. The address bar shows the URL '127.0.0.1:5500/Lab51.html'. The form is centered on the page and has a title 'Simple Form'. It contains the following elements:

- A text input field labeled 'Name:' with a red border.
- Two radio buttons for 'Gender:'. The first is labeled 'Male' and is selected. The second is labeled 'Female'.
- An email input field labeled 'Email:' with a blue border and a placeholder text 'Your email'.
- A 'Submit' button next to the email input field.

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 `<link>` element within the `<head>` 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 `<link>` element in the `<head>` section of your HTML document, the browser will load the linked stylesheet and apply its styles to the HTML content within the `<body>` 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 `<link>` 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.