



Mini Project Report - 02

Master of Computer Application – Generative AI
Semester – I

Sub: Front-End Frameworks and Technologies

Topic: STUDENT DETAILS

By

Name: MADAN KK

Reg no.: PROV/ASAC/MCA/7/25/078

Faculty Name: VEERA RAGHAV K

Faculty Signature: _____

**Department of Computer Application
Alliance University
Chandapura - Anekal Main Road, Anekal
Bengaluru - 562 106**

September 2025

INDEX

S.No	CONTENTS	PAGE NO
1	Introduction to HTML and CSS	1
2	Source Code	2
3	Output	4
4	Conclusion	5

INTRODUCTION

Introduction to HTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the backbone of all websites. It is used to structure and organize content on the web so that browsers can display text, images, videos, and links in a readable way. Instead of running calculations like a programming language, HTML works by marking up content with different tags to tell the browser *what each part of the page means*.

For example, you can use headings to make titles stand out, paragraphs for text, images for visuals, and links to connect one page to another. HTML works together with **CSS** (for styling and design) and **JavaScript** (for interactivity) to create complete and dynamic websites.

Some of the most important HTML tags are:

- <html> → The container that wraps the entire webpage.
- <head> → Holds meta information, links to CSS/JS, and the page title.
- <title> → Sets the title shown in the browser tab.
- <body> → Holds the visible content like headings, text, images, and links.

Introduction to CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is the language that makes websites visually attractive and user-friendly. While HTML provides the structure of a webpage, CSS is responsible for its design—controlling colors, fonts, spacing, layouts, and even animations. With CSS, the same HTML content can be presented in completely different styles,

giving web designers full creative control over how a site looks and feels.

In CSS:

- **Selector** → Targets the HTML element you want to style (e.g., h1).
- **Property** → Specifies the aspect to change (e.g., color, font-size).
- **Value** → Defines the exact style setting (e.g., blue, 20px).

INPUT CODE :

```
<html>
  <title>Student Details</title>
  <head>
    <style>
      div{
        border-radius: 10px;
        border: 30px;
        text-align: center;
        color: rgb(96, 3, 17);
        background-color: bisque;
        padding-right: 0px;
        box-shadow: 5px 3px 7px;
        margin-left: 500px ;
        margin-right: 500px;

      }
      div h1{
        text-align: center;
        background: linear-gradient(black, rgb(50, 2, 222));
        -webkit-background-clip: text;
        color: transparent;
        margin-top: 180px;

      }
      .na{
```

```
        margin-right: 70px;
    }
.co{
    margin-right: 15px;
}
.reg{
    margin-right: -50px;
}
.ma{
    margin-left: 23px;
}
.ad{
    margin-right: 70px;
}
.ph{
    margin-right: 62px;
}

```

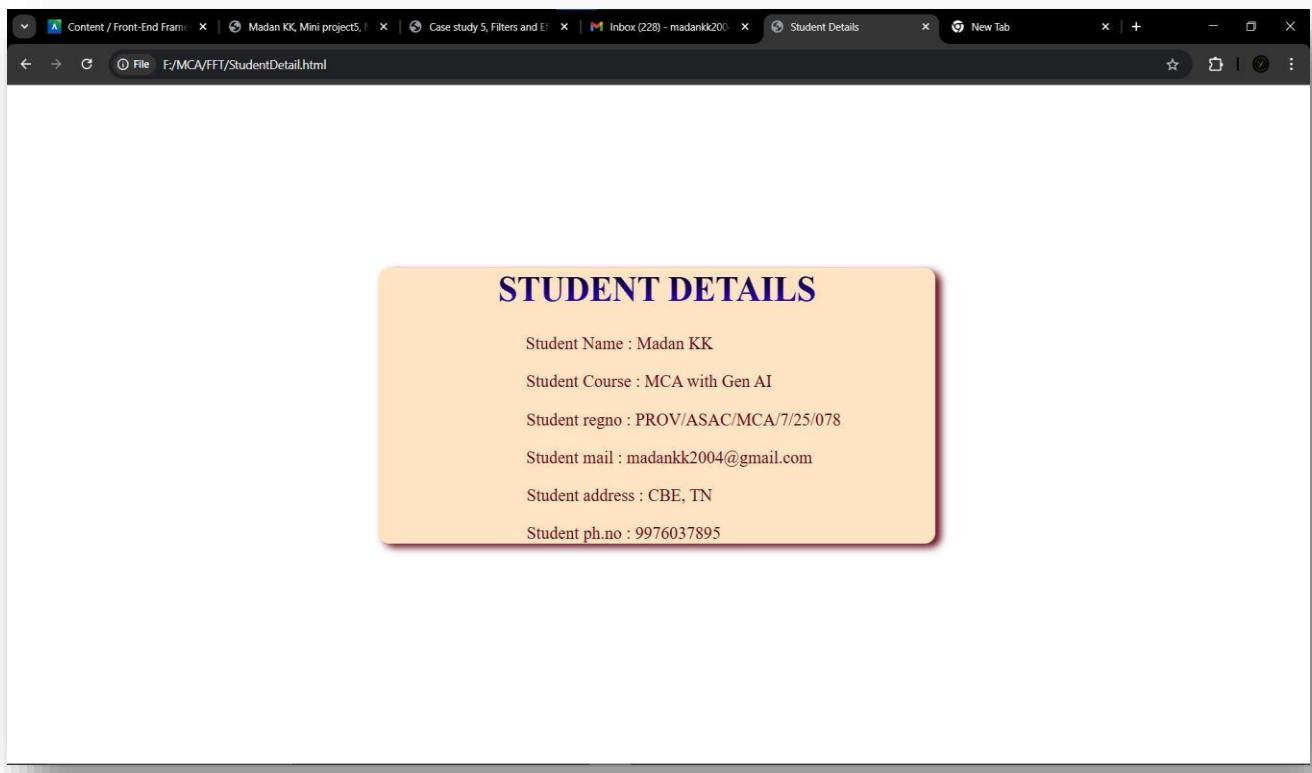
</style>

```
</head>
<body>

<div>
<h1><u>STUDENT DETAILS</u></h1>
<p class = "na">Student Name : Madan KK</p>
<p class = "co">Student Course : MCA with Gen AI</p>
<p class = "reg">Student regno : PROV/ASAC/MCA/7/25/078</p>
<p class = "ma">Student mail : madankk2004@gmail.com</p>
<p class = "ad">Student address : CBE, TN</p>
<p class = "ph">Student ph.no : 9976037895</p>
</div>
</body>

</html>
```

OUTPUT:



CONCLUSION:

This mini project highlights how combining HTML and CSS can transform plain content into a well-structured and visually appealing Student Details. Through this project, I gained hands-on experience in organizing content with HTML and enhancing its design with CSS. While the design is simple, it demonstrates the practical use of web technologies in creating professional and presentable documents, laying a solid foundation for building more advanced web projects in the future.