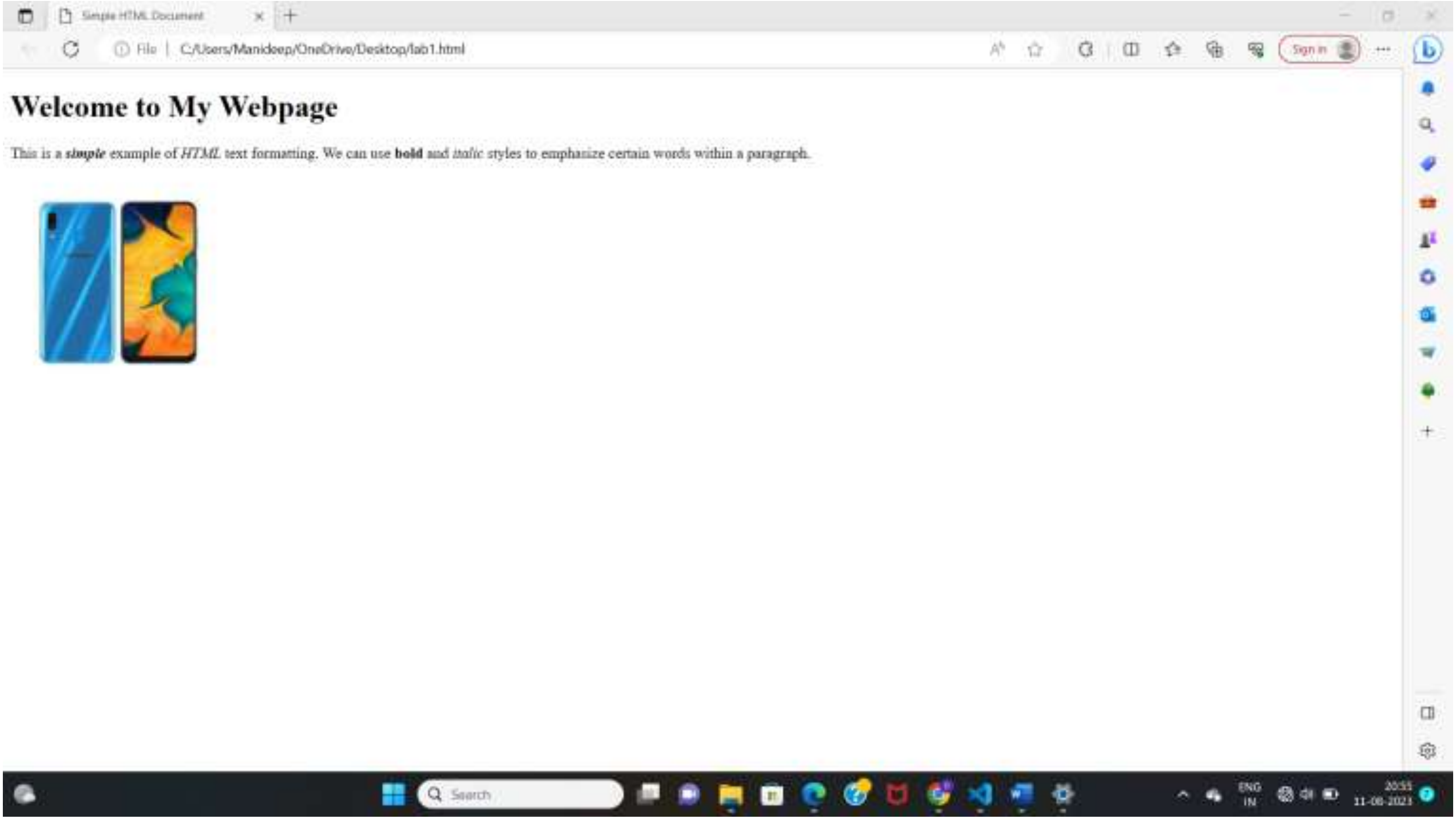
1. Create a simple HTML document structure with a heading, a paragraph, and an image. Text Formatting: Apply bold and italic formatting to specific words within a paragraph.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Simple HTML Document</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to My Webpage</h1>
<p>This is a <b><i>simple</i></b> example of <i>HTML</i> text formatting. We can use
<b>bold</b> and <i>italic</i> styles to emphasize certain words within a paragraph
.   </p>
<img src="C:\Users\Manideep\OneDrive\Pictures\samsung.jpg" alt="Example Image">
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Welcome to My Webpage

This is a ***simple*** example of *HTML* text formatting. We can use **bold** and *italic* styles to emphasize certain words within a paragraph.

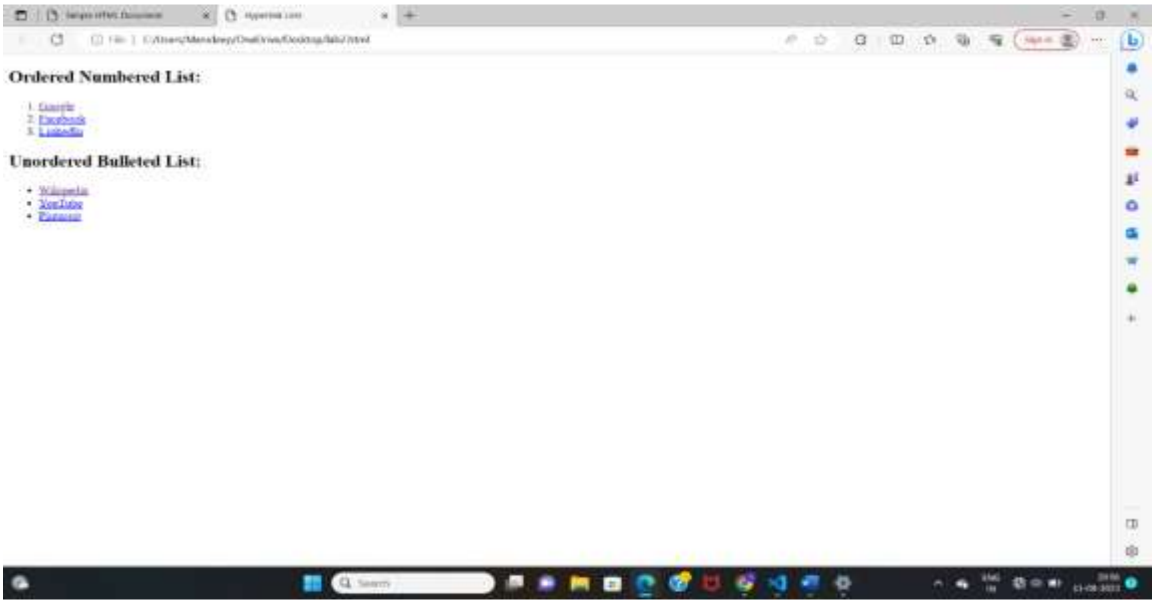
2. Create an ordered (numbered) and an unordered (bulleted) list.

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Hyperlink Lists</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Ordered Numbered List:</h2>
<ol>
   <li><a href="https://www.google.com" target="_blank">G</a></li>
   <li><a href="https://www.facebook.com" target="_blank"></a></li>
   <li><a href="https://www.linkedin.com" target="_blank">L</a></li>
</ol>

<h2>Unordered Bulleted List:</h2>
<ul>
   <li><a href="https://www.wikipedia.org" target="_blank"></a></li>
   <li><a href="https://www.youtube.com" target="_blank">Y</a></li>
   <li><a href="https://www.pinterest.com" target="_blank"></a></li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



**Ordered Numbered List:**

1. Google
2. Facebook
3. LinkedIn

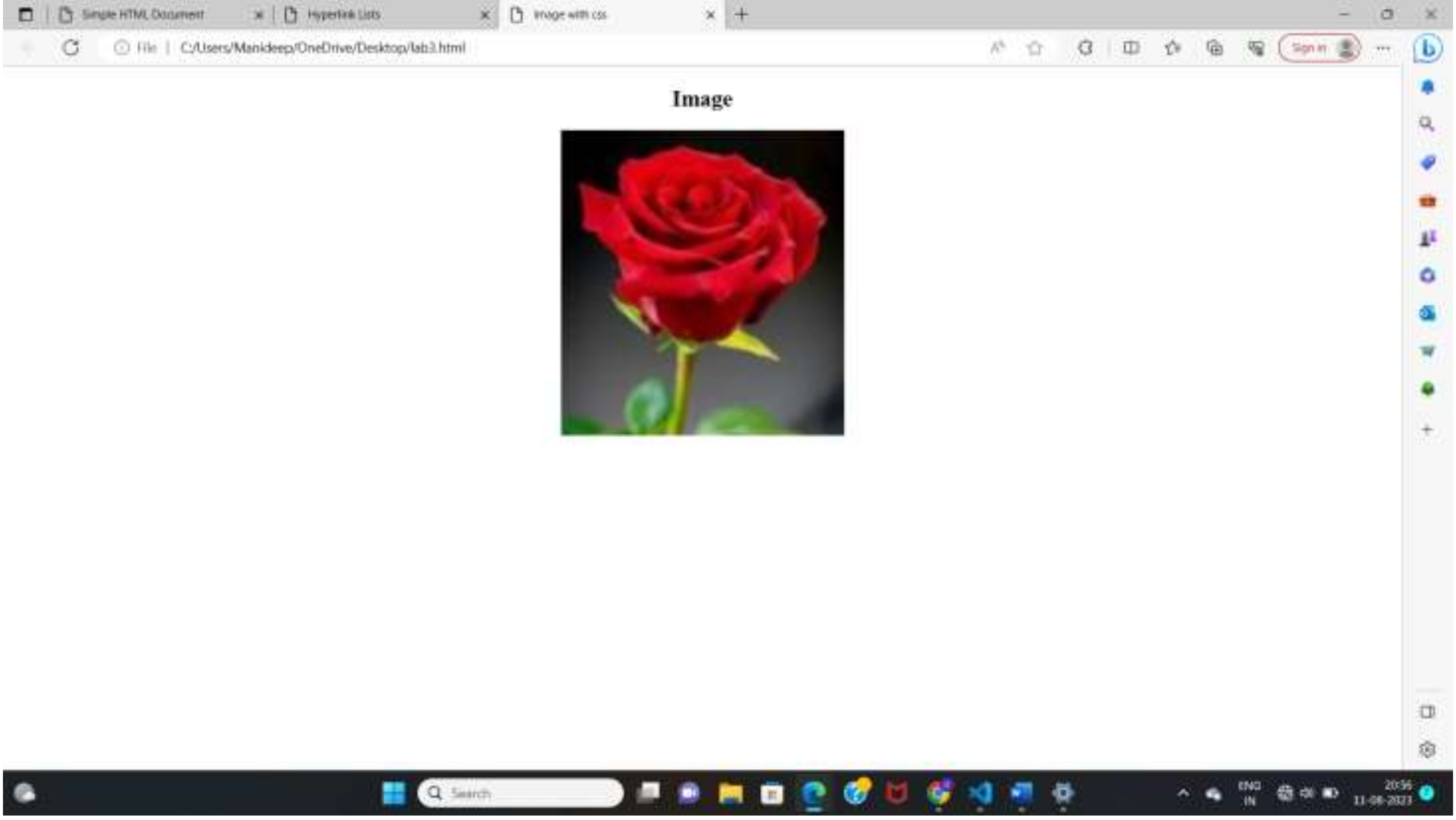
**Unordered Bulleted List:**

- Wikipedia
- YouTube
- Pinterest

3. Insert an image and provide appropriate alt text. Style the image with CSS to control its size.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Image with css</title>
<style>
/* CSS to control the size of the image */
.image-container {
max-width: 300px; /* Maximum width for the image container */
margin: 0 auto; /* Center the image container */
}
.image-container img {
width: 100%; /* Make the image fill the container width */
height: auto; /* Automatically adjust the height while maintaining
aspect ratio */
}
.center-heading {
text-align: center; /* Center the heading */
}
.larger-font {
font-size: 15px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="center-heading">
<h2>Image </h2>
<div class="image-container">
<img src="C:\Users\Manideep\OneDrive\Pictures\download (1).jpg" alt=" Beautiful
flower">
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

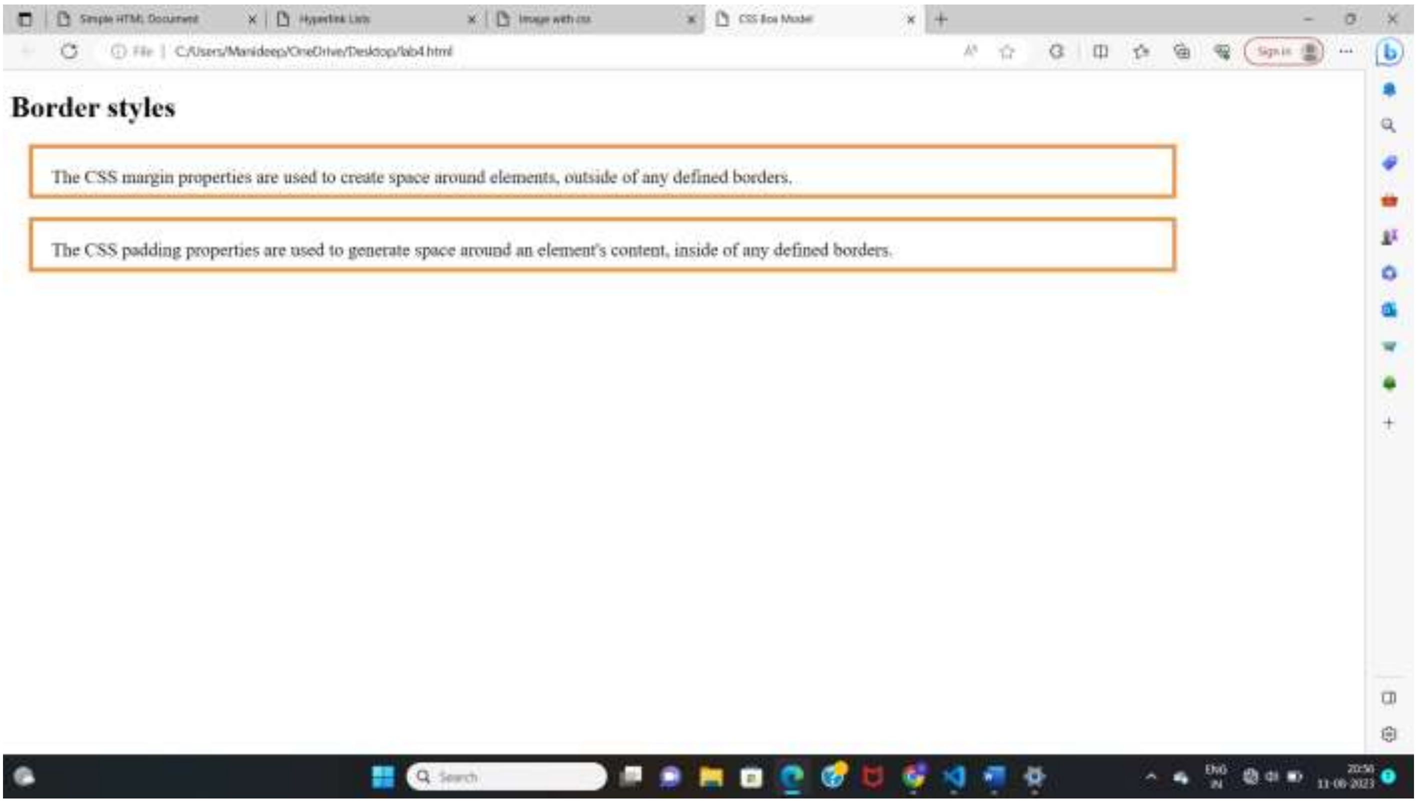


Image

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>
<title>CSS Box Model </title>
<style>
.box {
width: 1200px; /* Width of the content area */
height: 10px; /* Height of the content area */
padding: 20px; /* Padding around the content area */
border: 5px solid #eb9749; /* Border around the padding */
margin: 20px; /* Margin outside the border */
color: rgb(13, 13, 13);
font-size: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1> Border styles</h1>
<div class="box">
   The CSS margin properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.
</div>
<div class="box">
   The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.
</div>
</body></html>
```

Output:



Border styles

The CSS margin properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

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

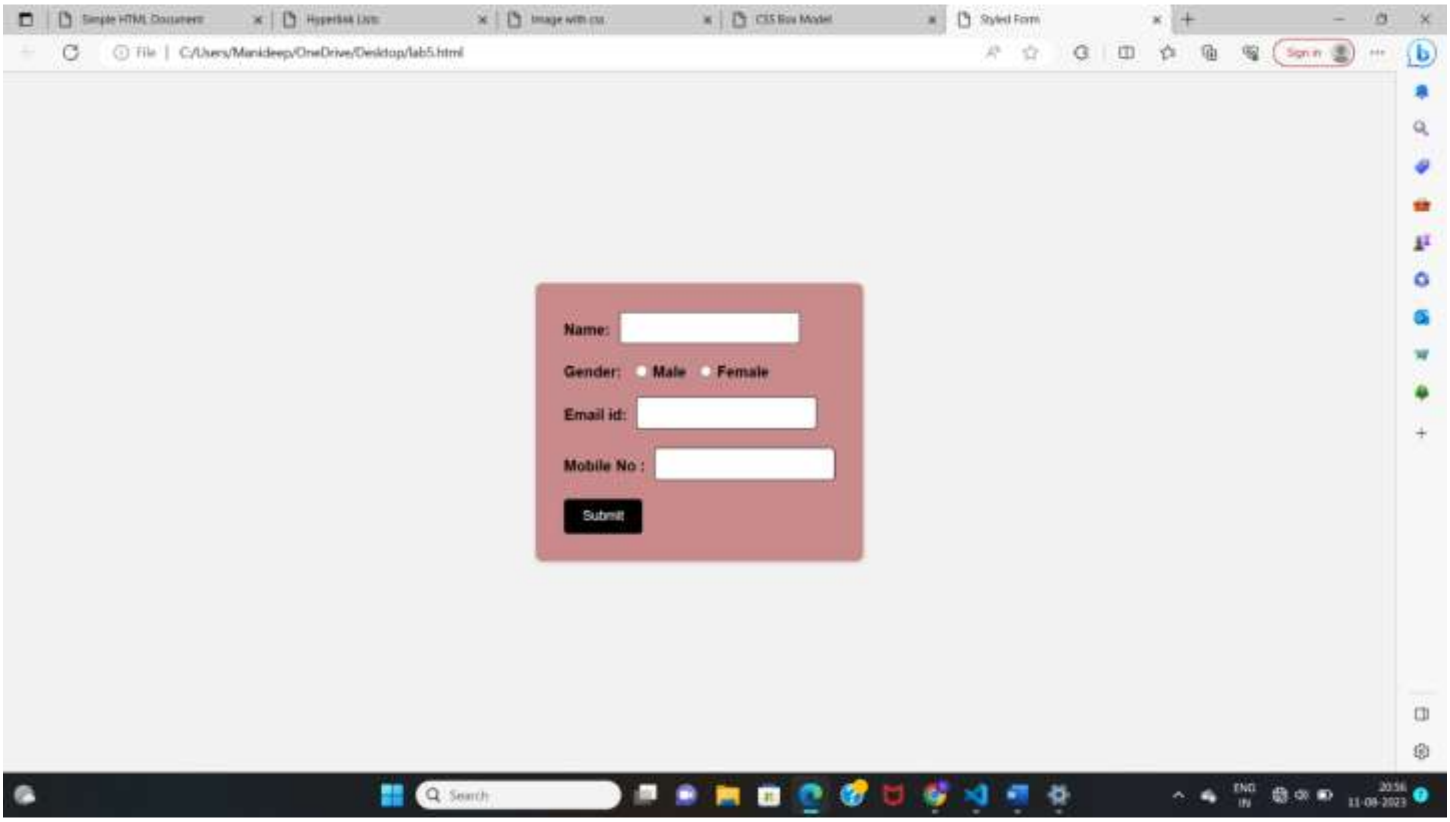
5. Create a simple form with text fields, radio buttons, checkboxes, and a submit button. Apply CSS styles to improve the form's appearance.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Styled Form </title>
<style>
body {
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
background-color: #f2f2f2;
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
display: flex;
justify-content: center;
align-items: center;
height: 100vh;
}
.form-container {
background-color: #c88b8b;
padding: 30px;
border-radius: 8px;
box-shadow: 0 2px 6px rgba(203, 13, 13, 0.1);
}
```

```
.form-container label {
font-weight: bold;
display: inline-block;
margin-bottom: 5px;
}
.form-container input[type="text"],
.form-container input[type="email"],
.form-container input[type="radio"],
.form-container input[type="checkbox"],
.form-container input[type="tel"] {
margin-bottom: 10px;
padding: 8px;
border: 1px solid #000;
border-radius: 4px;
font-size: 14px;
}
.form-container input[type="radio"],
.form-container input[type="checkbox"] {
margin-right: 5px;
}
.form-container button[type="submit"] {
background-color: #000;
color: white;
padding: 10px 20px;
border: none;
border-radius: 4px;
cursor: pointer;
font-size: 14px;
}
.form-container button[type="submit"]:hover {
background-color: #111;
}
.form-row {
display: flex;
align-items: center;
margin-bottom: 10px;
}
.form-row label {
margin-right: 10px;
}
.form-row input[type="radio"] {
margin-right: 5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="form-container">
<form>
<div class="form-row">
<label for="name">Name:</label>
<input type="text" id="name" name="name" required>
</div>
```

```
<div class="form-row">
<label>Gender:</label>
<input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male">
<label for="male">Male</label>
<input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="female">
<label for="female">Female</label>
</div>
<div class="form-row">
<label for="email">Email id:</label>
<input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
</div>
<div class="form-row">
<label>Mobile No :</label>
<input type="tel" id="mobile" name="mobile" required pattern="[0-9]{10}">
</div>
<button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



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

**To link an external CSS stylesheet to an HTML document, follow these steps:**

**Create Your CSS File:**

First, create a separate CSS file with your desired styles. For example, name it styles.css.

**Place the CSS File in the Same Directory:**

Make sure your CSS file (styles.css) is located in the same directory as your HTML file. If it's in a different directory, adjust the path in the next step accordingly.

**Add the <link> Tag:**

In your HTML file, within the <head> section, add a <link> tag to reference your external CSS file. Here's the basic structure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">

</head>

<body>

  <!-- Your HTML content here -->

</body>

</html>

</html>
```

The rel attribute specifies the relationship between the HTML document and the linked resource. For stylesheets, use rel="stylesheet".

The type attribute specifies the MIME type of the linked resource. For CSS, use type="text/css".

The href attribute specifies the path to your external CSS file. In this case, it's "styles.css". If the CSS file is in a different directory, provide the correct path accordingly.

**Save and Test:**

Save both your HTML and CSS files. Open the HTML file in a web browser, and you'll see your HTML content styled according to the rules in the linked CSS file.

Remember to maintain the correct file structure and use the correct file names and paths for both your HTML and CSS files. This way, your HTML document will properly reference and apply the styles from your external CSS stylesheet.

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

The style attribute in HTML tags is used to apply inline CSS styles directly to individual HTML elements. It allows you to define specific styling rules for a single element without the need for an external CSS stylesheet or internal <style> tags in the document's <head> section.

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

```
<p style="color: blue; font-size: 16px;">This is a blue and larger text.</p>
```

In this example, the style attribute is applied to the <p> (paragraph) element, and it contains CSS rules to set the text color to blue and the font size to 16 pixels. The styles defined in the style attribute override any default styles or styles from external stylesheets.

The style attribute can include multiple CSS properties separated by semicolons. Each property consists of a property name and a value, separated by a colon. It's important to note that while using the style attribute provides flexibility for quick and specific styling, it's generally recommended to use external or internal CSS for larger styling needs. This approach keeps your HTML clean, separates structure from presentation, and makes it easier to maintain and update styles across multiple elements.