

Exno 1 b) Develop a web page for solar system using basic html tags.

Aim: To develop a web page for solar system using basic html tags which contains images, and also links to a different pages. Your page should include,

- a. Use image, text as hyperlink reference.
- b. Apply internal navigation (different sections of the document, external navigation (for eg. <https://www.isro.gov.in/>)).

Procedure:

1. Create an html file named as solar system.html which contains,
 - a. Solar system image to be displayed at the top of the page.
 - b. Description about solar system and list the nine planets using anchor tag.
2. Create a html file named as mercury.html which contains,
 - a. Mercury image to be displayed at the top of the page.
 - b. Description about mercury planet.
3. Similarly create an html file for each planet and provide image and description about each planet.
4. In the main file solar system.html, each planet has a hyperlink to every another planet in a different page.
5. In each planet page, there should be a hyperlink named as home to reach the home page.
6. In notepad or any editor or IDE type the necessary code & save with the file name mentioned with .html extension display your time table.
7. To view your web page, simply double click your html file.

HTML Tags need to be used:

Tags used	Attributes
<h1>	
<p>	

	src, height, width, alt, caption
<a>	href, target (_blank,_parent,_self,_top)
	
	
	

Code and Output

Solar_system.html

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Solar System</title>
</head>
<body>
<header >
    <h1 align="center">Our Solar System</h1>
    <hr style="border: 1px dashed;">
</header>
<center>
    <a style="color: black;" href="https://science.nasa.gov/solar-system/" >
        
    </a>
</center>
<!-- Description of the Solar System -->
<p style="text-indent: 50px;">
    <font color="darkslategray" size="4">

```

☄ The Solar System is a vast and fascinating region of space dominated by the Sun, a massive star at its center. It consists of eight planets, along with dwarf planets like Pluto, and countless smaller celestial bodies, such as moons, asteroids, and comets, all bound by the Sun's gravitational pull. The planets vary greatly in size, composition, and distance from the Sun, ranging from the rocky terrestrial planets like Earth and Mars to the gas giants Jupiter and Saturn, and the icy outer worlds such as Uranus and Neptune. The Solar System also includes the Kuiper Belt and the Oort Cloud, regions filled with icy bodies and remnants from its formation 4.6 billion years ago. Together, these components create a dynamic and ever-changing cosmic neighborhood, offering endless opportunities for exploration and discovery.

</p>

<h2>Planets:</h2>

<ol style="color: darkslategray; size: 5;">Mercury:

♀ Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system and the nearest to the Sun.

Venus:♀ Venus is the second planet from the Sun, and the sixth largest planet. It's the hottest planet in our solar system.

Earth:□ Earth – our home planet – is the third planet from the Sun, and the fifth largest planet. It's the only place we know of inhabited by living things

Mars:♂ Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun, and the seventh largest. It's the only planet we know of inhabited entirely by robots.

Jupiter:♃ Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun, and the largest in the solar system – more than twice as massive as the other planets combined.

Saturn:♄ Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun, and the second largest in the solar system. It's surrounded by beautiful rings.

Uranus:♅ Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun, and the third largest planet in our solar system. It appears to spin sideways.

Neptune:♆ Neptune is the eighth, and most distant planet from the Sun. It's the fourth-largest, and the first planet discovered with math.

</body>

</html>

Mercury.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<head>

<title>Mercury</title></head>

<body bgcolor="grey">

<h1 align="center">Mercury</h1>

```
<a href="F:\VIT25\winter\web\solar\system.html" style="color: rgb(24, 17, 17);"><p
style=" color: lightsalmon; border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;
">HOME<hr style="border: double;"></p></a>
<br>
<center>
<a href="https://science.nasa.gov/mercury/exploration/">
</a></center>
<p style="text-indent: 50px;">Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system and
the one closest to the Sun. It is a rocky planet with a surface marked by craters,
resembling Earth's Moon. Despite its proximity to the Sun, Mercury has virtually no
atmosphere, causing extreme temperature fluctuations—from scorching highs of about
430°C (800°F) during the day to freezing lows of -180°C (-290°F) at night.
This planet completes its orbit around the Sun in just 88 Earth days, making it the
fastest-moving planet in the solar system. However, its rotation is much slower, taking 59
Earth days to complete one spin on its axis. Mercury's core is rich in iron, and it has a
weak magnetic field. Its lack of a substantial atmosphere makes it an unlikely place to
support life as we know it. Though India's space agency, ISRO (Indian Space Research
Organisation), has not yet launched a dedicated mission to Mercury, its advancements in
planetary exploration, such as Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan, hint at a promising future
for studying planets like Mercury and beyond.</p>
</body>
```

Earth.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
    <title>Earth</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="grey">
    <h1 align="center"><font size="6px">Earth</font></h1>
    <a href="F:\VIT25\winter\web\solar\system.html" style="color: rgb(24, 17, 17);">
        <p style="color: lightsalmon; border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-
content;">HOME<hr style="border: double;"></p>
    </a>
    <br>
    <center>
        <a href="https://science.nasa.gov/earth-science/">
            
```

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</a>
</center>
<p style="text-indent: 50px;">
    Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the only planet known to support life. Its atmosphere, rich in oxygen and nitrogen, provides the perfect environment for life to thrive. Approximately 71% of Earth's surface is covered with water, making it unique among the solar system's planets.
    The planet rotates on its axis every 24 hours, giving rise to day and night, and orbits the Sun in 365.25 days. Earth's magnetic field and atmosphere protect it from harmful solar radiation, allowing it to sustain a diverse range of ecosystems and species.
</p>
</body>
```

.....Similarly for all planets



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Planets:

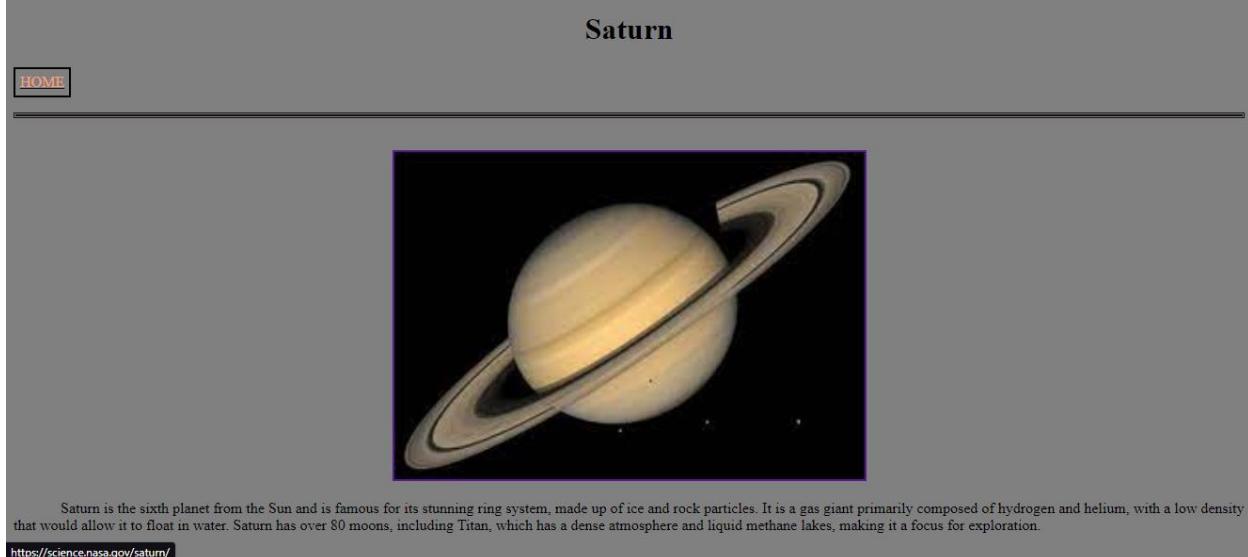
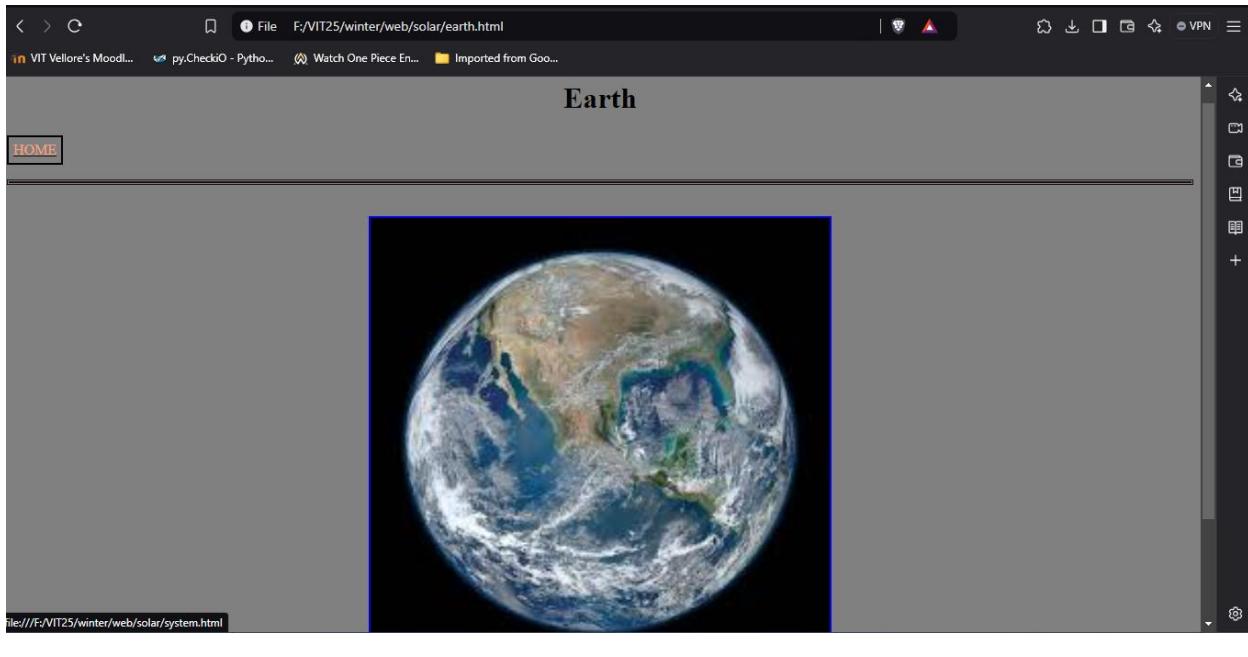
1. [Mercury](#):  Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system and the nearest to the Sun.
2. [Venus](#):  Venus is the second planet from the Sun, and the sixth largest planet. It's the hottest planet in our solar system.
3. [Earth](#):  Earth – our home planet – is the third planet from the Sun, and the fifth largest planet. It's the only place we know of inhabited by living things.
4. [Mars](#):  Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun, and the seventh largest. It's the only planet we know of inhabited entirely by robots.
5. [Jupiter](#):  Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun, and the largest in the solar system – more than twice as massive as the other planets combined.
6. [Saturn](#):  Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun, and the second largest in the solar system. It's surrounded by beautiful rings.
7. [Uranus](#):  Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun, and the third largest planet in our solar system. It appears to spin sideways.
8. [Neptune](#):  Neptune is the eighth, and most distant planet from the Sun. It's the fourth-largest, and the first planet discovered with math.

Mercury

[HOME](#)



Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system and the one closest to the Sun. It is a rocky planet with a surface marked by craters, resembling Earth's Moon. Despite its proximity to the Sun, Mercury has virtually no atmosphere, causing extreme temperature fluctuations—from scorching highs of about 430°C (800°F) during the day to freezing lows of -180°C (-290°F) at night. This planet completes its orbit around the Sun in just 88 Earth days, making it the fastest-moving planet in the solar system. However, its rotation is much slower, taking 59 Earth days to complete one spin on its axis. Mercury's core is rich in iron, and it has a weak magnetic field. Its lack of a substantial atmosphere makes it an unlikely place to support life as we know it.



Result:

Thus the webpage for solar system using basic html tags was created and the output was verified.