## **Lab Task**

- 1. To adjust text alignment in HTML, you can use CSS styles. The text-align property is commonly used to set the alignment of text within an HTML element. For example, you can set text-align: center; to center-align text.
- Text alignment based on surrounding elements in HTML can be achieved by using CSS
  properties like margin and padding to control the space around text elements. Additionally,
  you can use CSS flexbox or grid layout to control the alignment of elements within a
  container.

3.

- 4. An HTML heading (e.g., <h1>, <h2>, <h3>) is used to define headings and subheadings within a web page. Headings provide structure and hierarchy to the content, with <h1> typically being the highest-level heading and <h6> the lowest.
- 5. To incorporate subheadings using HTML, you can use lower-level heading elements. For example, you can use <h2> for subheadings under an <h1>, <h3> for subheadings under an <h2>, and so on.
- 6. The HTML DOM (Document Object Model) Heading is used to represent headings in the structure of an HTML document. It allows JavaScript to access and manipulate heading elements and their properties.
- 7. To align text within a text flow layout in HTML, you can use CSS properties like text-align and vertical-align. For example, text-align: center; will center-align text horizontally, and vertical-align: middle; will vertically align text to the middle of the line height.
- 8. To set the text direction for the content in an element in HTML, you can use the dir attribute. For example, dir="rtl" sets the text direction to right-to-left (used for languages like Arabic and Hebrew), while dir="ltr" sets it to left-to-right (used for most languages).

9.

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<thead>

>Student ID
Name
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