

Practical No : 2

Aim: HTML, CSS, XML

Problem statement: Understand the basic concept of HTML, CSS & XML. WAP to design registration form for student by using HTML & CSS

Theory :-

- ① - HTML stands for hyper text Markup language.
- HTML describe structure of web pages using markup. HTML element are building block of html pages & represented by tags.

Version of HTML :-

HTML 1991

HTML 2.0 1995

HTML 3.2 1997

HTML 4.01 1999

XHTML 2006

HTML 5 2014

② CSS :-

CSS stands for cascading style sheet
css handles the feel and look a part of web page by using css one can control color of text, style of fonts, spacing between paragraphs, layout, design

Advantages of CSS :-

It saves time, page load faster, Easy maintenance, superior style to HTML, multiple device compatibility

③ CSS modules -

Box model

selectors.

Borders.

user interface

Background.

Text effect, Animation

2D / 3D transformation

④ Technology too :-

< !DOCTYPE HTML> . — define HTML5

<html> root element of HTML Page

<head> element contain meta info. about document

<title> element specifies a title for element

<body> elements contain visible page color.

<h1> define large heading

<p> element defines paragraph.

⑤ CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways :-

① Inline :- By using <style> attribute in HTML element.

e.g <h1 style = 'color: blue;'> This is blue </h1>

② Internal : By using <style> element in <head> section
<style>

body { background-color: blue; }

h1 { color: black; }

</style>

③ external :- by using external CSS file :-

e.g <link rel = "stylesheet" href = "style.css">

⑥ Design steps :-

- write HTML code in notepad & save with .html extension
- 2) write CSS code in notepad & save with .css extension
- 3) Import CSS file in HTML page
- 4) Open HTML page in browser

Test cases :-

Manual testing is used to check whether CSS get applied or not

Conclusion :-

Hence, we have designed static web pages using HTML & CSS