|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Roll No | A-75 |
| Student Name | Prasad Kashid |
| Subject | Internet Programming |
| Date of Experiment |  |
| Date of Submission |  |

**EXPERIMENT NO. 2**

**AIM:** Create a webpage for Personal Resume using various HTML tags.

**LAB OBJECTIVE:** To orient students to HTML for making webpages.

**LAB OUTCOMES:** LO1

Identify and apply the appropriate HTML tags to develop a webpage.

**THEORY:**

**HTML** is an acronym which stands for ***Hyper Text Markup Language*** which is used for creating web pages and web applications. Let's see what is meant by Hypertext Markup Language, and Web page.

**Hyper Text**

HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within it, is a hypertext. Whenever you click on a link which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext. HyperText is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with each other.

**Markup language**

A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document. Markup language makes text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

**Web Page**

A web page is a document which is commonly written in HTML and translated by a web browser. A web page can be identified by entering an URL. A Web page can be of the static or dynamic type. With the help of HTML only, we can create static web pages.

HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content. HTML tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.

When a web browser reads an HTML document, browser reads it from top to bottom and left to right. HTML tags are used to create HTML documents and render their properties. Each HTML tags have different properties. An HTML file must have some essential tags so that web browser can differentiate between a simple text and HTML text. You can use as many tags you want as per your code requirement. ● All HTML tags must enclosed within < > these brackets.

* Every tag in HTML performs different tasks.
* If you have used an open tag <tag>, then you must use a close tag </tag> (except some tags)

**Syntax**

<tag> content </tag>

Here are some of the basic HTML tags along with their descriptions

[**Main root**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element#main_root)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Description** |
| [<html>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/html) | The <html> [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML) element represents the root (top-level element) of an HTML document, so it is also referred to as the root element. All other elements must be descendants of this element. |

[**Document metadata**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element#document_metadata)

Metadata contains information about the page. This includes information about styles, scripts and data to help software ([search engines](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Search_engine), [browsers](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Browser), etc.) use and render the page. Metadata for styles and scripts may be defined in the page or link to another file that has the information.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  | |
| **Element** | **Description** |  |  |
|  |  |
| [<base>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/base) | The <base> [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML) element specifies the base URL to use for all relative URLs in a document. There can be only one <base> element in a document. | |
| [<head>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/head) | The <head> [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML) element contains machine-readable information (metadata) about the document, like its [title](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/title), [scripts](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/script), and [style sheets](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/style). | |
|  |  | |
| [<link>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/link) | The <link> [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML) element specifies relationships between the current document and an external resource. This element is most commonly used to link to CSS, but is also used to establish site icons (both  "favicon" style icons and icons for the home screen and apps on mobile devices) among other things. | |
| [<meta>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/meta) | The <meta> [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML) element represents Metadata that cannot be represented by other HTML meta-related elements, like base, link, script, style or title. | |
| [<style>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/style) | The <style> [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML) element contains style information for a document, or part of a document. It contains CSS, which is applied to the contents of the document containing the <style> element. | |
| [<title>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/title) | The <title> [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML) element defines the document's title that is shown in a Browser's title bar or a page's tab. It only contains text; tags within the element are ignored. | |

[**Content sectioning**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element#content_sectioning)

Content sectioning elements allow you to organize the document content into logical pieces. Use the sectioning elements to create a broad outline for your page content, including header and footer navigation, and heading elements to identify sections of content.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Description** |
| [<address>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/address) | The <address> HTML element indicates that the enclosed HTML provides contact information for a person or people, or for an organization. |
| [<article>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/article) | The <article> HTML element represents a self-contained composition in a document, page, application, or site, which is intended to be independently distributable or reusable (e.g., in syndication).  Examples include: a forum post, a magazine or newspaper article, or a blog entry, a product card, a user-submitted comment, an interactive widget or gadget, or any other independent item of content. |
| [<footer>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/footer) | The <footer> HTML element represents a footer for its nearest sectioning content or sectioning root element.  A <footer> typically contains information about the author of the section, copyright data or links to related documents. |
| [<header>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/header) | The <header> HTML element represents introductory content, typically a group of introductory or navigational aids. It may contain |
|  | some heading elements but also a logo, a search form, an author name, and other elements. |
| [<h1>,](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/Heading_Elements)  [<h2>,](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/Heading_Elements)  [<h3>,](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/Heading_Elements)  [<h4>,](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/Heading_Elements)  [<h5>,](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/Heading_Elements)  [<h6>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/Heading_Elements) | The <h1> to <h6> HTML elements represent six levels of section headings. <h1> is the highest section level and <h6> is the lowest. |
| [<main>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/main) | The <main> HTML element represents the dominant content of the body of a document. The main content area consists of content that is directly related to or expands upon the central topic of a document, or the central functionality of an application. |
| [<nav>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/nav) | The <nav> HTML element represents a section of a page whose purpose is to provide navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents. Common examples of navigation sections are menus, tables of contents, and indexes. |
| [<section>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/section) | The <section> HTML element represents a generic standalone section of a document, which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it. Sections should always have a heading, with very few exceptions. |

[**Text content**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element#text_content)

Use HTML text content elements to organize blocks or sections of content placed between the opening <body> and closing </body> tags.

Important for accessibility and SEO, these elements identify the purpose or structure of that content.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Description** |
| [<blockquote>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/blockquote) | The <blockquote> HTML element indicates that the enclosed text is an extended quotation. Usually, this is rendered visually by indentation (see Notes for how to change it). A URL for the source of the quotation may be given using the cite attribute, while a text representation of the source can be given using the cite element. |
| [<div>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/div) | The <div> HTML element is the generic container for flow content. It has no effect on the content or layout until styled in some way using CSS (e.g. styling is directly applied to it, or some kind of layout model like Flexbox is applied to its parent element). |
| [<hr>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/hr) | The <hr> HTML element represents a thematic break between paragraph-level elements: for example, a change of scene in a story, or a shift of topic within a section. |
| [<li>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/li) | The <li> HTML element is used to represent an item in a list. It must be contained in a parent element: an ordered list (ol), an unordered list (ul), or a menu (menu). In menus and unordered lists, list items are usually displayed using bullet points. In ordered lists, they are usually displayed with an ascending counter on the left, such as a number or letter. |
| [<ol>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/ol) | The <ol> HTML element represents an ordered list of items — typically rendered as a numbered list. |
| [<p>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/p) | The <p> HTML element represents a paragraph. Paragraphs are usually represented in visual media as blocks of text separated from adjacent blocks by blank lines and/or first-line indentation, but HTML paragraphs can be any structural grouping of related content, such as images or form fields. |
| [<pre>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/pre) | The <pre> HTML element represents preformatted text which is to be presented exactly as written in the HTML file. The text is typically rendered using a non-proportional, or "monospaced, font.  Whitespace inside this element is displayed as written. |
| [<ul>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/ul) | The <ul> HTML element represents an unordered list of items, typically rendered as a bulleted list. |

[**Inline text semantics**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element#inline_text_semantics)

Use the HTML inline text semantic to define the meaning, structure, or style of a word, line, or any arbitrary piece of text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Description** |
| [<a>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/a) | The <a> HTML element (or *anchor* element), with its href attribute, creates a hyperlink to web pages, files, email addresses, locations in the same page, or anything else a URL can address. |
| [<abbr>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/abbr) | The <abbr> HTML element represents an abbreviation or acronym; the optional title attribute can provide an expansion or description for the abbreviation. If present, title must contain this full description and nothing else. |
| [<b>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/b) | The <b> HTML element is used to draw the reader's attention to the |

|  |  |
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|  | element's contents, which are not otherwise granted special importance. This was formerly known as the Boldface element, and most browsers still draw the text in boldface. However, you should not use <b> for styling text; instead, you should use the CSS fontweight property to create boldface text, or the strong element to indicate that text is of special importance. |
| [<bdi>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/bdi) | The <bdi> HTML element tells the browser's bidirectional algorithm to treat the text it contains in isolation from its surrounding text. It's particularly useful when a website dynamically inserts some text and doesn't know the directionality of the text being inserted. |
| [<br>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/br) | The <br> HTML element produces a line break in text (carriage-return). It is useful for writing a poem or an address, where the division of lines is significant. |
| [<cite>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/cite) | The <cite> HTML element is used to describe a reference to a cited creative work, and must include the title of that work. The reference may be in an abbreviated form according to context-appropriate conventions related to citation metadata. |
| [<code>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/code) | The <code> HTML element displays its contents styled in a fashion intended to indicate that the text is a short fragment of computer code. By default, the content text is displayed using the user agent default monospace font. |
| [<data>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/data) | The <data> HTML element links a given piece of content with a machinereadable translation. If the content is time- or date-related, the time element must be used. |
| [<em>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/em) | The <em> HTML element marks text that has stress emphasis.  The <em> element can be nested, with each level of nesting indicating a greater degree of emphasis. |
| [<i>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/i) | The <i> HTML element represents a range of text that is set off from the normal text for some reason, such as idiomatic text, technical terms, taxonomical designations, among others. Historically, these have been  presented using italicized type, which is the original source of the <i> naming of this element. |
| [<mark>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/mark) | The <mark> HTML element represents text which is **marked** or **highlighted** for reference or notation purposes, due to the marked passage's relevance or importance in the enclosing context. |

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| [<q>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/q) | The <q> HTML element indicates that the enclosed text is a short inline quotation. Most modern browsers implement this by surrounding the text in quotation marks. This element is intended for short quotations that don't require paragraph breaks; for long quotations use the blockquote element. |
| [<s>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/s) | The <s> HTML element renders text with a strikethrough, or a line through it. Use the <s> element to represent things that are no longer relevant or no longer accurate. However, <s> is not appropriate when indicating document edits; for that, use the del and ins elements, as appropriate. |
| [<small>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/small) | The <small> HTML element represents side-comments and small print, like copyright and legal text, independent of its styled presentation. By default, it renders text within it one font-size smaller, such as from small to x-small. |
| [<span>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/span) | The <span> HTML element is a generic inline container for phrasing content, which does not inherently represent anything. It can be used to group elements for styling purposes (using the class or id attributes), or because they share attribute values, such as lang. It should be used only when no other semantic element is appropriate. <span> is very much like a div element, but div is a block-level element whereas a <span> is an inline element. |
| [<strong>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/strong) | The <strong> HTML element indicates that its contents have strong importance, seriousness, or urgency. Browsers typically render the contents in bold type. |
| [<sub>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/sub) | The <sub> HTML element specifies inline text which should be displayed as subscript for solely typographical reasons. Subscripts are typically rendered with a lowered baseline using smaller text. |
| [<sup>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/sup) | The <sup> HTML element specifies inline text which is to be displayed as superscript for solely typographical reasons. Superscripts are usually rendered with a raised baseline using smaller text. |
| [<u>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/u) | The <u> HTML element represents a span of inline text which should be rendered in a way that indicates that it has a non-textual annotation. This is rendered by default as a simple solid underline, but may be altered using CSS. |
| [<var>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/var) | The <var> HTML element represents the name of a variable in a mathematical expression or a programming context. It's typically presented using an italicized version of the current typeface, although |
|  | that behavior is browser-dependent. |

**OUTCOMES:**

**CODE:**

HTML Code:

<!DOCTYPE *html*>

<html>

  <head>

    <meta *charset*="utf-8" />

    <meta *name*="viewport" *content*="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />

    <title></title>

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

    <link

*rel*="stylesheet"

*href*="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css"

    />

  </head>

  <body>

    <div *class*="resume-main">

      <div *class*="left-box">

        <br /><br />

        <div *class*="profile">

          <img *src*="prasad.jpg" />

        </div>

        <div *class*="content-box">

          <h2>Profile Info</h2>

          <hr *class*="hr1" />

          <p *class*="p1">

            Contact: 8108338949<br />DOB: 28/06/2003<br />Email:prasadkashid2806@gmail.com <br />Address:

            Ghatkopar(W) 400084

          </p>

          <h3>Language:</h3>

          <p *class*="p2">English</p>

          <div *id*="progress"></div>

          <p *class*="p2">Hindi</p>

          <div *id*="progress1"></div>

          <p *class*="p2">Marathi</p>

          <div *id*="progress2"></div>

          <br /><br />

          <h2>My Skills</h2>

          <hr *class*="hr1" />

          <br />

          <div *class*="col-div-6"><p *class*="p2">HTML</p></div>

          <div *class*="col-div-6">

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle1"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle1"></i>

          </div>

          <div *class*="clearfix"></div>

          <div *class*="col-div-6"><p *class*="p2">CSS</p></div>

          <div *class*="col-div-6">

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle1"></i>

          </div>

          <div *class*="clearfix"></div>

          <div *class*="col-div-6"><p *class*="p2">PYTHON</p></div>

          <div *class*="col-div-6">

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle1"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle1"></i>

          </div>

          <div *class*="clearfix"></div>

          <div *class*="col-div-6"><p *class*="p2">JAVASCRIPT</p></div>

          <div *class*="col-div-6">

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle1"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle1"></i>

            <i *class*="fa fa-circle circle1"></i>

          </div>

      </div>

      </div>

      <div *class*="right-box">

        <h1>

          Prasad<br />

          <span>Kashid</span>

        </h1>

        <p *class*="p3">Under Graduate Student</p>

        <br />

        <h2 *class*="heading">Certificates</h2>

        <hr *class*="hr2" />

        <br />

        <div *class*="col-div-4">

          <p *class*="p5">Coursera</p>

          <span *class*="span1">HTML, CSS & JS</span>

        </div>

        <div *class*="col-div-8">

          <p *class*="p5">Simplilearn</p>

          <span *class*="span1">Python For Beginners</span>

        </div>

        <div *class*="clearfix"></div>

        <br />

        <div *class*="clearfix"></div>

        <br />

        <h2 *class*="heading">My Education</h2>

        <hr *class*="hr2" />

        <br />

        <div *class*="col-div-4">

          <p *class*="p5">2018</p>

          <span *class*="span1">Dnyanprakash Vidyalaya</span>

        </div>

        <div *class*="col-div-8">

          <p *class*="p5">

            Maharashta State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

          </p>

          <span *class*="span1">Scored 89.60% in SSC.</span>

        </div>

        <div *class*="clearfix"></div>

        <br />

        <div *class*="col-div-4">

          <p *class*="p5">2018-2021</p>

          <span *class*="span1">Vidyalankar Polytechnic, Wadala</span>

        </div>

        <div *class*="col-div-8">

          <p *class*="p5">Maharashtra State Board of Technical Ecucation</p>

          <span *class*="span1">Secured 93.33% in Diploma.</span>

        </div>

        <div *class*="clearfix"></div>

        <br />

        <div *class*="col-div-4">

          <p *class*="p5">2021-2024</p>

          <span *class*="span1">Terna Enginnering College, Nerul</span>

        </div>

        <div *class*="col-div-8">

          <p *class*="p5">University of Mumbai</p>

          <span *class*="span1">Currently studying.</span>

        </div>

        <div *class*="clearfix"></div>

      </div>

      <div *class*="clearfix"></div>

    </div>

  </body>

</html>

CSS Code:

*:root* {

  --background: #c3c0ba;

  --white: #fff;

  --one: #561139;

  --two: #38a2d7;

  --black: #54585d;

  --process: #a5a5a5;

}

\* {

  margin: 0px;

  padding: 0px;

  box-sizing: border-box;

  font-family: system-ui;

}

body {

  background: var(--background);

}

*.col-div-3* {

  width: 25%;

  float: left;

}

*.col-div-7* {

  width: 75%;

  float: left;

}

*.col-div-4* {

  width: 35%;

  float: left;

}

*.col-div-8* {

  width: 65%;

  float: left;

}

*.col-div-6* {

  width: 50%;

  float: left;

  position: relative;

}

*.clearfix* {

  clear: both;

}

*.resume-main* {

  width: 700px;

  height: 800px;

  background: linear-gradient(var(--one), var(--two));

  margin: 50px auto;

  box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px 5px #54585d33;

}

*.left-box* {

  width: 35%;

  float: left;

  height: 100px;

}

*.right-box* {

  width: 65%;

  float: left;

  background-color: var(--white);

  height: 700px;

  margin: 50px 0px;

  border-radius: 50px 0px 0px 50px;

  padding: 30px 50px;

  box-shadow: -7px 2px 15px 2px #54585d52;

}

*.profile* {

  width: 150px;

  height: 150px;

  border: 3px solid var(--white);

  padding: 7px;

  border-radius: 50%;

  margin: 20px auto;

}

*.profile* img {

  width: 105%;

  border-radius: 50%;

}

*.content-box* {

  padding: 0px 40px 0px 45px;

}

*.content-box* h2 {

  text-transform: uppercase;

  font-weight: 500;

  color: var(--white);

  letter-spacing: 1px;

  font-size: 20px;

}

*.hr1* {

  border: none;

  height: 1px;

  background: var(--white);

  margin-top: 3px;

}

*.p1* {

  font-size: 11px;

  color: var(--white);

  letter-spacing: 1px;

  padding-top: 12px;

}

*#progress* {

  background: var(--process);

  border-radius: 13px;

  height: 8px;

  width: 100%;

}

*#progress:after* {

  content: "";

  display: block;

  background: var(--white);

  width: 50%;

  height: 100%;

  border-radius: 9px;

}

*#progress1* {

  background: var(--process);

  border-radius: 13px;

  height: 8px;

  width: 100%;

}

*#progress1:after* {

  content: "";

  display: block;

  background: var(--white);

  width: 40%;

  height: 100%;

  border-radius: 9px;

}

*.content-box* h3 {

  font-size: 13px;

  text-transform: uppercase;

  letter-spacing: 1px;

  padding-top: 10px;

  color: white;

  font-weight: 500;

}

*.p2* {

  font-size: 13px;

  margin-bottom: 5px;

  margin-top: 5px;

  color: var(--white);

}

*.circle* {

  color: var(--white);

  font-size: 14px !important;

  margin-top: 7px;

}

*.circle1* {

  color: var(--process);

  font-size: 14px !important;

  margin-top: 7px;

}

*.in* {

  background: var(--white);

  color: var(--one);

  padding: 8px;

  border-radius: 20px;

  font-size: 14px !important;

}

*.inp* {

  color: var(--white);

  font-size: 11px;

}

*.col3* {

  text-align: center;

}

h1 {

  font-size: 50px;

  text-transform: uppercase;

  color: var(--black);

  line-height: 50px;

}

h1 span {

  color: var(--one);

}

*.p3* {

  letter-spacing: 4px;

  color: #54585d;

  font-weight: 500;

}

*.heading* {

  text-transform: uppercase;

  font-weight: 500;

  color: var(--one);

  letter-spacing: 1px;

  font-size: 20px;

}

*.hr2* {

  border: none;

  height: 1px;

  background: var(--black);

  margin-top: 3px;

}

*.p5* {

  font-weight: 700;

  color: var(--black);

}

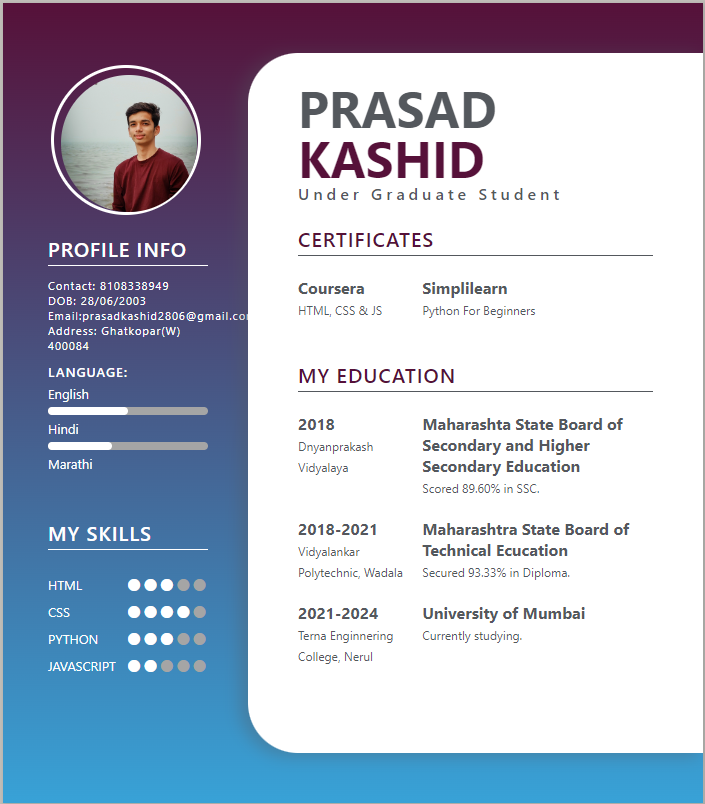
*.span1* {

  font-size: 12px;

  color: var(--black);

}

**OUTPUT:**



**CONCLUSION:** In the above experiment we studied about HTML along with its different tags and also implemented and created a basic webpage depicting a personal resume using the various tags of HTML.