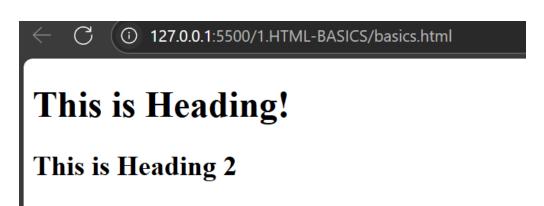
### **1.HTML BASICS**

1. Understand the basics.html which was already created



2. Develop your own web page basics.html with all the following html tags Html, head, title, body Heading, Paragraph, Italic, Bold, Anchor, Unordered List, List Item, ,label,Blockquote, Horizontal rule, Image, Division, Span.

**AND** 

This is Paragraph

4. . Use pseudo classes and elements into your webpage

```
Navigation and pseudoclasses.html X
1.HTML-BASICS > ♦ Navigation and pseudoclasses.html > ♦ html > ♦ body
       <!DOCTYPE html>
           <title>My Favorite Travel Destination</title>
               /* Pseudo-class: hover for links */
               a:hover {
                   color: darkorange;
                   text-decoration: underline;
               ul li:first-child {
                   font-weight: bold;
                   color: ☐ green;
               }
               ol li:nth-child(even) {
                   background-color: ■#f0f0f0;
               h2::before {
                   content: "∭ ";
```

```
h3::before {
            content: " ";
        }
        /* Pseudo-element: Add quote icon before blockquote */
        blockquote::before {
            content: """;
            font-size: 24px;
            vertical-align: top;
        }
        blockquote::after {
           content: """;
            font-size: 24px;
            vertical-align: bottom;
        }
        /* Pseudo-class: span hover effect */
        span:hover {
           background-color: yellow;
        }
    </style>
<body>
```

```
<h2>Quick Navigation</h2>
   <a href="#intro">Introduction</a>
   <a href="#places">Places to Visit</a>
   <a href="#food">Food to Taste</a>
   <a href="#tip">Travel Tip</a><a href="#quote">Quote</a>
<!-- Introduction Section -->
<h1 id="intro">WELCOME TO INDIA</h1>
<div style="text-align:center;">
   <i><i><span>Indian land of diverse cultures, breathtaking landscapes, and ancient history</span>, is a
   dream destination for every traveler. 50+ must-visit places in India-from the Taj Mahal to Ladakh, Kerala
   backwaters to the Rann of Kutch.</i>
<a href="https://www.rainforestcruises.com/guides/top-10-tourist-attractions-in-india" target="_blank">Tourist
Images</a>
<!-- Places Section -->
<h2 id="places">Places to Visit in India</h2>
       Taj Mahal
       Kasi
```

```
Rann of Kutch
    Ladakh
    Kerala
    Kashmir
    Thousand Pillar Temple
    Shadrakali Temple
    Golden Temple
<h3 id="food">Food to Taste</h3>
  Chaat
  ?Pani Puri
  Biryani
  \!\!\!ada Pav
  Pav Bhaji
  Naan
  Butter Chicken
  Tiffins
```







### **Quick Navigation**

- Introduction
   Places to Visit
   Food to Taste
   Travel Tip
   Quote

### WELCOME TO INDIA

Indian land of diverse cultures, breathtaking landscapes, and ancient history, is a dream destination for every traveler. 50+ must-visit places in India—from the Taj Mahal to Ladakh, Kerala backwaters to the Rann of Kutch.

Tourist Images

### **III** Places to Visit in India

- Taj Mahal

- Kasi
   Kan of Kutch
   Ladakh
   Kerala
   Kashmir
   Thousand Pillar Temple
- Bhadrakali Temple
   Golden Temple

----

### Food to Taste

- 1. Chaat
- 2. Pani Puri
- 3. Biryani
- 4. Vada Pav
- 5. Pav Bhaji
- 6. Naan
- 7. Butter Chicken
- 8. Tiffins



### Travel Tip

Always carry cash as not all places accept cards.



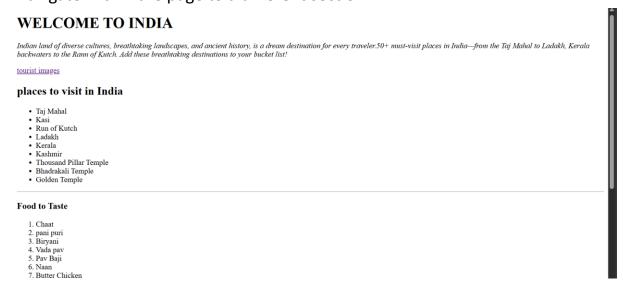


### Inspirational Travel Quote

46 Traveling – it leaves you speechless, then turns you into a storyteller. – Ibn Battuta 🤧

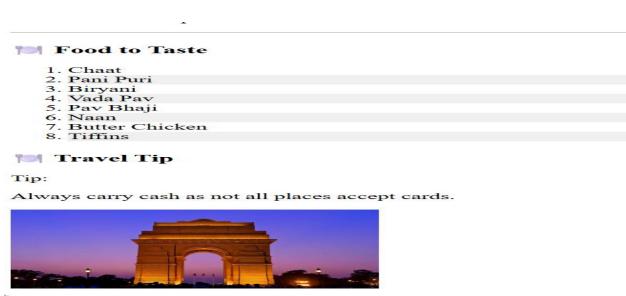
Back to Top

3. Navigate within the page to a different section.



After clicking tourist Images it displays the following web page.





### 1. CSS Basics

1. Add CSS comments in your CSS block.



2. Create a page with different background-colour of a page and set an image as the background-image of a page (image should not scroll with the rest of the page and specify the size of a background image)

# Hello World This is paragraph

```
1.CSS-BASICS > ⟨ paragraph02.html > ⟨ html ⟩

1 ⟨!DOCTYPE html>⟩

2 ⟨html>⟩

3 ⟨head⟩

4 ⟨ link rel="stylesheet" href="/paragraph02.css">

5 ⟨/head⟩

6 ⟨body⟩

7 ⟨ h1>Hello⟨/h1⟩

8 ⟨ h2>World⟨/h2⟩

9 ⟨ p>This is paragraph⟨/p⟩

10 ⟨ img src="https://wallpapercave.com/wp/uUqxVHp.jpg" height="150">

11 ⟨/body⟩

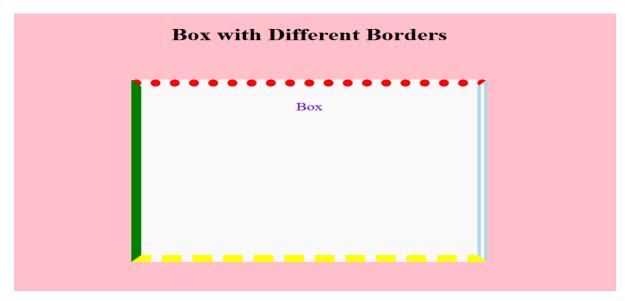
12 ⟨/html>
```

```
1.CSS-BASICS > # paragraph02.css > 2 h1

1 body{
2 background-color: pink;
3
4 }
5 h1{
6 color: blueviolet;
7 }
```

3.Create a different page with the width, style and color of the 4 borderstyle(set different borders on each side with different patterns)

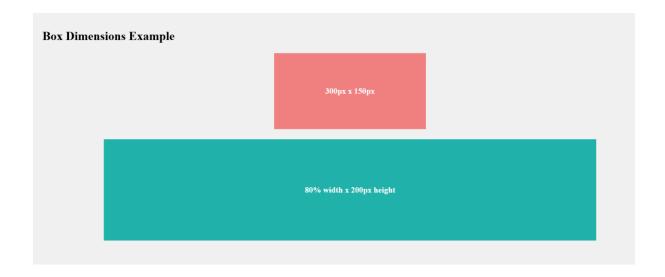
```
1.CSS-BASICS > # borders.css > ધ body
      body{
  1
           background-color: = pink;
      h2{
           text-align: center;
      div{
                   width: 300px;
                   height: 200px;
margin: 50px auto;
                   padding: 20px;
                   text-align: center;
                   background-color: ■#f9f9f9;
                  border-left: 10px solid □green;
                  border-bottom: 10px dashed yellow;
                  border-top: 10px dotted ■red;
                  border-right: 10px double ■lightblue;
                  color: □rgb(104, 3, 198);
```



4. Develop a page and set the height:(in pixels and %) and width:(in pixels and %) on elements.

```
box-dimensions.html X
                       Differentfonts-05.html
1.CSS-BASICS > ♦ box-dimensions.html > ♦ html > ♦ body
      <!DOCTYPE html>
          <title>Height and Width Demo</title>
          <style>
               .pixel-box {
                  width: 300px;
                  height: 150px;
                  background-color: 
lightcoral;
                  margin: 20px auto;
                  text-align: center;
                  line-height: 150px;
                  color: ■white;
                  font-weight: bold;
              }
              /* Box with height and width in percentage of parent */
              .percent-box {
                  width: 80%;
                  height: 200px;
                  background-color: lightseagreen;
                  margin: 20px auto;
                  text-align: center;
                  line-height: 200px;
                  color: ■white;
                  font-weight: bold;
```

```
.percent-box {
                  width: 80%;
                  height: 200px;
                  background-color: lightseagreen;
                  margin: 20px auto;
                  text-align: center;
line-height: 200px;
                  color: white;
                  font-weight: bold;
              }
              body {
                  background-color: #f0f0f0;
                  padding: 20px;
              3
          </style>
     </head>
36
          <h2>Box Dimensions Example</h2>
          <div class="pixel-box">300px x 150px</div>
          <div class="percent-box">80% width x 200px height</div>
```



5. Develop a page with different font-styles, font-size, font-family, colors and text-align.

```
Offerentfonts-05.html
1.CSS-BASICS > ◇ Differentfonts-05.html > � html > � head > � style > ᢡ .fancy-text
  1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 \times <html>
          <title>Text Styling Example</title>
           <style>
               body {
                   background-color: ■#fff8f0;
                   padding: 30px;
                   font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
               h1 {
                   font-family: 'Georgia', serif;
                   font-size: 36px;
                   color: ■#1e3d59;
                   text-align: center;
               }
               .fancy-text {
                   font-style: italic;
                   font-size: 20px;
 21
                   color: ■darkred;
                   text-align: left;
                .highlighted {
                   font-weight: bold;
                   font-size: 24px;
                   color: ☐green;
```

# **Welcome to Styled Text Page**

This paragraph uses italic style, dark red color, and is aligned left.

This text is bold, green, and aligned to the right.

This is monospace font, navy color, and centered text.

### 2. Input Attributes and Restrictions

1. Design the web page using all the below input attributes type =text, password, submit, reset, radio, checkbox, button,

$\leftarrow$ $\bigcirc$ (i) 127.0.0.1:5500/2.Input%20Attributes%20and
Form Input Types
Name:
Password:
○ Male ○ Female
☐ Subscribe to newsletter
Submit Reset
Click Me

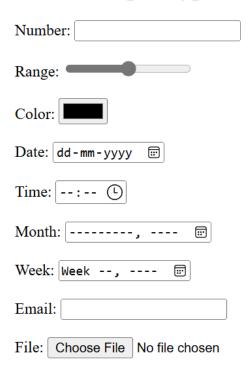
2. HTML5 input Types type=number, range, color, date, file, time, month, week, email

```
Input types.html X
2.Input Attributes and Restrictions > ↔ Input types.html > ...
  1
       <!DOCTYPE html>
       <html>
       <title>HTML5 Input Types</title>
       <body>
         <h2>HTML5 Input Types</h2>
         <form>
           <label>Number:</label>
           <input type="number"><br><br>
 11
           <label>Range:</label>
           <input type="range"><br><br><</pre>
           <label>Color:</label>
           <input type="color"><br><br>
           <label>Date:</label>
           <input type="date"><br><br><</pre>
           <label>Time:</label>
           <input type="time"><br><br>
           <label>Month:</label>
            <input type="month"><br><br><</pre>
            <label>Week:</label>
            <input type="week"><br><br>
```

```
<label>Email:</label>
30
          <input type="email"><br><br>
31
32
          <label>File:</label>
33
34
          <input type="file"><br><br><</pre>
        </form>
35
      </body>
36
      </html>
37
38
```

 $\leftarrow \quad \text{C} \quad \textcircled{0} \quad \textbf{127.0.0.1:} 5500/2. \\ \textbf{Input} \% 20 \\ \textbf{Attributes} \% 20 \\ \textbf{and} \% 20 \\ \textbf{Restrictions/Input} \% 20 \\ \textbf{types.html}$ 

# **HTML5 Input Types**



3. Apply all of the below input restrictions disabled, max, maxlength, min, readonly, required, size, value

```
2.Input Attributes and Restrictions > ⇔ input Restrictions.html > ...
  1
      <!DOCTYPE html>
       <title>Input Restrictions</title>
        <h2>Input Restrictions</h2>
        <form>
          <label>Disabled:</label>
           <input type="text" disabled value="Can't edit"><br><br>
          <label>Max (100):</label>
           <input type="number" max="100"><br><br>
           <label>Min (1):</label>
           <input type="number" min="1"><br><br>
           <label>Maxlength (10):</label>
           <input type="text" maxlength="10"><br><br><</pre>
           <label>Readonly:</label>
           <input type="text" readonly value="Readonly text"><br><br>
           <label>Required:</label>
           <input type="email" required><br><br><</pre>
           <label>Size (30 characters wide):</label>
           <input type="text" size="30"><br><br</pre>
```

```
<label>Size (30 characters wide):</label>
27
         <input type="text" size="30"><br><<br>
28
29
         <label>Predefined Value:</label>
30
         <input type="text" value="Default"><br><br><</pre>
31
32
         <input type="submit" value="Submit">
33
       </form>
     </body>
35
     </html>
37
```

$\leftarrow$ C $\bigcirc$ 127.0.0.1:5500/2.lnput%20Attributes%20and%20Restrictions/input%20Restrictions.html
Input Restrictions
Disabled: Can't edit
Max (100):
Min (1):
Maxlength (10):
Readonly: Readonly text
Required:
Size (30 characters wide):
Predefined Value: Default
Submit

4. Develop a web page using target attribute.



### 5.Use I-frames and Marquee in your webpage.

### Marquee and Iframe Demo

Welcome to our awesome web page!

### Website inside an iframe:



### 2. CSS Page Adjustments

1. A page which specify a black border for table and if hover on it, page should change it's colour.

```
Name Age
Alice 24
Bob 30
```

```
<> Table.html ×
           # table.css
2. CSS Page Adjustments > <> Table.html > ...
     <!DOCTYPE html>
     <html>
     <head>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="table.css">
     </head>
     <body>
        Name
              Age
           12
           Alice
              24
           Bob
              30
           </body>
```

```
2. CSS Page Adjustments > # table.css > 2 table

1 table {
2 border: 2px solid  black;
3 width: 50%;
4 text-align: center;
5 transition: background-color 0.5s ease;
6 }
7
8 table:hover {
9 background-color: greenyellow;
10 }
11
```

2. Apply different visibility by an element (visibility: hidden, visible, collapse) and use different types of display for an element (display: none, inline, block, contents, list-item)

```
VisibilityandDisplay.css
   /isibilityandDisplay.html
2. CSS Page Adjustments > # VisibilityandDisplay.css > 🐾 .visible
       .visible {
            visibility: visible;
       .hidden {
           visibility: hidden;
       .collapse {
           visibility: collapse;
       .none
           display: none;
       .inline {
           display: inline;
           background-color: upellow;
       .block {
           display: block;
           background-color: Iightblue;
```

```
.contents {
    display: contents;
    background-color:  pink;
}

.list-item {
    display: list-item;
}
```

### I am visible

Display: inline Display: block

This uses display: contents

Display: list-item

3. A long page which should have two links "click to go to bottom of page" and "click to go to top of page". Also set their scroll-behavior to scroll smoothly.

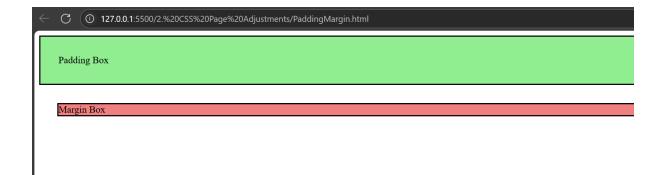
```
2. CSS Page Adjustments > # Smoothscroll.css > % html

1  html {
2  scroll-behavior: smooth;
3 }
4
```

Click to go to bottom of page

# Click to go to top of page

4. Add padding and margin with different size and understand the difference between them.



5.A page with multiple background images for an webpage or element and define their adjustable sizes.

This element has multiple background images.

### 3. Semantic Elements

1. Develop a web page with non-semantic elements div and span

# My Website

Home | About | Contact

Welcome to our website. This is the main content section.

© 2025 My Website

2. Develop a web page with the semantic elements form, table and article

```
<> form,table.html ×
3.Semantics > ↔ form,table.html > ...
  1
      <!DOCTYPE html>
        <title>Semantic Elements Example</title>
      </head>
        <article>
         <h2>News Article</h2>
          This article discusses the latest web development trends.
        </article>
        <h2>Contact Form</h2>
        <form>
          <label for="name">Name:</label>
          <input type="text" id="name" name="name"><br><br><</pre>
         <label for="email">Email:</label>
          <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br><br>
          <input type="submit" value="Submit">
        <h2>Student Grades Table</h2>
            Name
            Subject
```

```
<h2>Student Grades Table</h2>
Name
  Subject
  Grade
 Alice
  Math
  A
 Bob
  Science
  B
 </body>
</html>
```

ſ			
News Article			
This ar	ticle disc	usses the latest web development trends	
Contact Form			
Name:			
Email:			
Submi	Submit		
Student Grades Table			
Name	Subject	Grade	
Alice	Math	A	
Bob	Science	f B	
l			

3. Use all the HTML5 tags and develop a web page article, aside, figcaption, figure, footer, header, hgroup, mark, nav, section, time

```
cp>This is the content of the blog post. It uses modern semantic tags in HTML5.
cfigure>
cimg src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Placeholder image">
cimg src="https://cimg src="https:/
```

```
My Blog
Thoughts and Writings
Home | Articles | Contact
Post Title
May 27, 2025
This is the content of the blog post. It uses modern semantic tags in HTML5.

Placeholder image
This is a caption for the image.

Highlighted text: important note

Related Posts

Understanding HTML5

CSS Basics
© 2025 My Blog
```

### **3.CSS Effects**

1. Apply CSS shadow effects like for image box and hover a cursor.

```
Blackborder01.html ×
             # style1.css
  <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
     <link rel="stylesheet" href="style1.css">
      Name
           Age
        Alice
           24
        Bob
           30
   </html>
```

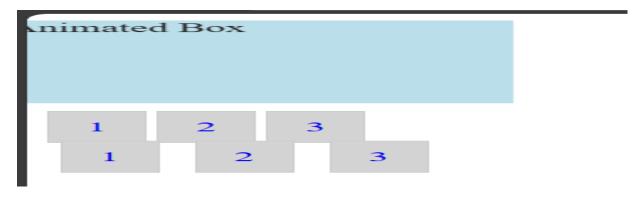
```
3. CSS Effects > # style1.css > 2 table

1 table {
2 border: 2px solid □black;
3 width: 50%;
4 text-align: center;
5 transition: background-color 0.5s ease;
6 }
7
8 table:hover {
9 background-color: □greenyellow;
10 }
```

Name	Age
Alice	24
Bob	30

2. Use CSS animations (name, duration, iteration-count & delay) and paginations (Hoverable, with and without spaces).

```
3. CSS Effects > # style2.css > ...
       /* Animation */
        @keyframes slideIn {
         0% { transform: translateX(-100px); opacity: 0; } 100% { transform: translateX(0); opacity: 1; }
        .animate-box {
         width: 200px;
          height: 100px;
          background-color: Iightblue;
         animation-name: slideIn;
         animation-duration: 2s;
          animation-iteration-count: 2;
          animation-delay: 1s;
          margin-bottom: 20px;
       /* Pagination (no space) */
.pagination a {
          padding: 10px 15px;
background-color: ■lightgray;
         text-decoration: none;
          margin: 0;
border: 1px solid ■#ccc;
       .pagination a:hover {
    background-color: □ gray;
         color: white;
```



3. Add positions to CSS block (static, relative, fixed, absolute and sticky).

```
Static

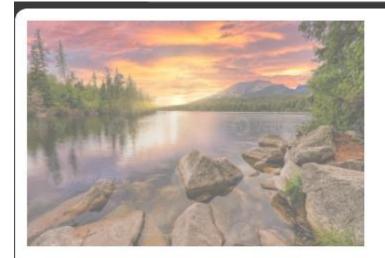
Relative
Sticky (Scroll down)
Scroll Area

Absolute
```

4. Handling Overflow using scroll.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed non risus. Suspendisse lectus tortor, dignissim sit amet, adipiscing nec, ultricies sed, dolor. Cras elementum ultrices diam. Maecenas ligula massa,

### 5. Adding Opacity to a image



### **4.CSS Compatibility**

1. Create a table and apply table-layout as fixed and none

```
◆ TableLayout01.html ×
4.CSS Compatibility > ◆ TableLayout01.html > ...
                            k!DOCTYPE html>
         2
                          <html lang="en'
                             <meta charset="UTF-8">
                                 <title>Table Layout</title>
link rel="stylesheet" href="table.css">
                            <bodv>
                            <h2>Table Layout: Fixed</h2>
                                   Alice30Los Angeles
                                  <h2>Table Layout: Auto (None)</h2>
                                   <table class="auto-layout"
                                           NameAgeCity
                                       \table \
                                             Alice Smith30Los Angeles
```

```
×
4.CSS Compatibility > # table.css > ...
      /* table.css */
      table {
        width: 100%;
        border-collapse: collapse;
        margin-bottom: 20px;
      th, td {
        border: 1px solid □#444;
        padding: 8px;
 10
        text-align: left;
 11
      .fixed-layout {
 12
 13
        table-layout: fixed;
 14
      .auto-layout {
 15
        table-layout: auto;
 16
 17
 18
```

### **Table Layout: Fixed**

	Name	Age	City
	John	25	New York
	Alice	30	Los Angeles

### **Table Layout: Auto (None)**

	Name	Age	City
	Jonathan Doe	25	New York City
	Alice Smith	30	Los Angeles

# 2. Create a list and change its list-style-type

```
Custom List Styles

Output

HTML
CSS
JavaScript

I. Step One
II. Step Two
III. Step Three
```

### 3. Create a grid with of different types

```
<> Grid03.html ×
                        # grid.css
4.CSS Compatibility > \ Grid03.html > ...
          <!DOCTYPE html>
          <html lang="en">
          <head>
            <meta charset="UTF-8">
             <title>CSS Grid Example</title>
             <link rel="stylesheet" href="grid.css">
          </head>
          <bodv>
            <h2>CSS Grid Layout</h2>
             <div class="grid-container">
               <div class="item">1</div>
<div class="item">2</div>
               <div class="item">2</div>
<div class="item">3</div>
<div class="item">4</div>
<div class="item">5</div>
<div class="item">6</div></div>
          </body>
          </html>
```

```
# grid.css X

4.CSS Compatibility > # grid.css > ...

1    /* grid.css */
2    .grid-container {
    display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr; /* 3 equal columns */
    gap: 10px;
    padding: 20px;
    }

8

9    .item {
    background-color: ■#4CAF50;
    color: ■white;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
    font-size: 20px;
}
```

CSS Grid Layout			
1	2	3	
4	5	6	

### 4. Create a hero image



5. Write a program of view-port for grid, media queries, image and video.



