

Prof Ram Meghe College of Engineering & Management

New Express Highway, Badnera-Amravati

Nam

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Practical No. 1

Name of Practical

Aim:- Introduction to HTML (History of basics), Create a web page using basic HTML Tags (

Theory:-

① History of HTML

HTML is a standard markup language for creating web pages. HTML is a format that tells the computer how to display a web pages. HTML tag means content of HTML programme such as heading, paragraph table & so on.

② HTML Versions.

3. HTML was first developed by Tim Berner Lee in 1990. Since the early days of the web there have been many versions of HTML.

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Version Year

HTML 1991

HTML 2.0 1995

HTML 3.2 1997

HTML 4.01 1999

XHTML 2000

4. HTML 5 2014.

HTML Basics:-

1) HTML Tag `<HTML>` Beginning of document

2) Head Tag `<HEAD>` Beginning of the HTML header

3) Body Tag `<BODY>` Beginning of HTML

4) Title Tag `<TITLE>` Indicates title for web page.

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7) Interpreter:-

An interpreter is a person whose job is to translate what someone is saying into another language.

HTML Programme structure:-

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE> my Document </TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

Hello world....! This is my first
HTML program.

```
<h1 align="center"><font face="Arial"
```

~~size="30" color="yellow"> Prof Ram~~

~~Meghe college of Engineering &~~

~~Management Band Badnera </h1>~~

~~<h2><i><u> Feel the different, be the~~

~~difference </i></u></h2>~~

welcome to my first webpage.

Prof Ram Meghe college of Engineering
& Management (PRMCEAM) is a foremost

Teacher's Signature _____

Hello World.....! This is my first HTML program

Prof Ram Meghe college of

Engineering And Management

Budnere.

feel the difference, be the difference.

Welcome to my first webpage. Prof Ram Meghe collage of engineering & management (PRMEAM) is a topmost institute of engineering in Maharashtra. since it's established in 2009.

By learning html, I'll be able to create web pages like a pro. Prof Ram Meghe collage of engineering management is unaided - private Institute located At Amravati, Maharashtra which I am of course.

Topper section

Ram Deshmukh University Topper
Ganesh Varma collage Topper
Radha Raut

Department section

Computer Science & Engineering
Civil Engineering
Electrical Engineering

Information Technology

Information Technology
Information Technology
Information Technology

Information Technology
Information Technology
Information Technology

Name of Practical

Institute of engineering in Maharashtra.
since it's established in 2009.

<p> By learning him, I'll be able
to create web pages like a pro. Prof
Ram Meghe collage of Engineering
& management sunaided Private
Institute located At amravati
In maharashtra.

which I am of course.</p>

<!-- who would have guessed how
easy this would be.-->
<p>Topper Section

Ram Deshmukh University Topper

Ganesh Varma collage Topper

Radha Raut </p>

<body bgcolor = "brown">
<p>Department Section</p>
<p> Computer Science & Engineering

Civil Engineering

Electrical Engineering

Information Technology

Information Technology

Information Technology

Information Technology

Prof.

Ram Meghe

College of Engineering

Management

Is

located

At

Amravati,

In

Maharashtra.

The

Address

Badnera - Amravati, Amravati, Pincode 444701.

Prof. Ram Meghe collage of engineering of management Is unaided - private Institute located At Amravati, In maharashtra. The Address Badnera - Amravati, Amravati, Amravati, Pincode 444701.

Conclusion :-

Thus we have studied basic HTML tags and created various web page.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>My first page</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello World</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:-

Thus we have studied basic HTML tags and created various web page.

Thus we have studied basic HTML tags and created various web page.

<html>
<head>
<title>My first page</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello World</h1>
</body>
</html>

Practical No. 2

Page No. :
Date : 1 1

Name of Practical

Aim: — Create a Home page which has an image of a list to navigate to other page of same size

Theory: —

i) HTML Tag

most of the tags supported by HTML are stand-alone tags. There are few paired tags like `<body></title>` etc.

- HTML tags required to build HTML document are

I. Basic Tags.

II. Formatting Tags.

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Name of Practical

I. Basic Tags

- `<HTML>` Beginning of the HTML document.
- `<HEAD>` Beginning of the HTML header.
- `<BODY>` Beginning of HTML text.
- `<TITLE>` Indicates title for web page.

II Formatting Tags.

(a) Paragraph Tag

~~`<P>-<P>` tag is used to start new paragraph.~~

`
` -Text after the `
` tag
Should appear on new line.

`<PRE>` -Text inside the `<PRE>`

`<BLOCKQUOTE>`

`<HR>-<HR>`

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(b) character tag .

<center>

 - to Bold tag font

<I> - Italic

<U> - Underline

 - The tag is a phrase tag.

<TT> - Typewriter Font

- tag appear in typical Bold font

<Address> - tag is used to show address of the author created unique font.

<cite>- <cite>

<code>- <code>.

(c) Header Tags

<H1>- Heading tag

<H1> to <H6> - up to six levels

2) Heading Tag

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Headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags. `<h1>` defines the largest heading while `<h6>` defines the smallest.

`<h1>` This is a heading `</h1>`
`<h2>` This is a heading `</h2>`
`<h3>` This is a heading `</h3>`
`<h4>` This is a heading `</h4>`
`<h5>` This is a heading `</h5>`
`<h6>` This is a heading `</h6>`

3) Image Tag The `` tag is empty which means that it contains attributes only and it has no closing tag.

4) Anchor Tag:- The name attribute is used to create a re-named anchor. When using named anchors we can create links that can jump directly to a specific section on a page, instead of letting the user scroll around to find what he/she is looking for.

Program!:-

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> My Document </TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>

Hello World...! This is my first HTML
program.

<p>Section First</p>
 .

 goto topper
section

→
goto topper section

~~ goto
administration section
~~

navigate different page 1

Name of Practical

<h1 align="center"><font face="Arial"
size="30" color="yellow"> prof
Ram Meghe college of Engineering
& management Badnera
<h2> feel the difference, be the
difference </h2>
<p> Welcome to my first webpage.
prof Ram Meghe college of
Engineering & management
(PRMCEAM) is a topmost institute of
engineering in maharashtra.
<p> By learning html, I'll be able
to create web pages like a pro.
prof Ram Meghe college of Engineering
& management is a aided - private Institute
located AT Amravati In maharashtra,
which I am of course </p>
~~& k... who would have guessed how
easy this would be :)~~ -->

<p> topper section </p>

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Hello World....! This is my first HTML program

= "S" > section First

Go to topper section goto department section
navigate diff page.

Program meghe college of engineering

management Badnera

feel the difference be the difference

Welcome to my first webpage program meghe college of engineering & management is a top notch institute of engineering in maharashtra

By learning him I will be able to create web pages like a program meghe college of engineering & management badnera is considered - private institute located in Amravati

my friend in amravati has told me
that there is a new division
which is called
private institution
in amravati

Department section
• CSE
• IT
• EEE
• CE

Page No.:	1
Date:	1/1/2023

Name of Practical	Page No.:	Date:
<pre><p align = "center"></p> Here's what I've learned: <body bgcolor = "brown"> <p> Department Section </p> <p> Proff Ram meghe college of Engineering & Management Is considered - Private Institute. located At Amravati Maharashtra . The Address of The Institute Is New Express Highway , Badnera- Amravati ; Amravati, Pincode 444701. </p> Computer Science and engineering Civil engineering Information Technology Electronics engineering Electrical engineering <p> Administration Section </p> Admin Group </pre>	1	1/1/2023

Teacher's Signature

Name of Practical

```
<li> Account </li>
<li> Fees </li>
<li> Scollership </li>
<li> EBC </li>
<li> Freeship </li>
</ol>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Conclusion / Result :-

By this program we can create a home page which has an image of a dish to navigate to other page of same size.

✓

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Practical No. 03

Name of Practical

Aim:- To display university mark sheet using various tables.

Theory : Tags related to Table :

- 1] <table>
- 2] <tr>
- 3] <th>
- 4] <td>
- 5] <caption>

- Table is an organized collection of data in rows, columns, and cells.
- Table are defined with the <table> tag.
- A table is divided into rows (with the <tr> tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the <td> tag). The letters td stands for table data, which is the content of a data cell. A data cell can contain text, images, lists, paragraphs, forms, horizontal rules, tables, etc.

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- Cell Padding and Spacing.

The <table> tag has two attributes known as cellspacing and cellpadding. Here is a table example without these properties. These properties may be used separately or together.

Cellspacing is the pixel width between the individual data cells in the table (The thickness of the lines making the table grid). The default is zero. If the borders is set at 0, the cellspacing lines will be invisible.

Cellpadding is the pixel space between the cell contents and the cell border. The default for this property is also zero. This feature is not used often, but sometimes comes in handy when you have your borders turned on and you want the contents to be away from the borders a bit for easy viewing.

Cellpadding is invisible, even with the borders property turned on. cellpadding can be handled in a style sheet.

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- Table Headers, Body, and Footers.

Tables can be divided into three portions: a header, a body, and a foot. The head and foot are rather similar to headers and footers in a word-processed document that remain the same for every page, while the body is the main content holder of the table.

The three elements for separating the head, body, and foot of a table are:

`<thead>` - to create a separate table header.

`<tbody>` - to indicate the main body of the table.

~~`<tfoot>`~~ - to create a separate table footer.

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Program :-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> html table tag example </title>
</head>
<body>
<table border="1" cellpadding="5" width="1000">
<thead>
<tr>
<td colspan="7" align="center"> Sant Gadge
Baba Amravati University </td>
</tr>
</thead>
<tr>
<th colspan="1" align="left"> Student Name
</th>
<th colspan="6" align="left"> Ram Deshmukh
</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th colspan="1" align="left"> Enrolment
Number </th>
```

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```

<th colspan="6" align="left"> 2022452604 </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th colspan="1" align="left"> Roll Number </th>
<th colspan="6" align="left"> 102012 </th>
</tr>
<th> Subject </th>
<th> Max Mark </th>
<th> Max Internal Mark </th>
<th> Obtain Mark </th>
<th> Obtain Internal Mark </th>
<th> Max Total Mark </th>
<th> Obtain Total Mark </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Algorithm </td>
<td> 80 </td>
<td> 20 </td>
<td> 70 </td>
<td> 20 </td>
<td> 100 </td>
<td> 90 </td>
</tr>

```

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Output:-

Sant Gadge Baba University

Student Name

Ram Deshmukh

Subject	Max marks	internal marks	obtained marks	max total mark	obtained total mark
Algorithm operating system	80	20	70	20	100
System computation	80	20	75	20	100
	80	20	60	15	100
	80	20	100	20	85

Possing mark 40

Total mark obtain

Result Pass

Name of Practical

Page No:
Date: 1/1

<1d>

<+d> operating system </d>

<+d> 80 </+d>

<+d> 20 </+d>

<+d> 75 </+d>

<+d> 20 </+d>

<+d> 100 </+d>

<+d> 95 </+d>

</+r>

<+r> Theory of computation </+d>

<+d> 80 </+d>

<+d> 20 </+d>

<+d> 60 </+d>

<+d> 15 </+d>

<+d> 100 </+d>

<+d> 75 </+d>

</+r>

<+r> Database management system </d>

<+d> 80 </+d>

<+d> 20 </+d>

<+d> 65 </+d>

<+d> 20 </+d>

Name of Practical

`<td> 65 </td>`

`<td> 20 </td>`

`<td> 100 </td>`

`<td> 85 </td>`

`</tr>`

`<tfoot>`

`<tr>`

`<td colspan="7"> passing mark 40 </td>`

`</tr>`

`<tr>`

`<td colspan="7"> Total mark obtain 400/395 </td>`

`</tr>`

`<tr>`

`<td colspan="7"> Result Pass </td>`

`</tr>`

`</tfoot>`

`</table>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

Conclusion :- By this program we studied
to display marksheet using
various tools.

SF

Teacher's Signature _____

Practical No. 04

Name of Practical

Aim :- To write an html code to create a frameset having header navigation and control sections, also implement marquee with its various properties.

Theory :- To use frames on a page we use `<frameset>` tag instead of `<body>` tag. The `<frameset>` tag defines how to divide the window into frames. The rows attribute of `<frameset>` tag defines horizontal frames and cols attribute defines vertical frames. Each frame is indicated by `<frame>` tag and it defines which HTML document shall open into the frame.

- Tags related to frame :

`<frameset>----</frameset>`

- Attributes :

J cols :- Specifies how many columns are contained in the frameset.

and the size of each column. You can specify the width of each column in one of the four ways:

Absolute values in pixels for example, to create three vertical frames, use cols = "100, 500, 100".

A percentage of the browser's window. For example, to create three vertical frames, use cols = "10%, 80%, 10%".

2] rows :- This attribute works just like the cols attribute & takes the same values, but it is used to specify the rows in the framset. For example, to create two horizontal frames, use rows = "10%, 90%". You can specify the height of each row in the same way as explained above for columns.

3] borders :- This attribute specifies the width of the borders of each frame in pixels. For example, border = "5". A value of zero means

no borders.

q) Frameborders :- This attribute specifies whether a three-dimensional border should be displayed between frames. This attribute take value either 1 (yes) or 0 (no). For example frame-borders = "0" specifies no borders.

<frame>----</frame>

Attributes :-

1) src :- This attribute is used to give the file name that should be loaded in the frame. Its value can be any URL. For example, src = "/html/to p1-frame.htm" will load an HTML file available in html directory.

2) name :- This attribute allows you to give a name to a frame. It is used to indicate which frame document should be loaded into.

Name of Practical

this is especially important when you want to create links in one frame that load pages into another frame, in which case the second frame needs a name to identify itself as the target of the link.

3) Frame borders :- This attribute allows you to specify the height of the space between the top and bottom of the frame's borders and its contents. The value is given in pixels. For example `marginheight = "10"`.

4) marginwidth :- This attribute allows you to specify the height of the space between the top and bottom of the frame's borders and its contents. The value is given in pixels. For example : `marginheight = "10"`.

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5] margin width :- This attribute allows you to specify the width of the space between the left & right of the.

6] noresize :- By default, you can resize any frame by clicking and dragging on the borders of a frame. The noresize attribute prevents a user from being able to resize the frame. For example, noresize = "noresize".

7] scrolling :- This attribute controls the appearance of the scrollbars that appear on the frame. This takes values either "yes", "no" or "auto". For example scrolling = "no" means it should not have scroll bars.

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8) longdesc :- This attribute allows you to provide a link to another page containing a long description of the contents of the frame. For example `longdesc = "framedescription.htm"`

• Marquee Tag Properties :-

Marquee tag is nothing but the scrolling text across advertisement, hoardings and screen from one end of the window to the other end.

1) width :- This specifies the width of the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc.

2) height :- ~~This specifies the height of the marquee.~~

3) direction :- This specifies the direction in which marquee should scroll.

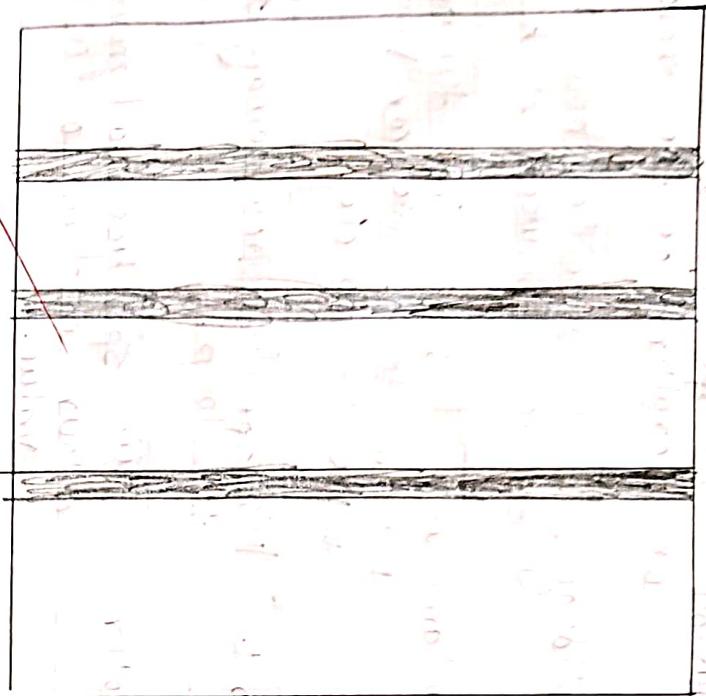
Teacher's Signature _____

Name of Practical

- 1) behavior :- This specifies how the type of scrolling of the marquee.
- 2) scrolldelay :- This specifies how long to delay between each jump.
- 3) scrollamount :- This specifies the speed of marquee text. This can have a value like 10 etc.
- 4) loop :- This specifies how many times to loop.
- 5) bgcolor :- This specifies background colour in term of color key value.
- 6) hspace :- This specifies space around the marquee.
- 7) vspace :- This specifies vertical space around the marquee.

Teacher's Signature _____

Output:-



Name of Practical

Program:-

Page No:	1
Date:	1-1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>frames </title>
<frameset cols="25%, 25%, 25%" border="1">
<frame src = "C:\User\Hi\Desktop\Html\table.html">
<frame src = "C:\User\Hi\Desktop\Html\hello.html">
<frame src = "C:\User\Hi\Desktop\Html\main.htm">
</frameset>
</html>
```

Navigation:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body bgcolor = "#494949">
<a href = "http://www.google.com"
   target = "main_page">microsoft</a>
<a href = "http://www.microsoft.com"
   target = "main_page">microsoft</a>
```

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~~Practical~~ No. 5.

Page No :
Date : 11

Name of Practical

Aim :- Write an HTML code to play video in mp4 format.

Theory :-

Sometimes you need to add music or video into your web page. The easiest way to add video or sound to your web site is to include the special HTML tag called <embed>.

- The tag causes the browser itself to include control for the multimedia automatically provide browser support <embed> tag for given media type.
- You can also include a <noembed> tag for the browser which don't recognize the <embed> tag.
- ~~for ex :- use <embed> to display a movie of your choice, if <noembed> to display a single JPG image if browser does not support <embed> tag.~~

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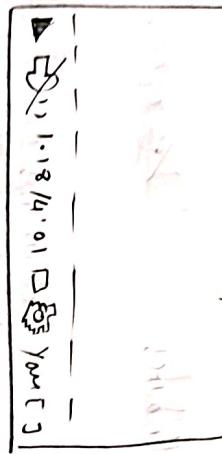
Video Tag Properties :-

The <embed> tag attributes	Description
Attribute	
Align	Determines how to align the object. It can be set to either center, left or right.
autoplay	This boolean attribute indicates if the media should start automatically.
loop	Specifies if the sound should be played continuously (Set loop to true).
Playcount	Specifies the no. of times to play the sound.
hidden	Specifies if the multimedia object should be shown on the page.

Teacher's Signature _____

Output:-

③ How to add youtube:



Conclusion:- By this program we studied to

write HTML code to play video in

mp4 format

program:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>YouTube Video</title>
<body>
<embed src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/PRMCEAM" width="400" height="200" border="1" alt="Alternative media" type="video/mp4"/>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:- By this program we studied to write HTML code to play video in mp4 format

Practical No 6.

Name of Practical

Aim:- Implement a css program describing layers, inline, internal & external style sheets.

Theory:-

css:- Cascading Style Sheets (css) is used to format the layout of a webpage. with css, you can control the colours, font, the size of text the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned & laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used.

⇒) Inline style sheet.

- You can specify few css rule inside the html elements.
- Here is an ex that changes the color of the color of the text in a single paragraph red:
`<p style = "color: red;">`

Name of Practical

2) Internal style sheet.

You can also include CSS rule within an HTML page by placing them inside a `<style>` element, which usually sits inside the `<head>` element of the page.

- The `<style>` element should use the `type` attribute to indicate that the styles are specific in CSS.

3) External style sheet.

- `<link>`. The `<link>` element can be used in an HTML document to tell the browser where to find the CSS file used to style the page.

4) ~~href~~ :- This specifies the path to the CSS file (which is often placed in a folder called `css` or `styles`).

5) type :- This attribute specifies the type of document being linked to. The value should be `text/css`.

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Output :-

Inline CSS

This is a first paragraph. In inline CSS is not beneficial as external because in this case we are working rule for each individual element separately which is time consuming.

This is second paragraph that is rather than specifying it in the head section of the paragraph you can write it in each individual elements.

or

Name of Practical

Inline CSS is not beneficial as external because in this case we are writing CSS rule for each individual element separately which is time consuming.

```
<div style = "color:red; font-size:35px;  
background-color:green;"> This is a  
second paragraph <br>
```

That is rather than specifying it in the head section of the program you can write it in each individual elements.

```
</div>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Output-2:-

Internal CSS

This is a first paragraph. You can also include CSS rules within an HTML page by placing them inside a element which usually sits inside the element or page.

This is the second paragraph with CSS, you can control the color font size of text, the spacing b/w elements how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used different devices & screen size of much more!

This is a third paragraph if you want to apply style sheet rules to a single document only then you can include those rules in header section or HTML document.

Name of Practical

Page No:
Date: 11

2) Internal style sheet.

```
<!Doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<title> internal CSS Style </title>
<body> internal CSS </body>
<style type="text/css">
```

p {

color: purple;

margin-left: 10px;

font-size: 30px;

3

div {

color: yellow;

font-size: 40px

background-color: # FF6633;

3

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p> This is a paragraph </p>

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You can also include CSS rules within an HTML page by placing them inside a `<style>` element, which usually sits inside the `<head>` element of the page.

`<p>` This is second paragraph. `
` With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing b/w elements, how elements are positioned & laid out, what background images or background colors one to be used.

different displays for different devices & screen sizes, & much more! `</p>`

`<div>` This is a third paragraph. `
` If you want to apply style sheet rules to a single document only, then you can include those rules in `<head>` section of the HTML of the HTML document using `<style>` tag:

~~Rules defined in internal style sheet overrides the rules defined in a external CSS file.~~ `</div>`
`</body>`
`</html>`

Name of Practical

3) External style sheet.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> External CSS Style </title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
      href = "C:/Users/Hi/Desktop/csstest.css"/>
</head>
<h2> External CSS </h2>
<body>
<p> This is a first paragraph.<br>
The link element can be used in a HTML
document to tell the browser where to
find the CSS file used to style the page.
<div> This is a second paragraph.<br>
This specifies the path to the CSS file which
is often placed in a folder called CSS or
styles) </div>
</body>
</html>
```

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Output 3:-

This is a first paragraph.
This link element can be used in an HTML document to tell the browser where to find the CSS file used to style the page. It is an empty element & it lies inside the element.

This is second paragraph
this specifies the path to the CSS file.

Conclusion:- By this we studied describing layers, internal & external style sheets.

Name of Practical

Page No.:
Date: / /

csstest.css.

```
/* CSS styles */  
p {  
    color: purple;  
    margin-left: 20px;  
}  
  
div {  
    color: purple;  
    font-size: 16px;  
    background-color: #FF6633;  
}
```

Conclusion:- By this we studied
describing layer, inline
internal & external style
sheets.

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Practical No. 1

Name of Practical

Aim:- Implement CSS background of anchor tag properties.

Theory:-

1] CSS Background Properties:-

- 2) The background-color property is used to set the background color of the web page element like paragraphs, body.
- 2) The background-image property is used to set the background image of a web page element.
- 3) The background-repeat property is used to control the repetition of an image in
- 4) The background-position property is used to control the position of an image.
- 5) The background-attachment property specifies whether the background image is fixed or the page.

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2) Anchor Tag properties

1) a:link

a:link {color: red;}

2) a:visited

a:visited {color: green;}

3) a:hover

a:hover {color: hotpink;}

4) a:active

a:active {color: blue;}

Program:-

```

<html>
<head>
<title>background </title>
<style type="text/css">
body
{
    background-color: hotpink;
    background-image: url('Science day cert.png');
    background-position: center;
    background-attachment: fixed;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 style="color: white">Background properties </h1>
</body>
</html>

```

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Output :-

① Background properties

Image Uploaded

② Anchor tag

Conclusion:- By this practice implementation

css background of anchor tag properties.

This is my practice - DEDC.

Conclusion:- By this practice implementation
css background of anchor tag properties.

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Anchor Tag properties .

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Anchor tag</title>
  <style type = "text/css">
    a { link-color: red; }
```

```
    a:visited { color: blue; }
```

```
    a:active { color: yellow; }
```

```
    a:link { background-color: hotpink; }
```

```
    <style>
```

```
    </style>
```

```
    <body>
```

```
      <a href = "https://princeam.ac.in/index/"> Welcome to
```

```
      PRINCEAM, Badwara </a><br>
```

```
    </body>
```

```
  </html>
```

Conclusion:- By this practice implementation

css background of anchor tag properties.

Teacher's Signature _____

Practical No. 8

Name of Practical

Aim:- Create a external css file to set various properties of selectors like body and head.

Theory:-

css Selectors

- There are many different types of css selector that allow you to target rules to specific elements in an HTML document.
- following table introduces the most common selector.

Selector	Meaning	Example
Universal	Applies to all elements in the document	* { } - Targets all elements on the page
Type	Matches elements names	h1, h2, h3 { } - Targets <h1>, <h2> & <h3> elements.

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Selector	meaning	Ex	Ex
class	matches an element whose class attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the period symbol	• note{}-Targets any element whose attribute has a value note	<P> elements #introduction

#introduction
{}-Targets the element whose id attribute has a value of #introduction.

1) Selector matches an element whose id attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the pound or hash symbol

#introduction
{}-Targets the element whose id attribute has a value of #introduction.

Program:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> CSS Selectors </title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="c:/User/hi/Desktop/css selector.css"/>
</head>
<body>
<h2> Prof. F. M. Meghe College of Engineering & Management, Badnara </h2>
<p> Welcome to our page </p>
<p id="Firstpara"> Here you can read our handy guide about what to do when. </p>
<h2> Spring </h2>
<p id="Secondpara" class="bgBlue redElement"> This page was written by </p>
<span> Visit Our Website </span>
<Footer> www.pmcet.com.ac.in </Footer>
```

Output:-

Prop Ram Mehta College of
Engineering & Management
Badnera.

Welcome to our page

here you can read our handy guide
about what to do when.

Spring is here and you can
see the flowers blooming.
This page was written by John Smith
Visit our website http://phand.org
http://www.prmecam.org.

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</body>
</html>
CSS P.W.
/* CSS Selector */
Firstpara {
color: purple;
margin-left: 20px;
}
/* class Selector */
.bgBlue {
color: red;
font-size: 16px;
}
redElement {
background-color: yellow;
}
/* grouping selector */
Poster, span {
background-color: pink;

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Conclusion:-

This demonstrated how CSS can be used effectively to enhance the appearance of HTML elements & ensure better separation of content & design.

BP

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