

G.VINAY(LAB10)

1. Create a simple HTML document structure with a heading, a paragraph, and an image.

Text Formatting:

Apply bold and italic formatting to specific words within a paragraph.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>vinay</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>welecome to webpage vinay</h2>
```

```
<p><b>W3Schools</b> is a <i>freemium educational website for learning coding online</i>. Initially released in 1998, it derives its name from the World Wide Web but is not affiliated with the W3 Consortium. W3Schools offers courses covering all aspects of web development. W3Schools also publishes free HTML templates. Wikipedia</p><br>
```

```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:

welcome to webpage vinay

W3Schools is a *freemium educational website for learning coding online*. Initially released in 1998, it derives its name from the World Wide Web but is not affiliated with the W3 Consortium. W3Schools offers courses covering all aspects of web development. W3Schools also publishes free HTML templates. Wikipedia



2. Create an ordered (numbered) and an unordered (bulleted) list.

Hyperlinks: Create a hyperlink that opens in a new tab.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>vinay</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2><center>mobile ordered list</center></h2>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<a
```

```
href="https://www.google.com/search?q=apple+mobiles&rlz=1C1ONGR_enIN1067I  
N1067&oq=apple+mobiles&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUyBggAEEUYOTIHCAEQABiABDIH  
CAIQABiABDIHCAMQABiABDIHCAQQABiABDIHCAUQABiABDIJCAYQABgKGIAEMgkI  
BxAAGAoYgAQyBwgIEAAYgAQyDagJEC4YChiABBjIBNIBCDUyMjBqMGo3qAIAAsAIA&s  
ourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8" target="blank"><li>apple</li></a>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<a
```

```
href="https://www.google.com/search?q=vivo+mobiles&sca_esv=555809189&rlz=1  
C1ONGR_enIN1067IN1067&ei=_N_VZPa_A7OUg8UP4uutyA4&ved=0ahUKEwj2re_Hh  
9SAAxUzyqACHeJ1C-
```

kQ4dUDCA8&uact=5&oq=vivo+mobiles&gs_lp=Egxnd3Mtd2l6LXNlcnAiDHZpdm8g
bW9iaWxlcZlKEAAYigUYsQMYQzIHEAAYigUYQzIHEAAYigUYQzIFEAAAYgAQyBxAAGloF
GEMyBRAAGIAEMgUQABiABDIHEAAYgAQyBxAAGloFGEMyBRAAGIAESPwjUIIJWIUdc
AF4AZABAjgB3gGgAZQRqgEGMC4xMS4xuAEDyAEA-
AEBqAIUwglWEC4YigUYxwEY0QMY6gIYtAIYQ9gBAcICEBAAGloFGOoCGLQCGEPYAQ
HCAhMQLhiKBRjIBBjqAhi0AhhD2AEBwglWEAAYAXiPARjqAhi0AhiMAxjIAtgBASlCFhAu
GAMYjwEY6gIYtAIYjAMY5QLYAQLCAgoQLhiKBRjIBBhDwglLEAAYgAQYsQMYgWHCA
g4QLhiABBixAXiDARjIBMICERAUgIAEGLEDGIMBGMcBGNEDwglTEC4YigUYsQMYgwE
YxwEY0QMYQ8ICDRAUGloFGLEDGOUEGEPCAg4QABiABBixAXiDARjJA8ICCBAAAGIAEG
JIDwglIEAAYigUYkgPCAggQABiABBixA-
IDBBgAIEGIBgG6BgQIARgHugYGCAIQARgK&sclient=gws-wiz-serp"
target="blank"> vivo

<hr>

<a

href="https://www.google.com/search?q=redmi+mobiles&sca_esv=555809189&rlz=1C1ONGR_enIN1067IN1067&ei=vuDVZNCEEvXD4-EP3r2Z8AY&oq=redm&gs_lp=Egxnd3Mtd2l6LXNlcnAiBHJlZG0qAggAMgcQABiKBRhDMgoQLhjIBBiKBRhDMg0QABiKBRixAXiDARhDMgoQABiKBRixAXhDMgsQABiABBixAXiDATIHEAAYigUYQzINEC4YigUYsQMY5QQYQzIQEC4YigUYsQMYgwEY5QQYQzINEC4YigUYsQMY5QQYQzINEC4YigUYsQMY5QQYQ0iCLIDJGVi5InABeAGQAQCYAdoBoAGmBqoBBTAuMS4zuAEDyAEA-AEBqAIUwglWEC4YigUYxwEY0QMY6gIYtAIYQ9gBAcICEBAAGloFGOoCGLQCGEPYAQHCAhAQLhiKBRjqAhi0AhhD2AEBwglWEC4YAXiPARjqAhi0AhiMAxjIAtgBASlCFhAAGAMyJwEY6gIYtAIYjAMY5QLYAQLCAhMQLhiKBRixAXiDARjHARjRAXhDwglKEC4YigUY5QQYQ-IDBBgAIEGIBgG6BgQIARgHugYGCAIQARgK&sclient=gws-wiz-serp"
target="blank"> redmi

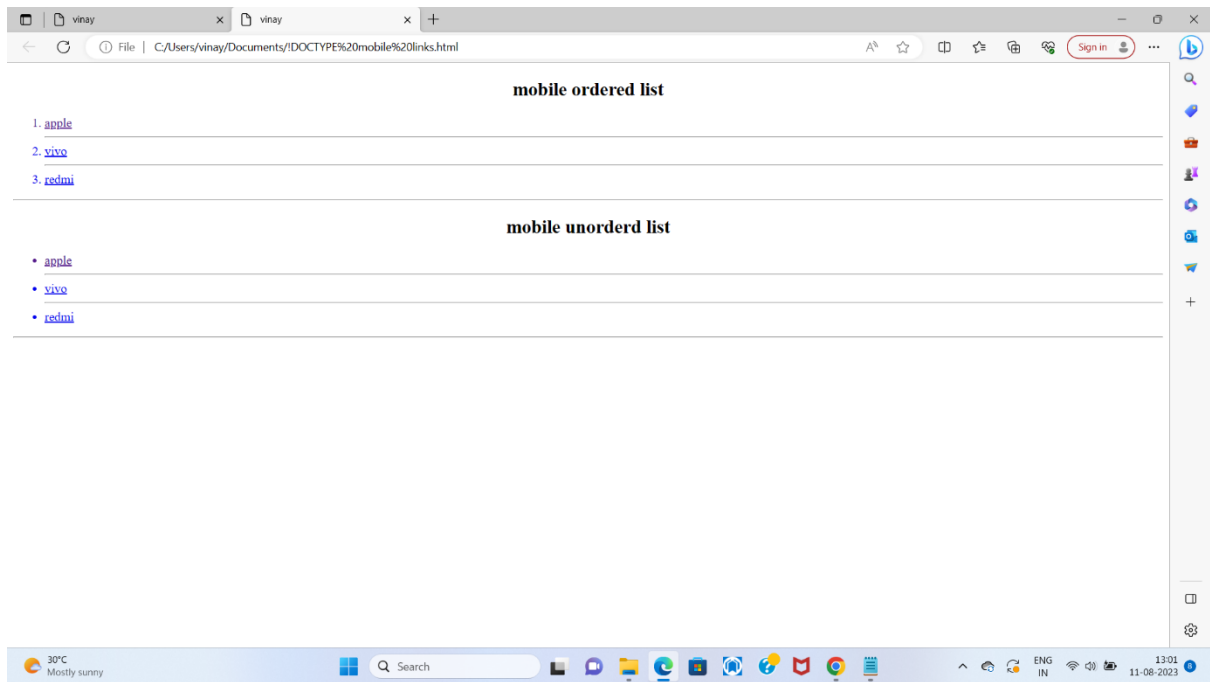
<hr>

<h2> <center>mobile unorderedd list</center> </h2>

<a

href="https://www.google.com/search?q=apple+mobiles&rlz=1C1ONGR_enIN1067IN1067&oq=apple+mobiles&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUyBggAEEUYOTIHCAEQABiABDIHCAIQABiABDIHCAMQABiABDIHCAQQABiABDIHCAUQABiABDIJCAYQABgKGIAEMgklBxAAGAoYgAQyBwglEAAAYgAQyDAGJEC4YChiABBjIBNIBCDUyMjBqMGo3qAIAAsAIA&s
ourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8" target="blank"> apple

<hr>



3.Insert an image and provide appropriate alt text.

Style the image with CSS to control its size.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Image Filter Effects</title>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
display: flex;
```

```
    justify-content: center;

    align-items: center;

    height: 100vh;

    margin: 0;

    background-color: #f2f2f238;
}
```

```
.image-container {

    text-align: center;

    margin: 20px;
}
```

```
img {

    width: 300px;

    height: 300px;

    object-fit: cover;
}
```

```
.filter-name {

    margin-top: 10px;
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div class="image-container">

  <div class="filter-name">Blur</div>

</div>

<div class="image-container">

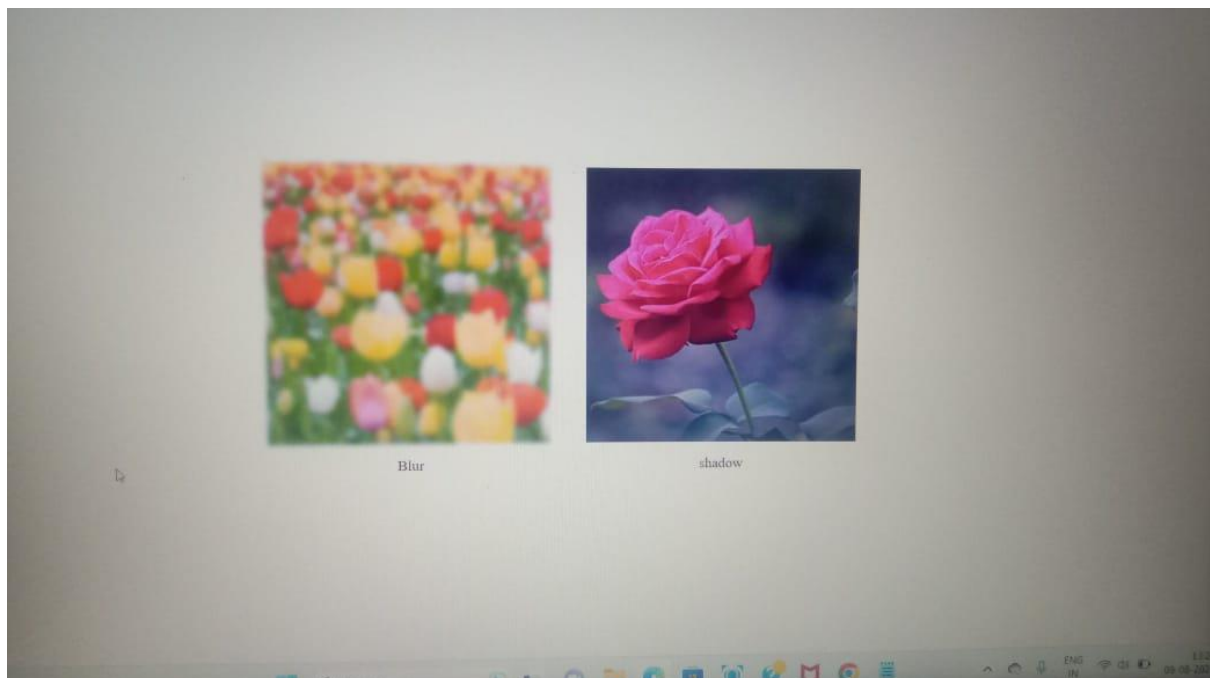
  <div class="filter-name">shadow</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>
```

Output:



4.Explain the CSS box model and its components (margin, border, padding, content).

Adjust the width, height, margin, padding, and border of an element.

Margin:

The CSS margin properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders. With CSS, you have full control over the margins. There are properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

Border:

The border property in CSS is used to style the border of an element. This property is a combination of three other properties border-width, border-style, and border-color as can be used as a shorthand notation for these three properties. It sets or returns the border-width, border-style, border-color Properties.

Padding:

The padding property in CSS defines the innermost portion of the box model, creating space around an element's content, inside of any defined margins and/or borders. Padding values are set using lengths or percentages, and cannot accept negative values. The initial, or default, value for all padding properties is 0 .

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p.one {
```

```
border-style: solid;
```

```
border-color: pink;
```

```
background-color: blue;
```

```
padding:15px;
```

```
}
```



```
p.two {  
  
border-style: solid;  
  
border-color: green;  
  
background-color: pink;  
  
padding:30px;  
  
}
```

```
p.three {  
  
border-style: dotted;  
  
border-color: blue;  
  
background-color: green;  
  
padding:15px;  
  
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>sravanthi border-color</h2>
```

```
<p class="one">background blue color</p>
```

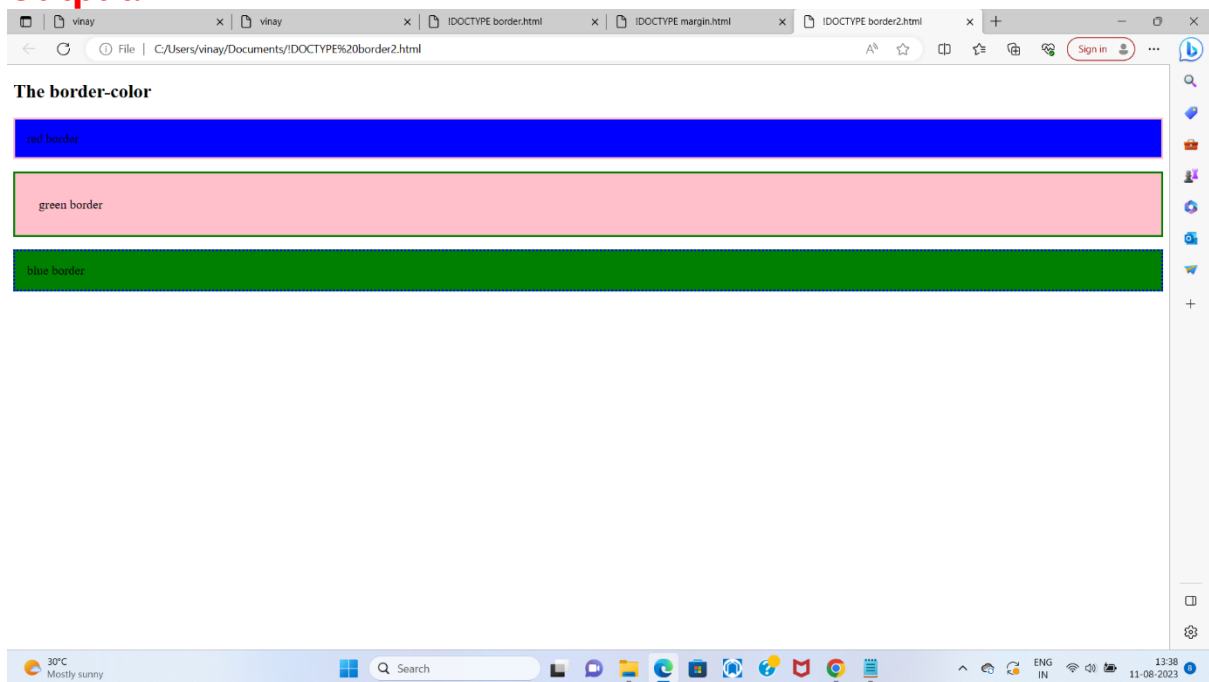
```
<p class="two"> background pink color</p>
```

```
<p class="three">background green color</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



5. Create a simple form with text fields, radio buttons, checkboxes, and a submit button.

Apply CSS styles to improve the form's appearance.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>student</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div >
```

```
<h2>Student Form</h2>
```

<form>

Full Name: <input type="text" id="name" name="name" placeholder="Your name" required>

email: <input type="email" id="email" name="email" placeholder="Your email" required>

Gender: <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male">

<input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="female">

Mobile number: <input type="mobile" id="mobile" name="mobile" placeholder="numbers" required>

Hobbies: <input type="radio" id="reading" name="hobbies" value="reading">

<input type="radio" id="traveling" name="hobbies" value="traveling">

<input type="radio" id="Listening" name="hobbies" value="Listening">

<button style="background-color:blue; border-color:blue"; type="submit" id="test" align="60pt">Submit</button>

</form>

</div>

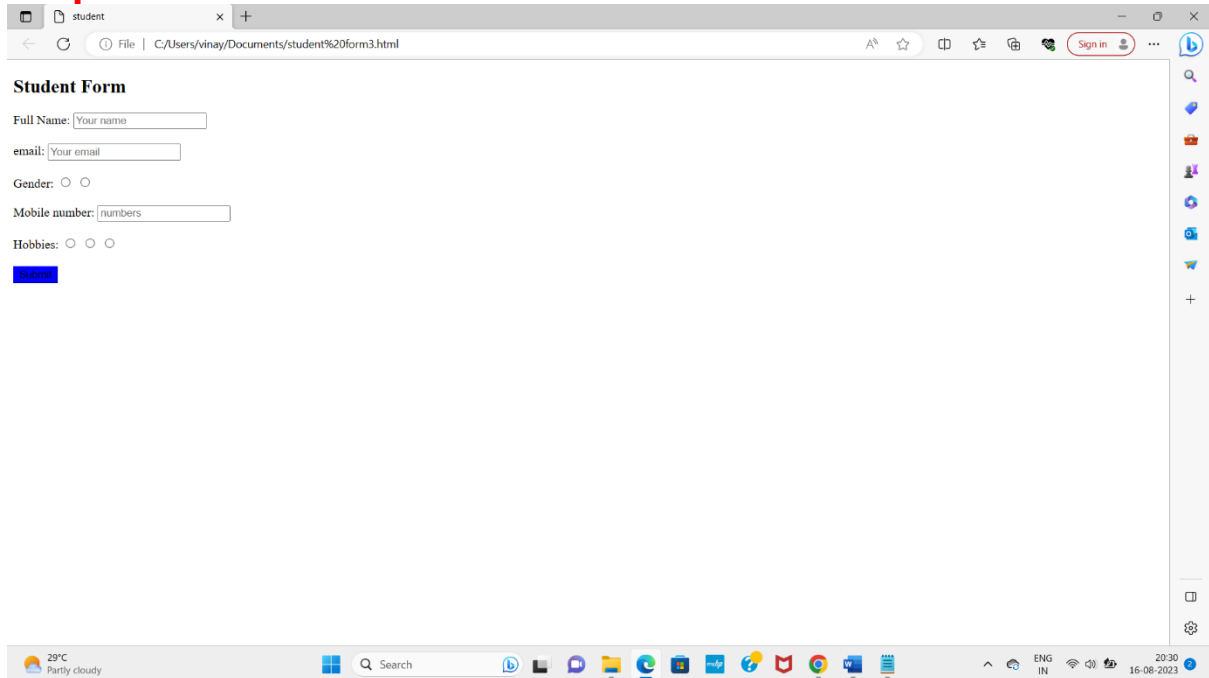
</body>

</html>

</body>

</html>

Output:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled 'student'. The address bar shows the file path 'C:/Users/vinay/Documents/student%20form3.html'. The page content is a form titled 'Student Form'. The form includes the following fields and controls:

- 'Full Name:' followed by a text input field containing 'Your name'.
- 'email:' followed by a text input field containing 'Your email'.
- 'Gender:' followed by two radio button options.
- 'Mobile number:' followed by a text input field containing 'numbers'.
- 'Hobbies:' followed by three radio button options.
- A blue 'Submit' button at the bottom left of the form.

The browser's right sidebar shows various extension icons. The Windows taskbar at the bottom displays the date and time as '16-08-2023' and '20:30'.

6. How do you link an external CSS stylesheet to an HTML document?

To link an external CSS style sheet to an HTML document, you use the `<link>` element within the `<head>` element. Here's the basic syntax:

Section of your HTML code.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="path/to/your/stylesheet.css">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<!--your HTML content goes here -->
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Let's break down the parts:

➤ `<!DOCTYPE html>`: This declaration specifies that you're using HTML5.

➤ `<html>`: The root element of your HTML document.

➤ `<head>`: The section where you include metadata about your document, including the CSS stylesheet.

➤ `<link>`: The element used to link an external resource, in this case, your CSS stylesheet.

➤ `rel="stylesheet"`: Specifies that the linked resource is a stylesheet.

➤ `type="text/css"`: Indicates the type of the linked resource (CSS).

7. `href="path/to/your/stylesheet.css"`: This is where you provide the path to your external CSS file. Replace `path/to/your/stylesheet.css` with the actual path to your CSS file. 8. `<body>`: The section where you place the visible content of your HTML document.

➤ Remember to replace with the actual relative or absolute path to your CSS file. This path should be based on the location of your HTML file.

Here's an example with a more specific path:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles/mystyles.css">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<!--your HTML content goes here -->
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

7. What is the purpose of the style attribute in HTML tags?

The style attribute in HTML tags is used to apply inline CSS styles directly to individual HTML elements. Unlike external or internal CSS stylesheets that apply styles to multiple elements across a document, inline styles affect only the specific element they are applied to. The style attribute consists of one or more CSS property-value pairs, where each property defines a particular styling aspect (such as color, font-size, margin, etc.), and the corresponding value specifies how that aspect should be styled. Here's an example:

```
<p style="color: blue; font-size: 16px;">This is a blue and larger text.</p>
```

In this example, the style attribute is applied directly to the `<p>` (paragraph) element. The styles defined within the attribute will only affect this specific paragraph element.

Here are some key points to consider about using the style attribute:

1. Inline Styling : The style attribute is an inline styling method, meaning the styles are applied directly to the specific HTML element. This can be useful for quick and specific styling changes.

2.Specificity: Styles applied using the style attribute have high specificity. This means they will override conflicting from external style sheets or styles defined in `<style>` blocks within the HTML document.

3.Limited Reusability: Inline styles are not reusable across multiple elements. If you want styling across multiple elements or pages, using external stylesheets is more efficient.

4.Maintenances: Inline styles can make the HTML code harder to maintain, especially when you have a lot of elements with individual styles. External stylesheets provide a cleaner separation of content and presentation.

5.Override: If you later decide to change the styling of your elements, you would need to modify the style attributes individually, which could become cumbersome. While the style attribute is handy for quick adjustments or applying unique styles to specific elements, for larger projects, it's generally recommended to use external CSS style sheets for better organization, maintainability, and reusability of your style