

LAB REPORT-3

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STUDENT REGISTRATION NUMBER		CLASS: AIML(B)sec
PROGRAM	UG	YEAR and TERM: 1 st year & 1 st term
SUBJECT NAME	FUNDAMENTALS OF WEB DEVELOPMENT	
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT	LAB REPORT-3	
DATE OF SUBMISSION	12-10-2025	

1. Inline style sheet.

INPUT:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <title>Inline CSS Example</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1 style="color: darkblue; text-align: center;">Welcome to Inline CSS</h1>

<p style="color: gray; font-size: 18px; line-height: 1.6;">
  This paragraph is styled directly using the <code>style</code> attribute.
</p>
<button style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 10px 20px; border: none; outline: none;">
  click me
</button>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

Welcome to Inline CSS

This paragraph is styled directly using the `style` attribute.

click me

EXPLANATION:

<html>

This is the root element that contains the entire HTML document.

<head>

This section contains metadata and information about the webpage. It includes the character encoding and the title that appears on the browser tab.

<title>

Defines the title of the webpage shown on the browser tab. Here, it is set to "Inline CSS Example".

<body>

This contains the visible content of the webpage including headings, paragraphs, and buttons.

<h1>

This is a heading element. It has inline CSS that changes its text color to dark blue and centers it on the page.

<p>

This paragraph element is styled inline with gray text, font size of 18 pixels, and increased line height to improve readability.

<button>

This button element is styled with inline CSS to have a green background, white text, padding for size, no border, and rounded corners

2.External style sheet.

INPUT:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <title>Internal CSS Example</title>
</head>
<style>
  h1{ color: blue;text-align: center;}
```

```
p {color: gray;  
font-size: 18px;  
line-height: 1.5;}  
  
button {background-color: orange;  
color: white;  
padding: 10px 20px;  
border: none;  
border-radius: 5px;}  
  
</style>  
  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  
<h1>Welcome to Internal CSS</h1>  
  
<p>This paragraph is styled using internal CSS inside the style tag.</p>  
  
<button>Click Me</button>  
  
</body>  
  
</html>
```

OUTPUT:**Welcome to Internal CSS**

This paragraph is styled using internal CSS inside the style tag.

Click Me

EXPLANATION:

<html>

This tag wraps the entire webpage content.

<head>

This section contains information about the webpage, like the character encoding, title, and CSS styles.

<title>

This tag gives the webpage a title that appears on the browser tab.

<style>

This tag contains the CSS code written inside the HTML file, which is called internal CSS.

<h1>

This is the main heading of the page. It is styled to be blue in color and centered.

<p>

This paragraph is styled to have gray text, bigger font size, and more space between lines for easy reading.

button

This creates a clickable button. It is styled with an orange background, white text, padding for size, no border, rounded corners, and a pointer cursor on hover.

<body>

This section holds all the visible content of the webpage, including the heading, paragraph, and button.

3. Internal style sheet.

INPUT:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>
    <title>Internal Style Sheet Example</title>
    <style>
        < Body> background-color: blueviolet; /* Light blue background *}
        h1 { color: darkgreen; text-align: center }
        p { color: yellowgreen; font-size: 18px; line-height: 1.5; }

        button { background-color: orange; color: white; padding: 10px 20px; border: none; border-radius: 5px; }

    </style>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>Welcome to Internal CSS</h1>
    <p>This paragraph is styled using an internal style sheet inside the style tag.</p>
    <button>Click Me</button>
</body>
```

</html>

OUTPUT:**Welcome to Internal CSS**

This paragraph is styled using an internal style sheet inside the style tag.

Click Me**EXPLANATION:**

<html>

This tag wraps the entire webpage content.

<head>

This section contains information about the webpage, like the character encoding, title, and CSS styles.

<title>

This tag gives the webpage a title that appears on the browser tab.

<style>

This tag is placed inside the head section. It contains all the CSS rules for the page.

<body>

The background color is set to purple.

<h1>

The heading is colored dark green and aligned to the center of the page.

<p>

The paragraph text is given a font size of 18 pixels and yellow

<body>

This section holds all the visible content of the webpage, including the heading, paragraph, and button.

4. Flexbox demonstrating the properties.

INPUT:

<html>

<head>

<style type="text/css">

.container{display:flex; border:2px solid black; margin-bottom:20px;}

.item{background:purple; padding:20px; margin:5px;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h3>Row</h3>

<div class="container" style="justify-content:space-evenly;flex-wrap:space-around;">
<div class="item">Apple</div>
<div class="item">Mango</div>
<div class="item">Banana</div>
<div class="item">Watermelon</div>
<div class="item">Pineapple</div>
<div class="item">Avocado</div>
<div class="item">Strawberry</div>
<div class="item">Blueberry</div>
<div class="item">Rasberry</div>
<div class="item">Grape</div>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT:

Row

Apple	Mango	Banana	Watermelon	Pineapple	Avocado	Strawberry	Blueberry	Rasberry	Grape
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EXPLANATION:

<html>

This is the root element of the HTML document. It wraps everything on the page.

<head>

This section contains metadata and settings for the page, like the title, styles, links to CSS files, etc. In your case, it contains the style tag.

<style>

This tag is used inside the head to include internal CSS. You used it to style the container and item elements.

<body>

This contains everything visible on the page—headings, divs, and any other content that is shown in the browser.

<h3>

This is a heading element. It represents a level 3 heading, which is usually smaller than h1 or h2. You used it to label the section as “Row.”

<div>

A block-level container element. It’s used to group content together. You have two types:

- One div with the class “container” which acts as the Flexbox container.
- Several divs with the class “item” that hold each fruit name.

<class>

This is an attribute used to assign a CSS class to an element. Classes allow you to apply styles to multiple elements at once.

<style >(attribute)

This is an inline style attribute used to apply CSS directly to a specific element. You used it inside the container div for Flexbox layout settings like justify-content and flex-wrap.

