<doctype! html>

<html>

<head>

<title>ISRO</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="w2css.css">

<style>

body{background-color:black;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h6>ISRO</h6>

<a href="https://www.isro.gov.in/"><img id="img2" src="isro1.jpg" alt="isro image" height="200" width="400"></a>

<a href="https://www.isro.gov.in/"><img id="img2" src="isro2.jpg" alt="isro image" height="200" width="400"></a>

<a href="https://www.isro.gov.in/"><img id="img2" src="isro3.jpg" alt="isro image" height="200" width="400"></a>

<a href="https://www.isro.gov.in/"><img id="img2" src="isro4.jpg" alt="isro image" height="200" width="400"></a>

<h2>ISRO Missions:</h2>

<ul>

<li><h3>Chandrayaan 1</h3><p> Chandrayaan-1 was India's first <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exploration\_of\_the\_Moon">lunar probe</a>. It was launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation on 22 October 2008, and operated until August 2009. The mission included a lunar orbiter and an impactor. The mission was a major boost to India's space program, as India researched and developed its own technology in order to explore the Moon. The vehicle was successfully inserted into lunar orbit on 8 November 2008.</P><p>Start date:<b>22 October 2008.</b> </p><p> End date:<b>28 August 2009.</b></p></li>

<li><h3>Chandrayaan 2</h3><p>Chandrayaan-2 was launched from the second launch pad at Satish Dhawan Space Centre on 22 July 2019 at 2.43 PM IST (09:13 UTC) to the Moon by a Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mark III (GSLV Mk III). The planned orbit has a perigee of 169.7 km and an apogee of 45475 km. It consists of a lunar orbiter, lander and rover, all developed in India. The main scientific objective is to map the location and abundance of lunar water.</p></P><p>Start date:<b>22 July 2019.</b> </p><p> End date:<b>Orbiter functional; the lander crashed onto Moon's surface due to loss of control during the final phase of descent.</b></li>

<li><h3>Mars Orbiter Mission</h3><p> ASTROSAT is the first dedicated Indian Astronomy satellite mission launched by ISRO on 28 September 2015, which enabled multi-wavelength observations of the celestial bodies and cosmic sources in X-ray and UV spectral bands simultaneously. The scientific payloads cover the Visible (3500–6000 Å...), UV (1300–op Å...), soft and hard X-ray regimes (0.5–8 keV; 3–80 keV). The uniqueness of ASTROSAT lies in its wide spectral coverage extending over visible, UV, soft and hard X-ray regions.</p><p>start date:<b>5 November 2013.</b></P><p>End date:<b>Ongoing.</b></p></li>

</ul>

<img id="img1" class="position1" src="c1.jpg">

<img id="img1" class="position2" src="c2.jpg">

<img id="img1" class="position3" src="mom.jpeg">

<h1><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_ISRO\_missions">More >></a></h1>

<h1><a href="https://www.isro.gov.in/">Contact Us</a></h1>

</body>

</html>

**CSS file :**

body{background-image:url("isro.png");

background-repeat:no-repeat;

background-attachment:fixed;

background-position:center;

font-family:"times new roman",times,serif;

}

h6{color:#ffa500;

text-align:center;

font-size:100px;

background-color:grey;}

h2{color:#ffffff;

font-size:35px;}

p{color:#ffffff;

font-size:30px;

margin-right:450px;}

ul{color:#ffffff;}

h3{color:#ffffff;

font-size:40px}

h1{font-size:;

color:;

background-color:;}

#img1{margin-left:600px;

height:300px;

width:400px;}

#img1:hover{opacity:0.5;}

#img2{opacity:0.5;}

#img2:hover{opacity:1.0;}

img.position1{position:absolute;

top:900px;

right:0px;}

img.position2{position:absolute;

top:1450px;

right:0px;}

img.position3{position:absolute;

top:1950px;

right:0px;}

a:link{color:grey;}

a:visited{color:red;}

a:hover{color:yellow;}

a:active{color:purple;}

* **link**: <https://d6dssuqbnhakvf3xh38iua-on.drv.tw/html/w2.html>