



IP Experiment No. 2 - A

Aim: Design a web page using CSS Font and text properties.

Theory:

CSS Font properties

- 1) font-family: Specifies the text font family for text
- 2) font-size: Specifies the size of the font
It can be in px, em or rem
- 3) font-style: Specifies the font style
It can be normal, italic, oblique.
- 4) font-weight: Specifies the weight (boldness) of the font.
It is defined in increments of 100
- 5) font-variant: Specify whether a font should be displayed in small-caps.
- 6) font-stretch: Specifies the width of the font.
It can be normal, condensed or expanded.

7) line-height: Sets the height of a line box
~~font-size~~:

CSS text properties

1) color: Sets the color of the text

It can be in hex, rgb, rgba, hsl

2) text-align: Specifies the horizontal alignment of text

It can be left, right, center or justify

3) text-decoration: Specifies the decoration added to text

It can be underline, overline, line-through, etc

4) text-transform: Controls the capitalization of text It can be uppercase, lowercase, capitalize, etc.

5) text-shadow: Adds shadow to text

6) text-indent: Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text block



- 7) letter-spacing: Sets the space between characters in a text
- 8) word-spacing: Sets the space between words in a text
- 9) white-space: Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled
- 10) text-overflow: Specifies how overflowed content that is not displayed should be signaled to the user
It can be clip or ellipsis.

Conclusion: Successfully designed a web page using CSS font and text properties.



IP Experiment No. 2-B

Aim: Design a webpage with background properties

Theory:

Background properties

- 1) `background-color`: Sets the background color of an element
- 2) `background-image`: Sets one or more background images for an element
- 3) `background-position`: Sets the initial background position of the background image
- 4) `background-size`: Specifies the size of the background images
- 5) `background-repeat`: Sets if/how the background image will be repeated
- 6) `background-origin`: Specifies the positioning area of the background image

7) background-clip: Specifies the painting area of the background image

8) background-attachment: Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page

9) background-blend-mode:

Specifies the blending mode of each background layer (multiply, screen, overlay)

Conclusion: Successfully design a web page using CSS background properties



IP Experiment 3-A

Aim: Write a Javascript program to calculate the volume of a cylinder. Volume of a cylinder: $V = \pi r^2 h$: define variables and π as constant.

Theory:

1) const: A keyword used to declare a variable that is constant and cannot be reassigned. However if the value is an object or array, the contents of the object or array can still be modified.

2) Let: A keyword used to declare a block-scoped variable, meaning the variable is only accessible within the block it is declared (e.g.: within a function, or loops)
Let~~s~~ allows reassigning the variable

3) document: An object representing the entire HTML or XML document. It is the root of the DOM and provides various methods and properties to interact with the content of the web page

4) get Element By Id : A method of the document object used to find an element in the DOM with a specific 'id' attribute

5) textContent: A property of DOM elements that sets or gets the text content of the elements and its descendants

Conclusion: A javascript program to calculate volume of cylinder is written and executed successfully



Experiment No. 13-B

Aim: Write a Javascript program to calculate the simple interest. Accept principal amount, rate of interest and no. of years from the user.

Theory:

- 1) const: A key word used to declare a variable that is constant and cannot be reassigned. However, if the variable is an object or array, the contents of the object or array can be still be modified
- 2) document: An object representing the entire HTML or XML document
- 3) get Element By Id : A method of the document object used to find an element in the DOM with a specific 'id' attribute. It returns the element object if found or null

4) add Event Listener : A method used to attach an event handler to a specific element. It allows multiple event handlers to be added to the same element for the same event type.

5) value : A property commonly used with form elements to get or set the current value of the element

Conclusion : We have written and executed javascript program to calculate simple interest successfully