

# **MAHARAJA SURAJMAL INSTITUTE**

**Affiliated to GGSIP University & NAAC 'A' grade accredited**



## **DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

### **WEB TECHNOLOGIES**

**Practical File**

**Subject Code – BCA 175**

**SUBMITTED BY**

**Aman Tripathi**

**05221202021**

**1<sup>st</sup> Sem, 2<sup>nd</sup> Shift**

**SUBMITTED TO**

**Mrs Nikita Malik**

**Assistant Professor. MSI**

<b>S.N o.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Content</b>	
1.	16/12/2021	Create your resume using various basic HTML tags.	
2.	17/12/2021	Create the timetable of your class using HTML tags.	
3.	23/12/2021	Create the following unordered/ordered nested list as shown in the figure.	
4.	24/12/2021	<p>Create a web page with the following specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) an ordered list containing the names of your friends.</li> <li>b) an unordered list specifying hobbies.</li> <li>c) some links to various search engines.</li> <li>d) links to five different web pages, created by you, opening in a new window.</li> <li>e) a link at the top of the page so that when clicked jump all way to the bottom of the page.</li> <li>f) a link at the bottom of the page so that when clicked jump all way to the top of the page.</li> </ul>	
5.	30/12/2021	Create the following table as shown using HTML.	
6.	31/12/2021	Create the following form in HTML as shown in the figure.	
7.	03/01/2022	<p>Create an online application form having the following specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) position applied for(autofocus), name, nationality, gender, date of birth (Selected from auto picked of a text area), address, telephone number and email(required), password(required).</li> <li>b) educational history, qualifications and skills(checkbox).</li> <li>c) work experience/employment/training in terms of employer history and number of years of experience selected from a slider. Set max. years of experience to 10 years.</li> <li>d) personal statement.</li> <li>e) two referees including names, occupation, relationship, address, telephone.</li> <li>a submit and clear button.</li> </ul>	
8.	04/01/2022	Create a web page showing India's map and create hotspots on five different states and link them to the e-government sites of the respective states.	
9.	05/01/2022	Create a web page using three frames and link them to an image, audio and video as shown in the figure.	
10.	06/01/2022	Create a web page having six frames and link each frame with five different web pages.	
11.	07/01/2022	Create the following frameset as shown in the figure.	
12	07/01/2022	Create an Iframe and write some lines before and after it.	
13.	12/01/2022	Create the following webpage using CSS.	
14.	13/01/2022	Create a Zebra Table using CSS.	
15.	14/01/2022	Create a CSS based button and create a hoverable dropdown.	
16.	14/01/2022	Use two images and use CSS transition properties on hover change one to another.	
17.	18/01/2022	2D & 3D Transform	
18.	19/01/2022	Write about Incredible India using an external stylesheet.	
19.	21/01/2022	Create a webpage with 3 equal columns. (Bootstrap 5)	
20.	25/01/2022	Create a webpage with different tables. (Bootstrap 5)	

21.	27/01/2022	Create a webpage with different images & borders. (Bootstrap 5)	
22.	28/01/2022	Create a webpage containing various types of Buttons. (Bootstrap 5)	
23.	31/01/2022	Create a webpage containing various types of typography classes. (Bootstrap 5)	
24.	01/02/2022	Create a webpage to display the heading using jumbotrons & include Glyphicons. (Bootstrap 5)	
25.	03/02/2022	Create an XML file containing note as a root element and to, from, subject & body as its child element.	
26.	03/02/2022	Create a well-formed XML file having 5 tags - food_menu, category, name, price and calories. food_menu is the main parent element that contains the category as the child element. The category is the parent element of the name, price & calories.	
27.	04/02/2022	Create a valid XML document containing the tags mentioned in the 25th Question. (Use internal DTD)	
28.	04/02/2022	Create a valid XML document containing the employee as a root tag and empname, empno, salary, department as its child tag. Use external DTD to implement it.	
29.	04/02/2022	create an external DTD for the XML file mentioned on the 26th.	
30.	07/02/2022	Create an XML and use an external stylesheet for providing style in the XML file. each element should use at least 4 styling attributes.	
31.	10/02/2022	Create an XML schema for the 26th Question.	
32.	12/02/2022	Create an XML program containing book information and also create its XSL document including sorting feature.	
33.	16/02/2022	Write an XML program to accept student details (name, ID, course, CGPA). Write an XSL to display the list of students in descending order of CGPA.	
34.	17/02/2022	<p>Create XML file in the given format:</p> <pre> &lt;cart&gt;   &lt;product&gt;     &lt;pname&gt;Notebook&lt;/pname&gt;     &lt;cost&gt;50&lt;/cost&gt;     &lt;discount&gt;10&lt;/discount&gt;   &lt;/product&gt;   &lt;product&gt;     &lt;pname&gt;PenSet&lt;/pname&gt;     &lt;cost&gt;150&lt;/cost&gt;     &lt;discount&gt;50&lt;/discount&gt;   &lt;/product&gt; &lt;/cart&gt;</pre> <p>Using XSLT display the XML data in the table format, choose different colour of product above 100 and below 100.</p>	
35.	07/03/2022	Write a program demonstrating all operators.	
36.	07/03/2022	<p>Write a JS program to find:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Factorial of a Number</li> <li>Prime Number of a range</li> <li>Reverse a Number</li> </ol>	
37.	08/03/2022	Write a JS program to wish users at different hours of the day.	
38.	08/03/2022	Prompt a user for the cost price and selling price of an article and output the profit and loss percentage.	
39.		Write a JS program to capitalize the first letter of a string.	
40.		Write a JS program to show mouse event handling.	

# Practical 1

## Theory:-

What is HTML?

- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.
- HTML language is not case sensitive.

HTML Elements

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

Some HTML elements have no content (like the <br> element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an ending tag.

HTML elements can be nested (this means that elements can contain other elements).

HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have attributes
  - Attributes provide additional information about elements
  - Attributes are always specified in the start tag
  - Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"
1. The href attribute:- The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.
  2. The src attribute:- The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed.

3. The width and height attribute:- The tags should also contain the width and height attributes, which specifies the width and height.

4. The alt attribute:- The required alt attribute for the <img> tag specifies an alternate text for an image if the image for some reason cannot be displayed. This can be due to slow connection, or an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.

5. The style attribute:- The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

6. The lang attribute:- You should always include the lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

7. The title attribute:- The title attribute defines some extra information about an element. The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the element.

## HTML Documents

i. All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: <!DOCTYPE html>. The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly. It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

ii. The HTML document itself begins with <html> and ends with </html>.

iii. The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>.

## HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags. <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

## HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag. These tags are used to define a block of text as a paragraph. HTML paragraphs can be any structural grouping of related content, such as images or form fields.

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

## HTML Horizontal Rule

The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule. This element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page. It is an empty tag.

## HTML Line Break

The HTML <br> element defines a line break. Use <br> if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph. It is an empty tag.

## HTML Tags Formatting

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning. Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- <b> - Bold text
- <strong> - Important text
- <i> - Italic text

- <em> - Emphasized text
- <mark> - Marked text
- <small> - Smaller text
- <del> - Deleted text
- <ins> - Inserted text
- <sub> - Subscript text
- <sup> - Superscript text

## HTML Lists

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default.

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. The list items will be marked with numbers by default.

HTML also supports description lists. A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term. The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term

An unordered HTML list:

- Item
  - Item
  - Item
  - Item
- |                    |
|--------------------|
| Coffee             |
| - black hot drink  |
| Milk               |
| - white cold drink |

A description list:-

An ordered HTML list:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item

## HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag. The link tag is used to define a link between a document and an external resource. The link tag is mainly used to link to external style sheets. This element can appear multiple times but it goes only in the head section.

## HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag. The HTML <img> tag is used to embed an image in a web page. Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image. The <img> tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The <img> tag has two required attributes:

- src - Specifies the path to the image
- alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image

## Code:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8" />

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

    <title>Resume</title>

</head>

<body>

    <div>

        <center>

        </center>

        <h2 style="text-align: center">

            Aman Tripathi <br />Email:- imamantripathi@gmail.com <br />Contact No.:-  

            8126406617

        </h2>

    </div>

    <h2 style="padding-left: 100px"><u>Objective</u></h2>

    <p style="padding-left: 100px; padding-right: 200px; font-size: medium">

        <b>Looking for opportunities to incorporate my skills and training to help  

        the company grow. I am looking forward to roles that will help me  

        realise my potential by exploring the various aspects of this field.</b>

    </p>

    <div style="padding-left: 55px">

        <ul>

            <h2><u>Education Qualification</u></h2>

            <li style="font-size: medium">

                <b>10th passed from ICSE Board with 81% (2019) </b>

            </li>

            <li style="font-size: medium">

                <b>I got 100/100 Marks in Computer Applications </b>

            </li>

        </ul>

    </div>


```

```
</li>

<li style="font-size: medium">
    <b>12th passed from ISC Board with 80.8% (2021) </b>
</li>

<li style="font-size: medium">
    <b>I received a certificate in code jam 2021 </b>
</li>

</ul>

</div>

<div style="padding-left: 55px">
    <ul>

        <h2><u>Professional Qualification</u></h2>

        <li style="font-size: medium">
            <b>Basic Knowledge of Computer </b>
        </li>

        <li style="font-size: medium">
            <b>Complete Knowledge of JAVA </b>
        </li>

        <li style="font-size: medium">
            <b>Complete Knowledge of HTML </b>
        </li>

        <li style="font-size: medium">
            <b>Intermediate Knowledge of CSS </b>
        </li>

        <li style="font-size: medium">
            <b>Basic knowledge of JAVASCRIPT </b>
        </li>

    </ul>
</div>

<div style="padding-left: 55px">
    <ul>

        <h2><u>Hobbies</u></h2>
```

```
<li style="font-size: medium">
    <b>Reading books </b>
</li>

<li style="font-size: medium">
    <b>Playing Chess</b>
</li>

<li style="font-size: medium">
    <b>Listening Music </b>
</li>

<li style="font-size: medium">
    <b>Playing an instrument </b>
</li>

<li style="font-size: medium">
    <b>Writing & Art </b>
</li>

</ul>
</div>

<div style="padding-left: 55px">
    <ul>
        <h2><u>Interests</u></h2>
        <li style="font-size: medium">
            <b>History (Indian Modern History) </b>
        </li>

        <li style="font-size: medium">
            <b>Website Development</b>
        </li>

        <li style="font-size: medium">
            <b>Travelling </b>
        </li>

        <li style="font-size: medium">
            <b>Research in IT Sector </b>
        </li>
```

```
<li style="font-size: medium">
    <b>Android Development</b>
</li>

<li style="font-size: medium">
    <b>Producing or listening music </b>
</li>

</ul>

</div>

<br /><br />

<address style="

    font-size: x-large;
    font-weight: bold;
    text-align: right;
    padding-right: 200px;

">

    Aman Tripathi
</address>

<br /><br /><br />

</body>

</html>
```

# *Output:-*



**Aman Tripathi**  
**Email:- imamantripathi@gmail.com**  
**Contact No.: - 8126406617**

## Objective

Looking for opportunities to incorporate my skills and training to help the company grow. I am looking forward to roles that will help me realise my potential by exploring the various aspects of this field.

## Education Qualification

- 10th passed from ICSE Board with 81% (2019)
- I got 100/100 Marks in Computer Applications
- 12th passed from ISC Board with 80.8% (2021)
- I received a certificate in code jam 2021

---

## Professional Qualification

- Basic Knowledge of Computer
- Complete Knowledge of JAVA
- Complete Knowledge of HTML
- Intermediate Knowledge of CSS
- Basic knowledge of JAVASCRIPT

## Hobbies

- Reading books
- Playing Chess
- Listening Music
- Playing an instrument
- Writing & Art

## Interests

- History(Indian Modern History)
- Website Development
- Travelling
- Research in IT Sector
- Android Development
- Producing or listening music

*Aman Tripathi*

# Practical 2

## Theory:-

### HTML Tables

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns. It consists of table cells inside rows and columns.

Tag      Description

<table> Defines a table

<th>    Defines a header cell in a table

<tr>    Define a row in a table

<td>    Define a cell in a table

<colspan>    Merges columns

<rowspan>    Merges rows

<caption>    Defines a table caption

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
  <title>Collage TimeTable</title>
  <style>
    * {
      padding-top: 25px;
      padding-left: 10px;
      padding-right: 10px;
      margin: 0;
    }
    table,
    th,
    td {
```

```
border: 2px solid black;
}

table {
    border-collapse: collapse;
}

th,
td {
    text-align: center;
    padding: 5px 20px 5px 20px;
}

div {
    padding: 10px 300px 50px 250px;
    border: 1px solid black;
    border-radius: 10px;
}

caption {
    text-decoration: none;
    font-weight: bolder;
    font-family: "Lucida Sans", "Lucida Sans Regular", "Lucida Grande",
    "Lucida Sans Unicode", Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div style="table-layout: fixed">

<table>

<thead>

<caption>

    Maharaja Surajmal Institute

    <br /><b>Department Of Computer Application</b>

    <br />Online Timetable Second Shift (Session:- DEC-MAY 2021)

</caption>


```

```

<caption style="padding: 0%; padding-bottom: 20px;">

<u>BCA-FIRST SEM-Secton:A(Second Shift)</u>

<br />Class Coordinator: Ms. Nikita Malik

</caption>

<tr>

<th>DAY/TIME</th>

<th>8:50-9:50</th>

<th>9:55-10:55</th>

<th>11:00-12:00</th>

<th>12:05-01:05</th>

<th>01:05-01:20</th>

<th>01:20-02:20</th>

<th>02:25-03:25</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<th>MON</th>

<td>WT</td>

<td>MATHS</td>

<td>TC</td>

<td>C</td>

<td rowspan="6">LUNCH</td>

<td colspan="2">WT/C LAB</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<th>TUE</th>

<td>MATHS</td>

<td>WT</td>

<td colspan="2">WT/C LAB</td>

<td colspan="2">FIT LAB</td>

</tr>

```

```
<tr>

<th>WED</th>

<td>C</td>

<td>MATHS</td>

<td>WT</td>

<td>FIT</td>

<td>TC</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<th>THU</th>

<td>TC</td>

<td>C</td>

<td colspan="2">WT/C LAB</td>

<td>FIT</td>

<td>MATHS (A+B Bridge)</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<th>FRI</th>

<td colspan="2">WT/C LAB</td>

<td>C</td>

<td>FIT</td>

<td>TC</td>

<td>WT</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<th>SAT</th>

<td>MATHS</td>

<td>FIT</td>

<td colspan="2">FIT LAB</td>

<td>MATHS (A+B Bridge)</td>

</tr>

</tbody>
```

```

</table>

< p style="padding: 0%;">

    <b>Maths:-</b>Dr. Jyoti, <b>FIT:-</b>Mr. Suraj Pal Chauhan,
    <b>C:-</b>Ms. Minal Dhankar, <br><b>WT:-</b>Ms. Nikita Malik,
    <b>TC:-</b>Manju Dhillon, <b>C Lab:-</b> Ms. Minal Dhankar, <br>
    <b>FIT Lab:-</b>Mr. Suraj Pal Chauhan / Ms. Kanika Kundu, <b>WT Lab:-</b>
    >Ms. Nikita Malik

</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

```

## Output:-

**Maharaja Surajmal Institute**  
**Department Of Computer Application**  
**Online Timetable Second Shift (Session:- DEC-MAY 2021)**  
**BCA-FIRST SEM-Secton:A(Second Shift)**  
**Class Coordinator: Ms. Nikita Malik**

DAY/TIME	8:50-9:50	9:55-10:55	11:00-12:00	12:05-01:05	01:05-01:20	01:20-02:20	02:25-03:25	
<b>MON</b>	WT	MATHS	TC	C	LUNCH	WT/C LAB		
<b>TUE</b>	MATHS	WT	WT/C LAB			FIT LAB		
<b>WED</b>	C	MATHS	WT	FIT		TC		
<b>THU</b>	TC	C	WT/C LAB			FIT	MATHS(A+B Bridge)	
<b>FRI</b>	WT/C LAB		C	FIT		TC	WT	
<b>SAT</b>	MATHS	FIT	FIT LAB			MATHS(A+B Bridge)		

Maths:- Dr. Jyoti, FIT:- Mr. Suraj Pal Chauhan, C:- Ms. Minal Dhankar,  
 WT:- Ms. Nikita Malik, TC:- Manju Dhillon, C Lab:- Ms. Minal Dhankar,  
 FIT Lab:- Mr. Suraj Pal Chauhan / Ms. Kanika Kundu, WT Lab:- Ms. Nikita Malik

# Practical 3

*Code:-*

```
<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8" />
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
<title>List</title>
<style>

body {
    align-content: center;
}

div {
    font-family: "Lucida Sans", "Lucida Sans Regular", "Lucida Grande",
    "Lucida Sans Unicode", Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;
    font-size: medium;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>
<div style="background-color: white">
    <h1>Learning Web Development</h1>
    <ol type="I">
```

```
<li>

    Background Skills

        <ol type="A">

            <li>Unix Commands</li>
            <li>Vim Text Editor</li>

        </ol>

    </li>

<li>

    HTML

        <ol type="A">

            <li>Minimal page</li>
            <li>Headings</li>
            <li>Tags</li>

            <li>

                Lists

                    <ol type="i">

                        <li>Unordered</li>
                        <li>Ordered</li>
                        <li>Definition</li>
                        <li>Nested</li>

                    </ol>

            </li>

            <li>

                Links

                    <ol type="i">

                        <li>Absolute</li>
                        <li>Relative</li>

                    </ol>

            </li>

            <li>Images</li>

        </ol>

    </li>
```

```
<li>

    CSS

    <ol type="A">

        <li>Anatomy</li>

        <li>

            Basic Selectors

            <ol type="i">

                <li>Elements</li>

                <li>Class</li>

                <li>ID</li>

                <li>Group</li>

            </ol>

        </li>

        <li>The DOM</li>

        <li>Advanced Selectors</li>

        <li>Box Model</li>

    </ol>

</li>

<li>

    Programming

    <ol type="A">

        <li>Python</li>

        <li>Javascript</li>

    </ol>

</li>

<li>

    Database

    <ol type="A">

        <li>Flat File</li>

        <li>Relational</li>

    </ol>

</li>
```

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

*Output:-*

# Learning Web Development

## I. Background Skills

- A. Unix Commands
- B. Vim Text Editor

## II. HTML

- A. Minimal page
- B. Headings
- C. Tags
- D. Lists
  - i. Unordered
  - ii. Ordered
  - iii. Definition
  - iv. Nested

### E. Links

- i. Absolute
- ii. Relative

### F. Images

### **III. CSS**

- A. Anatomy**
- B. Basic Selectors**
  - i. Elements
  - ii. Class
  - iii. ID
  - iv. Group
- C. The DOM**
- D. Advanced Selectors**
- E. Box Model**

### **IV. Programming**

- A. Python**
- B. Javascript**

### **V. Database**

- A. Flat File**
- B. Relational**

# Practical 4

## Theory:-

### HTML id attribute

The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document. The syntax for id is: write a hash character (#), followed by an id name.

### Anchor Tag

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Practical 4 (Web Page)</title>
    <style>
        a {
            text-decoration: none;
            color: black;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>
    <div id="top"></div>
    <center>
```

```
<a href="#bottom" style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: x-large">Go to  
Bottom Section</a>  
</center>  
  
<h3>Name of my friends:</h3>  
  
<ol>  
  
    <li>Vipin Buddha</li>  
  
    <li>Raj Kumar</li>  
  
    <li>Tushar Sharma</li>  
  
    <li>Yashu Varshney</li>  
  
    <li>Gagan Tripathi</li>  
  
</ol>  
  
<h3>List of my hobbies:</h3>  
  
<ul>  
  
    <li>Reading Books</li>  
  
    <li>Playing Chess</li>  
  
    <li>Traveling</li>  
  
    <li>Designing</li>  
  
</ul>  
  
<h3>Links for Various Search Engines:</h3>  
  
<ul>  
  
    <li><a target="_blank" href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></li>  
  
    <li><a target="_blank" href="https://www.bing.com/">Bing</a></li>  
  
    <li><a target="_blank" href="https://www.baidu.com/">Baidu</a></li>  
  
    <li><a target="_blank" href="https://www.yahoo.com/">Yahoo!</a></li>  
  
    <li><a target="_blank" href="https://yandex.com/">Yandex</a></li>  
  
    <li><a target="_blank" href="https://www.ask.com/">Ask</a></li>  
  
</ul>  
  
<h3>List of Diffrent Webpages:</h3>  
  
<ul>  
  
    <li>  
        <a target="_blank" href="Resume_Practical_1.html">Practical 1 (Resume)</a>  
    </li>  
  
    <li>
```

```
<a target="_blank" href="TimeTable_Practical_2.html">Practical 2 (Timetable)</a>
</li>
<li>
    <a target="_blank" href="List_Practical_3.html">Practical 3 (List)</a>
</li>
<li>
    <a target="_blank" href="Webpage_Practical_4.html">Practical 4 (Webpage)</a>
</li>
<li>
    <a target="_blank" href="Table_Practical_5.html">Practical 5 (Image_Table)</a>
</li>
<li>
    <a target="_blank" href="Form_Practical_6.html"> Practical 6 (Form)</a>
</li>
</ul>
<center>
    <a href="#top" style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: x-large">Go to Top
Section</a>
</center>
<div id="bottom"></div>
</body>

</html>
```

# *Output:-*

[Go to Bottom Section](#)

**Name of my friends:**

- 1. Vipin Buddha
- 2. Raj Kumar
- 3. Tushar Sharma
- 4. Yashu Varshney
- 5. Gagan Tripathi

**List of my hobbies:**

- Reading Books
- Playing Chess
- Traveling
- Designing

**Links for Various Search Engines:**

- Google
- Bing
- Baidu
- Yahoo!
- Yandex
- Ask

**List of Diffrent Webpages:**

- Practical 1 (Resume)
- Practical 2 (Timetable)
- Practical 3 (List)
- Practical 4 (Webpage)
- Practical 5 (Image\_Table)
- Practical 6 (Form)

[Go to Top Section](#)

---

# Practical 5

Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

    <head>

        <meta charset="UTF-8" />

        <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

        <title>Document</title>

        <style>

            td {

                border: 1px solid black;

            }

            table {

                border: 5px solid black;

            }

            div {

                padding: 20px 400px 20px 350px;

            }

        </style>

    </head>

    <body>

        <div>

            <table>

                <tbody>

                    <tr>

                        <td>

                            
</td>
<td>

</td>
<td>

</td>
<td>

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>

</td>
<td
  colspan="2"
  style="
    text-align: center;
    font-size: larger;
    font-family: cursive;
    background: goldenrod;
  "
>
  Table with Images
</td>
<td>
  
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  
</td>
<td>
  

</td>

<td>
    

</td>

<td>
    

</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

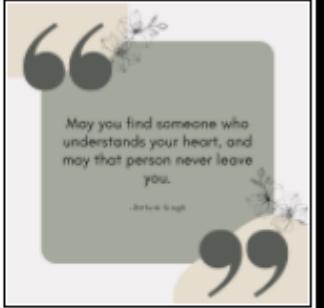
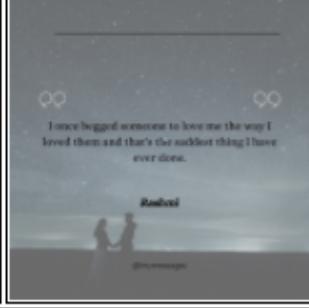
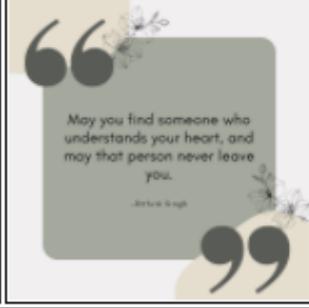
</table>

</div>

</body>

</html>
```

# Output:-

			
	<h2>Table with Images</h2>		
			

# Practical 6

## Theory:-

### HTML <form> tag

An HTML form is a section of a document which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.

An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing such as name, email address, password, phone number, etc. .

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input. The <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

- <input> :- It defines an input control.
- <textarea> :- It defines a multi-line input control.
- <button> :- It defines a clickable button
- <select> :- It defines a drop-down list.
- <option> :- It defines an option in a drop-down list.
- <optgroup> :- It defines a group of related options in a drop down list.
- <fieldset> :- It groups the related element in a form.
- <label> :- It defines a label in an input element.
- <output> :- It defines the result of a calculation.

### <label> tag

It is considered better to have label in form. As it makes the code parser/browser/user friendly. If you click on the label tag, it will focus on the text control. To do so, you need to have for attribute in label tag that must be same as id attribute of input tag.

### Input type

- Password :- The password is not visible to the user in password field control.
- Email :- The email field is new in HTML 5. It validates the text for correct email address. You must use @ and . in this field.
- Radio :- The radio button is used to select one option from multiple options. It is used for selection of gender, quiz questions etc.
- Checkbox :- The checkbox control is used to check multiple options from given checkboxes.
- Submit :- HTML <input type="submit"> are used to add a submit button on web page. When user clicks on submit button, then form get submitted to the server.

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

<title>Form</title>

<style>

form{

    font-family: Cambria, Cochin, Georgia, Times, 'Times New Roman', serif;

    font-size: larger;

    font-weight: bold;

    text-align: left;

    padding: auto;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<hr />

<h2

    style="

        font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;

        text-align: center;

    "

>

    COMPUTER SOCIETY OF INDIA ANNUAL CONVENTION 2022 PARTICIPANTS RECORD

</h2>

<hr />

<div>

<form action="form.php">

    <label for="name"> 1. Name of Participant: </label>

    <input type="text" id="name" placeholder="Enter Your Name" />

    <br />

    <br />

    <label for="address"> 2. Address: Street </label>

    <input type="text" id="address" placeholder="Street Name" />

</form>

</div>

</body>
```

```
<label for="town"> Town </label>

<input type="text" id="town" placeholder="Town Name" />

<br /><br />

<label for="state">State</label>

<input type="text" id="state" placeholder="State Name" />

<label for="pincode">Pincode</label>

<input type="number" id="pincode" placeholder="Enter Pincode " />

<br /><br />

<label for="work">3. Select the work you are involved:</label>

<select name="work" id="work">

<option value="no-work">Select your choice</option>

<option value="Computer Education">Computer Education</option>

<option value="Website Development">Website Development</option>

<option value="Application Development">

    Application Development

</option>

</select>

<br /><br />

<label for="tutorial">4. Select any tutorial you wish to Attend:</label>

<br />

<label for="Tutorial"> 16th April 2022</label>

<select name="tutorial" id="tutorial">

<option value="no-option">Select your choice</option>

<option value="E-commerce">E-commerce</option>

<option value="web Tech">Website Technology</option>

<option value="Android Development">Android Development</option>

<option value="Digital Marketing">Digital Marketing</option>

</select>

<label for="Tutorial"> 17th April 2022</label>

<select name="tutorial" id="tutorial">

<option value="no-option">Select your choice</option>

<option value="E-commerce">E-commerce</option>
```

```

<option value="web Tech">Website Technology</option>
<option value="Android Development">Android Development</option>
<option value="Digital Marketing">Digital Marketing</option>
</select>
<br /><br />

<label for="requirements">5. Type any of your requirements in the Box:</label>
<br />

<textarea rows="10" cols="30" id="requirements"></textarea>
<br /><br />

<input type="reset" value="Start over" />
<input type="submit" value="Send over" />
</form>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

## Output:-

### COMPUTER SOCIETY OF INDIA ANNUAL CONVENTION 2022 PARTICIPANTS RECORD

**1. Name of Participant:**

**2. Address:**

**State**  **Pincode**

**3. Select the work you are involved:**

**4. Select any tutorial you with to Attend:**

**16<sup>th</sup> April 2022**  **17<sup>th</sup> April 2022**

**5. Type any of your requirements in the Box:**

# Practical 7

Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

    <head>

        <meta charset="UTF-8" />

        <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

        <title>Online Application Form</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <h2
            style="

                font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
                text-align: center;
            "

        >

            Online Application Form

        </h2>

        <div>

            <form action="/form.php">

                <label for="position">Position Applied For:</label>
                <input type="text" autofocus id="position" /> <br /><br />

                <label for="name">Enter Your Name:</label>
                <input type="text" id="name" placeholder="" />
                <br /><br />

                <label for="nationality">Enter Your Nationality:</label>
                <input type="text" name="nationality" id="nationality" /><br /><br />

                <label for="gender">Select Your Gender:</label><br />
                <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" /> Male<br />

            </form>

        </div>

    </body>

</html>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female" /> Female<br />

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="other" /> Other

<br />

<br />

<label for="dob">Date Of Birth:</label>

<input type="date" id="dob" name="dateofbirth" value="" min="" max="" />

<br />

<br />

<label for="address">Enter Your Address:</label>

<textarea name="address" id="address" cols="20" rows="5"></textarea>

<br /><br />

<label for="telephone_number">Enter Your Number:</label>

<input type="number" name="number" id="telephone_number" /> <br /><br />

<label for="Email"> Enter Your Email: </label>

<input type="email" required name="email" id="Email" />

<br /><br />

<label for="password">Enter Your Password:</label>

<input type="password" name="password" required id="password" />

<br /><br />

<label for="education">Educational History:</label><br />

<input type="checkbox" name="12th" id="education" />12th Class Student

<br />

<input type="checkbox" name="BCA" id="education" />BCA Student

<br /><br />

<label for="qualification">Qualification:</label><br />

<input type="checkbox" name="12th pass" id="qualification" />12th Pass

<br />

<input type="checkbox" name="undergraduate" id="qualification" /> Under

Graduate <br />

<input type="checkbox" name="graduate" id="qualification" /> Graduate

<br />

<input type="checkbox" name="postgraduate" id="qualification" /> Post
```

```
Graduate <br />

<input type="checkbox" name="doctorate" id="qualification" /> Doctorate
<br /><br />

<label for="skills">Skills:</label><br />

<input type="checkbox" name="Web Development" id="skills" />Web
Development<br />

<input type="checkbox" name="App Development" id="skills" />App
Development <br />

<input
    type="checkbox"
    name="BlockChain Development"
    id="skills"
/>BlockChain Development<br />

<input
    type="checkbox"
    name="Software Development"
    id="skills"
/>Software Development<br />

<br /><br />

<label for="work experience">
    Work Experience/Employment/Training:</label>
>

<input
    type="number"
    name="work-experience"
    min="0"
    max="10"
    id="work experience"
/>
<br /><br />

<label for="personal-statement">Personal Statement:</label>
<textarea
```

```
name="personal statement "
id="personal-statement"
cols="30"
rows="5"
></textarea>

<div>

<h3>Referee 1</h3>

<label for="name">Name:</label>

<input type="text" id="name" placeholder="" /><br /><br />

<label for="occupation">Occupation:</label>

<input type="text" id="occupation" placeholder="" /><br /><br />

<label for="relation">Relationship:</label>

<input type="text" id="relation" placeholder="" /><br /><br />

<label for="address">Address:</label>

<textarea name="address" id="address" cols="20" rows="5"></textarea>
><br /><br />

<label for="name">Telephone:</label>

<input type="text" id="name" placeholder="" />
<br /><br />
<br /><br />

</div>

<div>

<h3>Referee 2</h3>

<label for="name">Name:</label>

<input type="text" id="name" placeholder="" /><br /><br />

<label for="occupation">Occupation:</label>

<input type="text" id="occupation" placeholder="" /><br /><br />

<label for="relation">Relationship:</label>

<input type="text" id="relation" placeholder="" /><br /><br />

<label for="address">Address:</label>

<textarea name="address" id="address" cols="20" rows="5"></textarea>
><br /><br />
```

```

<label for="name">Telephone:</label>
<input type="text" id="name" placeholder="" />
<br /><br />
<br /><br />
</div>

<div class="controls">
<input type="reset" value="Reset" />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</div>
</form>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

## Output:-

### Online Application Form

Position Applied For:

Enter Your Name:

Enter Your Nationality:

Select Your Gender:

- Male
- Female
- Other

Date Of Birth:  dd - mm - yyyy



Enter Your Address:

Enter Your Number:

Enter Your Email:

Enter Your Password:

Educational History:

- 12th Class Student
- BCA Student

Qualification:

- 12th Pass
- Under Graduate
- Graduate
- Post Graduate
- Doctorate

Skills:

- Web Development
- App Development
- BlockChain Development
- Software Development

Work Experience/Employment/Training:

Personal Statement:

#### Referee 1

Name:

Occupation:

Relationship:

Address:

Telephone:

#### Referee 2

Name:

Occupation:

Relationship:

Address:

Telephone:

# Practical 8

## Theory:-

### Image map

The HTML <map> tag defines an image map. An image map is an image with clickable areas. The areas are defined with one or more <area> tags.

### Usemap attribute

The usemap value starts with a hash tag # followed by the name of the image map, and is used to create a relationship between the image and the image map.

- Use the HTML <map> element to define an image map
- Use the HTML <area> element to define the clickable areas in the image map
- Use the HTML usemap attribute of the <img> element to point to an image map

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

    <head>

        <meta charset="UTF-8" />

        <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

        <title>Image Map</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <map name="indiamap">

            <area

                target="_blank"
```

```
alt="Uttar Pradesh"
title="Uttar Pradesh"
href="https://edistrict.up.gov.in/edistrictup/"

coords="1319,867,897,689,1013,922,1116,1017,1281,1091,1328,933,1321,902,1321,885,897,728,102
2,973,1109,992,916,832"
shape="poly"
/>>

<area
target="_blank"
alt="Rajasthan"
title="Rajasthan"
href="https://rajasthan.gov.in/"
coords="703,1169,938,900,709,675,450,827,443,955,612,1062,650,1104"
shape="poly"
/>>

<area
target="_blank"
alt="Uttarakhand"
title="Uttarakhand"
href="https://edistrict.uk.gov.in/"
coords="936,647,1072,748,1122,664,1059,596,991,590,975,627"
shape="poly"
/>>

<area
target="_blank"
alt="Jammu & Kashmir"
title="Jammu & Kashmir"
href="https://www.jk.gov.in/jkeservices/"

coords="652,176,788,132,865,205,911,246,973,249,955,260,1019,233,1072,246,1070,326,1048,356,
1028,363,1010,381,1008,400,1037,427,1039,447,1039,471,1026,480,1013,480,991,471,964,469,933,
444,909,447,881,433,856,433,834,436,823,447,806,473,786,484,746,471,716,449,698,433,678,420,
709,301,709,275,685,249,656,218,623,209"
```

```
shape="poly"
/>
<area
  target="_blank"
  alt="Panjab"
  title="Panjab"
  href="http://edistrict.punjabgovt.gov.in/eda/landing.aspx"
  coords="755,517,795,510,812,524,819,543,830,563,852,581,861,596,872,623,867,636,856,647,841,
651,828,664,821,680,799,675,784,677,757,669,716,660,694,655,689,629"
  shape="poly"
/>
</map>
</body>
</html>
```

# *Output:-*



# Practical 9

## Theory:-

### HTML Frames

HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML document. A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset.

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.

### Attributes

- Src:- This attribute is used to give the file name that should be loaded in the frame.
- Name:- This attribute allows you to give a name to a frame. It is used to indicate which frame a document should be loaded into.
- Frameborder:- This attribute specifies whether or not the borders of that frame.
- Marginwidth:- This attribute allows you to specify the width of the space between the left and right of the frame's borders and the frame's content.
- Marginheight:- This attribute allows you to specify the height of the space between the top and bottom of the frame's borders and its contents.
- Scrolling:- This attribute controls the appearance of the scrollbars that appear on the frame. This takes values either "yes", "no" or "auto".

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

    <head>

        <meta charset="UTF-8" />

        <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

        <title>Frames</title>

        <style>

            iframe{

                padding: 0;

                margin: 0;

            }

        </style>

    </head>

    <body>

        <h1>My First Frame</h1>

        <p>This is the main content of the page.</p>

        <div>

            <h2>Frame 1</h2>

            <p>This is the content of frame 1.</p>

        </div>

        <div>

            <h2>Frame 2</h2>

            <p>This is the content of frame 2.</p>

        </div>

    </body>

</html>
```

```
}



{

    text-align: center;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div>

<iframe

src="Media/audio.mp3"

width="80%"

height="250"

frameborder="1"

style="background: brown;"

allowfullscreen=""

allow="fullscreen; picture-in-picture"

></iframe>

<iframe src="Media/4.png" style="display: inline-block;" width="33%" height="40%"

frameborder="1"></iframe>

<iframe src="Media/video.mp4" width="46.3%" height="40%" frameborder="1"></iframe>

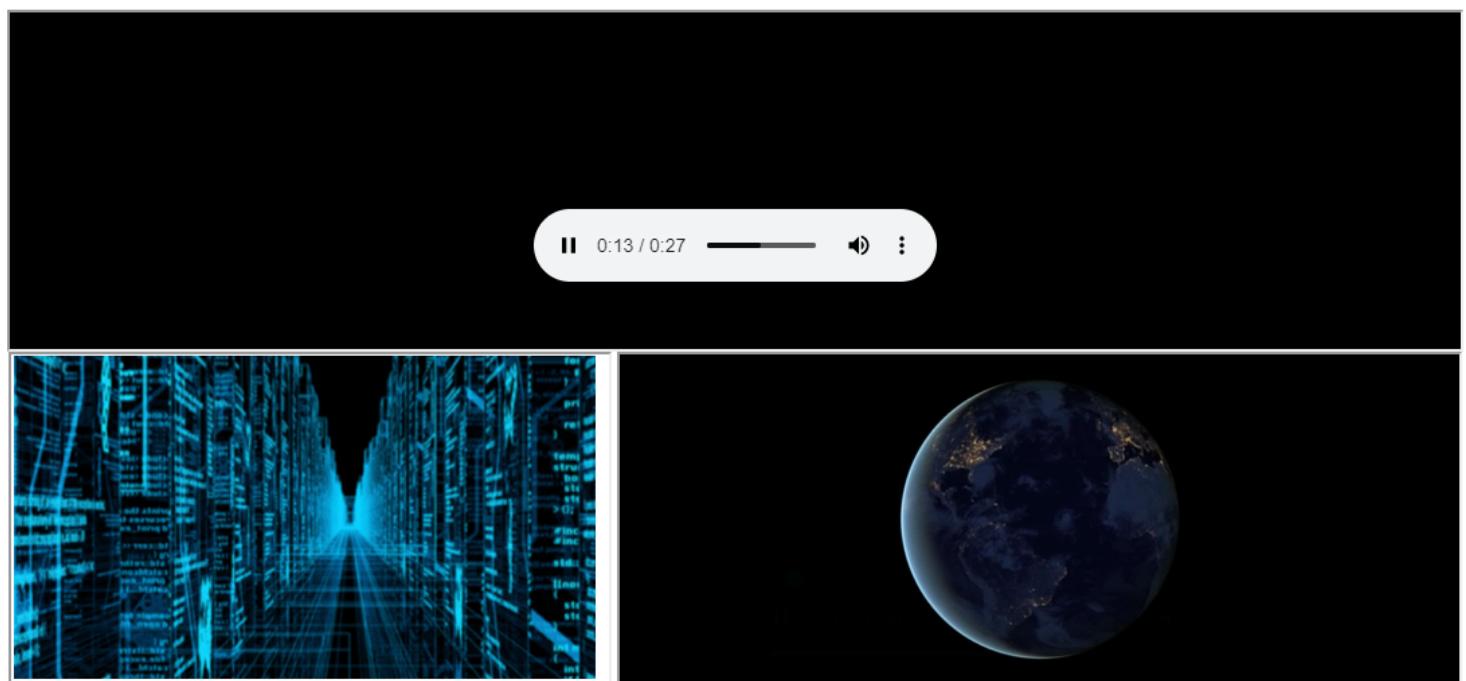
</div>

</body>

</html>


```

*Output:-*



# Practical 10

## Theory:-

### HTML Iframe tag

The iframe HTML element represents a nested browsing context, embedding another HTML page into the current one. The iframe tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

### Attributes

- Src :- This attribute is used to give the file name that should be loaded in the frame. Its value can be any URL.
- Name :- This attribute allows you to give a name to a frame. It is used to indicate which frame a document should be loaded into. 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.
- Frameborder:- This attribute specifies whether or not the borders of that frame are shown; it overrides the value given in the frameborder attribute on the frameset tag.
- Marginwidth:- This attribute allows you to specify the width of the space between the left and right of the frame's borders and the frame's content.
- Scrolling:- This attribute controls the appearance of the scrollbars that appear on the frame.

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title> 6 Frames</title>

    <style>

        iframe

        {

            margin: 5%;

            height: 500;

            margin-left: 0;

            margin-right: 0;

        }

    </style>
```

```
</head>

<body>

    <iframe
        src="https://www.nerdsflow.com/"
        width="100%"
        height="300"
        style="border: 2px solid black;"

    >

    </iframe><iframe

        src="https://www.tusharojha.com/"
        width="100%"
        height="300"
        style="border: 2px solid black"

    >

    </iframe><iframe

        src="https://www.ranveer.com/"
        width="100%"
        height="300"
        style="border: 2px solid black"

    >

    </iframe><iframe

        src="https://www.bps.in/"
        width="100%"
        height="300"
        style="border: 2px solid black"

    >

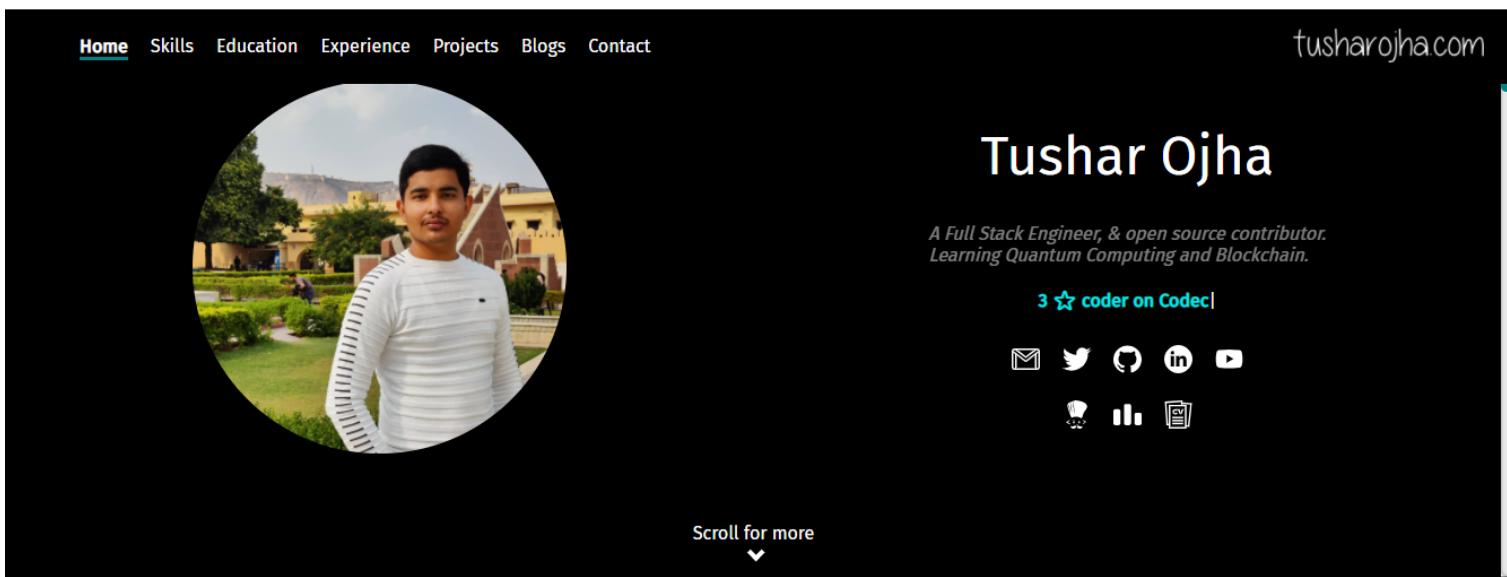
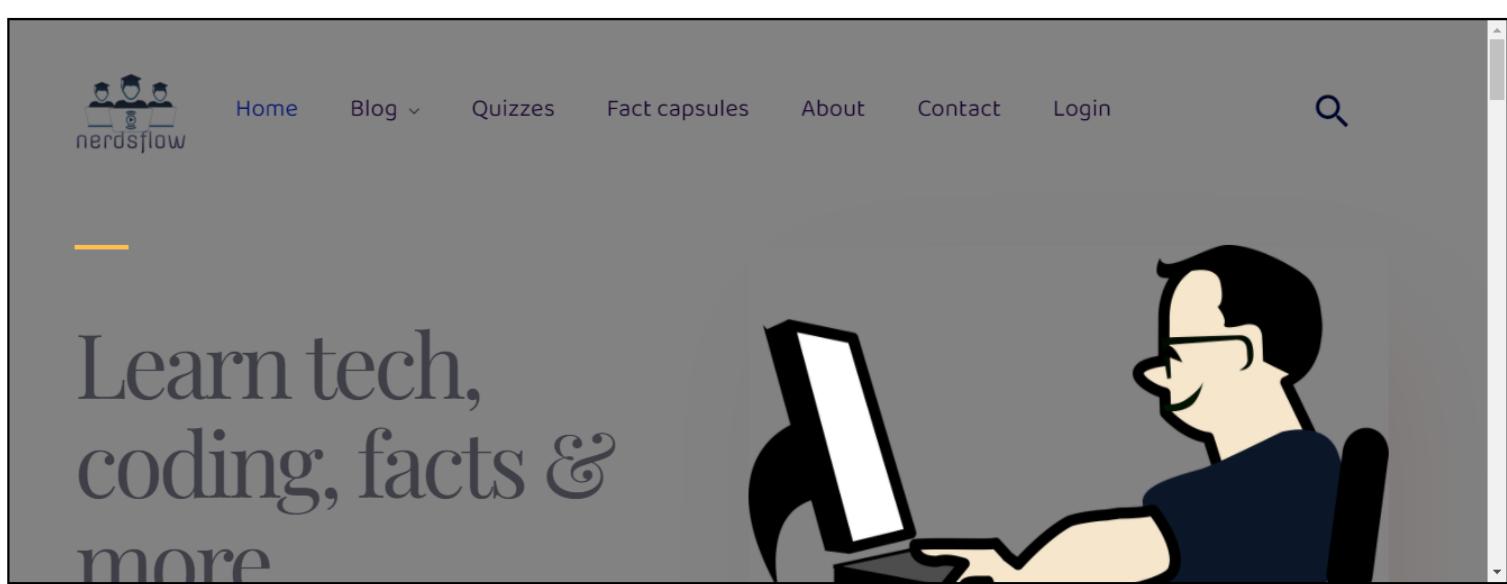
    </iframe><iframe

        src="https://www.expert.ai/"
        width="100%"
        height="300"
        style="border: 2px solid black"

    >
```

```
</iframe><iframe  
src="https://www.britannica.com/topic/history"  
width="100%"  
height="300"  
style="border: 2px solid black"  
>  
</iframe>  
</body>  
</html>
```

## Output:-



25  
MARCH

## Ranveer Singh New Look Quiz

Tina K quiz 0 Comments

How much you about Ranveer Singh's New Look? Take this quiz to check and learn more

[Take Quiz](#)

24  
MARCH

## Ranveer Singh Hairstyle Quiz

Deepit quiz 0 Comments

How much you know about Ranveer Singh's Hairstyle? Take this quiz to check and learn more

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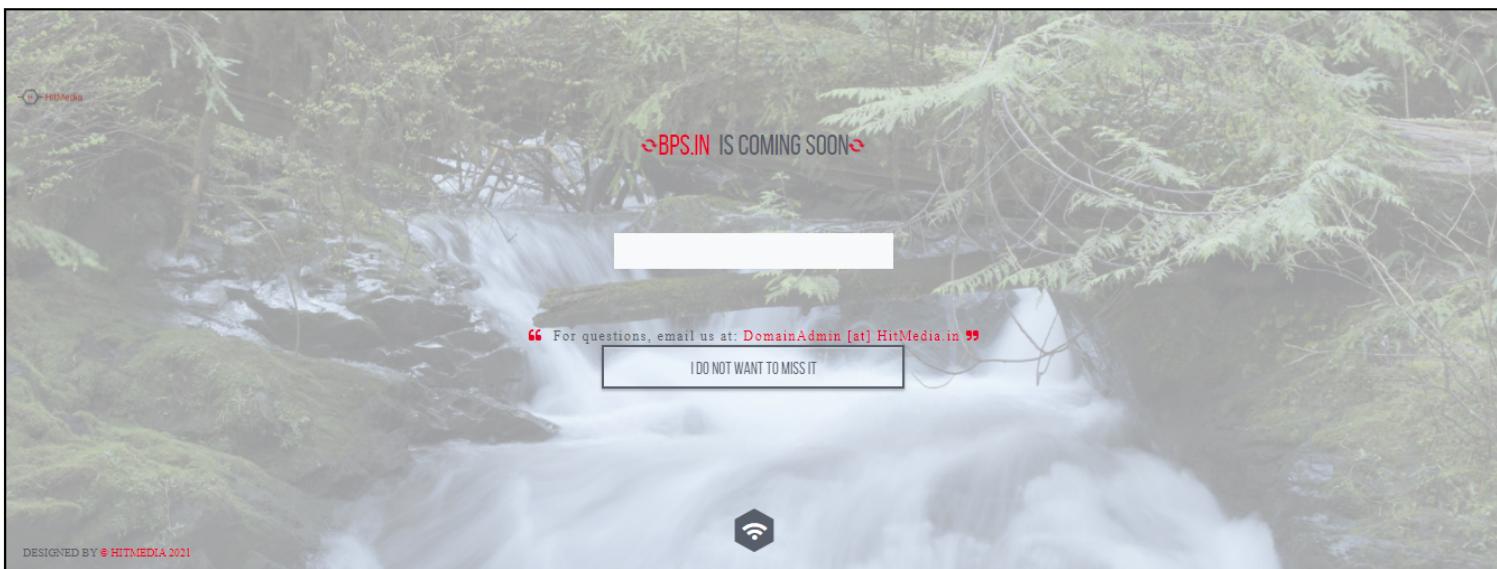


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### ACCURACY ON THE TASK

This is often the main KPI considered by data-scientists.

ACCURACY

SCALABILITY

DEPLOYABILITY

LATENCY/PERFORMANCE

EXPLAINABILITY

COMPUTATIONAL COST/  
CARBON FOOTPRINT

DATA SCARCITY

history



Home &gt; Philosophy &amp; Religion &gt; Humanities

ARTICLE

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# history

discipline

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**history**, the discipline that studies the chronological record of events (as affecting a nation or people), based on a critical examination of source materials and usually presenting an explanation of their causes.

**Key People:** Karl Marx • David Hume • Niccolò Machiavelli • Thucydides • Xenophon

**Related Topics:** history of Europe • ancient Rome • ancient Greek civilization • pre-Colum... [\(Show more\)](#)

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# Practical 11

Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

    <head>

        <meta charset="UTF-8" />

        <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

        <title>Frameset</title>

        <style>

            a {

                text-decoration: none;

                color: black;

                text-align: left;

                font-weight: bolder;

                font-family: Cambria, Cochin, Georgia, Times, "Times New Roman", serif;

            }

        </style>

    </head>

    <body>

        <header style="border: 1px solid black">

            <h3 style="display: inline">

            </h3>

            <h1>
```

```
style="

display: inline;

margin-left: 20%;

position: absolute;

line-height: 40px;

top: 20px;

"

>

National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)

<br />

<span style="font-size: x-large; margin-left: 20%">

B-31B, Kailash Colony, New Delhi-18</span

>

<br />

<span style="font-size: x-large; margin-left: 22%">

Website:

<a

style="text-decoration: none; color: black"

target="_blank"

href="https://www.nios.ac.in"

>https://www.nios.ac.in</a

>

</span>

</h1>

</header>

<table style="border: 1px solid black">

<tr>

<td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 70px">

<ul>

<li>

<a

href="https://www.nios.ac.in/departmentsunits/academic.aspx"
```

```
    target="frame"
    >Academic Programmes</a
    >
</li>
<br /><br />
<li>
    <a
        href="https://www.nios.ac.in/departmentsunits/vocational-education.aspx"
        target="frame"
        >Vocational Education</a
    >
</li>
<br /><br />
<li>
    <a
        href="https://www.nios.ac.in/notice-boardoffice-order.aspx"
        target="frame"
        >Examination</a
    >
</li>
<br /><br />
<li>
    <a
        href="https://www.nios.ac.in/departmentsunits/administration.aspx"
        target="frame"
        >Administration</a
    >
</li>
<br /><br />
<li>
    <a
        href="https://sdmisi.nios.ac.in/registration/locate-study-center"
```

```
        target="frame"
        >Study Center</a>
      >
    </li>
    <br /><br />
    <!-- <li><a href="" target="frame">FAQ</a></li><br><br> -->
    <li>
      <a href="https://www.nios.ac.in/contact-us.aspx" target="frame">
        Contact us</a>
      >
    </li>
  </ul>
</td>
<td>
<iframe
  src=""
  frameborder="0"
  title="Right frame"
  name="frame"
  width="1100px"
  height="585px"
>
</iframe>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
<footer>
  <h3 style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; margin: 0%">
    Website Designed & Developed By
    <a target="_blank" href="https://www.nios.ac.in">
      National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)</a>
  </h3>
</footer>
```

```

>

<br />

For any Query Contact

<a target="_blank" href="https://linktr.ee/imamantripathi"

>Aman Tripathi</a

>

</h3>

</footer>

</body>

</html>

```

## Output:-



The screenshot shows the homepage of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). The header features the NIOS logo (a blue circle with a white stylized 'S' and a red flame), the text 'विद्यालयम् सर्वदर्शनं प्रधानम्', and the institution's name in English and Hindi. Below the header, there are links for Academic Programmes, Vocational Education, Examination, Administration, Study Center, and Contact us. The main content area displays the NIOS logo, the text 'राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विद्यालयी शिक्षा संस्थान National Institute of Open Schooling (An autonomous institution under Ministry of Education, Govt. of India) (The Largest Open Schooling System in the World) ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED', and social media links for Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. A search bar is also present. The footer contains a 'Notice Board' section with links to 'For all Notification Orders & Office Orders', 'Transfer Order', and 'Important Notice about Fake website'. The footer also states 'Website Designed & Developed By National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)' and 'For any Query Contact Aman Tripathi'.

# Practical 12

Code:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8" />

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

<title>Iframe Example</title>

</head>

<body style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px">

<h3>

The Taj Mahal 'Crown of the Palace' is an ivory-white marble mausoleum on  
the right bank of the river Yamuna in the Indian city of Agra. It was  
commissioned in 1632 by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan (r. 1628-1658) to  
house the tomb of his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal; it also houses the  
tomb of Shah Jahan himself. The tomb is the centrepiece of a 17-hectare  
(42-acre) complex, which includes a mosque and a guest house, and is set  
in formal gardens bounded on three sides by a crenellated wall.

</h3>

<iframe

src="https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/da/Taj-Mahal.jpg/200px-Taj-Mahal.jpg"

width="200px"

height="133px"

frameborder="4"

>

</iframe>

<h3>
```

The most spectacular feature is the marble dome that surmounts the tomb. The dome is nearly 35 metres (115 ft) high which is close in measurement to the length of the base, and accentuated by the cylindrical "drum" it sits on, which is approximately 7 metres (23 ft) high. Because of its shape, the dome is often called an onion dome or amrud (guava dome). [19]

The top is decorated with a lotus design which also serves to accentuate its height. The shape of the dome is emphasised by four smaller domed chattris (kiosks) placed at its corners, which replicate the onion shape of the main dome. The dome is slightly asymmetrical. [20] Their columned bases open through the roof of the tomb and provide light to the interior.

Tall decorative spires (guldastas) extend from edges of base walls, and provide visual emphasis to the height of the dome. The lotus motif is repeated on both the chattris and guldastas. The dome and chattris are topped by a gilded finial which mixes traditional Persian and Hindustani decorative elements. [21] The main finial was originally made of gold but was replaced by a copy made of gilded bronze in the early 19th century.

This feature provides a clear example of integration of traditional Persian and Hindu decorative elements. [22] The finial is topped by a moon, a typical Islamic motif whose horns point heavenward. [23] The minarets, which are each more than 40 metres (130 ft) tall, display the designer's penchant for symmetry. They were designed as working minarets— a traditional element of mosques, used by the muezzin to call the Islamic faithful to prayer. Each minaret is effectively divided into three equal parts by two working balconies that ring the tower. At the top of the tower is a final balcony surmounted by a chattri that mirrors the design of those on the tomb. The chattris all share the same decorative elements of a lotus design topped by a gilded finial. The minarets were constructed slightly outside of the plinth so that in the event of collapse, a typical occurrence with many tall constructions of the period, the material from the towers would tend to fall away from the tomb. [24]

</h3>

</body>

</html>

## Output:-

The Taj Mahal 'Crown of the Palace' is an ivory-white marble mausoleum on the right bank of the river Yamuna in the Indian city of Agra. It was commissioned in 1632 by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan (r. 1628–1658) to house the tomb of his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal; it also houses the tomb of Shah Jahan himself. The tomb is the centrepiece of a 17-hectare (42-acre) complex, which includes a mosque and a guest house, and is set in formal gardens bounded on three sides by a crenellated wall.



The most spectacular feature is the marble dome that surmounts the tomb. The dome is nearly 35 metres (115 ft) high which is close in measurement to the length of the base, and accentuated by the cylindrical "drum" it sits on, which is approximately 7 metres (23 ft) high. Because of its shape, the dome is often called an onion dome or amrud (guava dome). [19] The top is decorated with a lotus design which also serves to accentuate its height. The shape of the dome is emphasised by four smaller domed chattris (kiosks) placed at its corners, which replicate the onion shape of the main dome. The dome is slightly asymmetrical. [20] Their columned bases open through the roof of the tomb and provide light to the interior. Tall decorative spires (guldastas) extend from edges of base walls, and provide visual emphasis to the height of the dome. The lotus motif is repeated on both the chattris and guldastas. The dome and chattris are topped by a gilded finial which mixes traditional Persian and Hindustani decorative elements. [21] The main finial was originally made of gold but was replaced by a copy made of gilded bronze in the early 19th century. This feature provides a clear example of integration of traditional Persian and Hindu decorative elements. [22] The finial is topped by a moon, a typical Islamic motif whose horns point heavenward. [23] The minarets, which are each more than 40 metres (130 ft) tall, display the designer's penchant for symmetry. They were designed as working minarets—a traditional element of mosques, used by the muezzin to call the Islamic faithful to prayer. Each minaret is effectively divided into three equal parts by two working balconies that ring the tower. At the top of the tower is a final balcony surmounted by a chattri that mirrors the design of those on the tomb. The chattris all share the same decorative elements of a lotus design topped by a gilded finial.

# Practical 13

## Theory:-

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a stylesheet language used to design the webpage to make it attractive. The reason for using this is to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. It allows you to apply styles to web pages. More importantly, it enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page.

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Webpage Practical 13</title>

    <style>

      body {
        background: palegreen;
        border-style: solid;
        border-color: beige;
        border-width: 5px;
        padding: 0px;
        width: 98%;
      }

      li {
        border-right: 20px solid red;
        width: 120px;
        height: 40px;
        background-color: #fff;
        color: black;
        text-align: center;
        margin-top: 80px;
        margin-left: 40px;
      }

    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <ul>
      <li>Practical 13</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
margin-bottom: 20px;  
margin-right: 30px;  
}  
  
div {  
padding-top: 70px;  
padding-left: 20%;  
}  
  
a:hover {  
color: red;  
font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}  
  
a:visited {  
color: rebeccapurple;  
text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
</style>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  
<ul type="none" style="float: left">  
    <li>Home Page</li>  
    <li>Musings</li>  
    <li>My Town</li>  
    <li>Links</li>  
</ul>  
  
<div>  
    <a href="https://imamantripathi.github.io/HTML-Lab/Webpage_Using_CSS_Practical_13.html"  
        target="_blank"  
        rel="noopener noreferrer"><h1>My first webpage using css</h1>  
    </a>  
    <h2>
```

```
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Facilis nobis  
    maiores totam tenetur rem iusto non? Voluptatibus voluptates labore  
    veritatis cum quo!  
  
</h2>  
  
<p>  
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Accusamus est  
    reiciendis eveniet amet accusantium exercitationem, deserunt vitae  
    saepe, laudantium quisquam nulla quasi nihil eligendi dolorum error  
    delectus perferendis soluta nesciunt debitis ipsum? Omnis commodi soluta  
    culpa natus dolores, labore aliquid.  
  
</p>  
  
</div>  
  
</body>  
  
</html>
```

## Output:-

[Home Page](#)

[Musings](#)

[My Town](#)

[Links](#)

### [My first webpage using css](#)

**Lore ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Facilis nobis maiores totam tenetur rem iusto non? Voluptatibus voluptates labore veritatis cum quo!**

Lore ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Accusamus est reiciendis eveniet amet accusantium exercitationem, deserunt vitae saepe, laudantium quisquam nulla quasi nihil eligendi dolorum error delectus perferendis soluta nesciunt debitis ipsum? Omnis commodi soluta culpa natus dolores, labore aliquid.

# Practical 14

## Theory:-

CSS Color property is used to set the color of HTML elements. This property is used to set font colour, background color etc.

Color of an element can be defined in the following ways:

- Built-In Color
- RGB Format
- RGBA Format
- Hexadecimal Notation
- HSL
- HSLA

**Built-In Color:** These are a set of predefined colors which are used by its name. For example: red, blue, green etc.

### Syntax:

```
h1 {  
    color: color-name;  
}
```

**Background color Property:** This property specifies the background color of an element. A color name can also be given as : “green”, a HEX value as “#5570f0”, an RGB value as “rgb(25, 255, 2)”.

### Syntax:

```
body {  
    background-color:color name  
}
```

CSS border properties allow us to set the style, color, and width of the border.

**Note:** Different properties can be set for all the different borders i.e. top border, right border, bottom border and left border.

### Properties of CSS Borders :

**1. Border Style:** The border-style property specifies the type of border. None of the other border properties will work without setting the border style.

#### Following are the types of borders:

\*dotted – Defines a dotted border

\*dashed – Defines a dashed border

- \*solid – Defines a solid border
- \*double – Defines a double border
- \*groove – Defines a 3D grooved border.
- \*ridge – Defines a 3D ridged border.
- \*inset – Defines a 3D inset border.
- \*outset – Defines a 3D outset border.
- \*none – Defines no border
- \*hidden – Defines a hidden border

**2. Border Width:** Border width sets the width of the border. The width of the border can be in px, pt, cm or thin, medium and thick.

**3. Border Color:** This property is used to set the color of the border. Color can be set using the color name, hex value, or RGB value. If the color is not specified border inherits the color of the element itself.

**4. Border individual sides:** Individual sides can be set with different properties.

**Syntax:** If border properties have 4 values then.

border-style: solid dashed dotted double

Solid: top border

Dashed: right border

Dotted: bottom border

Double: left border

**Syntax:** If border properties have 3 values then:

border-style: solid dotted double

Solid: top border

Dotted: Left and right border

Double: bottom border

**Syntax:** If border properties have 2 values

border-style:solid dotted

Solid: top and bottom border

Dotted: right and left border

**Syntax:** If border properties have 1 value

border-style:dotted

Dotted: top, bottom, left and right border

**CSS Margins:** CSS margins are used to create space around the element. We can set the different sizes of margins for individual sides(top, right, bottom, left).

Margin properties can have the following values:

- Length in cm, px, pt, etc.
- Width % of the element.
- Margin calculated by the browser: auto.

## Syntax:

```
body
{
  margin: size;
}
```

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

  <head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8" />

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

  <title>Zebra Table</title>

  <style>

    .center {

      margin-left: auto;

      margin-right: auto;

      border: 2px solid black;

      margin-top: 100px;

    }

    th,

    tr,

    td {

      border: 2px solid black;

      padding: 5px 70px 5px;

      text-align: center;

    }

    .black {

      background-color: black;
```

```
color: aliceblue;  
}  
  
</style>  
  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  
<table class="center">  
  
<thead>  
  
<th>Roll No.</th>  
  
<th>Name</th>  
  
<th>Major</th>  
  
</thead>  
  
<tbody>  
  
<tr class="black">  
  
<td>1001</td>  
  
<td>Aman</td>  
  
<td>History</td>  
  
</tr>  
  
<tr>  
  
<td>1002</td>  
  
<td>Ramkumar</td>  
  
<td>Biology</td>  
  
</tr>  
  
<tr class="black">  
  
<td>1003</td>  
  
<td>Warner</td>  
  
<td>Chemistry</td>  
  
</tr>  
  
<tr>  
  
<td>1004</td>  
  
<td>Tarun</td>  
  
<td>Maths</td>  
  
</tr>
```

```

<tr class="black">
    <td>1005</td>
    <td>Ankit</td>
    <td>Maths</td>
</tr>

<tr>
    <td>1006</td>
    <td>Neetesh</td>
    <td>Maths</td>
</tr>

<tr class="black">
    <td>1007</td>
    <td>Vipin</td>
    <td>Computer</td>
</tr>

</tbody>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

## *Output:-*

<b>Roll No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Major</b>
1001	Aman	History
1002	Ramkumar	Biology
1003	Warner	Chemistry
1004	Tarun	Maths
1005	Ankit	Maths
1006	Neetesh	Maths
1007	Vipin	Computer

# Practical 15

## Theory:-

The `:hover` selector is used to select elements when you mouse over them.

Tip: The `:hover` selector can be used on all elements, not only on links.

Tip: Use the `:link` selector to style links to unvisited pages, the `:visited` selector to style links to visited pages, and the `:active` selector to style the active link.

Note: `:hover` MUST come after `:link` and `:visited` (if they are present) in the CSS definition, in order to be effective!

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

  <head>
    <title>Document</title>

    <style>

      body {
        font-family: "Poppins", sans-serif;
        background-color: #389612;
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
        /* box-sizing: border-box;
        display: grid;
        place-items: center; */
        height: 100vh;
      }

      button {
        border: 7px solid white;
        background-color: black;
        color: white;
        height: 100px;
        width: 300px;
      }

    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <button>Click Me</button>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
text-align: center;

font-size: 2rem;

border-radius: 50px;

/* margin-left: 38%;

margin-right: 35%;

margin-top: 20%; */

position: relative;

}

button:hover {

background-color: white;

color: #151320;

/* display: block; */

cursor: pointer;

/* transition: 0.5s ease-in; */

}

.onhover {

display: none;

position: absolute;

min-width: 200px;

background: white;

color: black;

font-family: "Trebuchet MS", "Lucida Sans Unicode", "Lucida Grande",

"Lucida Sans", Arial, sans-serif;

/* z-index: 1; */

/* width: 100px; */

/* height:; */

}

.dropdown:hover .onhover {

display: block;

position: relative;

background: palegreen;
```

```
}

.dropdown {
    position: relative;
    display: inline-block;
}

a {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: black;
}

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="dropdown">
    <button>Google</button>
    <div class="onhover">
        <a href="http://www.google.com">Google </a><br />
        <a href="https://www.google.com/maps">Google map </a><br />
        <a href="https://docs.google.com/">Google Docs </a><br />
        <a href="https://photos.google.com/?tab=rq&authuser=0&pageId=none">Google Photos
    </a><br />
    </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

## *Output:-*

Google

Google  
Google map  
Google Docs  
Google Photos

# Practical 16

## Theory:-

CSS transitions allow you to change property values smoothly, over a given duration.

- transition
- transition-delay
- transition-duration
- transition-property
- transition-timing-function

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Image Transition</title>

    <style>
      .image {
        display: inline-block;
      }

      .image:hover .pre-hover {
        opacity: 0;
        display: none;
        transition: opacity 0.2s;
      }

      .image:hover {
        opacity: 1;
        display: block;
        position: absolute;
        transition: opacity 0.6s;
      }
    </style>
```

```
</head>

<body>

<marquee behavior="scrolling" direction="right" style="font-size: xx-large">
    Hover on Image
</marquee>

<>

<div class="image">

    />

    />

</div>

</body>

</html>
```

*Output:-*

age



Hover on Image



# Practical 17

## Theory:-

- **scale()**: Affects the size of the element. This also applies to the font-size, padding, height, and width of an element, too. It's also a shorthand function for the scaleX and scaleY functions.
- **skewX() and skewY()**: Tilts an element to the left or right, like turning a rectangle into a parallelogram. skew() is a shorthand that combines skewX() and skewY by accepting both values.
- **translate()**: Moves an element sideways or up and down.
- **rotate()**: Rotates the element clockwise from its current position.
- **matrix()**: A function that is probably not intended to be written by hand, but combines all transforms into one.
- **perspective()**: Doesn't affect the element itself, but affects the transforms of descendent elements' 3D transforms, allowing them all to have a consistent depth perspective.

## Code:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
  <title>Transform</title>
  <style>
    img.a {
      display: inline;
      transform: rotate(180deg);
      padding: 100px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  
</body>
</html>
```

```
}

img.b {
    display: inline;
    transform: scale(2.5, 1.5);
    padding: 200px;
}

img.c {
    display: inline;
    transform: skew(20deg);
    padding: 100px;
}

img.e {
    display: inline;
    transform: translate(50px, 100px);
    padding: 100px;
}

img.d {
    display: inline;
    transform: skewY(20deg);
    padding: 100px;
}

img.f {
    padding-top: 100px;
    display: inline;
    transform: scaleX(4);
    padding: 100px;
}

img.g {
    padding: 100px;
    display: inline;
    transform-origin: scale(10);
    padding-bottom: 300px;
}
```

```
    }

    img {
    }

</style>

</head>

<body>

![Image](Media/12_practical_18.png)
```

*Output:-*





# Practical 18

## Theory:-

SS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

- Inline - by using the `style` attribute inside HTML elements
- Internal - by using a `<style>` element in the `<head>` section
- External - by using a `<link>` element to link to an external CSS file

## Code:-

### HTML code:-

```
<html lang="en">

  <head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8" />

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

    <title>Incredible India</title>

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="Website_practical_18.css" />

  </head>

  <body>

    <h1 class="heading">Incredible India</h1>

    <p class="text">

      India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic
      variety and rich cultural heritage. It has achieved all-round
      socio-economic progress since its Independence. India has become
      self-sufficient in agricultural production and is now one of the top
      industrialised countries in the world and one of the few nations to have
      gone into outer space to conquer nature for the benefit of the people.
      Indian culture is the heritage of social norms, ethical values,
      traditional customs, belief systems, political systems, artifacts and
      technologies that originated in or are associated with the

    </p>

  </body>

</html>
```

ethno-linguistically diverse Indian subcontinent.

</p>

<h2 class="sub-heading">Popular in India</h2>

<p class="text">

India is the home to the finest Architectural heritage, serene ghats,  
spectacular landscapes and largest tiger reserve.

</p>

<div class="popular-in-india">

<a

href="Website\_practical\_18\_tajmahal.html"

target="\_blank"

rel="noopener noreferrer"

>Tajmahal</a

>

<a href="http://" target="\_blank" rel="noopener noreferrer">Agra Fort</a>

<a href="http://" target="\_blank" rel="noopener noreferrer">

Golden Temple</a

>

<a href="http://" target="\_blank" rel="noopener noreferrer">India Gate</a>

<a href="http://" target="\_blank" rel="noopener noreferrer">Red Fort</a>

<a href="http://" target="\_blank" rel="noopener noreferrer">Hawa Mahal</a>

<a href="http://" target="\_blank" rel="noopener noreferrer">

Ajanta & Ellora Caves</a

>

<a href="http://" target="\_blank" rel="noopener noreferrer">

Akshardham Temple</a

>

</div>

<h2 class="sub-heading">Must Visit Destinations</h2>

<p class="text">

From Historical cities to natural splendours, come see the best of India.

</p>

```
<div class="main-must-visit">

<div class="must-visit">
    
    <div class="text">Dalhausie</div>
</div>

<div class="must-visit">
    
    <div class="text">Goa</div>
</div>

<div class="must-visit">
    
    <div class="text">Assam</div>
</div>

<div class="must-visit">
    
    <div class="text">Tamilnadu</div>
</div>

<div class="must-visit">
    
    <div class="text">Punjab</div>
</div>

<div class="must-visit">
    
    <div class="text">Rajasthan</div>
</div>

<div class="must-visit">
    
    <div class="text">Mumbai</div>
</div>

<div class="must-visit">
    
    <div class="text">Ayodhaya</div>

```

```

</div>

<div class="must-visit">
    
    <div class="text">Sikkim</div>
</div>

<div class="must-visit">
    
    <div class="text">Himachal Pradesh</div>
</div>

<div class="must-visit">
    
    <div class="text">Mathura</div>
</div>

<div class="must-visit">
    
    <div class="text">Delhi</div>
</div>

</div>
</body>

</html>

```

## CSS Code:-

```

body {
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-attachment: fixed;
    background-size: cover;
    background-image: url(Media/Practical_16_bg.png);
    border: 2px solid;
}

h1 {
    background: transparent;
}

```

```
text-align: center;  
font-family: "Segoe UI", Tahoma, Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;  
font-weight: bolder;  
font-size: 50px;  
text-shadow: 2px 2px #ff0000;  
text-transform: uppercase;  
}  
  
.text {  
font-family: "Segoe UI", Tahoma, Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;  
text-align: center;  
font-size: larger;  
font-weight: 450px;  
text-shadow: 0.2px 0.2px blue;  
}  
  
h2 {  
text-align: center;  
font-family: "Segoe UI", Tahoma, Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;  
font-weight: bolder;  
font-size: 30px;  
text-shadow: 2px 2px gold;  
}  
  
.popular-in-india {  
display: flex;  
flex-direction: row;  
row-gap: 10px;  
column-gap: 10px;  
padding-top: 10px;  
padding-bottom: 10px;  
padding-left: 50px;  
padding-right: 50px;  
}
```

```
@media (max-width: 800px) {  
    .popular-in-india {  
        flex-direction: column;  
        column-gap: normal;  
        padding-left: 10px;  
        padding-right: 10px;  
    }  
}  
  
.popular-in-india a {  
    flex: 1;  
    background-color: #f06543;  
    background-image: linear-gradient(315deg, #f06543 0%, #ffbe3d 74%);  
    color: #fff;  
    padding-top: 13px;  
    border: 1px solid;  
    border-radius: 20px;  
    vertical-align: middle;  
    text-align: center;  
    color: black;  
    font-size: larger;  
    text-decoration: none;  
    transition: all 0.5s ease-out;  
}  
  
.popular-in-india a:hover,  
a:focus {  
    transform: scale(1.2);  
    background-color: #ee9617;  
    background-image: linear-gradient(315deg, #ee9617 0%, #fe5858 74%);  
    color: black;  
}
```

```
font-family: "Segoe UI", Tahoma, Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;  
}  
  
.main-must-visit {  
  
    padding-left: 50px;  
  
    padding-right: 50px;  
  
    background: transparent;  
  
    display: flex;  
  
    flex-wrap: wrap;  
  
    flex-direction: row;  
}  
  
.must-visit img {  
  
    display: block;  
  
    margin-left: auto;  
  
    margin-right: auto;  
  
    width: 100%;  
}  
  
.must-visit {  
  
    flex: 1 0 19%;  
  
    margin: 20px;  
  
    justify-content: center;  
  
    text-align: center;  
  
    background: white;  
  
    display: inline-block;  
  
    box-shadow: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.25) 0px 54px 55px,  
               rgba(235, 212, 10, 0.12) 0px -12px 30px, rgba(238, 204, 13, 0.12) 0px 4px 6px,  
               rgba(253, 216, 2, 0.17) 0px 12px 13px, rgba(245, 209, 8, 0.65) 0px -3px 5px;  
}  
  
.must-visit:hover {  
  
    transform: scale(1.2);  
  
    transition: all 0.5s ease-in-out;  
}  
  
@media (max-width: 800px) {
```

```
.main-must-visit {  
    flex-direction: column;  
    background: white;  
}  
  
.must-visit .text {  
    font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Tahoma, sans-serif;  
    padding-top: 10px;  
    padding-bottom: 10px;  
    border: 0px solid;  
}
```

*Output:-*

# INCREDIBLE INDIA

India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. It has achieved all-round socio-economic progress since its Independence. India has become self-sufficient in agricultural production and is now one of the top industrialised countries in the world and one of the few nations to have gone into outer space to conquer nature for the benefit of the people. Indian culture is the heritage of social norms, ethical values, traditional customs, belief systems, political systems, artifacts and technologies that originated in or are associated with the ethno-linguistically diverse Indian subcontinent.

## Popular in India

India is the home to the finest Architectural heritage, serene ghats, spectacular landscapes and largest tiger reserve.

Tajmahal

Agra Fort

Golden Temple

India Gate

Red Fort

Hawa Mahal

Ajanta & Ellora Caves

Akshardham Temple

## Must Visit Destinations

From Historical cities to natural splendours, come see the best of India.



Dalhousie



Goa



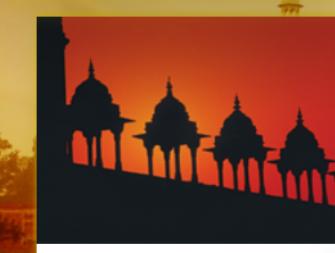
Assam



Tamilnadu



Punjab



Rajasthan



Mumbai



Ayodhya

## TAJMAHAL



## History of Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal of Agra is one of the Seven Wonders of the World, for reasons more than just looking magnificent. It's the history of Taj Mahal that adds a soul to its magnificence: a soul that is filled with love, loss, remorse, and love again. Because if it was not for love, the world would have been robbed of a fine example upon which people base their relationships. An example of how deeply a man loved his wife, that even after she remained but a memory, he made sure that this memory would never fade away. This man was the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, who was head-over-heels in love with Mumtaz Mahal, his dear wife. She was a Muslim-Persian princess (her name Arjumand Banu Begum before marriage) and he was the son of the Mughal Emperor Jehangir and grandson of Akbar the Great. It was at the age of 14 that he met Mumtaz and fell in love with her. Five years later in the year 1612, they got married. Mumtaz Mahal, an inseparable companion of Shah Jahan, died in 1631, while giving birth to their 14th child. It was in the memory of his beloved wife that Shah Jahan built a magnificent monument as a tribute to her, which we today know as the "Taj Mahal". The construction of Taj Mahal started in the year 1631. Masons, stonemasons, inlayers, carvers, painters, calligraphers, dome-builders and other artisans were requisitioned from the whole of the empire and also from Central Asia and Iran, and it took approximately 22 years to build what we see today. An epitome of love, it made use of the services of 22,000 laborers and 1,000 elephants. The monument was built entirely out of white marble, which was brought in from all over India and central Asia. After an expenditure of approximately 32 million rupees, Taj Mahal was finally completed in the year 1653.

# Practical 19

## Theory:-

- Containers provide a means to center and horizontally pad your site's contents. Use `.container` for a responsive pixel width or `.container-fluid` for `width: 100%` across all viewport and device sizes.
- Rows are wrappers for columns. Each column has horizontal `padding` (called a gutter) for controlling the space between them. This `padding` is then counteracted on the rows with negative margins. This way, all the content in your columns is visually aligned down the left side.
- In a grid layout, content must be placed within columns and only columns may be immediate children of rows.
- Thanks to flexbox, grid columns without a specified `width` will automatically layout as equal width columns. For example, four instances of `.col-sm` will each automatically be 25% wide from the small breakpoint and up. See the [auto-layout columns](#) section for more examples.
- Column classes indicate the number of columns you'd like to use out of the possible 12 per row. So, if you want three equal-width columns across, you can use `.col-4`.
- Column `widths` are set in percentages, so they're always fluid and sized relative to their parent element.
- Columns have horizontal `padding` to create the gutters between individual columns, however, you can remove the `margin` from rows and `padding` from columns with `.no-gutters` on the `.row`.
- To make the grid responsive, there are five grid breakpoints, one for each [responsive breakpoint](#): all breakpoints (extra small), small, medium, large, and extra large.
- Grid breakpoints are based on minimum width media queries, meaning they apply to that one breakpoint and all those above it (e.g., `.col-sm-4` applies to small, medium, large, and extra large devices, but not the first `xs` breakpoint).
- You can use predefined grid classes (like `.col-4`) or [Sass mixins](#) for more semantic markup.

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

  <head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8" />

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

    <title>Bootstrap</title>

    <!-- CSS only -->
```

```
<link
  href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
  rel="stylesheet"
  integrity="sha384-1BmE4kWBq78iYhFldvKuhfTAU6auU8tT94WrHftjDbrCEXSU1oBoqyl2QvZ6jIW3"
  crossorigin="anonymous"

/>

<!-- JavaScript Bundle with Popper -->

<script
  src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"
  integrity="sha384-ka7Sk0Gln4gmtz2MlQnikT1wXgYsOg+OMhuP+IlRH9sENBO0LRn5q+8nbTov4+1p"
  crossorigin="anonymous"

></script>

</head>

<body>

<div class="container bg-primary"><h1>This is Bootstrap</h1></div>

<br /><br />

<div class="container">

<div class="row">

<div class="col-sm-4 bg-primary">
  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Minus,
  voluptas?
</div>

<div class="col-sm-4 bg-warning">
  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Voluptates
  labore obcaecati quidem reiciendis perspiciatis libero, quam totam.
  Nesciunt praesentium obcaecati esse molestiae? Voluptates, dolore qui
  consequatur voluptate doloremque placeat velit.
</div>

<div class="col-sm-4 bg-secondary">
  Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eligendi
  sint unde voluptatum eius vitae deleniti! Consequatur reprehenderit,
  ea illo placeat voluptas esse? Quaerat doloremque, nisi in inventore
</div>

```

```
iure amet dicta?  
</div>  
</div>  
</div>  
</body>  
</html>
```

## Output:-

### This is Bootstrap

Lore*m ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Minus, voluptas?*

Lore*m ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Voluptates labore obcaecati quidem reiciendis perspiciatis libero, quam totam. Nesciunt praesentium obcaecati esse molestiae? Voluptates, dolore qui consequatur voluptate doloremque placeat velit.*

Lore*m ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eligendi sint unde voluptatum eius vitae deleniti! Consequatur reprehenderit, ea illo placeat voluptas esse? Quaerat doloremque, nisi in inventore iure amet dicta?*

### This is Bootstrap

Lore*m ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Minus, voluptas?*

Lore*m ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Voluptates labore obcaecati quidem reiciendis perspiciatis libero, quam totam. Nesciunt praesentium obcaecati esse molestiae? Voluptates, dolore qui consequatur voluptate doloremque placeat velit.*

Lore*m ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eligendi sint unde voluptatum eius vitae deleniti! Consequatur reprehenderit, ea illo placeat voluptas esse? Quaerat doloremque, nisi in inventore iure amet dicta?*

# Practical 20

## Theory:-

The `.table` class adds basic styling to a table

The `.table-striped` class adds zebra-stripes to a table

The `.table-bordered` class adds borders on all sides of the table and cells

The `.table-hover` class adds a hover effect (grey background color) on table rows

The `.table-dark` class adds a black background to the table

The `.table-borderless` class removes borders from the table

The contextual classes that can be used are:

Class	Description
<code>.table-primary</code>	Blue: Indicates an important action
<code>.table-success</code>	Green: Indicates a successful or positive action
<code>.table-danger</code>	Red: Indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action
<code>.table-info</code>	Light blue: Indicates a neutral informative change or action
<code>.table-warning</code>	Orange: Indicates a warning that might need attention
<code>.table-active</code>	Grey: Applies the hover color to the table row or table cell
<code>.table-secondary</code>	Grey: Indicates a slightly less important action
<code>.table-light</code>	Light grey table or table row background
<code>.table-dark</code>	Dark grey table or table row background

The `.table-sm` class makes the table smaller by cutting cell padding in half

The `.table-responsive` class adds a scrollbar to the table when needed (when it is too big horizontally)

You can also decide when the table should get a scrollbar, depending on the screen width:

Class	Screen width
-------	--------------

.table-responsive-sm	< 576px
.table-responsive-md	< 768px
.table-responsive-lg	< 992px
.table-responsive-xl	< 1200px
.table-responsive-xxl	< 1400px

## Code:-

```

<html lang="en">

  <head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8" />

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

    <!-- CSS only -->

    <link

      href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
      rel="stylesheet"
      integrity="sha384-1BmE4kWBq78iYhFldvKuhfTAU6auU8tT94WrHftjDbrCEXSU1oBoqyl2QvZ6jIW3"
      crossorigin="anonymous"

    />

    <!-- JavaScript Bundle with Popper -->

    <script

      src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"
      integrity="sha384-ka7Sk0Gln4gmtz2MlQnikT1wXgYsOg+OMhuP+IlRH9sENBOOLRn5q+8nbTov4+1p"
      crossorigin="anonymous"

    ></script>

    <title>Table using Bootstrap</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <h1 class="text-center border border-width: 2px">Table Using Bootstrap</h1>

    <h2 class="text-center">class="table table-border table-striped"</h2>

```

```
<table class="table table-border table-striped">

<thead>

<tr>
<th>Roll No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject 1</th>
<th>Subject 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Manu</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>History</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Naman</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Maths</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Computer</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Tarun</td>
<td>Economics</td>
</tr>


```

```

<td>Chemistry</td>
</tr>

</tbody>
<tfoot>
<caption>
    Student List
</caption>
</tfoot>
</table>

<!-- Table For Hover -->

<h2 class="text-center">class="table table-borderless table-hover table-dark "</h2>

<table class="table table-borderless table-hover table-dark">
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Roll No.</th>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th>Subject 1</th>
            <th>Subject 2</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>01</td>
            <td>Manu</td>
            <td>Hindi</td>
            <td>History</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>02</td>

```

```

<td>Naman</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Maths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Tarun</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
<tfoot>
<caption>
    Student List
</caption>
</tfoot>
</table>
<!-- Different color classes in Table --&gt;
&lt;h2 class="text-center"&gt;Different color classes&lt;/h2&gt;

&lt;table class="table table-border"&gt;
&lt;thead class="table-dark"&gt;
&lt;tr&gt;
&lt;th&gt;Roll No.&lt;/th&gt;
&lt;th&gt;Name&lt;/th&gt;
&lt;th&gt;Subject 1&lt;/th&gt;
</pre>

```

```
<th>Subject 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>

<tbody>

<tr class="table-danger">
    <td>01</td>
    <td>Manu</td>
    <td>Hindi</td>
    <td>History</td>
</tr>

<tr class="table-info">
    <td>02</td>
    <td>Naman</td>
    <td>Geography</td>
    <td>Maths</td>
</tr>

<tr class="table-primary">
    <td>03</td>
    <td>Walker</td>
    <td>Science</td>
    <td>Computer</td>
</tr>

<tr class="table-warning">
    <td>04</td>
    <td>Tarun</td>
    <td>Economics</td>
    <td>Chemistry</td>
</tr>

</tbody>
<tfoot>
    <caption>
        Student List
    </caption>

```

```

</caption>

</tfoot>

</table>

<!-- Table sm -->

<h2 class="text-center">Table Small & Table Responsive</h2>

<!-- .table-responsive-sm < 576px

.table-responsive-md   < 768px

.table-responsive-lg   < 992px

.table-responsive-xl   < 1200px

.table-responsive-xxl < 1400px -->

<div class="table-responsive-sm">

<table class="table table-border table-sm">

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Roll No.</th>

<th>Name</th>

<th>Subject 1</th>

<th>Subject 2</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>01</td>

<td>Manu</td>

<td>Hindi</td>

<td>History</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>02</td>

<td>Naman</td>

<td>Geography</td>

```

```
<td>Maths</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Computer</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Tarun</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
</tr>

</tbody>
<tfoot>
<caption>
    Student List
</caption>
</tfoot>
</table>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

# Output:-

## Table Using Bootstrap class="table table-border table-striped"

Roll No.	Name	Subject 1	Subject 2
01	Manu	Hindi	History
02	Naman	Geography	Maths
03	Walker	Science	Computer
04	Tarun	Economics	Chemistry

Student List

## class="table table-borderless table-hover table-dark"

Roll No.	Name	Subject 1	Subject 2
01	Manu	Hindi	History
02	Naman	Geography	Maths
03	Walker	Science	Computer
04	Tarun	Economics	Chemistry

Student List

## Different color classes

Roll No.	Name	Subject 1	Subject 2
01	Manu	Hindi	History
02	Naman	Geography	Maths
03	Walker	Science	Computer
04	Tarun	Economics	Chemistry

Student List

## Table Small & Table Responsive

Roll No.	Name	Subject 1	Subject 2
01	Manu	Hindi	History
02	Naman	Geography	Maths
03	Walker	Science	Computer
04	Tarun	Economics	Chemistry

Student List

# Practical 21

## Theory:-

Images in Bootstrap are made responsive with `.img-fluid`. This applies `max-width: 100%;` and `height: auto;` to the image so that it scales with the parent element.

```
>
```

In addition to our [border-radius utilities](#), you can use `.img-thumbnail` to give an image a rounded 1px border appearance.

```
>
```

Align images with the [helper float classes](#) or [text alignment classes](#). `block`-level images can be centered using [the .mx-auto margin utility class](#).

```
>  
>  
>  
<div class="text-center">  
  >  
</div>
```

If you are using the `<picture>` element to specify multiple `<source>` elements for a specific `<img>`, make sure to add the `.img-*` classes to the `<img>` and not to the `<picture>` tag.

```
<picture>  
  <source srcset="..." type="image/svg+xml">  
  >  
</picture>
```

Use the `border` classes to add or remove borders from an element

Use `.border-1` to `.border-5` to change the width of the border

Add a color to the border with any of the contextual border color classes

```
<span class="border border-primary"></span>  
<span class="border border-secondary"></span>  
<span class="border border-success"></span>  
<span class="border border-danger"></span>  
<span class="border border-warning"></span>  
<span class="border border-info"></span>  
<span class="border border-light"></span>  
<span class="border border-dark"></span>  
<span class="border border-white"></span>
```

## Add rounded corners to an element with the **rounded** classes

```
<span class="rounded"></span>
<span class="rounded-top"></span>
<span class="rounded-end"></span>
<span class="rounded-bottom"></span>
<span class="rounded-start"></span>
<span class="rounded-circle"></span>
<span class="rounded-pill" style="width:130px"></span>
<span class="rounded-0"></span>
<span class="rounded-1"></span>
<span class="rounded-2"></span>
<span class="rounded-3"></span>
```

Float an element to the right with the **.float-end** class or to the left with **.float-start**, and clear floats with the **.clearfix** class

Float an element to the left or to the right depending on screen width, with the responsive float classes (**.float-\* -start|end** - where \* is **sm** ( $\geq 576\text{px}$ ), **md** ( $\geq 768\text{px}$ ), **lg** ( $\geq 992\text{px}$ ), **xl** ( $\geq 1200\text{px}$ ) or **xxl** ( $\geq 1400\text{px}$ ))

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

  <head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8" />

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

    <title>Bootstrap Images with Border</title>

    <!-- CSS only -->

    <link

      href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
      rel="stylesheet"
      integrity="sha384-1BmE4kWBq78iYhFldvKuhfTAU6auU8tT94WrHftjDbrCEXSU1oBoqyl2QvZ6jIW3"
      crossorigin="anonymous"

    />

    <!-- JavaScript Bundle with Popper -->

    <script

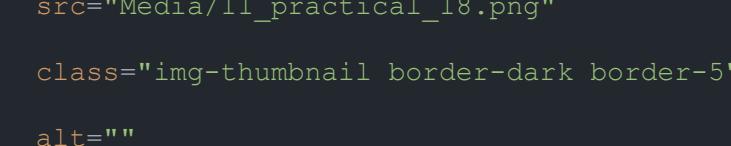
      src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"
      integrity="sha384-ka7Sk0Gln4gmtz2MlQnikT1wXgYsOg+OMhuP+IlRH9sENBOOLRn5q+8nbTov4+1p"
      crossorigin="anonymous"

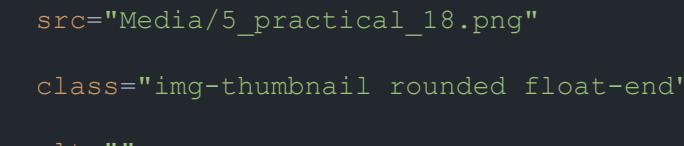
    >
```

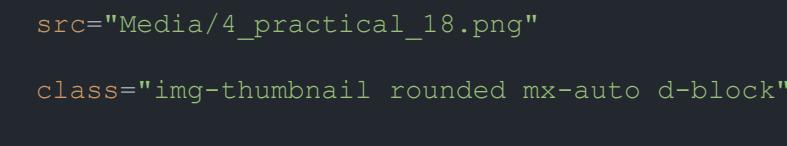
```
></script>

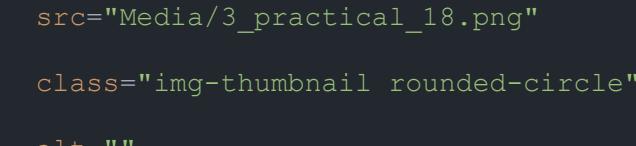
</head>

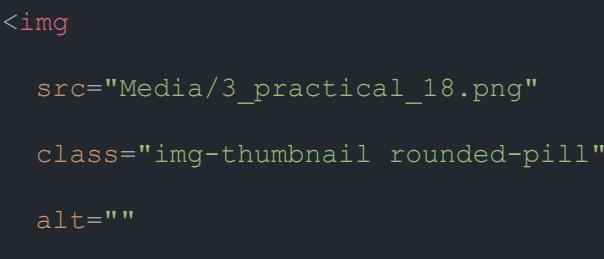
<body>



/>



/>


/>


/>


/>

</body>
```

</html>

## Output:-



# Practical 22

## Theory:-

To achieve the button styles, Bootstrap has the following classes:

- .btn
- .btn-default
- .btn-primary
- .btn-success
- .btn-info
- .btn-warning
- .btn-danger
- .btn-link

The button classes can be used on an `<a>`, `<button>`, or `<input>` element:

```
<a href="#" class="btn btn-info" role="button">Link Button</a>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-info">Button</button>
<input type="button" class="btn btn-info" value="Input Button">
<input type="submit" class="btn btn-info" value="Submit Button">
```

The classes that define the different sizes are:

- .btn-lg
- .btn-sm
- .btn-xs

A block level button spans the entire width of the parent element.

Add class `.btn-block` to create a block level button

The class `.active` makes a button appear pressed, and the class `.disabled` makes a button unclickable

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <!-- CSS only -->
```

```
<link
  href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
  rel="stylesheet"
  integrity="sha384-1BmE4kWBq78iYhFldvKuhfTAU6auU8tT94WrHftjDbrCEXSU1oBoqyl2QvZ6jIW3"
  crossorigin="anonymous"

/>

<!-- JavaScript Bundle with Popper -->

<script
  src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"
  integrity="sha384-ka7Sk0Gln4gmtz2MlQnikT1wXgYsOg+OMhuP+IlRH9sENBO0LRn5q+8nbTov4+l1p"
  crossorigin="anonymous"

></script>

<title>Bootstrap Buttons</title>

</head>

<body>

<br />

<div class="text-center">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-danger">Danger</button>
</div>

<br />

<div class="text-center">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Centered button</button>
</div>

<br />

<div class="text-center">
  <button type="button" name="" id="" class="btn btn-primary|secondary">
    Link
  </button>
</div>

<br />

<div class="d-grid gap-2">
  <button type="button" name="" id="" class="btn btn-Warning">
```

```
        Button
      </button>
    </div>
    <br />
<div class="text-center">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary d-grid mx-auto col-5">
    Centered button
  </button>
</div>

<div class="container my-5">
  <button class="btn btn-dark me-2">Click me</button>
  <button class="btn btn-danger me-2">Click me</button>
  <button class="btn btn-secondary me-2">Click me</button>
  <button class="btn btn-warning me-2">Click me</button>
</div>

<!-- pagination section
&lt;h2&gt;Pagination&lt;/h2&gt;
&lt;nav aria-label="Page navigation example"&gt;
  &lt;ul class="pagination"&gt;
    &lt;li class="page-item"&gt;&lt;a class="page-link" href="#"&gt;Previous&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt;
    &lt;li class="page-item"&gt;&lt;a class="page-link" href="#"&gt;1&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt;
    &lt;li class="page-item"&gt;&lt;a class="page-link" href="#"&gt;2&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt;
    &lt;li class="page-item"&gt;&lt;a class="page-link" href="#"&gt;3&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt;
    &lt;li class="page-item"&gt;&lt;a class="page-link" href="#"&gt;Next&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt;
  &lt;/ul&gt;
&lt;/nav&gt; --&gt;

&lt;/body&gt;
&lt;/html&gt;</pre>
```

# Output:-

---

Danger

Centered button

Link

Button

Centered button

Click me

Click me

Click me

Click me

# Practical 23

## Theory:-

Bootstrap 5 uses a default **font-size** of 1rem (16px by default), and its **line-height** is 1.5.

In addition, all **<p>** elements have **margin-top: 0** and **margin-bottom: 1rem** (16px by default).

---

**<h1> - <h6>**

Bootstrap 5 styles HTML headings (**<h1>** to **<h6>**) with a bolder font-weight and a responsive font-size.

You can also use **.h1** to **.h6** classes on other elements to make them behave as headings if you want

**<small>**

In Bootstrap 5 the HTML **<small>** element (and the **.small** class) is used to create a smaller, secondary text in any heading

**<mark>**

Bootstrap 5 will style **<mark>** and **.mark** with a yellow background color and some padding

**<abbr>**

Bootstrap 5 will style the HTML **<abbr>** element with a dotted border bottom and a cursor with question mark on hover

**<blockquote>**

Add the **.blockquote** class to a **<blockquote>** when quoting blocks of content from another source. And when naming a source, like "from WWF's website", use the **.blockquote-footer** class

**.lead**

Makes a paragraph stand out

**.text-left**

Indicates left-aligned text

**.text-break**

Prevents long text from breaking layout

.text-center	Indicates center-aligned text
.text-decoration-none	Removes the underline from a link
.text-end	Indicates right-aligned text
.text-lowercase	Indicates lowercased text
.text-uppercase	Indicates uppercased text
.text-capitalized	Indicates capitalized text
.initialism	Displays the text inside an <code>&lt;abbr&gt;</code> element in a slightly smaller font size
.list-unstyled	Removes the default list-style and left margin on list items (works on both <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;ol&gt;</code> ). This class only applies to immediate children list items (to remove the default list-style from any nested lists, apply this class to any nested lists as well)
.list-inline	Places all list items on a single line (used together with <code>.list-inline-item</code> on each <code>&lt;li&gt;</code> elements)

## Code:-

```

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

  <head>
    <!-- Required meta tags -->
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta
      name="viewport"
      content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no"
    />

```

```
<!-- Bootstrap CSS -->

<link
  rel="stylesheet"
  href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/css/bootstrap.min.css"
  integrity="sha384-Gn5384xqQ1aoWXA+058RXPxPg6fy4IWvTNh0E263XmFcJlSAwiGgFAW/dAiS6JXm"
  crossorigin="anonymous"

/>

<title>Typography</title>

</head>

<body>

  <h1 class="display-1">Web Technologies</h1>
  <h1 class="display-2">Web Technologies</h1>
  <h1 class="display-3">Web Technologies</h1>
  <h1 class="display-4">Web Technologies</h1>

  <p class="lead">
    Vivamus sagittis lacus vel augue laoreet rutrum faucibus dolor auctor.
    Duis mollis, est non commodo luctus.
  </p>

  <p><abbr title="attribute">attr</abbr></p>

  <p>
    <abbr title="HyperText Markup Language" class="initialism">HTML</abbr>
  </p>

  <blockquote class="blockquote text-center">
    <p class="mb-0">
      Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer posuere
      erat a ante.
    </p>
    <footer class="blockquote-footer">
      Someone famous in <cite title="Source Title">Source Title</cite>
    </footer>
  </blockquote>
```

```
<p class="text-lowercase">Lowercased text.</p>
<p class="text-uppercase">Uppercased text.</p>
<p class="text-capitalize">Capitalized text.</p>
<hr>
<div class="text-nowrap bd-highlight" style="width: 8rem;">
  This text should overflow the parent.
</div>

<p class="fs-1">.fs-1 text</p>
<p class="fs-2">.fs-2 text</p>
<p class="fs-3">.fs-3 text</p>
<p class="fs-4">.fs-4 text</p>
<p class="fs-5">.fs-5 text</p>
<p class="fs-6">.fs-6 text</p>

<p class="fw-bold">Bold text.</p>
<p class="fw-bolder">Bolder weight text (relative to the parent element).</p>
<p class="fw-normal">Normal weight text.</p>
<p class="fw-light">Light weight text.</p>
<p class="fw-lighter">Lighter weight text (relative to the parent element).</p>
<p class="fst-italic">Italic text.</p>
<p class="fst-normal">Text with normal font style</p>

<hr>
<p class="font-monospace">This is in monospace</p>
<hr>
<p class="text-decoration-underline">This text has a line underneath it.</p>
<p class="text-decoration-line-through">This text has a line going through it.</p>
<a href="#" class="text-decoration-none">This link has its text decoration removed</a>
```

```
<ul class="list-unstyled">
  <li>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet</li>
  <li>Consectetur adipiscing elit</li>
  <li>Integer molestie lorem at massa</li>
  <li>Facilisis in pretium nisl aliquet</li>
  <li>
    Nulla volutpat aliquam velit
    <ul>
      <li>Phasellus iaculis neque</li>
      <li>Purus sodales ultricies</li>
      <li>Vestibulum laoreet porttitor sem</li>
      <li>Ac tristique libero volutpat at</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Faucibus porta lacus fringilla vel</li>
  <li>Aenean sit amet erat nunc</li>
  <li>Eget porttitor lorem</li>
</ul>

<ul class="list-inline">
  <li class="list-inline-item">Lorem ipsum</li>
  <li class="list-inline-item">Phasellus iaculis</li>
  <li class="list-inline-item">Nulla volutpat</li>
</ul>

<dl class="row">
  <dt class="col-sm-3">Description lists</dt>
  <dd class="col-sm-9">
    A description list is perfect for defining terms.
  </dd>
  <dt class="col-sm-3">Euismod</dt>
  <dd class="col-sm-9">
    <p>
```

```
Vestibulum id ligula porta felis euismod semper eget lacinia odio sem  
nec elit.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>Donec id elit non mi porta gravida at eget metus.</p>
```

```
</dd>
```

```
<dt class="col-sm-3">Malesuada porta</dt>
```

```
<dd class="col-sm-9">Etiam porta sem malesuada magna mollis euismod.</dd>
```

```
<dt class="col-sm-3 text-truncate">Truncated term is truncated</dt>
```

```
<dd class="col-sm-9">
```

```
    Fusce dapibus, tellus ac cursus commodo, tortor mauris condimentum nibh,  
    ut fermentum massa justo sit amet risus.
```

```
</dd>
```

```
<dt class="col-sm-3">Nesting</dt>
```

```
<dd class="col-sm-9">
```

```
    <dl class="row">
```

```
        <dt class="col-sm-4">Nested definition list</dt>
```

```
        <dd class="col-sm-8">
```

```
            Aenean posuere, tortor sed cursus feugiat, nunc augue blandit nunc.
```

```
        </dd>
```

```
    </dl>
```

```
</dd>
```

```
</dl>
```

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

```
    <h1>Keyboard Inputs</h1>
```

```
    <p>To indicate input that is typically entered via the keyboard, use the kbd  
element:</p>
```

```
    <p>Use <kbd>ctrl + p</kbd> to open the Print dialog box.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<!-- Optional JavaScript -->
```

```
<!-- jQuery first, then Popper.js, then Bootstrap JS -->

<script
  src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.2.1.slim.min.js"
  integrity="sha384-KJ3o2DKtIkVYIK3UENzmM7KCKRr/rE9/Qpg6aAZGJwFDMVNA/GpGFF93hXpG5KkN"
  crossorigin="anonymous">
</script>

<script
  src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/popper.js/1.12.9/umd/popper.min.js"
  integrity="sha384-ApNbgh9B+Y1QKtv3Rn7W3mgPxhU9K/ScQsAP7hUibX39j7fakFPskvXusvfa0b4Q"
  crossorigin="anonymous">
</script>

<script
  src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/js/bootstrap.min.js"
  integrity="sha384-JZR6Spejh4U02d8j0t6vLEHfe/JQGiRRSQQxSfFWpi1MquVdAyjUar5+76PVCmYl"
  crossorigin="anonymous">
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

*Output:-*

Web Technologies  
Web Technologies  
Web Technologies  
Web Technologies

Vivamus sagittis lacus vel augue laoreet rutrum faucibus dolor auctor. Duis mollis, est non commodo luctus.

attr

HTML

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer posuere erat a ante.  
— Someone famous in *Source Title*

# Practical 24

## Theory:-

A jumbotron was introduced in Bootstrap 3 as a big padded box for calling extra attention to some special content or information.

Jumbotrons are no longer supported in Bootstrap 5. However, you can use a `<div>` element and add special helper classes together with a color class to achieve the same effect

## Code:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

  <head>

    <!-- Required meta tags -->
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />

    <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
    <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-1BmE4kWBq78iYhFlqvKuhfTAU6auU8tT94WrHftjDbrCEXSU1oBoqyl2QvZ6jIW3" crossorigin="anonymous" />
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap-icons@1.8.0/font/bootstrap-icons.css" />

    <title>Jumbotron</title>
  </head>

  <body>

    <div class="mt-4 p-5 bg-danger text-white rounded">
```

```
<h1>Heading (Jumbotron)</h1>

<p>

    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Reprehenderit
    expedita officia corporis dolores natus aspernatur nobis, sit eius
    voluptatum magni, non aliquam mollitia magnam. Porro ipsum corrupti eum
    odit dolore consequuntur, molestiae, tempora aperiam ex distinctio
    placeat temporibus laboriosam? Perspiciatis repellendus odit et
    molestias necessitatibus in nihil dolorem, nesciunt nemo harum cumque
    suscipit voluptas iusto molestiae sequi cum illum voluptatum. Obcaecati
    rem vel, libero quidem dolores fugiat ipsam minus? Consequuntur
    voluptatem molestiae quaerat magni, voluptatum tenetur sunt facilis
    aperiam totam! Aut voluptas eius enim earum doloremque nostrum eum quam,
    assumenda sint iste. Vel quaerat veritatis consequatur id dolor non
    ullam corporis, earum cum. Deleniti debitisi veniam quo, corrupti
    non repellendus nihil doloribus, vitae in quas consequatur sunt
    repudiandae ut labore architecto inventore at? Similius quibusdam
    nesciunt, soluta aliquam perferendis blanditiis, minus quisquam
    pariatur, magni ex aperiam quaerat officia accusantium culpa nobis
    delectus? Sunt blanditiis, eligendi, voluptatibus fugit illo assumenda
    quos natus inventore debitisi consequatur enim!

</p>

</div>

<div class="p-5 bg-light">

    <div class="container">

        <h1 class="display-3">Jumbo heading</h1>
        <p class="lead">

            Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Incidunt iure
            doloremque, tenetur corporis quae alias unde numquam odit error
            tempora eveniet id? Ex suscipit temporibus saepe at, dolor nam ad
            labore minus quisquam, iste cum minima aliquam. Adipisci illo, modi
            architecto, nam officiis reprehenderit laboriosam id fuga maiores quod
            harum.

        </p>
    </div>
</div>
```

```
</p>

<hr class="my-2" />

<p>More info</p>

<p class="lead">

    <a

        class="btn btn-primary btn-lg"

        href="Bootstrap_jumbotron_icon_Practical_24.html"

        role="button"

    >Alarm <i class="bi bi-alarm-fill"></i>

    ></a>

</p>

</div>

</div>

<div class="container bg-warning">

    <hr />

    <h1 class="text-center">

        Github <i class="bi-github" role="img" aria-label="GitHub"></i>

    </h1>

    <hr />

    <h1 class="text-center my-4">

        Facebook <i class="bi-facebook" role="img" aria-label="Facebook"></i>

    </h1>

    <hr />

    <h1 class="text-center my-4">

        Instagram <i class="bi-instagram" role="img" aria-label="Instagram"></i>

    </h1>

    <hr />

    <h1 class="text-center my-4">

        Linkedin <i class="bi-linkedin" role="img" aria-label="Linkedin"></i>

    </h1>

    <hr />

    <h1 class="text-center my-4">
```

```
Youtube <i class="bi-youtube" role="img" aria-label="youtube"></i>

</h1>

<hr />

<h1 class="text-center my-4">

Terminal <i class="bi-terminal" role="img" aria-label="Terminal"></i>

</h1>

<hr />

<h1 class="text-center my-4">

Trash <i class="bi bi-trash"></i>

<hr />

Translate <i class="bi bi-translate"></i>

<hr />

USB Drive <i class="bi bi-usb-drive"></i>

<hr />

Stoplight <i class="bi bi-stoplights"></i>

<hr />

</h1>

</div>

<!-- Optional JavaScript; choose one of the two! -->

<!-- Option 1: Bootstrap Bundle with Popper -->

<script

src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"
integrity="sha384-ka7Sk0Gln4gmtz2MlQnikT1wXgYsOg+OMhuP+IlRH9sENBOOLRn5q+8nbTov4+1p"
crossorigin="anonymous"

></script>

<!-- Option 2: Separate Popper and Bootstrap JS -->

<!--

<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/@popperjs/core@2.10.2/dist/umd/popper.min.js"
integrity="sha384-7+zCNj/IqJ95wo16oMtfsKbZ9ccEh31eOz1HGyDuCQ6wgnyJNSYdrPa03rtR1zdB"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

```
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/js/bootstrap.min.js"  
integrity="sha384-QJHtvGhmr9XOIpI6YVutG+2QOK9T+ZnN4kzFN1RtK3zEFEIsxhlmW15/YESvpZ13"  
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>  
  
-->  
  
</body>  
  
</html>
```

## Output:-

### Heading(Jumbotron)

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Reprehenderit expedita officia corporis dolores natus aspernatur nobis, sit eius voluptatum magni, non aliquam mollitia magnam. Porro ipsum corrupti eum odit dolore consequuntur, molestiae, tempora aperiam ex distinctio placeat temporibus laboriosam? Perspiciat repellendus odit et molestias necessitatibus in nihil dolorem, nesciunt nemo harum cumque suscipit voluptas iusto molestiae sequi cum illum voluptatum. Obcaecati rem vel, libero quidem dolores fugiat ipsam minus? Consequuntur voluptatem molestiae quaerat magni, voluptatum tenetur sunt facilis aperiam totam! Aut voluptas eius enim earum doloremque nostrum eum quam, assumenda sint iste. Vel quaerat veritatis consequatur id dolor non ullam corporis, earum cum. Deleniti debitis modi veniam quo, corrupti non repellendus nihil doloribus, magni in quas consequatur sunt repudiandae ut labore architecto inventore at? Similique quibusdam nesciunt, soluta aliquam perferendis blanditiis, minus quisquam pariatur, magni ex aperiam quaerat officia accusantium culpa nobis delectus? Sunt blanditiis, eligendi, voluptatibus fugit illo assumenda quos natus inventore debitis consequatur enim!

## Jumbo heading

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---

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# Practical 25

## Theory:-

- XML stands for eXtensible Markup Language
- XML is a markup language much like HTML
- XML was designed to store and transport data
- XML was designed to be self-descriptive
- XML is a W3C Recommendation

## Code:-

```
<?xml version="1.1" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<note>

    <to>Aman</to>

    <form>Ram</form>

    <subject>Internet and WWW</subject>

    <body>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.

        Non ipsum, aspernatur unde ea quisquam explicabo eius inventore magnam
        ex esse.</body>

</note>
```

## Output:-

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

---

```
▼<note>
  <to>Aman</to>
  <form>Ram</form>
  <subject>Internet and WWW</subject>
  <body>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Non ipsum, aspernatur unde ea quisquam explicabo eius inventore
    magnam ex esse.</body>
</note>
```

# Practical 26

## Theory:-

XML is used in many aspects of web development.

XML is often used to separate data from presentation.

---

### XML Separates Data from Presentation

XML does not carry any information about how to be displayed.

The same XML data can be used in many different presentation scenarios.

Because of this, with XML, there is a full separation between data and presentation.

---

### XML is Often a Complement to HTML

In many HTML applications, XML is used to store or transport data, while HTML is used to format and display the same data.

---

### XML Separates Data from HTML

When displaying data in HTML, you should not have to edit the HTML file when the data changes.

With XML, the data can be stored in separate XML files.

With a few lines of JavaScript code, you can read an XML file and update the data content of any HTML page.

## Code:-

```
<?xml version="1.1" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<food_menu>  
    <category>  
        <name>French Toast</name>  
        <price>400 rupees</price>  
        <calories>600</calories>  
    </category>  
    <category>
```

```

<name>Homestyle Breakfast</name>
<price>600 rupees</price>
<calories>400</calories>
</category>
<category>
<name>Tea</name>
<price>50 rupees</price>
<calories>100</calories>
</category>
<category>
<name>Milk</name>
<price>100 rupees</price>
<calories>200</calories>
</category>
</food_menu>

```

## Output:-

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

---

```

▼<food_menu>
  ▼<category>
    <name>French Toast</name>
    <price>400 rupees</price>
    <calories>600</calories>
  </category>
  ▼<category>
    <name>Homestyle Breakfast</name>
    <price>600 rupees</price>
    <calories>400</calories>
  </category>
  ▼<category>
    <name>Tea</name>
    <price>50 rupees</price>
    <calories>100</calories>
  </category>
  ▼<category>
    <name>Milk</name>
    <price>100 rupees</price>
    <calories>200</calories>
  </category>
</food_menu>

```

# Practical 27

## Theory:-

An XML document with correct syntax is called "Well Formed".

An XML document validated against a DTD is both "Well Formed" and "Valid".

---

What is a DTD?

DTD stands for Document Type Definition.

A DTD defines the structure and the legal elements and attributes of an XML document.

---

## Valid XML Documents

A "Valid" XML document is "Well Formed", as well as it conforms to the rules of a DTD

## Code:-

```
<?xml version="1.1" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE note [
    <!ELEMENT note (to,form,subject,body)>
    <!ELEMENT to (#PCDATA)>
    <!ELEMENT form (#PCDATA)>
    <!ELEMENT subject (#PCDATA)>
    <!ELEMENT body (#PCDATA)>
]>
<note>
    <to>Aman</to>
    <form>Ram</form>
    <subject>Internet and WWW</subject>
    <body>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.
          Non ipsum, aspernatur unde ea quisquam explicabo eius inventore magnam
          ex esse.</body>
</note>
```

# *Output:-*

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

---

```
▼<note>
  <to>Aman</to>
  <form>Ram</form>
  <subject>Internet and WWW</subject>
  <body>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Non ipsum, aspernatur unde ea quisquam explicabo eius inventore
    magnam ex esse.</body>
</note>
```

# Practical 28

## Theory:-

When to Use a DTD?

With a DTD, independent groups of people can agree to use a standard DTD for interchanging data.

With a DTD, you can verify that the data you receive from the outside world is valid.

You can also use a DTD to verify your own data.

---

When NOT to Use a DTD?

XML does not require a DTD.

When you are experimenting with XML, or when you are working with small XML files, creating DTDs may be a waste of time.

If you develop applications, wait until the specification is stable before you add a DTD. Otherwise, your software might stop working because of validation errors.

## Code:- XML code

```
<?xml version="1.1" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE employee SYSTEM "xml_practical_28.dtd">
<employee>
    <empname>
        Raj Kumar
    </empname>
    <empno>01</empno>
    <salary>25000 </salary>
    <department>      Tech
    </department>
</employee>
```

## *Code:- DTD code*

```
<!ELEMENT employee (empname,empno,salary,department)>
<!ELEMENT empno (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT empname (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT salary (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT department (#PCDATA)>
```

## *Output:-*

---

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

---

```
▼<employee>
  <empname> Raj Kumar </empname>
  <empno>01</empno>
  <salary>25000 </salary>
  <department> Tech </department>
</employee>
```

# Practical 29

*Code:- XML code*

```
<?xml version="1.1" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE food_menu SYSTEM "xml_practical_29.dtd">
<food_menu>
    <category>
        <name>French Toast</name>
        <price>400 rupees</price>
        <calories>600</calories>
    </category>
    <category>
        <name>Homestyle Breakfast</name>
        <price>600 rupees</price>
        <calories>400</calories>
    </category>
    <category>
        <name>Tea</name>
        <price>50 rupees</price>
        <calories>100</calories>
    </category>
    <category>
        <name>Milk</name>
        <price>100 rupees</price>
        <calories>200</calories>
    </category>
</food_menu>
```

## *Code:- DTD code*

```
<!ELEMENT food_menu (category)>
<!ELEMENT category (name,price,calories)>
<!ELEMENT name (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT price (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT calories (#PCDATA)>
```

## *Output:-*

---

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

```
▼<food_menu>
  ▼<category>
    <name>French Toast</name>
    <price>400 rupees</price>
    <calories>600</calories>
  </category>
  ▼<category>
    <name>Homestyle Breakfast</name>
    <price>600 rupees</price>
    <calories>400</calories>
  </category>
  ▼<category>
    <name>Tea</name>
    <price>50 rupees</price>
    <calories>100</calories>
  </category>
  ▼<category>
    <name>Milk</name>
    <price>100 rupees</price>
    <calories>200</calories>
  </category>
</food_menu>
```

# Practical 30

## Theory:-

XML stands for Extensible Markup Language. It is a dynamic markup language. It is used to transform data from one form to another form.

An XML file can be displayed using two ways. These are as follows :-

1. Cascading Style Sheet
2. Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation

### Displaying XML file using CSS :

CSS can be used to display the contents of the XML document in a clear and precise manner. It gives the design and style to whole XML document.

## Code:- XML code

```
<?xml version="1.1" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-stylesheet href="xml_practical_30.css" type="text/css"?>
<main>
    <intro>
        <name>Walker Alan &#xA;</name>
        <degree>B.Tech &#xA;</degree>
        <state>Utter Pradesh &#xA;</state>
        <country>India &#xA;</country>
    </intro>
    <write>
```

Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a markup language and file format for storing, transmitting, and reconstructing arbitrary data. It defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable. The World Wide Web Consortium's XML 1.0 Specification[2] of 1998[3] and several other related specifications[4]—all of them free open standards—define XML.[5]

The design goals of XML emphasize simplicity, generality, and usability across the Internet.[6] It is a textual data format with strong support via Unicode for different human languages. Although the design of XML focuses on documents, the language is widely used for the representation of arbitrary data structures[7] such as those used in web services.

Several schema systems exist to aid in the definition of XML-based languages, while programmers have developed many application programming interfaces (APIs) to aid the processing of XML data.

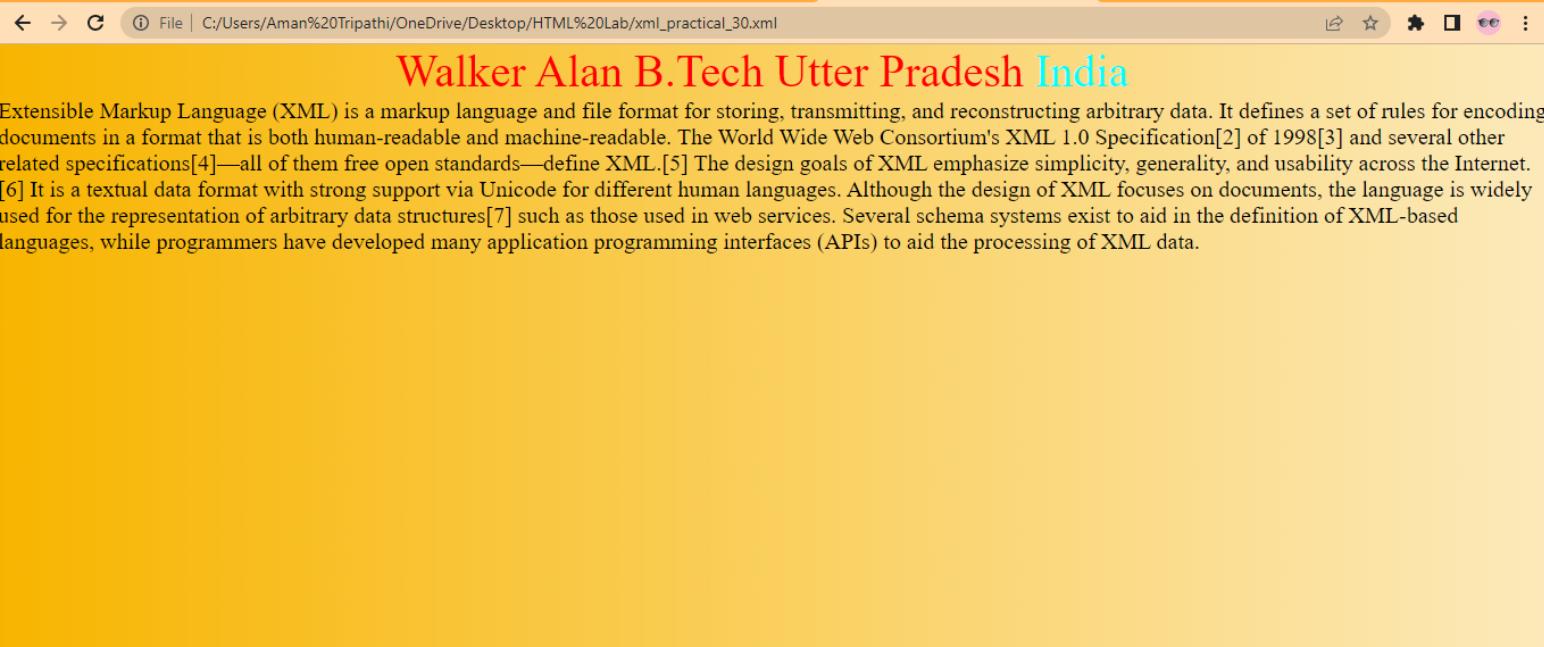
```
</write>  
</main>
```

## Code:- CSS code

```
main{  
background: #fceabb; /* fallback for old browsers */  
background: -webkit-linear-gradient(to right, #f8b500, #fceabb); /* Chrome 10-25,  
Safari 5.1-6 */  
background: linear-gradient(to right, #f8b500, #fceabb); /* W3C, IE 10+/ Edge, Firefox  
16+, Chrome 26+, Opera 12+, Safari 7+ */  
/* text-align: center; */  
/* font-size: 40px; */  
  
}  
  
intro{  
font-size: 40px;  
text-align: center;  
padding: 350px;  
  
}  
  
intro:hover{  
color: red;  
transition: all 0.10s ease-in-out;  
}  
  
write{  
font-size: 20px;  
/* transition-delay: 0.2s; */
```

```
padding-top: 400px;  
cursor: pointer;  
}  
  
country{  
    color: aqua;  
}
```

## Output:-



Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a markup language and file format for storing, transmitting, and reconstructing arbitrary data. It defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable. The World Wide Web Consortium's XML 1.0 Specification[2] of 1998[3] and several other related specifications[4]—all of them free open standards—define XML.[5] The design goals of XML emphasize simplicity, generality, and usability across the Internet. [6] It is a textual data format with strong support via Unicode for different human languages. Although the design of XML focuses on documents, the language is widely used for the representation of arbitrary data structures[7] such as those used in web services. Several schema systems exist to aid in the definition of XML-based languages, while programmers have developed many application programming interfaces (APIs) to aid the processing of XML data.

# Practical 31

## Theory:-

An XML Schema describes the structure of an XML document, just like a DTD.

An XML document with correct syntax is called "Well Formed".

An XML document validated against an XML Schema is both "Well Formed" and "Valid".

## Code:-

```
<xs:schema attributeFormDefault="unqualified" elementFormDefault="qualified"
xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">

<xs:element name="food_menu">

    <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="category" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0">
                <xs:complexType>
                    <xs:sequence>
                        <xs:element type="xs:string" name="name"/>
                        <xs:element type="xs:string" name="price"/>
                        <xs:element type="xs:short" name="calories"/>
                    </xs:sequence>
                </xs:complexType>
            </xs:element>
        </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>

</xs:schema>
```

## *Output:-*

```
<xs:schema attributeFormDefault="unqualified" elementFormDefault="qualified"
xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xs:element name="food_menu">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="category" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0">
          <xs:complexType>
            <xs:sequence>
              <xs:element type="xs:string" name="name"/>
              <xs:element type="xs:string" name="price"/>
              <xs:element type="xs:short" name="calories"/>
            </xs:sequence>
          </xs:complexType>
        </xs:element>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
</xs:schema>
```

# Practical 32

*Code:-XML code*

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>

<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="xml_practcal_32.xsl"?>

<bookstore>

<book>

    <title>Everyday Italian</title>

    <author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>

    <year>2005</year>

    <price>30.00</price>

</book>

<book>

    <title>Harry Potter</title>

    <author>J. K. Rowling</author>

    <year>2005</year>

    <price>29.99</price>

</book>

<book>

    <title>Learning XML</title>

    <author>Erik T. Ray</author>

    <year>2003</year>

    <price>39.95</price>

</book>

</bookstore>
```

*Code:- XSL code*

```
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0" xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">

<xsl:template match="/">

<html>
```

```
<body>

<h2> My Books collection</h2>

<table border="1">

<tr bgcolor="red">
<th align="left">title</th>
<th align="left">author</th>
</tr>

<xsl:for-each select="bookstore/book">

<tr>
<td><xsl:value-of select="title"/></td>
<xsl:choose>
<xsl:when test="price > 30">
<td bgcolor="yellow"><xsl:value-of select="author"/></td>
</xsl:when>
<xsl:when test="price > 10">
<td bgcolor="magenta"><xsl:value-of select="author"/></td>
</xsl:when>
<xsl:otherwise>
<td><xsl:value-of select="author"/></td>
</xsl:otherwise>
</xsl:choose>
</tr>
</xsl:for-each>
</table>
</body>
</html>
</xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

# Output:-

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

```
▼<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform" version="1.0">
  ▼<xsl:template match="/">
    ▼<html>
      ▼<body>
        <h2> My Books collection</h2>
        ▼<table border="1">
          ▼<tr bgcolor="red">
            <th align="left">title</th>
            <th align="left">author</th>
          </tr>
          ▼<xsl:for-each select="bookstore/book">
            ▼<tr>
              ▼<td>
                <xsl:value-of select="title"/>
              </td>
              ▼<xsl:choose>
                ▼<xsl:when test="price > 30">
                  ▼<td bgcolor="yellow">
                    <xsl:value-of select="author"/>
                  </td>
                </xsl:when>
                ▼<xsl:when test="price > 10">
                  ▼<td bgcolor="magenta">
                    <xsl:value-of select="author"/>
                  </td>
                </xsl:when>
                ▼<xsl:otherwise>
                  ▼<td>
                    <xsl:value-of select="author"/>
                  </td>
                </xsl:otherwise>
              </xsl:choose>
            </tr>
          </xsl:for-each>
        </table>
      </body>
    </html>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

# Practical 33

*Code:-XML code*

```
<?xml version="1.1" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="practical 33.xsl"?>
<student_details>
    <student>
        <name>kannu</name>
        <ID>1754</ID>
        <course>BCA</course>
        <CGPA>8.9</CGPA>
    </student>
    <student>
        <name>Tannu</name>
        <ID>6579</ID>
        <course>BBA</course>
        <CGPA>9.5</CGPA>
    </student>
    <student>
        <name>Ishu</name>
        <ID>7658</ID>
        <course>B.Com</course>
        <CGPA>8.4</CGPA>
    </student>
    <student>
        <name>Pandu</name>
        <ID>8687</ID>
        <course>B.tech</course>
        <CGPA>4.6</CGPA>
    </student>
    <student>
```

```

<name>Akku</name>
<ID>7979</ID>
<course>BCA</course>
<CGPA>7.3</CGPA>
</student>
</student_details>

```

## Code:- XSL code

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">

<xsl:template match="/">
<html>
<body>
<h2>Student Details</h2>
<table border="1">
<tr bgcolor="#9acd32">
<th>name</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>course</th>
<th>CGPA</th>
</tr>
<xsl:for-each select="student_details/student">
<xsl:sort select="CGPA"/>
<tr>
<td><xsl:value-of select="name"/></td>
<td><xsl:value-of select="ID"/></td>
<td><xsl:value-of select="course"/></td>
<td><xsl:value-of select="CGPA"/></td>
</tr>
</xsl:for-each>

```

```
</table>  
</body>  
</html>  
</xsl:template>  
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

## Output:-

### Student Details

name	ID	course	CGPA
Pandu	8687	B.tech	4.6
Akku	7979	BCA	7.3
Ishu	7658	B.Com	8.4
kannu	1754	BCA	8.9
Tannu	6579	BBA	9.5

# Practical 34

Code:- XML code

```
<?xml version="1.1" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="practical 33.xsl"?>
<cart>
    <product>
        <pname>Notebook</pname>
        <cost>50</cost>
        <discount>10</discount>
    </product>
    <product>
        <pname>PenSet</pname>
        <cost>150</cost>
        <discount>50</discount>
    </product>
    <product>
        <pname>Marker</pname>
        <cost>170</cost>
        <discount>20</discount>
    </product>
    <product>
        <pname>Colour Box</pname>
        <cost>250</cost>
        <discount>60</discount>
    </product>
    <product>
        <pname>Pencil Box</pname>
        <cost>100</cost>
        <discount>15</discount>
    </product>
```

```
</cart>
```

## Code:- XSL code

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">

<xsl:template match="/">
<html>
<body>
<h2>Stationary Products</h2>
<table border="1">
<tr bgcolor="#9acd32">
<th>pname</th>
<th>cost</th>
<th>discount</th>
</tr>
<xsl:for-each select="cart/product">
<xsl:if test="cost > 100">
<tr>
<td><xsl:value-of select="pname"/></td>
<td><xsl:value-of select="cost"/></td>
<td><xsl:value-of select="discount"/></td>
</tr>
</xsl:if>
</xsl:for-each>
</table>
</body>
</html>
</xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

*Output:-*

## Stationary Products

pname	cost	discount
PenSet	150	50
Marker	170	20
Colour Box	250	60

# Practical 35

*Theory:-*

Operator	Description
+	Adds two numeric operands.
-	Subtract right operand from left operand
*	Multiply two numeric operands.
/	Divide left operand by right operand.
%	Modulus operator. Returns remainder of two operands.
++	Increment operator. Increase operand value by one.
--	Decrement operator. Decrease value by one.

Operators	Description
==	Compares the equality of two operands without considering type.
====	Compares equality of two operands with type.
!=	Compares inequality of two operands.
>	Returns a boolean value true if the left-side value is greater than the right-side value; otherwise, returns false.
<	Returns a boolean value true if the left-side value is less than the right-side value; otherwise, returns false.
>=	Returns a boolean value true if the left-side value is greater than or equal to the right-side value; otherwise, returns false.

<=

Returns a boolean value true if the left-side value is less than or equal to the right-side value; otherwise, returns false.

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8" />

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

    <title>Operators in Javascript</title>

</head>

<body>

    <h1 style="border: 2px black solid; text-align: center">

        Arithmetic Operators in Javascript

    </h1>

    <div style="text-align: center">

        <h2 id="add">Number1 + Number2 &nbsp; = &nbsp;</h2>

        <h2 id="subs">Number1 - Number2 &nbsp; = &nbsp;</h2>

        <h2 id="multi">Number1 * Number2 &nbsp; = &nbsp;</h2>

        <h2 id="div">Number1 / Number2 &nbsp; = &nbsp;</h2>

        <h2 id="mod">Number1 % Number2 &nbsp; = &nbsp;</h2>

    </div>

    <script>

        var input1 = prompt("Enter the Number1");

        var input2 = prompt("Enter the Number2");

        let add = parseInt(input1) + parseInt(input2);

        let subs = input1 - input2;

        let multi = input1 * input2;

        let div = input1 / input2;

        let mod = input1 % input2;

        document.getElementById("add").innerHTML += add;

        document.getElementById("subs").innerHTML += subs;

    </script>


```

```
document.getElementById("multi").innerHTML += multi;  
document.getElementById("div").innerHTML += div;  
document.getElementById("mod").innerHTML += mod;  
</script>  
</body>  
</html>
```

*Output:-*

## **Arithmetic Operators in Javascript**

**Number1 + Number2 = 60**

**Number1 - Number2 = 30**

**Number1 \* Number2 = 675**

**Number1 / Number2 = 3**

**Number1 % Number2 = 0**

# Practical 36

## Theory:-

In mathematics, the factorial of a non-negative integer  $n$ , denoted by  $n!$ , is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to  $n$ . The factorial of  $n$  also equals the product of  $n$  with the next smaller factorial: For example, The value of  $0!$  is 1, according to the convention for an empty product.

A prime number is a natural number greater than 1 that is not a product of two smaller natural numbers. A natural number greater than 1 that is not prime is called a composite number. For example, 5 is prime because the only ways of writing it as a product,  $1 \times 5$  or  $5 \times 1$ , involve 5 itself.

**Reversible numbers**, or more specifically pairs of reversible numbers, are whole numbers in which the digits of one number are the reverse of the digits in another number, for example, 2847 and 7482 form a reversible pair.

## Code:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Factorial & Prime Number & Reverse Number</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1 style="border: 2px black solid; text-align: center">
        Factorial Program in Javascript
    </h1>
    <div style="font-size: 40px">
        <label> Enter the Number to Find Factorial </label><br />
    </div>
</body>
```

```
<input style="width: 200px; height: 35px; border-radius: 10px; font-size: 20px"  
type="text" id="input1" />  
  
<button style="width: 200px; height: 40px; border-radius: 10px; font-size: 20px"  
onclick="fact()">  
    Output 🔥  
</button>  
  
<p id="output1">Output: </p>  
  
</div>  
  
<!-- Prime number program -->  
  
<h1 style="border: 2px solid black; text-align: center">  
    Prime Number Program in Javascript  
</h1>  
  
<div style="font-size: 40px">  
  
    <label> Enter the range to find Prime Number </label><br />  
  
    <input style="width: 200px; height: 35px; border-radius: 10px; font-size: 20px"  
type="text" id="input2_1" />  
  
    <input style="width: 200px; height: 35px; border-radius: 10px; font-size: 20px"  
type="text" id="input2_2" />  
  
    <button style="width: 200px; height: 40px; border-radius: 10px; font-size: 20px"  
onclick="prime()">  
        Output 🔥  
</button>  
  
<p id="output2">Output: </p>  
  
</div>  
  
<!-- Reverse Number program -->  
  
<h1 style="border: 2px solid black; text-align: center">  
    Reverse Number Program in Javascript  
</h1>  
  
<div style="font-size: 40px">  
  
    <label> Enter the Number to Reverse it </label><br />  
  
    <input style="width: 200px; height: 35px; border-radius: 10px; font-size: 20px"  
type="text" id="input3" />  
  
    <button style="width: 200px; height: 40px; border-radius: 10px; font-size: 20px"  
onclick="reverse()">
```

Output 🔥

```
</button>

<p id="output3">Output: </p>

</div>

<script>

function reverse() {

    let num = document.getElementById("input3").value;

    let rev = 0;

    let lastDigit;

    while (num != 0) {

        lastDigit = num % 10;

        rev = rev * 10 + lastDigit;

        num = Math.floor(num / 10);

    }

    document.getElementById("output3").innerHTML += rev;

}

</script>

<script>

function prime() {

    var out = 0;

    let input2_1 = document.getElementById("input2_1").value;

    let input2_2 = document.getElementById("input2_2").value;

    for (let i = input2_1; i <= input2_2; i++) {

        let flag = 0;

        // looping through 2 to user input number

        for (let j = 2; j < i; j++) {

            if (i % j == 0) {

                flag = 1;

                break;

            }

        }

    }

}
```

```
// if number greater than 1 and not divisible by other numbers

if (i > 1 && flag == 0) {

    out2 = i;

    document.getElementById("output2").innerHTML +=

        out2 + " &nbsp;";

}

}

}

</script>

<script>

function fact() {

    let input1 = document.getElementById("input1").value;

    let out = 1;

    for (let index = 1; index <= input1; index++) {

        out = out * index;

    }

    document.getElementById("output1").innerHTML += out;

}

</script>

</body>

</html>
```

# *Output:-*

## **Factorial Program in Javascript**

Enter the Number to Find Factorial

Output: 120

## **Prime Number Program in Javascript**

Enter the range to find Prime Number

Output: 2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23

## **Reverse Number Program in Javascript**

Enter the Number to Reverse it

Output: 534

# Practical 37

## Theory:-

### Date Object

The Date object is used to work with dates and times.

Date objects are created with `new Date()`.

There are four ways of instantiating a date:

`new Date();`

`new Date(milliseconds);`

`new Date(dateString);`

`new Date(year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds);`

Method	Description
<code>getDate()</code>	Returns the day of the month (from 1-31)
<code>getDay()</code>	Returns the day of the week (from 0-6)
<code>getFullYear()</code>	Returns the year
<code>getHours()</code>	Returns the hour (from 0-23)
<code>getMilliseconds()</code>	Returns the milliseconds (from 0-999)
<code>getMinutes()</code>	Returns the minutes (from 0-59)
<code>getMonth()</code>	Returns the month (from 0-11)
<code>getSeconds()</code>	Returns the seconds (from 0-59)

<a href="#">getTime()</a>	Returns the number of milliseconds since midnight Jan 1 1970, and a specified date
<a href="#">getTimezoneOffset()</a>	Returns the time difference between UTC time and local time, in minutes
<a href="#">getUTCDate()</a>	Returns the day of the month, according to universal time (from 1-31)
<a href="#">getUTCDay()</a>	Returns the day of the week, according to universal time (from 0-6)
<a href="#">getUTCFullYear()</a>	Returns the year, according to universal time
<a href="#">getUTCHours()</a>	Returns the hour, according to universal time (from 0-23)
<a href="#">getUTCMilliseconds()</a>	Returns the milliseconds, according to universal time (from 0-999)
<a href="#">getUTCMilliseconds()</a>	Returns the minutes, according to universal time (from 0-59)
<a href="#">getUTCMonth()</a>	Returns the month, according to universal time (from 0-11)
<a href="#">getUTCSeconds()</a>	Returns the seconds, according to universal time (from 0-59)
<a href="#">getYear()</a>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Use the <a href="#">getFullYear()</a> method instead
<a href="#">now()</a>	Returns the number of milliseconds since midnight Jan 1, 1970
<a href="#">parse()</a>	Parses a date string and returns the number of milliseconds since January 1, 1970
<a href="#"> setDate()</a>	Sets the day of the month of a date object
<a href="#">setFullYear()</a>	Sets the year of a date object
<a href="#">setHours()</a>	Sets the hour of a date object
<a href="#">setMilliseconds()</a>	Sets the milliseconds of a date object

<a href="#">setMinutes()</a>	Set the minutes of a date object
<a href="#">setMonth()</a>	Sets the month of a date object
<a href="#">setSeconds()</a>	Sets the seconds of a date object
<a href="#">setTime()</a>	Sets a date to a specified number of milliseconds after/before January 1, 1970
<a href="#">setUTCDate()</a>	Sets the day of the month of a date object, according to universal time
<a href="#">setUTCFullYear()</a>	Sets the year of a date object, according to universal time
<a href="#">setUTCHours()</a>	Sets the hour of a date object, according to universal time
<a href="#">setUTCMilliseconds()</a>	Sets the milliseconds of a date object, according to universal time
<a href="#">setUTCMinutes()</a>	Set the minutes of a date object, according to universal time
<a href="#">setUTCMonth()</a>	Sets the month of a date object, according to universal time
<a href="#">setUTCSeconds()</a>	Set the seconds of a date object, according to universal time
<a href="#">setYear()</a>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Use the <a href="#">setFullYear()</a> method instead
<a href="#">toDateString()</a>	Converts the date portion of a Date object into a readable string
<a href="#">toGMTString()</a>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Use the <a href="#">toUTCString()</a> method instead
<a href="#">toISOString()</a>	Returns the date as a string, using the ISO standard
<a href="#"> toJSON()</a>	Returns the date as a string, formatted as a JSON date
<a href="#">toLocaleDateString()</a>	Returns the date portion of a Date object as a string, using locale conventions

<a href="#"><u>toLocaleTimeString()</u></a>	Returns the time portion of a Date object as a string, using locale conventions
<a href="#"><u>toLocaleString()</u></a>	Converts a Date object to a string, using locale conventions
<a href="#"><u>toString()</u></a>	Converts a Date object to a string
<a href="#"><u>toTimeString()</u></a>	Converts the time portion of a Date object to a string
<a href="#"><u>toUTCString()</u></a>	Converts a Date object to a string, according to universal time
<a href="#"><u>UTC()</u></a>	Returns the number of milliseconds in a date since midnight of January 1, 1970, according to UTC time
<a href="#"><u>valueOf()</u></a>	Returns the primitive value of a Date object

## Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8" />
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
<title>Practical 37</title>
<style>

body {
    background-image: url(Media/image.jpg);
    background-position: center;
    background-size: cover;
}

#wish {
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 2px black;
    color: white;
    font-size: 80px;
}
```

```
text-align: center;
padding: 200px 0px;
}

#time {
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 2px red;
    color: white;
    font-size: 40px;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<marquee behavior="" direction="right" id="time">Time : </marquee>

<h1 id="wish"></h1>

<script>

const d = new Date();

let hour = d.getHours();

let min = d.getMinutes();

if (min < 10) {
    // or min = min < 10 ? '0' + min : min;
    min = "0" + min;
} else {
    min = min + "";
}

var time = d.getHours() + ":" + min;

document.getElementById("time").innerHTML += time;

// Condition for Wish

if (hour < 5 || hour > 17) {
    document.getElementById("wish").innerHTML = "Good Evening";
} else if (hour >= 5 && hour < 12) {
    document.getElementById("wish").innerHTML = "Good Morning";
} else if (hour >= 12 || hour < 5) {
```

```
document.getElementById("wish").innerHTML = "Good Afternoon";  
}  
</script>  
</body>  
</html>
```

*Output:-*



# Practical 38

Code:-

```
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Practical 38</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1 style="border: 2px black solid; text-align: center">
        Find Profit or Loss Percentage
    </h1>
    <div
        style="
            border: 2px red solid;
            width: fit-content;
            font-size: 40px;
            padding-left: 20px;
            padding-right: 20px;
            text-align: center;
            align-items: center;
            margin: auto;
        "
    >
        <p id="sell">Selling Price: </p>
        <p id="cost">Cost Price: </p>
        <p id="profit"></p>
        <p id="loss"></p>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
</div>

<script>

let sellingPrice = prompt("Enter the Selling Price of Article");

document.getElementById("sell").innerHTML += sellingPrice;

let costPrice = prompt("Enter the Cost Price of Article");

document.getElementById("cost").innerHTML += costPrice;

if (sellingPrice > costPrice) {

    let profit = sellingPrice - costPrice;

    let profitPercentage =parseInt( (profit / costPrice) * 100);

    document.getElementById(

        "profit"

    ).innerHTML += `Profit:  ${profitPercentage}%`;

} else {

    let loss = costPrice - sellingPrice;

    let lossPercentage = parseInt((loss / costPrice) * 100);

    document.getElementById(

        "loss"

    ).innerHTML += `Loss:  ${lossPercentage}%`;

}

</script>

</body>

</html>
```

*Output:-*

## **Find Profit or Loss Percentage**

Selling Price: 32

Cost Price: 23

Profit: 39%

# Practical 39

## Theory:-

String methods help you to work with strings.

---

### String Methods and Properties

Primitive values, like "John Doe", cannot have properties or methods (because they are not objects).

But with JavaScript, methods and properties are also available to primitive values, because JavaScript treats primitive values as objects when executing methods and properties.

---

### JavaScript String Length

The **length** property returns the length of a string:

#### Example

```
let txt = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ";  
let length = txt.length;
```

---

### Extracting String Parts

There are 3 methods for extracting a part of a string:

- **slice(start, end)**
  - **substring(start, end)**
  - **substr(start, length)**
- 

### JavaScript String slice()

**slice()** extracts a part of a string and returns the extracted part in a new string.

The method takes 2 parameters: the start position, and the end position (end not included).

This example slices out a portion of a string from position 7 to position 12 (13-1):

#### Example

```
let str = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi";
```

```
let part = str.slice(7, 13);
```

If a parameter is negative, the position is counted from the end of the string.

This example slices out a portion of a string from position -12 to position -6:

Example

```
let str = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi";
```

```
let part = str.slice(-12, -6);
```

If you omit the second parameter, the method will slice out the rest of the string:

Example

```
let part = str.slice(7);
```

or, counting from the end:

Example

```
let part = str.slice(-12);
```

*Code:-*

```
<html lang="en">

  <head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8" />

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

    <title>Practical 39</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <div style="font-size: 40px">

      <label> Enter the String for Demo </label><br />

      <input
```

```

        style="width: 200px; height: 35px; border-radius: 10px; font-size: 20px"
      type="text"
      id="string"
    />

    <button
      style="width: 200px; height: 40px; border-radius: 10px; font-size: 20px"
      onclick="stringCap() "
    >
      Output 🔥
    </button>
  </div>

<p id="cString" style="font-size: 40px;">Output: </p>
<script>
  function stringCap() {
    let str = document.getElementById("string").value;
    let string = str.charAt(0).toUpperCase() + str.slice(1);
    document.getElementById("cString").innerHTML += string;
  }
</script>
</body>
</html>

```

*Output:-*

Enter the String for Demo



Output: Aman Tripathi

# Practical 40

*Theory:-*

Event Performed	Event Handler	Description
click	onclick	When mouse click on an element
mouseover	onmouseover	When the cursor of the mouse comes over the element
mouseout	onmouseout	When the cursor of the mouse leaves an element
mousedown	onmousedown	When the mouse button is pressed over the element
mouseup	onmouseup	When the mouse button is released over the element
mousemove	onmousemove	When the mouse movement takes place.

*Code:-*

```
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Practical 40</title>
</head>

<body>
    <div id="click" style="

        height: 100px;
        width: 100px;
    </div>
</body>
```

```
background: red;  
padding: 20px;  
border: 2px black dotted;  
" onclick="change()"></div>  
  
<div id="click1" style="  
height: 100px;  
width: 100px;  
background: red;  
padding: 20px;  
margin-top: 20px;  
border: 2px black dotted;  
" onmouseover="change1()" onmouseout="change4()"></div>  
  
<div id="click2" style="  
height: 100px;  
width: 100px;  
background: red;  
padding: 20px;  
margin-top: 20px;  
border: 2px black dotted;  
" onmouseenter="change1()" onmouseleave="change3()"></div>  
  
<div id="click3" style="  
height: 100px;  
width: 100px;  
background: red;  
padding: 20px;  
margin-top: 20px;  
border: 2px black dotted;  
" onmouseenter="change1()" onmouseup="change3()"></div>  
  
<div id="click4" style="  
height: 100px;  
width: 100px;  
background: red;
```

```
padding: 20px;  
margin-top: 20px;  
border: 2px black dotted;  
" onmousewheel="change4()" onmousemove="change1()"></div>  
  
<script>  
  
function change() {  
  
    let v = document.getElementById("click");  
  
    v.style.background = "black";  
}  
  
function change1() {  
  
    let v = document.getElementById("click1");  
  
    v.style.background = "pink";  
}  
  
function change2() {  
  
    let v = document.getElementById("click2");  
  
    v.style.background = "blue";  
}  
  
function change3() {  
  
    let v = document.getElementById("click3");  
  
    v.style.background = "brown";  
}  
  
function change4() {  
  
    let v = document.getElementById("click4");  
  
    v.style.background = "orange";  
}  
  
</script>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

## *Output:-*

---

