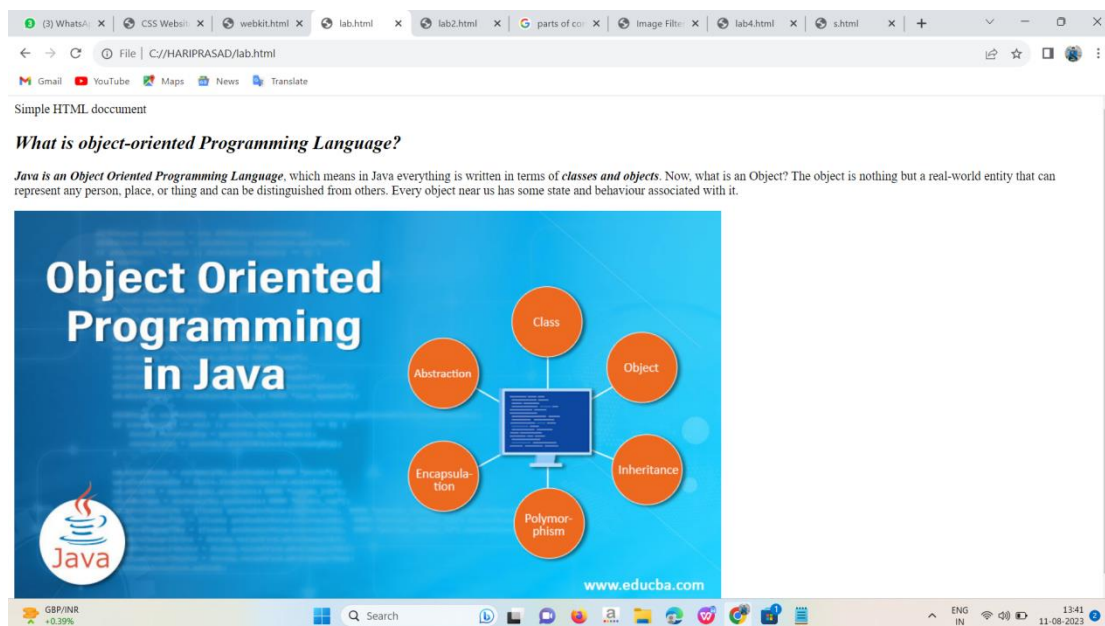


## N. HARI PRASAD(LAB-10)

1. Create a simple HTML document structure with a heading, a paragraph, and an image. Text Formatting: Apply bold and italic formatting to specific words within a paragraph.

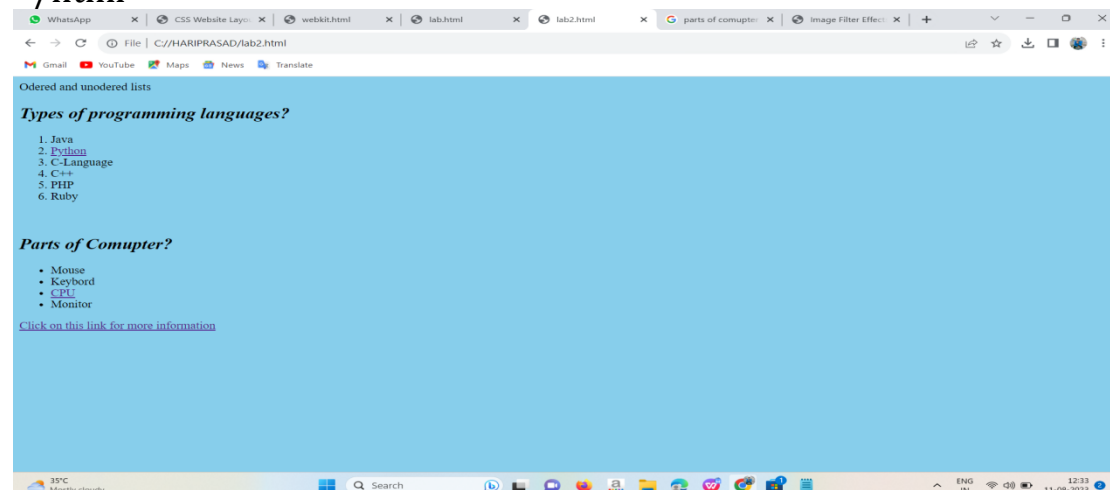
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Simple HTML document</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2><b><i>What is object-oriented Programming
Language?</i></b></h2>
<p>
<b><i>Java is an Object Oriented Programming Language</i></b>,
which means in Java everything is written in terms of <b><i>classes
and objects</i></b>. Now, what is an Object? The object is nothing
but a real-world entity that can represent any person, place, or thing
and can be distinguished from others. Every object near us has some
state and behaviour associated with it.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```



**2. Create an ordered (numbered) and an unordered (bulleted) list. Hyperlinks: Create a hyperlink that opens in a new tab.**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Odered and unodered lists</tittle>
</head>
<body bgcolor="skyblue">
<h2><b><i>Types of programming languages?</i></b></h2>
<ol type="1">
<li>Java</li>
<li><a href="file:///C://HARIPRASAD/lab2.html"
target="_blank">Python</a></li>
<li>C-Language</li>
<li>C++</li>
<li>PHP</li>
<li>Ruby</li>
</ol>
<br>
<h2><b><i>Parts of Comupter?</i></b></h2>
<ul>
<li>Mouse</li>
<li>Keybord</li>
<li><a href="file:///C://HARIPRASAD/lab2.html"
target="_blank">CPU</a></li>
<li>Monitor</li>
</ul>
<a href="file:///C://HARIPRASAD/lab2.html" target="_blank">Click
on this link for more information</a>
</body>
</html>
```



**3.Insert an image and provide appropriate alt text.**

**style the image with CSS to control its size.**

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

<style>
body {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  align-items: center;
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}

.image-container {
  margin: 20px;
  text-align: center;
}
.image {
  width: 300px;
  height: 200px;
  object-fit: cover;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
}

.filter-text {
  font-size: 16px;
  font-weight: bold;
}

.filter-container {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  margin-top: 20px;
}
.filter {
  margin: 0 10px;
  cursor: pointer;
}
</style>
```

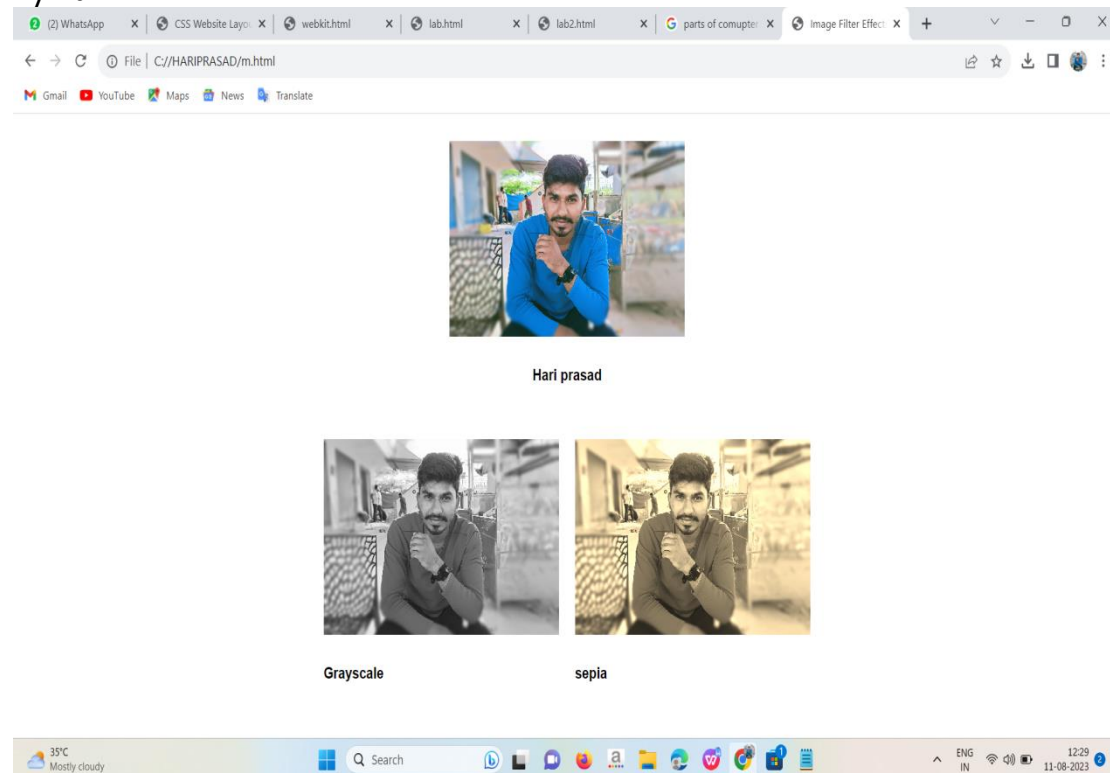
```

<title>Image Filter Effects</title>
</head>
<body>

  <div class="image-container">
    
    <p class="filter-text">Hari prasad</p>
  </div>
  <div class="filter-container">
    <div class="filter">
      
      <p class="filter-text">Grayscale</p>
    </div>

    <div class="filter">
      
      <p class="filter-text">sepia</p>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>

```

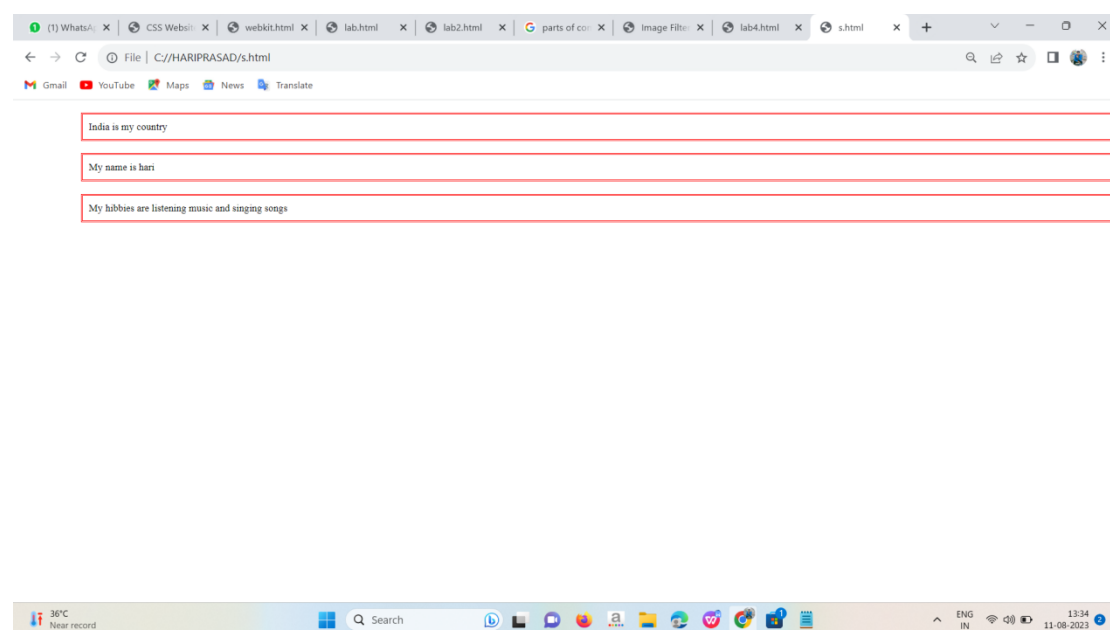


#### 4.Explain the CSS box model and its components (margin, border, padding, content).

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.styled-paragraph {
  margin-left: 100px;
  margin-top: 20px;
  border-style: double;
  padding: 10px;
  border-color:red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p class="styled-paragraph">India is my country</p>
<p class="styled-paragraph">My name is hari</p>
<p class="styled-paragraph">My hobbies are listening music and
singing songs</p>
</body>
</html>
```



**5. Create a simple form with text fields, radio buttons, checkboxes, and a submit button. Apply CSS styles to improve the form's appearance.**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title><b><i>Sample Form</i></b></title>
```

```
</head>
<body>
<div >
  <h2>Simple Form</h2>
  <form>
```

```
    Full Name: <input style="border-color:skyblue"; type="text"
id="name" name="name" placeholder="Your name" required>
```

```
    <br> <br>
```

```
    email: <input style="border-color:pink"; type="email" id="email"
name="email" placeholder="Your email" required>
```

```
    <br> <br>
```

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

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

```
    <br> <br>
```

```
    Mobile number: <input style="border-color:green"; type="mobile"
id="mobile" name="mobile" placeholder="numbers" required>
```

```
    <br> <br>
```

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

```
        <input type="checkbox" id="traveling" name="hobbies"
value="traveling">
```

```
        <input type="checkbox" id="Listening" name="hobbies"
value="Listening">
```

```
    <br> <br>
```

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

```
</form>
</div>
</body>
</html>
</body>
</html>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs. The active tab is titled 'lab4.html' and shows a file path 'C://HARIPRASAD/lab4.html'. The page content includes a title 'Sample Form' and a 'Simple Form' section. The form contains the following fields and controls:

- 'Full Name:' followed by a text input field containing 'Your name'.
- 'email:' followed by a text input field containing 'Your email'.
- 'Gender:' followed by two radio buttons.
- 'Mobile number:' followed by a text input field containing 'numbers'.
- 'Hobbies:' followed by three checkboxes.
- A blue 'Submit' button.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 13:19 on 11-08-2023, with a temperature of 36°C and 'Partly sunny' weather.

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

To link an external CSS stylesheet to an HTML document, you use the `<link>` element within the `<head>` section of your HTML code.

Here's the basic syntax:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="path/to/your/stylesheet.css">
</head>
<body>
<!--your HTML content goes here -->
</body>
</html>
```

Let's break down the parts:

- 1.<!DOCTYPE html>**: This declaration specifies that you're using HTML5.
- 2.<html>**: The root element of your HTML document.
- 3.<head>**: The section where you include metadata about your document, including the CSS stylesheet.
- 4.<link>**: The element used to link an external resource, in this case, your CSS stylesheet.
- 5.rel="stylesheet"**: Specifies that the linked resource is a stylesheet.
- 6.type="text/css"**: Indicates the type of the linked resource (CSS).
- 7.href="path/to/your/stylesheet.css"**: This is where you provide the path to your external CSS file. Replace **path/to/your/stylesheet.css** with the actual path to your CSS file.
- 8.<body>**: The section where you place the visible content of your HTML document.
9. Remember to replace **"path/to/your/stylesheet.css"** with the actual relative or absolute path to your CSS file. This path should be based on the location of your HTML file.



Here's an example with a more specific path:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles/mystyles.css">
</head>
<body>
<!--your HTML content goes here -->
</body>
</html>
```

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

The **style** attribute in HTML tags is used to apply inline CSS styling directly to individual HTML elements. This means you can define CSS properties and values directly within the HTML tags themselves, without the need for an external CSS stylesheet. The **style** attribute allows you to control the visual appearance of that specific element.

Here's an example of how the **style** attribute is used:

```
<p style="color:red; font-size:16px;">this is hari prasad</p>
```

in this example, the **style** attribute is applied to a **<p>** (paragraph) element. The styles defined in the **style** attribute are:

**color: blue;** This sets the text color to blue.

**font-size: 16px;** This sets the font size to 16 pixels.

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

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

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

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

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

**5.Override:** If you later decide to change the styling of your elements, you would need to modify the `style` attributes individually, which could become cumbersome.

While the `style` attribute is handy for quick adjustments or applying unique styles to specific elements, for larger projects, it's generally recommended to use external CSS stylesheets for better organization, maintainability, and reusability of your styles.