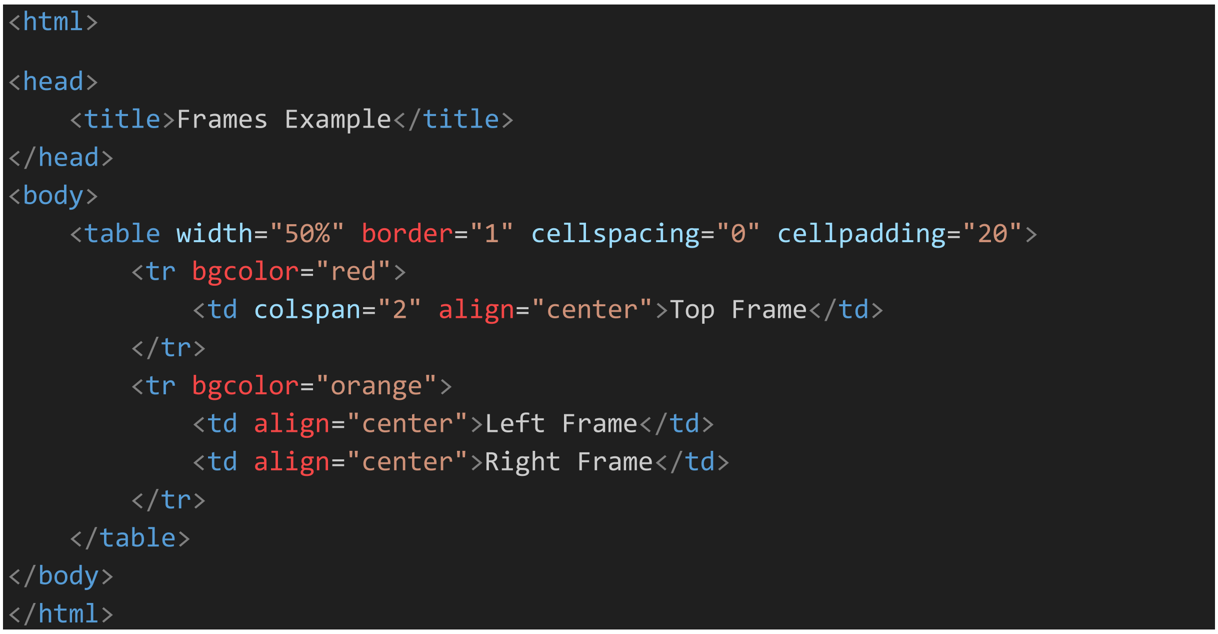
STUDENT NAME	R.ROJA	
STUDENT REGISTRATION NUMBER	**251U1R2064**	**CLASS:** CSE AIML-C
PROGRAM	**UG**	**YEAR and TERM:** **1st year & 1st term**
SUBJECT NAME	Fundamentals Of Web Development	
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT	Reflective lab journal 4	
DATE OF SUBMISSION	23.10.25	

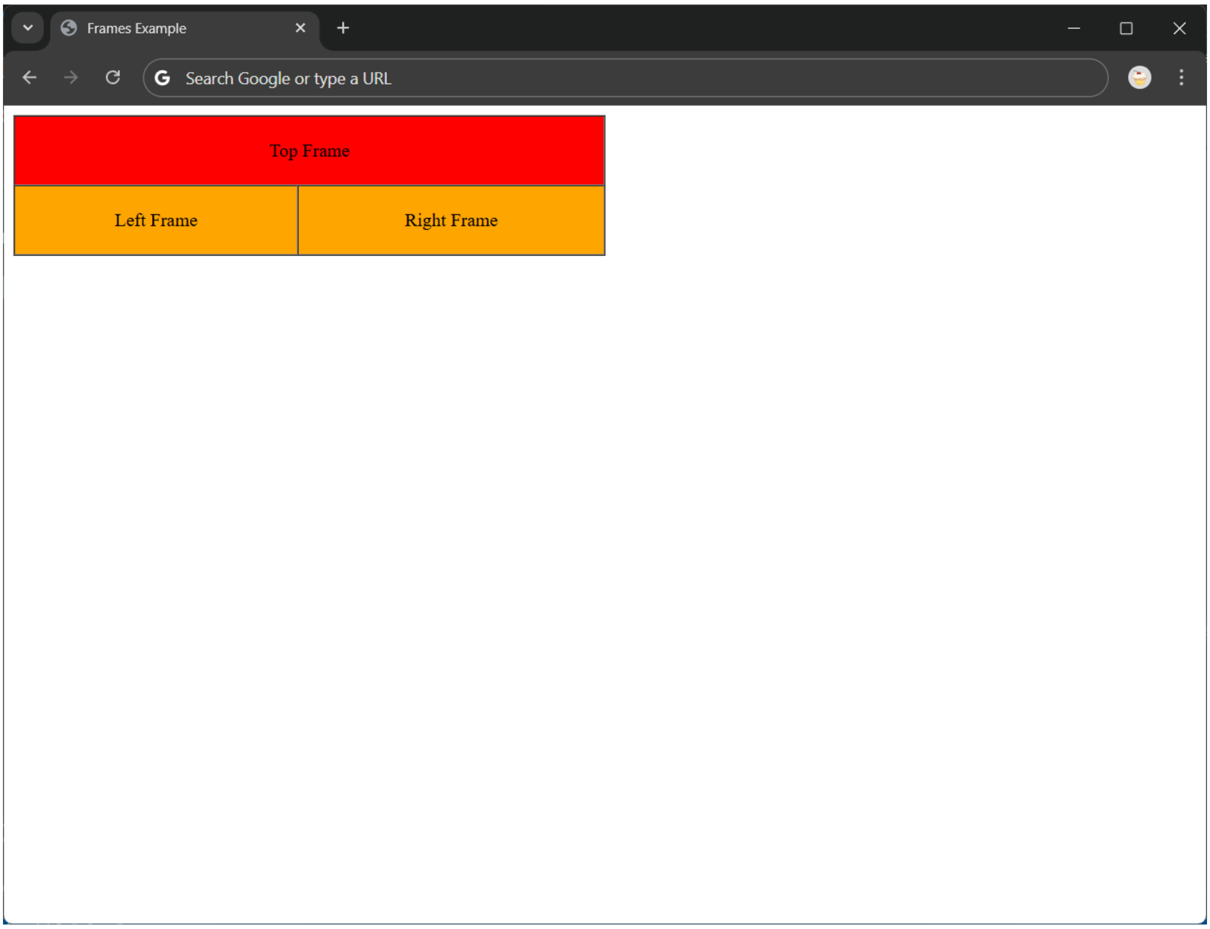
1.write a HTML code to generate the following output:



```
<html>

<head>
    <title>Frames Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <table width="50%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="20">
        <tr bgcolor="red">
            <td colspan="2" align="center">Top Frame</td>
        </tr>
        <tr bgcolor="orange">
            <td align="center">Left Frame</td>
            <td align="center">Right Frame</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Top Frame	
Left Frame	Right Frame

EXPLANATION:

1. It creates a webpage titled “Frames Example”.

2. A table is displayed with 50% width and a border around it.

3. The first row has one cell across two columns labelled “Top Frame” with a red background.

4. The second row has two cells labelled “Left Frame” and “Right Frame” with an orange background

5. Text in all cells is centered using align=”center”.

6. Padding inside cells is set to 20 pixels for spacing, and cellspacing=”0” removes space between cells.

.

2. Write a HTML code to generate following output:

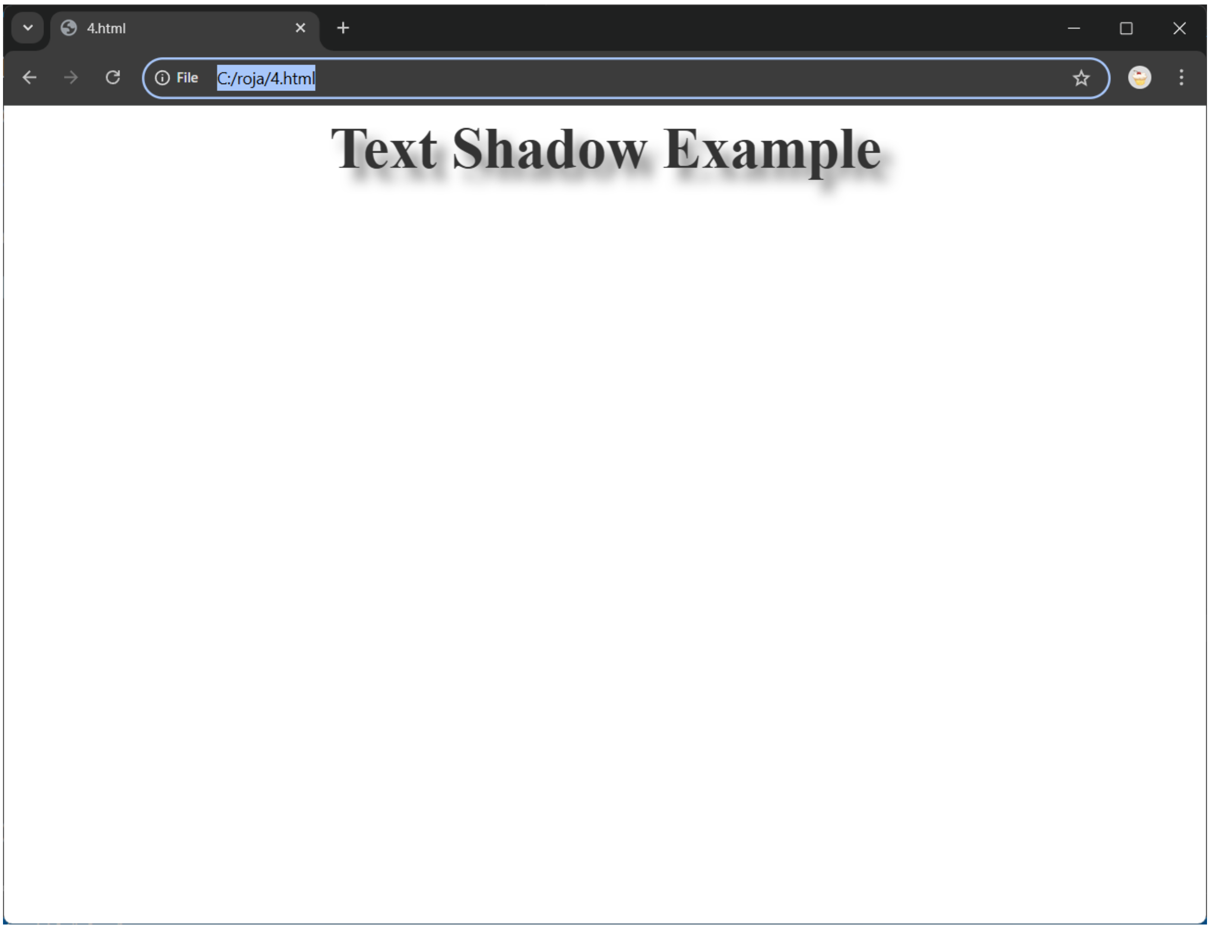
PROGRAM:

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>Registration Form</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h3 align="left">Registration Form</h3>
    <form>
        Username: <input type="text" name="username"><br><br>
        Password: <input type="password" name="password"><br><br>
        Confirm Password: <input type="password" name="confirm"><br><br>
        First Name: <input type="text" name="firstname"><br><br>
        Last Name: <input type="text" name="lastname"><br><br>
        Email: <input type="email" name="email"><br><br>
        Phone No: <input type="text" name="phone"><br><br>
        Location: <input type="text" name="location"><br><br>
        <input type="submit" value="Save">
        <input type="reset" value="Reset">
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

3. Write a HTML code to generate the following output:

```
html>
    <head>
        <style type="text/css">
            h1{
            text-align: center;
            font-size: 50px;
            color:#333;
            text-shadow: 10px 10px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.5)
            }
            div{
             background-color:green
            box-shadow:3px 3px 1px rgba(172,9,9,0.5);
            }
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
<div>
<h1>Text Shadow Example</h1>
</div>
 </body>
</html>
```

Output:



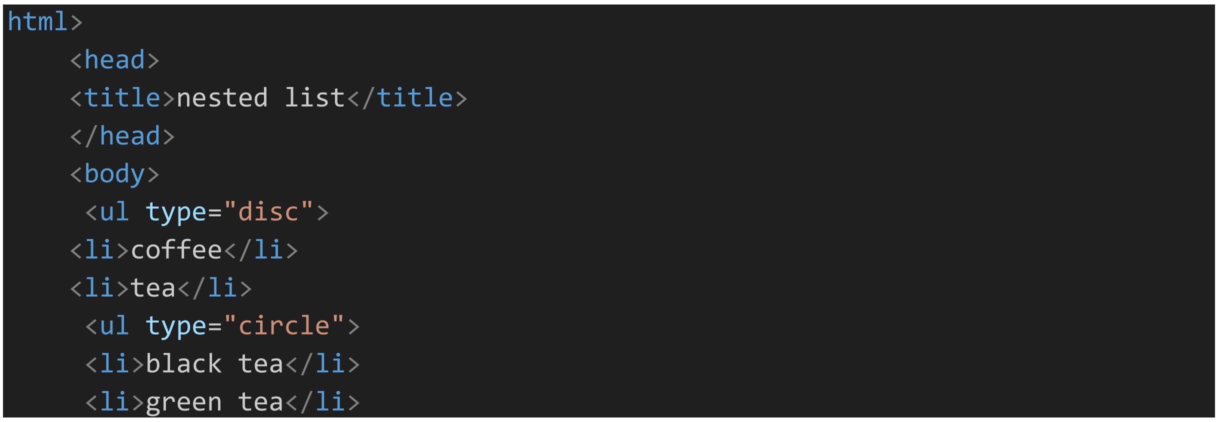
Text Shadow Example

Explanation:

The text-shadow property in CSS is used to add shadows to text, enhancing its visual appearance with effects like subtle drop shadows, vibrant glows, or layered, three-dimensional looks. The property accepts four values: horizontal offset, vertical offset, blur radius, and color

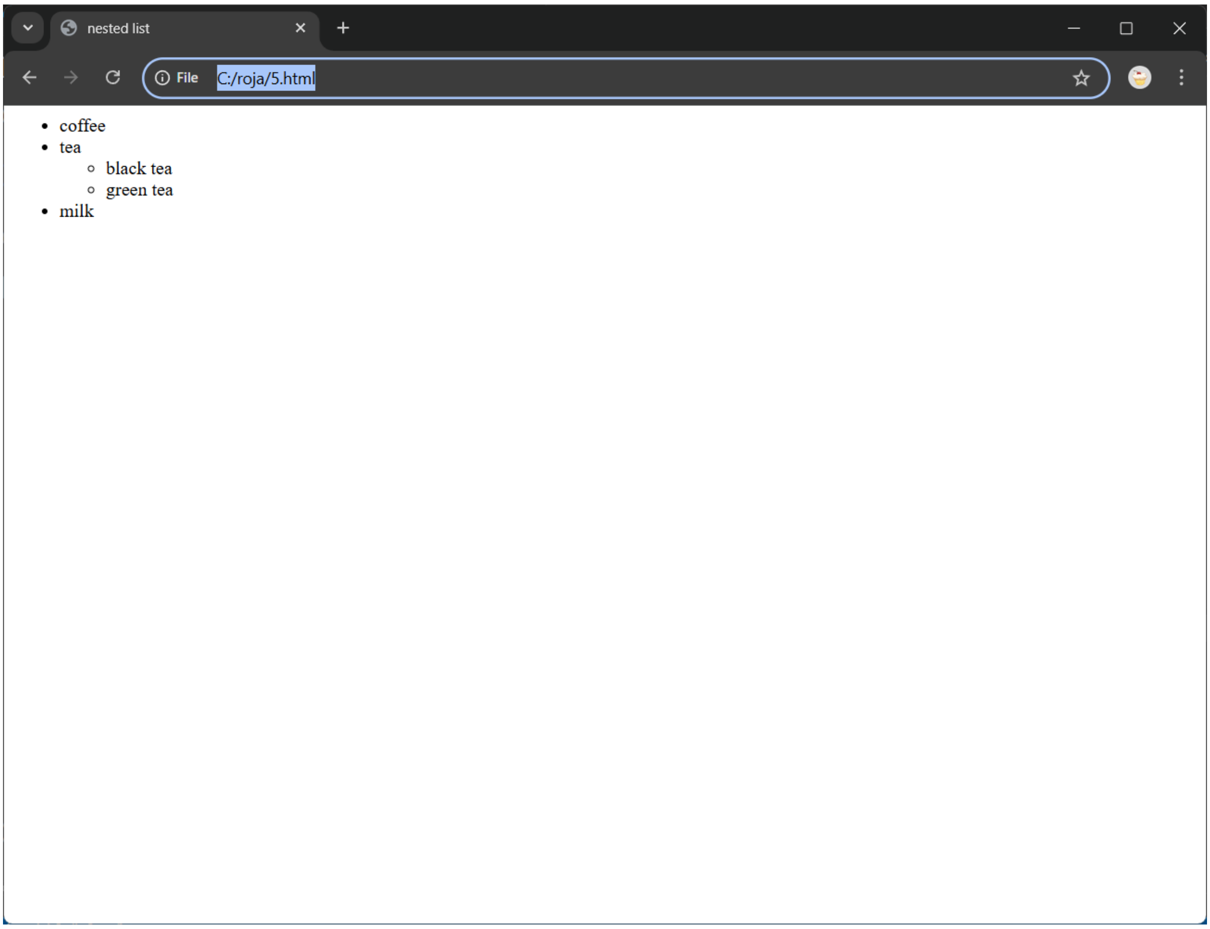
In this code, a class named shadow-heading is used to apply the CSS properties. The result is large, dark gray text with a lighter, blurred shadow that appears slightly offset.

4. Write a HTML code to generate following output:



```
html>
    <head>
    <title>nested list</title>
    </head>
    <body>
     <ul type="disc">
    <li>coffee</li>
    <li>tea</li>
     <ul type="circle">
     <li>black tea</li>
     <li>green tea</li>
     </ul>
     <li>milk</li>
     </ul>
    </body>
</html>
```

Output:



```
• coffee
• tea
    ○ black tea
    ○ green tea
• milk
```

Explanation:

A nested list is a list placed inside another list. In HTML, nested lists create a hierarchical or multi-level structure, which is useful for outlining and organizing complex content like tables of contents, navigation menus, and data trees.

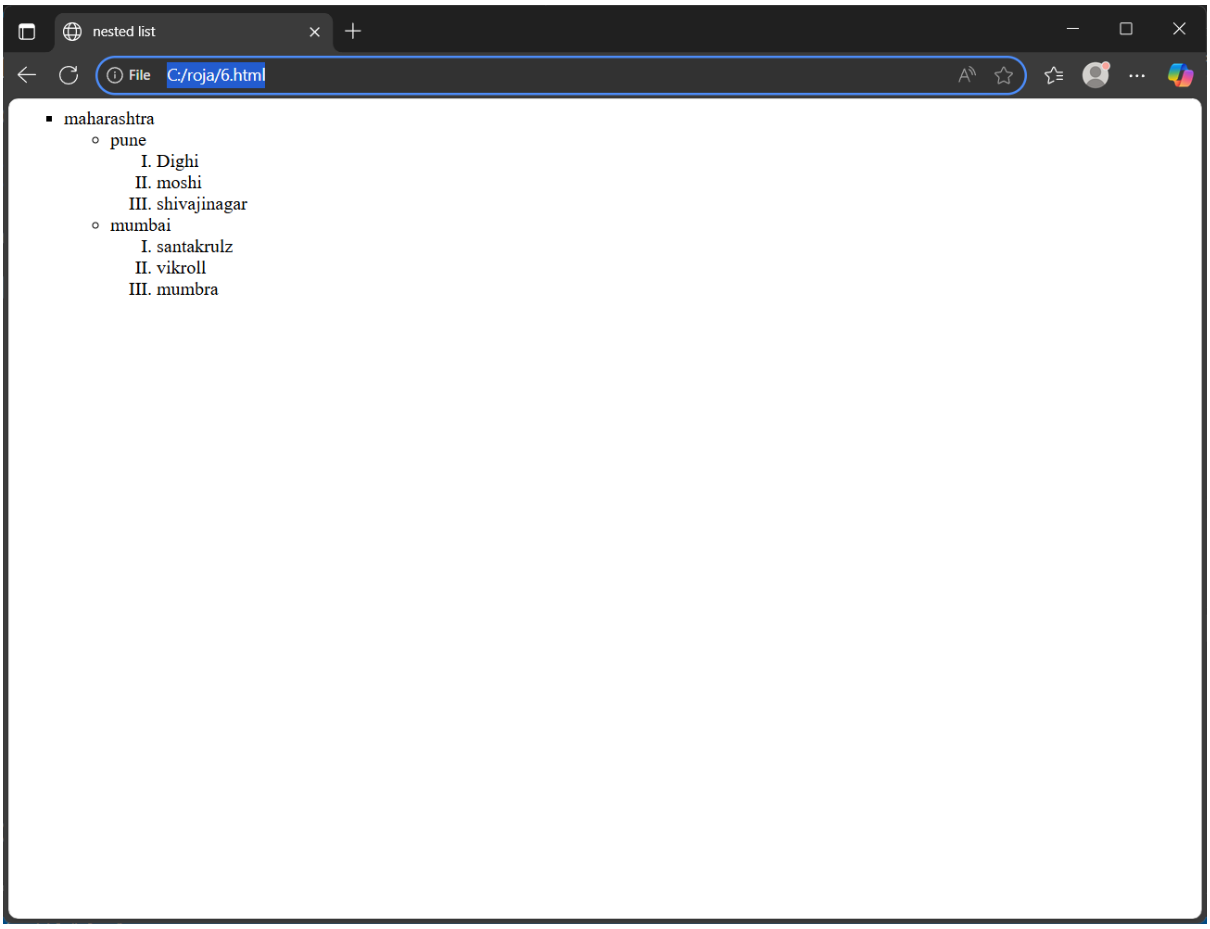
- **The outer <ul> tag creates the main bulleted list, with "coffe", "Black tea", and "green tea" ,”Tea”, “milk”as its top-level list items.**
- **The <li> for "Milk" contains its own nested <ul> list, which introduces a new level of indentation and detail.**

- **The inner <ul> contains the list items "Black tea", "Green tea", and "Tea", which are presented as sub-points of the "Tea" item.**
- **The browser automatically indents the nested list and changes the bullet style to visually distinguish it from the parent list.**

5.write a code to generate following output:

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>nested list</title>
    </head>
    <ul type="square">
    <li>maharashtra</li>
    <ul type="circle">
    <li>pune</li>
    <ol type="I">
     <li>Dighi</li>
    <li>moshi</li>
    <li>shivajinagar</li>
    </ol>
    <li>mumbai</li>
    <ol type="I">
    <li>santakrulz</li>
    <li>vikroll</li>
    <li>mumbra</li>
    </ol>
    </ul>
</head>
</html>
```

Output:



C:/roja/6.html

```
▪ maharashtra
    ○ pune
         I. Dighi
        II. moshi
       III. shivajinagar
    ○ mumbai
         I. santakrulz
        II. vikroll
       III. mumbra
```

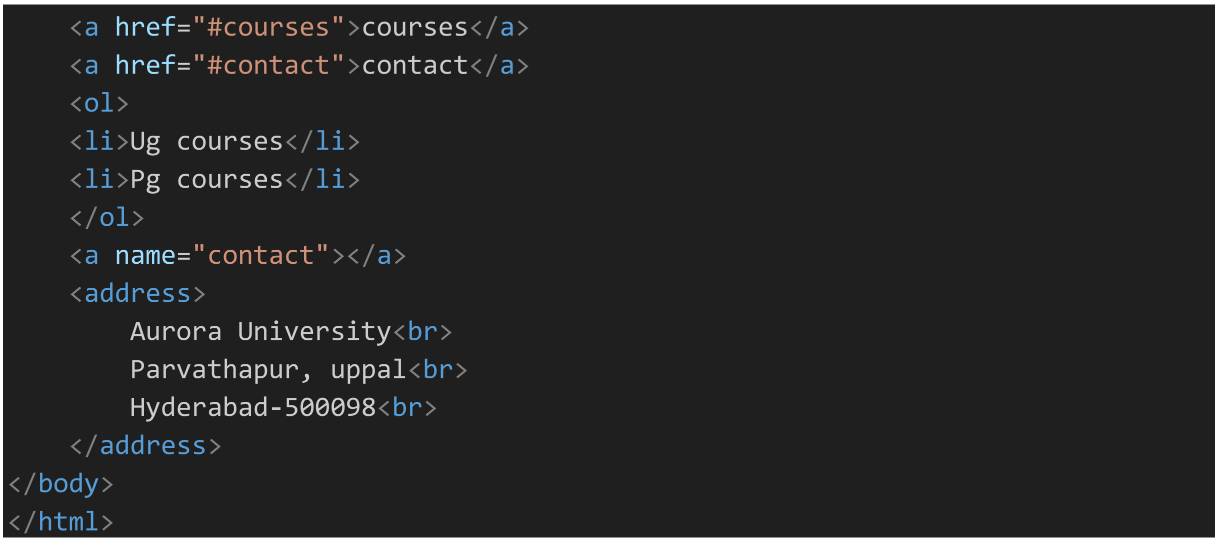
Explanation:

A nested list is a list placed inside another list. In HTML, nested lists create a hierarchical or multi-level structure, which is useful for outlining and organizing complex content like tables of contents, navigation menus, and data trees.

- **The outer <ul> tag creates the main bulleted list, with "Maharasthra", "moshi", and "mumbai" ,"santakrulz", "mumbra"as its top-level list items.**
- **The <li> for "Maharsthra" contains its own nested <ul> list, which introduces a new level of indentation and detail.**
- **The inner <ul> contains the list items "", "mumbra", and "vikroll", which are presented as sub-points of the "Mumbai" item.**
- **The browser automatically indents the nested list and changes the bullet style to visually distinguish it from the parent list.**

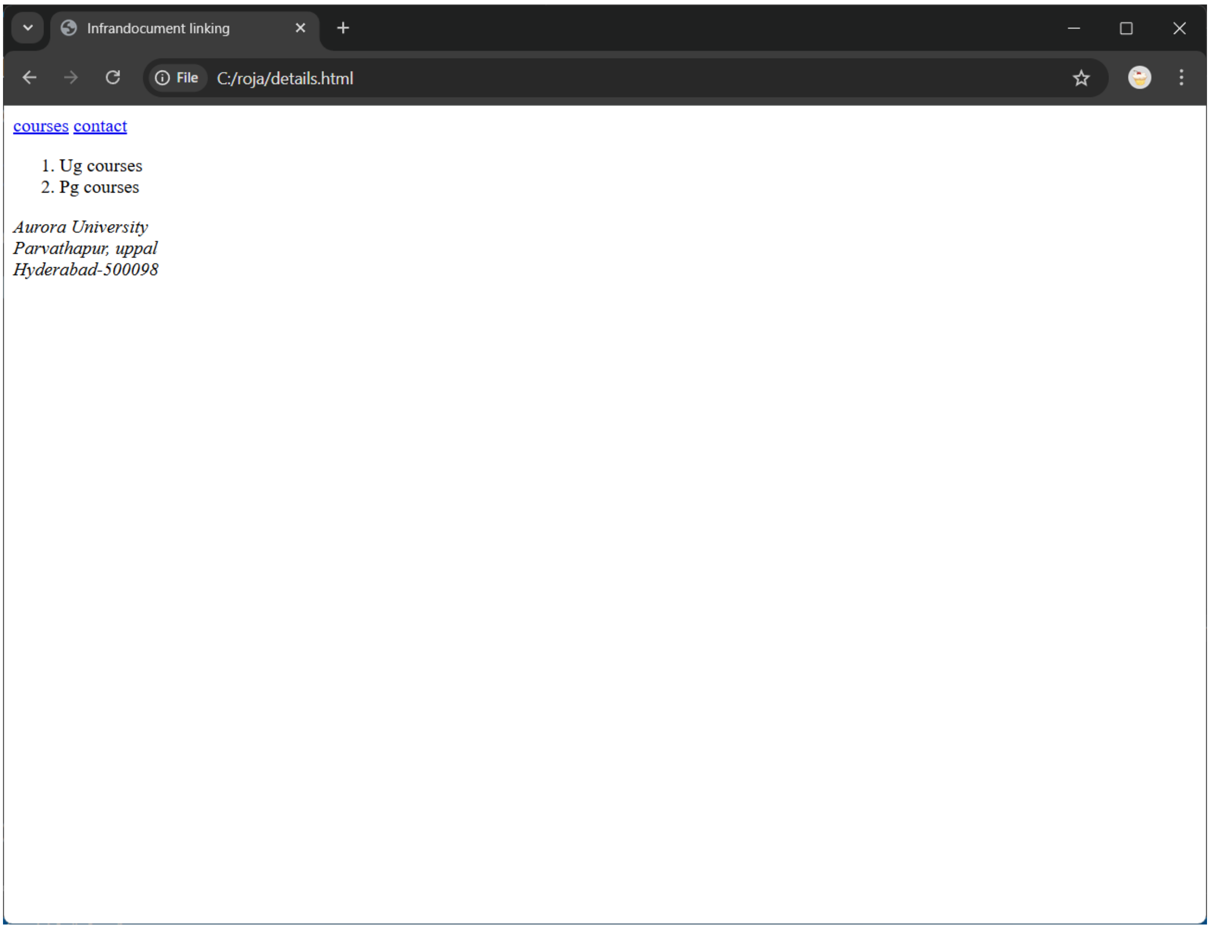
6. Write a code to generate the following output:

```
html>
<head>
    <title>Infrandocument linking</title>
</head>
<body>
```



```
    <a href="#courses">courses</a>
    <a href="#contact">contact</a>
    <ol>
    <li>Ug courses</li>
    <li>Pg courses</li>
    </ol>
    <a name="contact"></a>
    <address>
        Aurora University<br>
        Parvathapur, uppal<br>
        Hyderabad-500098<br>
    </address>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



courses contact

1. Ug courses
2. Pg courses

Aurora University
Parvathapur, uppal
Hyderabad-500098

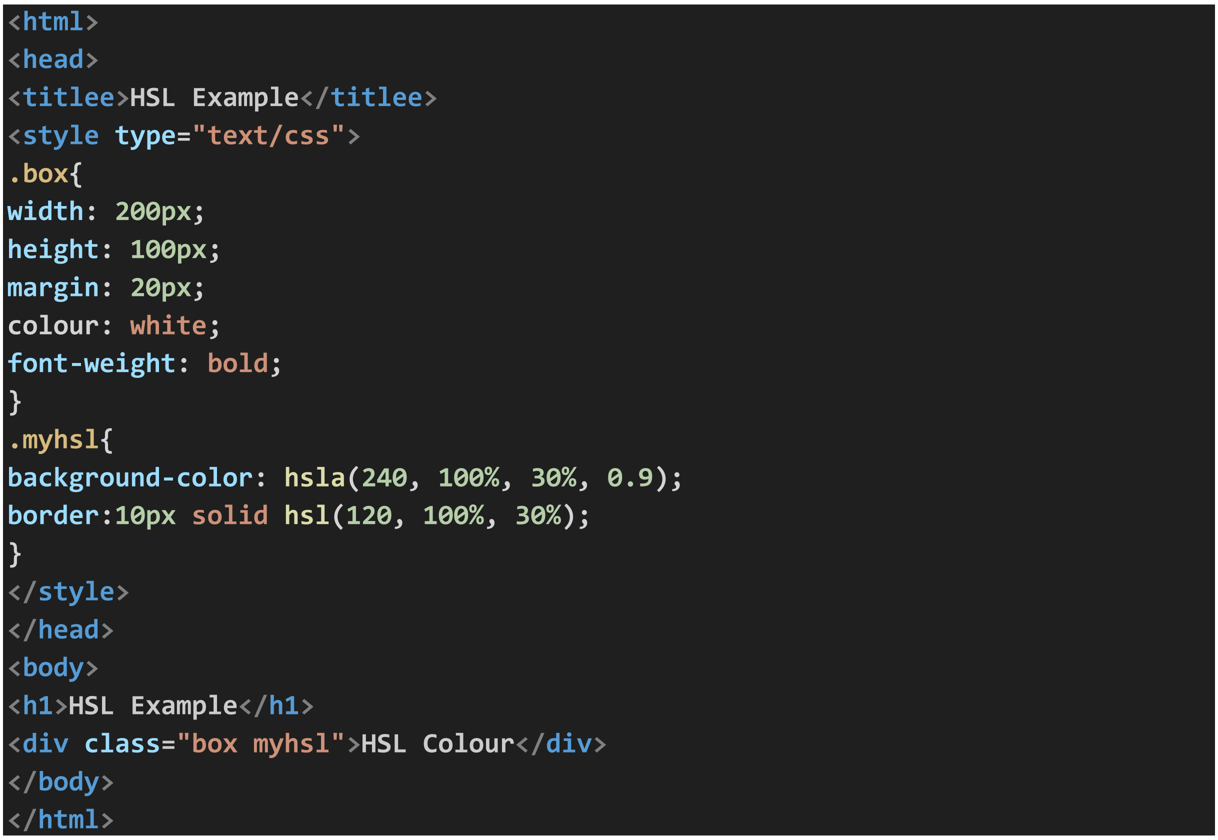
Explanation:

The HTML <details> element creates a native, interactive disclosure widget that users can toggle to show or hide additional content. It is typically used with the <summary> element, which

provides the visible heading for the interactive section. This provides a simple way to create accordions or expandable sections without needing custom JavaScript.

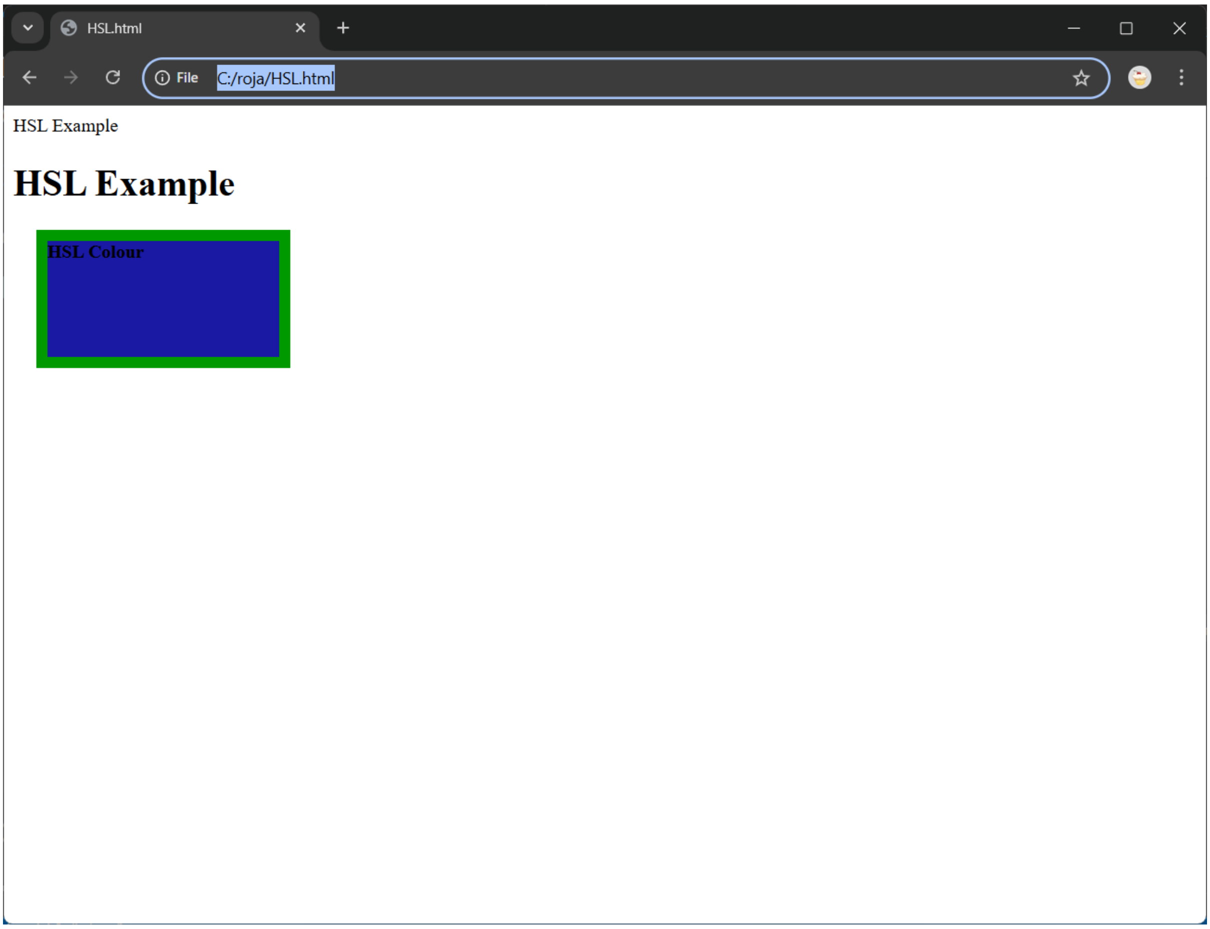
- <details>: This is the container for the entire disclosure widget. Everything inside this tag, except for the <summary> element, is hidden by default.
- <summary>: This element must be the first child of <details>. It provides the visible heading or caption for the section. Clicking this text will toggle the visibility of the hidden content. Browsers automatically add a small arrow or triangle icon next to it to indicate its interactive nature.
- Content: Any other content placed inside the <details> tag (after the <summary>) will be the hidden part. In the example, this is a <p> tag, but it could be other elements like images, lists, or headings.

7. Write code to generate the following output:



```
<html>
<head>
<titlee>HSL Example</titlee>
<style type="text/css">
.box{
width: 200px;
height: 100px;
margin: 20px;
colour: white;
font-weight: bold;
}
.myhsl{
background-color: hsla(240, 100%, 30%, 0.9);
border:10px solid hsl(120, 100%, 30%);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>HSL Example</h1>
<div class="box myhsl">HSL Colour</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



HSL Example

HSL Example

HSL Colour

Explanation:

The HSL colour model, which stands for Hue, Saturation, and Lightness, is an intuitive way to

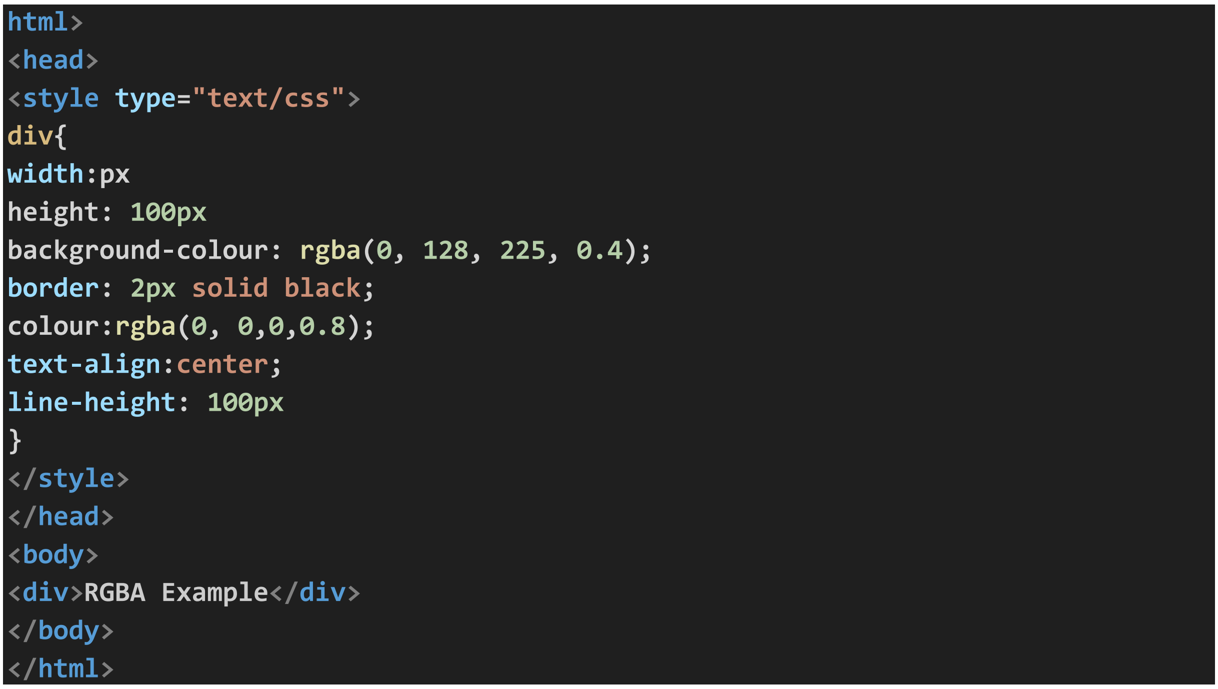
define and adjust colours in CSS because it is based on how humans perceive colour. Unlike

the RGB model, which is based on mixing light, HSL allows for more straightforward colour

manipulation, such as creating lighter or darker shades.

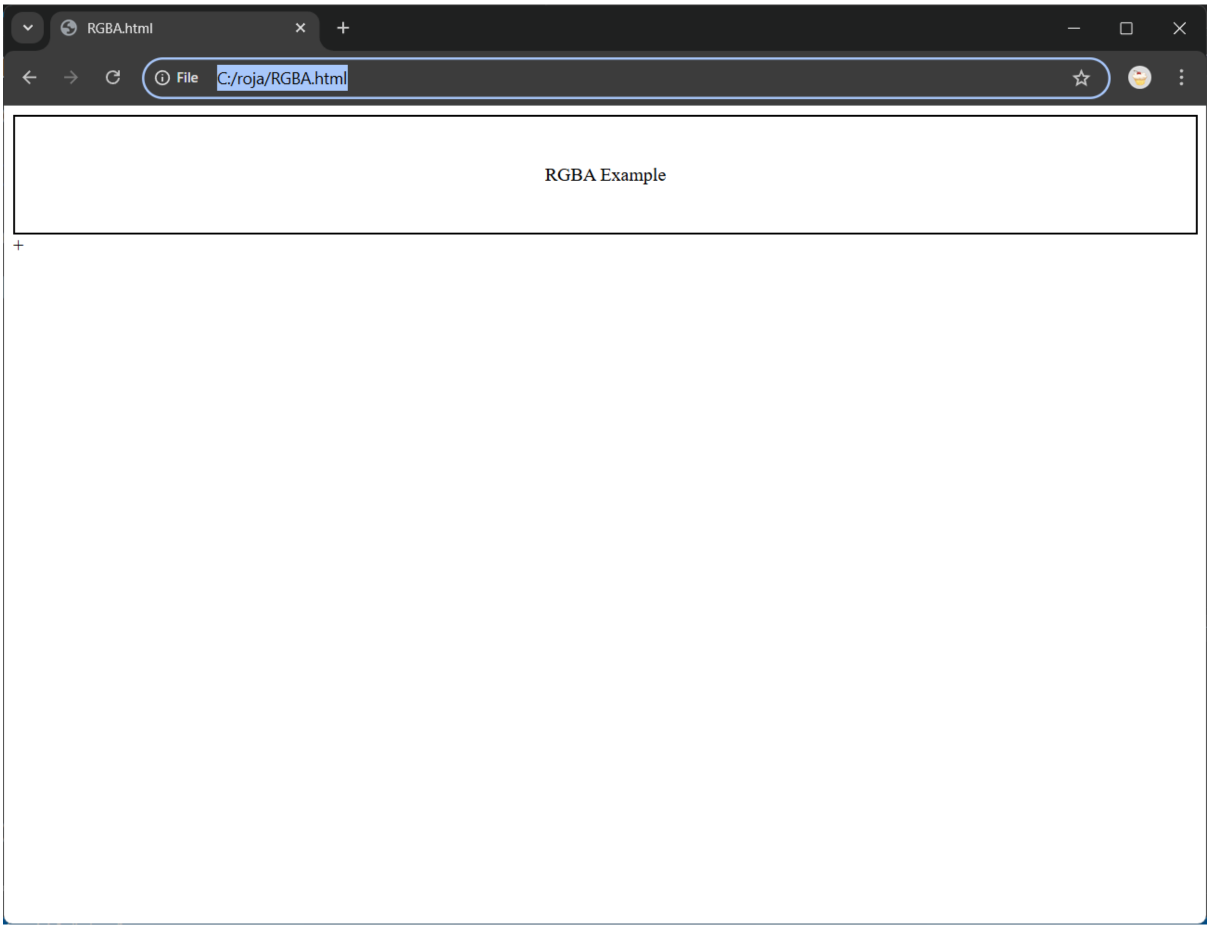
- hsl(0, 100%, 50%): Creates a pure red. The hue is set to 0 (red), saturation is 100% (full colour), and lightness is 50% (normal lightness).
- Hsl (0, 100%, 75%): Creates a light red, or pink. The hue and saturation are kept the same, but the lightness is increased to 75%, which effectively adds white.
- hsl(0, 100%, 25%): Creates a dark red, or maroon. With hue and saturation constant, reducing the lightness to 25% adds black.
- hsl(0, 50%, 50%): Creates a desaturated red. With hue and lightness constant, reducing the saturation to 50% makes the colour appear less vivid and more gray.

8.Write a code to generate the following output:



```
html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
div{
width:px
height: 100px
background-colour: rgba(0, 128, 225, 0.4);
border: 2px solid black;
colour:rgba(0, 0,0,0.8);
text-align:center;
line-height: 100px
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>RGBA Example</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



RGBA Example

Explanation:

The RGBA() function in CSS defines colours using the Red, Green, Blue, and Alpha colour model. It is an extension of the standard RGB() model, adding a fourth parameter to control the transparency (or opacity) of a colour.

RGBA components

An RGBA() colour value is written as RGBA(red, green, blue, alpha).

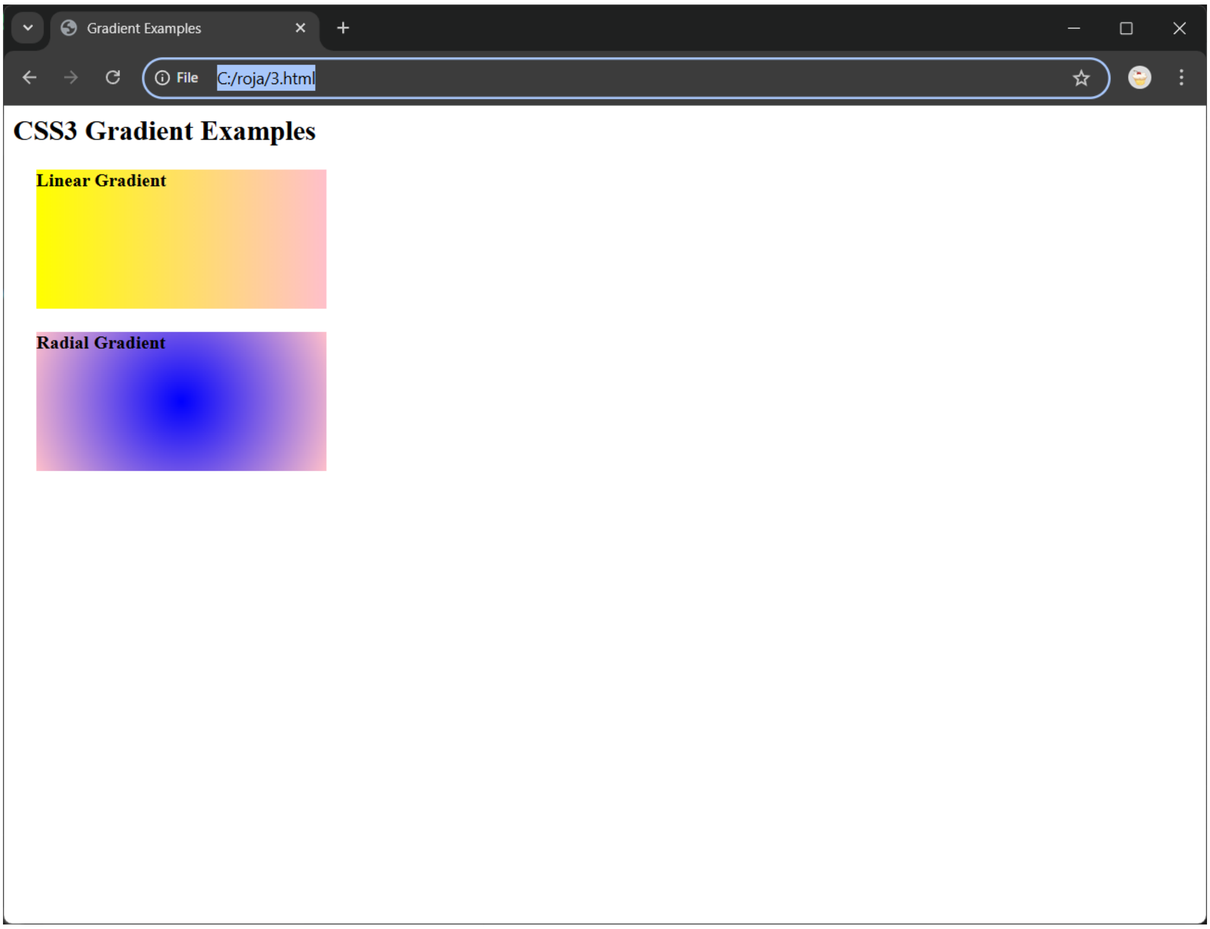
- **Red, Green, Blue: Integer values ranging from 0 to 255. A value of 0 means no intensity for that colour, while 255 represents full intensity. For example:**
    - **RGBA(255, 0, 0) is a solid red.**
    - **RGBA(0, 255, 0) is a solid green.**
    - **RGBA(0, 0, 255) is a solid blue.**
    - **RGBA(0, 0, 0) is black.**

9.Write the code to generate the following output:

```
html>
<head>
<title>Gradient Examples</title>
<style type="text/css">
.box{
width: 250px;
height: 120px;
margin: 20px;
color: white(255, 251, 44);font-weight: bold;
}
.linear{
background: linear-gradient(to left, pink, yellow);
}
.radial{
background: radial-gradient(circle, blue, pink);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>CSS3 Gradient Examples</h2>
<div class="box linear">Linear Gradient</div>
<div class="box radial">Radial Gradient</div>
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



CSS3 Gradient Examples

Linear Gradient

Radial Gradient

Explanation:

CSS gradients create a smooth transition between two or more colours within an element's

background. By defining the gradient in pure code, you can generate dynamic, resolution-

independent images that load faster than traditional image files. There are three main types

of gradients: linear, radial, and conic.

Linear gradients

A linear gradient transitions colours in a straight line, which can be configured to move

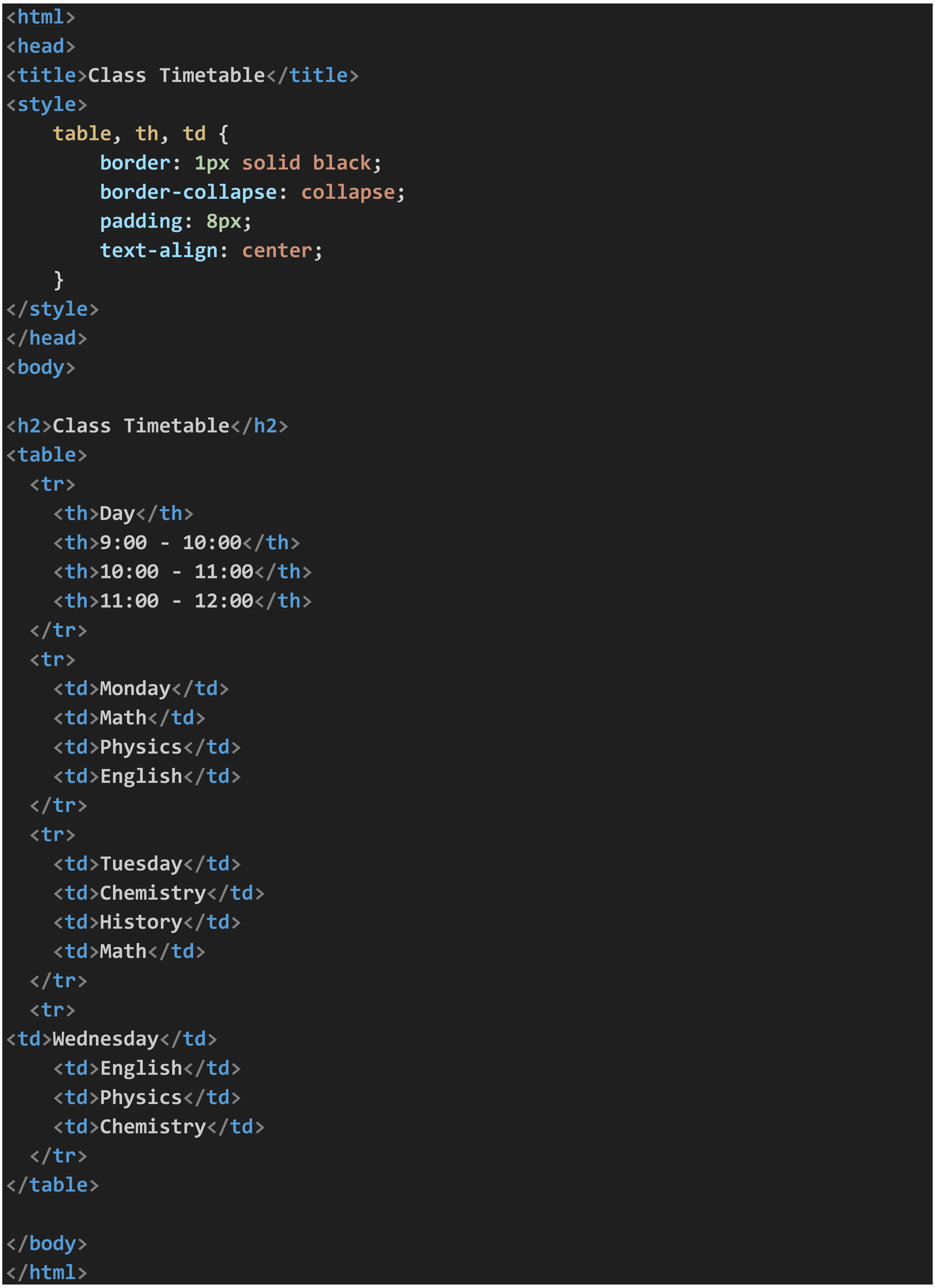
horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.

Example: Horizontal gradient

This code creates a gradient that starts with blue on the left and smoothly transitions to

green on the right.

10.Write a code to generate the following output:



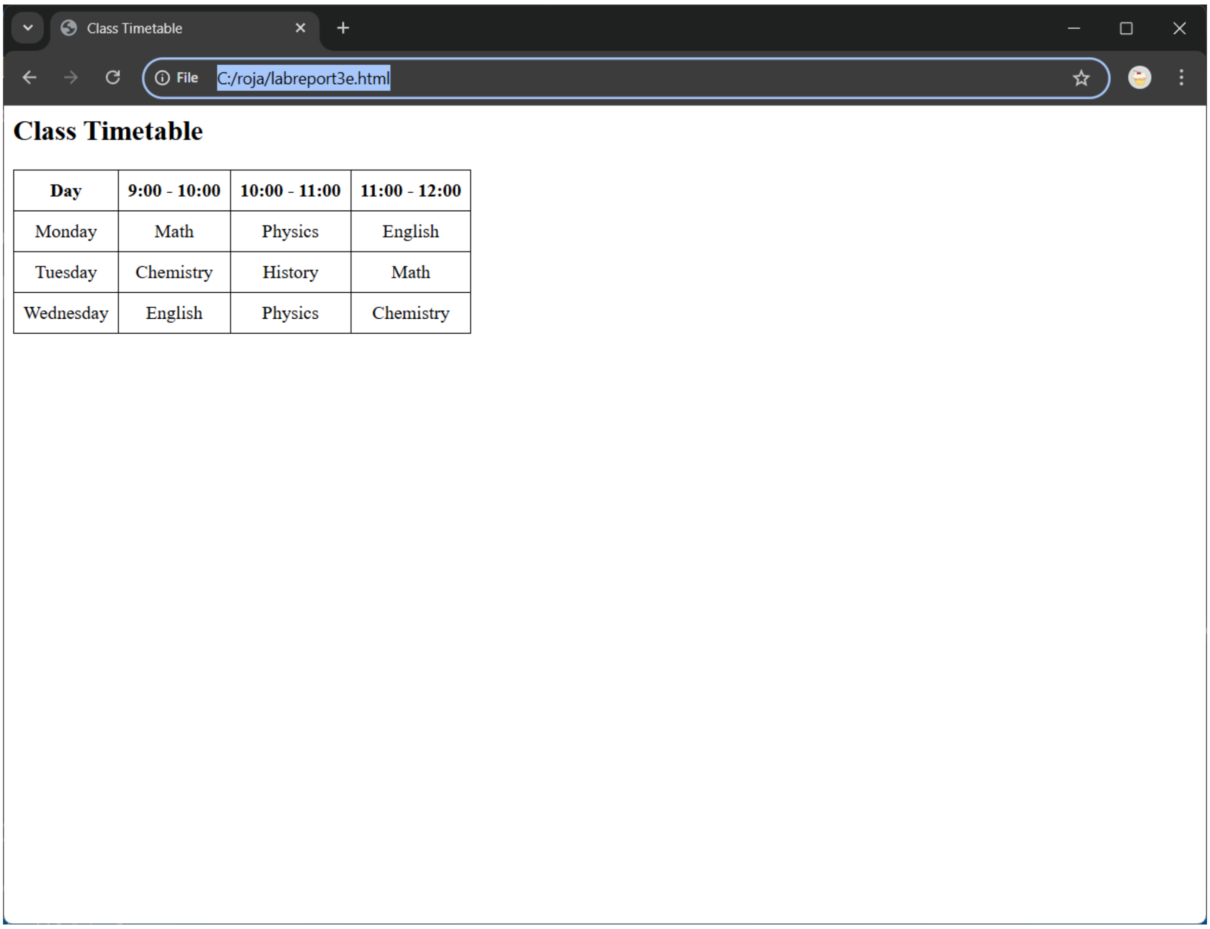
```
<html>
<head>
<title>Class Timetable</title>
<style>
    table, th, td {
        border: 1px solid black;
        border-collapse: collapse;
        padding: 8px;
        text-align: center;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Class Timetable</h2>
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Day</th>
    <th>9:00 - 10:00</th>
    <th>10:00 - 11:00</th>
    <th>11:00 - 12:00</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Monday</td>
    <td>Math</td>
    <td>Physics</td>
    <td>English</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Tuesday</td>
    <td>Chemistry</td>
    <td>History</td>
    <td>Math</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
    <td>English</td>
    <td>Physics</td>
    <td>Chemistry</td>
  </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

[redacted]

Output:



Class Timetable

Day	9:00 - 10:00	10:00 - 11:00	11:00 - 12:00
Monday	Math	Physics	English
Tuesday	Chemistry	History	Math
Wednesday	English	Physics	Chemistry

Explanation:

The program demonstrates how to displays a weekly class timetable using python.

The timetable data is stored in a dictionary with days as keys and subject lists as values.

Each key-value pair represent one day and its corresponding periods.

The print()function is used for displaying text on the screen.

The format() method arranges subjects in neatly aligned columns.

Alignment symbols (<)ensure each column starts at the left and maintains spacing.

The header row shows the names of periods to represents columns