

HTML

Q1.

A. How to repeat background image?

AIM: To demonstrate how to repeat background image.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {

text-align: center;
margin-top: 20px;

}

bg-section {

height: 500px;

background-image: url('img/IMG

2020-07-07_10.00.00_007.jpg');

background-repeat: repeat;

background-size: 200px 200px;

font-family: serif; color: black;

font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> Background Image Repeating </h1>

<div class="bg-section"></div>

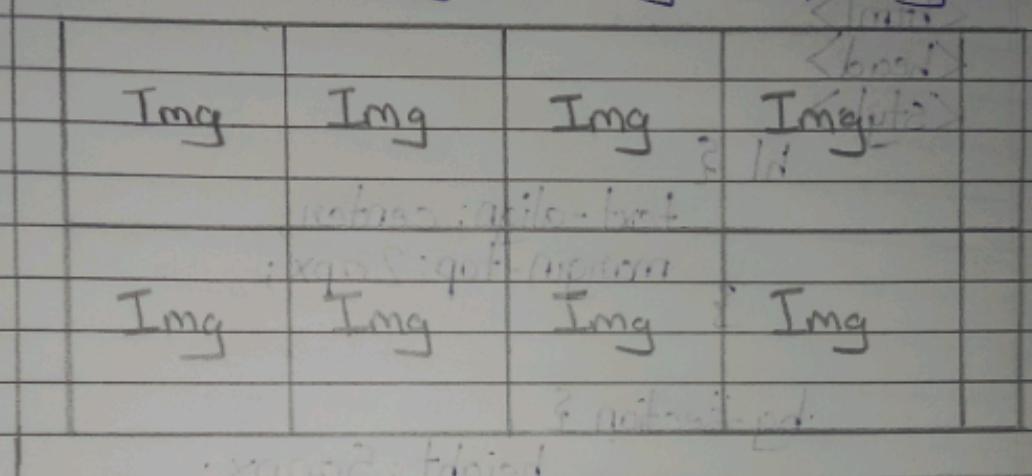
</body>

</html>

Output

Repeating background image of width 100px and height 100px at position 0:0.

BackgroundImage Repeating



Explanation: In this program, we use the CSS property `background-image` to set an image as the page background. The property `background-repeat: repeat;` allows the image to repeat both horizontally and vertically. The `background-size` property adjusts the size of each repeated image. This creates a tiled background effect inside the selected section.

<div>

</div> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px;">

<h1>Hello</h1>

</div>

Q2. How to set the background image will be repeated only horizontally?

A. AIM: To demonstrate how to repeat a background image horizontally.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1 {
```

```
    text-align: center;
```

```
    margin-top: 20px;
```

```
}
```

```
.bg-section {
```

```
    height: 500px;
```

```
    background-image: url("img/IMG 003.jpg");
```

```
    background-repeat: repeat-x;
```

```
    background-size: 200px 200px;
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<h1> Background Image repeating horizontally
```

```
</h1>
```

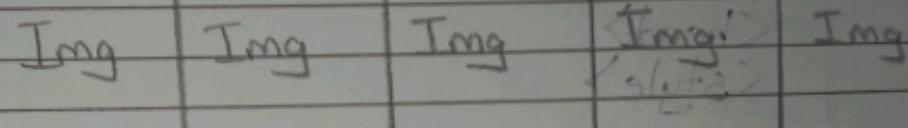
```
<div class="bg-section"></div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:

Background image repeating horizontally



Explanation:

In this program, a `div` section is styled with a background image. The CSS property `background-repeat: repeat-x;` is used to repeat the image only along the horizontal direction. The `background-size` property is applied to control the width and height of the repeated image. This creates a continuous horizontal pattern inside the `div` section.

Q3. How to set the background-color of different elements?

A. AIM: To demonstrate how to apply different background colours to HTML elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
    background-color: lightgray;
```

```
h1 {
```

```
    background-color: yellow;
```

```
p {
```

```
    background-color: lightblue;
```

```
div {
```

```
    background-color: pink;
```

```
</style>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> This is a Heading </h1>
```

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

<div> This is a div element.
</div>

</body>
</html>

- Output :

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is a div element.

. Explanation:

In this program, CSS is used to set different background colors for various HTML elements. The body is given a light gray color, the <h1> heading has a yellow background, the paragraph <p> is styled with light blue, and the <div> element has a pink background. This shows how CSS background-color property can be used to visually distinguish elements.

Q4. How to set the background image will be repeated only vertically?

A. AIM: To demonstrate how to set background image vertically.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1 {
```

```
    text-align: center;
```

```
    margin-top: 20px;
```

```
}
```

```
.bg-section {
```

```
    height: 500px;
```

```
    background-image: url("img/IMG0.
```

```
    jpeg");
```

```
    background-repeat: repeat-y;
```

```
    background-size: 200px 1200px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> Background Image Repeating  
vertically </h1>
```

```
<div class="bg-section"></div>
```

background of </body> is covered and left two blank lines
</html>

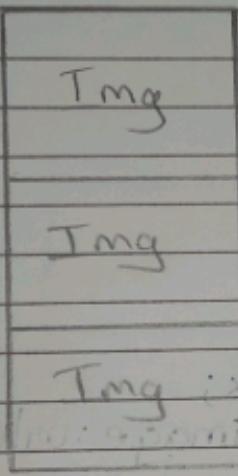
allowing space for another tag at end of text which is </body>

Output:

<html> <body>

</body>

Background Image Repeating Vertically



In this program, a <div> section is given a background image using the CSS `background-image` property. The property `background-repeat: repeat-y` repeats the image only in the vertical direction, while `background-size` sets the size of each repeated image.

<div> <"mifad-pd" = 200> </div>

Q5. How the background-image will not be repeated?

A. AIM: To demonstrate how the background image will not be repeated.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1 {
```

```
    text-align: center;
```

```
    margin-top: 20px;
```

```
    .bg-section {
```

```
        height: 500px;
```

```
        background-image: url("img/IMG-002.jpg");
```

```
        background-repeat: no-repeat;
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div class="bg-section"></div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output: The output browser will

Background Image Will not Repeat

b. Explanation: no-repeat

In this program, a `<div>` is given a background image using the CSS property `background-image`. The `background-repeat` property controls how the image is repeated. Here, `no-repeat` is used, meaning the image will appear only once inside the `div`. The `background-size` property is used to set the width and height of the background image.

`<div> `

(86.) How to set the right margin for a paragraph element.

A.

AIM: To demonstrate how to set the right margin of a paragraph element using CSS.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

p {

margin-right: 50px;

background-color: lightyellow;

padding: 10px;

}

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

<p> This paragraph has a right margin.

A paragraph is a block of text used to present information in a clear and readable manner.

It usually contains a group of related sentences that explain one main idea.

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:

This paragraph has a right margin. A paragraph is a block of text used to present information in a clear and readable manner. It usually contains a group of related sentences that explain one main idea.

Explanation:

In this program, the CSS property margin-right is applied to the `<p>` element. This property adds extra space on the right side of the paragraph. By setting `.margin-right: 50px;` the paragraph gets a 50-pixel gap from the right side, showing how margin control spacing around HTML elements.

Q7. How to set the maximum width of a paragraph element?

A. AIM: To demonstrate how to set the maximum width of a paragraph element using the `max-width` property in CSS.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
```

p {
 max-width: 400px;
 background-color: #powderblue; color: black;
}

```
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>
```

This paragraph has a maximum width of 400px.
Even if the screen is bigger, the paragraph
will not stretch beyond this width.

```
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: A blue paragraph with text "This is a test".

This paragraph has a maximum width of 400px. Even if the screen is bigger, the paragraph will not stretch beyond this width.

Explanation: max-width: 400px; background-color: blue;

In this program, the CSS property max-width is applied to the `<p>` element. The value `max-width: 400px;` ensures that the paragraph will not expand wider than 400 pixels, even if the screen size is large. This helps control text readability and layout.

A background color is added so the width effect is clearly visible.

Q8. How to set the text decoration for heading elements

A. AIM: To demonstrate how to apply different text decorations to heading elements using the CSS text-decoration property.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
```

h1 {

text-decoration: underline;

text-decoration-color: #aqua;

}

h1 {

text-decoration: underline;

text-decoration-color: #aqua;

}

h2 {

text-decoration: overline;

text-decoration-color: #bisque;

}

h2 {

text-decoration: overline;

text-decoration-color: #bisque;

h3 {

text-decoration: line-through;

text-decoration-color: #blueviolet;

}

h3 {

text-decoration: line-through;

text-decoration-color: #blueviolet;

}

h4 {

text-decoration: underline overline;

text-decoration-color: #aliceblue;

}

h4 {

text-decoration: underline overline;

text-decoration-color: #aliceblue;

}

```
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1> This is H1 Heading </h1>
    <h2> This is H2 Heading </h2>
    <h3> This is H3 Heading </h3>
    <h4> This is H4 Heading </h4>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

This is H1 Heading

This is H2 Heading

This is H3 Heading

This is H4 Heading

Explanation:

In this program, different heading tags (h1, h2, h3, h4) are styled using the text-decoration property. Each heading displays a different decoration such as underline, overline, line-through, and combined decorations.

Q9. How to set rounded border to an element?

A.

AIM: To demonstrate how to set rounded borders to an HTML element using the CSS border-radius property.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 200px;
    background-color: lightblue;
    border: 2px solid black;
    border-radius: 20px;
    padding: 10px;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<div> Rounded Border Box </div>

```
</body>
<html>
```

- Output: output of rounded border between two small boxes shown below and start with `<div>`

Rounded BorderBox

`<div>` `<div>`

`<div>`

`<div>`

`<div>`

? `div`

- Explanation: following `<div>` without `</div>`

In this program, a `<div>` element is styled with a border and rounded corners using the CSS `border-radius` property. Additional properties like padding and `box-sizing` ensure the text stays inside the box without overflowing. The `border-radius: 20px` makes the corners smooth and curved, creating a rounded box effect.

`<div>` and `</div>` without `<div>`

`<div>`

`<div>`

Q10. How to display different type of cursor.

A. AIM: To demonstrate different types of mouse cursors.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

• default {

```
    cursor: default;
```

```
}
```

```
<p> cursor: default; </p>
```

• pointer {

```
    cursor: pointer;
```

```
}
```

```
<p> cursor: pointer; </p>
```

```

```

```
<p> cursor: pointer; </p>
```

```

```

```
<p> cursor: text; </p>
```

```

```

• help {

 cursor: help;

```
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<p class="default"> This is a Default
cursor </p>

<p class="pointer"> This is a Pointer cursor </p>

<p class="text"> This is a Text cursor </p>

<p class="wait"> This is a Wait cursor </p>

<p class="cross"> This is a Cross cursor </p>

<p class="move"> This is a Move cursor </p>

<p class="help"> This is a help cursor </p>

```
</body>
</html>
```

• Output:

This is a Default Cursor

This is a Pointer Cursor

This is a Text Cursor

This is a Wait Cursor

This is a Cross Cursor

This is a Move Cursor

This is a help Cursor

Explanation:

In this program, multiple `<p>` elements are styled with different cursor types using the CSS `cursor` property.

When the user moves the mouse over each paragraph, the cursor changes to various styles such as default arrow, pointer hand, text cursor, wait symbol, crosshair, move icon. This helps in understanding how cursor styles can improve user interaction and UI feedback.

Q11. How to set indent of the first line of all paragraph elements.

A. AIM: To demonstrate how to set indent to the first line of all paragraph elements using the CSS `text-indent` property.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
    p {
        text-indent: 80px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

`<p>`

This is a paragraph with the first line indented. The remaining lines will align normally.

`</p>`

`<p>`

This is another paragraph with the same indent.

`</p>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

Output:

This is a paragraph with the first line indented. The remaining lines will align normally.

This is another paragraph with the same indent.

Explanation: In this program, the CSS `text-indent` property is used to move the first line of each paragraph `20px` to the right, while the remaining lines stay in their normal position. The property is commonly used to format paragraphs in a neat, book-style layout.