```
            <ul>
                <li>Voyager</li>
                <li>Rovers</li>
                <li>ISRO & NASA Missions</li>
            </ul>
        </div>
    </div>
    <div class="image">
    <h3>Solar System</h3>
    <div class="img-box">
      <img class="imgone" src="solar-system-science-education_1308-89626.avif" width="250px">
    </div>
    <div class="img-box">
      <img class="imgtwo" src="download.jpeg" width="250px">
    </div>
    <div class="img-box">
      <img class="imgthree" src="diagram-of-planets-in-the-solar-system-vector.jpg" width="250px">
    </div>
  </div>
    <div class="main">
        <h1>Our Solar Family</h1>
        <h2>A Journey Through Our Cosmic Neighborhood</h2>
    </div>
    <div class="content">
    <h3 id="Introduction">Introduction</h3>
    <p>The Solar System comprises the Sun and all the objects that are gravitationally bound to it. This includes eight officially recognized p
      countless asteroids and comets, and interplanetary dust and gas. It was formed approximately 4.6 billion years ago from a rotating cloud
      gravity caused the nebula to collapse, the Sun formed at the center, while other materials clumped together to form planets and other bod
      The Solar System is located in the Milky Way Galaxy, specifically in a spiral arm known as the Orion Arm. It spans about 287.46 billion
        Sun to the outer edge of the Oort Cloud.</p><hr>

    <h3 id="The Sun">The Sun</h3>
    <p>The Sun is a nearly perfect sphere of hot plasma and is the only star in our Solar System. It accounts for over 99.8% of the total mass.
      74%) and helium (about 24%), with trace amounts of heavier elements.
      Structure:
      Core Site of nuclear fusion, where hydrogen is converted into helium, releasing immense energy.
      Radiative Zone: Energy travels outward from the core via radiation.
      Convective Zone: Energy is carried toward the surface by convection currents.
      Photosphere: The visible surface of the Sun.
      Chromosphere & Corona: The Suns outer atmospheres; the corona can reach temperatures over 1 million °C and is visible during solar ecli
      The Sun's energy output drives Earth's climate and weather and enables photosynthesis. Solar wind from the Sun interacts with planetary
        affecting satellite systems.

</p><hr>
    <h3 id="Planets">Planets</h3>
    <p>There are eight recognized planets in the Solar System, divided into two groups:</p>
    <ul>
      <li style="font-size: 20px;"><strong>Mercury</strong>: The smallest planet and closest to the Sun. It has a rocky surface and virtually n
      <li style="font-size: 20px;"><strong>Venus</strong>: Similar in size to Earth, Venus has a dense atmosphere rich in carbon dioxide, makin
      <li style="font-size: 20px;"><strong>Earth</strong>: The third planet from the Sun and the only known planet to support life.</li>
      <li style="font-size: 20px;"><strong>Mars</strong>: Known as the Red Planet, it has the largest volcano and canyon in the Solar System.</
      <li style="font-size: 20px;"><strong>Jupiter</strong>: The largest planet, famous for its Great Red Spot and dozens of moons.</li>
      <li style="font-size: 20px;"><strong>Saturn</strong>: Known for its stunning ring system made of ice and rock particles.</li>
      <li style="font-size: 20px;"><strong>Uranus</strong>: An ice giant with a bluish hue, it rotates on its side, unlike other planets.</li>
      <li style="font-size: 20px;"><strong>Neptune</strong>: The farthest known planet, Neptune has strong winds and a deep blue color.</li>
    </ul><hr>

    <h3 id="Dwarf Planets">Dwarf Planets</h3>
    <p>Dwarf planets are celestial bodies that orbit the Sun and resemble small planets but do not clear their orbital path. Notable dwarf plan
    <ul >
      <li style="font-size: 20px;"><strong>Pluto</strong>: Once considered the ninth planet, it was reclassified as a dwarf planet in 2006.</li
      <li style="font-size: 20px;"><strong>Ceres</strong>: Located in the asteroid belt, Ceres is the smallest recognized dwarf planet.</li>
      <li style="font-size: 20px;"><strong>Eris</strong>: Slightly smaller than Pluto, Eris is located in the distant Kuiper Belt.</li>
    </ul><hr>

    <h3 id="Asteroids & Comets">Asteroids & Comets</h3>
    <p><strong>Asteroids</strong> are small, rocky bodies mostly found in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter. They are remnants from th
      on the other hand, are icy bodies that originate from the Kuiper Belt and Oort Cloud. When near the Sun, comets develop glowing comas and

    <h3 id="Exploration">Exploration</h3>
    <p>Human curiosity has driven numerous missions to explore the Solar System:
        Voyager Missions (1977): Both spacecraft conducted flybys of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, sending back iconic images and data.
        Mars Missions:
        Spiit & Opportunity: Rovers that provided geological evidence of past water.
        Curiosity: A nuclear-powered rover studying Mars habitability.
        Perseverance: Currently collecting soil samples for a potential return to Earth.
        Lunar & Planetary Missions:
        ISRO Chandrayaan-1 & -2 explored the Moon. Chandrayaan-3 successfully landed in 2023.
        Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission) by ISRO made India the first Asian nation to reach Mars orbit.
        NASA Artemis Program aims to return humans to the Moon by mid-2020s.
        Juno: Currently studying Jupiter magnetosphere and atmosphere.
        These missions have helped unravel the origins, structure, and evolution of our Solar System and continue to drive future exploration.<
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