

## Web Technology Lab Works (Part-2)

### **11. Inline, Internal and External CSS**

- Create a webpage and apply the following:
  - Use inline CSS to change the background color of a paragraph.
  - Use internal CSS to style the headings (`<h1>`, `<h2>`).
  - Use an external CSS file to style the body text font and color.

### **12. ID and Class Selectors in CSS**

- Create an HTML file with three paragraphs. Use the **ID selector** to style the second paragraph with a unique font size, color, and border.
- Create an HTML file with multiple elements (e.g., headings, paragraphs, and divs). Use a class selector to apply a consistent style (e.g., font family, text color, and padding) to all elements with that class.

### **13. Colors, Backgrounds, and Borders in CSS**

- Create a webpage using CSS with the following:
  - ◆ Text with different colors (use hex codes, RGB, and predefined color names).
  - ◆ A `<div>` with a background image and a fallback background color.
  - ◆ Some more `<div>` elements with different border-style attributes including: *dotted*, *dashed*, *solid*, *double*, *groove*, *ridge*, *inset*, *outset*, *none*, *hidden* □ Add another `<div>` with rounded corner border and a shadow.

### **14. Text and Fonts in CSS**

- Create a webpage to demonstrate text formatting in CSS:
  - Style the text with different fonts (e.g., Arial, Times New Roman).
  - Change text size, alignment, decoration, and transform it to uppercase.
  - Style a paragraph with custom text alignment, line height, letter spacing, and text decoration (underline, overline, etc.).
  - Style a heading with text shadow effect

### **15. Exploring various selectors in CSS**

- Create a HTML file and CSS file to demonstrate all of following selectors in CSS
  - Element Selector
  - Universal Selector
  - Grouping Selector
  - Pseudo-class selectors (use at least 5 different selectors)
  - Pseudo-elements selectors (use at least 5 different selectors)
  - Attribute selectors (use at least 5 different selectors)

### **16. Lists and Tables**

- Design a webpage that:
  - Displays an unordered list (`<ul>`) styled with custom bullet images.
  - Displays an unordered list (`<ul>`) styled with custom square bullet.
  - Creates an ordered list (`<ol>`) with Roman numeral numbering.

- Creates an ordered list (`<ol>`) with lowercase letters numbering.
- Styles a table with alternating row colors, customized borders, and padding inside table cells.

## 17. CSS Box Model

- ❖ Build a webpage that Has a `<div>` with:
  - — Padding of 20px.
  - — A solid border of 5px. — A margin of 30px.
- ❖ Explain the effect of the box model visually by inspecting the element using browser developer tools.

## 18. Layout and Positioning

- Create an HTML file with multiple divs. Use relative positioning to change position of one div relative to its original position
- Create a layout with multiple divs and use the float property to align them side by side.
- Create a parent div with position: relative and a child div with position: absolute. Experiment with positioning the child div within the parent
- Create A box styled with the display property (inline, block, and inline-block) and explain the differences.

## 19. CSS3 Borders, Shadows, and Text Effects

- Create divs with rounded corners, gradient borders, and border images.
- Apply box shadows to divs with different blur, spread, and color settings.
- Use CSS3 properties to apply text shadows, text overflow, and word wrapping.

## 20. Responsive Web Design

- Create a responsive webpage that:
  - Adjusts the font size and layout based on the screen width using media queries.
  - For a screen width of:
    - <600px: Stack elements vertically and change the background color.
    - ≥600px: Align elements horizontally and set a different font size.

## 21. Bootstrap Basics

- ❖ Using Bootstrap, create a webpage with the following:
  - A responsive navigation bar with links and a dropdown.
  - A grid layout to create a 3-column responsive design.
  - A button styled using Bootstrap classes.
  - A form with Bootstrap styles for inputs, labels, and buttons.

## 22. Building a Responsive Website

*[For this task, write about the website in theory section and you can print everything. In output, place the screenshots for various screen sizes (for phones, tablets and desktops).]*

Use the HTML and CSS concepts learned so far and create responsive website (apply your own design and contents) using Bootstrap. Ensure the website is visually appealing and functional on all devices.