



**Department of Computer Technology**

**Vision of the Department**

*To be a well-known centre for pursuing computer education through innovative pedagogy, value-based education and industry collaboration.*

**Mission of the Department**

*To establish learning ambience for ushering in computer engineering professionals in core and multidisciplinary area by developing Problem-solving skills through emerging technologies.*

**Session 2025-2026**

<b>Vision:</b> Dream of where you want.	<b>Mission:</b> Means to achieve Vision
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**Program Educational Objectives of the program (PEO):** (broad statements that describe the professional and career accomplishments)

PEO1	<b>Preparation</b>	<b>P: Preparation</b>	<b>Pep-CL abbreviation pronounce as Pep-si-IL easy to recall</b>
PEO2	<b>Core Competence</b>	<b>E: Environment (Learning Environment)</b>	
PEO3	<b>Breadth</b>	<b>P: Professionalism</b>	
PEO4	<b>Professionalism</b>	<b>C: Core Competence</b>	
PEO5	<b>Learning Environment</b>	<b>L: Breadth (Learning in diverse areas)</b>	

**Program Outcomes (PO):** (statements that describe what a student should be able to do and know by the end of a program)

**Keywords of POs:**

Engineering knowledge, Problem analysis, Design/development of solutions, Conduct Investigations of Complex Problems, Engineering Tool Usage, The Engineer and The World, Ethics, Individual and Collaborative Team work, Communication, Project Management and Finance, Life-Long Learning

**PSO Keywords:** Cutting edge technologies, Research

“I am an engineer, and I know how to apply engineering knowledge to investigate, analyse and design solutions to complex problems using tools for entire world following all ethics in a collaborative way with proper management skills throughout my life.” to contribute to the development of cutting-edge technologies and Research.

**Integrity:** I will adhere to the Laboratory Code of Conduct and ethics in its entirety.

**Name and Signature of Student and Date**

(Signature and Date in Handwritten)



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Session	2025-26 (ODD)	Course Name	Web Technology Lab
Semester	3	Course Code	23CT1301
Roll No	B-173	Name of Student	Vedant H. Kapgate

Practical Number	3
Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand various internet technologies.</li><li>2. Design the web pages using HTML and CSS.</li><li>3. Implement the XML technology to store the data.</li><li>4. Develop the interactive web pages using JavaScript.</li></ol>
Aim	Develop and demonstrate the usage of inline, internal and external style sheet using CSS.
Problem Definition	Design a web page using CSS which includes the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Use different font styles</li><li>2) Control the repetition of image with background-repeat and no-repeat property</li><li>3) Define style for links as a: link, a: active, a: hover, a: visited</li><li>4) Add customized cursors for links.</li></ol>
Theory (100 words)	CSS, or Cascading Style Sheets, is used to make web pages look attractive and well-organized. While HTML takes care of the structure of a page, CSS controls how it looks. It allows us to set colors, fonts, backgrounds, layouts, and even add effects when a user interacts with links or buttons. One of the best things about CSS is that it separates the design from the content, so we don't have to repeat the same formatting over and over. We can use CSS in three different ways—inline, internal, and external. By combining them, we can create websites that are neat, responsive, and user-friendly, making them easier to maintain and more engaging for users.
Procedure and Execution (100 Words)	<b>Step for Implementation:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>Start with HTML structure</b> by writing the basic <code>&lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt;</code>, <code>&lt;html&gt;</code>, <code>&lt;head&gt;</code>, and <code>&lt;body&gt;</code> tags.</li><li>2. <b>Set up metadata</b> inside the <code>&lt;head&gt;</code> section, such as charset and viewport for responsiveness.</li><li>3. <b>Add internal CSS</b> within a <code>&lt;style&gt;</code> tag in the <code>&lt;head&gt;</code>. Define background, font styles, link states (<code>:link</code>, <code>:visited</code>, <code>:hover</code>, <code>:active</code>), cursor types, and paragraph styles.</li><li>4. <b>Use inline CSS</b> by applying style attributes directly inside elements like <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;h2&gt;</code> for different font styles and colors.</li></ol>



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5. **Connect external CSS** by linking a separate styles.css file using the <link> tag.
6. **Write body content** with headings and paragraphs to demonstrate inline and internal CSS.
7. **Insert styled links** (<a> tag) with different cursor classes to show variations in pointer styles.
8. **Save the file** as index.html and ensure the image (q.jpg) and external CSS (styles.css) are in the same folder.
9. **Run the file in a browser** to view the styled webpage.

**Code:**

**//p3.html**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>CSS Style</title>
  <style>
    body {
      background-image: url(q.jpg);
      background-repeat: no-repeat;
      background-size: cover;
      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    }

    p {
      font-size: 25px;
      font-family: 'Georgia', serif;
      color: darkslategray;
    }

    a:link {
      color: blue;
      text-decoration: none;
    }

    a:visited {
      color: purple;
    }

    a:hover {
      color: red;
      text-decoration: underline;
    }

    a:active {
      color: orange;
    }

    .c1{cursor: wait;}
```

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```
.c2{cursor: pointer;}
.c3{cursor: progress;}
.c4{cursor: help;}
.c5{cursor: grab;}
#p1{font-size:25px; font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow',
Arial, sans-serif;}
</style>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1 style="font-family: 'Courier New', monospace; color: red; ">
CSS(Inline,Internal,External)
</h1>
<h2 style="font-style: italic; color: rgb(120, 120, 148);">This heading uses inline
CSS with italic font</h2>
<h2 style="font-style: normal; color: rgb(0, 128, 28); text-align: left;">This
heading uses inline CSS with normal font</h2>
<h2 style="font-style: oblique; color: rgb(79, 128, 0); text-align: right;">This
heading uses inline CSS with oblique font</h2>
<p id="p1">This paragraph uses <b>internal CSS</b> for font and color
settings.</p>
<p>Check out this <a class="c1" href="https://www.google.com/" >Google
Link</a>.</p>
<p>Check out this <a class="c2" href="https://www.youtube.com/" >Youtube
Link</a>.</p>
<p>Check out this <a class="c3" href="https://www.facebook.com/"
>Facebook Link</a>.</p>
<p>Check out this <a class="c4" href="https://www.facebook.com/" >linkedin
Link</a>.</p>
<p>Check out this <a class="c5"
href="https://www.facebook.com/">Instagram Link</a>.</p>

</body>
</html>

//styles.css

h1, h2 {
text-align: center;
border-bottom: 2px solid black;
padding-bottom: 5px;
background-color: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.6);
}
```

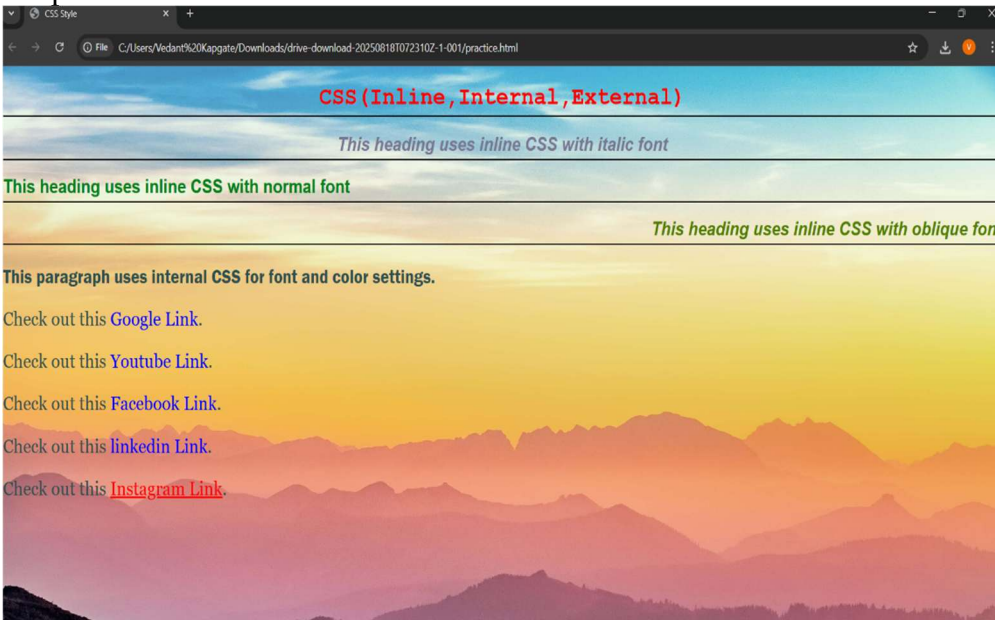


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	<p><b>Output:</b></p> 
Output Analysis	<p>When a webpage is opened in the browser, the background image covers the entire page, giving it a clean look. The headings appear in different colors and font styles because of inline CSS, while the paragraph is styled using internal CSS. The links change their color when we hover over them, visit them, or click on them, showing how link states work in CSS. Each link also shows a different cursor style, like pointer, wait, help, or grab, which makes the page more interactive. The external CSS file helps keep the design consistent. Overall, the page clearly shows how inline, internal, and external CSS work together.</p>
Link of student Github profile where lab assignment has been uploaded	<p><b><a href="https://github.com/vedant0517/Web-Technology-SEC-B-173">https://github.com/vedant0517/Web-Technology-SEC-B-173</a></b></p>
Conclusion	<p>This practical helped me understand how CSS can change the look and feel of webpage. By using inline, internal, and external CSS, I learned how styles can be applied in different ways to the same page. The use of colors, fonts, backgrounds, link effects, and cursor styles made the page more attractive and interactive. Overall, CSS makes web design easier, more consistent, and much more user-friendly.</p>



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This practical helped me understand how CSS can change the look and feel of a webpage. By using inline, internal, and external CSS, I learned how styles can be applied in different ways to the

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