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SEMESTER 5TH

QUESTION NO 1

Write the html code for the following

Student Registration Form

Name

Email

Gender Male Female

Skill HTML5 BOOTSTRAP PHP

Select Course

 Internet Programming
 Software Engineering

PROGRAM:

```

1  <!doctype html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4    <title> INTERNET PROGRAMMING </title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7    <center>
8    <h2>STUDENT REGISTRATION FORM </h2>
9    <table>
10   <tr>
11     <td>
12       <label>Name<input type="text" placeholder="enter your name..."></label>
13     </td>
14   </tr>
15 </tr>
16 <tr>
17   <td>
18     <label>Email<input type="email" placeholder="enter your email..."></label>
19   </td>
20 </tr>
21 <tr>
22   <td>
23     <label>Gender</label>
24     <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male">Male
25     <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> female
26   </td>
27 </tr>
28 <tr>
29   <td>
30     <label> Skill</label>
31     <input type="checkbox"> HTML5
32     <input type="checkbox"> BOOTSTRIP

```

```

33     <input type="checkbox">PHP
34   </td>
35 </tr>
36 <tr>
37   <td><label>select course </label>
38     <select>
39       <option>--- select course---</option>
40       <option>---internet programming---</option>
41       <option>---software engineering---</option>
42     </select>
43   </td>
44 </tr>
45 <tr><tr><tr><tr><tr><tr><tr>
46   <td><input type="submit" value="register">
47   <input type="submit" value=" Erase date"></td>
48 </tr>
49 </table></form></center></body></html>
50
51
52

```

OUTPUT:

STUDENT REGISTRATION FORM

Name

Email

Gender Male female

Skill HTML5 BOOTSTRIP PHP

select course

QUESTION NO 2:

Program :

```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title> INTERNET PROGRAMMING </title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7 <center>
8 <table border="2" cellpadding="2">
9 <tr>
10 <td align="center" colspan="2"><h2>IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY</h2></td>
11
12 </tr>
13 <tr>
14 <td align = "center" rowspan = "3"> course<br> BS (CS)</td>
15 </tr>
16 <tr>
17
18 <td align = "center">internet programming </td>
19 </tr>
20 <tr>
21 <td align = " center">C++</td>
22 </tr>
23 </table>
24 </center>
25 </body>
26 </html>
```

Output:

IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	
course BS(CS)	internet programming
	C++

Part no B:

The HTML5 <audio> and <video> tags make it simple to add media to a website. You need to set src attribute to identify the media source and include a controls attribute so the user can play and pause the media.

Embedding video:-

```
<video src = "foo.mp4" width = "300" height = "200" controls>
```

Your browser does not support the <video> element.

```
</video>
```

Embedding Audio:-

```
<audio src = "foo.wav" controls autoplay>
```

Your browser does not support the <audio> element.

```
</audio>
```

QUESTION NO 3:

PART NO A:

the three ways of inserting a style sheet

- External Style Sheet
- Internal Style Sheet
- Inline Styles

External Style Sheet:

Typically, an external style sheet is used when the same style is applied to multiple pages. In order to change the style for all these pages, you only need to change the CSS syntax in the external style sheet. To link to the style sheet, each page should contain the <link> tag included in the <head> section of the Web page. For example:

```
<head>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
href="myexternalstyle.css" />
```

```
</head>
```

The browser will read the style definitions from the file `myexternalstyle.css`, and apply the formatting to the pages linked to it accordingly.

An external style sheet can be edited in any text editor. The file needs to contain CSS definitions only. HTML tags should not be included in the style sheet. Once you have created the style sheet with your definitions, save the file with the `.css` extension. Below is an example of the syntax contained in an external style sheet:

```
hr {color: red}
```

p {margin-left: 10px}body {background-color: PINK}}

EXAMPLE

```
1 <!DOCTYPE.HTML>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title> EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET</title>
5
6 <link rel="stylesheet" href="internalsheet.css">
7 <style type= text/css>
8   body {background-color: lightpink;}
9
10  h1 {
11    color:blue;
12  }
13  p{
14    font-size:10px;
15    text-color:green;
16  }
17 </style>
18
19 </head>
20
21 <body>
22
23 <h1> MY PAGE </H1>
24 <p>
25   Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point
26   To make your document look professionally produced, Word p
27   Themes and styles also help keep your document coordinated
28 </p>
29 </body>
30 </html>
31
```

OUTPUT:

MY PAGE

Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can paste in the embed code for the video you want to add. You can also type a keyword to search online for the video that best fits your document. To make your document look professionally produced, Word provides header, footer, cover page, and text box designs that complement each other. For example, you can add a matching cover page, header, and sidebar. Click Insert and then choose the elements you want from the different galleries. Themes and styles also help keep your document coordinated. When you click Design and choose a new Theme, the pictures, charts, and SmartArt graphics change to match your new theme. When you apply styles, your headings change to match the new theme.

Internal Style Sheet:

An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style. Internal styles will be defined in the <head> section of the page by using the <style> tag.

```
<head>
```

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
hr {color: red}
```

```
p {margin-left: 10px}
```

```
body {background-color:yellow})}
```

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

The browser will now read the style definitions and display the contents of the Web pages, based on the formatting options listed in the style sheet.

EXAMPLE:

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <head>
3 <title > INTERNAL STYLE SHEET </title>
4
5 <style type = text/css>
6 body {background-color:skyblue;}
7 h1{
8 color:green;
9 text-decoration:underline;
10 }
11 p{
12 font-size:20px;
13 background-color:yellow;
14 }
15
16 </style>
17 </head>
18
19 <body>
20 <h1> MY PAGE </h1>
21
22 <p><i>
23 Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can past
24 To make your document look professionally produced, Word provides header, footer, cover page, and tex
25 Themes and styles also help keep your document coordinated. When you click Design and choose a new Th
26 </i></p>
27
28 </body>
29 </html>
```

OUTPUT:

MY PAGE

Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can paste in the embed code for the video you want to add. You can also type a keyword to search online for the video that best fits your document. To make your document look professionally produced, Word provides header, footer, cover page, and text box designs that complement each other. For example, you can add a matching cover page, header, and sidebar. Click Insert and then choose the elements you want from the different galleries. Themes and styles also help keep your document coordinated. When you click Design and choose a new Theme, the pictures, charts, and SmartArt graphics change to match your new theme. When you apply styles, your headings change to match the new theme.

Inline Styles:

This method should be used when a style is to be applied to a single occurrence of an element in the Web page. To use inline styles, you use the style attribute within the tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. The example below shows the syntax to change the color and the left margin of a paragraph:

```
<p style="color: red; margin-left: 10px">This paragraph is formatted using inline styles</p>
```

EXAMPLE:

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title> INLINE STYLE SHEETS </title>
5 <style>
6 body { background-color:lightblue;}
7 </style>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10 <h1 style = " color:red;"> THIS IS MY FIRST PAGE HTML</H1>
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

OUTPUT:

THIS IS MY FIRST PAGE HTML

PART NO B:

difference between container and container fluid class



CONTAINER CLASS:

- Container .container has a max width pixel value.
- The container class provides a responsive fixed width container . the div with class "container

“ will have a fixed left and right margin and will not take a complete width of the viewport.

- .container resizes in chunks at several certain widths, controlled by media queries (technically we can say it's “fixed width” because pixels values are specified, but if you stop there, people may get the impression that it can't change size – i.e. not responsive.)
- Use .container when you want your page to shapeshift to only 5 kinds of sizes, which are also known as "breakpoints".



container fluid class:

- whereas .container-fluid is max-width

100%.

- THE container fluid class provides a full –width container which spans the width of the viewport.
- container-fluid continuously resizes as you change the width of your window/browser by any amount.
- When using .container-fluid because the width is related to the viewport width the display is dynamic
- Use .container-fluid when you want your page to shapeshift with every little difference in its viewport size

Greek To Greeks

BOTH EXAMPLE:

```
1 <!--bootstrap container-fluid class-->
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>bootstrap container example</title>
5
6   <!--add bootstrap links-->
7   <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.3.1/css/bootstrap.min.css" integrity="sha384-ggOyR01X
8
9
10
11 </head>
12 <body>
13   <!--since we are using the class container-fluid'the below
14   div will take-up complete width of the viewport and will expand or
15   contract whenever the viewport is resized-->
16   <div class="container-fluid" style="background:green;">
17     <h1> GREEK TO GREEKS </h1>
18     <p>A COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENT. </p>
19   </div>
20   <div class="container" style="background:green;">
21     <h1> GREEK TO GREEKS </h1>
22     <p>A COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENT. </p>
23   </div>
24 </body>
25 </html>
```

OUTPUT:

bootstrap container example

GREEK TO GREEKS

A COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENT.

GREEK TO GREEKS

A COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENT.