

Working with Tables

1. Include the following tables and try to change the style of the table(border, background color , etc).
 - a) Show the use of cellpadding and cell spacing attribute in the given table .

A test table with merged cells

	Average		Red eyes
	height	weight	
Males	1.9	0.003	40%
Females	1.7	0.002	43%

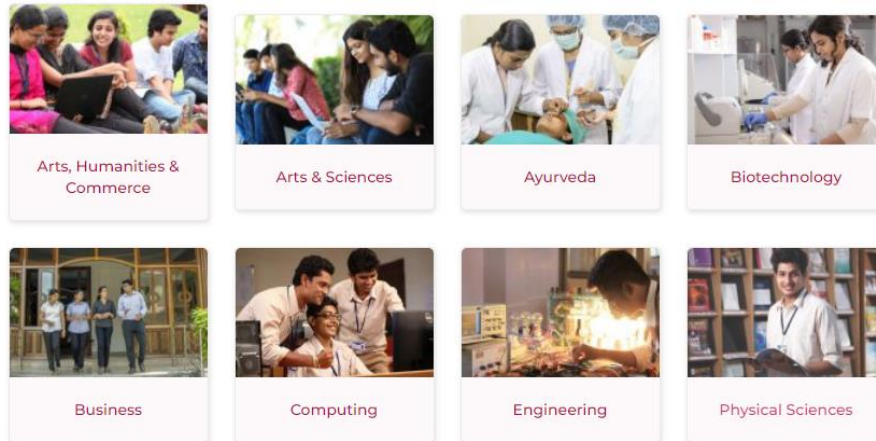
- b) Align the table to the left , right and center of the line using align attribute
- c) Try to change background color of each cell with different colors
- d) All the content in the table must be center aligned.
- e) Adjust the space between each words in the content of the table
- f) Remove double lined border by using border-collapse property

Day	Seminar		
	Schedule		Topic
	Begin	End	
Monday	8:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	Introduction to XML
			Validity: DTD and Relax NG
Tuesday	8:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	XPath
	11:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	
	2:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	XSL Transformations
Wednesday	8:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	XSL Formatting Objects

2. Create a website for your department (use proper tags) include needed images and description .
 - a) In the given sample web page, each image is a hyperlink which will leads to a webpage of each Schools.
 - b) Create separate web pages for each school and link it with corresponding links in the home page.
 - c) Each page should be open in the new tab

Schools

Our schools tailor students to explore their passions.



- Design your time table and display it in your webpage. Give different colors for different subjects (background color of cell)

Working with Hyperlinks to move to the part of your web page.

Have you ever seen set of links which will lead you to the top of the page or bottom of the page???? How do you create such links in your web page???

Create a link “click me to go to bottom” on the top of your web page. When you click on it you want to move to the bottom of your web page.

Follow the given steps

- Create a hyper links on the top of your page ` click me to go to bottom `
- Create a hyper link at the bottom of your web page ` Click me to go to the top `
- Add an attribute “name” to your two hyperlinks. Name is an attribute used to identify html elements with a name value
- Give two names for the name attribute of the two hyperlinks


```
<a name= "top" href= " " > click me to go to bottom </a>
```

```
<a name= "bottom" href= "" > Click me to go to the top </a>
```
- Now write the value of href attribute of link 1 to href= “#bottom” and link 2 to href= “#top”

```
<a name= "top" href= "#bottom"> click me to go to bottom </a>
```

```
<a name= "bottom" href= "#top"> Click me to go to the top </a>
```

- Now load the web page and try to click the top and bottom links

Working with list

4. Display the given list as follows

Programming Language :

- I. Python
- II. Java
- III. C++
- IV. C

Search Engine

- i. Google
- ii. Yahoo
- iii. Bing
- iv. DuckDuckGo

- a) Try to change the starting numbering of the given list.
- b) Try to display the list using unordered list

5. Display the following list

- DSA
 - Array
 - Linked List
 - stack
 - Queue
- Web Technologies
 - HTML
 - CSS
 - JavaScript
- Apptitude
- Gate
- Placement

- a. Display the items with black circle as bold and underlined, and capitalized by using necessary properties.
 - b. Display the two lists in qn 4 and 5 in two different <div> tags and give separate background color for two <div> tags and one is aligned left one is aligned right. *[hint to align use the property float:left|right in style attribute]*
 - c. Try to give border line for each division *[hint: refer border-style property]*
6. Display the given two lists in another divisions with a neat background color and align it to left and right side of the web page respectively.

- Fruit
 - Bananas
 - Apples
 - Green
 - Red
 - Pears
- Vegetables
- Meat

Preceding Text

- I. List Item 1
 - a. Nested Item 1.1
 - b. Nested Item 1.2
- II. List Item 2
 1. Nested Item 2.1
 2. Nested Item 2.2
 - Nested Item 2.2.1
 - Nested Item 2.2.2
 - Nested Item 2.2.2.1
 - Nested Item 2.2.2.2
 - Nested Item 2.2.3
 3. Nested Item 2.3
- III. List Item 3
 - Nested Item 3.1
 - Nested Item 3.1
 - Nested Item 3.1

7. **HTML Description List or Definition List** displays elements in definition form like in dictionary. The <dl>, <dt> and <dd> tags are used to define description list.

The 3 HTML description list tags are given below:

<dl> tag defines the description list.

<dt> tag defines data term.

<dd> tag defines data definition (description).

Example:

<dl>

<dt>HTML</dt>

<dd>is a markup language</dd>

<dt>Java</dt>

<dd>is a programming language </dd>

<dt>JavaScript</dt>

```
<dd>is a scripting language</dd>
<dt>SQL</dt>
<dd>is a query language</dd>
</dl>
```

The above code will create a list as follows

HTML

is a markup language

Java

is a programming language

JavaScript

is a scripting language

SQL

is a query language

a) Create the given below description list in your web page.

ID

An SGML identifier used as the target for hypertext links or for naming particular elements in associated style sheets. Identifiers are NAME tokens and must be unique within the scope of the current document.

LANG

This is one of the ISO standard language abbreviations, e.g. "en.uk" for the variation of English spoken in the United Kingdom. It can be used by parsers to select language specific choices for quotation marks, ligatures and hyphenation rules etc. The language attribute is composed from the two letter language code from ISO 639, optionally followed by a period and a two letter country code from ISO 3166.

CLASS

This a space separated list of SGML NAME tokens and is used to subclass tag names. By convention, the class names are interpreted hierarchically, with the most general class on the left and the most specific on the right, where classes are separated by a period. The CLASS attribute is most commonly used to attach a different style to some element, but it is recommended that where practical class names should be picked on the basis of the element's semantics, as this will permit other uses, such as restricting search through documents by matching on element class names. The conventions for choosing class names are outside the scope of this specification.

CLEAR

This attribute is common to all block-like elements. When text flows around a figure or table in the margin, you sometimes want to start an element like a header, paragraph or list below the figure rather than alongside it. The CLEAR attribute allows you to move down unconditionally:

```
clear=left
    move down until left margin is clear
clear=right
    move down until right margin is clear
clear=all
    move down until both margins are clear
```

Alternatively, you can decide to place the element alongside the figure just so long as there is enough room. The minimum width needed is specified as:

clear="40 en"

move down until there is at least 40 en units free

clear="100 pixels"

move down until there is at least 100 pixels free

The style sheet (or browser defaults) may provide default minimum widths for each class of block-like elements.

COMPACT

The presence of this attribute indicates the user agent should use reduced interitem spacing. The COMPACT attribute may also reduce the width of the left-hand (DT) column.