

## Assignment 01

Q1. Format the below given text content as shown in the image given after content.

Use List elements like nested list, <ol>, <ul>, <li>, etc.

Text elements like <p>,<div> ,<br>, <hr>, etc.

Formatting elements like <font> with color attribute, <b>,<i><u>,etc.

**Note : Do not use style attribute**

### Content:

Assignment Objectives: Create a Basic HTML document with HEAD & BODY sections Include list elements like, nested lists, ordered, unordered lists etc. Text alignment elements like, paragraphs, line breaks, horizontal lines etc.

Formatting elements like, font, size, color etc. Hyperlinks, Image elements The browser output should appear in the following form: Building the Document Structure The two primary sections of an HTML document are: HEAD The Title tag in HEAD section gives the title to the Page. BODY Whatever is written in the BODY tag appears on the browser window. Unordered lists can be created using the ul tag followed by li tags that list out the bulleted text. Li tag can have the attribute, type = circle or disc or square. Ordered lists are created using the ol tag followed by li tags that can have the attribute type = 1 or a or A or I In addition to lists, the text can be “physically formatted” to appear either bold or italicized or underlined or strike through or it could also be subscripted or superscripted depending upon the need of the creator. The text can be made to appear more attractive using fonts of various styles. The font tag does this job. The face attribute can change the font style to whichever it is equated to. The size attribute will change the font size which can range from 1 to 7. color attribute will obviously change font color if equated to various combinations of RGB values. This apart if the background color has of the document has to be varied then, the bgColor attribute of the body tag can be set or the entire text can be aligned using the align attribute.

Indentation with the help of the “paragraph tags” or a new line character with a line break can be achieved. Some special characters like copyright i.e. © or registered trademark i.e. ® that are not the part of a standard keyboard can be inserted using the HTML character set. Apart from it, if the < & > signs are to displayed on the browser then corresponding character set equivalent has to be chosen. Text alignment can be either left / center / right; this can be done using the div container tag that has the align attribute. You can set the alignment accordingly. The power of net lies in its capacity to link various web pages scattered over different places on the net. The web pages can be anchored to each other using the a href tags. For instance <A HREF = <http://www.anuda.com/index.html> >Click here </A> will link to the website referenced by HREF. The user interface becomes better looking if images are included using the img tag. Its attributes src, height, width, align, border etc will produce corresponding effects. Images can be made clickable if the img tag is contained within the anchor tags as demonstrated. An image is to be inserted exactly at the bottom at the center position, should be square in shape with a border & should display a text when the mouse moves over it. Another clickable image that will lead to a different HTML page should also be inserted at the topmost portion of the web page, it should be wide enough to fit almost 75% of the page’s center.

### Also Study the below HTML Character Entities before using

(space) - non-breaking space - &nbsp;

< - less than - &lt;

> - greater than - &gt;

& - ampersand - &amp;

© - copyright - &copy;

® - registered trademark - &reg;

™ - trademark - &trade;

## Assignment

### Objectives:

- Create a Basic HTML document with HEAD & BODY sections
- Include list elements like, nested lists, ordered, unordered lists etc.
- Text alignment elements like, paragraphs, line breaks, horizontal lines etc.
- Formatting elements like, font, size, color etc.
- Hyperlinks, Image elements

The browser output should appear in the following form:

### Building the Document Structure

The two primary sections of an HTML document are:

#### 1. HEAD

- The *Title* tag in HEAD section gives the title to the Page.

#### 2. BODY

- Whatever is written in the BODY tag appears on the browser window.
- Unordered lists can be created using the *ul* tag followed by *li* tags that list out the bulleted text. *Li* tag can have the attribute, *type = circle or disc or square*.
- Ordered lists are created using the *ol* tag followed by *li* tags that can have the attribute *type = 1 or a or A or I*

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In addition to lists, the text can be “physically formatted” to appear either **bold** or *italicized* or underlined or ~~strike through~~ or it could also be <sub>subscripted</sub> or <sup>superscripted</sup> depending upon the need of the creator.

The text can be made to appear more attractive using fonts of various styles. The *font* tag does this job. The *face* attribute can change the font style to whichever it is equated to. The *size* attribute will change the font size which can range from 1 to 7. *color* attribute will obviously change font color if equated to various combinations of RGB values.

This apart if the background color has of the document has to be varied then, the *bgColor* attribute of the *body* tag can be set or the entire text can be aligned using the *align* attribute. Indentation with the help of the “paragraph tags” or a new line character with a line break can be achieved. Some special characters like copyright i.e. © or registered trademark i.e. ® that are not the part of a standard keyboard can be inserted using the HTML character set. Apart from it, if the < & > signs are to displayed on the browser then corresponding character set equivalent has to be chosen. Text alignment can be either left / center / right; this can be done using the *div* container tag that has the *align* attribute. You can set the alignment accordingly.

The power of net lies in its capacity to link various web pages scattered over different places on the net. The web pages can be anchored to each other using the *a href* tags.

For instance <A HREF = <http://www.anuda.com/index.html>> Click here </A> will link to the website referenced by HREF. The user interface becomes better looking if images are included using the *img* tag. Its attributes *src*, *height*, *width*, *align*, *border* etc will produce corresponding effects. Images can be made *clickable* if the *img* tag is contained within the anchor tags as demonstrated.

An image is to be inserted exactly at the bottom at the center position, should be square in shape with a border & should display a text when the mouse moves over it. Another clickable image that will lead to a different HTML page should also be inserted at the topmost portion of the web page, it should be wide enough to fit almost 75% of the page's center.

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Q2. Create a web page to display a list as shown in the image below. Use nested lists with list elements like <ol>, <li>.

Image:

1. Language
  - i. English
    - A. Prose
    - B. Poetry
  - ii. Hindi
    - A. Prose
    - B. Poetry
  - iii. Marathi
    - A. Prose
    - B. Poetry
2. Social Study
  - i. History
  - ii. Geography
3. Science
  - i. Physics
    - A. Part1
    - B. Part2
  - ii. Chemistry
    - A. Organic
    - B. Inorganic
  - iii. Biology
    - A. Botany
    - B. Zoology
4. Maths
  - i. Algebra
  - ii. Geometry

Q3. Create your resume page as per the format shown in the image below. Use heading element like <h1> to <h6>, Textual elements like <p>, formatting elements like <b>, <br>, <hr>.

## Resume

**Abc Pqr**

Unit 55, SDF II,  
SEEPZ, Andheri(E),  
Mumbai-400 096.  
Mobile No: 9898989898  
**Email:**abc@patni.com

### Educational Qualifications:

Qualification	Institute	University/Board	Marks(%)	Year of Passing
BE (CS)	VJTI	Mumbai University	89%	2003
HSC	Cambridge	ICSE	97%	1999
SSC	Cambridge	ICSE	98%	1997

### Skill Set :

**Operating System:** Windows 9'x,Dos  
**Language:** C/C++  
**Front End:** VB 6.0  
**DBMS:** Oracle 9i

Q4. Format the below given text content as shown in the image given after content.

Use Heading elements like <h1> to <h6>, Textual elements like <p>, container elements like <div>, formatting elements like <u>, <sub>, <sup>, <b>, <i>, <br>, <code>, &lt;, &gt;, <s>, <strike>.

#### Content :

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) [edit] Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language [a] for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It defines the content and structure of web content. It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript, a programming language. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for its appearance. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes, and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as <img> and <input> directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as <p> and </p> surround and provide information about document text and may include sub-element tags. Browsers do not display the HTML tags but use them to interpret the content of the page. HTML Version Timeline [edit] HTML 2 - November 24th, 1995 HTML 3 - January 14th, 1997 HTML 4 - December 18th, 1997 HTML 5 - October 28th, 2014 Deprecated Tags in HTML5 [edit] 1. center tag <center> 2. Font tag <font> 3. Frameset tag <frameset> 4. Frame tag <frame>

#### Output -

### Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) [edit]

**Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)** is the standard **markup language** <sup>[a]</sup> for documents designed to be displayed in a *web browser*.

It defines the content and structure of *web content*.

It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript, a programming language.

**Web browsers** receive HTML documents from a *web server* or from local storage and *render* the documents into multimedia web pages.

HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for its appearance.

**HTML** provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as *headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes, and other items*.

**HTML** elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets.

Tags such as <img> and <input> directly introduce content into the page.

Other tags such as <p> and </p> surround and provide information about document text and may include sub-element tags.

Browsers do not display the HTML tags but use them to interpret the content of the page.

### HTML Version Timeline [edit]

HTML 2 - November 24<sup>th</sup>, 1995

HTML 3 - January 14<sup>th</sup>, 1997

HTML 4 - December 18<sup>th</sup>, 1997

HTML 5 - October 28<sup>th</sup>, 2014

### Deprecated Tags in HTML5 [edit]

1. center tag <center>

2. Font tag <font>

3. Frameset tag <frameset>

4. Frame tag <frame>