

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb 2026, Monday-Day 1

1. What is Full Stack Development, and what does a Full Stack Developer do?

- Full Stack Development means building a complete web application from start to end, including both the frontend and the backend parts.
- A Full Stack Developer is basically someone who can build a complete web application from frontend to backend to database.

2. What skills are required to become a Full Stack Developer?

Area	Skills
Frontend	HTML, CSS, JS, React
Backend	Node.js, Express, APIs, Java, Python
Database	MySQL, MongoDB
Version controls	Git, GitHub
Deployment	Hosting, Cloud basics
Security	Auth, HTTPS, Data protection

3. What are the popular Full Stack Development stacks?

Stack	Frontend	Backend	Database
MERN	React	Node + Express	MongoDB
MEAN	Angular	Node + Express	MongoDB
LAMP	HTML/CSS	PHP	MySQL
JAM	JavaScript	APIs	Markup
Django	React/HTML	Django (Python)	PostgreSQL
Java Stack	Angular/React	Spring Boot	MySQL

.NET Stack	React/Angular	ASP.NET	SQL Server
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#### 4. What are the key differences between Frontend and Backend development?

Aspect	Frontend	Backend
Runs on	User's Browser	Web Server
Visible to User	Yes	No
Main Focus	UI & Design	Logic & Data Handling
Languages	HTML, CSS, JS	Node, Java, Python, PHP
Frameworks	React, Angular	Express, Spring Boot, Django
Handles	Layout, buttons, interaction	Database, authentication, APIs
Example Task	Create login page	Validate login credentials

#### 5. What is Frontend development, and what are its main responsibilities?

- front end is nothing but building user interface(text , images, intercations ,animations.....).

technologies using in frontend are:-

- 1.HTML
- 2.CSS
- 3.JavaScript
- 4.Bootstrap
- 5.ReactJs
- 6.Angular

- Responsible for design and layout of web pages
- Makes the website responsive for mobile and desktop

- Adds interactivity using JavaScript
- Connects frontend with backend using APIs
- Focuses on better user experience

6. What are some commonly used technologies and frameworks for Frontend development?

technologies using in frontend are:-

- 1.HTML
- 2.CSS
- 3.JavaScript
- 4.Bootstrap
- 5.ReactJs

7. What is Backend development, and why is it important in Full Stack development?

Backend contains the business logic that processes user requests, applies application rules, interacts with the database, and returns responses to the frontend.

- Processes user requests
- Applies application rules (Business Logic)
- Returns response to the frontend
- Interacts with the database

8. What are some commonly used technologies and frameworks for Backend development?

Node.js, Express, APIs, Java, Python etc..

9. What is a Database, and how does it contribute to Full Stack development?

A database is used to store data permanently so it can be accessed later.

technologies used in database:-

1. MySQL
2. MongoDB
3. PostgreSQL
4. SQL Server
5. CassandraDB

10. What are the differences between SQL and NoSQL databases?

Feature	SQL Database	NoSQL Database
Data Structure	Tables (rows & columns)	Documents / Key-Value / Collections
Schema	Fixed schema	Flexible schema
Best for	Structured data	Unstructured / semi-structured data
Scalability	Vertical scaling	Horizontal scaling
Query Language	SQL	No fixed query language
Examples	MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle	MongoDB, Firebase, Cassandra
Usage	Banking, ERP systems	Real-time apps, big data, social media

11.What is Deployment in Full Stack development, and what are some common deployment platforms?

Deployment is the process of making a web application live on the internet so that users can access it.

Main Responsibilities:

- Uploading frontend and backend to a server
- Connecting database
- Making the application available online

Dear Students,

Kindly find the google form for submitting your assignment drive folder link :  
<https://forms.gle/ZhSrcGAe7QKDQDqz9>

Few points to remember:

1. Kindly maintain the same drive folder for all the assignments submission.
2. Rename the file name according to the particular day assignment. e.g: Day-1.
3. You'll be receiving an email from us if your assignments need any changes or modifications. Once you apply the changes or modifications, You have to rename the file name as Day-1(modified)

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Feb 2026, Tuesday-Day 2

### 1. What is Web Technology?

Web Technology refers to the set of tools, languages, and protocols used to create, design, and run web applications on the Internet.

### 2. What is the difference between a website and a web application?

Aspect	Website	Web Application
<b>Purpose</b>	Provides information	Performs tasks / services
<b>User Interaction</b>	Very limited	Highly interactive
<b>Content</b>	Mostly static	Mostly dynamic
<b>Login Required</b>	Usually not required	Usually required
<b>Backend Processing</b>	Minimal or none	Strong backend logic
<b>Examples</b>	College site, company site, blog	Online banking, email, shopping site

### 3. What are client-side and server-side technologies?

Aspect	Client-Side	Server-Side
<b>Runs on</b>	User's browser	Web server
<b>Visibility</b>	Visible to user	Hidden from user
<b>Main role</b>	UI & interaction	Logic & data handling
<b>Speed</b>	Faster (local)	Depends on server
<b>Technologies</b>	<b>HTML, CSS, JavaScript</b>	<b>Java, PHP, Python, Node.js</b>
<b>Frameworks (examples)</b>	React, Angular, Vue.js	Spring, Django, Express
<b>Database</b>	✗ Not used	MySQL, MongoDB

#### 4.What is HTML?

- HTML stands for "HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE"
- HTML is used to create basic structure of web pages.
- HTML was introduced by "TIM BERNER'S LEE" in 1991.
- HTML is a case insensitive.

#### 5. What are the key features of HTML5?

##### Semantic Elements

Semantic elements are HTML tags that clearly describe the meaning of the content they contain—both to browsers and developers.

- <header>, <footer>, <article>, <section>
- Improves readability and SEO

##### Multimedia Support

- <audio> and <video> (no plugins needed)

##### Graphics Support

- <canvas> and SVG for drawing graphics

##### Form Enhancements

- New input types: email, date, number, range

##### Local Storage

- Stores data in the browser (offline support)

### Better Performance & Mobile Support

- Optimized for mobile and modern browsers

- What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?

Feature	HTML	XHTML
Full Form	HyperText Markup Language	Extensible HyperText Markup Language
Syntax Rules	Flexible (not strict)	Very strict (XML rules)
Tag Closing	Closing tags optional sometimes	All tags must be closed
Case Sensitivity	Not case-sensitive	Case-sensitive (lowercase required)
Attribute Quotes	Quotes optional	Quotes are mandatory
Error Handling	Browser ignores errors	Errors may stop page rendering
Document Type	Based on SGML	Based on XML

- What is a tag in HTML?

Tags are predefined keywords(reserved) enclosed within angular (`<>`) braces.

ex:- `<></>`

- tags are used to create the actual content.

- What are attributes in HTML?

provide extra information about an element.

They help to define:

- properties
- behavior
- appearance

### 1. What is the difference between id and class attributes?

Feature	<b>id</b>	<b>class</b>
Uniqueness	Must be <b>unique</b> (only one element)	Can be <b>used for multiple elements</b>
Purpose	Identifies a single element	Groups multiple elements
Symbol in CSS	#	.
Usage	For one specific element	For styling many elements
Example	<code>id="header"</code>	<code>class="box"</code>

- What is the purpose of the `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration?

Tells browser or user the current version of Html(HTML5).

- What happens if the `<!DOCTYPE>` is missing?

If the `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration is not included:

- The browser may not know which HTML version to use
- The page may be rendered in Quirks Mode
- CSS layout and design may behave incorrectly
- Different browsers may display the page differently
- The webpage may not follow modern HTML standards
- How many versions of HTML are there?

1991 - HTML1(18 tags)

1993 - HTML2

1995 - HTML3

1997 - HTML4

1999 - 2014 XHTML(sustained in the market)

2014 - HTML5 (current version of html);

## 2. What is the difference between HTML and HTML5?

Feature	HTML	HTML5
Version	Older version	Latest modern version
Multimedia Support	Needs plugins (Flash)	Supports audio & video directly
New Tags	Limited tags	New semantic tags like <code>&lt;header&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;footer&gt;</code>
Graphics	No built-in support	Supports <code>&lt;canvas&gt;</code> and SVG
Storage	Cookies only	LocalStorage and SessionStorage
Mobile Support	Less support	Better support for mobile apps
Form Features	Basic input types	New input types like email, date, range

## 4<sup>th</sup> Feb 2026, Wednesday-Day 3

### Coding Questions

1. Create a simple HTML page with a title, a heading, a paragraph, and a hyperlink to your favourite website.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is <b>Bold</b> Text</p>
  <p>This is <strong>Strong </strong>Text</p>
  <p>This is <i>italic</i> Text</p>
  <p>This is <em>Emphasized</em> Text</p>
  <p>This is <u>Underline</u> text</p>
  <p>This is <del>Deleted</del> Text</p>
  <p>This is <Strike>Striked</Strike> Text</p>
  <p>This is <mark>Marked</mark> Text</p>
  <p>a<sup>2</sup>+b<sup>2</sup></p>
  <p>H<sub>2</sub>O</p>
  <p>This is <big>Big</big> Text</p>
  <p>This is <small>Small</small> text</p>
```

```
<pre>for(int i=0 ,; i<=0;i++)</pre>
```

```
<pre>a2+b2</pre>
<hr>
```

<p><i>Excel</i></p>

<p><i>Ameerpet</i></p>

<p><i>Hyderabad</i></p>

```
<p><abbr title="seigolohceT IU ot emocleW
Stay Home Stay Safe">HTML</abbr></p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Bhuvan Raj

Lore ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cumque natus laboriosam expedita explicabo molestiae earum unde tempore. Sequi quibusdam quidem sapiente rerum ea dolores provident temporibus dicta fuga consequuntur harum, reprehenderit doloribus iste quo ullam consequatur perspiciatis repellendus necessitatibus enim. Incidunt aliquid maxime ad beatae cumque quam nobis doloribus voluptates.

[Google](#)

## O/P

2.Create a webpage with the following:

- A heading
- Two paragraphs
- A horizontal line between the paragraphs
- A link to another page

Use HTML comments to explain each section of your HTML code for a basic webpage.

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
```

```
<title>Question 2</title>
</head>
<body>
<!-- to define heading in the document -->
<h1>Bhuvan</h1>
<!--it is used to add paragraph content in the document.-->
<hr>
<p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Fugit cupiditate
    natus itaque voluptas consequatur repellat, dicta ab adipisci dignissimos
    rem facilis debitis mollitia quasi ex, similius officiis, aut sit!
    Itaque!
</p>
<hr>
<p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Fugit cupiditate
    natus itaque voluptas consequatur repellat, dicta ab adipisci dignissimos
    rem facilis debitis mollitia quasi ex, similius officiis, aut sit!
    Itaque!
</p>
<hr> <!--Used to add horizontal line-->
```

```
<a href="https://facebook.com"> FaceBook</a> <!--Linking one webpage to
another web page -->
</body>
</html>
```

O/P:-

## Bhuvan

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Lore ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Fugit cupiditate natus itaque voluptas consequatur repellat, dicta ab adipisci dignissimos rem facilis debitis mollitia quasi ex, similius officiis, aut sit! Itaque!

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---

[FaceBook](https://facebook.com)

## Theory Questions:

1. What is a paired tag?

A paired tag is an HTML tag that has both an opening tag and a closing tag. The content is written between these two tags.

Example: <p>Text</p>

2. Give five examples of paired tags.

<html>

<head>

<body>

<p>

<h1>

3. What is the function of <title> and <body> tags?

<title>: Defines the title of the webpage shown on the browser tab.

<body>: Contains all the visible content of the webpage.

4. What does the <a> tag do, and what attribute is used to define the link?

The <a> tag is used to create a hyperlink.

The href attribute defines the destination of the link.

5. What is an unpaired or empty tag?

An unpaired or empty tag does not have a closing tag and does not contain content.

6. Give examples of unpaired tags.

<br>

<hr>

<img>

<meta>

<input>

7. What is the purpose of the <br> tag?

The <br> tag is used to insert a line break in the text.

8. What is the difference between <hr> and <br>?

<br>: Inserts a line break.

<hr>: Inserts a horizontal line to separate content.

9. Is <img> tag paired or unpaired? Explain.

The <img> tag is an unpaired tag because it does not have a closing tag. It displays an image using attributes like src and alt.

10. Why does the <meta> tag not have a closing tag?

The <meta> tag provides metadata about the webpage and does not display content, so it does not require a closing tag.

## 5<sup>th</sup> Feb 2026, Thursday-Day 4

Coding Question:

1.

This is **Bold** Text  
This is **strong** text  
This is *Italic* Text  
This is *Emphasized* Text  
This is underlined Text  
This is ~~Deleted~~ Text  
This is ~~Striked~~ Text  
This is **Marked** Text  
 $a^2+b^2$   
 $H_2O$   
This is **Big** Text  
This is **small** Text  
for (int i=0; i<10; i++) {}  
 $a2+b2$

---

ExcelR  
Ameerpet  
Hyderabad

HTML  
seigolohnceT IU ot emocleW

Stay Home Stay Safe

Code:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p>This is <b>Bold</b>Text</p>

    <p>This is <strong>Strong </strong>Text</p>

    <p>This is <i>italic</i> Text</p>

    <p>This is <em>Emphasized</em> Text</p>

    <p>This is <u>Underline</u> text</p>

    <p>This is <del>Deleted</del> Text</p>

    <p>This is <del>Striked</del> Text</p>
```

```
<p>This is <mark>Marked</mark> Text</p>
```

```
<p>a<sup>2</sup>+b<sup>2</sup></p>
```

```
<p>H<sub>2</sub>0</p>
```

```
<p>This is <big>Big</big> Text</p>
```

```
<p>This is <small>Small</small> text</p>
```

```
<pre>for( int i=0 ,: i<=0;i++)</pre>
```

```
<i>a2+b2</i>
<hr>
```

```
<p><i>Excelr</i></p>
```

```
<p><i>Ameerpet</i></p>
```

```
<p><i>Hyderabad</i></p>
```

```
<p><abbr title="seigolohceT IU ot emoclew
Stay Home Stay Safe">HTML</abbr></p>
</body>
</html>
```

## O/p:-

This is **BoldText**

This is **Strong Text**

This is *italic* Text

This is *Emphasized* Text

This is Underline text

This is ~~Deleted~~ Text

This is ~~Striked~~ Text

This is **Marked** Text

$a^2+b^2$

$H_2O$

This is **Big** Text

This is **Small** text

```
for( int i=0 ,: i<=0;i++)
```

$a^2+b^2$

---

*Excelr*

*Ameerpet*

*Hyderabad*

HTML

## 2. 1 Bold, Italic & Underline

Write HTML code to display the sentence:

"Web Development is Easy"

such that:

- *Web Development* is bold
- *is* is *italic*
- *Easy* is underlined

## 2 2 Highlight Important Words

Write HTML code to display a paragraph where:

- The word “HTML” is highlighted
- The word “CSS” is bold
- The word “JavaScript” is italic

Text:

HTML, CSS and JavaScript are used to build web pages.

## 3 3 Deleted and Inserted Text

Create a sentence that shows:

- “Java 8” as deleted text
- “Java 17” as inserted text

Sentence:

We are learning Java 17.

## 4 4 Superscript and Subscript

Write HTML code to show:

- $H_2O$
- $a^2 + b^2$

using proper text formatting tags.

## 5 Small and Marked Text

Display the sentence:

This is an important notice.  
where:

- important is highlighted
- notice is in small text

## 6 Strong vs Emphasized Text

Create a line where:

- “Warning” appears in strong
- “read carefully” appears in *emphasized* text

## 7 Preformatted Text

Write HTML to display the following code properly using a formatting tag:

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    System.out.println("Hello");
}
```

## 8 Combine Multiple Formatting

Display:  
“HTML is fun”  
such that:

- HTML is bold
- is is italic
- fun is highlighted and underlined

## 9 Abbreviation Tag

Write HTML to display:  
HTML  
such that when hovered it shows:  
HyperText Markup Language

## 10 Quote and Citation

Display a quote:  
Practice makes a man perfect  
and show – Peter as the author using proper HTML formatting tags.

### CODE:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p><b>Web Development </b><i>is</i> <u>Easy</u></p>
  <p><mark>HTML</mark>, <b>CSS</b> and <i>JavaScript</i> are
used to build web pages</p>
  <p>We are learning <del> java 8</del> <ins>java 17</
ins> .</p>
```

```
<p>H<sub>2</sub>0</p>
<p>a<sup>2</sup>+b<sup>2</sup></p>
```

```
<p>This is an <mark>important</mark> <small>notice</small>.</p>
```

```
<p><strong>Warning</strong></p>
<p><em>read carefully</em></p>
```

```
<Pre>
    public static void main(String[] args) <br>
```

```
{ <br>
    System.out.println("Hello");
```

```
<br> }
```

```
<p><b>HTML</b> <i>is</i> <u><mark>Fun</mark></u> </p>
```

```
<abbr title="Hyper Text Markup language">HTML</abbr>
```

```
<blockquote>
    Practice makes a man perfect
</blockquote>
```

```
<p>-- Peter</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

O/P:-

**Web Development is Easy**

**HTML**, CSS and *JavaScript* are used to build web pages

We are learning **java 8** java 17 .

H<sub>2</sub>O

a<sup>2</sup>+b<sup>2</sup>

This is an **important** notice.

**Warning**

*read carefully*

```
public static void main(String[] args)  
{  
    System.out.println("Hello");  
}
```

**HTML is Fun**

HTML

Practice makes a man perfect

– Peter

## Theory Questions:

### 1. What are text formatting tags in HTML?

Text formatting tags in HTML are used to change the appearance and presentation of text on a web page. They help make text bold, italic, underlined, highlighted, smaller, deleted, inserted, or positioned differently.

### 2. Name some commonly used text formatting tags in HTML.

Some commonly used text formatting tags are **<b>**, **<strong>**, **<i>**, **<em>**, **<u>**, **<mark>**, **<small>**, **<del>**, **<ins>**, **<sub>**, and **<sup>**.

### 3. What is the difference between **<b>** and **<strong>** tags?

The **<b>** tag makes text bold only for visual appearance, while the **<strong>** tag indicates strong importance and is meaningful for screen readers and SEO.

### 4. Difference between **<i>** and **<em>** tags?

The **<i>** tag makes text italic for styling, whereas the **<em>** tag adds emphasis and conveys meaning, which is useful for accessibility.

### 5. What does the **<u>** tag do?

The **<u>** tag underlines the text. It is mainly used for styling purposes.

### 6. What is the purpose of the **<mark>** tag?

The **<mark>** tag highlights text to draw attention, similar to using a highlighter.

### 7. What does the **<small>** tag do?

The **<small>** tag displays text in a smaller font size and is often used for disclaimers or side notes.

### 8. Explain the difference between **<del>** and **<ins>** tags.

The **<del>** tag shows deleted text with a strike-through, while the **<ins>** tag shows inserted or newly added text, usually underlined.

### 9. What are **<sub>** and **<sup>** tags used for?

The **<sub>** tag is used for subscript text (like  $H_2O$ ), and the **<sup>** tag is used for superscript text (like  $x^2$ ).

### 10. Can you use multiple formatting tags together?

Yes, multiple formatting tags can be combined together to apply more than one style to the same text.

### 11. Why should semantic tags like **<strong>** and **<em>** be preferred over **<b>** and **<i>**?

Semantic tags provide meaning and improve accessibility, SEO, and screen reader support, while **<b>** and **<i>** are only for visual styling.

### 12. What is the **<div>** tag used for?

The **<div>** tag is a block-level container used to group HTML elements for styling and layout

purposes.

13. What is the `<span>` tag used for?

The `<span>` tag is an inline container used to style or manipulate small portions of text without breaking the flow.

## 6<sup>th</sup> Feb 2026, Friday-Day 5

What is the purpose of the `<table>` tag in HTML?

Ans:

The `<table>` tag is used to display data in rows and columns.

It is mainly used for tabular data like marks lists, timetables, price lists, reports, etc.

2. What are the key elements used to create a table in HTML?

Ans:

The main elements are:

- `<table>` – creates the table
- `<tr>` – table row
- `<th>` – table header cell
- `<td>` – table data cell
- `<caption>` – table title

3. What is the difference between `<td>` and `<th>`?

Ans:

<td>	
Used for normal data cells	Used for heading cells
Text is normal	Text is bold by default
Used inside table body	Used for row or column headings

4. How do you add a caption to an HTML table?

Ans:

Use the `<caption>` tag inside the `<table>` tag, usually at the top.

5. What is the use of the colspan and rowspan attributes in tables?

Ans:

colspan → merges multiple columns

rowspan → merges multiple rows

Coding Questions: Get the below shown outputs:

1.

Table 1	Table 1			
Table 1	Table 2	Table 2	Table 2	Table 2
	Table 2	Table 2	Table 2	Table 2
Table 1		Table 1.		

2.

### COLLEGE TIME TABLE

	8:30-9:30	9:30-10:30	10:30-11:30	11:30-12:30	12:30-2:00	2:00-3:00	3:00-4:00	4:00-5:00
MONDAY	---	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3		SUB4	SUB5	COUNSELLING CLASS
TUESDAY	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	---		SUB2	SUB2	LIBRARY
WEDNESDAY	SUB1	SUB2	SWA	---		LAB		
THURSDAY	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	---		SUB2	SUB2	LIBRARY
FRIDAY	SUB1	SUB2	SUB3	---		SUB4	SUB5	LIBRARY
SATURDAY	SUB1	SEMINAR				SUB4	SUB5	LIBRARY

3.

Day	Seminar		Topic	
	Schedule			
	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.	XSL Transformations	
	2:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.		
Wednesday	8:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	XSL Formatting Objects	

Code:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>

<style>
    #sub1{
        padding-left: 15px;
        color: blue;
    }
    #sub2{
        padding-left: 15px;
        color: rgb(177, 177, 2);
```

```
        }
```

```
        #sub3{  
            padding-left: 15px;  
            color: purple;  
        }
```

```
        #sub4{  
            padding-left: 15px;  
            color: rgb(143, 232, 9);  
        }
```

```
        #sub5{  
            padding-left: 15px;  
            color: red;  
        }  
        #lunch{  
            padding: 25px;  
        }
```

```
        #dot{  
            padding-left: 27px;  
        }  
        #lib{  
            padding-left: 45px;  
        }  
    
```

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

```
<table border="3" style="border-color: green;">  
    <tr>  
        <td>Table 1</td>  
        <td>Table 2  
            <table border="2" style="border-color: blue;">  
                <tr >  
                    <td>table 2</td>  
                    <td> table 2</td>  
                </tr>  
                <tr >  
                    <td>table 2</td>  
                    <td> table 2</td>  
                </tr>  
            </table>  
            <tr>  
                <td>Tabel 1</td>  
                <td>Tabel 1</td>
```

```
          </tr>
        </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
```

```
<br>
<br>
<hr>
```

```
<table border="2" >
  <caption> College Time Table</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th></th>
      <td></td>
      <td>8:30-9:30</td>
      <td>9:30-10:30</td>
      <td>10:30-11:30</td>
      <td>11:30-12:30</td>
      <td>12:30-2:00</td>
      <td>2:00-3:00</td>
      <td>3:00-4:00</td>
      <td>4:00-5:00</td>
    </tr>
  </thead>
<tbody >
  <tr>
    <th>Monday</th>
    <td id="dot">.....</td>
    <td id="sub1">Sub 1</td>
    <td id="sub2">Sub 2</td>
    <td id="sub3">Sub 3</td>
    <td id="lunch" rowspan="6">
      L <br>
      U <br>
      N <br>
      C <br>
      H <br>
    </td>
    <td id="sub4">Sub 4</td>
    <td id="sub5">Sub 5</td>
    <th> COUNSELLING CLASS</th>
  </tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <th>Tuesday</th>
  <td id="sub1">Sub 1</td>
  <td id="sub2"> Sub 2</td>
  <td id="sub3"> Sub 3</td>
  <td id="dot">.....</td>
  <td id="sub2">Sub 2</td>
  <td id="sub2">Sub 2</td>
  <td id="lib">LIBRARY</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <th>Wednesday</th>
  <td id="sub1">Sub 1</td>
  <td id="sub2"> Sub 2</td>
  <td style="color: red; padding-left: 15px;"> SWA</td>
  <td id="dot">.....</td>
  <th colspan="3">LAB</th>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <th>Thursday</th>
  <td id="sub1">Sub 1</td>
  <td id="sub2"> Sub 2</td>
  <td id="sub3"> Sub 3</td>
  <td id="dot">.....</td>
  <td id="sub2">Sub 2</td>
  <td id="sub2">Sub 2</td>
  <td id="lib">LIBRARY</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <th>Friday</th>
  <td id="sub1">Sub 1</td>
  <td id="sub2"> Sub 2</td>
  <td id="sub3"> Sub 3</td>
  <td id="dot">.....</td>
  <td id="sub4">Sub 4</td>
  <td id="sub5">Sub 5</td>
  <td id="lib">LIBRARY</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <th>Saturday</th>
  <td id="sub1">Sub 1</td>
  <th colspan="3">SEMINAR</th>
  <td id="sub4">Sub 4</td>
  <td id="sub5">Sub 5</td>
  <td id="lib" >LIBRARY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

```
<br><br><br><hr><br><br>
```

```
<table border="3px">
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="3">Days</th>
    <th colspan="3">Seminar</th>
  </tr>
  <tr >
    <th colspan="2">Schedule</th>
    <th rowspan="2"> Topic</th>
  </tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <th>Begin</th>
  <th>End</th>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <th rowspan="2">MONDAY</th>
  <td rowspan="2">8:00</td>
  <td rowspan="2">5:00pm</td>
```

```
    <td> Introduction To XML</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <td>Validity DTD and Relax NG</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <th rowspan="3" >TUESDAY</th>
  <td>8:00 am</td>
  <td>11:00am</td>
```

```
<td rowspan="2" style="padding-left: 60px;">XPath</td>
</tr>

<tr>
    <td>11:00am</td>
    <td>2:00pm</td>
</tr>

<tr>
    <td>2:00pm</td>
    <td>5:00pm</td>
    <td style="padding-left: 15px;">XSL
Transformations</td>
</tr>

<tr>
    <th>WEDNESDAY</th>
    <td>8:00pm</td>
    <td>12:00pm</td>
    <td style="padding-left: 15px;">XSL Formatting
Objects</td>
</tr>

</table>
</body>
</html>
```

## O/P:-

	Table 2
Table 1	table 2 table 2
	table 2 table 2
Tabel 1	Tabel 1

College Time Table

	8:30-9:30	9:30-10:30	10:30-11:30	11:30-12:30	12:30-2:00	2:00-3:00	3:00-4:00	4:00-5:00
Monday	.....	Sub 1	Sub 2	Sub 3		Sub 4	Sub 5	COUNSELLING CLASS
Tuesday	Sub 1	Sub 2	Sub 3	.....		Sub 2	Sub 2	LIBRARY
Wednesday	Sub 1	Sub 2	SWA	.....		LAB		
Thursday	Sub 1	Sub 2	Sub 3	.....		Sub 2	Sub 2	LIBRARY
Friday	Sub 1	Sub 2	Sub 3	.....		Sub 4	Sub 5	LIBRARY
Saturday	Sub 1	SEMINAR				Sub 4	Sub 5	LIBRARY

Days	Seminar			
	Shedule		Topic	
	Begin	End		
MONDAY	8:00	5:00pm	Introduction To XML	
TUESDAY	8:00 am	11:00am	Validity DTD and Relax NG	
	11:00am	2:00pm	XPath	
	2:00pm	5:00pm	XSL Tranformations	
WEDNESDAY	8:00pm	12:00pm	XSL Formatting Objects	