

Practical 1.

Ques: Design web page with HTML using basic tags - `<HTML>`, `<HEAD>`, `<TITLE>`, `<BODY>` elements.

Theory:

In `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>`, and `<body>` tags are used to define the structure of the HTML page.

`<html>` - defines whole page.

`<head>` - defines the head section of the page

`<title>` - defines title of the page.

`<body>` - defines the body section of the page.

Program / Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
    <title> Practical 1 </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    <h1> Practical 1 </h1>
```

```
    <p> In this practical we'll learn about some basic  
tags in HTML like html, head, title and body </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Conclusion: In this practical we've learned about some basic tags to define the structure of HTML page.



Practical 1

In this practical we will learn about some basic tags in html like html, head, title and body.



Practical 2

Ques: Design Web page and apply some block level tags and some text level tags.

Theory:

Block level tags - A block level element always starts on the new line and takes up the full width of a page, from left to right.

Text-level tags - A text level element continues with the same line of the previous element and it takes only the required amount of width to settle.

Program / code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
<title> Practical 2 </title>
</head>
<body>
    
    <h2> Adolf Hitler </h2>
    <p> Born: 20 April 1889 - Died: 30 April 1945 <br>
        <sup><i>as Führer</i></sup> <del>was</del> a German politician and the leader of Nazi Germany. He became Chancellor of Germany in 1933 and served as Führer until his death in 1945. </p>
```

of Germany in <i> 1933</i>, after a democratic election in <i> 1932 </i>. He became Führer (Leader) of Nazi Germany in <i> 1934 </i>. Hitler led the Nazi Party <mark> NSDAP from <i> 1921 </i>.

<i> </mark> </p>

</body>

</html>

Conclusion:

In this practical we've learned about some block level and text level tags.

OM-004

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1. Führer

- jetzt wird man NSDAP ohne späte diktatur nicht
strenge <Führer>, <SAH>, <UHLAs>

: genau

heute wo jetzt <haben> braucht <Kanzler> &
wollen nicht mehr zu erlauben ist, was will



Der Führer die leader

Adolf Hitler (20 April 1889 – 30 April 1945) in 1933 a German politician and the leader of Nazi Germany. He became Chancellor of Germany in 1933, after a democratic election in 1932. He became *Führer* (leader) of Nazi Germany in 1934. Hitler led the Nazi Party NSDAP from 1921.



<H> Führer <H>

sehr viele trafen nach Wissensbildung oft auf <H>
<H> sehr breit, breit, leichtlich, leichtlich, leichtlich

<habell>
<intell>

wurde kurze kurze, eine lachende mit dem nächsten
eigenen Bruder so wie beide mit nichts et. sagt auch

Practical 3

AIM: Design Web page using Font color, Font face, font size, background color.

Theory:

font tag - The font tag was used in HTML 4 to specify the font size, and colors of text. It is not supported in HTML5. It has attributes like :

- background-color
- font-family
- font-size
- colors, etc.

Program / code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html> <head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="description" content="Font Properties">
  <title> Practical 3 </title>
</head>
<body> style = "background-color: darkgray">
  <p> <font style = "background-color: black; color: darkgray; font-family: verdana; font-size: 30px;"> This
    is a paragraph </font> </p>
  <p> <font style = "background-color: black; color: darkgray; font-family: showcard gothic; font-size:">
```

20px;"> This is an another paragraph </p>
</body> </html>

Output:

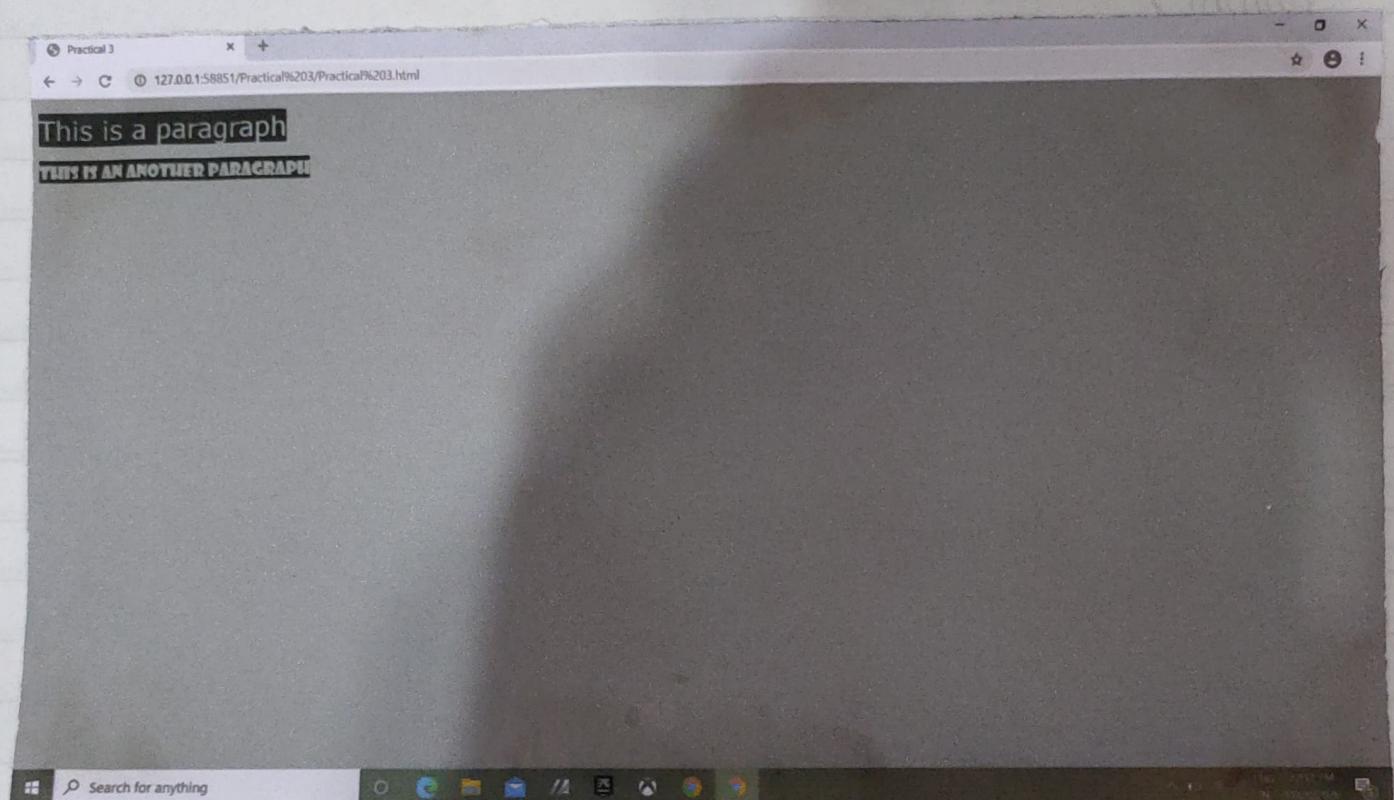
←

Conclusion:

In this practical we've learned about the font tags and its attributes.



ul> list-item> a> link <i> in paragraph for
Div
 word. H1 <i> section <i> in article
with <div> in document with
is p> is my <div> that will not be
<p><div><i>
<body>
<html>



Practical 4.

dim: Design Web Page including links in the Web Page.

- Local page in same folder.
- Page in different folder
- Page in web
- Specified location within document.

Theory :

We can link pages and location in HTML by using anchor tag .

Anchor Tag -

The tag defines hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

Code :

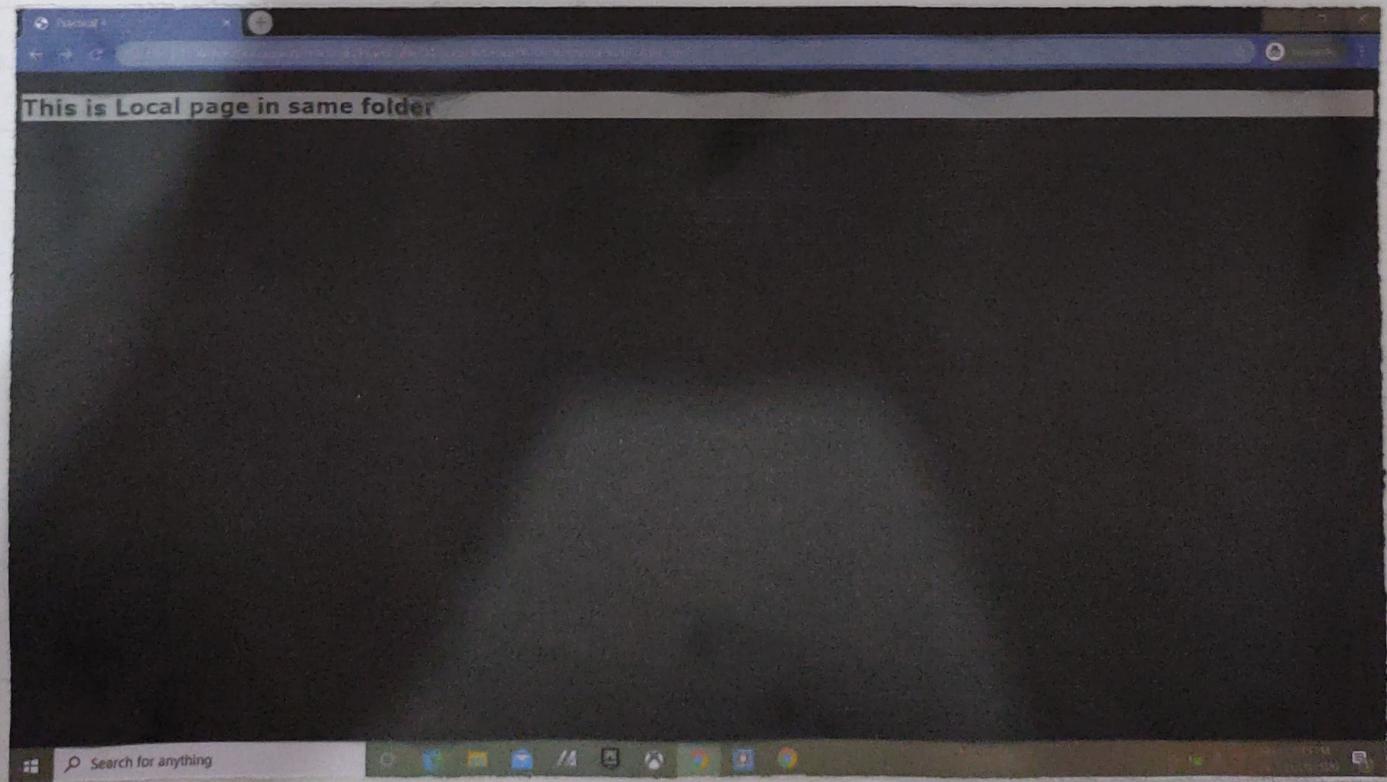
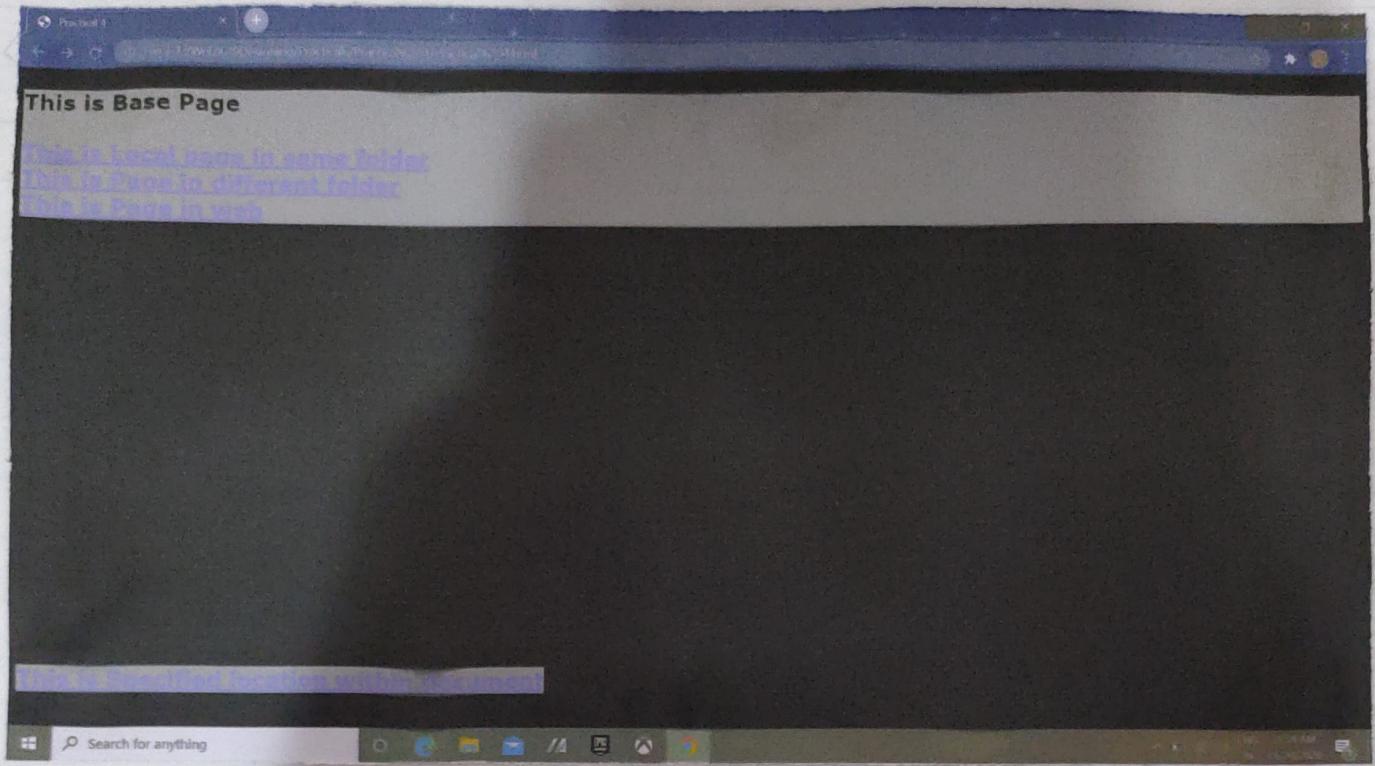
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="description" content="Linking Pages" >
    <title> Practical 4 </title>
</head>
```

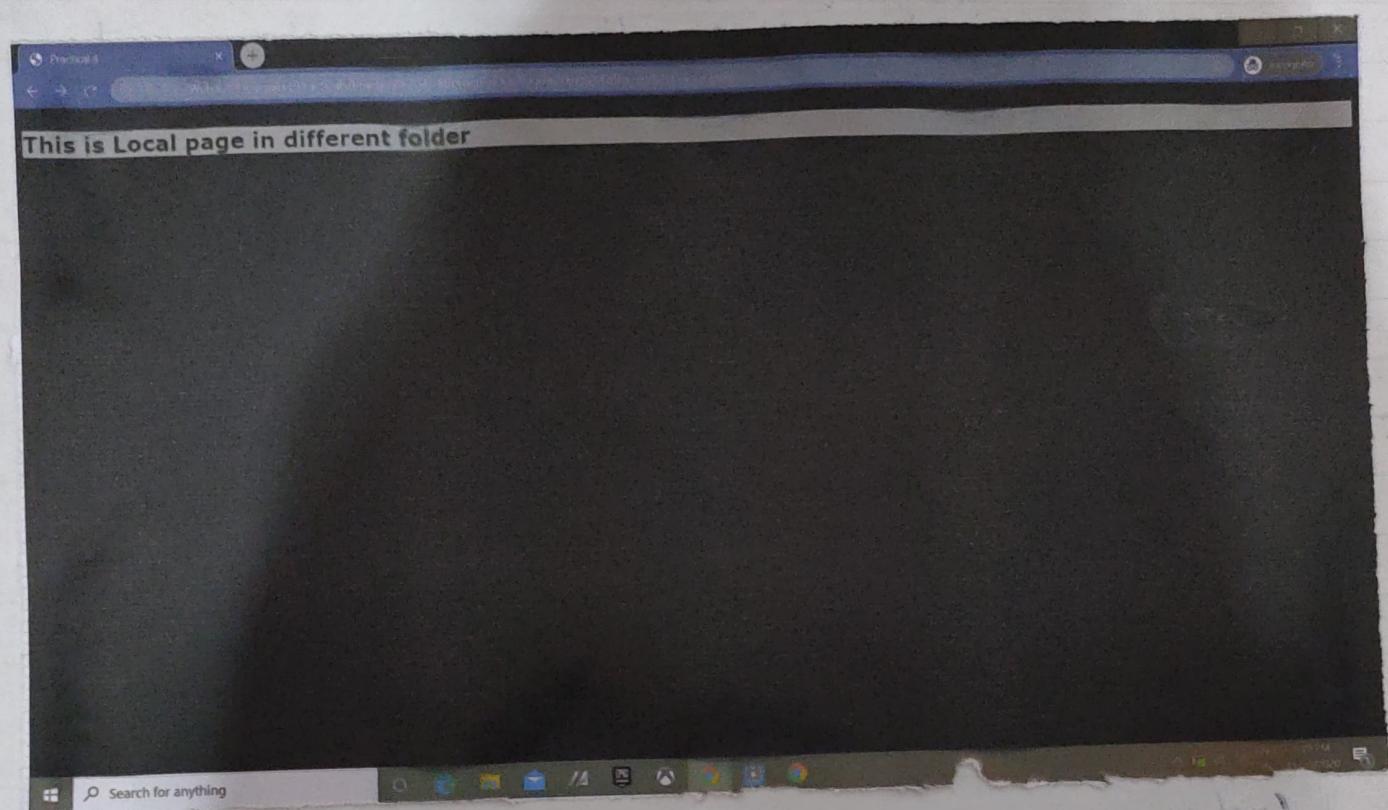
Output :

5

Conclusion:

In this practical we've learned about linking pages and anchor tag along with it's attributes.





Practical 5

Ques: Write a code to create a Web Page including
(i) ordered list
(ii) unordered list
(iii) nesting list.

Theory:

Ordered list -

In ordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag. The list items will be marked with numbers by default.

Unordered list -

In unordered list starts with `` tag. Each list item list starts with the `` tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default.

Nesting list -

A nested list or a sub-list within a list. The trick to marking nested lists up correctly in HTML is to recognize that the sublist is actually a child of a list item and not of a list.

Program / Code :

```
<!doctype html>
<html> <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="description" content="Lists">
    <title> Practical 5 </title>
</head>
<body style="background-color: black; font-weight:bold;
font-family: verdana; font-size: 25px;">
<div style="background-color: darkgrey">
```

This is Ordered list.

```
<ol>
    <li> Head </li>
    <li> Body </li>
</ol>
```

This is Unordered list.

```
<ul>
    <li> html </li>
    <li> css </li>
    <li> Javascript </li>
</ul>
```

This is Nesting Lists

```
<ul>
    <li> Doctype </li>
    <li> html [ ← ]</li>
    <ul>
        <li> Title </li>
```

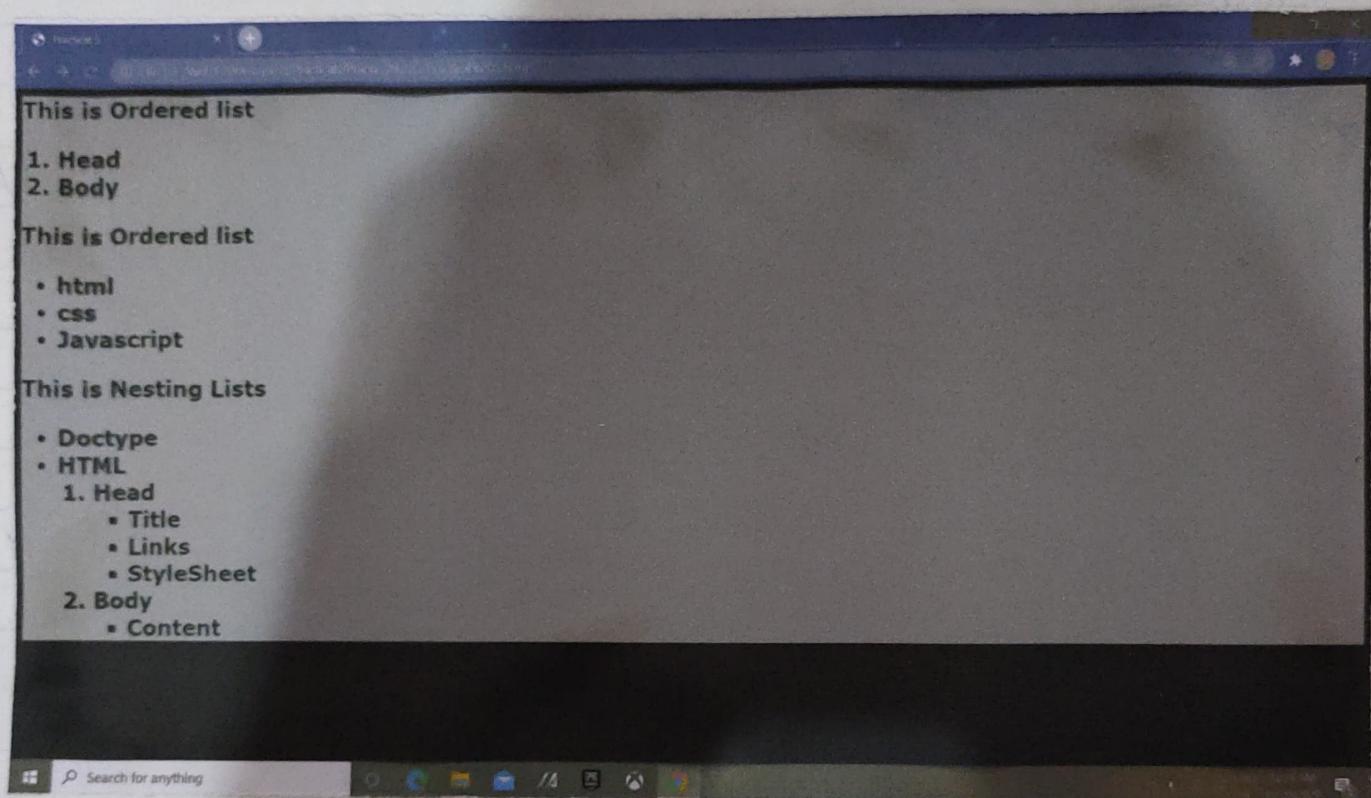
```
<li> Links </li>
<li> Stylesheet </li>
<ul>
<li>
<li> Body
<ul>
<li> Content </li>
</ul>
</li>
</ul>
</li>
</ol>
</li>
</ol>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:

In this practical we've learned about the lists in the HTML.

3. List

generates list items in the order with
list item number
for bulleted list
will generate (ii)



title & content title is in bold between h1
and h2, so it will become grid item 1. title will
become a list item 2. title & content of h1 & h2
title is for same row, make title a for both in

Practical 8

dim: Design table in web page using basic table tags - `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<td>`, `<th>`.

Theory:

- Table tag - The `<table>` tag defines an HTML table. A HTML table consists of one `<table>` element and one or more `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` elements.

`<tr>` = table row

`<th>` = table header

`<td>` = defines table cell.

Program/Codes:

```
<!doctype HTML>
<html> <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="description" content="Tables">
    <title> Practical 8 </title>
</head>
<body style="background-color: black; font-family: verdana; font-size: 25px;">
    <h1 style="color: darkgrey"> Product Purchased </h1>
    <table style="color: darkgrey; border-color: darkgrey; border-width: thin; border: 1px">
        <tr>
            <th> Product ID </th>
            <th> Product Name </th>
```

<th> Price </th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> T- 29086 </td>

<td> Nike T-Shirt </td>

<td> Rs. 799 </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> T-26590 </td>

<td> L & H trousers </td>

<td> Rs. 899 </td>

<tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Total </td>

<td> Rs. 1698 </td>

<tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

Conclusion:

In this practical we've learned about
table tag in html.

Product Purchased

Product ID	Product Name	Price
T-29086	Nike T-shirt	Rs. 799
T-26590	L&H Trouser	Rs. 899
Total		Rs. 1698