



**SILVER OAK
UNIVERSITY**
EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

Silver Oak University
SILVER OAK COLLEGE OF COMPUTER APPLICATION
DEPARTMENT OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
HTML Markup for Web Designers
Course Code: 4040243136
1st semester

**Laboratory
Manual**

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

Mr./Ms. Varole Dhruvi Jitendra

With enrollment no 2404030400104 from

Semester T Div. B has Successfully

completed his/her laboratory experiments in the **Html markup**

for web designers (4040243136) from the department of

BSC (CS - IT) during the

academic year 2024 - 2025.

Date of Submission: _____

Staff In charge: _____

Head of Department



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14. Show the use of all tags and attributes of ordered list and unordered list.

36	38	6/11	6/11	<i>BB</i>	
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EXPERIMENT NO: 1

Aim: Create and save simple HTML document & modifying the

1. background of HTML
2. Webpage with different colors.

Description:

In this practical, we created a basic HTML document and applied CSS to change the background color of the webpage. Additionally, we used CSS properties to modify the color of different webpage elements like headers and paragraphs. This demonstrates the basic concept of styling HTML elements using CSS.

Procedure:

Step-1: Open a text Editor: use any text editor like
Notepad, vs code, or sublime text.

Step-2: Create an HTML Document: Start with a basic
Structure of HTML.

Step-3: Set the page bgcolor: Use the `<Style>` tag
within the `<head>` section to define css
for bgcolor.

Step-4: Define section color: Add different sections
with unique color for demonstrations.

Step-5: Save the HTML file: Save your file with a .html
extension, like molex.html

Step-6: Open in a Browser: Open the file in a
web browser to see the result.



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Conclusion: By using CSS in the <style> section, you can easily customize the bgcolor or the entire webpage and individual sections. This method makes it straightforward to style and organize the visual presentation of your HTML document.

Practical Question:

1. How can you apply different background images instead of a color to your webpage?

Ans: You can use CSS to define the bg Image Property in the HTML file. Tag => <style>

How would you change the colors dynamically using JavaScript?

Ans: Target the colors attributes within the elements styles prop.

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
</head> web page </html>

<styles>

Body {

bg color :
}

h1 {

color : green ;

}

p {

color : blue ;

}

</styles>

</head>

<body>

<h1> This is an heading </h1>

<p> This is a paragraph </p>

</body>

</html>

nd

like

st or

an

Welcome

Black

color

=

>

bg
light blue.



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EXPERIMENT NO: 2

Aim: Demonstrate use of

1. subscript,
2. super script,
3. align tag and
4. Format the text by using formatting tags like bold and italic.

Description:

In this practical, we demonstrated how to use:

1. Subscript (`<sub>`) and superscript (`<sup>`) tags to format text in mathematical and chemical notations.
2. Align attribute to control text alignment (center, right).
3. Formatting tags like bold (``) and italic (`<i>`) to emphasize specific parts of the text.

Procedure: To use subscript and super script you can use the HTML tags `<sub>` for subscript and `<sup>` for superscript; to align text use the `<align>` attribute with a block element like `<div>` or `<p>` to format text use `` for bold and `` for italic. Here's an example:

- `<p align="center">`

- This is `` bold `` and `` italic `` text

- `</p>`

- $H₂ + ₁O$ is water and $E=mc²$

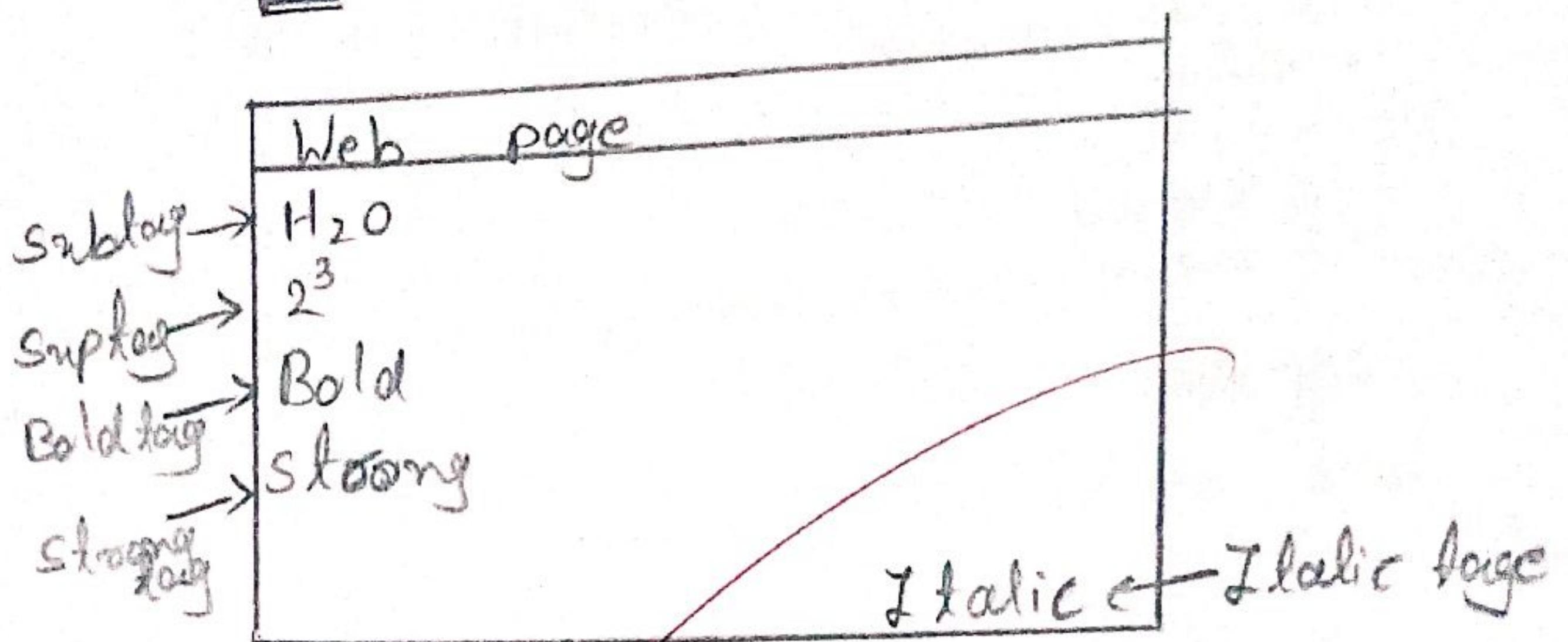
- is a famous equation

- `</p>`



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Conclusion: In conclusion, using HTML effectively allows for a variety of text formatting options, including subscript and superscript for chemical and mathematical notation as well as text alignment.

Post Practical Question:

1. Which tag is used to display text as a subscript in HTML?

- a) `<sup>`
- b) `<sub>`
- c) `<script>`
- d) `<small>`

Answer:

a). `<sup>`

2. Which of the following tags is used to display text as superscript in HTML?

- a) `<sub>`
- b) `<i>`
- c) `<sup>`
- d) `<u>`



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Answer:

c). $\langle s^{ups} \rangle$

3. What is the correct way to align text to the center in a paragraph using HTML?

- a) `<p align="right">This is centered text</p>`
- b) `<p align="center">This is centered text</p>`
- c) `<p style="center">This is centered text</p>`
- d) `<p text-align="center">This is centered text</p>`

Answer:

b) `<p align = "center"> This is centered text </p>`

4. Which tag is used to make text bold in HTML?

- a) ``
- b) `<i>`
- c) `<u>`
- d) ``

Answer:

a) ``

5. What is the purpose of the `<i>` tag in HTML?

- a) To underline the text
- b) To make the text bold
- c) To italicize the text
- d) To strike through the text

Answer:

c). to italicize the text.

6. Which tag is used to underline text in HTML?

- a) `<i>`
- b) ``
- c) `<u>`
- d) `<sub>`

Answer:

c). `<u>`



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7. Which of the following attributes is used to align text within a <p> tag?

- a) text-align
- b) align
- c) style
- d) font-align

a). text-align.

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	



EXPERIMENT NO: 3

Aim: Draw the table as given format

Description:

In this exercise, a table is created using the `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` tags. The table structure was enhanced with attributes like borders, cell padding, and cell spacing. This demonstrates the creation of structured data presentation using tables in HTML.

Procedure: HTML Table Syntax - code

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<head>
  <tittle> Create table </tittle>
<head>
<body>
<table align = "center" border = "1">
<table>
<tr>
  <td> cell 1 </td>
  <td> cell 2 </td>
  <td> cell 3 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> cell 4 </td>
  <td> cell 5 </td>
  <td> cell 6 </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

cell 1	cell 2	cell 3
cell 4	cell 5	cell 6

Post Practical Question:

1. Which tag is used to create a table in HTML?

- a) <table>
- b) <tab>
- c) <tr>
- d) <td>

Answer:

a) ~~<table>~~

2. What does the <tr> tag represent in an HTML table?

- a) A table cell
- b) A table row
- c) A table header
- d) A table caption

Answer:

b) ~~A table row~~

3. Which tag is used to define a header cell in a table?

- a) <td>
- b) <th>
- c) <header>
- d) <cell>

Answer:

b) <th>



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4. What attribute is used to add a caption to a table?

- a) <caption>
- b) <tablecaption>
- c) title
- d) description

Answer:

a) <caption>

5. Which attribute would you use to specify the border of a table in HTML?

- a) border
- b) border-style
- c) frame
- d) cellpadding

Answer:

a) .border

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EXPERIMENT NO: 4

Aim: Create web page using metadata & `<!DOCTYPE html>` tag.

Description:

This practical demonstrates the use of the `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration to specify the HTML version. It also covers the use of metadata tags like `<meta>` to define the character set, description, keywords, and other important information for the webpage. Metadata is essential for SEO and webpage responsiveness.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang = "en">
<head>
<meta charset = "UTF8"> <!-- character encoding -->
<meta name = "viewport" content = "width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
<!-- Responsive design -->
<meta name = "description" content = "This is a simple
webpage example using meta and
<title> Simple webpage Example the DocType tag.">
</title>
<style>
```

Conclusion: DocType declaration :- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` ensures the page is rendered in standards mode according to HTML 5.

2) Metadata : The `<head>` section contains vital elements. Like character encoding responsive design settings and

Post Practical Question: SEO description enhancing browser understanding and search visibility.

`body {`

font-family: Arial, sans



```
body {  
    font-family: Arial sans-serif; /* Basic styling */  
    background-color: #f8f9f9; /* light bg color */  
    margin: 20px; /* Margin around the body */  
}  
  
color: #333; /* Darkest color for the header */  
  
</style>  
</head>  
<h1> welcome to my simple web page </h1>  
<p> This a basic example of a HTML  
document structure with metatags.  
</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```



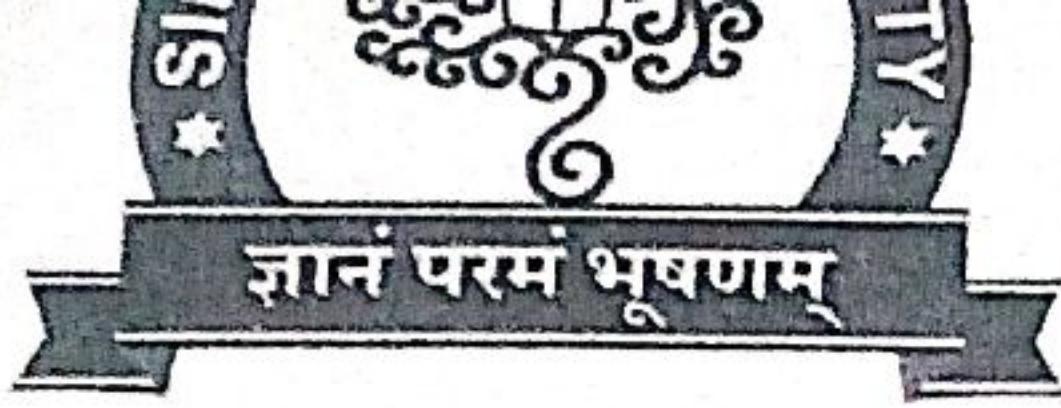
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~~Content Structure: The <body> section include main content, such as heading and paragraph, guiding visitors on the pages purpose~~

~~Styling: Basic CSS enhances the visual layout, improving users experience and accessing.~~

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EXPERIMENT NO: 5

Aim: Create a Web page to display basic your resume

Description:

In this practical, a simple webpage was created to showcase a basic resume layout. HTML tags such as `<h1>`, `<p>`, ``, and `<table>` are used to structure sections like personal details, education, skills, and contact information. This is useful for creating personal portfolios or professional resumes online.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang = "en">
<head>
<meta charset = "UTF 8">
<meta name = "viewport" content = "width=device-width,
initial-scale
<title> your name - Resume </title>
<style>
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 20px;
    background-color: #F0F0F0;
}
header {
    text-align: center;
    padding: 10px;
    background-color: #2CAF2E;
    color: white;
}
```



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h1 {

margin: 0;

h2 {

color: #333;

Conclusion:

Post Practical Question: This webpage serve a simple but effective way to present a resume online if it is mobile responsive and user-friendly using HTML and CSS that can easily be modified or expanded as needed. The structure and type offer clarity and organization, allowing viewers to quickly find the information they are interested.

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</headers>

<sections>

<h2> Education </h2>

 Bachelor of science in your major
 university Name . Graduation year

 Job title company name
(month year - month year)

 Responsibility / Task 1

 Responsibility / Task 2

 Responsibility / Task 3

</sections>

<footers>

<p> 3 copy; 2023 yours Name All right
reserved </p>

</footers>

</body>

</html>.



Section {

margin: 20px 0;
bg: white;

padding: 15px

border-radius: 5px

box-shadow: 0 2px 5px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);

}

h1 {

list-style-type: none;

padding: 0;

1. {

}

margin: 5px 0;

footer {

text-align: center;

margin-top: 20px;

font-size: 0.8em;

color: #777;

}

<style>

</style>

<body>

</body>

<h1> your name </h1>

<p> Email = Your email @ example.com /

<123> 456 - 7890 11P >



EXPERIMENT NO: 6

Aim: Show the use of all tags and attributes of

1. ordered list
2. unordered list.

Description:

This exercise demonstrates the use of ordered (``) and unordered (``) lists in HTML. The `` tag is used for list items. Attributes like `type`, `start`, and `reversed` for ordered lists, and bullet styling for unordered lists, are explored to enhance list formatting.

Procedure:

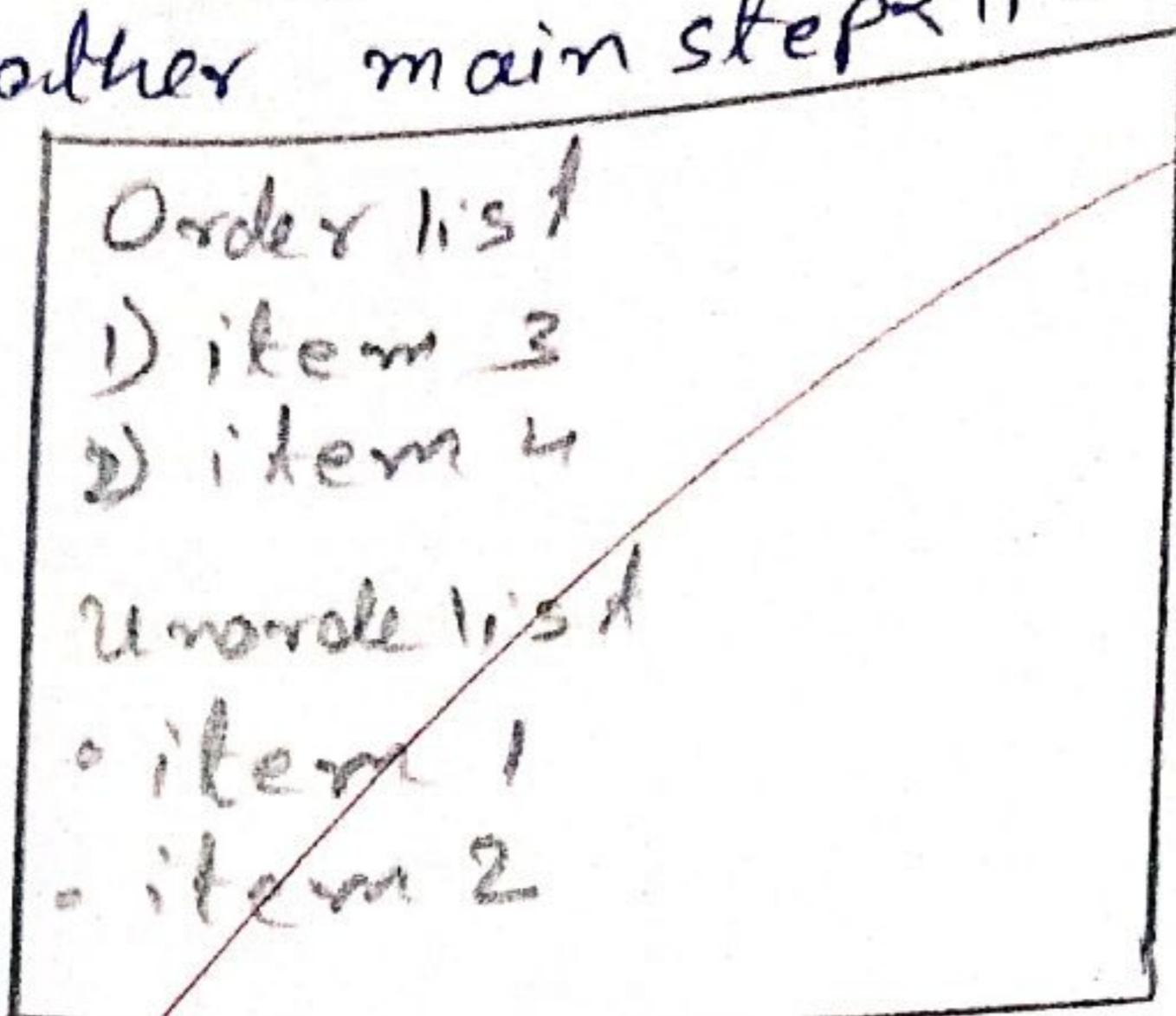
```

<ul>
  <li> Item1 </li>
  <li> Item2 </li>
  <li> Item3 </li>
</ul>
<ol type = "A" start = "2" reversed>
  <li> Step 1 </li>
  <li> Step 2 </li>
  <li> Step 3 </li>
→ Nested list
<ul>
  <li> main item
<ul>
  <li> sub item 1 </li>
</ul>
  <li> Another main item </li>
</ul>
<ol>
  <li> main step
    <ol type = "a">
      <li> Sub step 1 </li>
      <li> Sub step 2 </li>
    </ol>
  </li>
</ol>
  
```



 Another main step

Conclusion:



Post Practical Question:

1. Which tag is used to create an unordered list in HTML?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) <list>

Answer:

b)

2. What is the purpose of the tag in both ordered and unordered lists?

- a) To define the list itself
- b) To represent each item within a list
- c) To create a heading for the list
- d) To style the list items

Answer:

a). To define the list itself.

3. Which attribute can be used to specify the type of bullet in an unordered list?



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- a) style
- b) type
- c) bullet
- d) list-style-type

Answer:

d). list - style - type

4. What tag is used to create an ordered list in HTML?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) <list>

Answer:

c)

5. Which attribute can you use to change the numbering style of an ordered list?

- a) style,
- b) type
- c) numbering
- d) format

Answer: b) type

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EXPERIMENT NO: 7

Aim: Create webpage which shows the use of hyperlink.

Description:

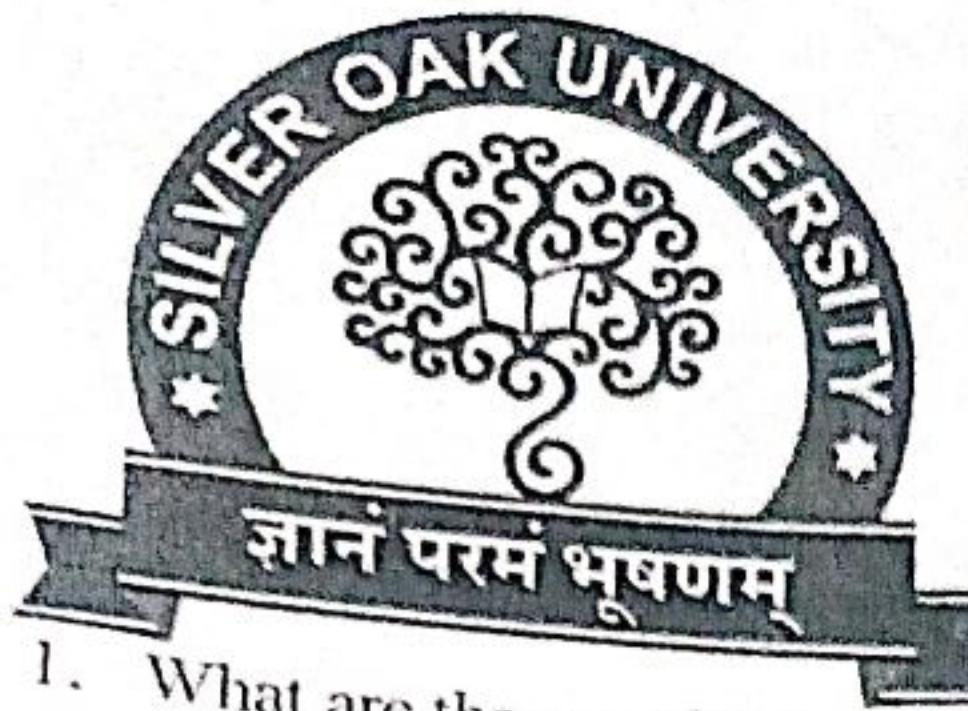
In this practical, hyperlinks were created using the `<a>` tag. The `href` attribute was used to link to external and internal web pages, while the `target` attribute was used to control how the linked page opens (e.g., in a new tab). This exercise is key in learning how to navigate between web pages.

Procedure:

```
<h1> welcome to my webpage </h1>
<p> This is a simple webpage demonstrating the
    use of hyperlink </p>
<h2> External link </h2>
<p> visit the <a href = "https://www.wikipedia.org"
    target = "blank"> wikipedia </a> website to learn
    about various topics </p>
<h2> Internal link </h2>
<p> visit the <a href = "https://www.wikipedia.org"
    target = "blank"> wikipedia </a> website learn about
    various to P </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion: The provided HTML code demonstrate how to create a webpage featuring various types of hyperlinks including external links, Internal links and mailto links.

Post Practical Question: These links enhance navigation and interactivity allowing user to easily access additional resources and contact information.



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- What are the security implications of using hyperlinks that open in a new tab (i.e., using `target=_blank`)?

Ans: ~~use `rel="noopener"` no referrer "This attribute combination prevents the newpage from having access to the window opener object effectively mitigating the risk of lab naging <a href="https://example.com/targets". `_blank`" `rel="noreferrer"`~~

- How would you create an anchor link that scrolls to a specific section of the same webpage?

Ans: To create an anchor link that scroll to a specific section of the same webpage add an id attribute to the target section and use a link with a hash symbol followed by the id. For example,

~~ Go to section 1/a>~~

~~<div id="Section1/D"> Target section </div>~~

Click on my webpage
Google

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EXPERIMENT NO: 8

Aim: Show the use of all tags related to images.

Description:

This practical demonstrates the use of the `` tag to display images on a webpage. Attributes like `src` (source), `alt` (alternative text), `height`, and `width` are explored to control the display of images. It also covers image alignment and linking an image to another page using the `<a>` tag.

Procedure: `<!DOCTYPE html>`

`<html lang="en">`

`<head>`

`<meta charset="UTF-8">`

`<meta name="viewport" content="width=`

`device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`

`<title> image </title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

``

`
`

``

`</body>`

`</html>`

Conclusion: Output.

• image will be displayed with their respective attributes (e.g.) `width`, `height` `alt` `text`).

• Show three basic images.

• image 3 with `width` and `Height` (`400 x 200`)



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Post Practical Question:

1. Which tag is used to embed an image in an HTML document?

- a)
- b) <picture>
- c) <image>
- d) <src>

Answer:

a)

2. What attribute is essential for the tag to specify the image source?

- a) source
- b) src
- c) href
- d) file

Answer:

b) src

3. What attribute is used in the tag to provide alternative text for an image?

- a) alt
- b) title
- c) description
- d) text

Answer: a) alt

4. How do you specify a caption for an image using HTML?

- a) Using the <figcaption> tag inside the <figure> tag
- b) Using the <caption> tag
- c) Using the alt attribute
- d) Using the <label> tag

Answer: a) Using the <figcaption> tag inside the <figure> tag

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Marks out of 10	



EXPERIMENT NO: 9

Aim: Create a webpage and use the following TAG to perform operation.

1. Create a simple table with at least three rows and three columns.
2. Use the `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` tags.
3. Add a caption to the table created above using the `<caption>` tag.
4. Add a border to your table using the `border` attribute in the `<table>` tag.
5. Align the content of your table cells using the `align` and `valign` attributes.
6. Change the background color of your table and its cells using the `bgcolor` attribute.
7. Use the `cellpadding` and `cellspacing` attributes to adjust the spacing inside and between the table cells.
8. Create a nested table by inserting one table inside another table's cell.

Description:

This practical focuses on creating a table with at least three rows and three columns using the `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` tags. Features such as captions, borders, alignment, background colors, `cellpadding`, and `cellspacing` were demonstrated. Additionally, a nested table was created by placing one table inside a table cell.

Procedure:

```
<table border = "1">
<tr>
<th> header 1 </th>
<th> header 2 </th>
<th> header 3 </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Row 1 , cell 1 </td>
<td> Row 1 , cell 2 </td>
<td> Row 1 , cell 3 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
```



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```
<tbl> Row 1, Cell 1</tbl>
<tbl> Row2, Cell 2</tbl>
<tbl> Row 3, Cell 3</tbl>
. </tbl>
</tables>
```

student information		
Name	Age	Grade
John Deo	20	A

Conclusion: The code is a straight forward implementation of an HTML table. It effectively shows cases which can organize information in tabular form and make it easier for users to digest and comprehend information.

Post Practical Question:

- What are the benefits of using CSS to style tables instead of inline HTML attributes?

Ans: Benefits including.

- Separation of concern
- Flexibility and reversibility.
- Improved accessibility
- Better control and customization
- Improved SEO and etc.

- How would you handle large tables with many rows and columns to improve readability and usability?

Ans: To improve readability.

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Marks out of 10	



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EXPERIMENT NO: 10

Aim: Create a webpage and use the following TAG to perform operation.

1. Use the <frameset> tag to create a webpage with two frames.
2. Use the <frame> tag to define the content of each frame.
3. Specify different attributes like border, frameborder, framespacing, and marginwidth for the frames.
4. Set the width and height of the frames using the cols and rows attributes in the <frameset> tag.
5. Create a navigation menu in one frame and display the corresponding content in another frame using the target attribute in the <a> tag.

Description:

This practical shows the use of the <frameset> and <frame> tags to create a webpage with two frames. The webpage includes a navigation menu in one frame and displays related content in another frame using the target attribute. Attributes like border, frameborder, framespacing, and marginwidth are also demonstrated to control the appearance and spacing of frames.

Procedure:

```

'mindex.html'
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<frameset rows="20%, 80%">
  <frame border="1" framespacing="5" border="1">
  <frame src="menu.html" name="Content">
</frameset>
</html>

```

menu.html

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Navigation</h2>
<ul>
  <li><a href="page1.html" target="Content">Page 1</a></li>
  <li><a href="page2.html" target="Content">Page 2</a></li>
  <li><a href="page3.html" target="Content">Page 3</a></li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>

```



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Output:

We have page layout:
Top frame

Conclusion:

Navigation
Page 1
Page 2
Page 3

- Bottom frame
- Click on page 1, 2, 3, display content in the bottom of frame of Page = 1, 2, 3.

Post Practical Question:

1. What are the drawbacks of using frames in modern web development, and what alternatives exist?

Ans: Drawbacks of frames

- SEO issues
- Accessibility Problem
- Browser compatibility issues
- Security risks.

Alternatives

- CSS layouts
- javascript libraries
- Ajax
- HTML semantic elements.

2. How can you handle issues related to frame security and browser compatibility?

Ans: Frame security:

- 1) USE HTTPS encryption
- 2) Set content security Policy
- 3) Use sandbox attribute.

Browser Compatibility:

- ① Cross-browser testing
- ② Standard HTML CSS
- ③ Javascript libraries.

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	



EXPERIMENT NO: 11

Aim: Create a webpage for online Jewellery shopping.

1. Display Menu in left frame.
2. Clicking on menu should display related webpage in right frame.
3. Keep header and footer frames to display related information.

Description:

In this exercise, a webpage is designed using frames to create a simple online jewelry shopping interface. The left frame displays the menu, and clicking on the items in the menu displays the related content in the right frame. Additionally, a header and footer are used to display additional information.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Jewelry shop</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
<nav>
<ul>
<li><a href="#">necklaces </a></li>
<li><a href="#">earring </a></li>
<li><a href="#">ring </a></li>
</ul>
</nav>
<main>
<section id="necklaces">
<h2>Necklaces </h2>
</section>
<section>
<h2>Earring </h2>
</section>
<footers>copyys 2024 jewelry shop </footers>
</body>
</html>
```



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Link of Jewellery Output

#Necklace
#earring
#ring
Nectar e
Earring

Scropy 2024

Conclusion:

- Header with title.
- Navigation menu
- main content with section for necklaces earring ring.
- Footer with copyright information & image.

Post Practical Question:

1. How would you enhance the user experience by integrating JavaScript or CSS animations in your jewelry shopping website?

Ans: Java scrip

- Product image zoom
- 360-degree view
- Shopping cart animation.

2. How can you make your shopping website responsive for mobile and tablet devices?

Ans: Use :-

- HTML slices & media queries
- Bootstrap / parallax
- Mobile first design.
- Responsive image/video, etc.

CSS animation

- Hover effects
- Loading animation
- Product sliders.

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EXPERIMENT NO: 12

Aim:Create web page for register online exam form filling process.

Description:

This practical involves creating a form for registering for an online exam. The form uses various form elements like `<input>`, `<select>`, `<textarea>`, and buttons for user input. The exercise highlights form validation, data submission, and user interaction on a webpage.

Procedure: <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
<head> <title> online exam registration </title>
<style>
body {font-family: Arial;}
form {width: 50%, margin: 10px auto;}
padding: 20px; border: 1px solid #ccc;
border-radius: 10px; box-shadow: 0 0
10px 8px #888; color: #333;
background-color: #f9f9f9;
border: 1px solid #ccc;
border-radius: 10px;
background-color: #fff;
color: #333;
font-size: 14px;
margin: 10px auto;
width: 300px;
}
input[type="text"], input[type="password"] {
border: 1px solid #ccc;
border-radius: 5px;
width: 100px;
height: 30px;
margin-bottom: 10px;
}
input[type="submit"] {
border: 1px solid #ccc;
border-radius: 5px;
background-color: #f0f0f0;
color: #333;
width: 100px;
height: 30px;
cursor: pointer;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1> online exam & registration </h1>
<form>
<h2> Registration form </h2>
<table> Full name:- </table>
<input type="text" name="searched"> <br/>
<label> Email ID:- </label>
```



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Conclusion: Output.

Full name	—	online exam generation
Email id	—	Registration form.
P. number	—	Password
Exam name	—	Register
Post Practical Question:	—	

1. Which HTML tag is used to create a form in a webpage?

- a) <input>
- b) <form>
- c) <register>
- d) <fieldset>

Answer: b) <form>

2. What attribute is used to specify the method of form submission in HTML?

- a) action
- b) method
- c) submit
- d) enctype

Answer:

b) method

3. Which input type would you use for a text field where users can enter their names?

- a) <input type="number">
- b) <input type="text">
- c) <input type="email">
- d) <input type="password">

Answer:

b) <input type = "text">



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4. Which CSS property would you use to change the background color of the form?

- a) color
- b) background
- c) bcolor
- d) background-color

Answer:

d) background-color

5. What is the purpose of the <label> tag in a form?

- a) To create a text input
- b) To provide a clickable area for form controls
- c) To define a form section
- d) To display error messages

Answer:

b) To provide a clickable area for form controls

6. Which CSS property is used to adjust the spacing between the form fields?

- a) margin
- b) padding
- c) border
- d) spacing

Answer: a) margin.

7. How can you make a field required in a form?

- a) By adding the required attribute to the input tag
- b) By using the mandatory attribute
- c) By adding required="true" in the form tag
- d) By setting the validate attribute to true

Answer:

a) By adding the required attribute to the input tag.



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EXPERIMENT NO: 13

Aim: Create a Web page to display your resume.

```
<Doctoral.html>
<html>
<head> resume</head>
<body> <pre><pre> monospace
      <head> <title> my resume </title>
      <body> <h1> my resume </h1>
            <table width="80%">
              <tr>
                <th> colspan="2" > contact information </th>
              </tr>
              <tr>
                <td> name </td>
                <td> mathi </td>
              </tr>
              <tr>
                <td> <td> email </td>
                <td> mathi@gmail.com </td>
              </tr>
              <tr>
                <td> <td> phone </td>
                <td> 1234567890 </td>
              </tr>
              <tr>
                <th colspan="2" > education </th>
              </tr>
```

```
<tr>
    <td> degree </td>
    <td> BSC (CS IT) </td>
</tr>
<tr> university </td>
    <td> silver oak university </td>
</tr>
<tr> Granduation Date </td>
    <td> 2024 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <th colspan="2" > skills </th>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td> HTML CSS java python </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



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Description:

This practical involves creating a more detailed and formatted resume using HTML. Sections like personal details, education, work experience, and skills are presented using appropriate tags like `<h1>`, `<p>`, ``, and `<table>`. This showcases how HTML can be used to create professional online resumes.

Procedure: Out put

My Resume

Contact information:

| field | value |

| - | - |

| Name | Mahi |

| Email | Mahi@gmail.com |

| Phone | 1234567890 |

Education

| field | value |

| - | - |

| Degree | BSC (CS-IT) |

| University | silver oak university |

Conclusion:

| Graduation | 2024 |

Skills

| value |

| - | - |

| HTML, CSS, JAVA, Python |

Post Practical Question:



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1. What enhancements can you add to make the resume more interactive, such as using modal windows or downloadable sections?

Ans: Hero section & events add as a

- Interactive Element → Downloadable section as id 8
- Dynamic Content.
- Visual Content Enhancements
- Downloadable formats → PDF, Word, docx.
- Social media integration GitHub link, Profile link.

2. How would you update your resume in the future while maintaining consistency and formatting across devices?

Ans:

- Use less frame works (Bootstrap tailwind CSS)
 - Store on cloud storage (Google Drive)
 - Test on Multiple devices and browsers.
- or.
- Utilize resume builders (Canvas LinkedIn Resume)
 - Update regularly to stay consistent

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Marks out of 10	



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EXPERIMENT NO: 14

Aim: Show the use of all tags and attributes of ordered list and unordered list.

Description:

In this practical, ordered and unordered lists were created using `` and `` tags. Different attributes of lists were explored, such as the `type` attribute for ordered lists (e.g., numbers, letters) and various bullet styles for unordered lists. This practical highlights how to create and style lists on a webpage.

Procedure:

```
<ol> start="3" type="1">
  <li> value="10"> Pizza
  <ul style="list-style-type: none;">
    <li> Pepperoni </li>
    <li> mushrooms </li>
  </ul>
</li>
<li> ice cream
</ol>
```

Conclusion:

Output

V. pizza
Pepperoni
Mushrooms
flowers.
Chocolates
Vanilla
3. Sushi
2. Tacos
1. Burgers.

```
<ol> flowers :- </ol>
<ol> chocolate </ol>
<ol> vanilla </ol>
</ol>
</li>
<li> sushi </li>
<li> Tacos </li>
<li> Burgers </li>
</ol>
```



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Post Practical Question:

1. Which tag is used to create an ordered list in HTML?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) <list>

Answer:

~~c) ~~

2. What attribute can you use to specify the starting number of an ordered list?

- a) start
- b) type
- c) value
- d) number

Answer:

~~a) start~~

3. Which of the following tags is used to define each item in a list?

- a) <item>
- b) <list-item>
- c)
- d) <element>

Answer:

~~c) ~~

4. What is the default bullet style for an unordered list created with the tag?

- a) Square
- b) Circle
- c) Disc
- d) None

Answer:

~~c) Disc~~



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5. Which attribute can be used with the tag to change the numbering style of the list?

- a) start
- b) type
- c) style
- d) numbering

Answer:

c) style.

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Marks out of 10	

[Handwritten signature in red ink]