

HTML LAB MANUAL



Prepared by:

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Batch: 2023-27

Dept. of CSE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING



**INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT
SKILLS UNIVERSITY,
KHARGHAR, NAVI MUMBAI**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. / Ms. Gaurang Jadhav

Roll No. 150096723009 of Second Semester of B.Tech Computer Science & Engineering of ITM Skills University, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai , has completed the term work satisfactorily in subject HTML5 for the academic year 2024 - 2025 as prescribed in the curriculum.

Place: Mumbai

Date: 06-04-2024

Subject I/C

HOD

INDEX

| Exp. No | List of Experiment | Date of Submission | Sign |
|------------|---|-----------------------|------|
| 1 | Design a page having suitable background colour and text colour with title “My First Web Page” using all the attributes of the Font tag. | | |
| 2 | Create a HTML document giving details of your [Name, Age], [Address, Phone] and [Register Number, Class] aligned in proper order using alignment attributes of Paragraph tag. | | |
| 3 | Create a web page with an appropriate image towards the left hand side of the page, when user clicks on the image another web page should open. | | |
| 4 | Create a web page for internal links; when the user clicks on different links on the web page it should go to the appropriate locations/sections in the same page. | | |
| 5 | Create a HTML document containing a nested list showing a content page of any book. | | |
| 6 | Create a web page, showing an unordered list of names of all he PG Diploma Programmes (Branches) in your institution. | | |

| 7 | <p>Create the following table in HTML with following Data for your batch:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="277 408 1153 810"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="277 408 493 543">Reg. Number</th><th data-bbox="493 408 709 543">Student Name</th><th data-bbox="709 408 925 543">Year/ Semester</th><th data-bbox="925 408 1153 543">Date of Admission</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Reg. Number | Student Name | Year/ Semester | Date of Admission | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Reg. Number | Student Name | Year/ Semester | Date of Admission | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>8. Create a web page which divides the page in two equal frames and place the audio and video clips in frame-1 and frame-2 respectively.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1" data-bbox="277 860 1153 1145"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="277 860 709 911">FRAME-1</th><th data-bbox="709 860 1153 911">FRAME-2</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> | FRAME-1 | FRAME-2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FRAME-1 | FRAME-2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>1. Use frames such that page is divided into 3 frames 20% on left to show contents of pages, 60% in center to show body of page, remaining on right to show remarks</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>Create an HTML page that contains a selection box with a list of 5 countries, when the user selects a country, its capital should be printed next to the list; Add CSS to customize the properties of the font of the capital (color, bold and font size).</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Name of Student: Gaurang Jadhav

Roll Number: 09

Experiment No: 01

Title:

1. Design a page having suitable background colour and text colour with title "My First Web Page" using all the attributes of the Font tag.

Theory:

The provided HTML snippet outlines the core structure of a webpage, illustrating the utilization of crucial elements including `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>`, `<body>`, `<h1>`, and `<p>`. Inline styling is employed through the `style` attribute, enabling customization of properties such as `font-family`, `color`, `font-size`, `font-weight`, and `margin`.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>First Web Page</title>
</head>

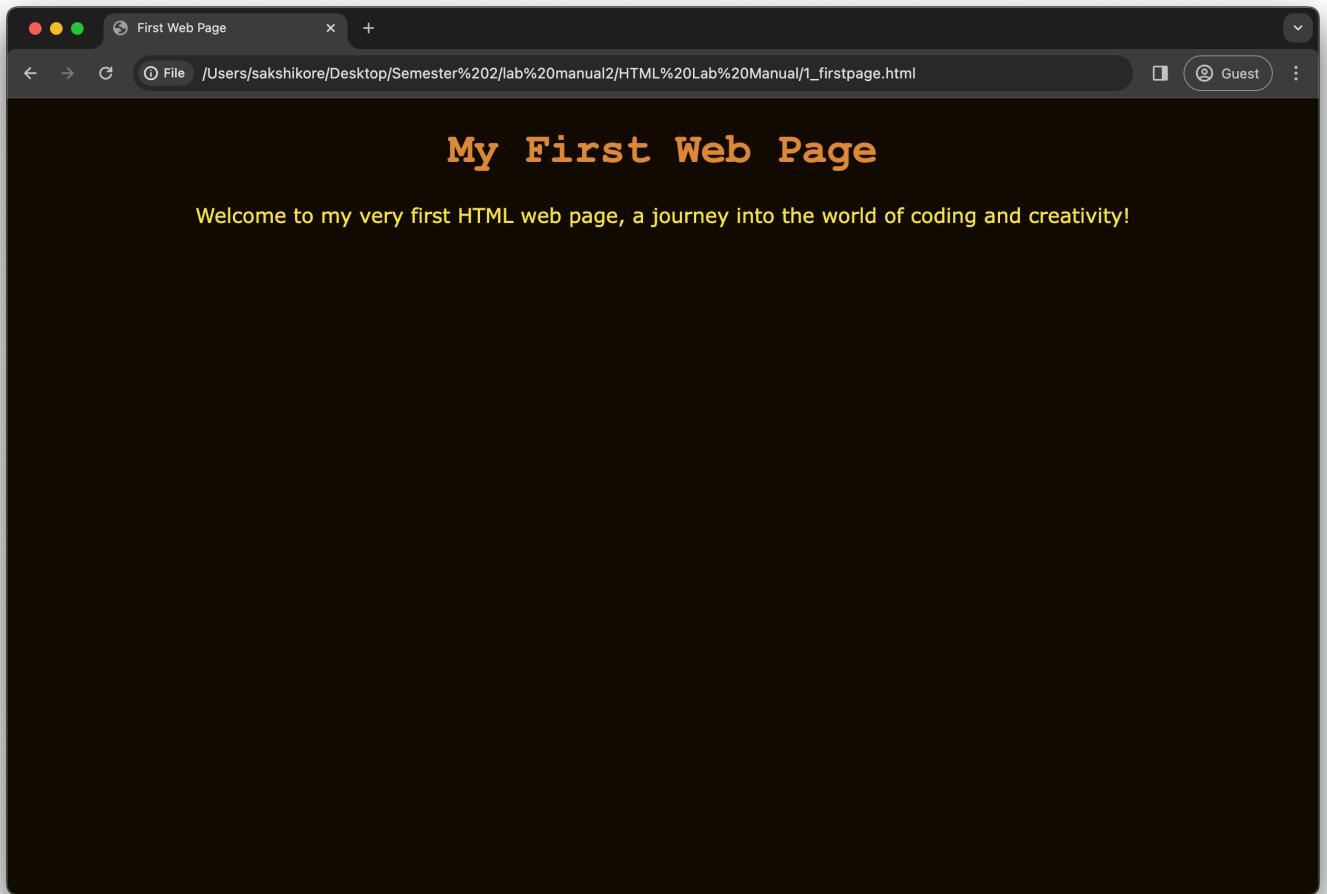
<body style="background-color: #110d01;">

    <h1 style="font-family: 'Courier New', monospace; color: #e28c37;
    font-size: 2.5em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">
        My First Web Page
    </h1>

    <p style="font-family: 'Verdana', sans-serif; font-size: 1.2em; color:
    #fde741; margin: 0 10%; text-align: center;">
        Welcome to my very first HTML web page, a journey into the world
        of coding and creativity!
    </p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)



Conclusion:

This code demonstrates how to build a straightforward webpage with styled text and a background using HTML and inline CSS.

Name of Student: Gaurang Jadhav

Roll Number: 09

Experiment No: 02

Title:

2. Create a HTML document giving details of your [Name, Age], [Address, Phone] and [Register Number, Class] aligned in proper order using alignment attributes of Paragraph tag.

Theory:

The provided HTML code delineates the creation of a webpage showcasing personal information. Utilizing `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>`, `<body>`, `<h1>`, and `<p>` elements, it establishes the fundamental structure. Furthermore, text alignment (`text-align`) and indentation (`text-indent`) enhancements are implemented through inline CSS, augmenting the visual appeal of the content.-->

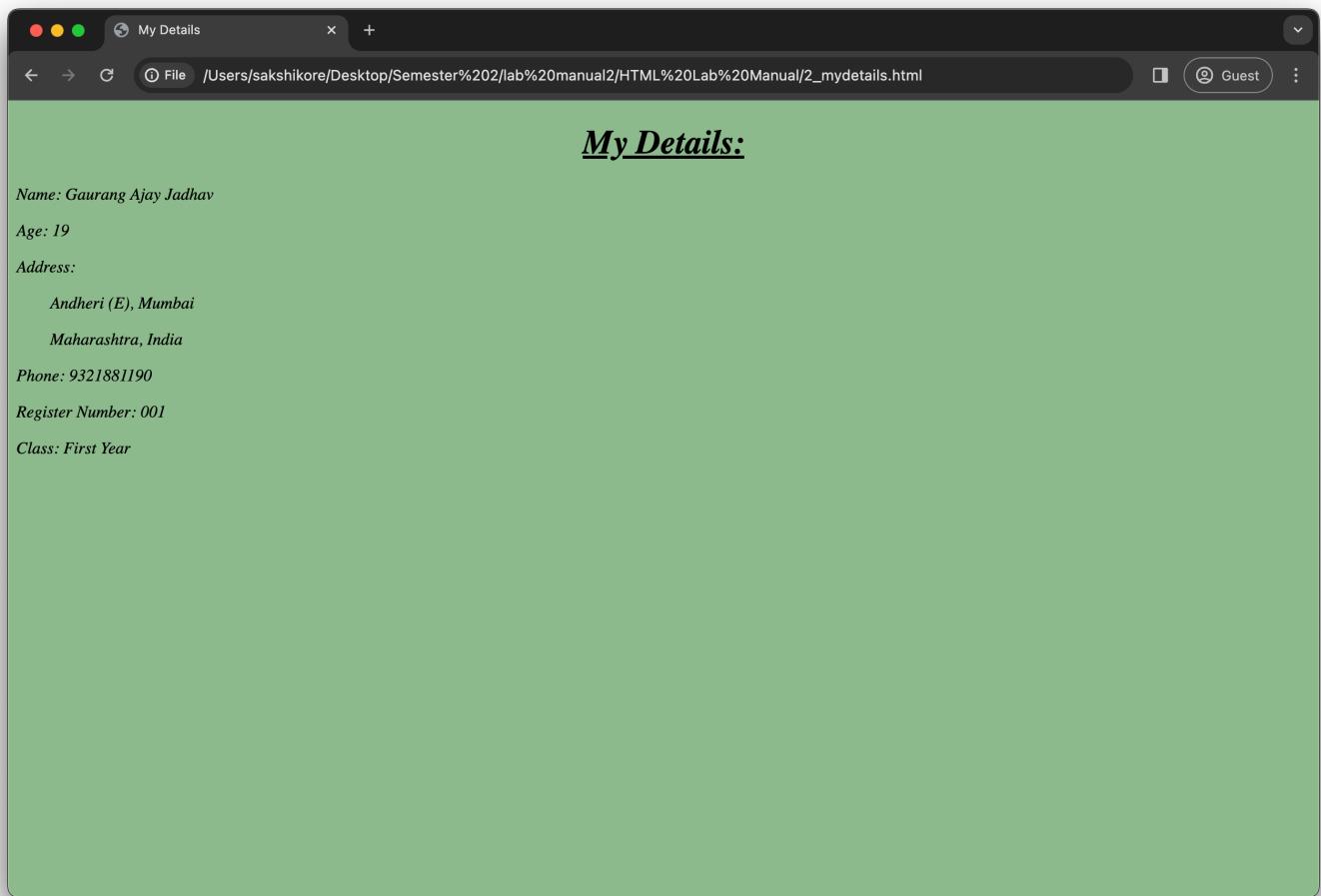
Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>My Details</title>
</head>

<body style="background-color: darkseagreen;"><i>
    <h1 style="text-align: center;"><u>My Details:</u></h1>
    <p style="text-align: left;">Name: Gaurang Ajay Jadhav</p>
    <p style="text-align: left;">Age: 19</p>
    <p style="text-align: left;">Address:</p>
    <p style="text-indent: 2em;">Andheri (E), Mumbai</p>
    <p style="text-indent: 2em;">Maharashtra, India</p>
    <p style="text-align: left;">Phone: 9321881190</p>
    <p style="text-align: left;">Register Number: 001</p>
    <p style="text-align: left;">Class: First Year</p>
</i></body>

</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)



Conclusion:

In summary, the provided code demonstrates a straightforward method for structuring a webpage with personal details using HTML. By utilizing inline CSS, it showcases the control of text alignment and indentation, leading to enhanced readability.

Name of Student: Gaurang Jadhav

Roll Number: 09

Experiment No: 03

Title:

B. Create a web page with an appropriate image towards the left hand side of the page, when user clicks on the image another web page should open.

Theory:

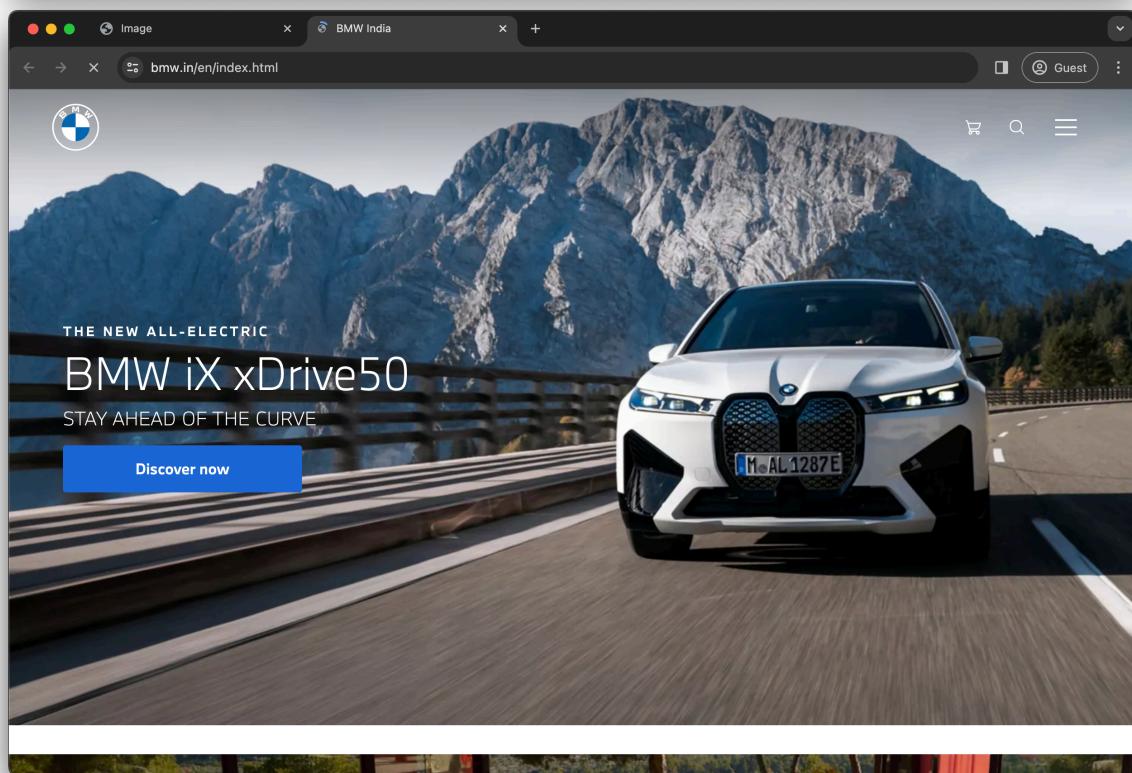
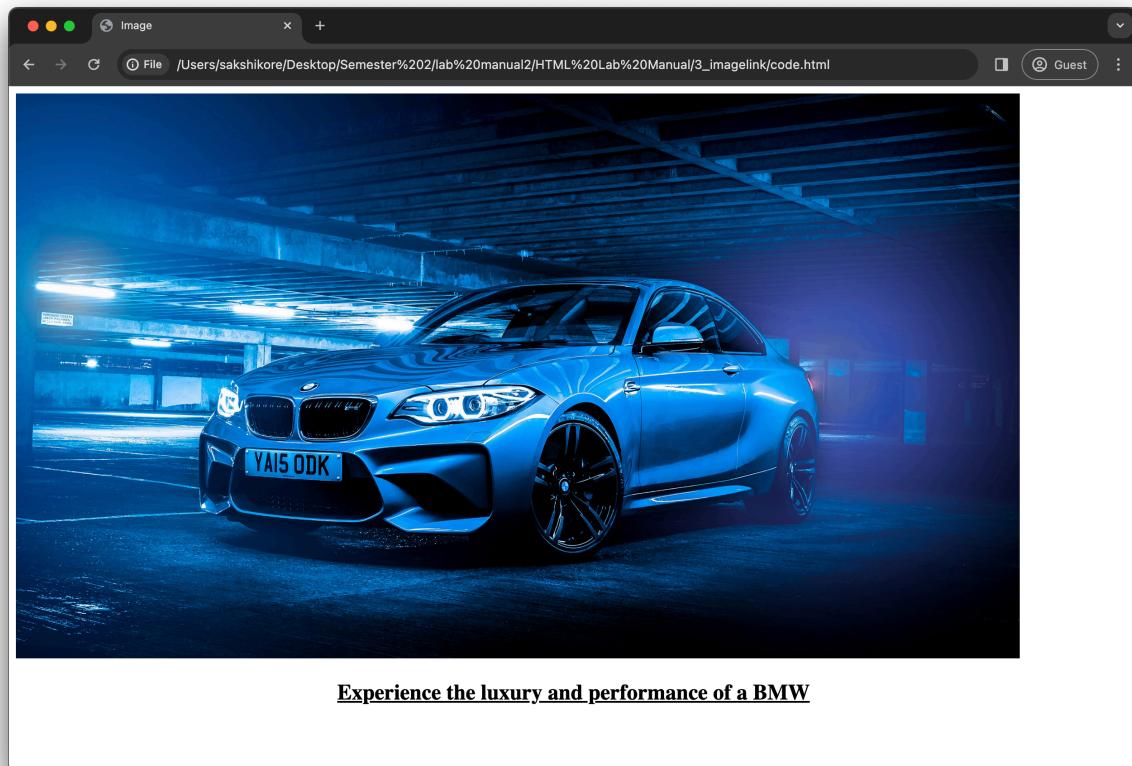
The provided HTML code exemplifies the integration of an image within a webpage structure. By employing the `` tag along with inline CSS for width customization, it ensures seamless incorporation of visual content. Furthermore, the creation of a hyperlink around the image using the `<a>` tag demonstrates effective navigation implementation.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Image</title>
    <style>
      img {
        width: 90%;
      }
    </style>
  </head>

  <body>
    <a href="https://www.bmw.in" target="_blank">
      
    </a>
    <h2 align="center"><u>Experience the luxury and performance of a BMW</u> </h2>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)



Conclusion:

This code illustrates the straightforward process of incorporating an image with a hyperlink in an HTML webpage. Through the basic usage of image tags and inline styling for layout refinement, it presents a concise demonstration of effective web design practices.

Name of Student: Gaurang Jadhav

Roll Number: 09

Experiment No: 04

Title:

Create a web page for internal links; when the user clicks on different links on the web page it should go to the appropriate locations/sections in the same page.

Theory:

In this HTML snippet, internal links are implemented using anchor tags () to enable seamless navigation within a webpage. With each link assigned an href attribute pointing to the ID of the target section, users can effortlessly traverse different sections of content without leaving the page.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Internal Links Example</title>
</head>
<body style="background-color: beige;">
<h1 align="center"><u>Sports</u></h1>
<hr>
<ul>
<li><a href="#section1">Basketball</a></li>
<li><a href="#section2">Football</a></li>
<li><a href="#section3">Cricket</a></li>
<li><a href="#section4">Hockey</a></li>
<li><a href="#section5">Kabbadi</a></li>
</ul>
<h2 id="section1"><u>Basketball</u></h2>

<h2 id="section2"><u>Football</u></h2>

<h2 id="section3"><u>Cricket</u></h2>

<h2 id="section4"><u>Hockey</u></h2>

<h2 id="section5"><u>Kabbadi</u></h2>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)

[Basketball](#)
[Football](#)
[Cricket](#)
[Hockey](#)
[Kabaddi](#)

Basketball

Hockey

Conclusion:

The implementation of internal links within this webpage offers users convenient access to different sections of content without the need for external navigation. This enhancement enhances user experience by promoting ease of navigation, thereby improving accessibility and readability.

Name of Student: Gaurang Jadhav

Roll Number: 09

Experiment No: 05

Title:

5. Create a HTML document containing a nested list showing a content page of any book.

Theory:

In this HTML snippet, a detailed table of contents is created for a content page titled "Do Epic Shit." Through the utilization of nested lists (`` and ``), the content is meticulously organized into parts and subsections, with each list item serving as a representation of a section or sub-section along with a concise description.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Content Page: Atomic Habits</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>TABLE OF CONTENTS</h1>
    <ul>
        <li>INTRODUCTION: The Surprising Power of Atomic Habits</li>
        <br>
        <li>Part 1: THE FUNDAMENTALS
            <ul>
                <li>1.1 The Compound Effect of Small Habits</li>
                <li>1.2 How Your Habits Shape Your Identity (and Vice Versa)</li>
                <li>1.3 How to Build Better Habits in 4 Simple Steps</li>
            </ul>
        </li>
        <br>
        <li>Part 2: MAKE IT OBVIOUS
            <ul>
                <li>2.1 The Best Way to Start a New Habit</li>
                <li>2.2 The Role of Environment in Shaping Your Habits</li>
                <li>2.3 How to Make Habits Irresistible</li>
            </ul>
        </li>
        <br>
        <li>Part 3: MAKE IT ATTRACTIVE
    </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<ul>
    <li>3.1 The Motivation Secret of High Performers</li>
    <li>3.2 How to Find and Fix the Causes of Your Bad
Habits</li>
</ul>
</li>
<br>
<li>Part 4: MAKE IT EASY
    <ul>
        <li>4.1 How to Create an Environment Where Habits
Thrive</li>
        <li>4.2 The Law of Least Effort</li>
        <li>4.3 How to Make Good Habits Inevitable and Bad
Habits Impossible</li>
    </ul>
</li>
<br>
<li>Part 5: MAKE IT SATISFYING
    <ul>
        <li>5.1 The Cardinal Rule of Behavior Change</li>
        <li>5.2 How to Stick with Good Habits Every Day</li>
        <li>5.3 How to Avoid the Pitfalls of Common Advice</li>
    </ul>
</li>
<br>
<li>CONCLUSION: The Secret to Results That Last</li>
<br>
<li>APPENDIX: How to Apply These Ideas to Business, Parenting,
and Life</li>
<br>
<li>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</li>
<br>
<li>A NOTE ON THE AUTHOR</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'Content Page: Atomic Habits'. The URL in the address bar is '/Users/sakshikore/Desktop/Semester%202/lab%20manual2/HTML%20Lab%20Manual/5_bookcontent.html'. The page content is a hierarchical Table of Contents for the book 'Atomic Habits'. The sections and their sub-sections are listed as follows:

- INTRODUCTION: The Surprising Power of Atomic Habits
- Part 1: THE FUNDAMENTALS
 - 1.1 The Compound Effect of Small Habits
 - 1.2 How Your Habits Shape Your Identity (and Vice Versa)
 - 1.3 How to Build Better Habits in 4 Simple Steps
- Part 2: MAKE IT OBVIOUS
 - 2.1 The Best Way to Start a New Habit
 - 2.2 The Role of Environment in Shaping Your Habits
 - 2.3 How to Make Habits Irresistible
- Part 3: MAKE IT ATTRACTIVE
 - 3.1 The Motivation Secret of High Performers
 - 3.2 How to Find and Fix the Causes of Your Bad Habits
- Part 4: MAKE IT EASY
 - 4.1 How to Create an Environment Where Habits Thrive
 - 4.2 The Law of Least Effort
 - 4.3 How to Make Good Habits Inevitable and Bad Habits Impossible
- Part 5: MAKE IT SATISFYING
 - 5.1 The Cardinal Rule of Behavior Change
 - 5.2 How to Stick with Good Habits Every Day
 - 5.3 How to Avoid the Pitfalls of Common Advice
- CONCLUSION: The Secret to Results That Last
- APPENDIX: How to Apply These Ideas to Business, Parenting, and Life
- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
- A NOTE ON THE AUTHOR

Conclusion:

This code shows implementation of a hierarchical table of contents in this webpage streamlines navigation and comprehension for readers. Through structured organization of topics into parts and subsections, users can easily identify and access relevant sections, fostering improved accessibility and reader engagement.

Name of Student: Gaurang Jadhav

Roll Number: 09

Experiment No: 06

Title:

6. Create a web page, showing an unordered list of names of all he PG Diploma Programmes (Branches) in your institution.

Theory:

In this webpage, comprehensive details regarding various PG Diploma programmes offered by ITM SKILLS UNIVERSITY are efficiently presented. Through the strategic use of HTML elements such as headings (<h2> and <h3>) and an unordered list (), the information is succinctly organized, aiding prospective students in making informed academic decisions.

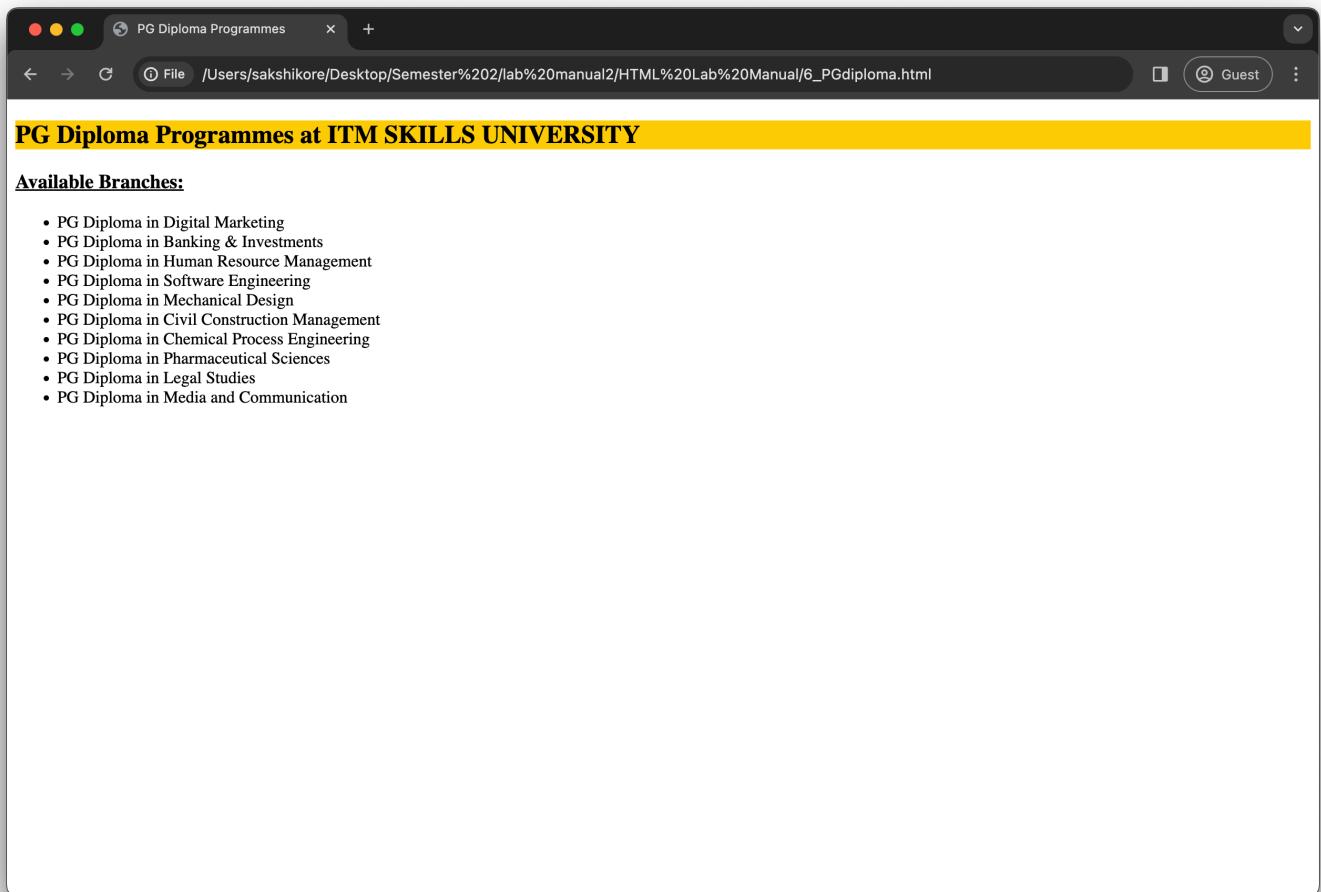
Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>PG Diploma Programmes</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h2 style="background-color: #ffcc00;">PG Diploma Programmes at ITM
SKILLS UNIVERSITY</h2>
    <h3><u>Available Branches:</u></h3>
    <ul>
        <li>PG Diploma in Digital Marketing</li>
        <li>PG Diploma in Banking & Investments</li>
        <li>PG Diploma in Human Resource Management</li>
        <li>PG Diploma in Software Engineering</li>
        <li>PG Diploma in Mechanical Design</li>
        <li>PG Diploma in Civil Construction Management</li>
        <li>PG Diploma in Chemical Process Engineering</li>
        <li>PG Diploma in Pharmaceutical Sciences</li>
        <li>PG Diploma in Legal Studies</li>
        <li>PG Diploma in Media and Communication</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)



Conclusion:

This webpage provides a concise overview of PG Diploma programmes offered by ITM SKILLS UNIVERSITY. Through its strategic utilization of HTML elements like headings and an unordered list, the information is presented in a user-friendly format, aiding prospective students in navigating and evaluating their academic options effectively.

Name of Student: Gaurang Jadhav

Roll Number: 09

Experiment No: 07

Title:

7. Create the following table in HTML with following Data
for your batch:

| Reg. No | Student Name | Year/Semester | Date Of Admission |
|---------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Theory:

In this HTML snippet, student data is efficiently structured using the `<table>` element, allowing for the organization of information into rows and columns. With the application of inline CSS to style headers (`<th>`) and table cells (`<td>`), the resulting format offers a visually pleasing and user-friendly display of student details.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Student Information Table</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Student Information</h2>
<table border="1" style="width:100%; font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">
<tr>
<th style="background-color:#3232324f; text-align:left">Reg. Number</th>
<th style="background-color:#3232324f; text-align:left">Student Name</th>
<th style="background-color:#3232324f; text-align:left">Year/Semester</th>
<th style="background-color:#3232324f; text-align:left">Date of Admission</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td style="background-color:#9991914f;">001</td>
<td>Gaurang Jadhav</td>
<td>Year 1/Semester 1</td>
<td>22-07-2023</td>
```

```

</tr>
<tr>
<td style="background-color:#9991914f;">002</td>
<td style="background-color:#9991914f;">Karunesh Chikne</td>
<td style="background-color:#9991914f;">Year 1/Semester 1</td>
<td style="background-color:#9991914f;">10-07-2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td style="background-color:#9991914f;">003</td>
<td>Chaitanya Dalvi</td>
<td>Year 1/Semester 1</td>
<td>30-06-2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td style="background-color:#9991914f;">004</td>
<td style="background-color:#9991914f;">Rafe Shaikh</td>
<td style="background-color:#9991914f;">Year 1/Semester 1</td>
<td style="background-color:#9991914f;">19-06-2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td style="background-color:#9991914f;">005</td>
<td>Tanish Singh</td>
<td>Year 1/Semester 1</td>
<td>28-07-2023</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Output: (screenshot)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Student Information Table". The address bar indicates the file is located at "/Users/sakshikore/Desktop/Semester%202/lab%20manual2/HTML%20Lab%20Manual/7_batchtable.html". The page content is titled "Student Information" and displays a table with the following data:

| Reg. Number | Student Name | Year/ Semester | Date of Admission |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 001 | Gaurang Jadhav | Year 1/Semester 1 | 22-07-2023 |
| 002 | Karunesh Chikne | Year 1/Semester 1 | 10-07-2023 |
| 003 | Chaitanya Dalvi | Year 1/Semester 1 | 30-06-2023 |
| 004 | Rafe Shaikh | Year 1/Semester 1 | 19-06-2023 |
| 005 | Tanish Singh | Year 1/Semester 1 | 28-07-2023 |

Conclusion:

This HTML code generates a structured table displaying student information, including registration numbers, names, academic years/semesters, and dates of admission, enhancing data organization and readability for administrative purposes.

Name of Student: Gaurang Jadhav

Roll Number: 09

Experiment No: 08

Title:

8. Create a web page which divides the page in two equal frames and place the audio and video clips in frame-1 and frame-2 respectively.

Theory:

In this HTML snippet, the `<frameset>` element with the `cols` attribute is utilized to horizontally split the webpage, facilitating the integration of two frames (frame1 and frame2). Each frame loads separate HTML documents (`audio.html` and `video.html`), allowing for concurrent playback of audio and video content within the same webpage, thereby enriching the multimedia experience for users.

Code:

`main.html:`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Audio and Video in Frames</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="50%, 50%">
<frame src="audiofile.html" name="frame1">
<frame src="videofile.html" name="frame2">
</frameset>
</html>
```

`audio code:`

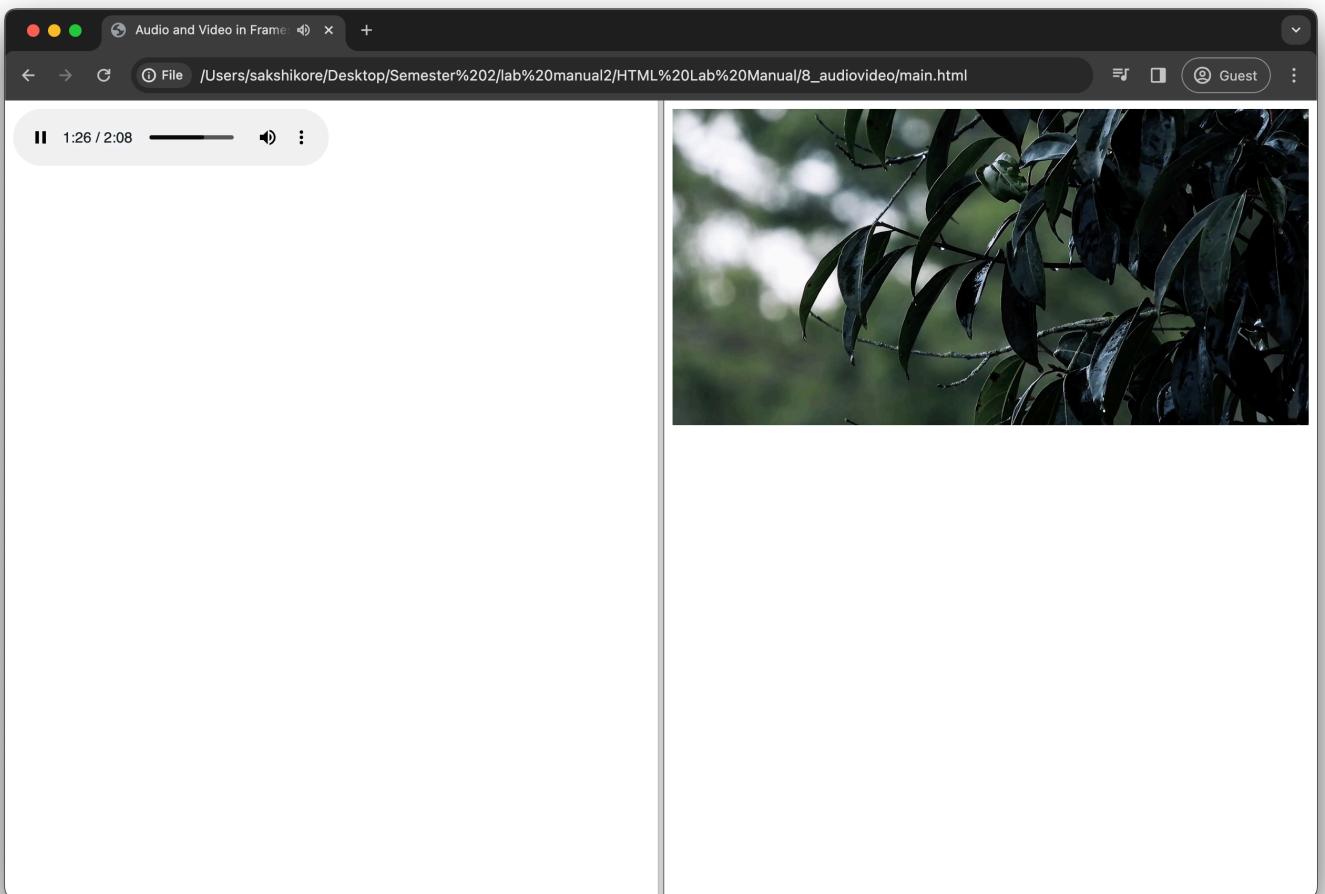
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Audio Clip</title>
</head>
<body>
<audio controls>
<source src="rain.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
</audio>
</body>
</html>
```

`video code:`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

```
<head>
<title>Video Clip</title>
</head>
<body>
<video controls width="100%">
<source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
</video>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)



Conclusion:

The code effectively configures a frameset with two frames, each loading separate HTML documents (audio.html and video.html) to showcase audio and video content simultaneously within a webpage. By facilitating efficient multimedia presentation, it offers an immersive and engaging user experience, catering to diverse multimedia consumption preferences.

Name of Student: Gaurang Jadhav

Roll Number: 09

Experiment No: 09

Title:

9. Use frames such that page is divided into 3 frames 20% on left to show contents of pages, 60% in center to show body of page, remaining on right to show remarks.

Theory:

This HTML snippet, uses `<frameset>` element with the `cols` attribute is employed to partition the webpage horizontally, establishing a framed layout. Each section contains a separate `<frame>` element loading distinct HTML documents, facilitating the simultaneous presentation of multiple webpages. By enabling efficient content organization and navigation, this approach enhances the usability and accessibility of the webpage for users.

Code:

main file:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Framed Page</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="20%,60%,20%">
<frame src="frame1.html" name="frame1">
<frame src="frame2.html" name="frame2">
<frame src="frame3.html" name="frame3">
</frameset>
</html>
```

frame1 file:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Contents</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Contents</h2>
<ul>
<li><a href="#page" target="body">Sports Nutrition Guide</a></li>
<li><a href="#page" target="body">Athletic Training Techniques</a></li>
<li><a href="#page" target="body">Mindfulness in Sports</a></li>
<li><a href="#page" target="body">Sports Injury Prevention</a></li>
<li><a href="#page" target="body">Team Building Activities</a></li>
<li><a href="#page" target="body">Fitness and Wellness Programs</a></li>
<li><a href="#page" target="body">Sports Psychology Insights</a></li>
<li><a href="#page" target="body">Adventure Sports Destinations</a></li>
<li><a href="#page" target="body">Sports Performance Enhancements</a></li>
<li><a href="#page" target="body">Sports Legends and Stories</a></li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

frame2 file:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Body</title>
```

```

</head>
<body>
<h2>Body</h2>
<p>On the basketball court, amidst the squeak of sneakers and the rhythmic dribble of the ball, there exists a unique energy that ignites passion and camaraderie. Each player brings their skills and determination, weaving a tapestry of teamwork and strategy. The sound of the buzzer heralds the start of a fast-paced game, where agility and precision are paramount. From the thunderous slam dunks to the graceful three-point shots, every move is a testament to the dedication and love for the game. Fans cheer and chant, adding to the electrifying atmosphere that reverberates through the arena. In the world of basketball, time seems to pause in those thrilling moments, where dreams take flight and champions are born.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

```

frame3 file:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Remarks</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Remarks</h2>
<p>Sports are a testament to the human spirit, where passion meets perseverance, and victories are forged through dedication and hard work. The arena becomes a stage where athletes showcase their skills, pushing the boundaries of what's possible. Every game is a story of resilience and triumph, echoing the timeless pursuit of excellence. Whether on the field, court, or track, sports unite us in a shared pursuit of greatness and the thrill of competition.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Output: (screenshot)



Conclusion:

In summary, this HTML code establishes a frameset divided into three columns, each containing a distinct HTML document loaded into frames. This configuration facilitates the concurrent presentation of multiple webpages, enhancing content accessibility and navigation within a single browser window. By providing users with a structured and cohesive browsing experience, it improves overall usability and efficiency.

Name of Student: Gaurang Jadhav

Roll Number: 09

Experiment No: 10

Title:

Create an HTML page that contains a selection box with a list of 5 countries, when the user selects a country, its capital should be printed next to the list; Add CSS to customize the properties of the font of the capital (color, bold and font size).

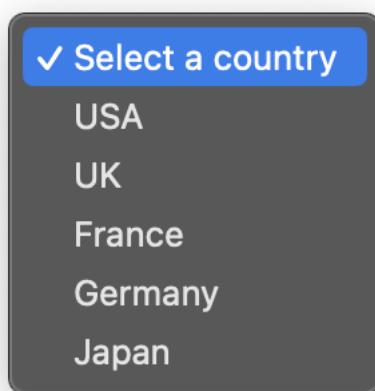
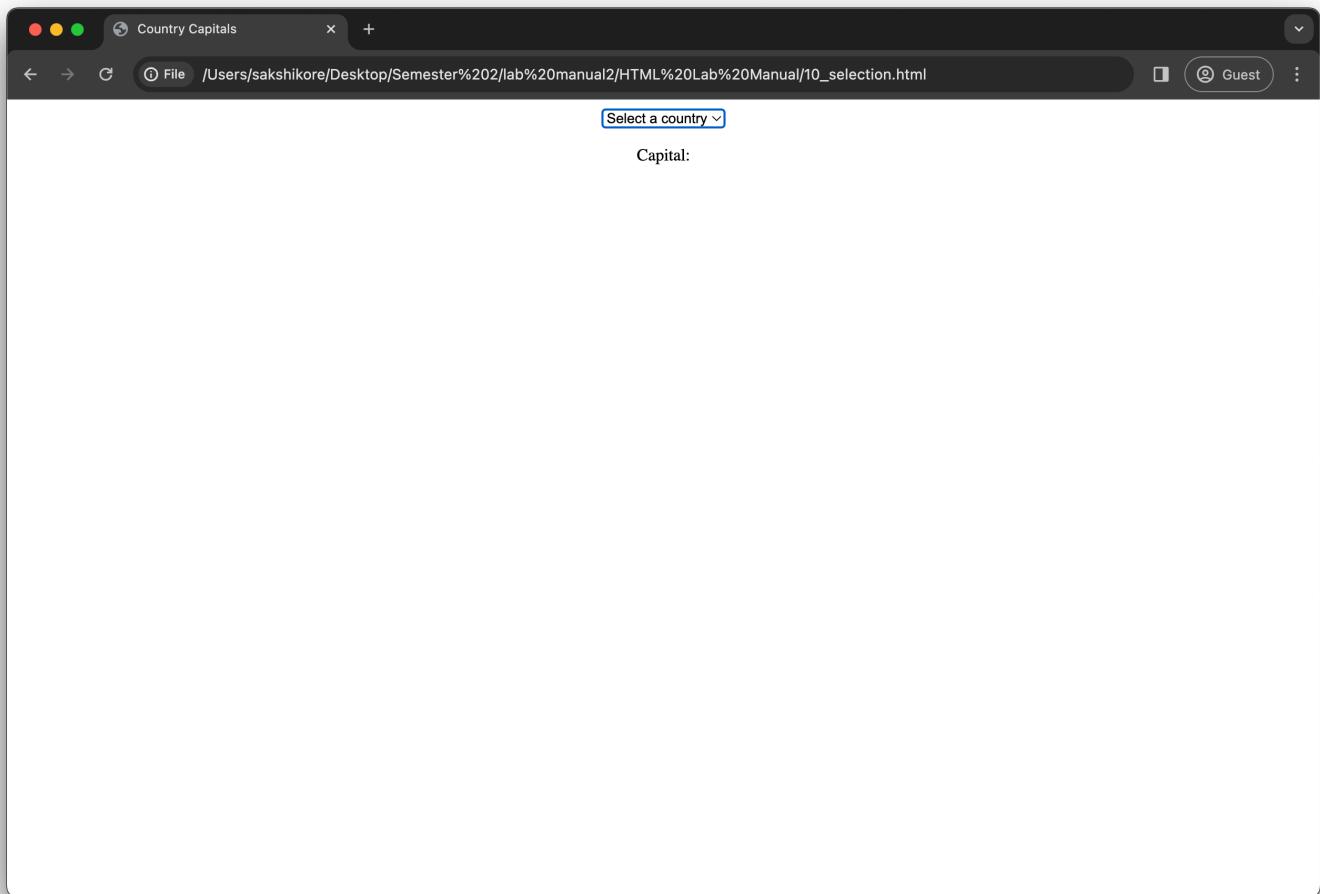
Theory:

In this HTML snippet, a user-friendly interface is crafted to enable the selection of countries and display their respective capitals. The dropdown menu, centrally positioned within the page, presents five country options for users to choose from. Upon selection, the capital of the chosen country is promptly showcased.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Country Capitals</title>
</head>
<body align="center">
<select id="country-select">
<option value="default">Select a country</option>
<option value="usa">USA</option>
<option value="uk">UK</option>
<option value="france">France</option>
<option value="germany">Germany</option>
<option value="japan">Japan</option>
</select>
<p id="capital">Capital: </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)



Conclusion:

In summary, this HTML document provides a simple yet effective means for users to discover and familiarize themselves with different countries and their capitals. Its user-friendly design and functionality facilitate easy navigation and exploration, making it a valuable resource for individuals seeking country-specific information. -->