



**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

Collage Name :	SOCCA
Enroll. No. / Roll No. :	2404030400130
Name of Student:	Thakkar Khyati Harreshbhai.
Branch :	BSC (CS - IT)
Semester :	I
Division:	B



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

Mr /Ms Thakkar Khyati Hareshbhai

With enrollment no 2404030400130 from

Semester I . 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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ज्ञानं परमं भूषणम्

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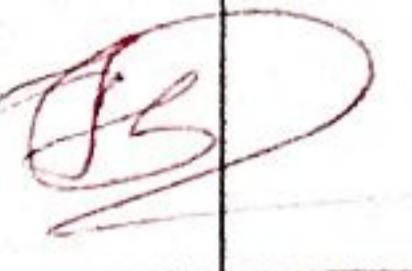
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10.	Create a webpage and use the following TAG to perform operation. 1. Use the <frameset> tag to create a webpage with two frames. 2. Use the <frame> tag to define the content of each frame. 3. Specify different attributes like border, frameborder, 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.	25	26	27/9	11/10	
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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	
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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 background color: use the `<style>` tag within the `<head>` section to define CSS for background colors.
- Step:4: Define section color: Add different sections with unique colors demonstration.
- Step:5: Save the HTML file: Save your file with a `.HTML` extension, like `index.html`.
- Step:6: open in a browser: open the file in a web browser to see the results.



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

Post 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 background image property in the HTML file.

2. How would you change the colors dynamically using JavaScript?

Ans: Target the colors attributes within the element's style tag.

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	



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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.

`<1p>`

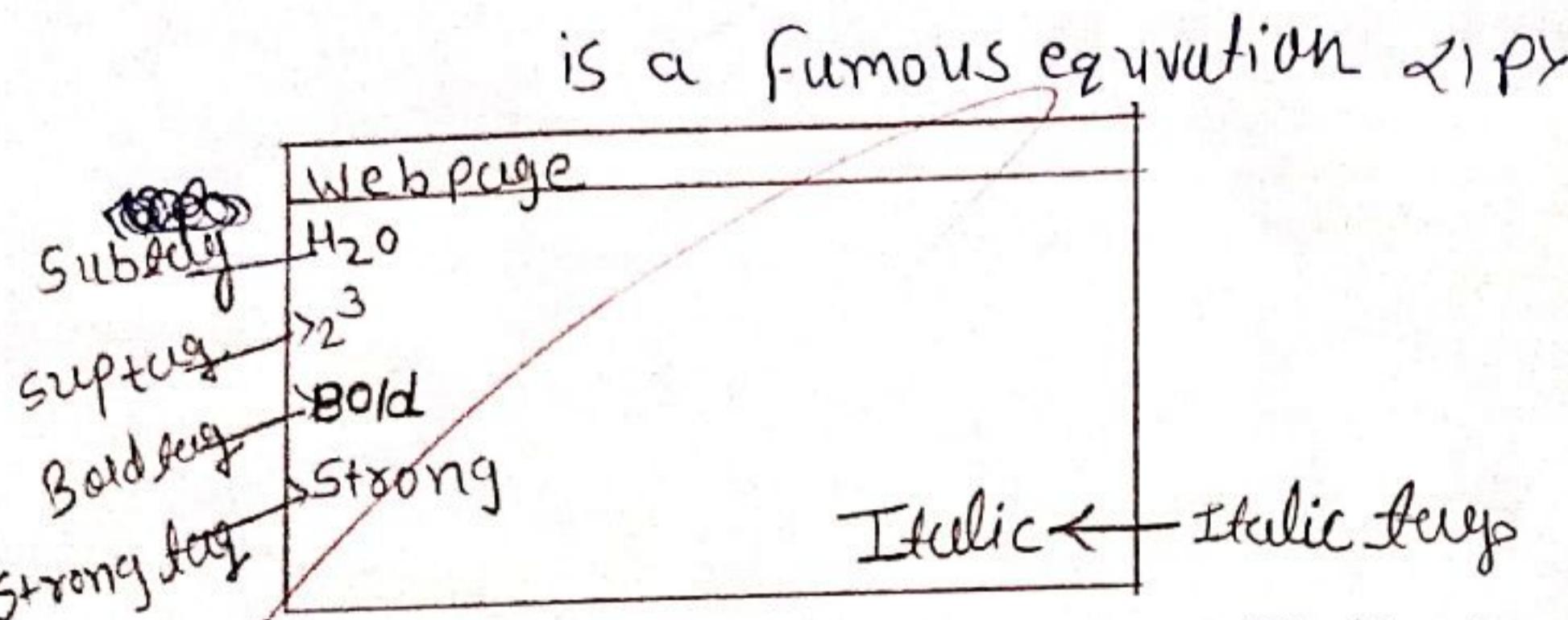
`<p>`

`H₂O is water, and E=mc²`



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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:

`<sub>`

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:

`<sup>`

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:

`<p style="text-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:

``

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:

To italicize the text

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

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

Answer:

`<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

~~text-align~~

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	



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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>
<title> Create Table </title>
</head>
<body>
<table align="center" border="1">
<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



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Conclusion:

Post Practical Question:

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

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

Answer:

<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:

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:

<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:

<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: & 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="UTF-8"> // - character encoding
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=0.0">
<!-- Responsive design -->
<meta name="description" content="This is a simple webpage">
<title> Simple webpage Example the Doctype tag </title>
<style>
```

Conclusion:

Doctype declaration: The `<!DOCTYPE html>` ensure the page is rendered in standards mode according to HTML 5.

Metadata:

The `<head>` section contains vital elements like character encoding responsive design setting and SEO description enhancing browser understanding and search visibility.



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~~content structure:- The body section resides main content such as heading and paragraph, guiding visitors on the page's. Styling:- basic CSS enhances the visual language, improving users experience and accessibility.~~

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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=1.0">
<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: #4CAF50;
    color: white;
}

```



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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> Item 1 </li>
  <li> Item 2 </li>
  <li> Item 3 </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>
        </ol>
      </li>
    </ol>
  </ul>

```



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` sub step 2 `

``

``

` Another main step `

``

Conclusion:

order list:-

- 1. Item 3
- 2. Item 4

unorder list:-

- Item 1
- Item 2

Post Practical Question:

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

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

Answer:

``

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: 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:

list - sy 'style-type'

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

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

Answer:

``

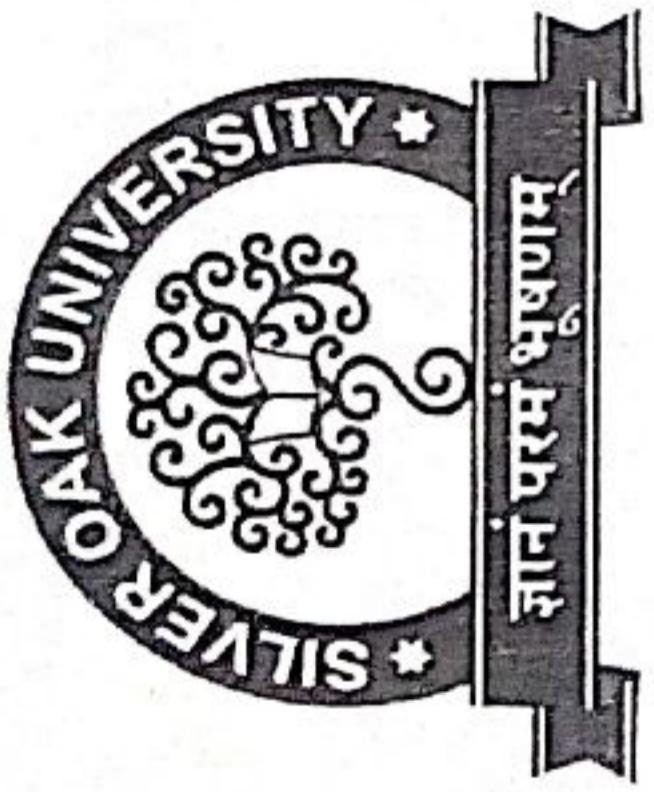
5. Which attribute can you use to change the numbering style of an ordered list?

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

Answer: style

Signature with Date of Completion	
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Marks out of 10	
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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 web page demonstrating the use of
hyperlink </p>
<h2> External link </h2>
<p> Visit the <a href="https://www.wikipedia.org">
for ger = "blank"> wikipedia </a> website learn about
various topics </p>
<h2> Internal link </h2>
<p> Visit the <a href="#> </a> # is used to link to
the same page
<body>
</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: This links enhance navigation and interactivity allowing user to easily access additional resources and contact information.

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

Ans: use `rel="noopener noreferrer"` This attribute ~~combines~~ prevents the new page from having access to the window opener object effectively mitigating the risk of tab napping.

~~use `target="noopener noreferrer"` Example: `open Example`~~

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

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

~~`<u href="#section10">Go to section10</u>`~~

~~`<div id="section10"> Target section</div>`~~

Welcome to my webpage

Google.

Signature with Date of Completion

Marks out of 10

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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:

- 1) ``
- 2) `<figures>`
``
`<fig caption> Caption for the image</fig>`
`<figures>`
- 3) `<picture>`
`<source media="Min width: 600px" srcset="image.large.jpg"/>`
`<source media="Min width: 400px" srcset="image.medium.jpg"/>`
``
`<picture>`
- 4) `Source media=[Min width: 600px]' srcset="image.large.jpg'"`

Conclusion:



Post Practical Question:

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

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

Answer:

``

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

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

Answer:

~~SRC~~

3. What attribute is used in the `` tag to provide alternative text?

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

Answer: ~~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: ~~Using the `<figcaption>` tag inside the `<figure>` tag~~

Signature with Date of
Completion



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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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Output:-

Student Information		
Name	Age	Grade
John Dee	20	A

```

<td> Row 1, cell 1 </td>
<td> Row 2, cell 2 </td>
<td> Row 3, cell 3 </td>
</tr>
</table>

```

Conclusion: The code is a straight forward implementation of an HTML table that effectively shows how to organize information in tabular format which can improve data presentation and make it easier for users to digest and compare information.

Post Practical Question:

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

Ans:

Separation of concerns, Reusability, Consistency, Flexibility, Ease of maintenance, Performance, Media Queries, Easier collaboration.

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

Ans: Pagination, infinite scrolling, sorting and filtering, Responsive design, Aighting, important data, sticky and columns, collapsible row selection, use of cards of alternative layout.

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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: frame.html

* New file p01.html

```

<html>
  <head> </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Hello World </h1>
  </body>

```

* p02.html

```

<html>
  <head> </head>
  <body>
    

```

frame.html

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title> frame demo </title>
  </head>
  <frameset rows="20.5%, * 28.7% >

```



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```

frame src=" " " >
<frame set cols="50%,50%">
<frame>
<frame src="pr2.html">
<frameset>
</html>

```

Conclusion:

Output:-

20.57.	
Hello World	50%
image	

Post Practical Question:

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

Ans: Drawbacks of frames:

SCO issues
Accessibility problem
Browser compatibility issue
Security risks

Alternatives

CSS layouts
JavaScript libraries
Ajax

HTML semantic elements

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

Ans: Frame security:

- Use HTTPS encryption
- Set content security policy
- Use Sandbox attribute

Browser compatibility

- Choose browser testing
- Standard HTML tags
- JavaScript libraries

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EXPERIMENT NO: 11

Aim: Create a webpage for online Jewellery shopping.

- Display Menu in left frame.
- Clicking on menu should display related webpage in right frame.
- 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: <Main>

```

<section id="product">
  <h2> our collection </h2>
  <div class="product-container">
    <div class="product-container">
      <div class="product-card">
        
        <h3> Gold Ring </h3>
        <p> $500 </p>
        <button> Add to cart </button>
      </div>
      <div class="product-card">
         Silver Bracelet </h3>
        <p> $250 </p>
        <button> Add to cart </button>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</section>
<main>
  <h1> Jewellery keeper </h1>
  <div>
    <div> # Necklaces </div>
    <div> # Earrings </div>
    <div> # bracelets </div>
  </div>
  <div> Nee Rose </div>
  <div> Earring </div>
  <div> 2024 Jewellery keeper </div>
</main>
<footer>

```

Necklaces
Earrings
bracelets
Nee Rose

2024 Jewellery keeper



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© Copy, 2023 Jewelry boutique. All right reserved.
Footer

Conclusion:

The basic template serves as a starting point for an online jewelry shopping website and you can expand it further with additional features and functionalities as needed.

Post Practical Question:

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

Ans: To enhance user experience on the jewelry shopping website, implement JavaScript for dynamic features like adding product to a shopping cart with real-time quantity options. Incorporate CSS animation for button hover effects and smooth transitions when displaying product details, effects or images.

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

Ans: To make the shopping website for mobile and tablet devices, use CSS media queries to adjust elements, font sizes and image dimensions based on screen width, implement a flexible grid system or CSS flexbox to ensure product cards stack appropriately on smaller screens while maintaining a consistent relative unit for padding and margins to ensure consistency.

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	



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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:

```

<body>
  <div class="container">
    <h2>Exam registration form</h2>
    <form action="submit.php" method="post">
      <label for="name"> full name:</label>
      <input type="text" id="name" name="name" required>
      <label for="phone"> phone</label>
      <input type="tel" id="phone" name="phone" required>
      <label for="exam"> Exam </label>
      <select id="exam" name="exam" required>
        <option value="Math"> Mathematics </option>
        <option value="Science"> Science </option>
        <option value="Literature"> Literature </option>
      </select>
      <button type="submit"> Register </button>
    </form>
  </div>
</body>

```



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Conclusion:

The provide code create a simple online exam registration form using HTML, styled with CSS for a clean appearance upon submission the form data is processed by a PHP script which can be extended to save.

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:

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:

<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) bgcolor
- d) background-color

Answer:

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:

d) To Create a text input

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

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

Answer:

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:

By adding required attribute to the input tag

online Exam registration Registration Form	
Full name: _____ Email ID: _____ Phone Number: _____ Exam Name: _____	Password: _____ <input type="button" value="Register"/>



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EXPERIMENT NO: 13

Aim: Create a Web page to display your resume.

```

<h1> Your name</h1>
<p> Email : your_email@example.com | Phone : (120456-7890) </p>
<p> Location: City, State</p>
<header>
  <Section id = "Summary">
    <h2> Summary </h2>
    <p> Brief summary about yourself and your career goals</p>
  <Section id = "experience">
    <h2> Experience</h2>
    <div class="job">
      <h3> Job Title - Company Name </h3>
      <p> Month yyyy - Present </p>
      <ul>
        <li> Responsibility or achievement</li>
        <li> Responsibility or achievement</li>
        <li> Responsibility or achievement</li>
      <Section id = "skills">
        <h2> Skills </h2>
        <ul>
          <li> Skill1</li>
          <li> Skill2</li>
          <li> Skill3</li>
          <li> Skill4</li>
          <li> Skill5</li>
        </ul>
      </Section>
    </div>
  </Section>

```



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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>`. It showcases how HTML can be used to create professional online resumes.

Procedure:

```
{1sections  
<footer>  
<p> 2023 Your Name </p>  
</footer>
```

Conclusion:

The provided HTML and CSS creates a simple structured webpage to display a resume featuring sections for personal information, experience, education, and branding.



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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: The enhances the resume interactivity you could add modal windows to display detailed information about each job experience when clicked, providing a more in-depth overview without cluttering the main page. Implementing download sections, such as a version of the resume, could allow users to easily ~~Save or Print a copy.~~

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

Ans: To update your resume in the future, maintaining consistency and formatting across devices, use responsive web design techniques to adapt the layout for different screen sizes, ensuring readability on desktops, tablets, and smartphones. Implement a CSS framework like Bootstrap to maintain a cohesive appearance and ease of updates. Adding a version control system like Git to track changes and collaborate efficiently, ensuring a consistent format over time.



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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:

```
<ul>
  <li> Item 1 </li>
  <li> Item 2 </li>
  <li> Item 3 </li>
</ul>

<ol>
  <li> Step 1 </li>
  <li> Step 2 </li>
  <li> Step 3 </li>
</ol>
```

Conclusion:

Use a responsive webdesign techniques to about the layout for devices implement a CSS framework like Bootstrap for consistency and each of updates utilize a version control system like git to track change and maintain format.

use responsive websign techniques for layout adaptability

Implement a css frame work like bootstrap for consistent appearance.



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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:

``

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

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

Answer:

`Number`

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

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

Answer:

``

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

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

Answer: `<None>`



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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:

~~2 types~~

~~Output:-~~

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VI. Pizza <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peppenoni • mushrooms VII. ice cream |
| <p>flowers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chocolate Vanilla |
| <p>III. Sushi</p> |
| <p>II. Tacos</p> |
| <p>I. Burgers</p> |

~~flowers:~~

~~Chocolate~~

~~Vanilla~~

~~Sushi~~

~~Tacos~~

~~Burgers~~

~~Signature with Date of Completion~~

~~Marks out of 10~~

~~Signature~~