

Green University of Bangladesh Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)

Faculty of Sciences and Engineering Semester: (Fall, Year:2025), B.Sc. in CSE (Day)

Lab Report NO# 02

Course Title: Web Programming Lab Course Code: CSE 302 Section:232_D5

Lab Experiment Name: Creation of a Structured Table Layout with HTML and CSS

Student Details

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Lab Report Status		
Marks:	Signature:	
Comments:	Date:	

1. TITLE OF THE LAB REPORT EXPERIMENT

Creation of a Structured Table Layout with HTML and CSS

2. OBJECTIVES

- To design a well-structured HTML table representing a seminar schedule.
- To practice using rowspan and colspan attributes for table cell merging.
- To apply basic CSS styling for table borders, colors, and layout formatting.
- To demonstrate the use of inline CSS and external CSS classes together.
- To improve understanding of HTML table semantics and visual presentation techniques.
- To organize seminar information (days, time, and topics) in a clear and readable format.

3. PROCEDURE

Step 1: A new HTML file (e.g., index.html) was created.

Step 2: The tag was used to design the basic structure of the seminar schedule.

Step 3: Table rows and columns were created using , , and tags.

Step 4: The rowspan and colspan attributes were applied to merge cells both vertically and horizontally.

Step 5: Data for each day (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday) along with time schedules and seminar topics were inserted properly.

Step 6: CSS styling was added inside the <style> section —

- The .divC class was used to add top borders to each seminar topic.
- Table and cell borders were styled for better visibility.
- Different background colors were applied to cells to distinguish time slots.

Step 7: The HTML file was opened in a web browser to verify the output and ensure the table was displayed correctly.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

TABLE:

```
Day
  Seminar
 Schedule
  Topic
 Begin
  End
 Monday
   8:30 a.m.
   5:00 p.m.
   <div class="divC" style="border-top: none;">Introduction to XML</div>
    <div class="divC">Validity DTD and realtake NG</div>
    <div class="divC" style="height: 42px;">X path</div>
    <div class="divC" style="height: 38px;">XSL transformation</div>
    <div class="divC">XSL Formatting Objects</div>
   Tuesday
```

```
8:00 a.m.
   11:00 a.m.
  11:00 a.m.
   2:00 p.m.
  2:00 p.m.
   5:00 p.m.
  Wednesday
   8:00 a.m.
   12:00 p.m.
  CSS:
.divC{
border-top: 1px solid;
}
.tdD{
display: flex;
justify-content: space-between;
align-items: center;
}
table{
 border: none;
}
tr,th,td{
 border: 1px solid;
}
```

5. TEST RESULT

	Seminar		
Day	Schedule		Tente
	Begin	End	Topic
Monday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	Introduction to XML
Wonday			Validity DTD and realtake NG
	8:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	X path
Tuesday	11:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	XSL transformation
	2:00 p.m.		ASE transformation
Wednesday	8:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	XSL Formatting Objects

6. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this task, an HTML table was created to represent a seminar schedule using proper structure and styling. The use of rowspan and colspan attributes helped in merging cells and presenting data in an organized way. Each day's schedule was clearly shown with starting and ending times, making the table easy to read. The CSS styling improved the visual appearance by adding borders, background colors, and spacing. The use of the .divC class made the topic section well-arranged within a single cell. Different colors were applied to highlight time slots, which made the layout more attractive and understandable.

Overall, the experiment demonstrated how combining HTML for structure and CSS for presentation can create a clean, readable, and visually appealing table design.

7. SUMMARY:

In this lab, an HTML and CSS-based table was designed to display a seminar schedule. The table included days, time slots, and topics, organized using rowspan and colspan attributes for better structure. CSS was applied to enhance the design with borders, colors, and alignment. The task helped to understand how HTML tables can effectively present structured data and how CSS improves their visual appearance and readability.