Expt. No:- 1 Date:-

Aim:- Develop and demonstrate a html file document that illustrates the use of order list, unorder list, borders, color, div and span tag.

Description:-

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup language. It is the standard markup language for creating web pages. It describes the structure of a web page. It consists of a series of elements. HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.

* The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML document.
* The <html> element is the root element of an HTML pag.
* The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page.
* The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page.
* The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, tables, lists etc.

* The <h1> element defines a large heading
* The element defines a paragraph.

In this experiment, we used ordered list, unorder list, border, color, div and span tag.

HTML Lists :-

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related elements in lists.

Unordered html list :-

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag

The list items will be marked with bullets by default

Ordered html list :-

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

HTML Tag :-

The tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document

A element which is used to color a part of a text

Eg :- my mother has

blue eyes.

Program :-

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Demonstration of Experiment 1
    </title>
    <meta charset = "utf-8" />
    <style type = "text/css">
        .demo{
            background-color: lightgreen;
            color: navy;
            font-family: arial;
            padding-bottom: 45px; padding-left: 30px;
        }
        .cl{
            background-color: red;
            color: green;
            font-family: arial;
            border: 1px solid aliceblue;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>UG courses in VVIT </h2>
    <ol type = "a" start = "9" >
    <li> CIVIL </li>
    <li> MECH </li>
    <li> EEE </li>
```

```
    <li> ECE </li>
    <li> IT </li>
</ol>
<h3> UG Courses in VVIT </h3>
    <ul type = Square>
    <li> CIVIL </li>
    <li> MECH </li>
    <li> EEE </li>
    <li> ECE </li>
    <li> CSE </li>
    <li> IT </li>
    </ul>
```

- ```
  <table height="200" width="120" border="5" cellspan="0"
                                  bgcolor="pink">
      <caption> Game
      <tr>
          <th> TiC </th>
          <th> Tac </th>
          <th> Toe </th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
          <td> X </td>
          <td> O </td>
          <td> X </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
          <td> O </td>
          <td> O </td>
          <td> X </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
          <td> X </td>
      </tr>
  ```
  ```

Output:

UG Courses in VVIT

1. CIVIL
2. MECH
3. EEE
4. ECE
5. CSE
6. IT

UG courses in VVIT

- CIVIL
- MECH
- EEE
- ECE
- CSE
- IT

Game

Tic	Toe	Toe
X	O	X
O	O	X
X	X	X

we are learning html div element
this is a part of the html tutorial

we are learning HTML SPAN ELEMENT

```
            <td> X </td>
            <td> X </td>
        </tr>
    </table>
    <div class = "demo">
        <p> we are hearing html div element </P>
        <p> this is a part of the html tutorial </P>
    </div>
    <p> we are hearing <span class = "c1"> HTML SPAN
                                          ELEMENT
    </span>
    </P>
</body>
</html>
```

Expt. No:- 2 Date:-

Aim:- Write HTML code to provide intra and inter document linking.

Description:-

Intra document linking enables us to have a link in a document that will automatically go to another location within the same document. This is achieved by creating a link to the locating using an octothrope (#) followed by a relevant name and then defining the location using an anchor element and the name attribute with that name.

We can use as many such links in a document as is reasonable to achieve our goals. This technique is most helpful in navigating very long documents

```
<p> <a href = "#news"> Go the News </a>
<h2> <a name = "news"> News </a>
```

Inter document linking is link to a different page within our own website or link to another webpage or website in the world wide web.

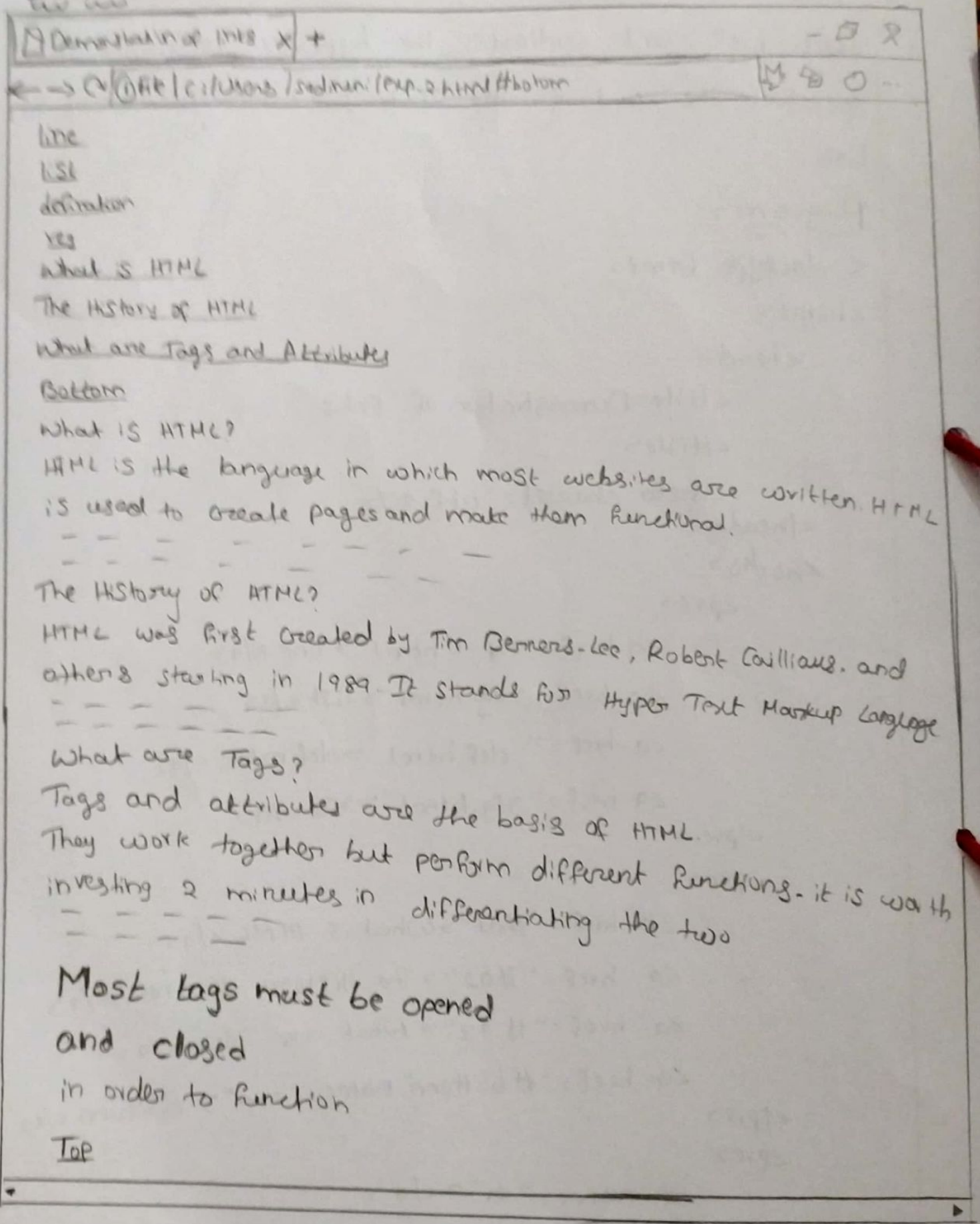
```
<a href = "index.html" Target = "blank" > Home page </a>
```

Here href :- url indicates the hypertext reference that specifies the url of the title to which we want to link.

Program :

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Demonstration of links
        </title>
        <meta charset="utf-8"/>
    </head>
    <body>
        <pre>
            <a href="exp-1.html"> line </a>
            <a href="ug.html"> list </a>
            <a href="def.html"> definition </a>
            <a href="reg.html"> reg </a>
        </pre>
        <pre>
            <a href="#a1"> What is HTML </a>
            <a href="#a2"> The History of HTML </a>
            <a href="#a3"> What are Tags </a>
            <a href="#bottom" name="top"> Bottom </a>
        </pre>
        <pre>
            <a name="a1"></a>
            What is HTML?
            HTML is a language in which most websites
```

Output:



are written. HTML is used to create pages and make them functional.
The code used to make them visually appealing is known as CSS and we shall focus on this in a later tutorial. For now, we will focus on teaching you how to build rather than design.

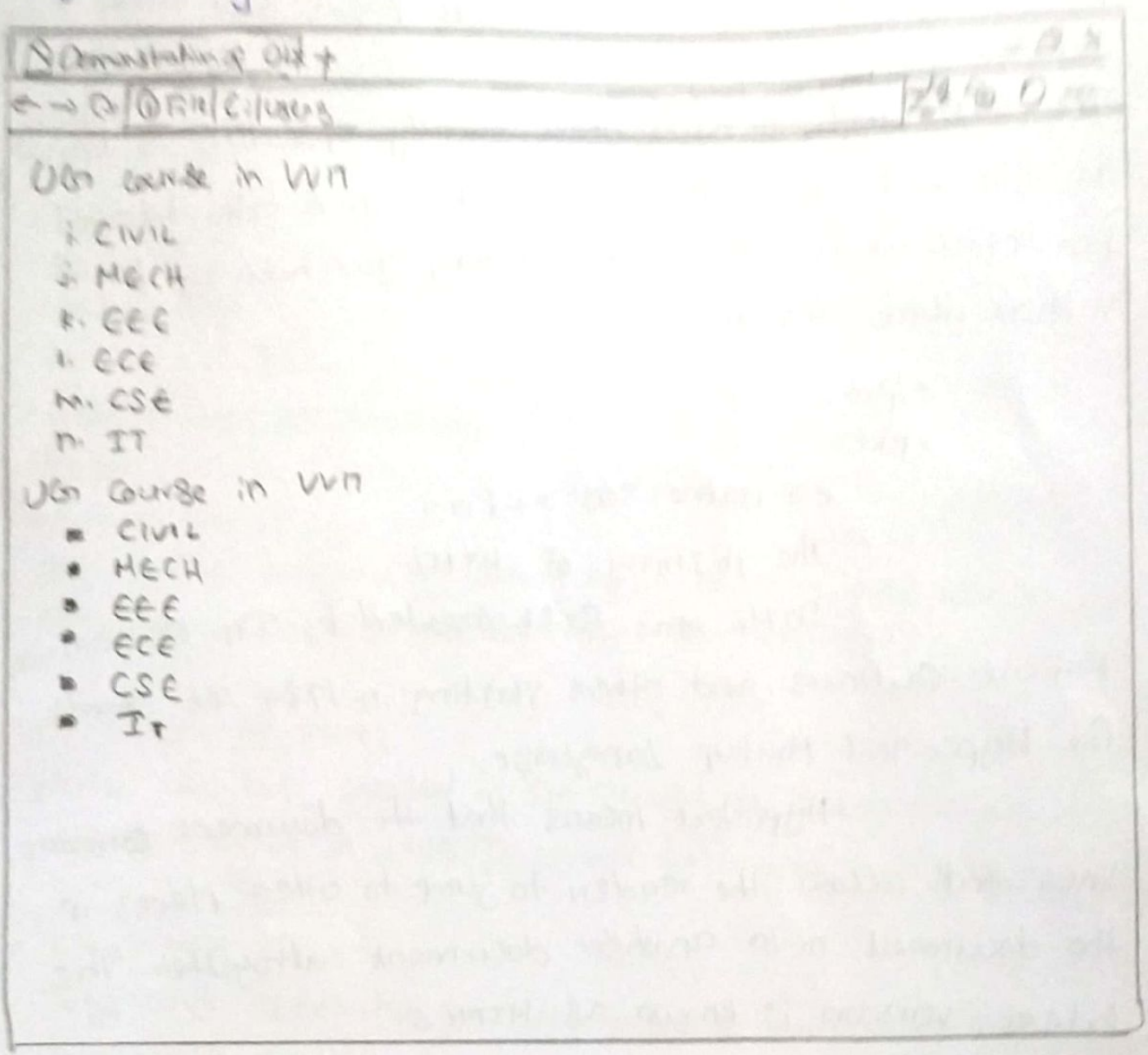
</pre>
<pre>
<a name: "a2">
The History of HTML
HTML was first created by Tim Berners-Lee, Robert Cailiaus, and others starting in 1989. It stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

Hypertext means that the document contains links that allow the reader to jump to other places in the document or to another document altogether. The latest version is known as HTML5.

A markup language is a way that computers speak to each other to control how text is processed and presented. To do this HTML uses two things: tags and attributes.

</pre>
<pre>
<a name: "a3">
What are Tags?
Tags and attributes are the basis of HTML

By clicking link "line"



They work together but perform different functions. it is worth investment 2 minutes in different the two.

What are HTML Tags?

Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets. An example of a tag is : <h1>.

Most tags must be opened <h1> and closed </h1> in order to function.

```
</pre>
<a href = "#top" name = "bottom"> Top </a>
</body>
</html>
```

Expt. No: 3 Date:

Aim: Create a webpage with the following using HTML5

a. To embed an image map in a webpage

b. To fix the hotspots

c. show all the related information when the hotspots are clicked.

Description:

(i) This Tag defines an image map. An image map is an image with clickable areas. The areas are defined with one or more <idea> tags.

The idea behind an image map is that you should be aide to perform different actions depending on where in the image you click.

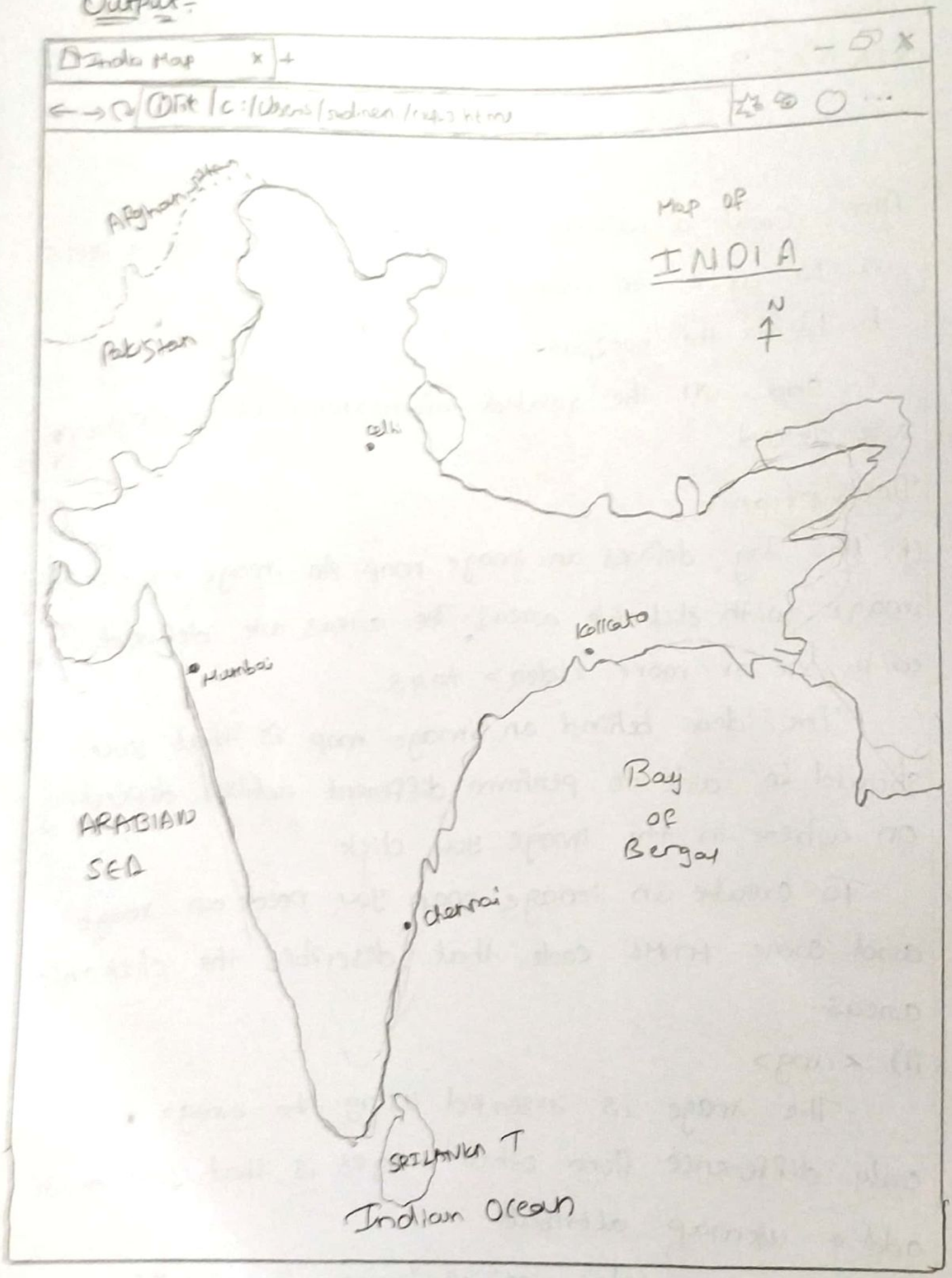
To create an image map you need an image, and some HTML code. that describes the clickable areas.

(ii) <img>

The image is inserted using the <img> tag. The only difference from other images is that you must add a usemap attribute.

<img src="workplace.jpg" alt="workplace" usemap="#workmap">

Output :-



The usemap value starts with a hashtag # followed by the name of the image map, and is used to create a relationship between the image and the image map.

Creating image map :-

The <map> element is used to create an image map, and is linked to the image by using the required name attribute.

<map name = "workmap">

The name attribute must have the same value as the <img>'s usemap attribute.

<area>

A clickable area is defined using an <area> element. In area we must define the shape of the clickable area.

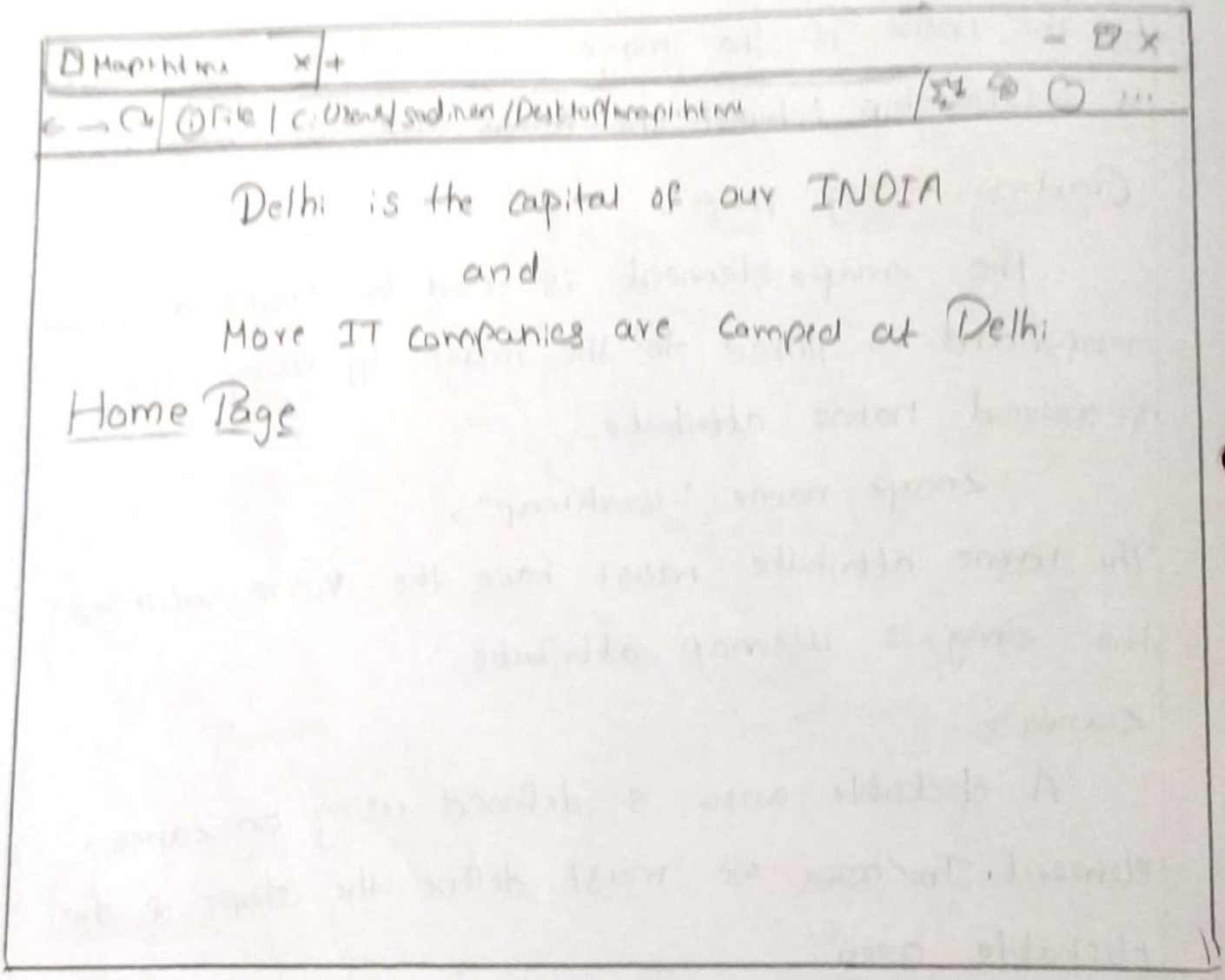
* rect - defines a rectangular region
* circle - defines a circular region
* poly - defines a polygonal region
* default = defines the entire region.

To This shape we write the Cordinates

Eg: <area shape = "rect coords: "34, 44, 270, 350"

href = "computer.html">

By clicking at the location having coords: 194, 151, 947, 219



Program :-

```
<!doctype html>
<html> <head>
    <title> India Map </title>
        </head>
    <body>
        <map name = "pagemap">
            <area shape = "rect" coords = "194, 151, 241, 219"
                                href = "map1.html">
            <area shape = "rect" coords = "291, 268, 384, 337"
                                href = "map2.html">
            <area shape = "rect" coords = "100, 331, 197, 384"
                                href = "map3.html">
            <area shape = "rect" coords = "236, 543, 344, 577"
                                href = "map4.html">
        </map>
    <img src = "map.jpg" usemap = "#pagemap">
    </body>
</html>
```

Expt: No:- 4 Date:-

Aim:- To create a webpage with all types of cascading stylesheets.

Description:-

CSS is the language we use to style a webpage. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on the screen, paper or in other media. CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple webpages all at once. External Stylesheets are stored in CSS files.

CSS is used to define styles for your webpages, including the design, layout and variation in display for different devices and screen sizes

Eg:-
```
body {
    background-color: light blue;
}
h1 {
    color: white;
    text-align: center;
}
```

* These are 3 types of CSS

1) Inline CSS :- An inline css is used to apply a unique only style to a single HTML element.

An inline css uses the style attribute of a HTML element.

Eg:- <h1 style = "color: blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>
A red paragraph

The above example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue, and the color of the element for red.

2) Internal CSS :- It is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal css is define a style for a single HTML page.

Eg:-
```
<style>
    body {
        body
        background-color: powderblue;}
    h1 {
        color: blue;
    }
</style>
```

3) External CSS :- An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages. To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page. The external style sheet

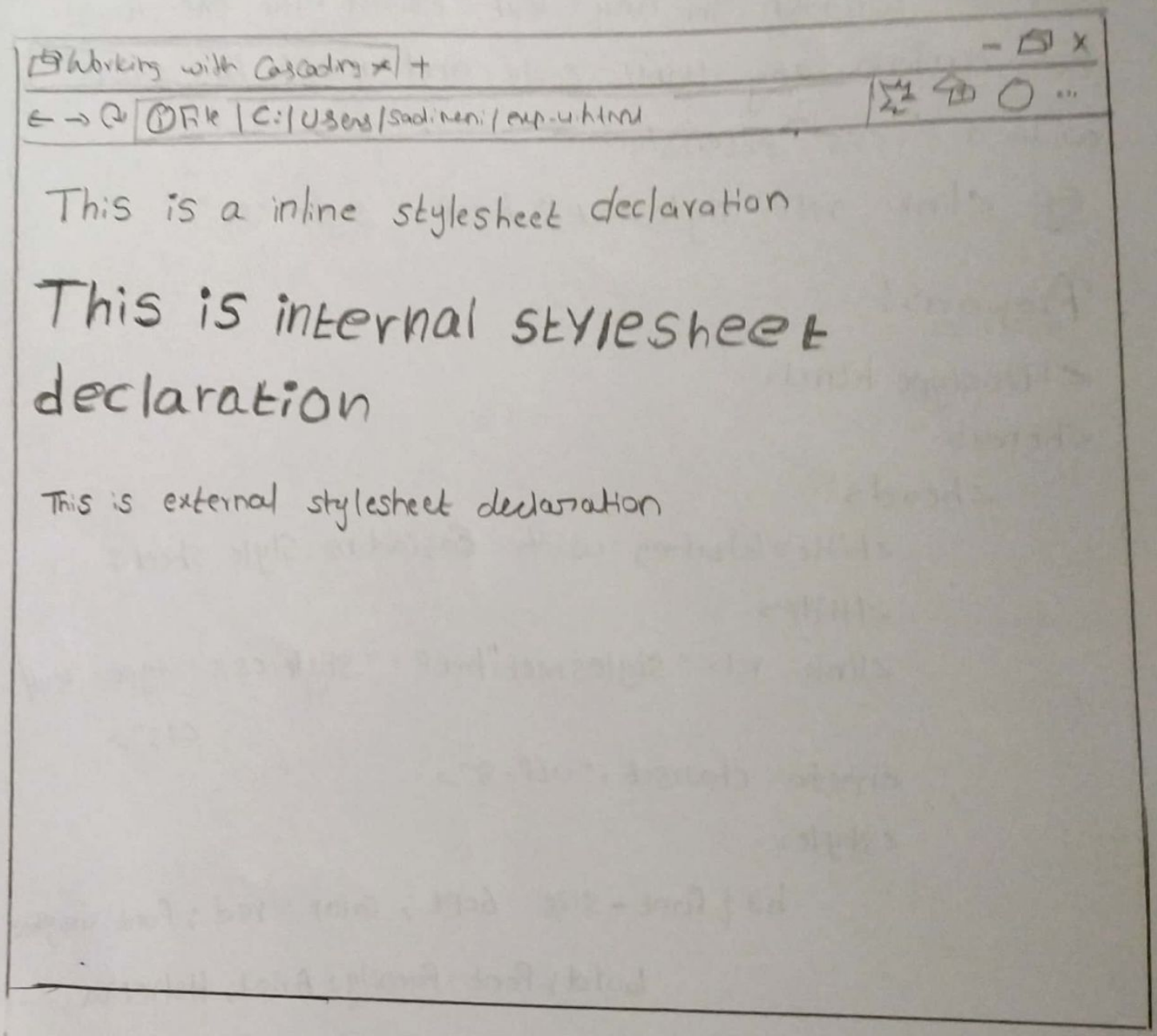
can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be save with a ".css" extension.

Eg: <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

Program:

```
<!Doctype html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Working with Cascading Style Sheets
        </title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" type="text/
                                                    css">
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <style>
            h3 { font-size: 60pt; color: red; font-weight:
                 bold; font-family: Arial, Helvetica,
                                    sans-serif; }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p style="font-size: 30pt; color: blue; font-
                  weight: bold; font-family: Arial,
                  Helvetica, sans-serif">
            This is a inline stylesheet declaration
        </p>
        <h3>This is internal stylesheet declaration
```

Output :-



```
</h3>
<h1> This is external style sheet declaration
</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

style.css

```
h1, a { background-color: #00ff00; color: red; }
```