



Experiment No.1
Perform various HTML attributes and form tags for creating a webpage.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:
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Experiment 1

Aim: To study and implement the terms in HTML

Theory:

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

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 in the form of tags, attributes and its values. Elements of HTML tells the browser how to display the content.

ELEMENTS:

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

`<tagname> Content goes here...</tagname>`

ATTRIBUTEs:

HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. Attributes are always specified in the start tag.

Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: `name="value"`

HYPERLINK:

The href Attribute, `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

` VCET `

FORMATTING :

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

1. Bold - ``
2. Paragraph: `<p> This text is normal</p>`
3. Italics - `<i></i>`
4. Underline - `<u></u>`
5. Subscript tag - ``



Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Page Title</title>

</head>

<body>

  <header>

    <h1>Page Heading</h1>

    <nav>

      <ul>

        <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>

        <li><a href="#">About</a></li>

        <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>

      </ul>

    </nav>

  </header>

  <main>

    <article>

      <h2>Article Heading</h2>

      <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Pellentesque vel venenatis felis. Fusce eu mollis orci.</p>

      <section>

        <h3>Section Heading</h3>

        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Pellentesque vel venenatis felis. Fusce eu mollis orci.</p>

      </section>

    </article>

    <aside>

      <h3>Related</h3>

      <ul>
```



```
<li><a href="#">Related link 1</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Related link 2</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Related link 3</a></li>
</ul>
</aside>
</main>
<footer>
  <p> Footer</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Page Heading

- [Home](#)
- [About](#)
- [Contact](#)

Article Heading

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Pellentesque vel venenatis felis. Fusce eu mollis orci.

Section Heading

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Pellentesque vel venenatis felis. Fusce eu mollis orci.

Related

- [Related link 1](#)
- [Related link 2](#)
- [Related link 3](#)

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Conclusion:

HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is popular among developers, especially those who work in the web design world. It is not a case-sensitive language because of which it is developer- friendly.



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