

HTML LAB MANUAL



Prepared by:

Name of Student: Prem Anil Thakare

Roll No: **150096723002**

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. PREM ANIL THAKARE Roll No. **150096723002** of 2nd Semester of B.Tech Computer Science & Engineering of ITM Skills University, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai , has completed the term work satisfactorily in subject HTML for the academic year 2023 - 2024 as prescribed in the curriculum.

Place:

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" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Reg. Number</th><th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Student Name</th><th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Year/Semester</th><th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Date of</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;"><u>Admission</u></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Reg. Number	Student Name	Year/Semester	Date of				<u>Admission</u>		
Reg. Number	Student Name	Year/Semester	Date of								
			<u>Admission</u>								
	<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>										
	FRAME-1	FRAME-2									
9	<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>										
10	<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>										

Name of Student: Prem Anil Thakare

Roll Number: 150096723002

Experiment No: 01

Title:

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:

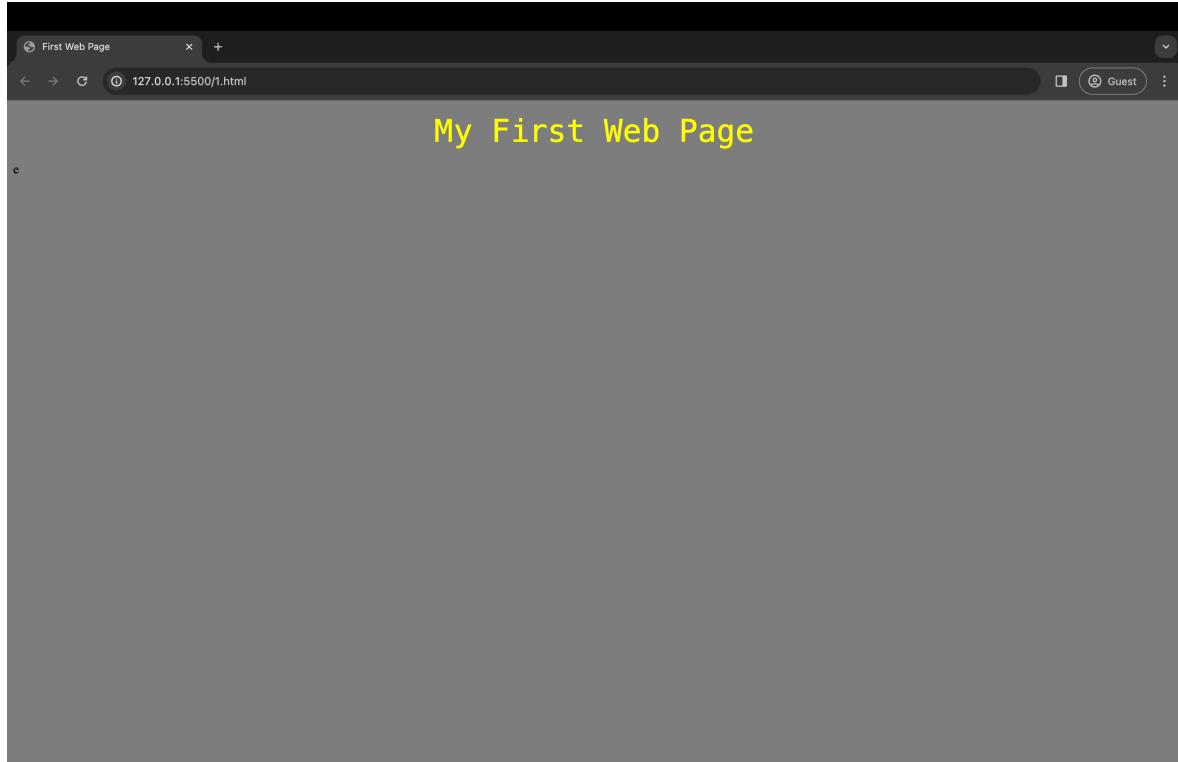
The provided HTML code creates a basic webpage with a grey background color and yellow text color. It uses the deprecated `` tag to style the text. Here's a brief explanation of each part:

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`: Declares the document type and version of HTML being used (HTML5 in this case).
- `<html lang="en">`: Defines the root element of the HTML document, specifying the language as English.
- `<head>`: Contains metadata about the document, such as the character encoding and viewport settings.
- `<meta charset="UTF-8">`: Sets the character encoding to UTF-8, which supports a wide range of characters.
- `<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`: Sets the viewport width to the device's width and sets the initial zoom level to 1.0.
- `<title>webpage1</title>`: Sets the title of the webpage displayed in the browser's title bar or tab.
- `<body bgcolor="grey">`: Sets the background color of the webpage to grey using the deprecated `bgcolor` attribute.
- `<p align="center">`: Aligns the paragraph text to the center.
- `My First Web Page`: Styles the text with a font size of 25, yellow color, and a fantasy font family. Note that the `` tag is deprecated in HTML5, and it's recommended to use CSS for styling instead.
- `</body>`: Closes the body element.
- `</html>`: Closes the HTML document.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8" />
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
  <title>First Web Page</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="Grey">
  <p align="center">
    <font size="25" color="Yellow" face="monospace">My First Web Page</font>
  </p>
  <p></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

In conclusion, the provided HTML code demonstrates the creation of a basic webpage titled "My First Web Page". It utilizes deprecated HTML attributes and tags such as `bgcolor` and `` for styling.

Name of Student: Prem Anil Thakare

Roll Number: 150096723002

Experiment No: 02

Title:

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:

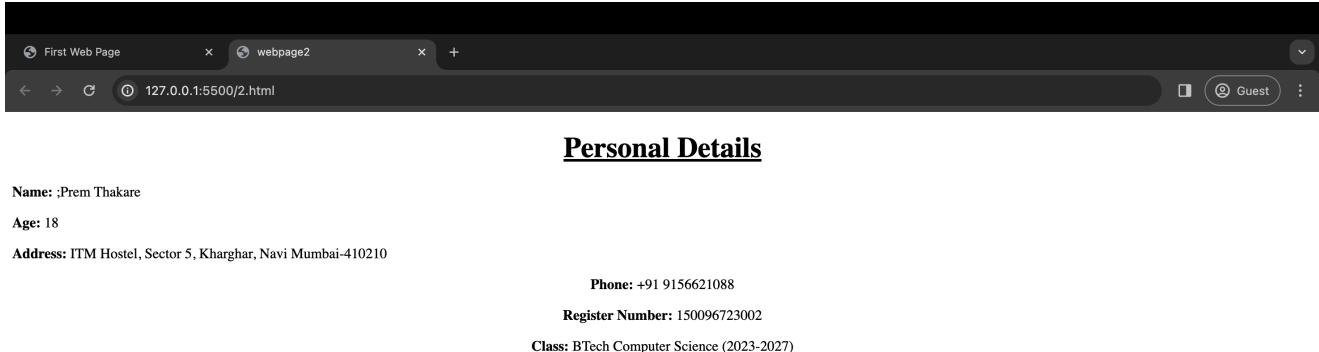
1. HTML Structure: The document starts with the `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration, indicating the document type and version of HTML being used. It then contains the `<html>` element which wraps all content on the page, and within that, the `<head>` and `<body>` elements.
2. Meta Tags: The `<meta>` tags in the `<head>` section provide metadata about the HTML document, such as character encoding and viewport settings.
3. Title: The `<title>` tag within the `<head>` section sets the title of the webpage displayed on the browser's title bar or tab.
4. Alignment Attributes: Each `<p>` tag, which represents a paragraph, has an `align` attribute set to control its alignment. Values can be "left", "center", "right", or "justify".

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>webpage2</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 align="center"><u>Personal Details</u></h1>
  <p align="left"><strong>Name: </strong>Prem Thakare</p>
  <p align="left"><strong>Age: </strong>18</p>
  <p align="left"><strong>Address: </strong>ITM Hostel, Sector 5, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai-410210</p>
  <p align="center"><strong>Phone: </strong>+91 9156621088</p>
  <p align="center"><strong>Register Number: </strong>150096723002</p>
```

```
<p align="center"><strong>Class: </strong>BTech Computer Science (2023-2027)</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

- Effective Presentation: The `<h1>` tag with centered alignment and underlining gives a clear heading for the section.
- Structured Details: Each detail (Name, Age, Address, Phone, Register Number, and Class) is presented in a separate `<p>` tag, with appropriate alignment for readability.
- Strong Emphasis: The use of `` tags ensures that certain details stand out, making them easily noticeable.
- Uniform Alignment: Aligning details properly enhances the visual appeal and readability of the document, making it easier for users to grasp the presented information.

In conclusion, the HTML code effectively utilizes alignment attributes to present personal details in a structured and visually appealing manner. It ensures that the information is easy to read and comprehend for anyone viewing the webpage.

Name of Student: Prem Anil Thakare

Roll Number: 150096723002

Experiment No: 03

Title:

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.

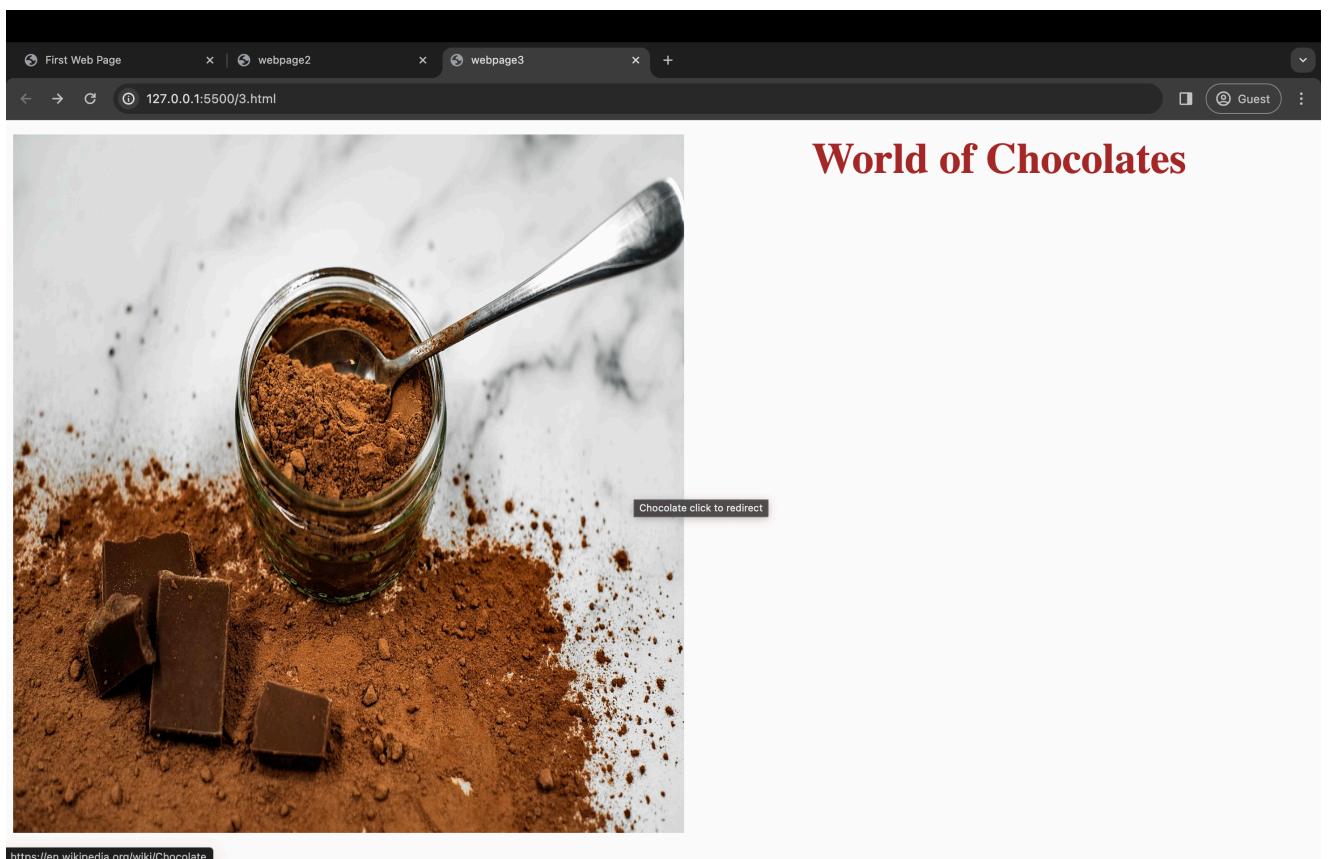
Theory:

1. HTML Structure: HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) provides the structure for creating webpages. It consists of various elements such as `<html>`, `<head>`, `<body>`, and others, which organize and define the content and layout of a webpage.
2. Anchor Tag (`<a>`) and Image Tag (``): The `<a>` tag is used to create hyperlinks, allowing users to navigate to different web pages. When an `` tag is wrapped inside an `<a>` tag, clicking on the image acts as a clickable link, redirecting the user to the specified URL.
3. Attributes: HTML elements can have attributes that provide additional information or functionality. In this case, attributes like `href`, `title`, `alt`, `height`, `width`, and `align` are used to define the behavior, appearance, and accessibility of the image and link.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8" />
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
  <title>webpage3</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="snow">
  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chocolate" title="Chocolate click to redirect" ></a>
<p align="center">
<font size="100" color="brown"><b>World of Chocolates</b></font>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

The provided HTML code effectively demonstrates the use of an image as a clickable link within a webpage. By wrapping the `` tag inside an `<a>` tag with a specified URL, clicking on the image redirects the user to another webpage, in this case, the Wikipedia page about chocolate.

Additionally, the webpage includes a centered heading ("World of Chocolates") styled with a large font size and brown color, creating visual emphasis and reinforcing the theme of the content.

Overall, the code showcases the integration of multimedia content (image) with interactivity (hyperlink) to engage users and provide them with relevant information. It demonstrates fundamental HTML concepts such as element nesting, attribute usage, and webpage layout, making it a practical example for learning web development.

Name of Student: Prem Anil Thakare

Roll Number: 150096723002

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:

1. Internal Links: Internal links are hyperlinks that navigate within the same webpage, allowing users to jump to different sections or locations within the page without reloading the entire document. They are typically used for long documents or webpages with multiple sections to improve navigation and user experience.
2. HTML Anchors (`<a>`): In HTML, internal links are created using anchor tags (`<a>`) with the `href` attribute pointing to the ID of the target section within the same page. By specifying the `#` symbol followed by the ID of the target section, the link directs the browser to scroll to that particular section when clicked.
3. ID Attribute: Each target section within the webpage is assigned a unique ID using the `id` attribute. This ID serves as the reference point for the internal links. When the link is clicked, the browser locates the section with the corresponding ID and scrolls the viewport to make it visible to the user.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>webpage4</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="lavender">

<h1 align="center"><font size="10px" face="courier" color="brown"><u>Science Lesson: The Four Elements in Everyday Life</u></font></h1>

<table width="100%">
  <tr>
    <th><a href="#1">Earth</a></th>
    <th><a href="#2">Water</a></th>
```

```
<th><a href="#3">Air</a></th>
</tr>
</table>
```

```
<section id="1">
<h2>First Element: Earth</h2>
<h3>Planet Earth <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth">redirects here. For other uses, see Earth</a></h3>
<p>
<font size="4px">The earth is full of a wide variety of rocks and minerals which provides the soil to grow vegetation and support life. The two most common elements in the earth's crust are oxygen (46%) and silicon (28%). Because of this, the most abundant mineral in the earth's crust is silica (silicon dioxide). More commonly known as sand, silica is a major component of glass. How can glass be made out of sand? Interestingly, when silica is heated, it melts and becomes glass, hardening as it cools.
```

Rich deposits of metal ores are found throughout the earth's crust. While these metals are used in the production of machinery, tools, buildings, and weapons, straight out of the earth these metals are pretty useless. Fire is used to heat, refine, and shape metal so that machines, hammers, and support beams can be made from it.

It is easy to think of the earth as being solid dirt through and through, but in reality it is made up of several layers. While many of these layers are solid, the layer that surrounds the core is called the liquid outer core. It is so hot inside the earth that the rock at this layer has actually melted. The solid inner core is just as hot as the liquid layer surrounding it, but the pressure on the inner core is so great that scientists believe it is "pressed" into a solid.

```
</p></font>
</section>
```

```
<section id="2">
<h2>Second Element: Water</h2>
<h3>Water or H2O <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water">redirects here. For other uses, see water </a></h3>
<p><font size="4px">
```

Water has many unique properties. The chemical formula of water is H₂O, meaning it is made of two hydrogen atoms bonded to one oxygen atom. The hydrogen atoms each attach to one side of the oxygen atom and have a positive charge whereas the oxygen atom has a negative charge. This polarizes the water molecule, much like a magnet, giving a water molecule positive and negative ends.

Since opposite charges attract, water molecules tend to "stick" together. This gives water surface tension and allows objects, such as paperclips, to float on it.

While it can't dissolve everything, water is known as the universal solvent because it can dissolve more substances than any other liquid. It can dissolve salt, sugar, acids, alkalis, some gases, and organic material.

Water traveling through your body or through the ground takes chemicals, minerals, and nutrients with it. Water's ability to dissolve substances helps keep the planet healthy. For more than a century, the burning of

fossil fuels has pumped large amounts of carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere. The water in oceans have absorbed about half of this CO₂ by dissolving the gas from the air and processing it by sea vegetation.

Water has a high specific heat index, meaning that it takes a lot of energy to change its temperature. This is essential for life to survive on a planet. The abundance of water on the earth keeps the planet in a very short but comfortable temperature range. The average surface temperature of the earth is 59 ° F with the highest recorded temperature 135.9 ° F and the lowest recorded temperature -128.6 ° F.

To compare, it would seem logical that Mercury, the closest planet to the sun, would stay really warm on all surfaces of the planet, regardless if it was facing the sun or not. However, while the surface facing the sun does reach very warm temperatures (up to 800 ° F), the surfacing facing away from the sun drops to a chilly -280 ° F. Mercury's lack of water is responsible for this drastic temperature change because the dry material that makes up its surface cannot hold heat like water does.

To experience for yourself how well water does keep temperature from drastic fluctuations, pay attention to the change between daytime and nighttime temperatures the next time you visit a maritime (near the ocean) or desert climate. You'll probably notice there is little to no temperature change near the ocean, whereas in the desert there is a significant change in daytime and nighttime temperatures.

This high specific heat index also helps water put out fire by cooling the fuel surfaces that the fire is burning, removing the heat needed for the fire to burn. Water also smothers a fire by preventing it from getting the oxygen it needs to burn.

</p>

</section>

<section id="3">

<h2>Third Element: Air</h2>

<h3>Atmosphere of Earth redirects here. For other uses, see Air </h3>

<p>Air was considered a “pure” element, but in fact the air that’s all around us is made up of a variety of gases: primarily nitrogen and oxygen, with almost 1% argon and even smaller amounts of carbon dioxide and other elements such as krypton and helium. The composition of air is just right for life on Earth, though.

third element air

We use a lot of the oxygen we get from the air, then breathe out carbon dioxide – which plants need to manufacture their food through photosynthesis. Plants in turn give off oxygen during photosynthesis.

Although air is invisible (and most of the time we forget it is even there), it does take up space, it has volume, and it exerts pressure. This can be seen when you take an “empty” glass, turn it upside down, and try to push it down to the bottom of a sink full of water.

(You can see how air expands when heated and shrinks when cooled with this egg-in-a-bottle project.)

If the glass was truly empty, the water would easily fill the inside of the glass. But air is in there, and only a small amount of water can enter the glass. The air in the glass was compressed, giving the water some space that was previously occupied with air.

It is a good thing that air fills empty space because air all around us actually presses down on us all the time. We would collapse under the weight of the air, except air is also inside us and exerts pressure that balances out the pressure exerted by the outside air.</p>

</section>

</body>

</html>

Output: (screenshot) :

The screenshot shows a web browser window with four tabs open. The active tab is 'webpage4' at the URL '127.0.0.1:5500/4.html'. The page content is titled 'Science Lesson: The Four Elements in Everyday Life' in red. It contains three main sections: 'First Element: Earth', 'Second Element: Water', and 'Third Element: Air'. Each section has a brief description and a note indicating it is a redirect from another page.

First Element: Earth
Planet Earth [redirects here. For other uses, see Earth](#)
The earth is full of a wide variety of rocks and minerals which provides the soil to grow vegetation and support life. The two most common elements in the earth's crust are oxygen (46%) and silicon (28%). Because of this, the most abundant mineral in the earth's crust is silica (silicon dioxide). More commonly known as sand, silica is a major component of glass. How can glass be made out of sand? Interestingly, when silica is heated, it melts and becomes glass, hardening as it cools. Rich deposits of metal ores are found throughout the earth's crust. While these metals are used in the production of machinery, tools, buildings, and weapons, straight out of the earth these metals are pretty useless. Fire is used to heat, refine, and shape metal so that machines, hammers, and support beams can be made from it. It is easy to think of the earth as being solid dirt through and through, but in reality it is made up of several layers. While many of these layers are solid, the layer that surrounds the core is called the liquid outer core. It is so hot inside the earth that the rock at this layer has actually melted. The solid inner core is just as hot as the liquid layer surrounding it, but the pressure on the inner core is so great that scientists believe it is "pressed" into a solid.

Second Element: Water
Water or H₂O [redirects here. For other uses, see water](#)
Water has many unique properties. The chemical formula of water is H₂O, meaning it is made of two hydrogen atoms bonded to one oxygen atom. The hydrogen atoms each attach to one side of the oxygen atom and have a positive charge whereas the oxygen atom has a negative charge. This polarizes the water molecule, much like a magnet, giving a water molecule positive and negative ends. Since opposite charges attract, water molecules tend to "stick" together. This gives water surface tension and allows objects, such as paperclips, to float on it. While it can dissolve everything, water is known as the universal solvent because it can dissolve more substances than any other liquid. It can dissolve salt, sugar, acids, alkalis, some gases, and organic material. Water traveling through your body or through the ground takes chemicals, minerals, and nutrients with it. Water's ability to dissolve substances helps keep the planet healthy. For more than a century, the burning of fossil fuels has pumped large amounts of carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere. The water in oceans have absorbed about half of this CO₂ by dissolving the gas from the air and processing it by sea vegetation. Water has a high specific heat index, meaning that it takes a lot of energy to change its temperature. This is essential for life to survive on a planet. The abundance of water on the earth keeps the planet in a very short but comfortable temperature range. The average surface temperature of the earth is 59 °F with the highest recorded temperature 135.9 °F and the lowest recorded temperature -128.6 °F. To compare, it would seem logical that Mercury, the closest planet to the sun, would stay really warm all surfaces of the planet, regardless if it was facing the sun or not. However, while the surface facing the sun does reach very warm temperatures (up to 800 °F), the surface facing away from the sun drops to a chilly -280 °F. Mercury's lack of water is responsible for this drastic temperature change because the dry material that makes up its surface cannot hold heat like water does. To experience for yourself how well water does keep temperature from drastic fluctuations, pay attention to the change between daytime and nighttime temperatures the next time you visit a maritime (near the ocean) or desert climate. You'll probably notice there is little to no temperature change near the ocean, whereas in the desert there is a significant change in daytime and nighttime temperatures. This high specific heat index also helps water put out fire by cooling the fuel surfaces that the fire is burning, removing the heat needed for the fire to burn. Water also smothers a fire by preventing it from getting the oxygen it needs to burn.

Third Element: Air
Atmosphere of Earth [redirects here. For other uses, see Air](#)
Air was considered a "pure" element, but in fact the air that's all around us is made up of a variety of gases: primarily nitrogen and oxygen, with almost 1% argon and even smaller amounts of carbon dioxide and other elements such as krypton and helium. The composition of air is just right for life on Earth, though, third element air. We use a lot of the oxygen we get from the air, then breathe out carbon dioxide – which plants need to manufacture their food through photosynthesis. Plants in turn give off oxygen during photosynthesis. Although air is invisible (and most of the time we forget it is even there), it does take up space, it has volume, and it exerts pressure. This can be seen when you take an "empty" glass, turn it upside down, and try to push it down to the bottom of a sink full of water. (You can see how air expands when heated and shrinks when cooled with this egg-in-a-bottle project.) If the glass was truly empty, the water would easily fill the inside of the glass. But air is in there, and only a small amount of water can enter the glass. The air in the glass was compressed, giving the water some space that was previously occupied with air. It is a good thing that air fills empty space because air all around us actually presses down on us all the time. We would collapse under the weight of the air, except air is also inside us and exerts pressure that balances out the pressure exerted by the outside air.

Conclusion:

The provided HTML code effectively demonstrates the implementation of internal links within a webpage. By utilizing anchor tags ('<a>') with appropriate 'href' attributes pointing to section IDs ('#1', '#2', '#3'), users can navigate to different sections of the webpage by simply clicking on the corresponding links.

Each section of the webpage contains relevant content, such as information about the four elements (Earth, Water, Air) and their properties. By clicking on the links in the table, users can easily access specific sections of interest without the need to scroll through the entire page manually.

Overall, the implementation of internal links enhances the usability and accessibility of the webpage, providing a seamless browsing experience for users who wish to explore different topics within the same document.

Name of Student: Prem Anil Thakare

Roll Number: 150096723002

Experiment No: 05

Title:

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

Theory:

HTML provides the capability to create structured and organized content, such as a table of contents for a book. This is achieved using various elements, including headings, lists, and nested lists.

1. Headings (`<h1>`, `<h2>`): Headings are used to denote the title and subheadings of sections within the document. They provide hierarchical structure to the content.
2. Unordered Lists (``, ``): Unordered lists are used to create bulleted lists of items. Each item in the list is represented by a `` (list item) tag.
3. Nested Lists: Nested lists are lists within lists. They are created by placing one `` or `` (ordered list) element inside another `` element. This allows for the creation of sub-levels within a list, which is useful for organizing content hierarchically.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Chemistry Book</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#beige">

<h1 align="center">INTRODUCTION TO ORGANIC CHEMISTRY</h1>
<h2>CONTENTS</h2>
<ul type="none">
<li>Chapter 1: Basics of Atomic Structure
<ul>
<li>Section 1.1: Introduction to Atoms and Subatomic Particles</li>
<li>Section 1.2: Electron Configuration and Orbital Hybridization</li>
<li>Section 1.3: Periodic Trends and Chemical Bonding</li>
</ul>
</li>
</ul>
```

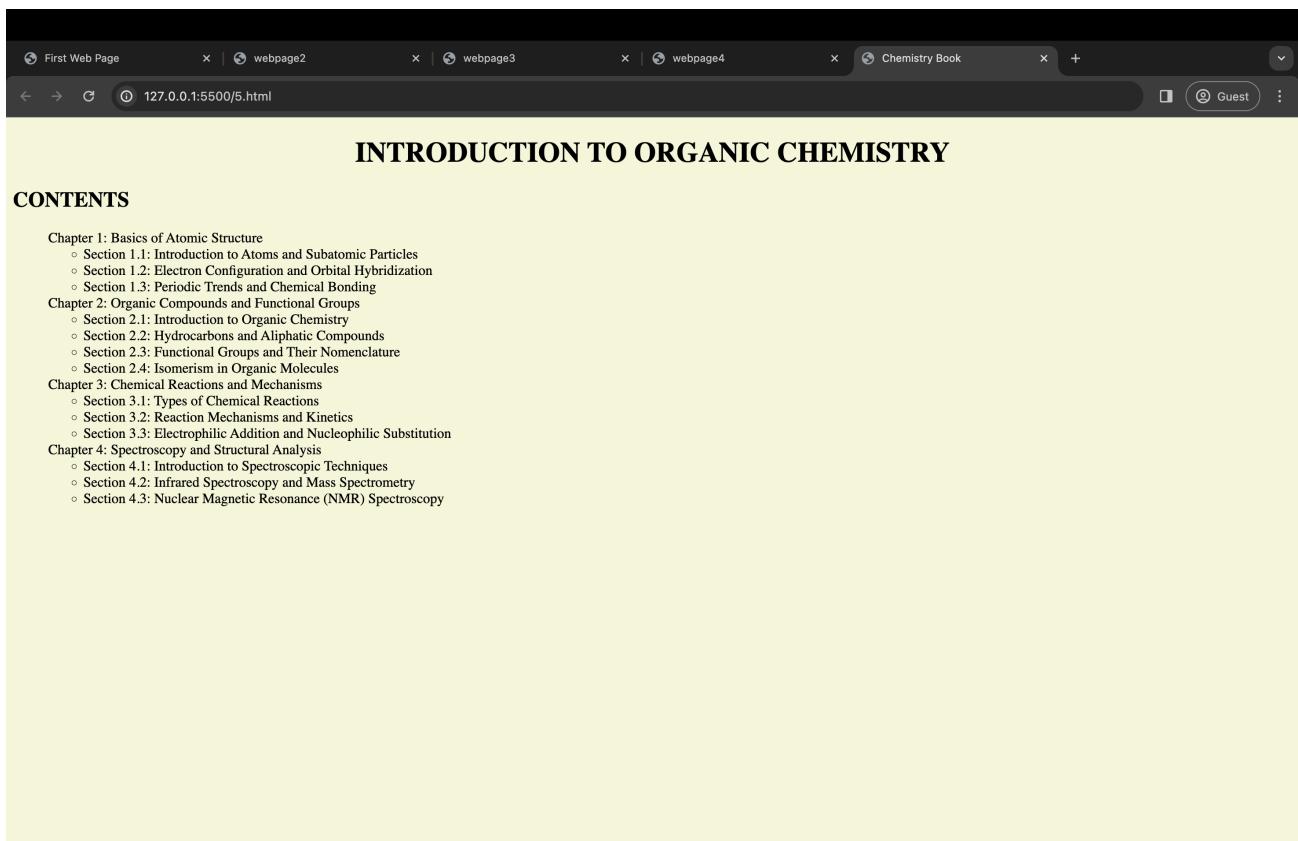
```
</li>Chapter 2: Organic Compounds and Functional Groups
<ul>
    <li>Section 2.1: Introduction to Organic Chemistry</li>
    <li>Section 2.2: Hydrocarbons and Aliphatic Compounds</li>
    <li>Section 2.3: Functional Groups and Their Nomenclature</li>
    <li>Section 2.4: Isomerism in Organic Molecules</li>
</ul>
</li>

<li>Chapter 3: Chemical Reactions and Mechanisms
<ul>
    <li>Section 3.1: Types of Chemical Reactions</li>
    <li>Section 3.2: Reaction Mechanisms and Kinetics</li>
    <li>Section 3.3: Electrophilic Addition and Nucleophilic Substitution</li>
</ul>
</li>

<li>Chapter 4: Spectroscopy and Structural Analysis</li>
<ul>
    <li>Section 4.1: Introduction to Spectroscopic Techniques</li>
    <li>Section 4.2: Infrared Spectroscopy and Mass Spectrometry</li>
    <li>Section 4.3: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Spectroscopy</li>
</ul>
</li>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

The provided HTML document effectively demonstrates the creation of a content page for a book on organic chemistry. It includes chapters and sections organized in a hierarchical manner using headings and nested lists.

The headings (`

` and ``) clearly indicate the title of the book and the section headings, respectively. The chapters and sections are presented as items in an unordered list (` `), with each chapter containing a nested list of sections.

This organization improves the readability and navigation of the content, allowing readers to easily locate and access specific topics within the book. Overall, the HTML structure provides a clear and structured representation of the book's contents, enhancing the user experience for accessing information.

Name of Student: Prem Anil Thakare

Roll Number: 150096723002

Experiment No: 06

Title:

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

Theory:

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) provides a structure for creating webpages by utilizing various elements and tags. To display a list of PG Diploma Programmes on a webpage, several HTML elements and concepts are employed:

1. Lists (`` and ``): HTML offers two types of lists - ordered (``) and unordered (``). Unordered lists are typically used when the order of items is not important. Each item within the list is represented by a list item (``) tag.
2. Nested Lists: Lists can be nested within each other to create a hierarchical structure. This is achieved by placing a list (`` or ``) element inside another list item (``).
3. Text Formatting: HTML provides tags such as `` for strong emphasis and `` for emphasis to format text within list items.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8" />
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
  <title>PG Diploma Programmes</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>PG Diploma Programmes (Branches) in Our Institution</h1>

  <ul>
    <li>
      <strong>PG Diploma in Data Science</strong>
    </li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

-

Duration: 1 year

 Overview: Comprehensive program covering data analysis, machine learning, and big data technologies.

-

PG Diploma in Artificial Intelligence

Duration: 1 year

 Overview: In-depth study of artificial intelligence principles, algorithms, and applications.

-

PG Diploma in Machine Learning

Duration: 1 year

 Overview: Focuses on advanced machine learning techniques, algorithms, and applications.

-

PG Diploma in Cybersecurity

Duration: 1 year

 Overview: Covers cybersecurity fundamentals, network security, and ethical hacking.

-

PG Diploma in Business Analytics

Duration: 1 year

 Overview: Analytical skills development for data-driven decision-making in business.

```

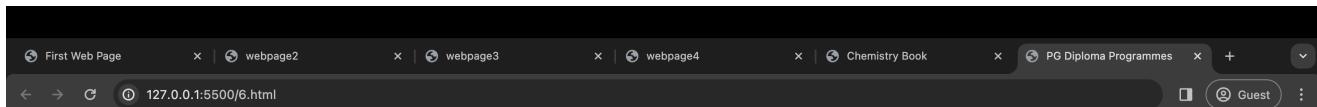
</li>
</ul>
</li>

<li>
<strong>PG Diploma in Digital Marketing</strong>
<ul>
<li>Duration: 1 year</li>
<li>
    Overview: Comprehensive program covering digital marketing
    strategies and tools.
</li>
</ul>
</li>

<li>
<strong>PG Diploma in Software Development</strong>
<ul>
<li>Duration: 1 year</li>
<li>
    Overview: Hands-on training in software development methodologies
    and technologies.
</li>
</ul>
</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>

```

Output: (screenshot) :



PG Diploma Programmes (Branches) in Our Institution

- PG Diploma in Data Science
 - Duration: 1 year
 - Overview: Comprehensive program covering data analysis, machine learning, and big data technologies.
- PG Diploma in Artificial Intelligence
 - Duration: 1 year
 - Overview: In-depth study of artificial intelligence principles, algorithms, and applications.
- PG Diploma in Machine Learning
 - Duration: 1 year
 - Overview: Focuses on advanced machine learning techniques, algorithms, and applications.
- PG Diploma in Cybersecurity
 - Duration: 1 year
 - Overview: Covers cybersecurity fundamentals, network security, and ethical hacking.
- PG Diploma in Business Analytics
 - Duration: 1 year
 - Overview: Analytical skills development for data-driven decision-making in business.
- PG Diploma in Digital Marketing
 - Duration: 1 year
 - Overview: Comprehensive program covering digital marketing strategies and tools.
- PG Diploma in Software Development
 - Duration: 1 year
 - Overview: Hands-on training in software development methodologies and technologies.

Conclusion:

The provided HTML code effectively demonstrates the creation of a webpage showcasing PG Diploma Programmes offered by an institution. By utilizing unordered lists, nested lists, and text formatting, the content is organized in a structured and readable format.

Each PG Diploma Programme is listed as a separate item within the main unordered list, with additional details such as duration and overview nested within each programme item. The use of '**' tags adds emphasis to the programme names, making them stand out.**

Overall, the HTML document successfully fulfills its purpose of presenting a list of PG Diploma Programmes on a webpage, providing clear and accessible information to visitors. The structured layout enhances readability and user experience, ensuring that users can easily navigate and understand the content.

Name of Student: Prem Anil Thakare

Roll Number: 150096723002

Experiment No: 07

Title:

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

Reg. Number Student Name Year/Semester Date of Admission
--

Theory:

HTML tables are used to display data in rows and columns. They consist of table rows (`| | |
| --- | --- |
|`), table headers (` `), and table data cells (` `). Here's a breakdown of the HTML table structure: | |

1. Table Element (`
2. Table Head (``): Contains the header row(s) of the table. Usually used to define column labels.
3. Table Row (`|`): Represents a row within the table.
| |
4. Table Header Cell (` `): Defines a header cell within a table row. Typically used for column headings. |
5. Table Body (``): Contains the main content of the table, excluding the header and footer.
6. Table Data Cell (` `): Represents a standard data cell within a table row. Contains actual data. |
7. Table Caption (``): Provides a title or description for the table.
8. Table Attributes: Various attributes such as `border`, `cellspacing`, `width`, and `align` can be used to style and format the table.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Student Details</title>
<style>
  tr:nth-child(even) td:not(:first-child)
```

```

{
  background-color:#eae7e7d4;
}

```

</style>

</head>

<body>

```

<table border="1" cellspacing="0" width="70%" align="center">
  <caption>Student Details</caption>
  <thead bgcolor="grey">
    <tr>
      <th rowspan="2">Reg Number</th>
      <th rowspan="2">Student Name</th>
      <th rowspan="2">Year/Semester</th>
      <th rowspan="2">Date of<br>Admission</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <colgroup>
    <col bgcolor="lightgrey">
  </colgroup>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>150096723001</td>
      <td>Srivathsav Kyatham</td>
      <td>1st Year</td>
      <td>January 2022</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>150096723002</td>
      <td>Prem Thakare</td>
      <td>1st Year</td>
      <td>February 2022</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>150096723003</td>
      <td>Anusri M Karmokar</td>
      <td>1st Year</td>
      <td>March 2022</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>150096723004</td>
      <td>Aayush Ajit Chounkar</td>
      <td>1st Year</td>
      <td>April 2022</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>150096723005</td>
      <td>V Gagan Nagu</td>
      <td>1st Year</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>

```

<td>May 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723006</td>
<td>Prem Thatikonda</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>June 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723007</td>
<td>Jithendra Bathala</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>July 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723008</td>
<td>Roshni Rai</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>August 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723009</td>
<td>Gaurang Ajay Jadhav</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>September 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723010</td>
<td>Sahil Sable</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>October 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723011</td>
<td>Ashlin Lee George</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>November 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723012</td>
<td>Sarthi Sanjaybhai Darji</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>December 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723013</td>
<td>Badimi Prabodh</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>January 2023</td>

```
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723014</td>
<td>Karunesh Vijay Chikne</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>February 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723015</td>
<td>Jeevan Naidu</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>March 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723016</td>
<td>Manmeet Singh</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>April 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723017</td>
<td>Ayush Aryan</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>May 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723018</td>
<td>Rafe Siraj Ahmad Shaikh</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>June 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723019</td>
<td>Chaitanya Pradeep Dalvi</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>July 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723020</td>
<td>Chandan Dhumale</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>August 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723021</td>
<td>Shah Mohd Areeb Mohd Aslam</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>September 2023</td>
</tr>
```

<tr>
<td>150096723022</td>
<td>Hanshika Anchan</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>October 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723023</td>
<td>Yashika Pandurang Thakur</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>November 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723024</td>
<td>Tanmay Pandharinath Gharat</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>December 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723025</td>
<td>Shikha Omkar Singh</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>January 2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723026</td>
<td>Riya Jitendra Singh</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>February 2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723027</td>
<td>Husain Mustufa Hakim</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>March 2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723028</td>
<td>Arpita Sanjay Jadhav</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>April 2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723029</td>
<td>Tanay Sahajwalla</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>May 2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>

<td>150096723030</td>	<td>Akriti Kesarwani</td>	<td>1st Year</td>	<td>June 2024</td>
<td>150096723031</td>	<td>Atharav Patil</td>	<td>1st Year</td>	<td>July 2024</td>
<td>150096723032</td>	<td>Tanish Kumar</td>	<td>1st Year</td>	<td>August 2024</td>
<td>150096723033</td>	<td>Sakshi Kore</td>	<td>1st Year</td>	<td>September 2024</td>
<td>150096723034</td>	<td>Bhagyashree Bhagat</td>	<td>1st Year</td>	<td>October 2024</td>
<td>150096723035</td>	<td>Mahajan Piyush Dnyaneshwar</td>	<td>1st Year</td>	<td>November 2024</td>
<td>150096723036</td>	<td>Manas More</td>	<td>1st Year</td>	<td>December 2024</td>
<td>150096723037</td>	<td>Sparsh Sharma</td>	<td>1st Year</td>	<td>January 2025</td>
<td>150096723038</td>			

<td>Garvit Bhartia</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>February 2025</td>
<tr>
<td>150096723039</td>
<td>Vrishank Rajendra Kirpane</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>March 2025</td>
<tr>
<td>150096723040</td>
<td>Atharva Santosh Jadhav</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>April 2025</td>
<tr>
<td>150096723041</td>
<td>Romil Pandey</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>May 2025</td>
<tr>
<td>150096723042</td>
<td>Muhammed Faheem</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>June 2025</td>
<tr>
<td>150096723043</td>
<td>Piyush Kumar Singh</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>July 2025</td>
<tr>
<td>150096723044</td>
<td>Ankita Lokhande</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>August 2025</td>
<tr>
<td>150096723045</td>
<td>Raheel Kotwal</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>September 2025</td>
<tr>
<td>150096723046</td>
<td>Lakshya Duhoon</td>

```

<td>1st Year</td>
<td>October 2025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

</body>
</html>

```

Output: (screenshot) :

Student Details			
Reg Number	Student Name	Year/Semester	Date of Admission
150096723001	Srivathsav Kyatham	1st Year	January 2022
150096723002	Prem Thakare	1st Year	February 2022
150096723003	Anusri M Karmokar	1st Year	March 2022
150096723004	Aayush Ajit Chounkar	1st Year	April 2022
150096723005	V Gagan Nagu	1st Year	May 2022
150096723006	Prem Thatikonda	1st Year	June 2022
150096723007	Jithendra Bathala	1st Year	July 2022
150096723008	Roshni Rai	1st Year	August 2022
150096723009	Gaurang Ajay Jadhav	1st Year	September 2022
150096723010	Sahil Sable	1st Year	October 2022
150096723011	Ashlin Lee George	1st Year	November 2022
150096723012	Sarthi Sanjaybhai Darji	1st Year	December 2022
150096723013	Badrini Prabodh	1st Year	January 2023
150096723014	Karnunesh Vijay Chikne	1st Year	February 2023
150096723015	Jeevan Naidu	1st Year	March 2023
150096723016	Manneet Singh	1st Year	April 2023
150096723017	Ayush Aryan	1st Year	May 2023
150096723018	Rafe Siraj Ahmad Shaikh	1st Year	June 2023
150096723019	Chaitanya Pradeep Dalvi	1st Year	July 2023
150096723020	Chandan Dhumale	1st Year	August 2023
150096723021	Shah Mohd Areeb Mohd Aslam	1st Year	September 2023
150096723022	Hanshika Anchani	1st Year	October 2023
150096723023	Yashika Pandurang Thakur	1st Year	November 2023
150096723024	Tanmay Pandharinath Ghatat	1st Year	December 2023
150096723025	Shikha Omkar Singh	1st Year	January 2024
150096723026	Riya Jitendra Singh	1st Year	February 2024
150096723027	Husain Mustafa Hakim	1st Year	March 2024
150096723028	Arpita Sanjay Jadhav	1st Year	April 2024
150096723029	Tanay Sabajivalla	1st Year	May 2024
150096723030	Akriti Kesarwani	1st Year	June 2024
150096723031	Atharva Patil	1st Year	July 2024
150096723032	Tanish Kumar	1st Year	August 2024
150096723033	Sakshi Kore	1st Year	September 2024
150096723034	Bhagyashree Bhagat	1st Year	October 2024
150096723035	Mahajan Piyush Dnyaneshwar	1st Year	November 2024
150096723036	Manas More	1st Year	December 2024
150096723037	Sparsh Sharma	1st Year	January 2025
150096723038	Garvit Bharia	1st Year	February 2025
150096723039	Vrishank Rajendra Kirpane	1st Year	March 2025
150096723040	Atharva Santosh Jadhav	1st Year	April 2025
150096723041	Ronil Pandey	1st Year	May 2025
150096723042	Muhammed Faheem	1st Year	June 2025
150096723043	Piyush Kumar Singh	1st Year	July 2025
150096723044	Anikita Lokhande	1st Year	August 2025
150096723045	Rabeel Kotwal	1st Year	September 2025
150096723046	Lakshya Duhoon	1st Year	October 2025

Conclusion:

The provided HTML code effectively creates a table displaying the student details for a particular batch. Each row represents a student, and each column represents different attributes such as registration number, name, year/semester, and date of admission.

The use of table headers (` `) in the header row enhances readability and provides clear labels for each column. Additionally, alternating row colors are applied using CSS to improve visual distinction and readability. |

Overall, the HTML table structure organizes the student data in a tabular format, making it easy for viewers to comprehend and navigate. The table caption provides a descriptive title for the table, further aiding in understanding its purpose.

Name of Student: Prem Anil Thakare

Roll Number: 150096723002

Experiment No: 08

Title:

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:

The provided HTML code creates a webpage with a frameset that divides the page into two equal frames horizontally. Each frame occupies 50% of the page width.

Frames in HTML are used to divide a browser window into multiple sections, each capable of displaying a separate HTML document. In this case, the frameset is defined using the `<frameset>` element, with the `cols` attribute specifying the width of each frame. The `<frame>` elements within the frameset define the content of each frame, with the `src` attribute specifying the source HTML document to be displayed in each frame.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>webpage8</title>
</head>
```

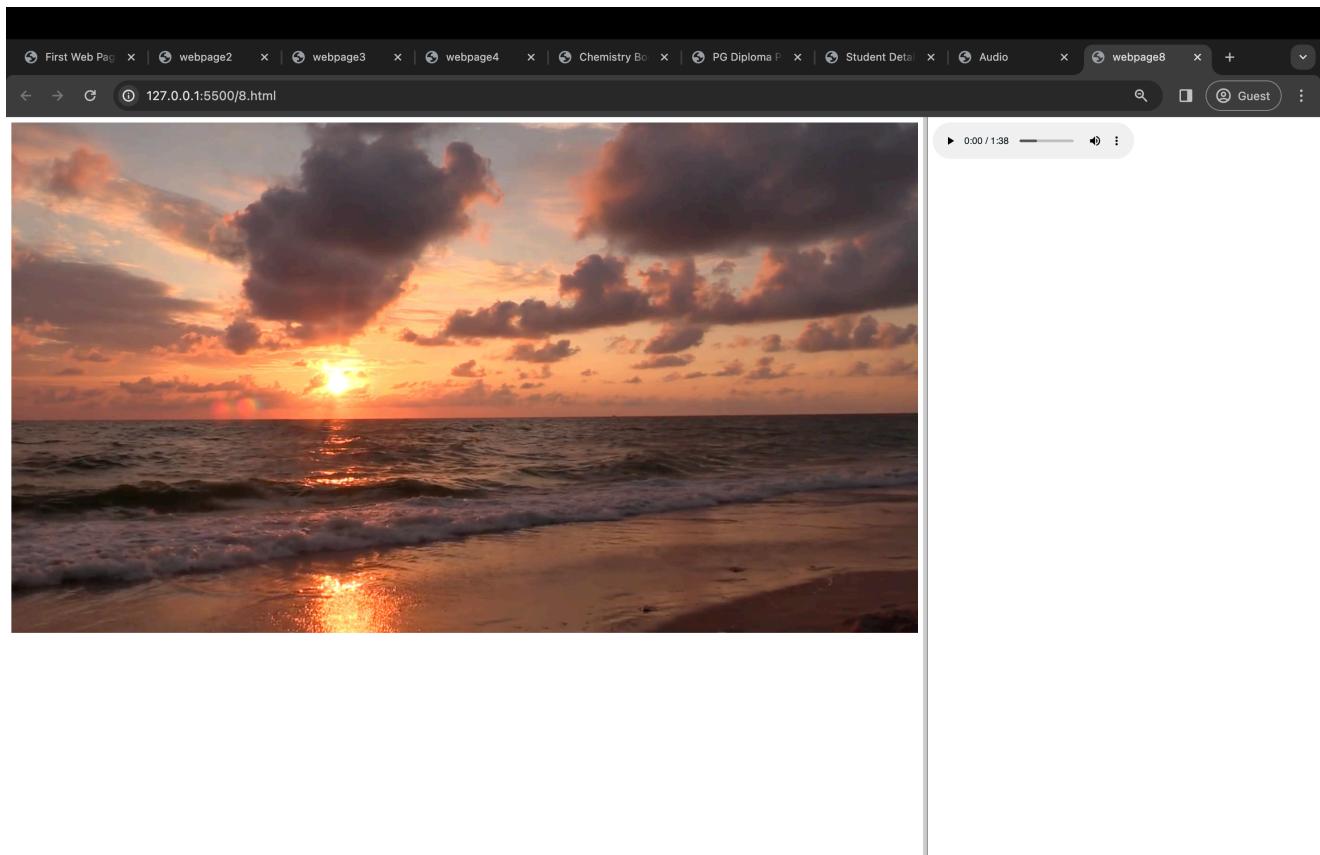
```
<frameset cols="70%,30%">
<frame src="video.html" name="video"></frame>
<frame src="audio.html" name="audio" >
</frameset>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Video</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<video width="100%" height="50%" controls loop autoplay muted>
<source src="vid.mp4" type="video/mp4">
</video>
</body>
</html>

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Audio</title>
</head>
<body>
<audio controls autoplay>
<source src="mp.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
</audio>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

In conclusion, the HTML frameset effectively divides the webpage into two equal frames, allowing for the simultaneous display of audio and video clips in separate sections of the page. This layout provides a convenient way to showcase multimedia content without the need for separate pages or pop-up windows.

However, it's worth noting that the use of frames is considered outdated in modern web development, as they have limitations in terms of accessibility, search engine optimization, and responsiveness. Alternatives such as HTML5 `<audio>` and `<video>` elements, along with CSS for layout, are preferred for creating multimedia-rich web experiences that are more compatible with modern web standards.

Therefore, while the provided code demonstrates the concept of using frames to display audio and video content side by side, it may not be the most recommended approach for building a modern, accessible, and user-friendly website.

Name of Student: Prem Anil Thakare

Roll Number: 150096723002

Experiment No: 09

Title:

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:

Frames in HTML are used to divide a web page into multiple sections, each of which can load a separate HTML document. Frameset is used to define the structure of frames within a webpage. Here's a breakdown of the HTML code:

1. Frameset (`<frameset>`): Defines the structure of frames within the webpage. In this case, it specifies three columns with widths of 20%, 60%, and * (remaining space).
2. Frame (`<frame>`): Each frame element loads a separate HTML document. The `src` attribute specifies the source file to be loaded into the frame, and the `name` attribute provides a name for the frame. There are three frames: 'contents', 'body', and 'remarks'.
3. Frame Contents: Three separate HTML documents are provided to be loaded into each frame:
 - 'contents.html': Contains a list of chapters from "Arabian Nights".
 - 'body.html': Displays the main content of "Arabian Nights" with illustrations and excerpts from the stories.
 - 'remarks.html': Shows remarks about "Arabian Nights", including information about the author and best-selling books.

Code:

Main.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Frames webpage</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="20%, 60%, *">
    <frame src="contents.html" name="contents">
    <frame src="body.html" name="body">
    <frame src="remarks.html" name="remarks">
</frameset>
</html>
```

remarks.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Remarks - Arabian Nights</title>
<script>
  function openPopup() {
    alert("Arabian Nights, also known as One Thousand and One Nights, is a collection of Middle Eastern folk tales compiled during the Islamic Golden Age. The exact origins and authorship of the stories are uncertain, but they are believed to have been passed down orally through generations before being compiled into written form.");
  }
</script>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Arabian Nights</h2>



<marquee behavior="scroll" direction="left" onmouseover="this.stop();" onmouseout="this.start();"
onclick="openPopup()">
  Click here for more information about the author and the tales! Click here for more information about the author and the tales! Click here for more information about the author and the tales! Click here for more information about the author and the tales!
</marquee>

<h3>Best Selling Books</h3>
<ol>
  <li>The Story of Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp</li>
  <li>The Story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves</li>
  <li>The Story of Sinbad the Voyager</li>
  <li>The History of Codadad and His Brothers</li>
  <li>The Story of the Fisherman and the Genie</li>
</ol>

<audio control loop autoplay>
  <source src="aa.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
</audio>
</body>
</html>
```

body.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>webpage</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 align="center">Arabian Nights</h1>
  <h2 align="center">Illustrations</h2>
  <h4 align="center">FROM DRAWINGS IN COLORS<br>
    BY MAXFIELD PARRISH
  </h4>

  <dl>
    <dt><a href="#1.html">The Talking Bird</a></dt>
    <dd>It will be sufficient to break off a branch and carry it to plant in your garden</dd>

    <dt><a href="#2">The Fisherman and the Genie</a></dt>
    <dd>The smoke ascended to the clouds, and extending itself along the sea and upon the shore formed a great mist</dd>

    <dt><a href="#3">The Young King of the Black Isles</a></dt>
    <dd>When he came to this part of his narrative the young king could not restrain his tears</dd>

    <dt><a href="#4">Gulnare of the Sea</a></dt>
    <dd>And she proceeded to burn perfume and repeat spells until the sea foamed and was agitated</dd>

    <dt><a href="#5">Aladdin</a></dt>
    <dd>At the same time the earth, trembling, opened just before the magician, and uncovered a stone, laid horizontally, with a brass ring fixed into the middle</dd>

    <dt><a href="#6">Prince Agib (1)</a></dt>
    <dd>And when the boat came to me I found in it a man of brass, with a tablet of lead upon his breast, engraven with names and talismans</dd>

    <dt><a href="#7">The City of Brass</a></dt>
    <dd>And when they had ascended that mountain they saw a city than which eyes had not beheld any greater</dd>

    <dt><a href="#8">The Story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves</a></dt>
    <dd>Cassim ... was so alarmed at the danger he was in that the more he endeavoured to remember the word Sesame the more his memory was confounded</dd>

    <dt><a href="#9">The History of Codadad and His Brothers</a></dt>
    <dd>As it drew near we saw ten or twelve armed pirates appear on the deck</dd>

    <dt><a href="#10">Second Voyage of Sinbad</a></dt>
    <dd>The spot where she left me was encompassed on all sides by mountains that seemed to reach above the clouds, and so steep that there was no possibility of getting out of the valley</dd>
```

```
<hr>
<h1 align="center">Arabian Nights</h1>
<pre>
```

"When the breeze of a joyful dawn blew free
In the silken sail of infancy,
The tide of time flow'd back with me,
The forward-flowing time of time;
And many a sheeny summer morn,
Adown the Tigris I was borne,
By Bagdat's shrines of fretted gold,
High-walled gardens green and old;
True Mussulman was I and sworn,
For it was in the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.

"Anight my shallop, rustling thro'
The low and bloomèd foliage, drove
The fragrant, glistening deeps, and clove
The citron-shadows in the blue:
By garden porches on the brim,
The costly doors flung open wide,
Gold glittering thro' lamplight dim,
And broider'd sofas on each side:
In sooth it was a goodly time,
For it was in the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid."

Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

```
</pre>
</body>
</html>
```

contents.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Tales from One Thousand and One Nights</title>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Contents</h2>

<ol>
  <li><a href="chapter1.html" target="body">The Talking Bird, the Singing Tree, and the Golden Water</a></li><br>
```

The Story of the Fisherman and the Genie

 The History of the Young King of the Black Isles

 The Story of Gulnare of the Sea

 The Story of Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp

 The Story of Prince Agib

 The Story of the City of Brass

 The Story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves

 The History of Codadad and His Brothers

 The Story of Sinbad the Voyager

</body>

</html>

Output: (screenshot) :

Contents

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10. The Story of Sinbad the Voyager

Arabian Nights

Illustrations

FROM DRAWINGS IN COLORS
BY MAXFIELD PARRISH

The Talking Bird
It will be sufficient to break off a branch and carry it to plant in your garden

The Fisherman and the Genie
He had no need to turn his back to the clouds, and extending itself along the sea and upon the shore formed a great mist

The Young King of the Black Isles
When he came to this part of his narrative the young king could not restrain his tears

Gulnare the Sea
And so he had needed to burn perfume and repeat spells until the sea foamed and was agitated

Aladdin
At the same time the earth, trembling, opened just before the magician, and uncovered a stone, laid horizontally, with a brass ring fixed into the middle

Prince Agib (1)
At the same time the earth, trembling, opened just before the magician, and uncovered a stone, laid horizontally, with a brass ring fixed into the middle

The City of Brass
When the boat came to me I found in it a man of brass, with a tablet of lead upon his breast, engraven with names and talismans

Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves
Cassim ... was so alarmed at the danger he was in that he more endeavoured to remember the word Sesame the more his memory was confounded

The History of Codadad and His Brothers
As it drew near we saw ten or twelve armed pirates appear on the deck

The Story of Sinbad the Voyager
The spot where she left me was encompassed on all sides by mountains that seemed to reach above the clouds, and so steep that there was no possibility of getting out of the valley

Second Voyage of Sinbad

"When the breeze of a joyful day blew free
In the silken sail of Infancy,
The sun shone bright, the birds sang sweetly,
The forward-flowing time of time;
And many a sheeny summer morn,
Adorned with flowers, and with birdsong,
By Baugat's shrines of fretted gold,
High up in the hills of Persia old;
True Mussulman was I and sworn
For Allah, and for his prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid."

Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

Arabian Nights

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS
THEIR BEST-KNOWN TALES
EDITED BY
KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN
AND NORA A. SMITH
ILLUSTRATED BY
MAXFIELD PARRISH

Click here for more :

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Conclusion:

The use of frames allows for the division of the webpage into distinct sections, each serving a specific purpose. The left frame displays the contents, allowing users to navigate between different chapters easily. The center frame presents the main body of the page, providing information about "Arabian Nights" and its illustrations. The right frame shows remarks about the tales, including additional information about the author and some of the best-selling books.

Frames can be a useful way to organize and present content, but they are less commonly used in modern web design due to accessibility and usability concerns. However, for certain applications where dividing content into separate sections is necessary, frames can still be a viable option.

Name of Student: Prem Anil Thakare

Roll Number: 150096723002

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:

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the standard markup language used to create web pages. It provides the structure and content of a webpage, including elements like text, images, links, forms, and more.

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style HTML elements, controlling their appearance on the webpage. CSS can be applied inline (within HTML tags), internally (within `<style>` tags in the `<head>` section), or externally (in a separate CSS file).

JavaScript is a programming language that adds interactivity to web pages. In this example, JavaScript is used to respond to user input (selection of a country) and dynamically update the content of the webpage (displaying the corresponding capital).

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Country Capitals</title>
  <style>
    #capital
    {
      color: #000;
      font-weight: bold;
      font-size: 23px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

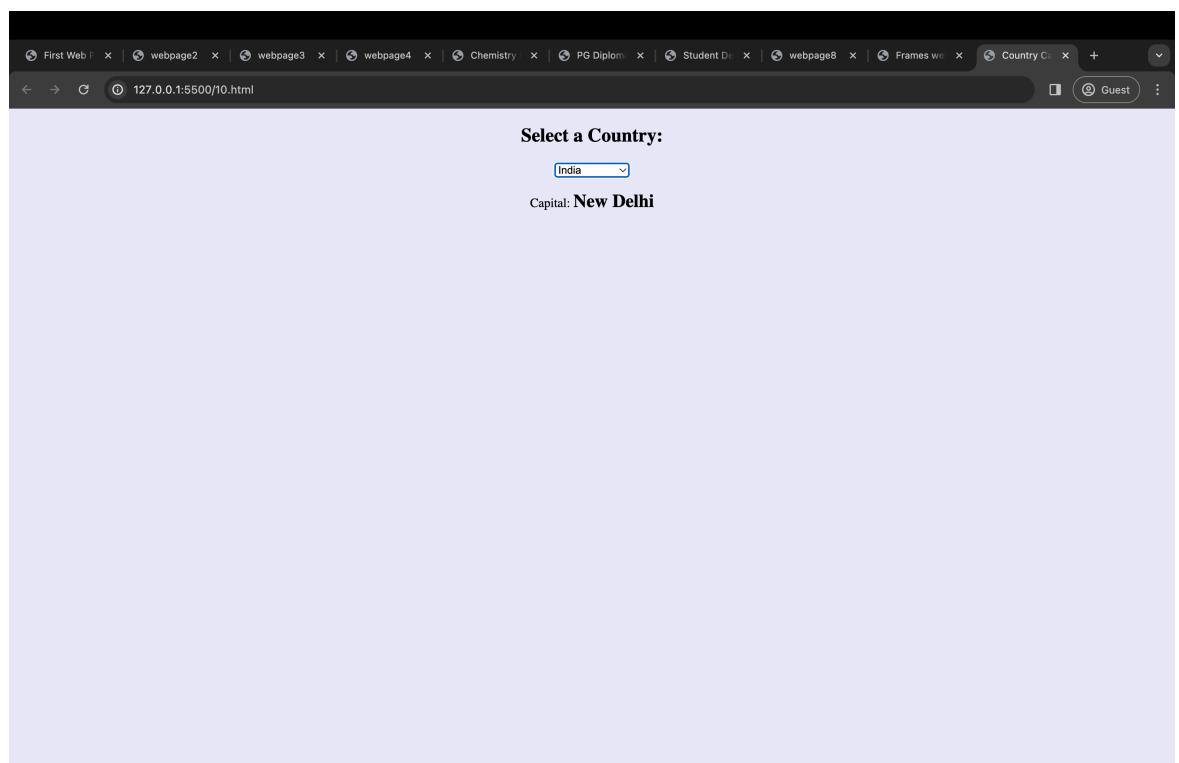
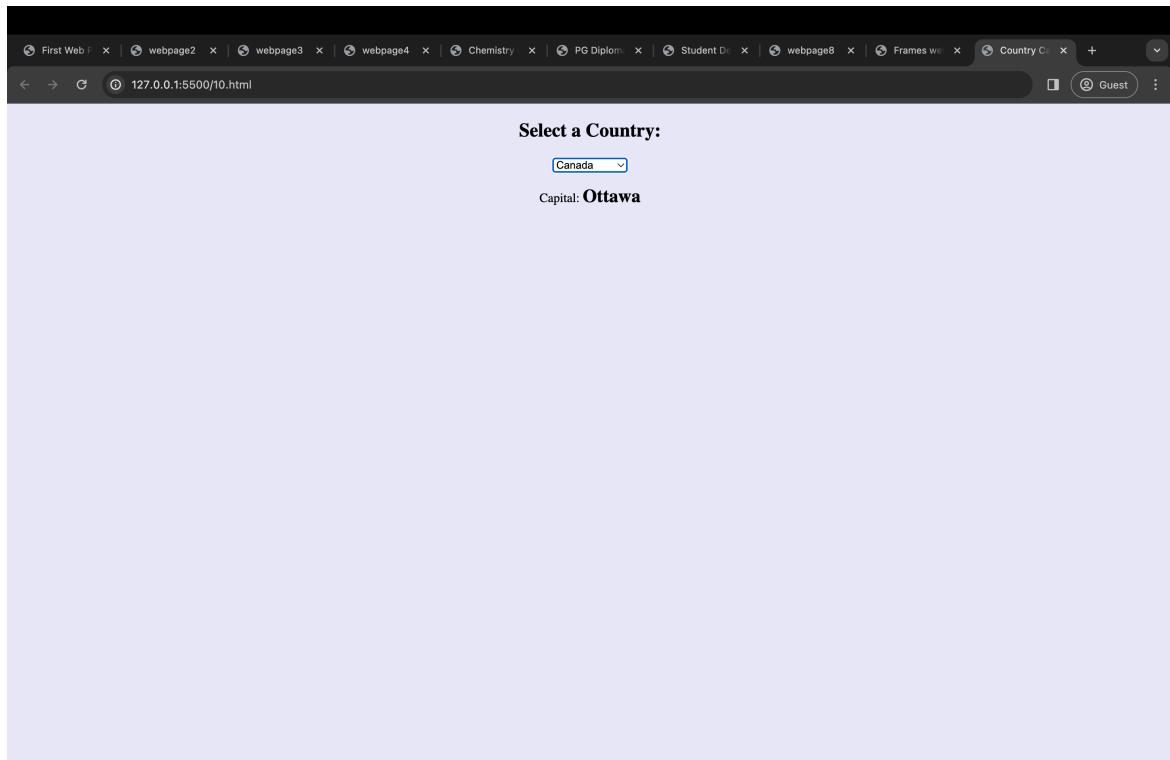
```
<body align="center" bgcolor="lavender">
<h2>Select a Country:</h2>
<select id="countrySelect" onchange="showCapital()">
  <option value="">Select</option>
  <option value="canada">Canada</option>
  <option value="brazil">Brazil</option>
  <option value="australia">Australia</option>
  <option value="india">India</option>
  <option value="southafrica">South Africa</option>
</select>
<p>Capital: <span id="capital"></span></p>

<script>
  function showCapital()
  {
    var selectBox = document.getElementById("countrySelect");
    var capitalSpan = document.getElementById("capital");
    var selectedCountry = selectBox.value
    var capital = "";

    switch(selectedCountry)
    {
      case "canada":
        capital = "Ottawa";
        break;
      case "brazil":
        capital = "Brasília";
        break;
      case "australia":
        capital = "Canberra";
        break;
      case "india":
        capital = "New Delhi";
        break;
      case "southafrica":
        capital = "Pretoria";
        break;
      default:
        capital = "";
    }

    capitalSpan.textContent = capital;
  }
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

The HTML code provided demonstrates how to create a simple interactive webpage that allows users to select a country from a dropdown list and view its capital. By using JavaScript, the webpage responds dynamically to user actions, enhancing the user experience. Additionally, CSS is utilized to customize the appearance of the capital text, adding visual appeal to the webpage.

Overall, this example showcases the synergy between HTML, CSS, and JavaScript in creating dynamic and engaging web content. It highlights the importance of user interaction and customization in web development, providing a foundation for building more complex web applications.