



**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

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Semester :	sem - 1
Division:	B



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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.	28	20	22/9/24	22/9/24	2	or OS
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14. Show the use of all tags and attributes of ordered list and unordered-list.

27

28

27/10/2012

27/10/2012

30/10/2012



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Silver Oak College Of Computer Applications						
Bachelor of Computer Science						
LAB / ASSIGNMENT PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT						
Name:		Batch:	BSC(CS-IT)			
Sub:	Html markup for web designers	Semester:	1st			
Criteria						
A	Submission on time (2marks)					
B	Representation (File + Handwriting + Diagram (3 Marks))					
C	Reference used (Assignment) / Attentivity (Lab) (2Marks)					
D	Clarity of topics (3 Marks)					
Criteria of Marks	Not matched (1 Marks) / Matched (2Marks)					
Sr. No.	Marks				Remarks	
	A	B	C	D		
1.	✓	✓			07	
2.	✓	✓			07	
3.	✓	✓	✓	✓	10	
4.	✓	✓	✓	✓	10	
5.	✓	✓	✓	✓	10	
6.		✓	✓	✓	07	
7.	✓	✓	✓	✓	07	
8.	✓	✓	✓		07	
9.	✓	✓	✓	✓	10	
10.	✓	✓		✓	07	



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11.	✓	✓	✓	OT	Revised
12.	✓	✓	✓	OT	
13.	✓	✓	✓	OT	
14.	✓	✓	✓	OT	



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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### 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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Web Page </title>
  </style>
  <body>
    background-color: red;
  <h1>
    color: green;
  <p>
    color: blue;
  </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> This is an heading </h1>
    <p> This is an paragraph </p>
  </body>
</html>
```



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Conclusion: In this experiment we successfully created a simple HTML document applied basic CSS for styling and explored methods to change backgrounds and text colors. This demonstrated the importance of CSS in enhancing the visual presentation of web page. The experiment provided a foundational understanding of HTML structure.

Post Practical Question:

- How can you apply different background images instead of a color to your webpage?

Ans: Body {  
    Background-image: url('')  
}

- How would you change the colors dynamically using JavaScript?

Ans: To dynamically change the colors of a webpage using JavaScript you can use the DOM (Document object model) to manipulate the CSS properties of HTML element.

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	90



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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 (`<b>`) and italic (`<i>`) to emphasize specific parts of the text.

Procedure:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Web Page </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p> write's chemical H<sub>2</sub>O </p>
    <p> the mathematical x <sup>2</sup> </p>
    <p style = "text-align: center;"> centred text </p>
    <p style = "text-align: right;"> Right-aligned text </p>
    <p> This is <b> Bold </b> text </p>
    <p> This is <i> italic </i> text </p>
  </body>
</html>
```



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Conclusion: In this experiment we learned how to use HTML tags for text formatting and alignment we successfully implemented subscript and superscript tags. These line bold and italic to emphasize specific parts of text.

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: b.) <sub>

2. Which of the following tags is used to display text as superscript in HTML?

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

c.) <sup>



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Answer:

---

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: b). *<P align = "center"> This is centered text </P>*

---

4. Which tag is used to make text bold in HTML?

- a) <b>
- b) <i>
- c) <u>
- d) <strong>

Answer: a.) *<b>*

---

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: c.) *To italicize the text*

---

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

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

Answer: c.) *<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

a) text-align

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	05



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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>
  <head>
    <title> Sample table </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2> Sample table </h2>
    <table border="1" cellpadding="10">
      <tr>
        <th> Name </th>
        <th> Age </th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td> Alice </td>
        <td> 23 </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td> Bob </td>
        <td> 24 </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```



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Conclusion: In this experiment we successfully created <table>, <th>, <tr>, <td> tags. The table structure enhanced with attributes like border, cell padding and cell spacing.

Post Practical Question:

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

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

Answer:

A.) <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:

B.) 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:

B.) <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:

A.) <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:

A.) border

Signature with Date of Completion	<u>M</u>
Marks out of 10	10



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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>
  <head>
    <meta name = "description" content = "An example of
      a web page using meta data"
    <meta name = "keywords" content = "HTML, meta data
      web development">
  </head> meta data example </html>
</head>
<body>
  <h1> welcome to my web page </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion: In this experiment we learned the importance of `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration which specifies the HTML version. We implement various `<meta>` tags within the `<head>` section of the HTML document to decide essential information about the web page, such as the character set, keyword and content.

Post Practical Question:



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Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	10



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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>`, `<ul>`, 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>
  <head>
    <title> my Resume </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> my Resume </h1>
    <h2> Patel shani </h2>
    <h3> Personal details </h3>
    <p><b> Email : </b> <b> Patelshani692@gmail.com </b> </p>
    <p> <b> Phone : </b> <b> 9316983207 </b> </p>
    <h3> Education </h3>
    <ul>
      <li> <b> Basic IT </b> </li>
      <li> <b> Silver oak university </b> </li>
    </ul>
    <h3> High School </h3>
    <ul>
      <li> <b> Ayan Jyoti </b> </li>
      <li> <b> 2019- 2023 </b> </li>
    </ul>
  </body>

```



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<Italia>

<i> skills </i>

<ui>

<i> HTML, CSS </i>

Conclusion:

<i> Java </i>

<i> Web </i>

<ui>

< /HTML >

< /body >

Post Practical Question:

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	10



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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 (`<ol>`) and unordered (`<ul>`) lists in HTML. The `<li>` 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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> List </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <ol> Ordered list </ol>
    <ol type="1" start="3" reversed>
      <li> 3 </li>
      <li> 2 </li>
      <li> 1 </li>
    <ol>
      <li> Unordered list </li>
      <li type="circle">
        <li> First </li>
        <li> Second </li>
        <li> Third </li>
      </li>
    </ol>
  </body>
</html>
```



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Conclusion: In this experiment the use of ordered and unordered list in HTML. The `<li>` tag is used for list items. bullet styling for ~~unordered~~ list.

Post Practical Question:

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

- a) `<ol>`
- b) `<ul>`
- c) `<li>`
- d) `<list>`

Answer:

B.) `<ul>`

2. What is the purpose of the `<li>` 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:

B.) To represent each item within a list

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:

B. type

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

- a) <ul>
- b) <li>
- c) <ol>
- d) <list>

Answer:

C. <ol>

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

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

Answer:

B. type

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	10 OF



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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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> links </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="#"> Using Hyperlink </a>
    <p> visit an external website: </p>
    <a href="https://www.google.com" target="blank"> google </a>
    <a href="#Section 2"> go to Section 2 </a>
    <a href="#Section 2"> go to Section 2 </a>
    <a href="#Section 2"> section 2 </a>
    <p> This is section 2 </p>
    <h2 id="Section 2"> Section 2 </h2>
    <p> This is section 2 </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Post Practical Question:



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

Ans: using `target = "blank"` without `rel = "noopener noreferrer"` can expose the original page to tabnapping attacks, tab napping attacks, allowing the new page to manipulate or redirect it.

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

Ans:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Anchor Link</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="#section1">Go to section 1</a>
    <div id="section1">Section 1</div>
    <p>This is section 2</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	10/10



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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 `<img>` 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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>image</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <img alt="image link" width="300" height="300"/>
    <a href="https://www.google.com">
      <img alt="google photo" width="300" height="150"/>
    </a>
  </body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:



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**Post Practical Question:**

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

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

Answer:

A) img

2. What attribute is essential for the <img> tag to specify the image source?

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

Answer:

B) src

3. What attribute is used in the <img> tag to provide alternative text for an image?

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

Answer: A). 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: A) Using the <figcaption> tag inside the <figure> tag

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	



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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### 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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Table </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <table border="1" cellpadding="10" cellspacing="5" bgcolor="Red">
      <caption><b>Student Data</b></caption>
      <tr> bg color="blue">
        <th> align="center" > Name </th>
        <th> align="center" > ID </th>
        <th> align="center" > Age </th>
      </tr>
      <tr> bg colour = "blue">
        <td> align = "center" > Alice </td>
        <td> align = "center" > Z </td>
        <td> align = "center" > R </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```



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```
<table border="1" cellpadding="5" cellspacing="2" background="skyblue">
<tr bg-color="yellow">
<th align = "center"> sub </th>
<th align = "center"> Grade </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td align = "center"> Month </td>
<td align = "center" style="background-color: #ffffcc;"> At </td>
```

### Conclusion:

In this experiment we learned to create and format tables using HTML. We successfully created tables with multiple rows and columns, added captions, applied borders, aligned content using alignment attributes, and customized the appearance with background colors.

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

### Post Practical Question:

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

Ans:

Using CSS to style tables allows for cleaner, more maintainable code and provides greater flexibility and control over again.

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

Ans:

use features like fixed headers, row highlighting, pagination and horizontal scrolling.

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	10



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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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <frameset rows="20%, 80%">
    <frame border="1" framespacing="2"
          border="1">
    <frame src="menu.html" >
  <frame src="content.html?name
           = content">
</frameset>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <ul>
      <li><a href="Page1.html"
            target="content"></a>
      <li><a href="Page2.html"
            target="Content"></a>
      <li><a href="Page3.html"
            target="Content"></a>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```



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Output:

- \* Web Page layout
- \* Top frame (navigation menu)

Conclusion: In this experiments we successfully created a Web Page using the <frameset> and <frame> tag to display two frames we used attributes like border, bordercolor, frame spacing and margin width to customize the frames.

Post Practical Question:

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

Ans: \* Draw backs of frames      \* Alternatives

- \* SEO issues
- \* Accessibility Problem
- \* Browser Compatibility Issues
- \* Security risks
- \* CSS layout
- \* Java Script
- \* HTML's semantic elements

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

Ans:

- \* Frame security
  - 1) Use HTTPS encryption
  - 2) Set Content security policy
  - 3) Use Syntax attribute
- \* Browser compatibility
  - 1. Choose browser testing
  - 2. Java script libraries

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	87



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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### EXPERIMENT NO: 11

Aim: Create a webpage for online Jewellery shopping.

1. Display Menu in left frame.
2. Clicking on menu should display related webpage in right frame.
3. 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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>/oPtopS</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <ul>
      <li><a href="#hp_laptop">HP</a></li>
      <li><a href="#AmerciaPtop">Acer</a></li>
      <li><a href="#msi_laptop">MSI</a></li>
    </ul>
    <main>
      <section id="hp_laptop">
        <h2>HP</h2>
        
      </section>
    </main>
    <footer>&copy; 2024 HP.</footer>
  </body>
</html>
```



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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

Conclusion: Output:

- header with title
- navigation menu
- main content with sections for singe etc.
- footer with copy right information

Post Practical Question:

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

Ans: Java script:

CSS Animation

- Product image zoom
- Hover effects
- 360° view
- Product slides
- Shopping cart

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

Ans:

- \* HTML / CSS & media queries
- \* Bootstrap / Foundation
- \* mobile first design
- \* Responsive images / videos etc.

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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Online Exam Registration </title>
    <style>
      body {font-family: arial;}
      form {width: 50%; margin: 40px auto; padding: 20px; border: 1px solid black}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Online Exam Registration </h1>
    <form>
      <label> Full Name </label>
      <input type="text" name="name" required>
      <label> Email </label>
      <input type="email" name="email" required>
      <label> Phone </label>
      <input type="number" name="phone" required>
      <label> Password </label>
      <input type="password" name="password" required>
      <input type="submit" value="Register">
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```



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Conclusion: In this experiment we successfully designed an online exam registration form using various HTML form using such as <input>, <select>, and <textarea>. This form structure was styled using CSS.

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:

A. 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:

B. <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:

D.) 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: B.) To provide a clickable area for form controls

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

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

Answer:

A.) 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:

A.) By adding the required attribute to the input tag.



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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### EXPERIMENT NO: 13

Aim: Create a Web page to display your resume.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Resume </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header>
      <h1> Your name </h1>
      <p> Email: ali@gmail.com </p>
      <p> Location: City </p>
    </header>
    <section id="experience">
      <h2> Experience </h2>
      <div class="job">
        <h3> Job title Company name </h3>
        <p> Month year Present </p>
      </div>
      <ul>
        <li> Achievement 1 </li>
        <li> Achievement 2 </li>
        <li> Achievement 3 </li>
      </ul>
    <section id="skills">
      <h2> Skills </h2>
      <ul>
        <li> Skill 1 </li>
        <li> Skill 2 </li>
        <li> Skill 3 </li>
        <li> Skill 4 </li>
      </ul>
```



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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>`, `<ul>`, and `<table>`. This showcases how HTML can be used to create professional online resumes.

### Procedure:

```
</section>
<footer>
  LP @ 2023 Your name </p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion: The provided HTML and CSS created a simple structured web page to display a resume featuring sections for personal information, experience, education and skills.

### Post Practical Question:



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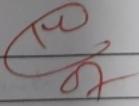
## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

1. What enhancements can you add to make the resume more interactive, such as using modal windows or downloadable sections?

Ans: To enhance the resume interactive you could add modal windows to display detailed information about each job experience when clicked providing a more in depth overview with authenticating the main page implementing downloadable sections such as a button of the resume could allow user 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 future and formatting across devices use responsive web design techniques to the layout for different screen sizes ensuring readability on desktops, tablets and smart phones. Implement a CSS framework like Bootstrap to maintain appearance and ease of updates. Additionally utilize version control.

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Marks out of 10	10



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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 `<ol>` and `<ul>` 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:

`<ol>` Default numbered `</ol>`

`<ol type="1">`

`<li> Item 1 </li>`

`<li> Item 2 </li>`

`<ol type="i">`

‘Roman number’

`<ol type="I">`

`<li> Item I </li>`

`<li> Item II </li>`

`</ol>`

Conclusion:

`<ul>` Bullet list `</ul>`

`<ul type="square">`

`<li> Item 1 </li>`

`<li> Item 2 </li>`

`<ul type="circle">`

`<li> Item 1 </li>`

`<li> Item 2 </li>`

In this experiment we demonstrated the creation and styling of ordered and unordered list using HTML and CSS we explored various list types (`<ol>`, `<ul>`) and attributes and applied custom styles to enhance their appearance. This knowledge helps in organizing and presenting content effectively on web pages improving readability and visual appeal.



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Post Practical Question:

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

- a) <ul>
- b) <li>
- c) <ol>
- d) <list>

Answer:

c.) ~~x017~~

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

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

Answer:

A.) ~~start~~

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

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

Answer:

c.) <li>

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

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

Answer:

c.) DISC



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5. Which attribute can be used with the <ol> tag to change the numbering style of the list?

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

Answer: ✓ B ) type

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Marks out of 10	✓ 9