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EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

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

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

Answer:

B. type

Output

Default numbered

• Item 1

• Item 2

Roman Number

• Item 1

• Item 2

Bullet

• Item 1

• Item 2

Custom

• Item 1

• Item 2

olddelist

Unordered list

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Marks out of 10



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Post Practical Question:

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

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) <list>

Answer:

C.

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

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

Answer:

① Start

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

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

Answer:

② C.

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

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

Answer:

C. Disc

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 `` and `` 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: Default numbered

```

<ol>
  <li> Item 1</li>
  <li> Item 2</li>
</ol>
• Roman numbers
<ol type="I">
  <li> Item I</li>
  <li> Item II</li>

```

Conclusion:

HTML Tag	Description
<code></code>	Bullet List
<code></code>	Item 1
<code></code>	Item 2
<code></code>	
<code></code>	Custom Sequence
<code></code>	Item 1
<code></code>	Item 2

In this experiment we demonstrated the creation in styling of ordered and unordered list using HTML and CSS we explored various list types (ol, ul) and attributes and applies custom style 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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- 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 club modal windows to display detailed information about each job experience when clicked providing a more in-depth view with outloosing the main page interactions download sections such as a popups of the resume could allow users to easily save or print a copy.

- 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 all cross devices use responsive web design techniques to the layout for different screen sizes ensuring readability on desktops, tablets and smartphones. Implement a CSS framework like Bootstrap to maintain appearance and ease of updates. Additionally utilize a version control system like Git to track changes and efficiently ensuring a consistent format.

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

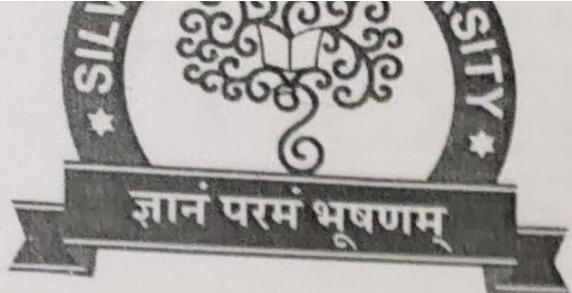
Procedure:

2014
2/11/14 Skill 1 2/11/14
2/11/14 Skill 2 2/11/14
2/11/14 Skill 3 2/11/14
2/11/14 Skill 4 2/11/14
2/10/19
2/Sections
2/footers
2/bodies 2/footers & P { @2023 4 Years Name 21P }
2/hm18

Conclusion:

The provided HTML and CSS creates a simple webpage to display personal information in a resume. featuring skills.

Post Practical Question:



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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 : Pavan@gmail.com </p>

</header> <p> location : city </p>

<Section id = "summary">

<p> Summary About your self </p>

<Section id = "experience">

<h2> Experience </h2>

<div class = "Job">

<h3> Job title Company name </h3>

<p> Month Years Present </p>

 Achievement 1

 Achievement 2

 Achievement 3

<Section id = "skills">

<h2> Skills </h2>



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output

~~Token Clearing~~

online exam registration

online exam registration (h1)

Full name :- _____

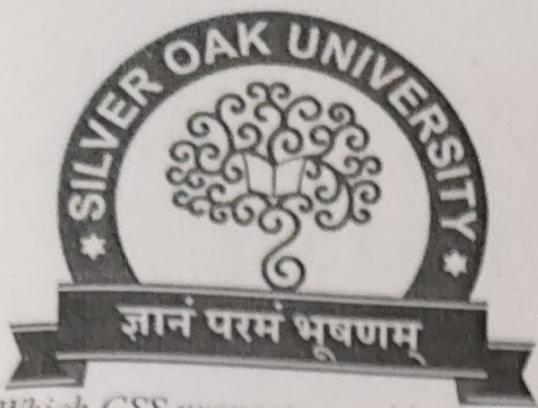
Email :- _____

Phone :- _____

Exam :- _____

Password :- _____

~~Submit~~



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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 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 Input Tag



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Conclusion: In this experiment we successfully design an online exam registration form using various HTML forms using such as inputs & selects and ~~checkboxes~~ 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:

b) 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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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 </title>
    <style>
      body {font-family: cursive; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 20px; margin: 0 auto; width: 50%; font-size: 16px; color: black; margin-left: 200px; margin-top: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 10px; }
      h1 {text-align: center; font-size: 2em; margin-bottom: 10px; }
      label {margin-bottom: 5px; }
      input {width: 100%; border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; }
      select {width: 100%; border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; }
      button {width: 100%; border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; background-color: #f0f0f0; border-radius: 5px; }
      .error {color: red; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Online Exam </h1>
    <label> Full Name: </label>
    <input type="text" name="name" required="" />
    <label> Email: </label>
    <input type="email" name="email" required="" />
    <label> Phone: </label>
    <input type="text" name="phone" required="" />
    <label> Exam: </label>
    <select name="exam"></select>
    <label> Password: </label>
    <input type="password" name="password" required="" />
    <input type="submit" value="Register" />
  </body>
</html>
```



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Conclusion:

Output:

Laptops
HP
Acer
MSI

* Shows section title "HP iSS"
(Show an image)
& copy 2024 HP

- header with title
- navigation menu
- main content with sections for links etc.
- footer with copyright information.

Post Practical Question:

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

Ans: JavaScript

- Product image zoom
- 360° View
- Shopping cart

CSS Animation

- Hover effects
- Product Slides

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

Ans:

- HTML/CSS 3 media queries
- Bootstrap / Foundation
- mobile first design
- Responsive images / Video etc.

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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>
 <tittle> laptops </tittle>
 </head>
 <body>

 #hp laptops
 #Aces laptops
 #msi laptops

 <div id="main">
 <Section id="hp_laptops"></Section>
 <h2> hp LSS </h2>

 </div>
 </body>
</html>



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outPut

- web Page layout
- for frame

Conclusion:

In this experiment we successfully created a website using the <frameset> and <frame> tag to display two frames. We used attributes like border, frameborder, frameset, 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:

- * ~~Drawbacks of frame~~ * ~~Alternatives~~
- SEO issues
 - Accessibility problem
 - Browser compatibility issues
 - Security risks
 - CSS layout
 - JavaScript
 - 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 Cross browser testing
- 2 JavaScript libraries.

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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">~~
~~<frame border="1" spacing="2" border="1">~~
~~</frameset>~~
~~</html>~~

~~<!DOCTYPE html>~~
~~<html>~~
 ~~<body>~~
 ~~~~ ~~ Page 1~~
 ~~ Page 2~~
 ~~ Page 3~~
 ~~~~
 ~~<div>~~ ~~<div id="content" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; height: 100%; width: 100%;>~~
 ~~<p>Content of Page 1</p>~~
 ~~<p>Content of Page 2</p>~~
 ~~<p>Content of Page 3</p>~~
 ~~</div>~~



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table border = "2" cellpadding = "5" cellspacing = "2" bg color = "yellow"
th align = "center" & Sub th
th align = "center" & grande th
/th }

td align = "center" & maths th
Conclusions: align = "center" & fit th

In this experiment we learned to create and format tables, using HTML we successfully created tables with multiple rows and columns called captions. Content using alignment attributes and customized the appearance with background colors.

Post Practical Question:

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

Ans:

Using CSS to style tables allows for clean and maintainable code and provides greater flexibility and control over design.

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

Ans: Use features like fixed headers, scrollbars, lighting, pagination and horizontal scrolling.

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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 `` 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>
    <h2> image </h2>
    <img src = "imagelink" alt = "image" width = "300"
          height = "300" />
    <h2> image as a link </h2>
    <a href = "https://www.google.com">
      <img src = "google Photo" alt = "google" width = "300"
            height = "300" />
    </a>
  </body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:



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1. 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"` makes the user expose the original page to tab劫持 attacks, allowing the new page to manipulate us without it.

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

Ans:

`<!DOCTYPE html>`

`<html>`

`<head>` `<title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

` go to section 1 `

`<h2 id = "Section 1"> Section 1 </h2>`

`<p> This is Section 1 </p>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

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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>
    <h1> Using hyperlinks </h1>
    <p> Visit an external website : </p>
    <a href = "https://www.google.com" target = "blank"> google </a>
    <a href = "#Section 1"> go to Section 1 </a>
    <a href = "#Section 2"> go to Section 2 </a>
    <h2 id = "Section 1"> Section 1 </h2>
    <p> This is Section 1 </p>
    <h2 id = "Section 2"> Section 2 </h2>
    <p> This is Section 2 </p>
  </body>
</html>

```

Post Practical Question:

Ex :- 7

Output :-

LINKS	
using Hyperlink	visit an external website : google
Section 1	This is Section 1
Section 2	This is Section 2

Ex :- 8

Output

Image
image(img)
image as link (link)

Ex :- 9

Output

Table

Student data				
Name	ID	Age	Sub	Grade
Alice	1	21	maths	A+



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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)
- b)
- c)
- d) <list>

Answer:

C.

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

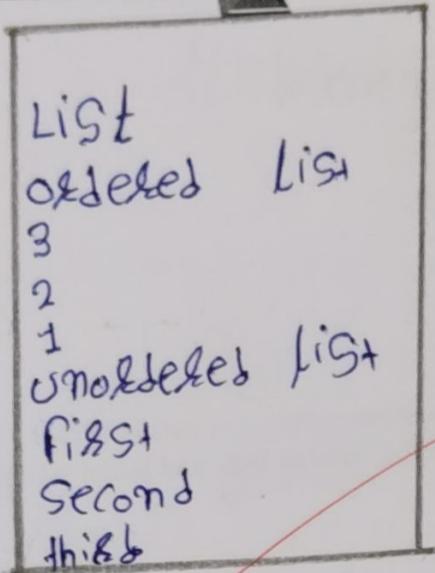
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Output:



Conclusion:

In this experiment the use of ordered and unordered list in html
The `` tag is used for list item . bullet styling for

Post Practical Question: `unordered list`

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

- a) ``
- b) ``
- c) ``
- d) `<list>`

Answer:

B. ``

2. What is the purpose of the `` 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?

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 (``) and unordered (``) lists in HTML. The `` 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>
    <h2> ordered list </h2>
    <ol type = "1" start = "3" reversed>
      <li> 3 </li>
      <li> 2 </li>
      <li> 1 </li>
    </ol>
    <h2> unorderded list </h2>
    <ul type = "circle">
      <li> First </li>
      <li> Second </li>
      <li> Third </li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```



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{/table}

{h3} Skills {/h3}

2017

{li} html , CSS {/li}

{li} Java {/li}

{li} Web {/li}

{/body} {/ul}

{/html}

Conclusion:

Post Practical Question:

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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>`, ``, 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> Peavin Bhavvad </h2>
    <h3> Personal details </h3>
    <p><br> email : <b> bhavvadP116@gmail.com </b> </p>
    <p><br> Phone: <b> 9106215769 </b> </p>
    <h3> Education </h3>
    <table border = "1">
      <tr>
        <td> B.Sc IT </td>
        <td> Silver Oak uni </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td> 2024 </td>
        <td> </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td> High School </td>
        <td> H.B. menta </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td> 2022 - 2023 </td>
        <td> </td>
      </tr>
    
```



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Output:

meta data example

Welcome to my web Page

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Marks out of 10	

Aim: Create

Description:

In this practice
, and <
This is useful

Procedur

<!DO

<HT

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:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <meta name = "description" content = "An example
      of a webpage using metadata"
    <meta name = "Keywords" content = "HTML, metadata
      web development">
    <title> metadata </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Welcome to my Web Page </h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:

In this experiment we evaluated the importance of `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration which specifies the HTML version. We implemented various `<meta>` tags within the `<head>` section of the `html` document to define essential information about the webpage. Such as the character set `Keywords` and `Others`.

Post Practical Question:

Output :

Table	
Sample Table	
Name	Age
Alice	23
Bob	24



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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~~

OK

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`</table>
</body>
</html>`

Conclusion:

In this experiment we successfully checked tables & the `<tr>`, `<th>` 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. `<table rows>`

3. Which tag is used to define a header cell in a table?

- a) `<td>`
- b) `<th>`
- c) `<header>`
- d) `<cell>`

Answer:

B. `<th>`

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 tag table </h2>
    <table border = "1" cellpadding = "10">
      <thead>
        <th> Name </th>
        <th> Age </th>
      </thead>
      <tbody>
        <tr>
          <td> Alice </td>
          <td> 23 </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td> Bob </td>
          <td> 24 </td>
        </tr>
      </tbody>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```



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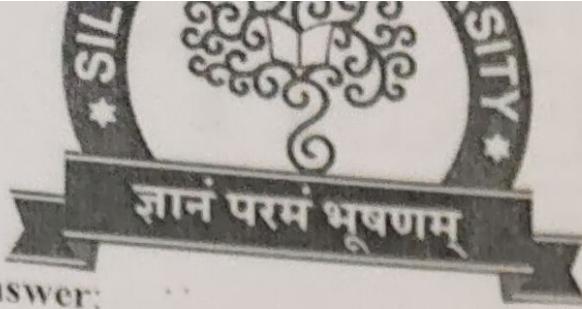
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7. Which of the following attributes is used to align text within a <p> tag?

- a) text-align
- b) align
- c) style
- d) font-align

a. text-align

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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) <i>
- c) <u>
- d)

Answer:

c.

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)
- c) <u>
- d) <sub>

Answer:

c. <u>

Output :-

WebPage

Water's Chemical H₂O.The mathematical π^2 .

Right - aligned text

This is Bold text

This is Italic text

Centered text.

Conclusion:

In this experiment we learned how to use HTML Tag text formatting and alignment we successfully implemented subscript and superscript tags. Tags like bold and italic to emphasize specific part 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>

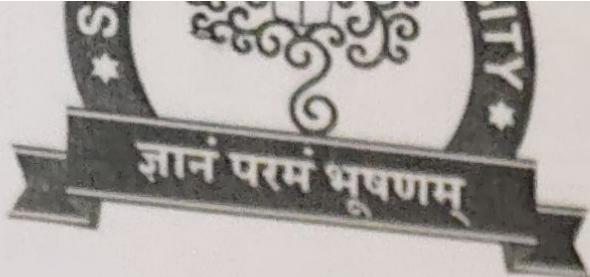
Answer:

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>



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.

EXPERIMENT NO: 2

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

Procedure:

```
<html> <head>
    <title> WebPage </title>
</head>
<body>
    <p> Oxide's Chemical H2Sub> 2 </sub> O</p>
    <p> The mathematical X <sup> 2 </sup> <sup> 2 </sup> </p>
    <p> Style = "text-align: center;" <br> <br> <br>
    <p> Style = "text-align: right;" <br> <br> <br>
    <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 successfully created a simple HTML document applied basic CSS for styling and explored methods to change background and text color. This demonstrated the importance of CSS in enhancing the visual presentation of a web page. The experiment provided a foundational understanding of the 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	

Output :-

~~WebPage~~

This is an heading

This is an paragraph



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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> webPage </title>
    <body> <Style>
        Body {
            background-color: red;
        }
        h2 {
            color: green;
        }
        p {
            color: blue;
        }
    </Style>
    <head>
    <body>
        <h2> This is an heading </h2>
        <p> This is a paragraph </p>
    </body>
</HTML>
```

The handwritten notes include several red curved arrows pointing from the corresponding HTML tags to their corresponding CSS properties. One arrow points from the opening `<HTML>` tag to the `background-color: red;` declaration. Another arrow points from the opening `<body>` tag to the `color: blue;` declaration under the `p` selector. A third arrow points from the opening `<head>` tag to the `color: green;` declaration under the `h2` selector. A fourth arrow points from the opening `<body>` tag to the `This is an heading </h2>` text example. A fifth arrow points from the opening `<body>` tag to the `This is a paragraph </p>` text example.