NEPAL COLLEGE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
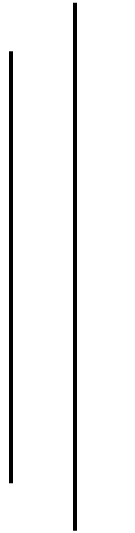
BALKUMATI, LALITPUR

(Affiliated to Pokhara University)

A Lab Report on

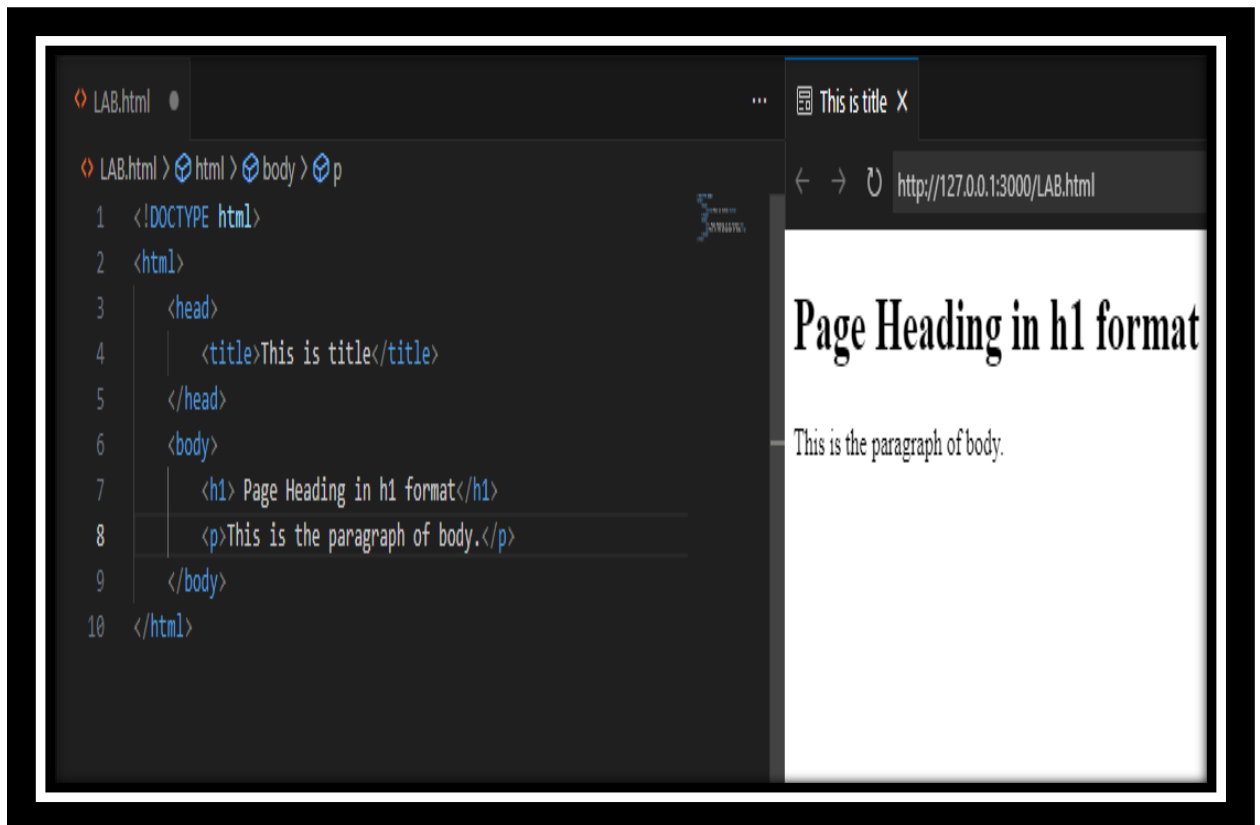**Subject: Web Technology-I**

Submitted by: **Submitted to:**

Saugat Khadka   **Name: Pradip Bhattarai**

232038   **Department of BCA**

BCA

3rd Semester

HTML

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) is the standard language used to create and design web pages. It structures the content on the web by using tags and elements.

Syntax:

HTML Elements

1. <!DOCTYPE html>

- Declares the document type and version of HTML being used.
- Ensures the browser renders the document in standards mode.

2. <html>

- Represents the root element of an HTML document.

- Encloses all other HTML elements to define the structure of the webpage.

3. **<head>**

- Contains meta-information (metadata) about the webpage.
- Includes elements such as the title, character set, viewport settings, links to stylesheets, and scripts.

4. **<title>**

- Sets the title of the webpage, displayed on the browser tab.
- Important for accessibility and search engine optimization (SEO).

5. **<body>**

- Contains the main content of the webpage that is visible to users.
- Includes elements such as headings, paragraphs, images, links, tables, lists, and multimedia elements.

6. **<h1> to <h6>**

- Define headings, where <h1> is the largest and most important, and <h6> is the smallest.

7. **<p>**

- Represents a paragraph of text.

HTML Tags

HTML uses **tags** to structure and organize content on a webpage. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets (< >), and most have a corresponding closing tag to define the start and end of the content. For example, <p> starts a paragraph, and </p> closes it. However, some tags are **self-closing**, meaning they don't require a closing counterpart (e.g., <img>,
).

Types of HTML

1. **Text Formatting Tags**
   - Style and format text.
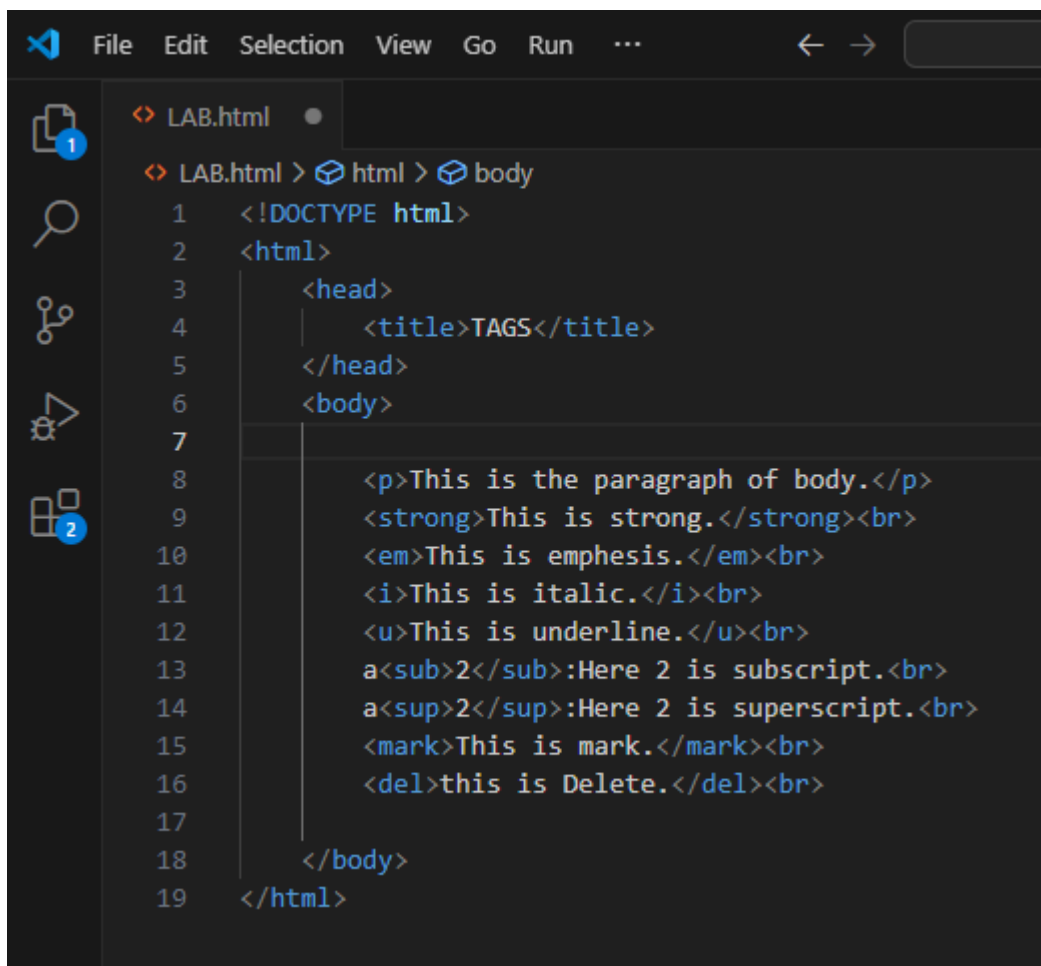   - Examples: <b>, <i>, <u>, <mark>, <sup>, <sub>.
2. **Listing Tags**
   - Create lists.
   - Examples: <ul>, <ol>, <li>, <dl>, <dt>, <dd>.
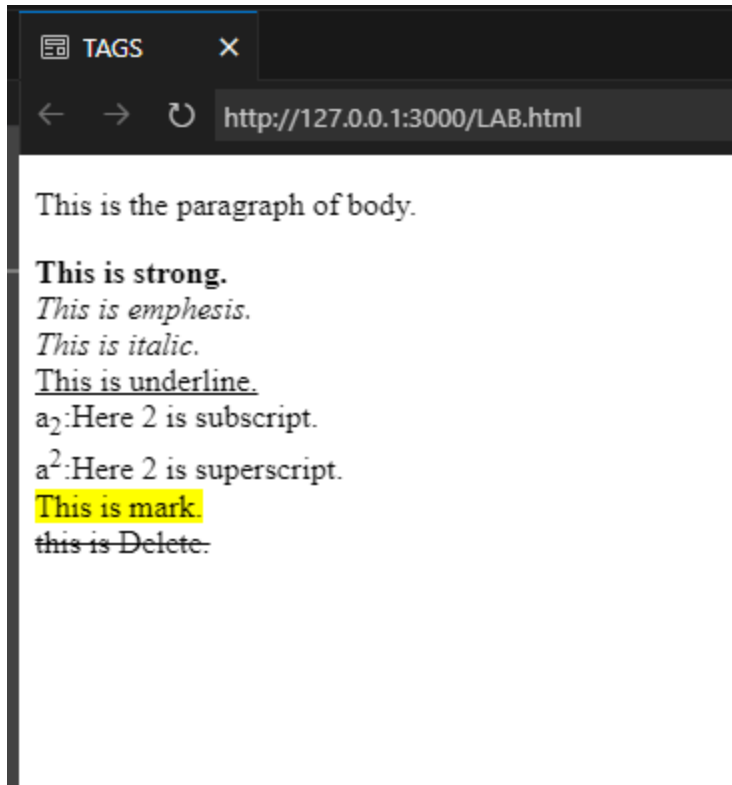3. **Tabular Tags**
   - Structure tables.
   - Examples: <table>, <tr>, <th>, <td>, <caption>.

Text Formatting Tags :

In HTML, text formatting tags are used to apply different styles or emphasize certain parts of text

```
File  Edit  Selection  View  Go  Run  ...            ←  →

<> LAB.html  ●

<> LAB.html > ⊗ html > ⊗ body
  1    <!DOCTYPE html>
  2    <html>
  3        <head>
  4            <title>TAGS</title>
  5        </head>
  6        <body>
  7
  8            <p>This is the paragraph of body.</p>
  9            <strong>This is strong.</strong><br>
 10            <em>This is emphesis.</em><br>
 11            <i>This is italic.</i><br>
 12            <u>This is underline.</u><br>
 13            a<sub>2</sub>:Here 2 is subscript.<br>
 14            a<sup>2</sup>:Here 2 is superscript.<br>
 15            <mark>This is mark.</mark><br>
 16            <del>this is Delete.</del><br>
 17
 18        </body>
 19    </html>
```

Conclusion

In this lab, we explored the basics of HTML and its key components, with a focus on tags and text formatting. We examined how HTML structures web pages using elements such as <html>, <head>, and <body>. To style text, we utilized formatting tags like <strong>, <em>, <b>, <i>, and <u> to make text bold, italicized, underlined, or emphasized. Additionally, we worked with <sub> and <sup> for subscripts and superscripts, as well as <del> and <ins> for indicating deletions and insertions. This lab improved our understanding of text formatting and presentation, enabling us to create visually appealing and well-organized web content.