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| Semester | T.E. Semester V – Department of Information Technology |
| Subject | Internet Programming Lab |
| Subject Professor In-charge | Prof. Prita Patil |
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| Experiment Number | 1 | |
| Experiment Title | Design and Implement web page using Basic HTML | |
| Resources / Apparatus Required | Hardware:  Computer system | Software:  Browser |
| Description | **Theory**:- HTML is a language for describing web pages.  * HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language * HTML is not a programming language, it is a markup language * A markup language is a set of markup tags * HTML uses markup tags to describe web pages  HTML Elements : HTML documents are text files made up of HTML elements.HTML elements are defined using HTML tags.HTML Tags :  * HTML tags are used to mark-up HTML elements. * HTML tags normally comes in pairs like <b>and </b>. * The first tag in pair is the start tag; the second tag is the end tag. * The text between the start and end tags is the element content. * Some HTML elements have a missing end tag. * HTML tags are not case sensitive; <b> means the same as <B>.  Tag Attributes: Attributes can provide additional information about the HTML elements. Consider <body> tag with an added bgcolor attribute, we can set the background color of web page. For example, <body bgcolor=”red”> this will set the background color to red.  * Attributes always come in name/value pairs like name=”value”. * Attributes are always specified in the start tag.   **HTML Headings:**   * Headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags. * <h1> defines the largest heading. <h6> defines the smallest heading.   **HTML Paragraphs:**   * Paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag. * HTML automatically adds an extra blank line before and after a paragraph.   **HTML Formatting Tags:**   * HTML uses tags like <b> and <i> for formatting text in bold and italic form. * The <br> tag is used when we want to end a line, but don’t want to start a new paragraph. * The <br> tag is an empty tag. It has no closing tag.  Anchor Tag and Href attribute:  * HTML uses the <a> (anchor) tag to create a link to another document. * An anchor can point to any resource on web for example an HTML page, an image, a sound file etc. * The syntax of creating an anchor:   <a href=”url”> Text to be displayed </a>   * **HREF** stands for **H**ypertext **REF**erence. The href attribute is used to create a hypertext link.   **The target Attribute:**   * The **target attribute** defines **where** the linked document will be opened.   **The name Attribute:**   * The **name attribute** is used to create a named anchor.   **The Image Tag and the Src Attribute :**   * In HTML, images are defined with the <img> tag. * The <img> tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only and it has no closing tag. * To display an image on a page, you need to use the src attribute. Src stands for "source". The value of the src attribute is the URL of the image you want to display on your page.URL points to the location where the image is stored. * The syntax of defining an image:   <img src="url">  **The Alt Attribute :**   * The alt attribute is used to define an "alternate text" for an image. The value of the alt attribute is an author-defined text:   <img src="boat.gif" alt="Big Boat">   * The "alt" attribute tells the reader what he or she is missing on a page if the browser can't load images. The browser will then display the alternate text instead of the image. It is a good practice to include the "alt" attribute for each image on a page, to improve the display and usefulness of your document for people who have text-only browsers.  List Tags:  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Tag** | **Description** | | <ol> | Defines an ordered list | | <ul> | Defines an unordered list | | <li> | Defines a list item | | <dl> | Defines a definition list | | <dt> | Defines a definition term | | <dd> | Defines a definition description |  Table Tags:  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Tag** | **Description** | | <table> | Defines a table | | <th> | Defines a table header | | <tr> | Defines a table row | | <td> | Defines a table cell | | <caption> | Defines a table caption | | <colgroup> | Defines groups of table columns | | <col> | Defines the attribute values for one or more columns in a table | | <thead> | Defines a table head | | <tbody> | Defines a table body | | <tfoot> | Defines a table footer |   With frames, you can display more than one HTML document in the same browser window. Each HTML document is called a frame, and each frame is independent of the others. Frames allow content and navigation to be separated from each other. It is used typically to present a left hand navigation menu and a top banner giving access to the main parts of the site.  A frame can contain interactive tables of the contents with links that when clicked display results in adjoining frame. Frames designed side by side permit queries to be passed and answered on the same page, with one frame holding the query frame and the other presenting the results.  **Disadvantages :**   * Frames often reduce the amount of usable space on the page. * For low resolution monitors ,frames may be inconvenient * It is difficult to print the content of all frames when compared to a normal web page. * One of the main disadvantages of frames is that search engines will not deal with them properly.   **Real Life Application:**  HTML, or Hypertext Markup Language, is used to create web pages. Site authors use HTML to format text as titles and headings, to arrange graphics on a webpage, to link to different pages within a website, and to link to different websites. | |
| Code | **Problem Statement-: HTML code which includes table, hyperlink, character formatting ,ordered and unordered list to display your resume.**  ----- HTML CODE -----  <!DOCTYPE html>  <html lang="en" dir="ltr">  <head>  <meta charset="utf-8">  <title>Experiment 01</title>  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">  <!-- FONTS -->  <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">  <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Montserrat:wght@400;500;700&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">  </head>  <body>  <h1 align=center>Shruti Nagwekar</h1>  <hr>  <br>  <div class="about-me">  <h3>About me</h3>  <p>Hello there! I am Shruti Nagwekar, a 20 year old engineering student studying in Vidyalankar Institute of Technology.  I am currently in the third year of engineering in the Information Technology department.</p>  </div>  <hr>  <br>  <div class="second-cont">  <table width=80% align=center>  <tr>  <td>  <h3 align=center>Skills</h3>  <ul>  <li>Digital art</li>  <li>Photoshop</li>  <li>Illustration</li>  </ul>  </td>  <td>  <h3 align=center>Experience</h3>  <p align=center>Creatives Core <br> Computer Society of India <br> (Vidyalankar Chapter)</p>  </td>  <td>  <h3 align=center>Education</h3>  <ol>  <li>Convent Girls' High School, Prabhadevi</li>  <li>Ramnarain Ruia Junior College, Matunga</li>  <li>Vidyalankar Institute of Technology, Wadala</li>  </ol>  </td>  </tr>  </table>  </div>  <hr>  <br>  <div class="contact-me">  <table width=80% align=center>  <tr>  <td>  <h4>Reach out to me!</h4>  <a href="https://in.linkedin.com/in/shruti-nagwekar-5894a1197">LinkedIn Profile</a>  </td>  <td>  <h4>My Art Page</h4>  <a href="https://www.instagram.com/the.scribble.diary/">The Scribble Diary</a></li>  </td>  </tr>  </table>  </div>  </body>  </html>  ----- CSS CODE -----  body {  margin: 30px 100px auto 100px;  background-image: url("gradient.jpg");  background-size: 100%;  font-family: 'Montserrat', sans-serif;  color: white;  }  hr{  border-top: 2px solid white;  }  a{  color: white;  }  .about-me{  text-align: center;  margin: auto 150px 50px 150px;  font-size: 18px;  }  .second-cont{  margin-left: 100px;  margin-bottom: 30px;  }  .contact-me{  margin-left: 250px;  } | |
| Output |  | |
| Conclusion | Thus, we learned to apply different header styles, paragraphs, ordered and unordered lists, tables (with table rows and other table elements), anchor tags (hyperlinks) and adding images. | |