

# Practical 1: Implement Basic HTML Structure and Text Formatting.

## Objective:

To understand and practice using basic HTML tags for creating a simple webpage, including headings, text formatting (bold, italic, underline), subscript, superscript, line breaks, horizontal lines, and lists.

## Theory:

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) is the standard language for creating webpages. It uses tags to structure content and add formatting, allowing developers to display text, images, lists, and links on a webpage. This practical focus is on understanding basic HTML tags commonly used for text formatting and structuring, which are fundamental in webpage development. Some commonly used tags covered in this practical:

- **Headings (<h1> to <h6>):** Used to define headers, with <h1> being the largest and <h6> the smallest.
- **Bold (<b>) and Italic (<i>):** Used to make text bold or italic for emphasis.
- **Underline (<u>):** Underlines text.
- **Subscript (<sub>) and Superscript (<sup>):** Display text slightly below (subscript) or above (superscript) the regular text line.
- **Line Break (<br>) and Horizontal Line (<hr>):** <br> adds a line break, while <hr> creates a horizontal line to separate sections.
- **Lists (<ul>, <ol>, <li>):** <ul> creates an unordered (bulleted) list, <ol> creates an ordered (numbered) list, and <li> is used for each list item.

## Procedure:

1. Open a text editor, such as Notepad (Windows) or TextEdit (Mac), to write the HTML code.
2. Type the basic HTML structure as shown below, ensuring each section (heading, text formatting, list) is correctly enclosed within <html>, <head>, and <body> tags.
3. Use the tags provided in the code example to format text and create structured sections.
4. Save the file with a .html extension (e.g., basic\_tags\_practice.html).
5. Open the saved file in a web browser (e.g., Chrome, Firefox, Edge) to view the results.
6. Verify the correct application of each tag (e.g., headings appear in decreasing sizes, bold/italic/underline text is styled correctly, subscript and superscript are properly aligned).
7. Make adjustments if any tag is not displaying as expected.

## Code Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
```

```

<title>HTML Basics Practice</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>HTML Basics Practice</h1>
  <p>This page demonstrates some basic HTML tags that beginners can practice.</p>

  <h2>Headings</h2>
  <h1>This is Heading 1</h1>
  <h2>This is Heading 2</h2>
  <h3>This is Heading 3</h3>
  <h4>This is Heading 4</h4>
  <h5>This is Heading 5</h5>
  <h6>This is Heading 6</h6>

  <h2>Text Formatting</h2>
  <p><b>This text is bold</b></p>
  <p><i>This text is italic</i></p>
  <p><u>This text is underlined</u></p>

  <h2>Subscript and Superscript</h2>
  <p>Waters chemical formula is H<sub>2</sub>O.</p>
  <p>Einstein's famous equation is  $E = mc^2$ .</p>

  <h2>Line Break and Horizontal Line</h2>
  <p>This is the first line.<br>This is the second line after a line break.</p>
  <hr>
  <p>The horizontal line above divides sections on the page.</p>

  <h2>Lists</h2>
  <ul>
    <li>HTML</li>
    <li>CSS</li>
    <li>JavaScript</li>
  </ul>

  <ol>
    <li>Learn HTML</li>
    <li>Learn CSS</li>
    <li>Learn JavaScript</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>

```

## **Conclusion:**

In this practical, we learned to apply various basic HTML tags to structure and format text on a webpage. We explored how headings can be used for titles, bold/italic/underline for emphasis, subscript/superscript for scientific notations, and `<br>`/`<hr>` for layout formatting. We also created simple lists to display items in an organized manner. This knowledge forms the foundation for creating structured, readable web content and is an essential step in learning web development.

## **OUTPUT:**

# **HTML Basics Practice**

This page demonstrates some basic HTML tags that beginners can practice.

## **Headings**

# **This is Heading 1**

## **This is Heading 2**

### **This is Heading 3**

#### **This is Heading 4**

##### **This is Heading 5**

###### **This is Heading 6**