

HTML LAB



Prepared by:

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Roll No: 24

Batch: 2023-27

Dept. of CSE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING



**INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT
SKILLS UNIVERSITY,
KHARGHAR, NAVI MUMBAI**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. / Ms. _____ Tanmay Gharat _____
Roll No. _____ 24 _____ Semester _____ 2 _____ of B.Tech Computer Science &
Engineering, ITM Skills University, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai , has completed the term
work satisfactorily in subject _____ HTML5 _____
for the academic year 20_23_ - 20_27_ as prescribed in the curriculum.

Place: _____

Date: _____

Subject I/C

HOD

Exp. No	List of Experiment	Date of Submission	Sign																								
1	Design a page having suitable background colour and text colour with title "My First Web Page" using all the attributes of the Font tag.																										
2	Create a HTML document giving details of your [Name, Age], [Address, Phone] and [Register Number, Class] aligned in proper order using alignment attributes of Paragraph tag.																										
3	Create a web page with an appropriate image towards the left hand side of the page, when user clicks on the image another web page should open.																										
4	Create a web page for internal links; when the user clicks on different links on the web page it should go to the appropriate locations/sections in the same page.																										
5	Create a HTML document containing a nested list showing a content page of any book.																										
6	Create a web page, showing an unordered list of names of all the PG Diploma Programmes (Branches) in your institution.																										
7	Create the following table in HTML with following Data for your batch:																										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Reg. Number</th><th>Student Name</th><th>Year/Semester</th><th>Date of Admission</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Reg. Number	Student Name	Year/Semester	Date of Admission																						
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8	Create a web page which divides the page in two equal frames and place the audio and video clips in frame-1 and frame-2 respectively.																										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FRAME-1</th><th>FRAME-2</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	FRAME-1	FRAME-2																								
FRAME-1	FRAME-2																										

9	<p>1. Use frames such that page is divided into 3 frames 20% on left to show contents of pages, 60% in center to show body of page, remaining on right to show remarks.</p>		
10	<p>Create an HTML page that contains a selection box with a list of 5 countries, when the user selects a country, its capital should be printed next to the list; Add CSS to customize the properties of the font of the capital (color, bold and font size).</p>		

Name of Student: Tanmay Gharat

Roll Number: 24

Experiment No: 1

Title: Design a page having suitable background colour and text colour with title “My First Web Page” using all the attributes of the Font tag.

Theory: The **** tag was used to specify the font family, font size, and color of text. It can be modified by CSS and can be changed for a specific element(inline CSS), a specific page(internal CSS), and for the whole website(external CSS).

Code:

```
<!-- 1. Design a page having suitable background colour and text colour with title "My First Web Page" using all the attributes of the Font tag. -->
```

```
<!-- Theory: -->
```

This HTML code demonstrates basic webpage structure, including the use of elements like `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>`, `<body>`, `<h1>`, and `<p>`. Styles are applied inline using the `style` attribute to set properties like `font-family`, `color`, `font-size`, `font-weight`, and `margin`. -->

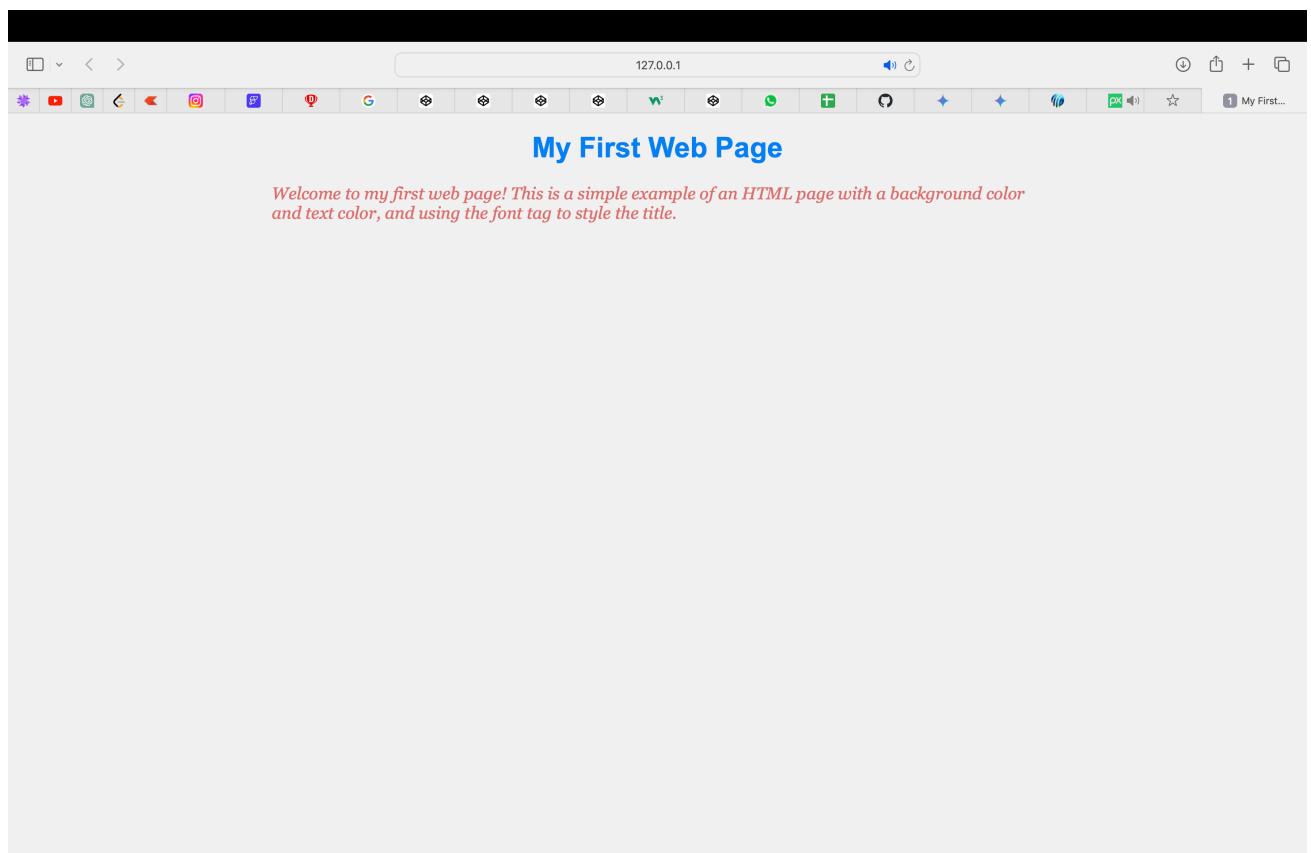
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>My First Web Page</title>
</head>

<body style="background-color: #f0f0f0;">
    <h1 style="font-family: Arial, sans-serif; color: #0c81f6; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">
        <font>My First Web Page</font>
    </h1>

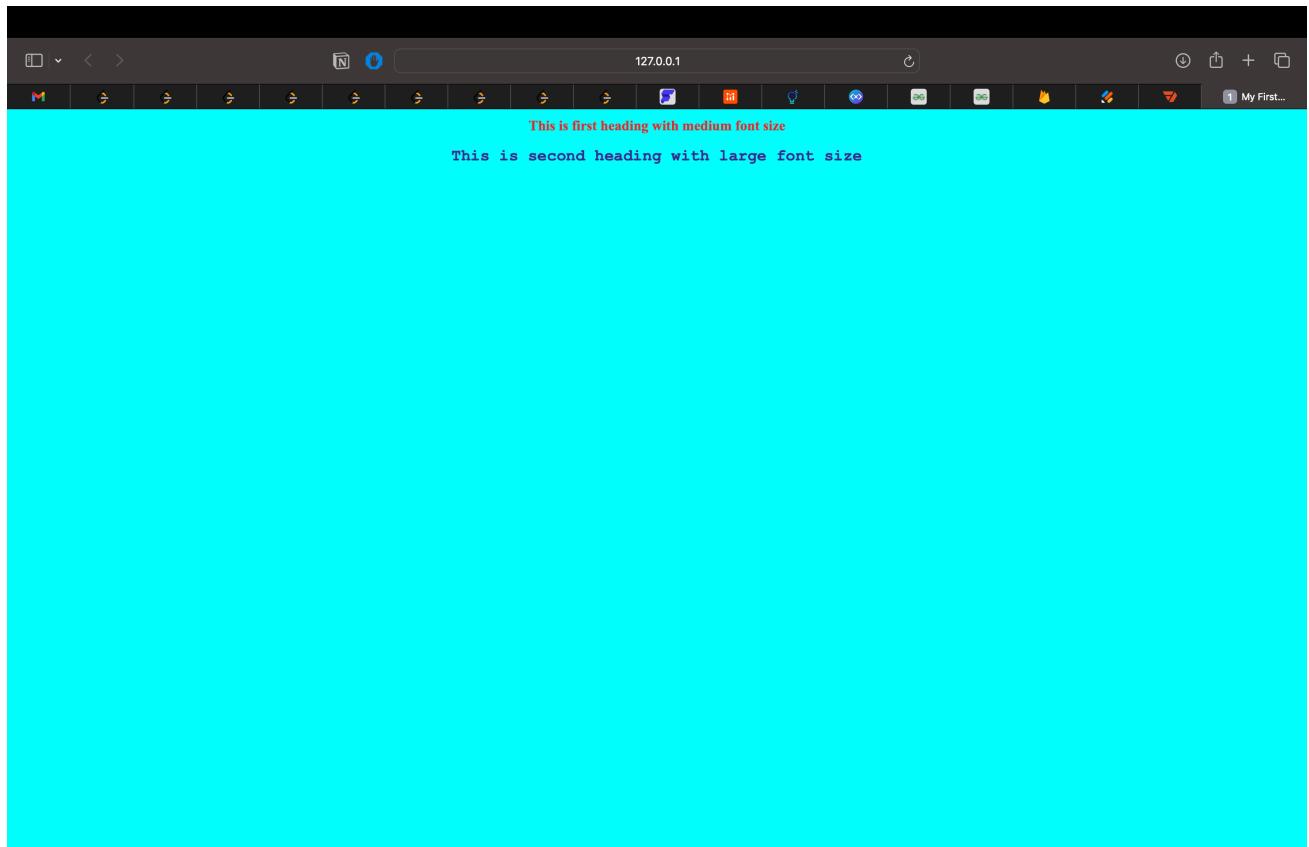
    <p style="font-family: Georgia, serif; font-size: 1.2em; color: #df6e6e; margin: 0 20%;"><i>
        Welcome to my first web page! This is a simple example of an HTML page with a background color and text color, and using the font tag to style the title.
    </i></p>
```

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

Output: (screenshot)



Test Case: Any two (screenshot)



Conclusion: Therefore, using `` tag, we can change the font type, font size and colour of the text in any element of the document.

Name of Student: Tanmay Gharat

Roll Number: 24

Experiment No: 2

Title: Create a HTML document giving details of your [Name, Age], [Address, Phone] and [Register Number, Class] aligned in proper order using alignment attributes of Paragraph tag.

Theory: <p> tag is used to define a paragraph. Browsers automatically add a single blank line before and after each <p> element. <align> tag is used to align the contents of the element in the document; it can be used to align the content to the left side, right side, and in the centre of the browser screen.

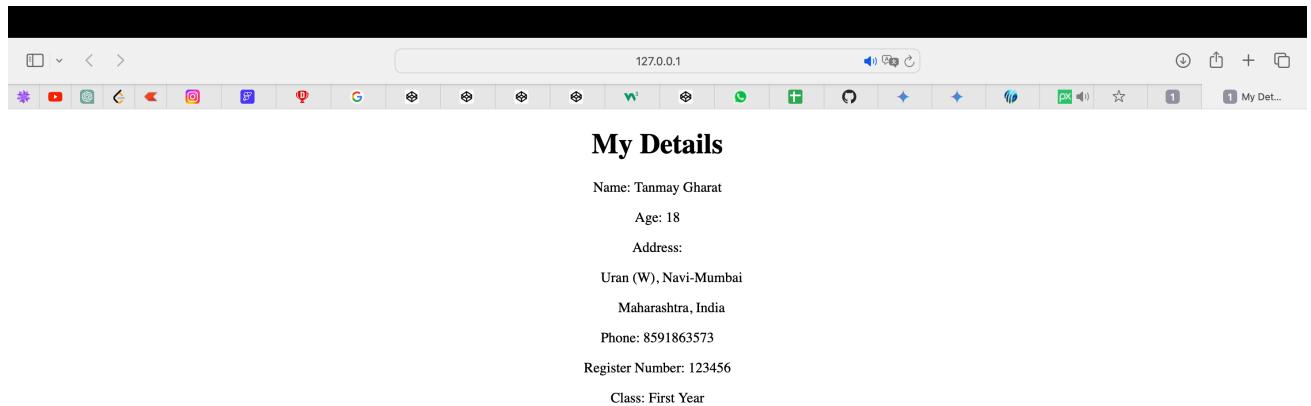
Code:

```
<!-- 2. Create a HTML document giving details of your [Name, Age],  
[Address, Phone] and [Register Number, Class] aligned in proper  
order using alignment attributes of Paragraph tag. -->
```

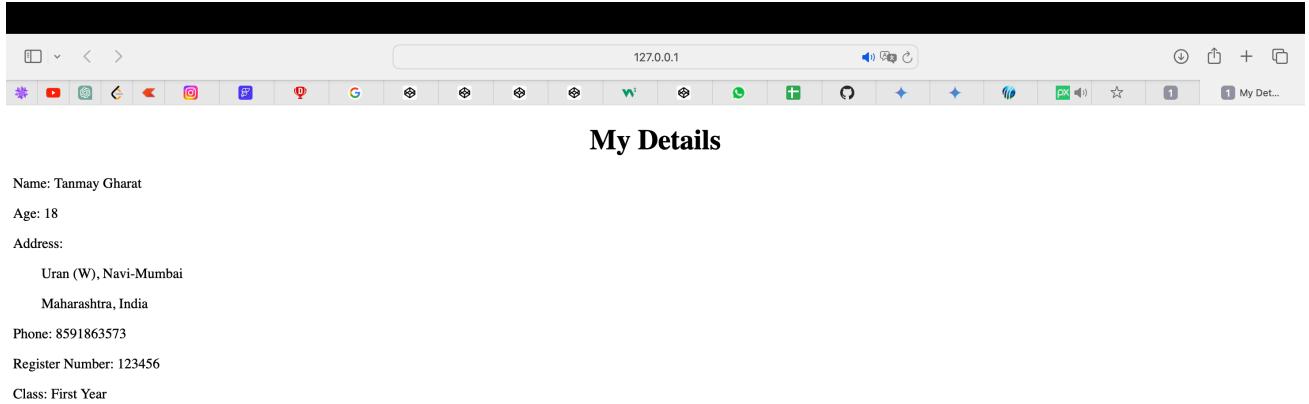
```
<!-- Theory:  
This HTML code structures a webpage presenting personal details.  
It utilizes elements such as <html>, <head>, <title>, <body>, <h1>,  
and <p>. Inline CSS is employed for text alignment (text-align)  
and indentation (text-indent). -->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
    <title>My Details</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
    <h1 style="text-align: center;">My Details</h1>  
    <p style="text-align: left;">Name: Tanmay Gharat</p>  
    <p style="text-align: left;">Age: 18</p>  
    <p style="text-align: left;">Address:</p>  
    <p style="text-indent: 2em;">Uran (W), Navi-Mumbai</p>  
    <p style="text-indent: 2em;">Maharashtra, India</p>  
    <p style="text-align: left;">Phone: 8591863573</p>  
    <p style="text-align: left;">Register Number: 123456</p>  
    <p style="text-align: left;">Class: First Year</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)



Test Case: Any two (screenshot)



Conclusion: Therefore, using <align> tag, we can align the contents of the <p> element and various other elements as well in respect to the browser window.

Name of Student: Tanmay Gharat

Roll Number: 24

Experiment No: 3

Title: Create a web page with an appropriate image towards the left hand side of the page, when user clicks on the image another web page should open.

Theory: tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page, it consists of the path of the image and alt description of the image, in case the image doesn't load, the alt is used to describe the image on the website. <a> tag is used to link a web page inside another webpage and consists of the destination link of the webpage to embed.

Code:

```
<!-- 3. Create a web page with an appropriate image towards the  
left  
hand side of the page, when user clicks on the image another web  
page  
should open. -->
```

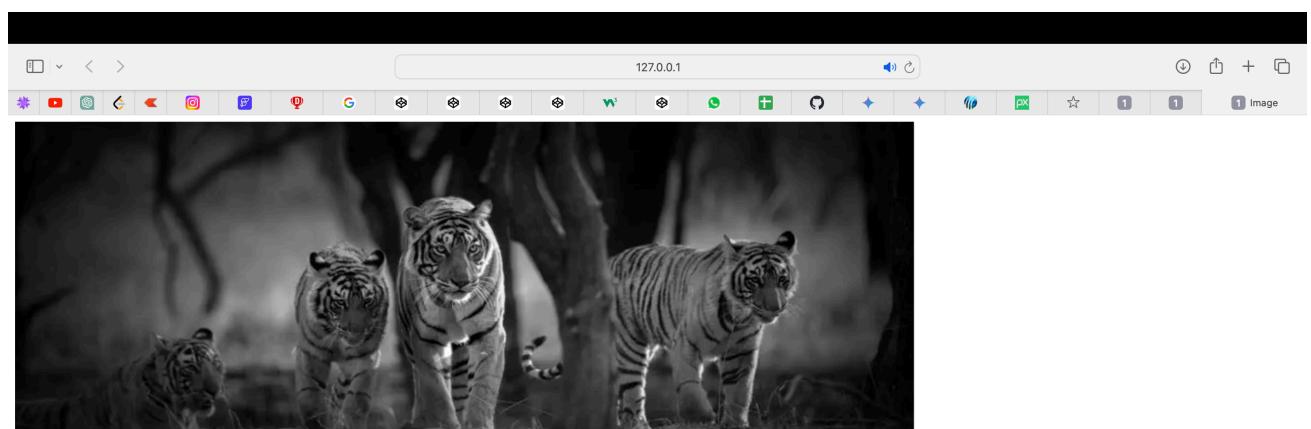
```
<!-- Theory:  
This HTML code integrates an image into a webpage, utilizing the  
<img> tag and inline CSS to adjust its width. A hyperlink is  
created  
around the image with the <a> tag, targeting a specified URL. -->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>Image</title>  
    <style>  
      img {  
        width: 70%;  
      }  
    </style>  
  </head>
```

```
<body>
    <a href="https://www.naturesafariindia.com"
target="_blank">
        
    </a>
    <p>WITNESS THE MOST POWERFUL PREDATOR...</p>
</body>

</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)



WITNESS THE MOST POWERFUL PREDATOR...

After clicking on the image-

Conclusion: Therefore, using `` and `<a>` tags, we can embed an image in the webpage, which when clicked, leads to another webpage.

Name of Student: Tanmay Gharat

Roll Number: 24

Experiment No: 4

Title: Create a web page for internal links; when the user clicks on different links on the web page it should go to the appropriate locations/sections in the same page.

Theory: Using id to tag the different parts of the webpage and using <a> tag with href with #id to go to various locations or sections in the same webpage.

Code:

```
<!-- 4. Create a web page for internal links; when the user clicks on different links on the web page it should go to the appropriate locations/sections in the same page. -->
```

```
<!-- Theory:  
This HTML code demonstrates the implementation of internal links within a webpage using anchor tags (<a>). Each link is assigned an href attribute with the ID of the target section, allowing users to navigate seamlessly within the same page. -->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>Internal Links Example</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <h1 align="center"><u>WORLD CUP 2024</u></h1>  
      
    <hr>  
    <ul>  
      <li><a href="#section1">Afghanistan</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#section2">Australia</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#section3">Bangladesh</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#section4">England</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#section5">Indai</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#section6">Netherlands</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="#section7">New Zealand</a></li>
<li><a href="#section8">Pakistan</a></li>
<li><a href="#section9">South Africa</a></li>
<li><a href="#section10">Sri Lanka</a></li>
</ul>

<h2 id="section1"><u>Afghanistan</u></h2>


<h2 id="section2"><u>Australia</u></h2>


<h2 id="section3"><u>Bangladesh</u></h2>


<h2 id="section4"><u>England</u></h2>


<h2 id="section5"><u>Indai</u></h2>


<h2 id="section6"><u>Netherlands</u></h2>


<h2 id="section7"><u>New Zealand</u></h2>


<h2 id="section8"><u>Pakistan</u></h2>


<h2 id="section9"><u>South Africa</u></h2>


<h2 id="section10"><u>Sri Lanka</u></h2>


</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)

The screenshot shows the ICC Cricket World Cup 2024 website on a browser. The top navigation bar includes links for Match Centre, Standings, Venues, News, Teams, Videos, Stats, and More. The main content area displays five recent One Day International (ODI) matches:

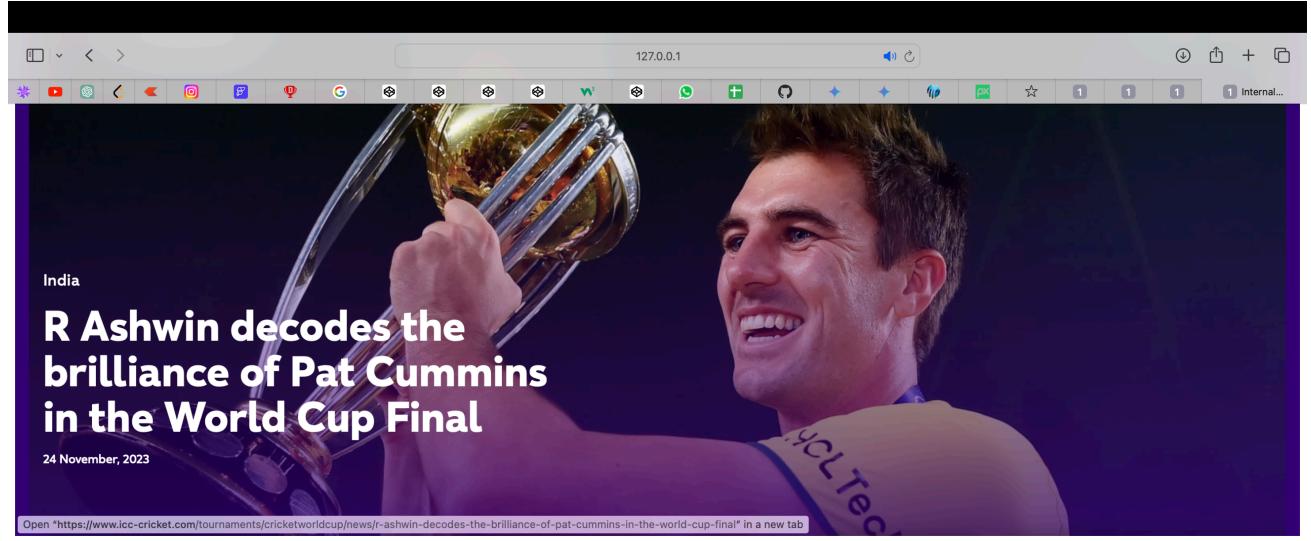
- 19.11.2023 - ICC Cricket World Cup, 2023 - Final: IND 240(50) vs AUS 241/4(43). Australia beat India by 6 wickets.
- 16.11.2023 - ICC Cricket World Cup, 2023 - 2nd Semi-Final: SA 212(49.4) vs AUS 215/7(47.2). Australia beat South Africa by 3 wickets.
- 15.11.2023 - ICC Cricket World Cup, 2023 - 1st Semi-Final: IND 397/4(50) vs NZ 327(48.5). India beat New Zealand by 70 runs.
- 12.11.2023 - ICC Cricket World Cup, 2023 - Match 45: IND 410/4(50) vs NED 250(47.5). India beat Netherlands by 160 runs.
- 11.11.2023 - ICC Cricket Match 44: ENG 410/4(50) vs PAK 250(47.5). England beat Pakistan.

A banner at the bottom features a large image of a hand holding a cricket ball and the text "India". Below it, a headline reads "R Ashwin decodes the brilliance of Pat Cummins".

The screenshot shows the ICC Cricket World Cup 2024 website on a browser. The top navigation bar includes links for Match Centre, Standings, Venues, News, Teams, Videos, Stats, and More. The main content area displays information about Afghanistan's T20 ranking:

- AFGHANISTAN**
- T20 RANKING**: 10TH Rating 218
- A large image shows Afghan players in blue jerseys celebrating on the field.
- A small video player in the bottom right corner shows a player in action.

Test Case: Any two (screenshot)



- [Afghanistan](#)
- [Australia](#)
- [Bangladesh](#)
- [England](#)
- [India](#)
- [Netherlands](#)
- [New Zealand](#)
- [Pakistan](#)
- [South Africa](#)
- [Sri Lanka](#)

[Afghanistan](#)



When about me is clicked-

Conclusion: Therefore, using id's for different parts of the website and using <a> tag with #id in href to go to different parts of the same webpage.

Name of Student: Tanmay Gharat

Roll Number: 24

Experiment No: 5

Title: Create a HTML document containing a nested list showing a content page of any book.

Theory: There are two types of lists in HTML- unordered and ordered lists, represented by `` and `` tags respectively. A nested list consists of list inside another list.

Code:

```
<!-- 5. Create a HTML document containing a nested list showing  
a content page of any book. -->
```

```
<!-- Theory: -->
```

This HTML code constructs a table of contents for a content page titled "Do Epic Shit," organizing various topics into parts and subsections using nested lists (`` and ``). Each list item represents a section or sub-section with a brief description. -->

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
    <title>Content Page: Do Epic Shit</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
    <h1>TABLE OF CONTENTS</h1>  
    <ul>  
        <li>INTRODUCTION</li>  
        <br>  
        <li>Part 1: SUCCESS (AND FAILURE)  
            <ul>  
                <li>1.1 Why live with just one identity?</li>  
                <li>1.2 Biggest roadblock to learning: EGO</li>  
                <li>1.3 Mistakes I made in my 20s, 30s.</li>
```

```
        </ul>
    </li>
    <br>
    <li>Part 2: HABITS
        <ul>
            <li>2.1 Don't set targets. Set habits!</li>
            <li>2.2 Make the correct choice!</li>
            <li>2.3 Spend your time wisely.</li>
        </ul>
    </li>
    <br>
    <li>Part 3: Awareness
        <ul>
            <li>3.1 Whose life are we living?</li>
            <li>3.2 Being calm is a skill.</li>
            <li>3.3 Self-talk determines your self-worth.</li>
        </ul>
    </li>
    <br>
    <li>Part 4: ENTREPRENEURSHIP
        <ul>
            <li>4.1 Entrepreneurship is not a profession.</li>
            <li>4.2 Attitude >> Experience >> Education</li>
            <li>4.3 Don't overindex on the idea.</li>
        </ul>
    </li>
    <br>
    <li>Part 5: MONEY
        <ul>
            <li>5.1 Mistakes I made with money.</li>
            <li>5.2 10 common money mistakes to avoid.</li>
            <li>5.3 Lies I was told about money.</li>
        </ul>
    </li>
    <br>
    <li>Part 6: RELATIONSHIPS
        <ul>
            <li>6.1 Empathy cannot be taught!</li>
            <li>6.2 Everyone knows something you don't.</li>
            <li>6.3 It comes from conduct.</li>
        </ul>
    </li>
    <br>
    <li>EPILOGUE</li>
    <br>
    <li>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</li>
    <br>
    <li>A NOTE ON THE AUTHOR</li>
</ul>
```

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

Output: (screenshot)

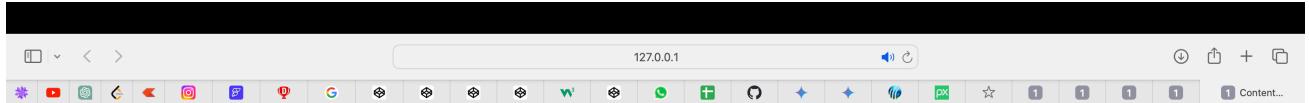


TABLE OF CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION
- Part 1: SUCCESS (AND FAILURE)
 - 1.1 Why live with just one identity?
 - 1.2 Biggest roadblock to learning: EGO
 - 1.3 Mistakes I made in my 20s, 30s.
- Part 2: HABITS
 - 2.1 Don't set targets. Set habits!
 - 2.2 Make the correct choice!
 - 2.3 Spend your time wisely.
- Part 3: Awareness
 - 3.1 Whose life are we living?
 - 3.2 Being calm is a skill.
 - 3.3 Self-talk determines your self-worth.
- Part 4: ENTREPRENEURSHIP
 - 4.1 Entrepreneurship is not a profession.
 - 4.2 Attitude >> Experience >> Education
 - 4.3 Don't overindex on the idea.
- Part 5: MONEY
 - 5.1 Mistakes I made with money.
 - 5.2 10 common money mistakes to avoid.
 - 5.3 Lies I was told about money.
- Part 6: RELATIONSHIPS
 - 6.1 Empathy cannot be taught!
 - 6.2 Everyone knows something you don't.
 - 6.3 It comes from conduct.
- EPILOGUE
- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
- A NOTE ON THE AUTHOR

Conclusion: Therefore, using or tags, we can create a nested list.

Name of Student: Tanmay Gharat

Roll Number: 24

Experiment No: 6

Title: Create a web page, showing an unordered list of names of all he PG Diploma Programmes (Branches) in your institution.

Theory: An unordered list consists of elements which are represented by squares, discs, triangles, etc.

Code:

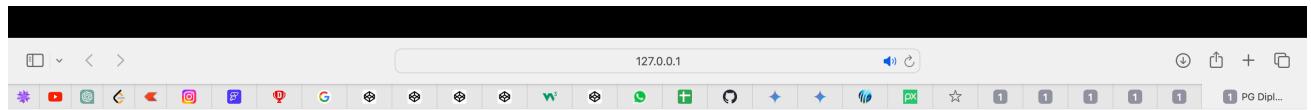
```
<!-- 6. Create a web page, showing an unordered list of names of all he PG Diploma Programmes (Branches) in your institution. -->
```

```
<!-- Theory: Utilizing HTML elements such as headings (<h2> and <h3>) and an unordered list (<ul>), the webpage efficiently structures information about various PG Diploma programmes, enhancing readability and accessibility for users seeking program details. -->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>PG Diploma Programmes</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>PG Diploma Programmes at ITM SKILLS UNIVERSITY</h2>
    <h3>Available Branches</h3>
    <ul>
      <li>PG Diploma in Marketing</li>
      <li>PG Diploma in Banking & Finance</li>
      <li>PG Diploma in Human Resources</li>
      <li>PG Diploma in Computer Engineering</li>
      <li>PG Diploma in Mechanical Engineering</li>
      <li>PG Diploma in Civil Engineering</li>
      <li>PG Diploma in Chemical Engineering</li>
      <li>PG Diploma in Pharmacy</li>
      <li>PG Diploma in Law</li>
      <li>PG Diploma in Mass Media Communication</li>
```

```
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)

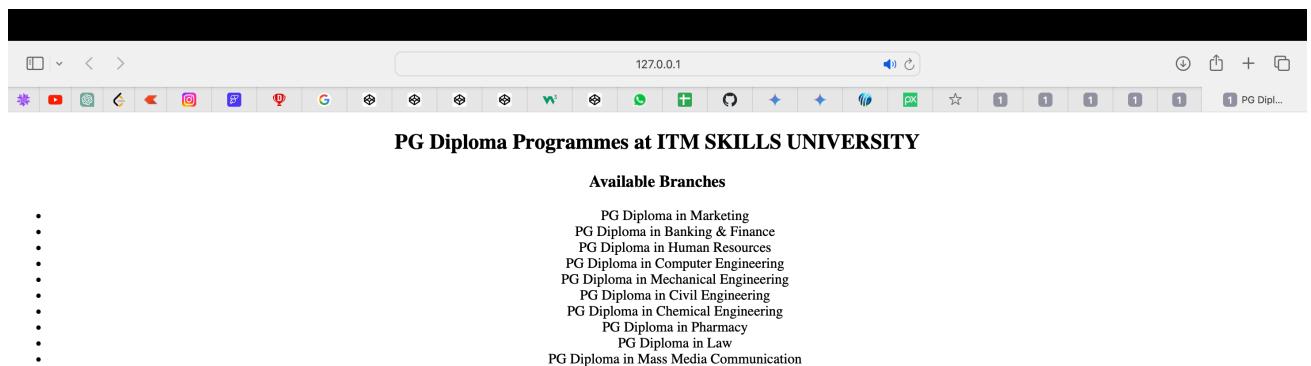


PG Diploma Programmes at ITM SKILLS UNIVERSITY

Available Branches

- PG Diploma in Marketing
- PG Diploma in Banking & Finance
- PG Diploma in Human Resources
- PG Diploma in Computer Engineering
- PG Diploma in Mechanical Engineering
- PG Diploma in Civil Engineering
- PG Diploma in Chemical Engineering
- PG Diploma in Pharmacy
- PG Diploma in Law
- PG Diploma in Mass Media Communication

Test Case: Any two (screenshot)



Conclusion: Therefore, using unordered list tag, we can display a list of elements.

Name of Student: Tanmay Gharat

Roll Number: 24

Experiment No: 7

Title: Create the following table in HTML with following Data for your batch:

Theory: Table in HTML is defined using <table> tag. It consists of <tr> - for table row, <th> - for table headings(bold and centred by default), <td> - for table cell.

Code:

```
<!-- 7. Create the following table in HTML with following Data  
for your batch: -->
```

Reg. No	Student Name	Year/Semester	Date Of Admission

```
<!-- Theory: -->
```

Employing HTML's <table> element, this code efficiently organizes student data into rows and columns, with inline CSS used to style headers (<th>) and table cells (<td>), providing a visually appealing and easy-to-read format for presenting student information. -->

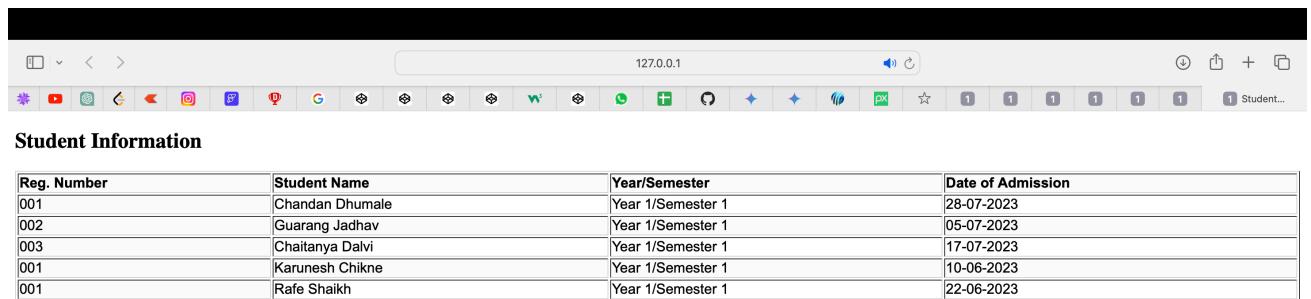
```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
    <title>Student Information Table</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
    <h2>Student Information</h2>  
    <table border="1" style="width:100%; font-family:Arial,  
    Helvetica, sans-serif">  
        <tr>  
            <th style="background-color:#f2f2f24f; text-  
            align:left">Reg. Number</th>  
            <th style="background-color:#f2f2f24f; text-  
            align:left">Student Name</th>
```

```

        <th style="background-color:#f2f2f24f; text-align:left">Year/Semester</th>
            <th style="background-color:#f2f2f24f; text-align:left">Date of Admission</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td style="background-color:#f2f2f26b;">001</td>
            <td>Chandan Dhumale</td>
            <td>Year 1/Semester 1</td>
            <td>28-07-2023</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td style="background-color:#f2f2f26b;">002</td>
            <td style="background-color:#f2f2f26b;">Guarang
Jadhav</td>
            <td style="background-color:#f2f2f26b;">Year 1/Semester
1</td>
            <td style="background-color:#f2f2f26b;">05-07-2023</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td style="background-color:#f2f2f26b;">003</td>
            <td>Chaitanya Dalvi</td>
            <td>Year 1/Semester 1</td>
            <td>17-07-2023</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td style="background-color:#f2f2f26b;">001</td>
            <td style="background-color:#f2f2f26b;">Karunesh
Chikne</td>
            <td style="background-color:#f2f2f26b;">Year 1/Semester
1</td>
            <td style="background-color:#f2f2f26b;">10-06-2023</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td style="background-color:#f2f2f26b;">001</td>
            <td>Rafe Shaikh</td>
            <td>Year 1/Semester 1</td>
            <td>22-06-2023</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>

```

Output: (screenshot)



Reg. Number	Student Name	Year/Semester	Date of Admission
001	Chandan Dhumale	Year 1/Semester 1	28-07-2023
002	Guarang Jadhav	Year 1/Semester 1	05-07-2023
003	Chaitanya Dalvi	Year 1/Semester 1	17-07-2023
001	Karunesh Chikne	Year 1/Semester 1	10-06-2023
001	Rafe Shaikh	Year 1/Semester 1	22-06-2023

Conclusion: Therefore, we can implement a linked list by using class or structure and allocate heap memory for the node by using new operator or malloc function. We can deallocate memory for the node by using free function or delete operator.

Name of Student: Tanmay Gharat

Roll Number: 24

Experiment No: 8

Title: Create a web page which divides the page in two equal frames and place the audio and video clips in frame-1 and frame-2 respectively

Theory: <frame> tag is used to define a particular window(frame) within a <frameset> .

Code:

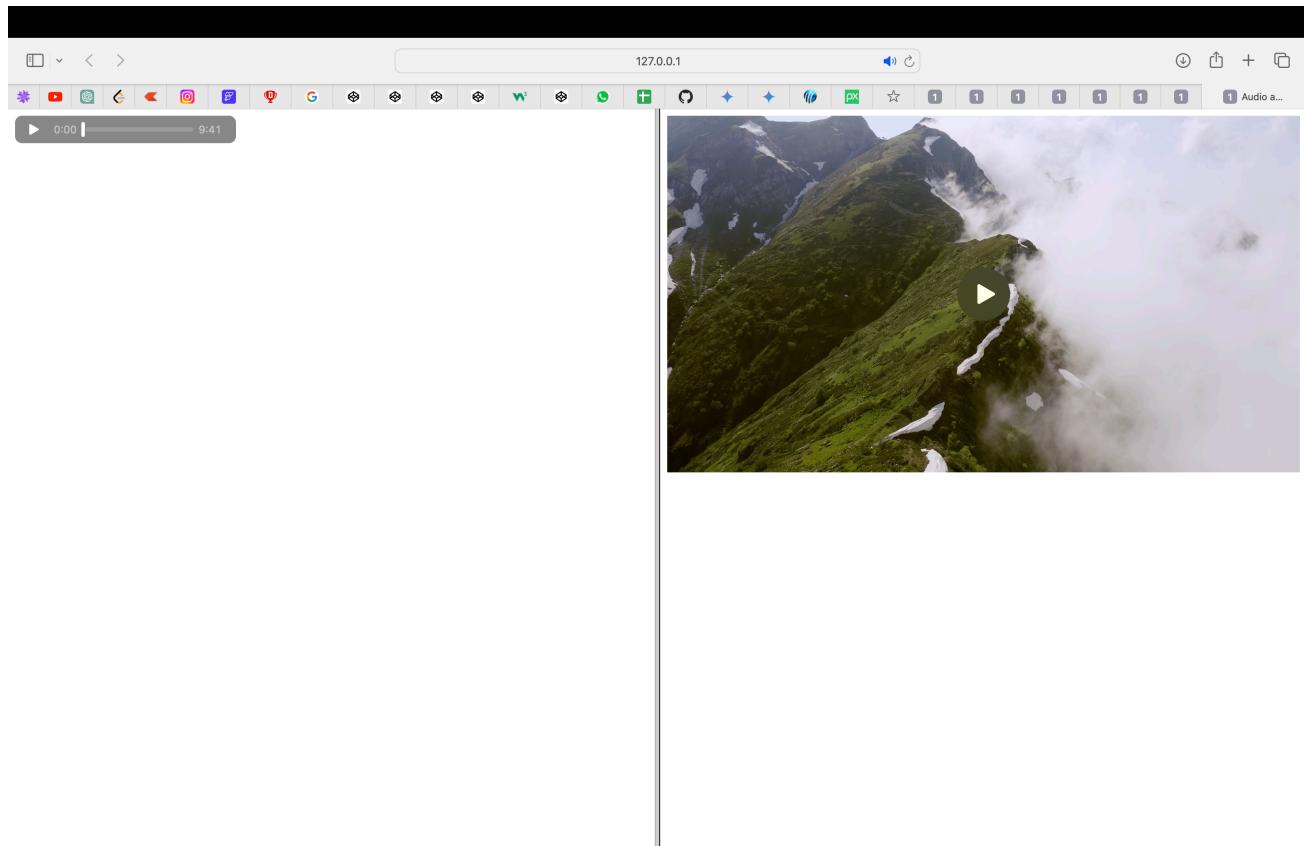
```
<!-- 8. Create a web page which divides the page in two equal frames and place the audio and video clips in frame-1 and frame-2 respectively.
```



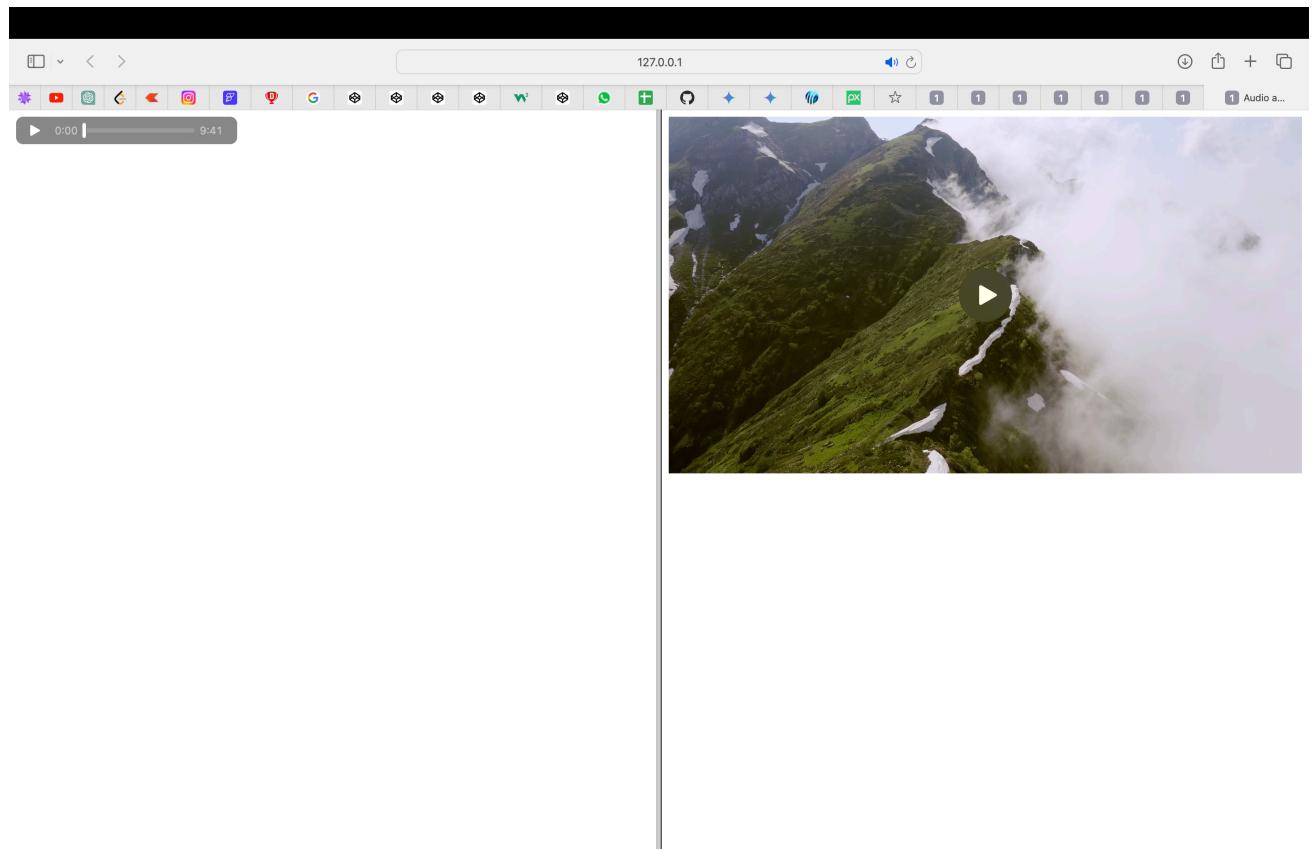
```
<!-- Theory:  
By utilizing the <frameset> element with the cols attribute to divide  
the webpage horizontally, this code embeds two frames (frame1 and  
frame2) with distinct sources (audio.html and video.html),  
facilitating simultaneous playback of audio and video content  
within  
a single webpage for enhanced user experience. -->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
    <title>Audio and Video in Frames</title>  
</head>  
<frameset cols="50%, 50%">  
    <frame src="audio.html" name="frame1">  
    <frame src="video.html" name="frame2">  
</frameset>  
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)



Test Case: Any two (screenshot)



Conclusion: Therefore, using <frame> tag, we can divide the webpage in sections and one section will have an audio track and other one will have a video track.

Name of Student: Tanmay Gharat

Roll Number: 24

Experiment No: 9

Title: Use frames such that page is divided into 3 frames 20% on left to show contents of pages, 60% in centre to show body of page, remaining on right to show remarks.

Theory: <frame> tag is used to define a particular window(frame) within a <frameset> .

Code:

```
<!-- 9. Use frames such that page is divided into 3 frames 20% on left to show contents of pages, 60% in center to show body of page, remaining on right to show remarks. -->
```

```
<!-- Theory: By utilizing the <frameset> element with the cols attribute to partition the webpage horizontally, and embedding separate <frame> elements with distinct source documents, this code creates a framed layout, facilitating the simultaneous presentation of multiple webpages for improved content organization and navigation. -->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Framed Page</title>
  </head>
  <frameset cols="20%,60%,20%">
    <frame src="frame1.html" name="frame1">
    <frame src="frame2.html" name="frame2">
    <frame src="frame3.html" name="frame3">
  </frameset>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a title bar displaying "127.0.0.1". The browser interface includes standard navigation buttons (back, forward, search, etc.) and a toolbar with various icons.

The page is divided into three frames:

- Contents**: A sidebar containing a list of links:
 - Nature Photography Tips
 - Hiking Trails Guide
 - Meditation in Nature
 - Forest Conservation Efforts
 - Wildlife Watching
 - Botanical Studies
 - Nature-Inspired Art
 - Ecotourism Destinations
 - Forest Bathing Retreats
 - Forest Folklore and Legends
- Body**: The main content area. It contains a paragraph describing a forest scene: "In the quietude of the forest, where the leaves whispered secrets to the wind and the sunlight filtered through the branches like golden threads, there lay a sense of serenity that enveloped everything it touched. Each step upon the moss-covered path seemed to echo with the ancient wisdom of the trees, as if they were guardians of a forgotten time. Birds sang melodies that danced upon the air, while the gentle babble of a nearby stream provided a soothing backdrop to the symphony of nature. Here, amidst the emerald canopy and dappled sunlight, one could feel the pulse of life itself, beating in harmony with the rhythm of the earth."
- Remarks**: A sidebar containing a paragraph: "Nature's symphony is a timeless melody, echoing through the tranquil forest, inviting us to pause and listen. In the embrace of the trees, we find solace, inspiration, and a profound connection to the rhythms of the earth. Let the whispers of the leaves and the songs of the birds guide you on a journey of wonder and reflection."

Conclusion: Therefore, using <frame> tag, we can divide the webpage in sections and one section will have contents page, other will have content of a page and another one will have remarks of the page.

Name of Student: Tanmay Gharat

Roll Number: 24

Experiment No: 10

Title: Create an HTML page that contains a selection box with a list of 5 countries, when the user selects a country, its capital should be printed next to the list; Add CSS to customize the properties of the font of the capital (color, bold and font size).

Theory: `<input type="radio">` is used for choosing a single option from multiple choice. `` tag is used to mark up some part of a text from the document. `<label>` tag is used to define a label for several input types(usually in a form).

Code:

```
<!-- 10. Create an HTML page that contains a selection box with a list of 5 countries, when the user selects a country, its capital should be printed next to the list; Add CSS to customize the properties of the font of the capital (color, bold and font size). -->
```

```
<!-- Theory:  
This HTML code creates a user-friendly interface for selecting countries and displaying their capitals. Centered within the page, it features a dropdown menu with five country options. Upon selection, the chosen country's capital is promptly shown. -->
```

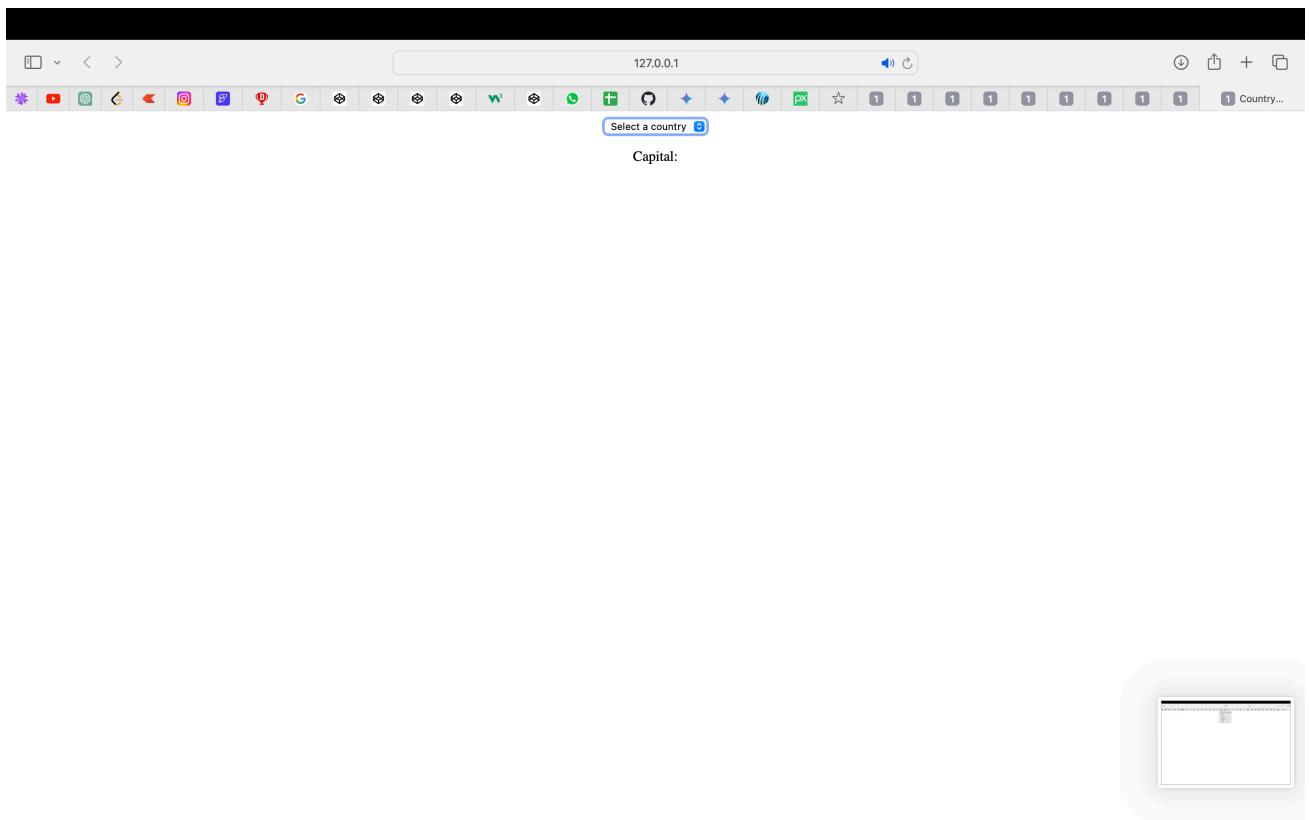
```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  
<head>  
<title>Country Capitals</title>  
</head>  
  
<body align="center">  
  
<select id="country-select">  
    <option value="default">Select a country</option>  
    <option value="usa">USA</option>  
    <option value="uk">UK</option>  
    <option value="france">France</option>
```

```
<option value="germany">Germany</option>
<option value="japan">Japan</option>
</select>

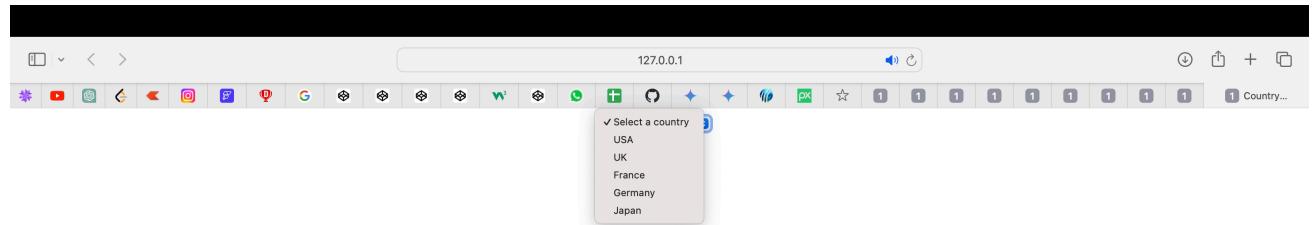
<p id="capital">Capital: </p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)



Test Case: Any two (screenshot)



Conclusion: Therefore, using `<input type="radio">` buttons, `<label>` tag and `` tags, we can select a country and show it's capital.