

HTML LAB



Prepared by:

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Roll No: 03

Batch: 2023-27

Dept. of CSE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

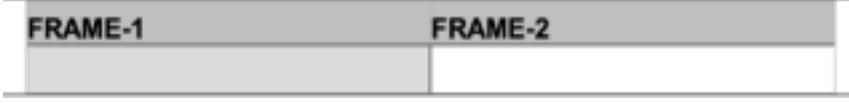
This is to certify that Mr. / Ms. _____ Anusri Karmokar _____ Roll No. _____ 03 _____ Semester _II_ of B.Tech Computer Science & Engineering, ITM Skills University, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai , has completed the term work satisfactorily in subject _____ HTML _____ for the academic year 2023 - 2024 as prescribed in the curriculum.

Place: _____

Date: _____

Subject I/C HOD

Ex p. 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" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #cccccc;"> <th style="text-align: left;">Reg. Number</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Student Name</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Year/Semester</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Date of Admission</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Reg. Number	Student Name	Year/Semester	Date of Admission																		
Reg. Number	Student Name	Year/Semester	Date of Admission																				
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.																						
																							

9	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.		
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).		

Name of Student: Anusri Karmokar

Roll Number: 03

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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>My First Web Page</title>

    <style>

        body {

            margin: 0;

            padding: 0;

            font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

            background-color: #f0f0f0;

        }

        .content {

            max-width: 800px;

            margin: 50px auto;

            padding: 20px;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <div class="content">

        <p>Hello, this is my first web page.</p>

        <p>I am learning how to use HTML and CSS to create web pages.</p>

        <p>The page has a light blue background color and a white font color.</p>

        <p>The content is centered and has a padding of 20 pixels around the text.</p>

    </div>

</body>

</html>
```

```
        background-color: #fff;

        border-radius: 10px;

        box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);

    }

}

h1 {

    color: #333;

    text-align: center;

    font-size: 36px;

    font-weight: bold;

    margin-bottom: 20px;

}

p {

    font-size: 18px;

    line-height: 1.6;

    margin-bottom: 15px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="content">

<h1>My First Web Page</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph with <font size="5" color="blue">blue</font> text and <font face="Courier New">Courier New</font> font family.</p>

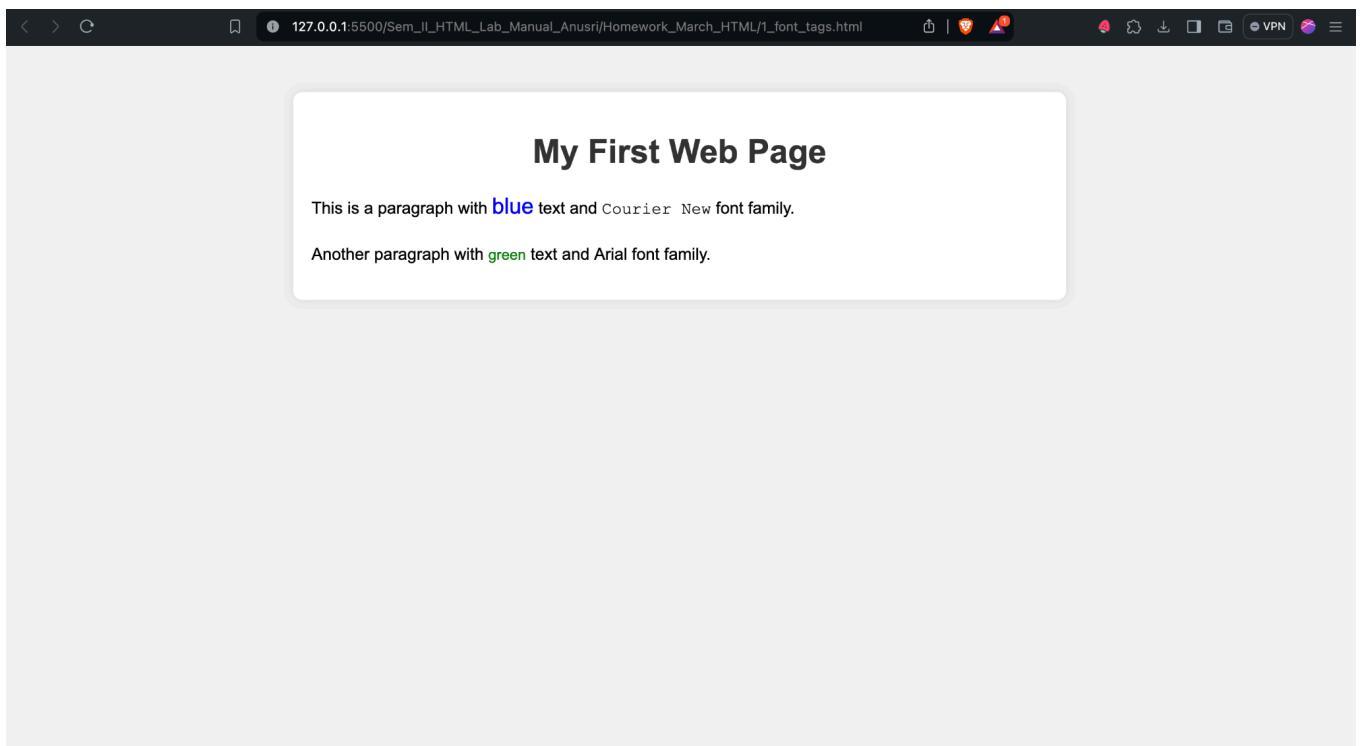
<p>Another paragraph with <font size="3" color="green">green</font> text and <font face="Arial">Arial</font> font family.</p>

</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output: (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: Anusri Karmokar

Roll Number: 03

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:

```
<!--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.-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Personal Details</title>

    <style>

        .details {
            width: 300px;
            margin: 50px auto;
            padding: 20px;
            background-color: #f0f0f0;
            border-radius: 10px;
            box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
        }

    </style>

</head>
```

```
<body>

<div class="details">

<p align="left"><strong>Name:</strong> Anusri</p>

<p align="left"><strong>Age:</strong> 18</p>

<p align="left"><strong>Address:</strong> XYZ</p>

<p align="left"><strong>Phone:</strong> XXXXXXXXXX</p>

<p align="left"><strong>Register Number:</strong> 03</p>

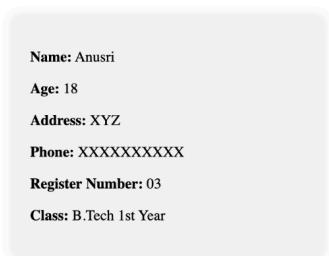
<p align="left"><strong>Class:</strong> B.Tech 1st Year</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>
```

Output: (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: Anusri Karmokar

Roll Number: 03

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:

```
<!--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.-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
<head>  
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Clickable Image</title>
</head>
<body>

<a href="remark.html" target="_blank">
    
</a>

<p>This is a web page with an image positioned towards the left side. When you click on the image, it will open another webpage in a new tab.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)



This is a webpage with an image positioned towards the left side. When you click on the image, it will open another webpage in a new tab.

Remark

Made to display in the frameset

When we clicked on the image, another page remark.html got opened here!

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

Name of Student: Anusri Karmokar

Roll Number: 03

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>Famous Foods</u></h1>  
      
    <hr>  
    <ul>  
      <li><a href="#section1">Bengali Cuisine</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#section2">Marathi Cuisine</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#section3">Rajasthani Cuisine</a></li>  
    </ul>  
  
    <h2 id="section1"><u>Bengali Cuisine</u></h2>  
      
  
    <h2 id="section2"><u>Marathi Cuisine</u></h2>  
      
  
    <h2 id="section3"><u>Rajasthani Cuisine</u></h2>  
    >

</body>
</html>

<!-- Conclusion:
By incorporating internal links, this webpage enhances user experience
by providing easy navigation to different sections of content within
the page, improving accessibility and readability. --&gt;
</pre>

```

Output: (screenshot)

Famous Foods



- [Bengali Cuisine](#)
- [Marathi Cuisine](#)
- [Rajasthani Cuisine](#)

Bengali Cuisine



Test Case: Any two (screenshot): When Bengali Cuisine is Clicked

Bengali Cuisine



Marathi Cuisine



Rajasthani Cuisine



When Rajasthani Cuisine is Clicked



Rajasthani Cuisine



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: Anusri Karmokar

Roll Number: 03

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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Book Content Page</title>
<style>
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    line-height: 1.6;
    margin: 20px;
}
ul {
    list-style-type: none;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}
ul li {
    margin-bottom: 10px;
}
ul ul {
    margin-left: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Book Title</h1>
<h2>Table of Contents</h2>
```

```
<ul>
  <li>Chapter 1: Introduction</li>
  <li>Chapter 2: The Beginning
    <ul>
      <li>Section 1: Setting the Scene</li>
      <li>Section 2: Meeting the Characters</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Chapter 3: The Journey
    <ul>
      <li>Section 1: Departure</li>
      <li>Section 2: Trials and Challenges</li>
      <li>Section 3: Revelation</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Chapter 4: The Climax</li>
  <li>Chapter 5: Conclusion</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)

Book Title

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction
Chapter 2: The Beginning
 Section 1: Setting the Scene
 Section 2: Meeting the Characters
Chapter 3: The Journey
 Section 1: Departure
 Section 2: Trials and Challenges
 Section 3: Revelation
Chapter 4: The Climax
Chapter 5: Conclusion

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

Name of Student: Anusri Karmokar

Roll Number: 03

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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>PG Diploma Programmes</title>
<style>
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    background-color: #f4f4f4;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}
.container {
    width: 80%;
    margin: 20px auto;
    background-color: #fff;
    padding: 20px;
    border-radius: 5px;
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
}
h1 {
    text-align: center;
}
ul {
    list-style-type: none;
```

```
padding: 0;
}

li {
    padding: 10px;
    border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;
}

li:last-child {
    border-bottom: none;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
<h1>PG Diploma Programmes</h1>
<ul>
    <li>PG Diploma in Computer Science</li>
    <li>PG Diploma in Business Analytics</li>
    <li>PG Diploma in Digital Marketing</li>
    <li>PG Diploma in Finance</li>
    <li>PG Diploma in Data Science</li>
    <li>PG Diploma in Artificial Intelligence</li>
</ul>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)

PG Diploma Programmes

- PG Diploma in Computer Science
- PG Diploma in Business Analytics
- PG Diploma in Digital Marketing
- PG Diploma in Finance
- PG Diploma in Data Science
- PG Diploma in Artificial Intelligence

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

Name of Student: Anusri Karmokar

Roll Number: 03

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 centered by default), <td> - for table cell.

Code:

```
<!-- Create the following table in HTML with following Data for your  
batch:  
Reg. Number | Student Name | Year/Semester | Date of Admission -->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
<head>  
<meta charset="UTF-8">  
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">  
<title>Batch Information</title>  
<style>  
table {  
    width: 100%;  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}  
th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    padding: 8px;  
    text-align: left;  
}  
th {
```

```

        background-color: #f2f2f2;
    }

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Batch Information</h2>



| Reg. Number | Student Name | Year/Semester       | Date of Admission |
|-------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 001         | Anusri       | Year 1 / Semester 1 | 01-09-2023        |
| 002         | Hanshika     | Year 1 / Semester 1 | 01-09-2023        |


```

Output: (screenshot)

Batch Information

Reg. Number	Student Name	Year/Semester	Date of Admission
001	Anusri	Year 1 / Semester 1	01-09-2023
002	Hanshika	Year 1 / Semester 1	01-09-2023

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: Anusri Karmokar

Roll Number: 03

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:

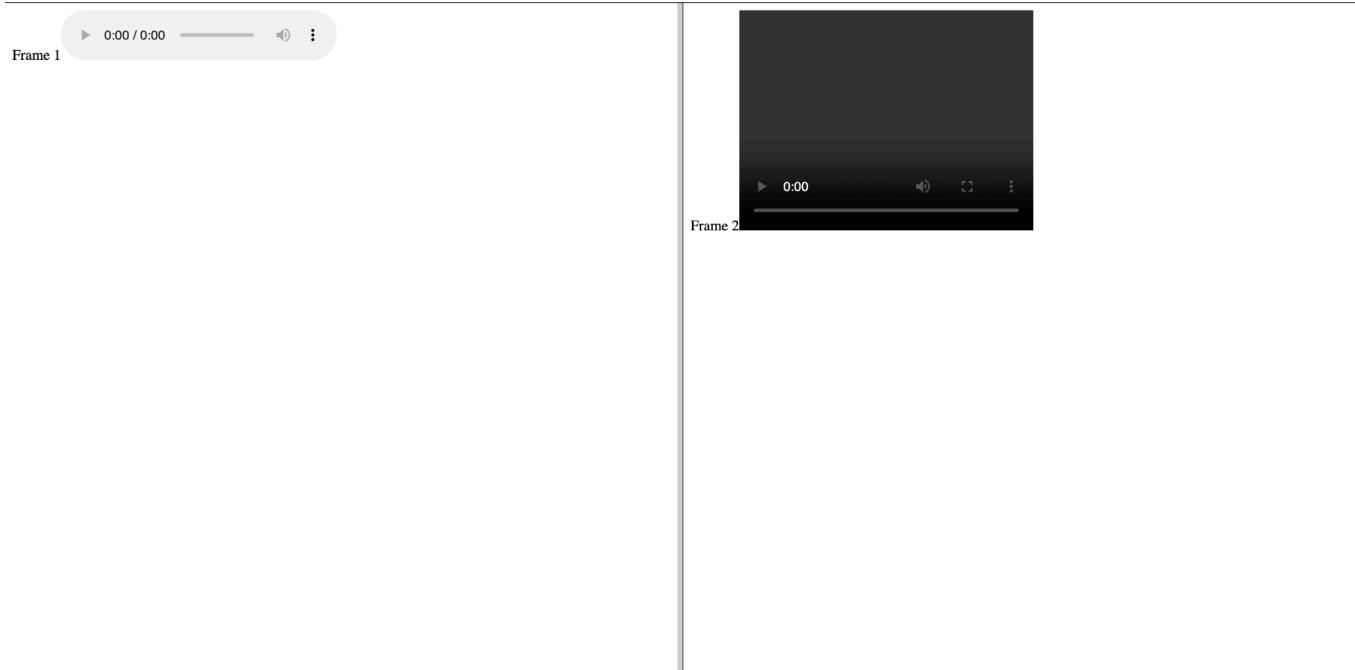
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
```

```

<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Frames Example</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="50%, 50%">
<frame
src="data:text/html;charset=utf-8,%3C!DOCTYPE%20html%3E%3Chtml%3E%3Chead%3E%3Ctitle%3>Frame%201%3C/title%3E%3C/head%3E%3Cbody%3E%3Caudio%20controls%3E%3Csource%20src=%22audio_file.mp3%22%20type=%22audio/mpeg%22%3EYour%20browser%20does%20not%20support%20the%20audio%20element.%3C/audio%3E%3C/body%3E%3C/html%3E" name="frame1">
<frame
src="data:text/html;charset=utf-8,%3C!DOCTYPE%20html%3E%3Chtml%3E%3Chead%3E%3Ctitle%3>Frame%202%3C/title%3E%3C/head%3E%3Cbody%3E%3Cvideo%20width=%22320%22%20height=%22240%22%20controls%3E%3Csource%20src=%22video_file.mp4%22%20type=%22video/mp4%22%3EYour%20browser%20does%20not%20support%20the%20video%20tag.%3C/video%3E%3C/body%3E%3C/html%3E" name="frame2">
</frameset>
</html>

```

Output: (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: Anusri Karmokar

Roll Number: 03

Experiment No: 9

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

Code:

```
<!-- 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. -->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Frame Layout assignment HTML</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="20%, 60%, *">
<frame src="content.html" name="contents">
<frame src="body.html" name="body">
<frame src="remark.html" name="remarks">
</frameset>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)

Content	Body	Remark
Made to display in the frameset	Made to display in the frameset	Made to display in the frameset

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: Anusri Karmokar

Roll Number: 03

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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Country Capitals</title>

<style>

body {

    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

    padding: 20px;

}

label {

    font-size: 18px;

}
```

```
}

select {
    font-size: 16px;
    margin-bottom: 10px;
}

#capital {
    font-size: 20px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #333;
    display: none;
}

select:checked + #capital {
    display: inline;
}

</style>

</head>
```

```
<body>

<label for="country-select">Select a country:</label>

<select id="country-select">

    <option value="" disabled selected>Select a country</option>

    <option value="USA">United States</option>

    <option value="UK">United Kingdom</option>

    <option value="France">France</option>

    <option value="Germany">Germany</option>

    <option value="Japan">Japan</option>

</select>

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

<input type="radio" name="capitals" id="usa" value="Washington, D.C.">

<input type="radio" name="capitals" id="uk" value="London">

<input type="radio" name="capitals" id="france" value="Paris">

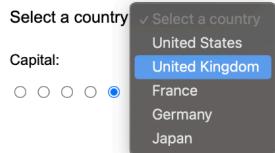
<input type="radio" name="capitals" id="germany" value="Berlin">

<input type="radio" name="capitals" id="japan" value="Tokyo">
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot)



The screenshot shows a user interface for selecting a country. On the left, there is a dropdown menu labeled "Select a country" with the value "United Kingdom" selected. To its right, there is a label "Capital:" followed by five radio buttons. The first four radio buttons are empty circles, while the fifth one is filled with a blue dot, indicating it is selected. Below these controls, there is a list of four countries: France, Germany, and Japan.

Country
France
Germany
Japan

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