

HTML LAB MANUAL



Prepared by:

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Roll No: **150096723011**

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. ASHLIN LEE GEORGE Roll No. **150096723011** of 2nd Semester of B.Tech Computer Science & Engineering of 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: 06/04/2024

Subject I/C

HOD

INDEX

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><tr><th>Reg. Number</th><th>Student Name</th><th>Year/Semester</th><th>Date of Admission</th></tr></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.								
	FRAME-1	FRAME-2							
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: Ashlin Lee George

Roll Number: 150096723011

Experiment No: 01

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:

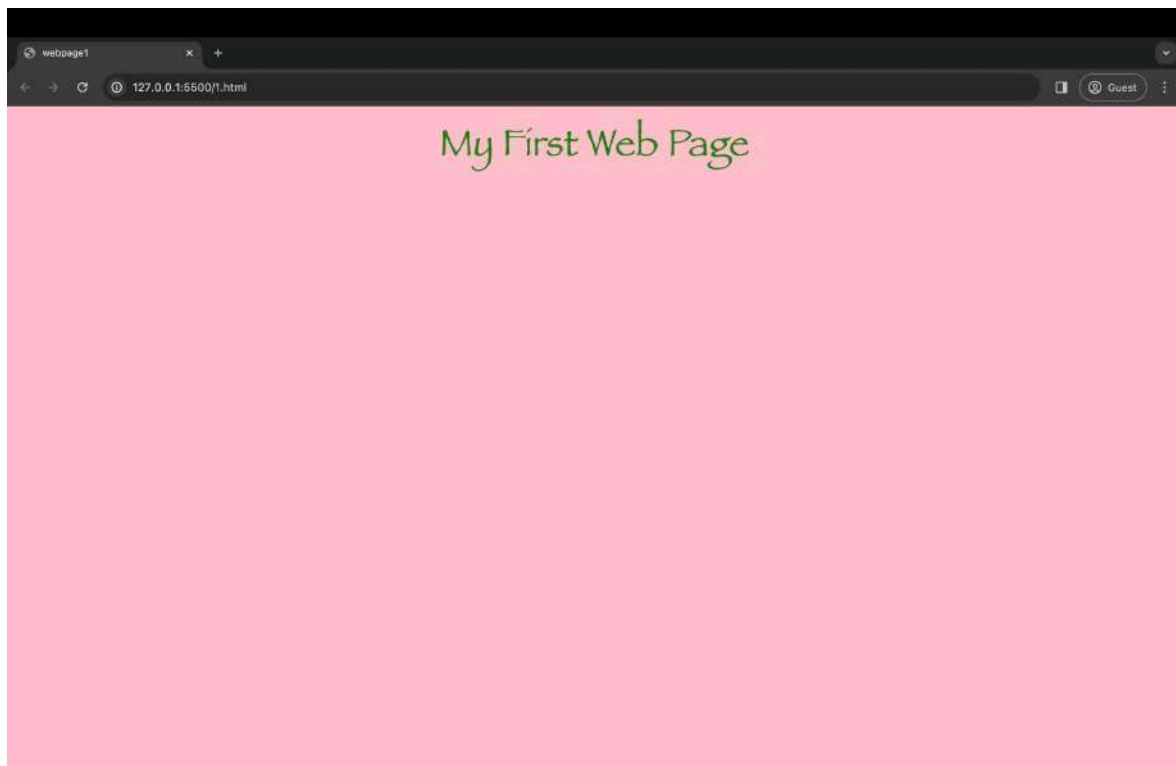
The provided HTML code creates a basic webpage with a pink background color and green text color. It uses the deprecated `` tag to style the text. Here's a brief explanation of each part:

- ``<!DOCTYPE html>``: Declares the document type and version of HTML being used (HTML5 in this case).
- ``<html lang="en">``: Defines the root element of the HTML document, specifying the language as English.
- ``<head>``: Contains metadata about the document, such as the character encoding and viewport settings.
- ``<meta charset="UTF-8">``: Sets the character encoding to UTF-8, which supports a wide range of characters.
- ``<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">``: Sets the viewport width to the device's width and sets the initial zoom level to 1.0.
- ``<title>webpage1</title>``: Sets the title of the webpage displayed in the browser's title bar or tab.
- ``<body bgcolor="pink">``: Sets the background color of the webpage to pink using the deprecated `bgcolor` attribute.
- ``<p align="center">``: Aligns the paragraph text to the center.
- ``My First Web Page`: Styles the text with a font size of 20, green color, and a fantasy font family. Note that the `` tag is deprecated in HTML5, and it's recommended to use CSS for styling instead.
- ``</body>``: Closes the body element.
- ``</html>``: Closes the HTML document.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>webpage1</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="pink">
  <p align="center"><font size="20" color="green" face="fantasy">My First Web Page</font><p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

In conclusion, the provided HTML code demonstrates the creation of a basic webpage titled "My First Web Page". It utilizes deprecated HTML attributes and tags such as `bgcolor` and `` for styling.

Name of Student: Ashlin Lee George

Roll Number: 150096723011

Experiment No: 02

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:

1. HTML Structure: The document starts with the `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration, indicating the document type and version of HTML being used. It then contains the `<html>` element which wraps all content on the page, and within that, the `<head>` and `<body>` elements.
2. Meta Tags: The `<meta>` tags in the `<head>` section provide metadata about the HTML document, such as character encoding and viewport settings.
3. Title: The `<title>` tag within the `<head>` section sets the title of the webpage displayed on the browser's title bar or tab.
4. Alignment Attributes: Each `<p>` tag, which represents a paragraph, has an `align` attribute set to control its alignment. Values can be "left", "center", "right", or "justify".

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>webpage2</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center"><u>Personal Details</u></h1>
<p align="left"><strong>Name: </strong>Ashlin Lee George</p>
<p align="left"><strong>Age: </strong>19</p>
<p align="center"><strong>Address: </strong>ITM Hostel, Sector 5, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai-410210</p>
<p align="center"><strong>Phone: </strong>+91 6366608726</p>
<p align="right"><strong>Register Number: </strong>150096723011</p>
<p align="right"><strong>Class: </strong>BTech Computer Science (2023-2027)</p>
```

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

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

- Effective Presentation: The `

` tag with centered alignment and underlining gives a clear heading for the section.
- Structured Details: Each detail (Name, Age, Address, Phone, Register Number, and Class) is presented in a separate `

` tag, with appropriate alignment for readability.
- Strong Emphasis: The use of `**` tags ensures that certain details stand out, making them easily noticeable.**
- Uniform Alignment: Aligning details properly enhances the visual appeal and readability of the document, making it easier for users to grasp the presented information.

In conclusion, the HTML code effectively utilizes alignment attributes to present personal details in a structured and visually appealing manner. It ensures that the information is easy to read and comprehend for anyone viewing the webpage.

Name of Student: Ashlin Lee George

Roll Number: 150096723011

Experiment No: 03

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:

The provided HTML code creates a webpage with an image of Super Mario positioned towards the left-hand side of the page. When the user clicks on the image, it opens another webpage related to Super Mario. Here's an explanation of the code:

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`: Declares the document type and version of HTML being used (HTML5 in this case).
- `<html lang="en">`: Defines the root element of the HTML document, specifying the language as English.
- `<head>`: Contains metadata about the document, such as the character encoding and viewport settings.
- `<meta charset="UTF-8">`: Sets the character encoding to UTF-8, which supports a wide range of characters.
- `<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`: Sets the viewport width to the device's width and sets the initial zoom level to 1.0.
- `<title>webpage3</title>`: Sets the title of the webpage displayed in the browser's title bar or tab.
- `<body bgcolor="lavender">`: Sets the background color of the webpage to lavender.
- ``: Defines a hyperlink (`<a>`) that links to the Wikipedia page about Super Mario.
- ``: Inserts an image of Super Mario (`mario1.jpg`) with a specified height and width, aligned towards the left side of the page. The `alt` attribute provides alternative text for screen readers or when the image fails to load.
- `<p align="center"><u>Super Mario</u></p>`: Displays the text "Super Mario" centered on the page with a large font size (50), chocolate color, and underlined.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

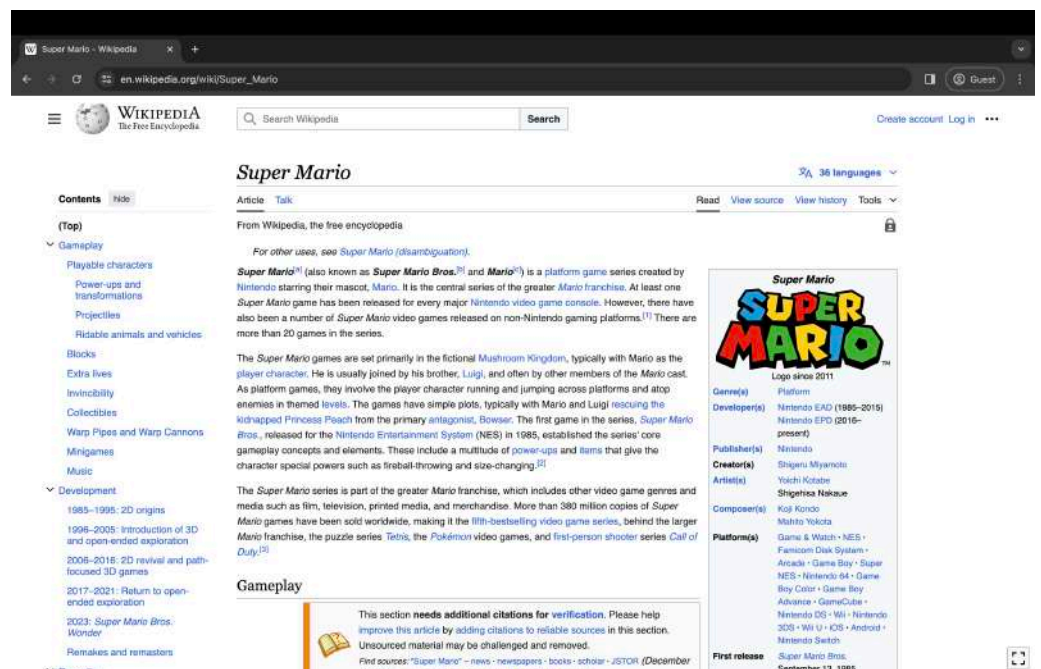
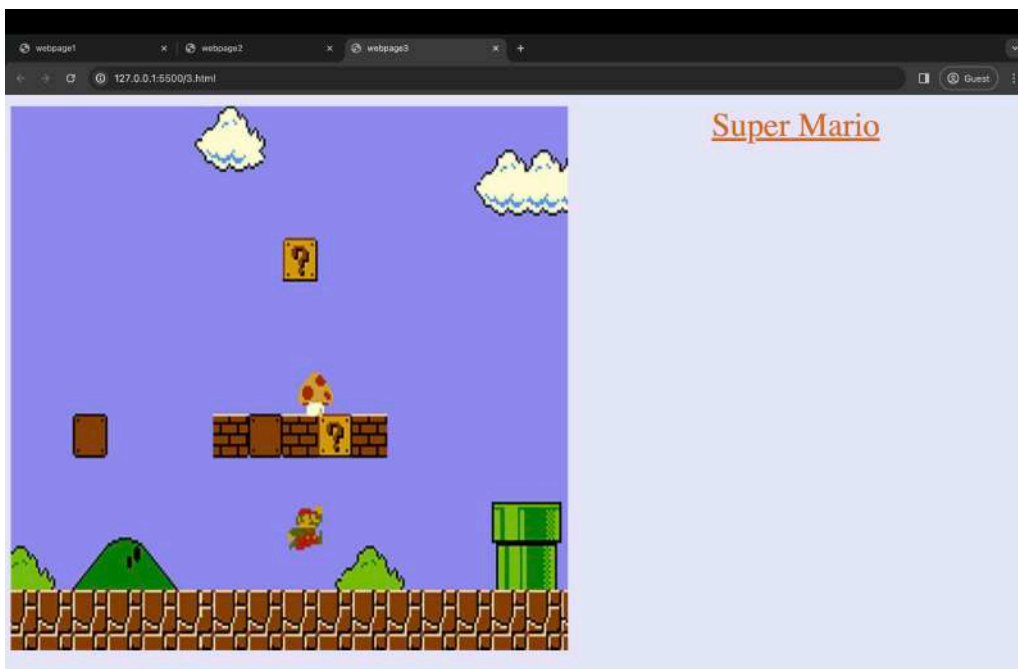
```

<title>webpage3</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="lavender">
  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Super_Mario" title="super_mario_info"></a>
  <p align="center"><font size="50" color="chocolate"><u>Super Mario</u></font></p>

</body>
</html>

```

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

In conclusion, this HTML webpage effectively integrates an image of Super Mario that, when clicked, redirects the user to another webpage providing additional information about Super Mario. It's a simple yet interactive way to engage users and provide them with further resources related to the content displayed on the webpage.

Name of Student: Ashlin Lee George

Roll Number: 150096723011

Experiment No: 04

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:

The provided HTML code creates a webpage for internal links, allowing users to navigate to different sections of the same page by clicking on links. Here's an explanation of the code:

1. Internal Links: Internal links are hyperlinks that navigate within the same webpage, allowing users to jump to different sections or locations within the page without reloading the entire document. They are typically used for long documents or webpages with multiple sections to improve navigation and user experience.
2. HTML Anchors (`<a>`): In HTML, internal links are created using anchor tags (`<a>`) with the `href` attribute pointing to the ID of the target section within the same page. By specifying the `#` symbol followed by the ID of the target section, the link directs the browser to scroll to that particular section when clicked.
3. ID Attribute: Each target section within the webpage is assigned a unique ID using the `id` attribute. This ID serves as the reference point for the internal links. When the link is clicked, the browser locates the section with the corresponding ID and scrolls the viewport to make it visible to the user.

The main content of the webpage is structured into three sections:

1. Cat and Mouse in Partnership: Contains the text of the story "Cat and Mouse in Partnership" by The Brothers Grimm. This section is identified with the `id="1"`, allowing users to navigate directly to it by clicking on the link "Cat and Mouse in Partnership" in the table of contents.
2. Allerleirauh: Contains the text of the story "Allerleirauh" by The Brothers Grimm. This section is identified with the `id="2"`, allowing users to navigate directly to it by clicking on the link "Allerleirauh" in the table of contents.
3. Doctor Knowall: Contains the text of the story "Doctor Knowall" by The Brothers Grimm. This section is identified with the `id="3"`, allowing users to navigate directly to it by clicking on the link "Doctor Knowall" in the table of contents.

Each section is linked from the table of contents at the top of the page, allowing users to easily jump to the desired section by clicking on the corresponding link.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>webpage4</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="beige">

<h1 align="center"><font size="10px" face="fantasy" color="darkred"><u>The Brothers Grimm</u></font></h1>

<table width="100%">
  <tr>
    <th><a href="#1">Cat and Mouse in Partnership</a></th>
    <th><a href="#2">Allerleirauh</a></th>
    <th><a href="#3">Doctor Knowall</a></th>
  </tr>
</table>

<section id="1">
  <h2>Cat and Mouse in Partnership</h2>
  <h3>by <a href="https://americanliterature.com/author/the-brothers-grimm">The Brothers Grimm</a></h3>
  <p>
    <font size="4px">A certain cat had made the acquaintance of a mouse, and had said so much to her about the great love and friendship she felt for her, that at length the mouse agreed that they should live and keep house together. "But we must make a provision for winter, or else we shall suffer from hunger," said the cat, "and you, little mouse, cannot venture everywhere, or you will be caught in a trap some day." The good advice was followed, and a pot of fat was bought, but they did not know where to put it. At length, after much consideration, the cat said, "I know no place where it will be better stored up than in the church, for no one dares take anything away from there. We will set it beneath the altar, and not touch it until we are really in need of it." So the pot was placed in safety, but it was not long before the cat had a great yearning for it, and said to the mouse, "I want to tell you something, little mouse; my cousin has brought a little son into the world, and has asked me to be godmother; he is white with brown spots, and I am to hold him over the font at the christening. Let me go out to-day, and you look after the house by yourself." "Yes, yes," answered the mouse, "by all means go, and if you get anything very good, think of me, I should like a drop of sweet red christening wine too." All this, however, was untrue; the cat had no cousin, and had not been asked to be godmother. She went straight to the church, stole to the pot of fat, began to lick at it, and licked the top of the fat off. Then she took a walk upon the roofs of the town, looked out for opportunities, and then stretched herself in the sun, and licked her lips whenever she thought of the pot of fat, and not until it was evening did she return home. "Well, here you are again," said the mouse, "no doubt you have had a merry day." "All went off well," answered the cat. "What name did they give the child?" "Top off!" said the cat quite coolly. "Top off!" cried the mouse, "that is a very odd and uncommon name, is it a usual one in your family?" "What does it signify," said the cat, "it is no worse than Crumb-stealer, as your god-children are called."
```

Before long the cat was seized by another fit of longing. She said to the mouse, "You must do me a favour, and once more manage the house for a day alone. I am again asked to be godmother, and, as the child has a white ring round its neck, I cannot refuse." The good mouse consented, but the cat crept behind the town walls to the church, and devoured half the pot of fat. "Nothing ever seems so good as what one keeps to oneself," said she, and was quite satisfied with her day's work. When she went home the mouse inquired, "And what was this child christened?" "Half-done," answered the cat. "Half-done! What are you saying? I never heard the name in my life, I'll wager anything it is not in the calendar!"

The cat's mouth soon began to water for some more licking. "All good things go in threes," said she, "I am asked to stand godmother again. The child is quite black, only it has white paws, but with that exception, it has not a single white hair on its whole body; this only happens once every few years, you will let me go, won't you?" "Top-off! Half-done!" answered the mouse, "they are such odd names, they make me very thoughtful." "You sit at home," said the cat, "in your dark-grey fur coat and long tail, and are filled with fancies, that's because you do not go out in the daytime." During the cat's absence the mouse cleaned the house, and put it in order but the greedy cat entirely emptied the pot of fat. "When everything is eaten up one has some peace," said she to herself, and well filled and fat she did not return home till night. The mouse at once asked what name had been given to the third child. "It will not please you more than the others," said the cat. "He is called All-gone." "All-gone," cried the mouse, "that is the most suspicious name of all! I have never seen it in print. All-gone; what can that mean?" and she shook her head, curled herself up, and lay down to sleep. From this time forth no one invited the cat to be god-mother, but when the winter had come and there was no longer anything to be found outside, the mouse thought of their provision, and said, "Come cat, we will go to our pot of fat which we have stored up for ourselves—we shall enjoy that." "Yes," answered the cat, "you will enjoy it as much as you would enjoy sticking that dainty tongue of yours out of the window." They set out on their way, but when they arrived, the pot of fat certainly was still in its place, but it was empty. "Alas!" said the mouse, "now I see what has happened, now it comes to light! You are a true friend! You have devoured all when you were standing godmother. First top off, then half done, then —." "Will you hold your tongue," cried the cat, "one word more and I will eat you too." "All gone" was already on the poor mouse's lips; scarcely had she spoken it before the cat sprang on her, seized her, and swallowed her down. Verily, that is the way of the world.

</p>

</section>

<section id="2">

<h2>Allerleirauh</h2>

<h3>by The Brothers Grimm</h3>

<p>There was once on a time a King who had a wife with golden hair, and she was so beautiful that her equal was not to be found on earth. It came to pass that she lay ill, and as she felt that she must soon die, she called the King and said, "If thou wishest to marry again after my death, take no one who is not quite as beautiful as I am, and who has not just such golden hair as I have: this thou must promise me." And after the King had promised her this she closed her eyes and died.

For a long time the King could not be comforted, and had no thought of taking another wife. At length his councillors said, "There is no help for it, the King must marry again, that we may have a Queen." And now messengers were sent about far and wide, to seek a bride who equalled the late Queen in beauty. In the whole world, however, none was to be found, and even if one had been found, still there would have been no one who had such golden hair. So the messengers came home as they went.

Now the King had a daughter, who was just as beautiful as her dead mother, and had the same golden hair. When she was grown up the King looked at her one day, and saw that in every respect she was like his late wife, and suddenly felt a violent love for her. Then he spake to his councillors, "I will marry my daughter, for she is the counterpart of my late wife, otherwise I can find no bride who resembles her." When the councillors heard that, they were shocked, and said, "God has forbidden a father to marry his daughter, no good can come from such a crime, and the kingdom will be involved in the ruin."

The daughter was still more shocked when she became aware of her father's resolution, but hoped to turn him from his design. Then she said to him, "Before I fulfil your wish, I must have three dresses, one as golden as the sun, one as silvery as the moon, and one as bright as the stars; besides this, I wish for a mantle of a thousand different kinds of fur and hair joined together, and one of every kind of animal in your kingdom must give a piece of his skin for it." But she thought, "To get that will be quite impossible, and thus I shall divert my father from his wicked intentions." The King, however, did not give it up, and the cleverest maidens in his kingdom had to weave the three dresses, one as golden as the sun, one as silvery as the moon, and one as bright as the stars, and his huntsmen had to catch one of every kind of animal in the whole of his kingdom, and take from it a piece of its skin, and out of these was made a mantle of a thousand different kinds of fur. At length, when all was ready, the King caused the mantle to be brought, spread it out before her, and said, "The wedding shall be to-morrow."

When, therefore, the King's daughter saw that there was no longer any hope of turning her father's heart, she resolved to run away from him. In the night whilst every one was asleep, she got up, and took three different things from her treasures, a golden ring, a golden spinning-wheel, and a golden reel. The three dresses of the sun, moon, and stars she put into a nutshell, put on her mantle of all kinds of fur, and blackened her face and hands with soot. Then she commended herself to God, and went away, and walked the whole night until she reached a great forest. And as she was tired, she got into a hollow tree, and fell asleep.

The sun rose, and she slept on, and she was still sleeping when it was full day. Then it so happened that the King to whom this forest belonged, was hunting in it. When his dogs came to the tree, they sniffed, and ran barking round about it. The King said to the huntsmen, "Just see what kind of wild beast has hidden itself in there." The huntsmen obeyed his order, and when they came back they said, "A wondrous beast is lying in the hollow tree; we have never before seen one like it. Its skin is fur of a thousand different kinds, but it is lying asleep." Said the King, "See if you can catch it alive, and then fasten it to the carriage, and we will take it with us." When the huntsmen laid hold of the maiden, she awoke full of terror, and cried to them, "I am a poor child, deserted by father and mother; have pity on me, and take me with you." Then said they, "Allerleirauh, thou wilt be useful in the kitchen, come with us, and thou canst sweep up the ashes." So they put her in the carriage, and took her home to the royal palace. There they pointed out to her a closet under the stairs, where no daylight entered, and said, "Hairy animal, there canst thou live and sleep." Then she was sent into the kitchen, and there she carried wood and water, swept the hearth, plucked the fowls, picked the vegetables, raked the ashes, and did all the dirty work.

Allerleirauh lived there for a long time in great wretchedness. Alas, fair princess, what is to become of thee now! It happened, however, that one day a feast was held in the palace, and she said to the cook, "May I go up-stairs for a while, and look on? I will place myself outside the door." The cook answered, "Yes, go, but you must be back here in half-an-hour to sweep the hearth." Then she took her oil-lamp, went into her den, put off her fur-dress, and washed the soot off her face and hands, so that her full beauty once more came to light. And she opened the nut, and took out her dress which shone like the sun, and when she had done that she went up to the festival, and every one made way for her, for no one knew her, and thought no otherwise than that she was a king's daughter. The King came to meet her, gave his hand to her, and danced with her, and thought in his heart, "My eyes have never yet seen any one so beautiful!" When the dance was over she curtsied, and when the King looked round again she had vanished, and none knew whither. The guards who stood outside the palace were called and questioned, but no one had seen her.

She had, however, run into her little den, had quickly taken off her dress, made her face and hands black again, put on the fur-mantle, and again was Allerleirauh. And now when she went into the kitchen, and was about to get to her work and sweep up the ashes, the cook said, "Leave that alone till morning, and make me the soup for the King; I, too, will go upstairs awhile, and take a look; but let no hairs fall in, or in future thou shalt have nothing to eat." So the cook went away, and Allerleirauh made the soup for the king, and made bread soup and the best she could, and when it was ready she fetched her golden ring from her little den, and

put it in the bowl in which the soup was served. When the dancing was over, the King had his soup brought and ate it, and he liked it so much that it seemed to him he had never tasted better. But when he came to the bottom of the bowl, he saw a golden ring lying, and could not conceive how it could have got there. Then he ordered the cook to appear before him. The cook was terrified when he heard the order, and said to Allerleirauh, "Thou hast certainly let a hair fall into the soup, and if thou hast, thou shalt be beaten for it." When he came before the King the latter asked who had made the soup? The cook replied, "I made it." But the King said, "That is not true, for it was much better than usual, and cooked differently." He answered, "I must acknowledge that I did not make it, it was made by the rough animal." The King said, "Go and bid it come up here."

When Allerleirauh came, the King said, "Who art thou?" "I am a poor girl who no longer has any father or mother." He asked further, "Of what use art thou in my palace?" She answered, "I am good for nothing but to have boots thrown at my head." He continued, "Where didst thou get the ring which was in the soup?" She answered, "I know nothing about the ring." So the King could learn nothing, and had to send her away again.

After a while, there was another festival, and then, as before, Allerleirauh begged the cook for leave to go and look on. He answered, "Yes, but come back again in half-an-hour, and make the King the bread soup which he so much likes." Then she ran into her den, washed herself quickly, and took out of the nut the dress which was as silvery as the moon, and put it on. Then she went up and was like a princess, and the King stepped forward to meet her, and rejoiced to see her once more, and as the dance was just beginning they danced it together. But when it was ended, she again disappeared so quickly that the King could not observe where she went. She, however, sprang into her den, and once more made herself a hairy animal, and went into the kitchen to prepare the bread soup. When the cook had gone up-stairs, she fetched the little golden spinning-wheel, and put it in the bowl so that the soup covered it. Then it was taken to the King, who ate it, and liked it as much as before, and had the cook brought, who this time likewise was forced to confess that Allerleirauh had prepared the soup. Allerleirauh again came before the King, but she answered that she was good for nothing else but to have boots thrown at her head, and that she knew nothing at all about the little golden spinning-wheel.

When, for the third time, the King held a festival, all happened just as it had done before. The cook said, "Faith rough-skin, thou art a witch, and always puttest something in the soup which makes it so good that the King likes it better than that which I cook," but as she begged so hard, he let her go up at the appointed time. And now she put on the dress which shone like the stars, and thus entered the hall. Again the King danced with the beautiful maiden, and thought that she never yet had been so beautiful. And whilst she was dancing, he contrived, without her noticing it, to slip a golden ring on her finger, and he had given orders that the dance should last a very long time. When it was ended, he wanted to hold her fast by her hands, but she tore herself loose, and sprang away so quickly through the crowd that she vanished from his sight. She ran as fast as she could into her den beneath the stairs, but as she had been too long, and had stayed more than half-an-hour she could not take off her pretty dress, but only threw over it her fur-mantle, and in her haste she did not make herself quite black, but one finger remained white. Then Allerleirauh ran into the kitchen, and cooked the bread soup for the King, and as the cook was away, put her golden reel into it. When the King found the reel at the bottom of it, he caused Allerleirauh to be summoned, and then he espied the white finger, and saw the ring which he had put on it during the dance. Then he grasped her by the hand, and held her fast, and when she wanted to release herself and run away, her mantle of fur opened a little, and the star-dress shone forth. The King clutched the mantle and tore it off. Then her golden hair shone forth, and she stood there in full splendour, and could no longer hide herself. And when she had washed the soot and ashes from her face, she was more beautiful than anyone who had ever been seen on earth. But the King said, "Thou art my dear bride, and we will never more part from each other." Thereupon the marriage was solemnized, and they lived happily until their death.

</p>

</section>
<section id="3">

<h2>Doctor Knowall</h2>

<h3>by The Brothers Grimm</h3>

<p>There was once on a time a poor peasant called Crabb, who drove with two oxen a load of wood to the town, and sold it to a doctor for two thalers. When the money was being counted out to him, it so happened that the doctor was sitting at table, and when the peasant saw how daintily he ate and drank, his heart desired what he saw, and he would willingly have been a doctor too. So he remained standing a while, and at length inquired if he too could not be a doctor. "Oh, yes," said the doctor, "that is soon managed." "What must I do?" asked the peasant. "In the first place buy thyself an A B C book of the kind which has a cock on the frontispiece: in the second, turn thy cart and thy two oxen into money, and get thyself some clothes, and whatsoever else pertains to medicine; thirdly, have a sign painted for thyself with the words, "I am Doctor Knowall," and have that nailed up above thy house-door." The peasant did everything that he had been told to do. When he had doctored people awhile, but not long, a rich and great lord had some money stolen. Then he was told about Doctor Knowall who lived in such and such a village, and must know what had become of the money. So the lord had the horses put in his carriage, drove out to the village, and asked Crabb if he were Doctor Knowall? Yes, he was, he said. Then he was to go with him and bring back the stolen money. "Oh, yes, but Grethe, my wife, must go too." The lord was willing and let both of them have a seat in the carriage, and they all drove away together. When they came to the nobleman's castle, the table was spread, and Crabb was told to sit down and eat. "Yes, but my wife, Grethe, too," said he, and he seated himself with her at the table. And when the first servant came with a dish of delicate fare, the peasant nudged his wife, and said, "Grethe, that was the first," meaning that was the servant who brought the first dish. The servant, however, thought he intended by that to say, "That is the first thief," and as he actually was so, he was terrified, and said to his comrade outside, "The doctor knows all: we shall fare ill, he said I was the first." The second did not want to go in at all, but was forced. So when he went in with his dish, the peasant nudged his wife, and said, "Grethe, that is the second." This servant was just as much alarmed, and he got out. The third did not fare better, for the peasant again said, "Grethe, that is the third." The fourth had to carry in a dish that was covered, and the lord told the doctor that he was to show his skill, and guess what was beneath the cover. The doctor looked at the dish, had no idea what to say, and cried, "Ah, poor Crabb." When the lord heard that, he cried, "There! he knows it, he knows who has the money!"

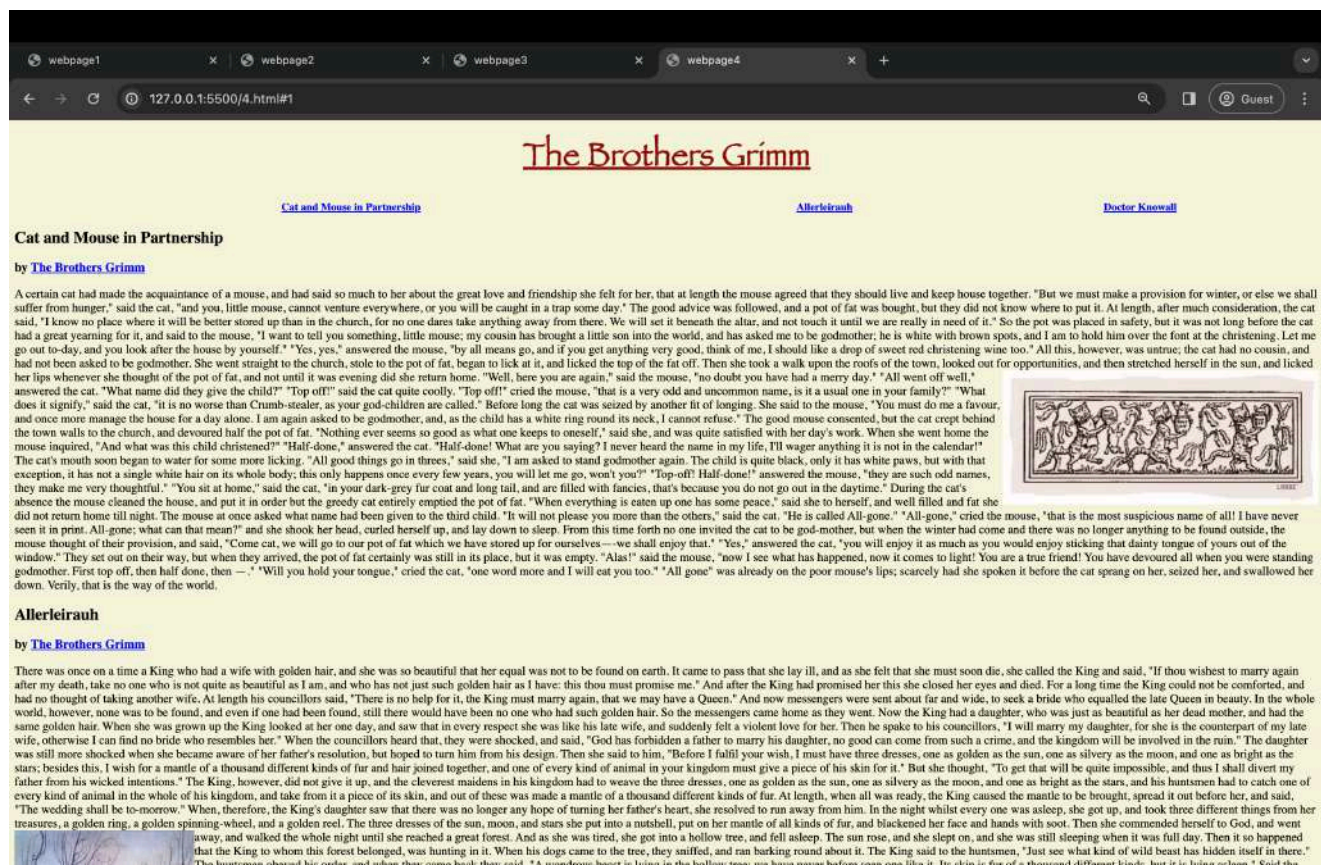
On this the servants looked terribly uneasy, and made a sign to the doctor that they wished him to step outside for a moment. When therefore he went out, all four of them confessed to him that they had stolen the money, and said that they would willingly restore it and give him a heavy sum into the bargain, if he would not denounce them, for if he did they would be hanged. They led him to the spot where the money was concealed. With this the doctor was satisfied, and returned to the hall, sat down to the table, and said, "My lord, now will I search in my book where the gold is hidden." The fifth servant, however, crept into the stove to hear if the doctor knew still more. The Doctor, however, sat still and opened his A B C book, turned the pages backwards and forwards, and looked for the cock. As he could not find it immediately he said, "I know you are there, so you had better show yourself." Then the fellow in the stove thought that the doctor meant him, and full of terror, sprang out, crying, "That man knows everything!" Then Dr. Knowall showed the count where the money was, but did not say who had stolen it, and received from both sides much money in reward, and became a renowned man.</p>

</section>

</body>

</html>

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

In conclusion, this HTML webpage provides an intuitive way for users to navigate through different sections of the page by clicking on internal links, enhancing the user experience and making the content more accessible.

Name of Student: Ashlin Lee George

Roll Number: 150096723011

Experiment No: 05

Title:

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

Theory:

The HTML document provided demonstrates the use of nested lists to create a structured contents page for a book on English grammar. The structure of the nested lists allows for easy navigation through chapters and sections, providing a clear overview of the topics covered in the book.

Nested lists are a fundamental feature of HTML markup, allowing for the organization of content in a hierarchical manner. In this document, each chapter serves as the main list item, with sub-sections nested within each chapter as sub-list items. This hierarchical structure helps readers quickly locate specific topics of interest within the book.

Using unordered lists (``) with nested list items (``) provides a semantic way to present the contents of the book. Additionally, the use of heading elements (`<h1>`, `<h2>`) enhances the readability and structure of the page, making it easier for users to identify the main title and section headings.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>webpage5</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="beige">

<h1 align="center">ENGLISH GRAMMAR</h1>
<h2>CONTENTS</h2>
<ul type="none">
  <li>Chapter 1: Be, have, do, make, etc,.
    <ul>
      <li>Section 1.1: Linking verbs: be, appear, seem; become, get, etc.,.</li>
      <li>Section 1.2: Have and have got; have and take</li>
      <li>Section 1.3: Do and make</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
</ul>
```


Chapter 2: Passives

Section 2.1: Forming passive sentences

Section 2.2: Using passives

Section 2.3: Verb + -ing or to-infinitive: passive forms

Section 2.4: Reporting with passive verbs

Chapter 3: Questions

Section 3.1: Forming questions; reporting questions

Section 3.2: Asking and answering negative questions

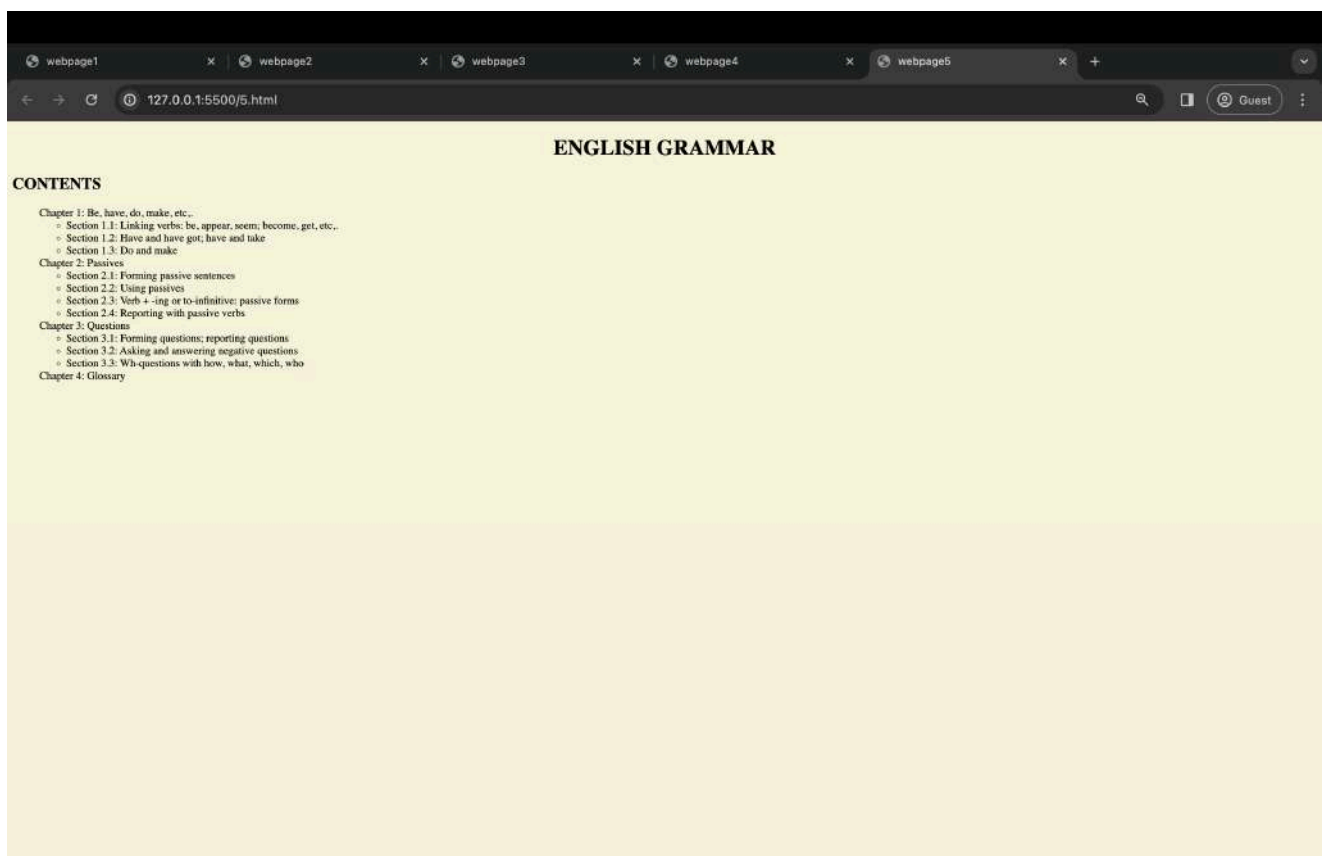
Section 3.3: Wh-questions with how, what, which, who

Chapter 4: Glossary

</body>

</html>

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

In conclusion, the HTML document effectively demonstrates how to create a contents page for a book using nested lists. By following the hierarchical structure of chapters and sections, readers can easily navigate through the contents of the book and locate specific topics they are interested in learning about.

This approach to structuring content is not only practical but also conforms to web standards, ensuring accessibility and usability for a wide range of users. Whether viewing the contents page on a desktop computer or a mobile device, the nested lists provide a consistent and intuitive navigation experience.

Overall, the use of nested lists in HTML is a powerful tool for organizing and presenting information in a structured and user-friendly manner. By applying this technique, authors and web developers can create clear and organized contents pages that enhance the overall readability and usability of their documents.

Name of Student: Ashlin Lee George

Roll Number: 150096723011

Experiment No: 06

Title:

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

Theory:

The HTML document provided demonstrates the use of an unordered list (``) to display the names of various PG Diploma programmes offered by an institution.

Unordered lists are a fundamental feature of HTML markup and are ideal for presenting items in a bulleted format without any specific order or hierarchy. In this document, each programme category serves as the main list item, with individual programme names listed as sub-items nested within each category.

Nested lists are utilized to create a hierarchical structure, allowing for easy organization and navigation of the different programme categories and their respective names. This hierarchical structure helps users quickly locate specific programmes of interest within the list.

The use of appropriate HTML tags, such as ``, ``, and `<h1>` for headings, enhances the semantic structure of the document, making it more accessible and understandable to both users and web browsers.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>webpage6</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1 align="center">PG Diploma Programmes</h1>

<ul type="square" style="font-size:20px;">
  <li>PG Diploma Courses in Science</li>
</ul>
```

- Postgraduate Diploma in Forensic Science
- Postgraduate Diploma in Chemistry
- Postgraduate Diploma in Information Science
- Postgraduate Diploma in Computer Science

- PG Diploma Courses in Management

- Postgraduate Diploma in Marketing Management
- Postgraduate Diploma in Business Management
- Postgraduate Diploma in Financial Management

- PG Diploma Courses in Engineering

- Post Graduate Diploma in Advanced Manufacturing Technology
- Postgraduate Diploma in Mechanical Engineering
- Postgraduate Diploma in Plastic Engineering

- PG Diploma Courses in Medicine

- Postgraduate Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Postgraduate Diploma in Orthopaedics
- Postgraduate Diploma in Ophthalmology
- Postgraduate Diploma in Anaesthesia

- PG Diploma Courses in Law

- Postgraduate Diploma in Business Law
- Postgraduate Diploma in Cyber Law
- Postgraduate Diploma in Human Rights Law

- PG Diploma Courses in Commerce

- Postgraduate Diploma in Banking
- Postgraduate Diploma in Statistics
- Postgraduate Diploma in Accountancy

- PG Diploma Courses in Arts

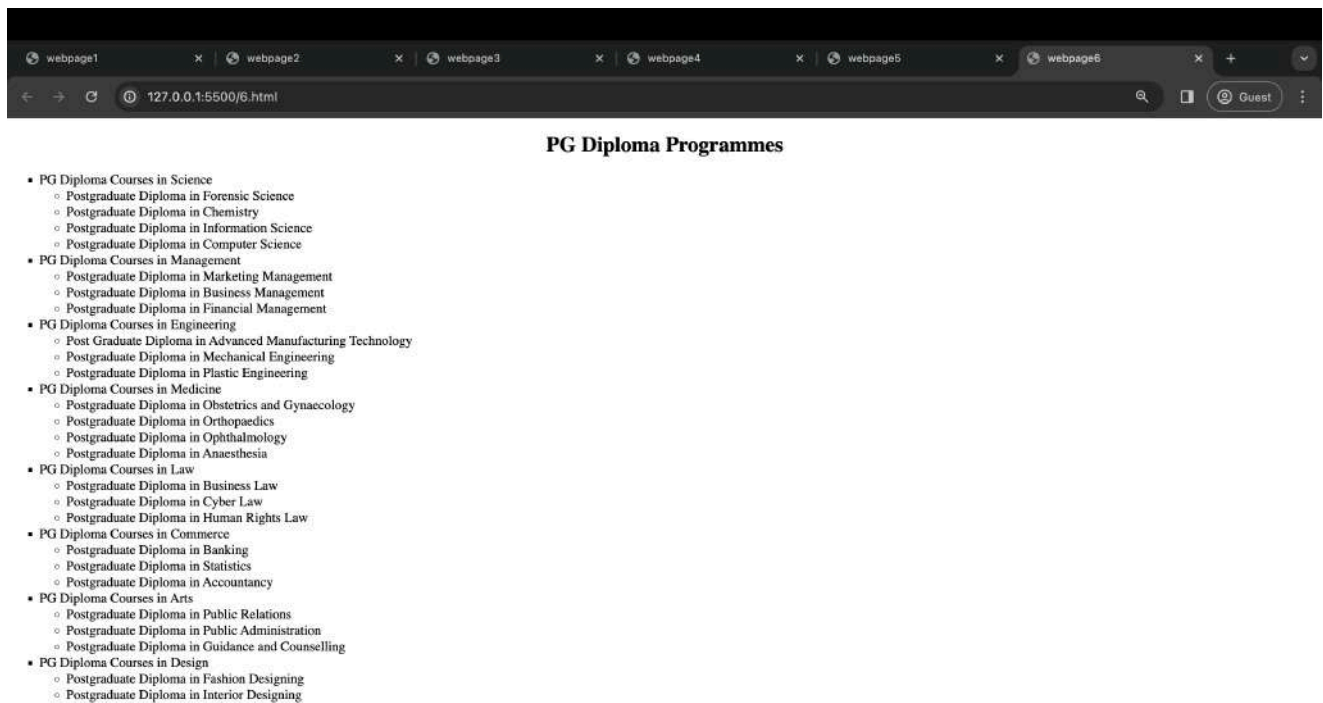
- Postgraduate Diploma in Public Relations
- Postgraduate Diploma in Public Administration
- Postgraduate Diploma in Guidance and Counselling

- PG Diploma Courses in Design

- Postgraduate Diploma in Fashion Designing
- Postgraduate Diploma in Interior Designing

</body> </html>

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

In conclusion, the HTML document effectively showcases a list of PG Diploma programmes offered by the institution using an unordered list format. By organizing the programmes into categories and listing their names in a structured manner, the document provides a clear and concise overview of the available options.

The use of nested lists allows for easy navigation and categorization of the programmes, making it convenient for users to find relevant information. Additionally, the use of appropriate styling, such as adjusting the font size, enhances the visual presentation of the list, improving readability and user experience.

Overall, the document demonstrates the effective use of HTML markup to create a well-organized and visually appealing list of PG Diploma programmes, showcasing the institution's offerings in a clear and accessible manner.

Name of Student: Ashlin Lee George

Roll Number: 150096723011

Experiment No: 07

Title:

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

| Reg. Number | Student | Name | Year/Semester | Date of Admission |

Theory:

The provided HTML code creates a table displaying student details such as registration number, student name, year/semester, and date of admission.

Tables in HTML are structured using the `

` tags. The ` <thead>` element is used to define the header row, while the `<tbody>` element contains the main content of the table.</tbody></thead>
--

In this table, the ` ` tags are used to define table headers, which provide a clear indication of the content of each column. The `` tag is used to provide a title for the table. |

Additionally, the table is styled using CSS to alternate the background color of even rows, enhancing readability and visual appeal.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>webpage7</title>
<style>
  tr:nth-child(even) td:not(:first-child)
  {
    background-color:#eae7e7d4;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<table border="1" cellspacing="0" width="70%" align="center">
```

```

<caption>Student Details</caption>
<thead bgcolor="grey">
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Reg Number</th>
    <th rowspan="2">Student Name</th>
    <th rowspan="2">Year/Semester</th>
    <th rowspan="2">Date of<br>Admission</th>
  </tr>
</thead>
<colgroup>
  <col bgcolor="lightgrey">
</colgroup>
<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>150096723001</td>
    <td>Srivathsav Kyatham</td>
    <td>1st Year</td>
    <td>September 2022</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>150096723002</td>
    <td>Prem Thakare</td>
    <td>1st Year</td>
    <td>January 2023</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>150096723003</td>
    <td>Anusri M Karmokar</td>
    <td>1st Year</td>
    <td>May 2021</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>150096723004</td>
    <td>Aayush Ajit Choukar</td>
    <td>1st Year</td>
    <td>December 2022</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>150096723005</td>
    <td>V Gagan Nagu</td>
    <td>1st Year</td>
    <td>July 2023</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>150096723006</td>
    <td>Prem Thatikonda</td>
    <td>1st Year</td>
    <td>February 2022</td>
  </tr>

```

	150096723007	Jithendra Bathala	1st Year
			April 2022
	150096723008	Roshni Rai	1st Year
			November 2021
	150096723009	Gaurang Ajay Jadhav	1st Year
			June 2023
	150096723010	Sahil Sable	1st Year
			October 2022
	150096723011	Ashlin Lee George	1st Year
			August 2021
	150096723012	Sarthi Sanjaybhai Darji	1st Year
			January 2023
	150096723013	Badimi Prabodh	1st Year
			September 2022
	150096723014	Karunesh Vijay Chikne	1st Year
			March 2021

<td>150096723015</td>
<td>Jeevan Naidu</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>December 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723016</td>
<td>Manmeet Singh</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>July 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723017</td>
<td>Ayush Aryan</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>February 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723018</td>
<td>Rafe Siraj Ahmad Shaikh</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>April 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723019</td>
<td>Chaitanya Pradeep Dalvi</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>November 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723020</td>
<td>Chandan Dhumale</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>June 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723021</td>
<td>Shah Mohd Areeb Mohd Aslam</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>October 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723022</td>
<td>Hanshika Anchan</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>August 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723023</td>

<td>Yashika Pandurang Thakur</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>January 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723024</td>
<td>Tanmay Pandharinath Gharat</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>September 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723025</td>
<td>Shikha Omkar Singh</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>April 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723026</td>
<td>Riya Jitendra Singh</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>May 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723027</td>
<td>Husain Mustufa Hakim</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>February 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723028</td>
<td>Arpita Sanjay Jadhav</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>July 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723029</td>
<td>Tanay Sahajwalla</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>November 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723030</td>
<td>Akriti Kesarwani</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>June 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723031</td>
<td>Atharav Patil</td>

<td>1st Year</td>
<td>October 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723032</td>
<td>Tanish Kumar</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>August 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723033</td>
<td>Sakshi Kore</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>January 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723034</td>
<td>Bhagyashree Bhagat</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>September 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723035</td>
<td>Mahajan Piyush Dnyaneshwar</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>March 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723036</td>
<td>Manas More</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>December 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723037</td>
<td>Sparsh Sharma</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>July 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723038</td>
<td>Garvit Bhartia</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>February 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723039</td>
<td>Vrishank Rajendra Kirpane</td>
<td>1st Year</td>

```
<td>April 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723040</td>
<td>Atharva Santosh Jadhav</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>November 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723041</td>
<td>Romil Pandey</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>June 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723042</td>
<td>Muhammed Faheem</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>October 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723043</td>
<td>Piyush Kumar Singh</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>August 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723044</td>
<td>Ankita Lokhande</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>January 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723045</td>
<td>Raheel Kotwal</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>September 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150096723046</td>
<td>Lakshya Duhoon</td>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>April 2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot) :

webpage1webpage2webpage3webpage4webpage5webpage6webpage7

127.0.0.1:5500/7.htmlGuest

Reg Number	Student Name	Year/Semester	Date of Admission
150096723001	Srivathsav Kyatham	1st Year	September 2022
150096723002	Prem Thakare	1st Year	January 2023
150096723003	Anusri M Karmokar	1st Year	May 2021
150096723004	Aayush Ajit Choukar	1st Year	December 2022
150096723005	V Gagan Nagu	1st Year	July 2023
150096723006	Prem Thaitkonda	1st Year	February 2022
150096723007	Jithendra Butbala	1st Year	April 2022
150096723008	Roshni Rai	1st Year	November 2021
150096723009	Gaurang Ajay Jadhav	1st Year	June 2023
150096723010	Sahil Sable	1st Year	October 2022
150096723011	Ashlin Lee George	1st Year	August 2021
150096723012	Sarshi Sanjaybhai Darji	1st Year	January 2023
150096723013	Bodient Prabodh	1st Year	September 2022
150096723014	Kartunesh Vijay Chikne	1st Year	March 2021
150096723015	Jeevan Naichu	1st Year	December 2023
150096723016	Mannmeet Singh	1st Year	July 2022
150096723017	Ayush Aryan	1st Year	February 2023
150096723018	Rafe Siraj Ahmad Shaikh	1st Year	April 2023
150096723019	Chaitanya Pradeep Dalvi	1st Year	November 2022
150096723020	Chandan Dhumale	1st Year	June 2023
150096723021	Shah Mohd Areeb Mohd Aslam	1st Year	October 2022
150096723022	Hanushka Anchan	1st Year	August 2021
150096723023	Yashika Pundirang Thakur	1st Year	January 2023
150096723024	Tanmay Pandharinath Gharat	1st Year	September 2022
150096723025	Shikha Omkar Singh	1st Year	April 2022
150096723026	Riya Jitendra Singh	1st Year	May 2022
150096723027	Husain Mustafa Hakim	1st Year	February 2022
150096723028	Arpita Sanjay Jadhav	1st Year	July 2021
150096723029	Tanay Sahajwalia	1st Year	November 2022
150096723030	Akriti Kesarwani	1st Year	June 2023
150096723031	Atharav Patil	1st Year	October 2022
150096723032	Tanish Kumar	1st Year	August 2021
150096723033	Sakshi Kore	1st Year	January 2023
150096723034	Bhagyasree Bhagat	1st Year	September 2022
150096723035	Mahajan Piyush Dnyaneshwar	1st Year	March 2022
150096723036	Mannu More	1st Year	December 2023
150096723037	Sparsh Sharma	1st Year	July 2022
150096723038	Garvit Bhattia	1st Year	February 2023
150096723039	Vrishank Rajendra Kirpane	1st Year	April 2023
150096723040	Atharva Santosh Jadhav	1st Year	November 2022
150096723041	Romil Pandey	1st Year	June 2023
150096723042	Muhammed Faheem	1st Year	October 2022
150096723043	Piyush Kumar Singh	1st Year	August 2021
150096723044	Ankita Lokhande	1st Year	January 2023
150096723045	Rahel Kotwal	1st Year	September 2022
150096723046	Lakshya Duboon	1st Year	April 2022

Conclusion:

The provided HTML code effectively creates a table displaying the student details for a particular batch. Each row represents a student, and each column represents different attributes such as registration number, name, year/semester, and date of admission.

The use of table headers (`<th>`) in the header row enhances readability and provides clear labels for each column. Additionally, alternating row colors are applied using CSS to improve visual distinction and readability.

Overall, the HTML table structure organizes the student data in a tabular format, making it easy for viewers to comprehend and navigate. The table caption provides a descriptive title for the table, further aiding in understanding its purpose.

Name of Student: Ashlin Lee George

Roll Number: 150096723011

Experiment No: 08

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:

The provided HTML code creates a webpage with a frameset that divides the page into two equal frames horizontally. Each frame occupies 50% of the page width.

Frames in HTML are used to divide a browser window into multiple sections, each capable of displaying a separate HTML document. In this case, the frameset is defined using the `` element, with the `cols` attribute specifying the width of each frame. The `` elements within the frameset define the content of each frame, with the `src` attribute specifying the source HTML document to be displayed in each frame.

Code:

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>webpage8</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="50%,50%">
  <frame src="audio.html" name="audio" >
  <frame src="video.html" name="video">
</frameset>
</html>
```

audio.html

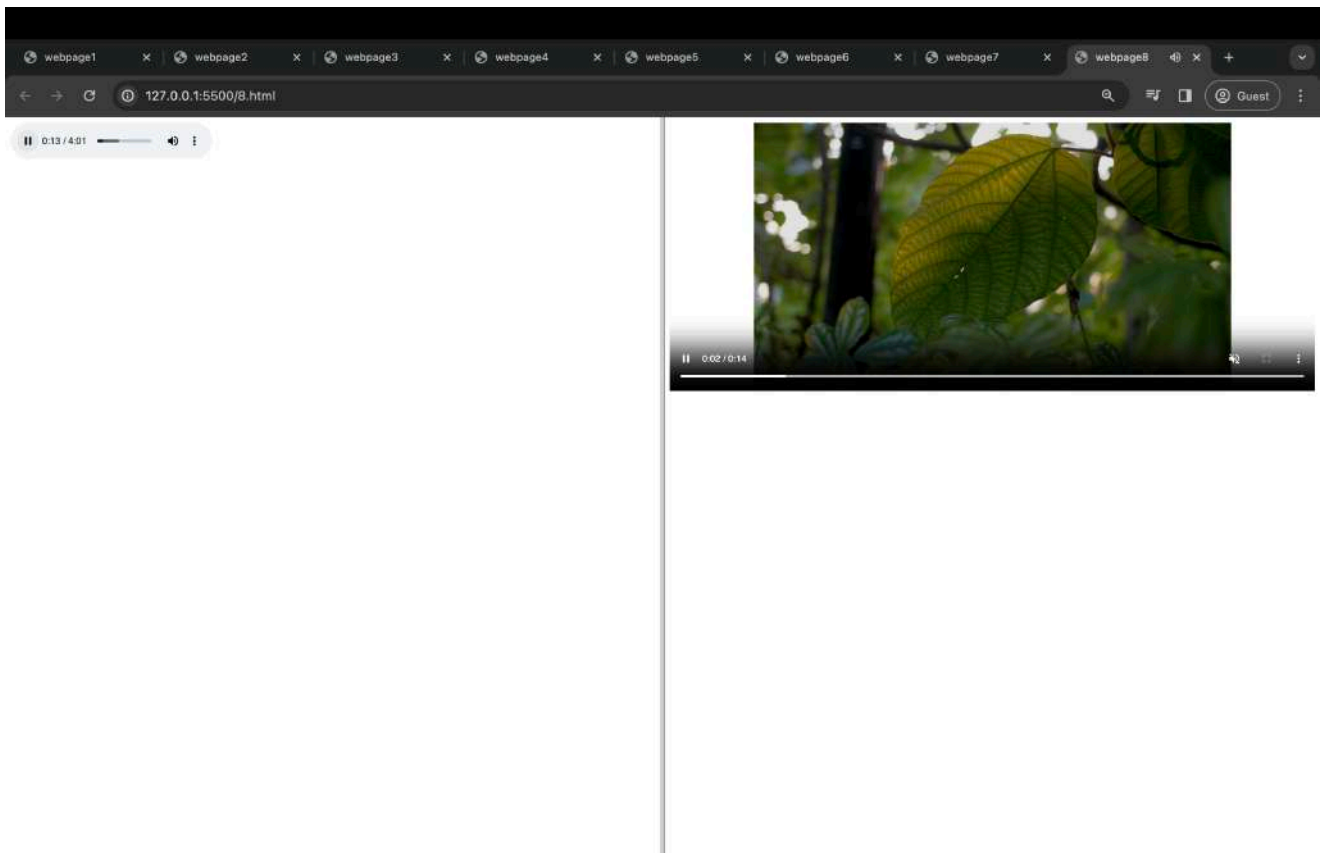
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Audio</title>
```

```
</head>
<body>
<audio controls loop>
  <source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
</audio>
</body>
</html>
```

video.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Video</title>
</head>
<body>
<video width="100%" height="400px" controls loop autoplay muted>
  <source src="v.mp4" type="video/mp4">
</video>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

In conclusion, the HTML frameset effectively divides the webpage into two equal frames, allowing for the simultaneous display of audio and video clips in separate sections of the page. This layout provides a convenient way to showcase multimedia content without the need for separate pages or pop-up windows.

However, it's worth noting that the use of frames is considered outdated in modern web development, as they have limitations in terms of accessibility, search engine optimization, and responsiveness. Alternatives such as HTML5 `<audio>` and `<video>` elements, along with CSS for layout, are preferred for creating multimedia-rich web experiences that are more compatible with modern web standards.

Therefore, while the provided code demonstrates the concept of using frames to display audio and video content side by side, it may not be the most recommended approach for building a modern, accessible, and user-friendly website.

Name of Student: Ashlin Lee George

Roll Number: 150096723011

Experiment No: 09

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:

Frames in web development allow developers to divide a webpage into multiple sections, each capable of displaying different HTML documents. In the provided code, the webpage is divided into three frames: one for contents, one for the body of the page, and one for remarks. This division enables a structured presentation of information, with separate sections dedicated to different aspects of the content.

Framesets are defined using the `` tag, which specifies the layout of the frames within the webpage. Each `` tag defines a frame within the frameset, with attributes such as `src` to specify the content to be displayed and `name` to provide a unique identifier for the frame. In this case, the frameset has three columns (`cols="20%, 60%, *"`) to allocate space for the contents, body, and remarks frames respectively.

Code:

Main.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>webpage9</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="20%, 60%, *">
  <frame src="contents.html" name="contents">
  <frame src="body.html" name="body">
  <frame src="remarks.html" name="remarks">
</frameset>
</html>
```

remarks.html

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

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<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Remarks</title>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="advertisement">
    
    <p>Get 20% off on all Brothers Grimm books this month! Limited time offer.</p>
  </div>

  <div class="bestsellers">
    <h2>Bestsellers</h2>
    <ul>
      <li>The Complete Fairy Tales of the Brothers Grimm</li>
      <li>Grimm's Fairy Tales (Illustrated Hardcover)</li>
      <li>Grimm's Complete Fairy Tales (Barnes & Noble Collectible Editions)</li>
      <li>The Annotated Brothers Grimm (The Annotated Books)</li>
    </ul>
  </div>

  <marquee behavior="scroll" direction="left">
    <h2>Latest News: Join our Grimm Fan Club for exclusive content and events!</h2>
  </marquee>

  <div class="feedback">
    <h2>Reader Feedback</h2>
    <p>We value your opinion! Please share your thoughts on the Brothers Grimm stories:</p>
    <form>
      <label for="feedback">Your Feedback:</label><br>
      <textarea id="feedback" name="feedback" rows="4" cols="50"></textarea><br>
      <input type="submit" value="Submit">
    </form>
  </div>

  <div class="more-info">
    <h2>More Info on Grimm</h2>
    <ul>
      <li><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brothers_Grimm" target="_blank">Brothers Grimm - Wikipedia</a></li>
      <li><a href="https://www.britannica.com/topic/Brothers-Grimm" target="_blank">Brothers Grimm - Britannica</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</body>
</html>

```

body.html

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

```

```
<head>
  <title>Grimm Fairy Tales - Body</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="beige" style="justify-content:auto;">
  <h2>Grimm Fairy Tales</h2>
  <p>
```

Here's the revised text with the superscripts removed:

Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were two of 10 children from Dorothea (née Zimmer) and Philipp Wilhelm Grimm. Philipp was a highly regarded district magistrate in Steinau an der Straße, about 50 kilometres (31 mi) from Hanau. Jacob and Wilhelm were sent to school for a classical education once they were of age, while their father was working. They were very hard-working pupils throughout their education. They followed in their father's footsteps and started to pursue a degree in law, and German history. However, in 1796, their father died at the age of 44 from pneumonia.

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This was a tragic time for the Grimms because the family lost all financial support and relied on their aunt, Henriette Zimmer, and grandfather, Johann Hermann Zimmer. At the age of 11, Jacob was compelled to be head of the household and provide for his family.

After downsizing their home because of financial reasons, Henriette sent Jacob and Wilhelm to study at the prestigious high school, Lyzeum, in Kassel. In school, their grandfather wrote to them saying that because of their current situation, they needed to apply themselves industriously to secure their future welfare.

Shortly after attending Lyzeum, their grandfather died and they were again left to themselves to support their family in the future. The two became intent on becoming the best students at Lyzeum, since they wanted to live up to their deceased father. They studied more than twelve hours a day and established similar work habits. They also shared the same bed and room at school. After four years of rigorous schooling, Jacob graduated head of his class in 1802. Wilhelm contracted asthma and scarlet fever, which delayed his graduation by one year although he was also head of his class. Both were given special dispensations for studying law at the University of Marburg. They particularly needed this dispensation because their social standing at the time was not high enough to have normal admittance. University of Marburg was a small, 200-person university where most students were more interested in activities other than schooling. Most of the students received stipends even though they were the richest in the state. The Grimms did not receive any stipends because of their social standing; however, they were not upset by it since it kept the distractions away.

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</p>
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<p>
```

Jacob attended the university first and showed proof of his hard work ethic and quick intelligence. Wilhelm joined Jacob at the university, and Jacob drew the attention of Professor Friedrich Carl von Savigny, founder of its historical school of law. He became a prominent personal and professional influence on the brothers. Throughout their time at university, the brothers became quite close with Savigny and were able to use his personal library as they became interested in German law, history, and folklore. Savigny asked Jacob to join him in Paris as an assistant, and Jacob went with him for a year. While he was gone, Wilhelm became very interested in German literature and started collecting books. Once Jacob returned to Kassel in 1806, he adopted his brother's passion and changed his focus from law to German literature. While Jacob studied literature and took care of their siblings, Wilhelm continued on to receive his degree in law at Marburg. During the Napoleonic Wars, Jacob interrupted his studies to serve the Hessian War Commission.

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In 1808, their mother died, and this was especially hard on Jacob as he took the position of father figure, while also trying to be a brother. From 1806 to 1810, the Grimm family had barely enough money to properly feed and clothe themselves. During this time, Jacob and Wilhelm were concerned about the stability of the family.

Achim von Arnim and Clemens Brentano were good friends of the brothers and wanted to publish folk tales, so they asked the brothers to collect oral tales for publication. The Grimms collected many old books and asked friends and acquaintances in Kassel to tell tales and to gather stories from others. Jacob and Wilhelm sought to collect these stories in order to write a history of old German Poesie and to preserve history. The first volume of the first edition was published in 1812, containing 86 stories; the second volume of 70 stories followed in 1815. For the second edition, two volumes containing the Kinder- und Hausmärchen (KHM) texts were issued in 1819 and the appendix was removed and published separately in the third volume in 1822, totaling 170 tales. The third edition appeared in 1837, the fourth edition in 1840, the fifth edition in 1843, the sixth edition in 1850, and the seventh edition in 1857. Stories were added, and also removed, from one edition to the next, until the seventh held 210 tales. Some later editions were extensively illustrated, first by Philipp Grot Johann and, after his death in 1892, by German illustrator Robert Leinweber.

The first volumes were much criticized because, although they were called "Children's Tales", they were not regarded as suitable for children, both for the scholarly information included and the subject matter. Many changes through the editions – such as turning the wicked mother of the first edition in Snow White and Hansel and Gretel (shown in original Grimm stories as Hänsel und Grethel) to a stepmother, were probably made with an eye to such suitability. Jack Zipes believes that the Grimms made the change in later editions because they "held motherhood sacred".

They removed sexual references—such as Rapunzel's innocently asking why her dress was getting tight around her belly, and thus naively revealing to the witch Dame Gothel her pregnancy and the prince's visits—but, in many respects, violence, particularly when punishing villains, become more prevalent.

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<p>

The Grimm brothers' initial intention with their first book, "Children's and Household Tales," was to establish a name for themselves in the literary world. After publishing the first volume of "Kinder- und Hausmärchen" (KHM) in 1812, they released a second, expanded, and re-edited volume in 1815. Following this, in 1816, Volume I of "Deutsche Sagen" (German Legends) was published, followed by Volume II in 1818. Surprisingly, it was not any of their tales but Jacob's "German Grammar" in 1819 that truly established their international success.

In 1825, the Brothers Grimm published their "Kleine Ausgabe" or "small edition," featuring a selection of 50 tales specifically designed for child readers and illustrated by Ludwig Emil Grimm. This children's version went through ten editions between 1825 and 1858.

In 1830, Jacob became a professor at the University of Göttingen, followed by Wilhelm in 1835. During these years, Jacob authored a third volume of German Grammar, while Wilhelm prepared the third revision of "Children's and Household Tales."

However, in 1837, their academic pursuits faced a political challenge when King Ernst August II revoked the constitution of 1833, aiming to restore absolutism in the Kingdom of Hanover. This led to the brothers' protest against taking an oath of allegiance, ultimately resulting in their departure from Göttingen.

In Kassel, the Grimms dedicated themselves to research and study, with the support of friends like Bettina von Arnim. With the backing of influential figures like Savigny and the King of Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, they were granted positions at the University of Berlin in 1841.

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<p>

The Grimm brothers held a deep belief that language and history were the fundamental pillars of culture, embodying its most natural and pure forms. Their work not only contributed to the preservation of folklore but also influenced a generation of collectors and writers, inspiring a sense of romantic nationalism.

Their conviction in the importance of national folklore led them to collect tales and view them as representative of the respective countries they originated from. This belief, however, sometimes led to a neglect of cross-cultural influences. Nonetheless, their influence extended far beyond their homeland, inspiring collectors like Alexander Afanasyev in Russia, Peter Christen Asbjørnsen and Jørgen Moe in Norway, Joseph Jacobs in England, and Jeremiah Curtin in America.

Although their collection received criticism at times, it also garnered praise and recognition. W. H. Auden, for example, hailed the Grimms' tales as foundational works of Western culture during World War II. However, their tales were also misappropriated for ideological purposes, as seen in Adolf Hitler's endorsement of them as folkish tales promoting racially pure marriage partners.

Despite such misinterpretations, the Grimm tales have been used in various contexts, including literature addressing the Holocaust, such as Jane Yolen's "Briar Rose." Wilhelm Grimm's individual works, such as "Old Danish Heroic Songs, Ballads, and Folktales," "On German Runes," and "The German Heroic Saga," further contributed to their scholarly legacy.

Moreover, the Grimm anthology has served as a wellspring of inspiration for artists and composers, with illustrious figures like Arthur Rackham, Walter Crane, and Rie Cramer creating captivating illustrations based on the stories. Their enduring influence continues to resonate across artistic and literary domains, ensuring the perpetuation of their rich cultural heritage.

</p>

</body>

</html>

contents.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Grimm Fairy Tales - Contents</title>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Contents</h2>

Volume 1

The Frog King, or Iron Henry

Cat and Mouse in Partnership

Mary's Child

The Story of the Youth Who Went Forth to Learn What Fear Was

The Wolf and the Seven Young Kids

Faithful John or Trusty John

The Good Bargain

The Wonderful Musician or The Strange Musician
The Twelve Brothers
The Pack of Ragamuffins
Little Brother and Little Sister
Rapunzel
The Three Little Men in the Wood
The Three Spinning Women
Hansel and Gretel
The Three Snake-Leaves
The White Snake
The Straw, the Coal, and the Bean
The Fisherman and His Wife
The Brave Little Tailor or The Valiant Little Tailor or The Gallant Tailor
Cinderella
The Riddle
The Mouse, the Bird, and the Sausage
Mother Holle or Mother Hulda or Old Mother Frost
The Seven Ravens
Little Red Cap or Little Red Riding Hood
The Bremen Town Musicians
The Singing Bone
The Devil With the Three Golden Hairs
The Louse and the Flea
The Girl Without Hands or The Handless Maiden
Clever Hans
The Three Languages
Clever Elsie
The Tailor in Heaven
The Magic Table, the Gold-Donkey, and the Club in the Sack
Thumbelina
The Wedding of Mrs. Fox
The Elves
The Robber Bridegroom
Herr Korbes
The Godfather
Mother Trudy
Godfather Death
Thumbeling's Travels
Fitcher's Bird
The Juniper Tree
Old Sultan
The Six Swans
Briar Rose (Dornröschen): KHM 50
Foundling-Bird (Fundevogel): KHM 51

- [King Thrushbeard \(König Drosselbart\): KHM 52](king_thrushbeard.html)
- [Snow White \(Schneewittchen\): KHM 53](snow_white.html)
- [The Knapsack, the Hat, and the Horn \(Der Ranzen, das Hütlein und das Hörnlein\): KHM 54](knapsack_hat_horn.html)
- [Rumpelstiltskin \(Rumpelstilzchen\): KHM 55](rumpelstiltskin.html)
- [Sweetheart Roland \(Der Liebste Roland\): KHM 56](sweetheart_roland.html)
- [The Golden Bird \(Der goldene Vogel\): KHM 57](golden_bird.html)
- [The Dog and the Sparrow \(Der Hund und der Sperling\): KHM 58](dog_sparrow.html)
- [Frederick and Catherine \(Der Frieder und das Katherlieschen\): KHM 59](frederick_catherine.html)
- [The Two Brothers \(Die zwei Brüder\): KHM 60](two_brothers.html)
- [The Little Peasant \(Das Bürle\): KHM 61](little_peasant.html)
- [The Queen Bee \(Die Bienenkönigin\): KHM 62](queen_bee.html)
- [The Three Feathers \(Die drei Federn\): KHM 63](three_feathers.html)
- [The Golden Goose \(Die goldene Gans\): KHM 64](golden_goose.html)
- [All-Kinds-of-Fur \(Allerleirauh\): KHM 65](all_kinds_of_fur.html)
- [The Hare's Bride \(Häsichenbraut\): KHM 66](hares_bride.html)
- [The Twelve Huntsmen \(Die zwölf Jäger\): KHM 67](twelve_huntsmen.html)
- [The Thief and His Master \(De Gaudeif un sien Meester\): KHM 68](thief_master.html)
- [Jorinde and Joringel \(Jorinde und Joringel\): KHM 69](jorinde_joringel.html)
- [The Three Sons of Fortune \(Die drei Glückskinder\): KHM 70](three_sons_fortune.html)
- [How Six Men got on in the World \(Sechse kommen durch die ganze Welt\): KHM 71](six_men_world.html)
- [The Wolf and the Man \(Der Wolf und der Mensch\): KHM 72](wolf_man.html)
- [The Wolf and the Fox \(Der Wolf und der Fuchs\): KHM 73](wolf_fox.html)
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- [The Fox and the Cat \(Der Fuchs und die Katze\): KHM 75](fox_cat.html)
- [The Pink \(Die Nelke\): KHM 76](pink.html)
- [Clever Gretel \(Das kluge Gretel\): KHM 77](clever_gretel.html)
- [The Old Man and his Grandson \(Der alte Großvater und der Enkel\): KHM 78](old_man_grandson.html)
- [The Water Nixie \(Die Wassernixe\): KHM 79](water_nixie.html)
- [The Death of the Little Hen \(Von dem Tode des Hühnchens\): KHM 80](death_little_hen.html)
- [Brother Lustig \(Bruder Lustig\) KHM 81](brother_lustig.html)
- [Gambling Hansel \(De Spielhansl\): KHM 82](gambling_hansel.html)

- Hans in Luck (Hans im Glück): KHM 83
- Hans Married (Hans heiratet): KHM 84
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KHM 86

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- The Singing, Springing Lark
- The Goose Girl
- The Young Giant
- The Gnome
- The King of the Gold Mountain
- The Raven
- The Peasant's Wise Daughter
- Old Hildebrand
- The Three Little Birds
- The Water of Life
- Doctor Know-all
- The Spirit in the Bottle
- The Devil's Sooty Brother
- Bearskin
- The Willow Wren and the Bear
- Sweet Porridge
- Wise Folks
- Tales of the Paddock
- The Poor Miller's Boy and the Cat
- The Two Travelers
- Hans My Hedgehog
- The Shroud
- The Jew Among Thorns
- The Skillful Huntsman
- The Flail from Heaven
- The Two Kings' Children
- The Cunning Little Tailor
- The Bright Sun Brings it to Light
- The Blue Light
- The Willful Child
- The Three Army Surgeons
- The Seven Swabians
- The Three Apprentices
- The King's Son Who Feared Nothing
- Donkey Cabbages
- The Old Woman in the Wood
- The Three Brothers
- The Devil and His Grandmother

Ferdinand the Faithful and Ferdinand the Unfaithful

The Iron Stove

The Lazy Spinner

The Four Skillful Brothers

One-Eye, Two-Eyes, and Three-Eyes

Fair Katrinelje and Pif-Paf-Poltrie

The Fox and the Horse

The Shoes that were Danced to Pieces

The Six Servants

The White and the Black Bride

Iron John

The Three Black Princesses

Knoist and his Three Sons

The Maid of Brakel

My Household

The Lambkin and the Little Fish

Simeli Mountain

Going a Traveling

The Donkey or The Little Donkey

The Ungrateful Son

The Turnip

The Old Man Made Young Again

The Lord's Animals and the Devil's

The Beam

The Old Beggar Woman

The Three Sluggards

The Twelve Idle Servants

The Shepherd Boy

The Star Money

The Stolen Farthings

Looking for a Bride

The Hurds

The Sparrow and His Four Children

The Story of Schlaraffen Land

The Ditmarsch Tale of Lies

A Riddling Tale

Snow-White and Rose-Red

The Wise Servant

The Glass Coffin

Lazy Henry

The Griffin

Strong Hans

The Peasant in Heaven

Lean Lisa

The Hut in the Forest

Sharing Joy and Sorrow

The Willow Wren

The Sole

[The Bittern and the Hoopoe](bittern_hoopoe.html)

[The Owl](owl.html)

[The Moon](moon.html)

[The Duration of Life](duration_life.html)

[Death's Messengers](deaths_messengers.html)

[Master Pfreim](master_pfreim.html)

[The Goose-Girl at the Well](goose_girl_well.html)

[Eve's Various Children](eves_various_children.html)

[The Nixie of the Mill-Pond](nixie_mill_pond.html)

[The Gifts of the Little People](gifts_little_people.html)

[The Giant and the Tailor](giant_tailor.html)

[The Nail](nail.html)

[The Poor Boy in the Grave](poor_boy_grave.html)

[The True Bride](true_bride.html)

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[The Peasant and the Devil](peasant_devil.html)

[The Crumbs on the Table](crumbs_on_table.html)

[The Sea-Hare](sea_hare.html)

[The Master Thief](master_thief.html)

[The Drummer](drummer.html)

[The Ear of Corn](ear_corn.html)

[The Grave Mound](grave_mound.html)

[Old Rinkrank](old_rinkrank.html)

[The Crystal Ball](crystal_ball.html)

[Maid Maleen](maid_maleen.html)

[The Boots of Buffalo Leather](boots_buffalo_leather.html)

[The Golden Key](golden_key.html)

Children's Legends:

- [Saint Joseph in the Forest](st_joseph_forest.html)
- [The Twelve Apostles](twelve_apostles.html)
- [The Rose](rose.html)
- [Poverty and Humility Lead to Heaven](poverty_humility_heaven.html)

[God's Food](gods_food.html)

[The Three Green Twigs](three_green_twigs.html)

[The Blessed Virgin's Little Glass](blessed_virgins_little_glass.html)

[The Little Old Lady](little_old_lady.html)

[The Heavenly Marriage](heavenly_marriage.html)

[The Hazel Branch](hazel_branch.html)

frog_king.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <title>The Frog King, or Iron Henry</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body bgcolor="beige">
```

```
  <h2>The Frog King, or Iron Henry</h2>
```

```
  <p>In olden times when wishing still helped one, there lived a king  
    whose daughters were all beautiful, but the youngest was so beautiful  
    that the sun itself, which has seen so much, was astonished whenever  
    it shone in her face. Close by the king's castle lay a great dark  
    forest, and under an old lime-tree in the forest was a well, and when  
    the day was very warm, the king's child went out into the forest and  
    sat down by the side of the cool fountain, and when she was bored she  
    took a golden ball, and threw it up on high and caught it, and this  
    ball was her favorite plaything.
```

Now it so happened that on one occasion the princess's golden ball did not fall into the little hand which she was holding up for it, but on to the ground beyond, and rolled straight into the water. The king's daughter followed it with her eyes, but it vanished, and the well was deep, so deep that the bottom could not be seen. At this she began to cry, and cried louder and louder, and could not be comforted. And as she thus lamented someone said to her, "What ails you, king's daughter? You weep so that even a stone would show pity." She looked round to the side from whence the voice came, and saw a frog stretching forth its big, ugly head from the water. "Ah, old water-splasher, is it you," she said, "I am weeping for my golden ball, which has fallen into the well." "Be quiet, and do not weep," answered the frog, "I can help you, but what will you give me if I bring your plaything up again?" "Whatever you will have, dear frog," said she, "My clothes, my pearls and jewels, and even the golden crown which I am wearing." The frog answered, "I do not care for your clothes, your pearls and jewels, nor for your golden crown, but if you will love me and let me be your companion and play-fellow, and sit by you at your little table, and eat off your little golden plate, and drink out of your little cup, and sleep in your little bed - if you will promise me this I will go down below, and bring you your golden ball up again."

"Oh yes," said she, "I promise you all you wish, if you will but bring me my ball back again." But she thought, "How the silly frog does talk. All he does is to sit in the water with the other frogs, and croak. He can be no companion to any human being."

But the frog when he had received this promise, put his head into the water and sank down; and in a short while came swimming up again with the ball in his mouth, and threw it on the grass. The king's

daughter was delighted to see her pretty plaything once more, and picked it up, and ran away with it. "Wait, wait," said the frog. "Take me with you. I can't run as you can." But what did it avail him to scream his croak, croak, after her, as loudly as he could. She did not listen to it, but ran home and soon forgot the poor frog, who was forced to go back into his well again.

The next day when she had seated herself at table with the king and all the courtiers, and was eating from her little golden plate, something came creeping splish splash, splish splash, up the marble staircase, and when it had got to the top, it knocked at the door and cried, "Princess, youngest princess, open the door for me." She ran to see who was outside, but when she opened the door, there sat the frog in front of it. Then she slammed the door to, in great haste, sat down to dinner again, and was quite frightened. The king saw plainly that her heart was beating violently, and said, "My child, what are you so afraid of? Is there perchance a giant outside who wants to carry you away?" "Ah, no," replied she. "It is no giant but a disgusting frog."

"What does a frog want with you?" "Ah, dear father, yesterday as I was in the forest sitting by the well, playing, my golden ball fell into the water. And because I cried so, the frog brought it out again for me, and because he so insisted, I promised him he should be my companion, but I never thought he would be able to come out of his water. And now he is outside there, and wants to come in to me."

In the meantime it knocked a second time, and cried, "Princess, youngest princess, open the door for me, do you not know what you said to me yesterday by the cool waters of the well. Princess, youngest princess, open the door for me."

Then said the king, "That which you have promised must you perform. Go and let him in." She went and opened the door, and the frog hopped in and followed her, step by step, to her chair. There he sat and cried, "Lift me up beside you." She delayed, until at last the king commanded her to do it. Once the frog was on the chair he wanted to be on the table, and when he was on the table he said, "Now, push your little golden plate nearer to me that we may eat together." She did this, but it was easy to see that she did not do it willingly. The frog enjoyed what he ate, but almost every mouthful she took choked her. At length he said, "I have eaten and am satisfied, now I am tired, carry me into your little room and make your little silken bed ready, and we will both lie down and go to sleep."

The king's daughter began to cry, for she was afraid of the cold frog which she did not like to touch, and which was now to sleep in her pretty, clean little bed. But the king grew angry and said, "He who

helped you when you were in trouble ought not afterwards to be despised by you." So she took hold of the frog with two fingers, carried him upstairs, and put him in a corner, but when she was in bed he crept to her and said, "I am tired, I want to sleep as well as you, lift me up or I will tell your father." At this she was terribly angry, and took him up and threw him with all her might against the wall. "Now, will you be quiet, odious frog," said she. But when he fell down he was no frog but a king's son with kind and beautiful eyes. He by her father's will was now her dear companion and husband. Then he told her how he had been bewitched by a wicked witch, and how no one could have delivered him from the well but herself, and that to-morrow they would go together into his kingdom. Then they went to sleep, and next morning when the sun awoke them, a carriage came driving up with eight white horses, which had white ostrich feathers on their heads, and were harnessed with golden chains, and behind stood the young king's servant Faithful Henry. Faithful Henry had been so unhappy when his master was changed into a frog, that he had caused three iron bands to be laid round his heart, lest it should burst with grief and sadness. The carriage was to conduct the young king into his kingdom. Faithful Henry helped them both in, and placed himself behind again, and was full of joy because of this deliverance. And when they had driven a part of the way the king's son heard a cracking behind him as if something had broken. So he turned round and cried, "Henry, the carriage is breaking." "No, master, it is not the carriage. It is a band from my heart, which was put there in my great pain when you were a frog and imprisoned in the well." Again and once again while they were on their way something cracked, and each time the king's son thought the carriage was breaking, but it was only the bands which were springing from the heart of Faithful Henry because his master was set free and was happy.

- Source: Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, *Marienkind, Kinder- und Hausmärchen* (Children's and Household Tales -- Grimms' Fairy Tales), 7th ed. (Berlin, 1857)

- The Grimms' source: Gretchen Wild (1787-1819)

Related links

- [The Grimm Brothers'](https://sites.pitt.edu/~dash/grimm.html).

- [The Grimm Brothers' Children's and Household Tales \(Fairy Tales\).](https://www.grimmstories.com/en/grimm_fairy-tales/titles)

Output: (screenshot) :

webpage1webpage2webpage3webpage4webpage5webpage6webpage7webpage8webpage9

127.0.0.1:5500/9.html

Guest

Contents

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The Story of the Youth Who Went Forth to Learn What Fear Was

The Wolf and the Seven Young Kids

Faithful John or Trusty John

The Good Bargain

The Wonderful Musician or The Strange Musician

The Twelve Brothers

The Pack of Rascamuffins

Little Brother and Little Sister

Rapunzel

The Three Little Men in the Wood

The Three Spinning Women

Hansel and Gretel

The Three Snake-Leaves

The White Snake

The Straw, the Coal, and the Bean

The Fisherman and His Wife

The Brave Little Tailor or The Valiant Little Tailor or The Gallant Tailor

Cinderella

The Riddle

The Mouse, the Bird, and the Sausage

Mother Hulda or Mother Hulda or Old Mother Frost

The Seven Ravens

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Mother Trudy

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Thumbelina's Travels

Fischer's Bird

The Juniper Tree

Old Sauten

The Six Swans

Grimm Fairy Tales

Here's the revised text with the superscripts removed: Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were two of 10 children from Dorothea (née Zimmer) and Philipp Wilhelm Grimm. Philipp was a highly regarded district magistrate in Steinau an der Straße, about 50 kilometres (31 mi) from Hanau. Jacob and Wilhelm were sent to school for a classical education once they were of age, while their father was working. They were very hard-working pupils throughout their education. They followed in their father's footsteps and started to pursue a degree in law, and German history. However, in 1796, their father died at the age of 44 from pneumonia. This was a tragic time for the Grimms because the family lost all financial support and relied on their aunt, Henriette Zimmer, and grandfather, Johann Hermann Zimmer. At the age of 11, Jacob was compelled to be head of the household and provide for his family. After downsizing their home because of financial reasons, Henriette sent Jacob and Wilhelm to study at the prestigious high school, Lyzeum, in Kassel. In school, their grandfather wrote to them saying that because of their current situation, they needed to apply themselves industriously to secure their future welfare. Shortly after attending Lyzeum, their grandfather died and they were again left to themselves to support their family in the future. The two became intent on becoming the best students at Lyzeum, since they wanted to live up to their deceased father. They studied more than twelve hours a day and established similar work habits. They also shared the same bed and room at school. After four years of rigorous schooling, Jacob graduated head of his class in 1802. Wilhelm contracted asthma and scarlet fever, which delayed his graduation by one year although he was also head of his class. Both were given special dispensations for studying law at the University of Marburg. They particularly needed this dispensation because their social standing at the time was not high enough to have normal admittance. University of Marburg was a small, 200-person university where most students were more interested in activities other than schooling. Most of the students received stipends even though they were the richest in the state. The Grimms did not receive any stipends because of their social standing; however, they were not upset by it since it kept the distractions away.

Jacob attended the university first and showed proof of his hard work ethic and quick intelligence. Wilhelm joined Jacob at the university, and Jacob drew the attention of Professor Friedrich Carl von Savigny, founder of its historical school of law. He became a prominent personal and professional influence on the brothers. Throughout their time at university, the brothers became quite close with Savigny and were able to use his personal library as they became interested in German law, history, and folklore. Savigny asked Jacob to join him in Paris as an assistant, and Jacob went with him for a year. While he was gone, Wilhelm became very interested in German literature and started collecting books. Once Jacob returned to Kassel in 1806, he adopted his brother's passion and changed his focus from law to German literature. While Jacob studied literature and took care of their siblings, Wilhelm continued on to receive his degree in law at Marburg. During the Napoleonic Wars, Jacob interrupted his studies to serve the Hessian War Commission. In 1808, their mother died, and this was especially hard on Jacob as he took the position of father figure, while also trying to be a brother. From 1806 to 1810, the Grimm family had barely enough money to properly feed and clothe themselves. During this time, Jacob and Wilhelm were concerned about the stability of the family. Achim von Arnim and Clemens Brentano were good friends of the brothers and wanted to publish folk tales, so they asked the brothers to collect oral tales for publication. The Grimms collected many old books and asked friends and acquaintances in Kassel to tell tales and to gather stories from others. Jacob and Wilhelm sought to collect these stories in order to write a history of old German Prose and to preserve history. The first volume of the first edition was published in 1812, containing 86 stories; the second volume of 70 stories followed in 1815. For the second edition, two volumes containing the Kinder- und Hausmärchen (KHM) texts were issued in 1819 and the appendix was removed and published separately in the third volume in 1822, totaling 170 tales. The third edition appeared in 1837, the fourth edition in 1840, the fifth edition in 1843, the sixth edition in 1850, and the seventh edition in 1857. Stories were added, and also removed, from one edition to the next, until the seventh held 210 tales. Some later editions were extensively illustrated, first by Philipp Grot Johann and, after his death in 1892, by German illustrator Robert Leinweber. The first volumes were much criticized because, although they were called "Children's Tales", they were not regarded as suitable for children, both for the scholarly information included and the subject matter. Many changes through the editions – such as turning the wicked mother of the first edition in Snow White and Hansel and Gretel (shown in original Grimm stories as Hänsel and Gretel) and, were probably made with an eye to such suitability. Jack Zipes believes that the Grimms made the change in "later editions because they "held motherhood sacred". They removed sexual references – such as Rapunzel's innocently asking why her dress was getting tight around her belly, and thus naively revealing to the witch Durne Grotzel her pregnancy and the prince's visits – but, in many respects, violence, particularly when punishing villains, become more prevalent.

The Grimm brothers' initial intention with their first book, "Children's and Household Tales," was to establish a name for themselves in the literary world. After publishing the first volume of "Kinder- und Hausmärchen" (KHM) in 1812, they released a second, expanded, and re-edited volume in 1815. Following this, in 1816, Volume I of "Deutsche Sagen" (German Legends) was published, followed by Volume II in 1818. Surprisingly, it was not any of their tales but Jacob's "German Grammar" in 1819 that truly established their international success. In 1825, the Brothers Grimm published their "Kleine Ausgabe" or "small edition," featuring a selection of 50 tales specifically designed for child readers and illustrated by Ludwig Emil Grimm. This children's version went through ten editions between 1825 and 1858. In 1830, Jacob became a professor at the University of Göttingen, followed by Wilhelm in 1835. During these years, Jacob authored a third volume of German Grammar, while Wilhelm prepared the third revision of "Children's and Household Tales." However, in 1837, their academic pursuits faced a political challenge when King Ernst August II revoked the constitution of 1833, aiming to restore absolutism in the Kingdom of Hanover. This led to the brothers' protest against taking an oath of allegiance, ultimately resulting in their departure from Göttingen. In Kassel, the Grimms dedicated themselves to research and study, with the support of friends like Bettina von Arnim. With the backing of influential figures like Savigny and the King of Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, they were granted positions at the University of Berlin in 1841.

The Grimm brothers held a deep belief that language and history were the fundamental pillars of culture, embodying its most natural and pure forms. Their work not only contributed to the preservation of folklore but also influenced a generation of collectors and writers, inspiring a sense of romantic nationalism. Their conviction in the importance

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Guest

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The Frog King, or Iron Henry

In olden times when wishing still helped one, there lived a king whose daughters were all beautiful, but the youngest was so beautiful that the sun itself, which has seen so much, was astonished whenever it shone in her face. Close by the king's castle lay a great dark forest, and under an old lime-tree in the forest was a well, and when the day was very warm, the king's child went out into the forest and sat down by the side of the cool fountain, and when she was bored she took a golden ball, and threw it up on high and caught it, and this ball was her favorite plaything. Now it so happened that on one occasion the princess's golden ball did not fall into the little hand which she was holding up for it, but on to the ground beyond, and rolled straight into the water. The king's daughter followed it with her eyes, but it vanished, and the well was deep, so deep that the bottom could not be seen. At this she began to cry, and cried louder and louder, and could not be comforted. And as she thus lamented someone said to her, "What ails you, king's daughter? You weep so that even a stone would show pity." She looked round to the side from whence the voice came, and saw a frog stretching forth its big, ugly head from the water. "Ah, old water-splasher, is it you," she said, "I am weeping for my golden ball, which has fallen into the well." "Be quiet, and do not weep," answered the frog, "I can help you, but what will you give me if I bring you your plaything up again?" "Whatever you will have, dear frog," said she, "My clothes, my pearls and jewels, and even the golden crown which I am wearing." The frog answered, "I do not care for your clothes, your pearls and jewels, nor for your golden crown, but if you will love me and let me be your companion and play-fellow, and sit by you at your little table, and eat off your little golden plate, and drink out of your little cup, and sleep in your little bed - if you will promise me this I will go down below, and bring you your golden ball up again." "Oh yes," said she, "I promise you all you wish, if you will but bring me my ball back again." But she thought, "How the silly frog does talk. All he does is to sit in the water with the other frogs, and croak. He can be no companion to any human being." But the frog when he had received this promise, put his head into the water and sank down; and in a short while came swimming up again with the ball in his mouth, and threw it on the grass. The king's daughter was delighted to see her pretty plaything once more, and picked it up, and ran away with it. "Wait, wait," said the frog, "Take me with you. I can't run as you can." But what did it avail him to scream his croak, croak, after her, as loudly as he could. She did not listen to it, but ran home and soon forgot the poor frog, who was forced to go back into his well again. The next day when she had seated herself at table with the king and all the courtiers, and was eating from her little golden plate, something came creeping spish splash, spish splash, up the marble staircase, and when it had got to the top, it knocked at the door and cried, "Princess, youngest princess, open the door for me." She ran to see who was outside, but when she opened the door, there sat the frog in front of it. Then she slammed the door to, in great haste, sat down to dinner again, and was quite frightened. The king saw plainly that her heart was beating violently, and said, "My child, what are you so afraid of? Is there perchance a giant outside who wants to carry you away?" "Ah, no," replied she. "It is no giant but a disgusting frog." "What does a frog want with you?" "Ah, dear father, yesterday as I was in the forest sitting by the well, playing, my golden ball fell into the water. And because I cried so, the frog brought it out again for me, and because so he insisted, I promised him he should be my companion, but I never thought he would be able to come out of his water. And now he is outside there, and wants to come in to me." In the meantime it knocked a second time, and cried, "Princess, youngest princess, open the door for me, do you not know what you said to me yesterday by the cool waters of the well." Princess, youngest princess, open the door for me." Then said the king, "That which you have promised must you perform. Go and let him in." She went and opened the door, and the frog hopped in and followed her, step by step, to her chair. There he sat and cried, "Lift me up beside you." She delayed, until at last the king commanded her to do it. Once the frog was on the chair he wanted to be on the table, and when he was on the table he said, "Now, push your little golden plate nearer to me that I may eat together." She did this, but it was easy to see that she did not do it willingly. The frog enjoyed what he ate, but almost every mouthful she took choked her. At length he said, "I have eaten and am satisfied, now I am tired, carry me into your little room and make your little silken bed ready, and we will both lie down and go to sleep." The king's daughter began to cry, for she was afraid of the cold frog which she did not like to touch, and which was now to sleep in her pretty, clean little bed. But the king grew angry and said, "He who helped you when you were in trouble ought not afterwards to be despised by you." So she took hold of the frog with two fingers, carried him upstairs, and put him in a corner, but when she was in bed he crept to her and said, "I am tired, I want to sleep as well as you, lift me up or I will tell your father." At this she was terribly angry, and took him up and threw him with all her might against the wall. "Now, will you be quiet, odious frog," said she. But when he fell down he was no frog but a king's son with kind and beautiful eyes. He by her father's will was now her dear companion and husband. Then he told her how he had been bewitched by a wicked witch, and how she would have delivered him from the well but herself, and that to-morrow they would go together into his kingdom. Then they went to sleep, and next morning when the sun awoke them, a carriage came driving up with eight white horses, which had white ostrich feathers on their heads, and were harnessed with golden chains, and behind stood the young king's servant Faithful Henry. Faithful Henry had been so unhappy when his master was changed into a frog, that he had caused three iron bands to be laid round his heart, lest it should burst with grief and sadness. The carriage was to conduct the young king into his kingdom. Faithful Henry helped them both in, and placed himself behind again, and was full of joy because of this deliverance. And when they had driven a part of the way the king's son heard a cracking behind him as if something had broken. So he turned round and cried, "Henry, the carriage is breaking." "No, master, it is not the carriage. It is a band from my heart, which was put there in my great pain when you were a frog and imprisoned in the well." Again and once again while they were on their way something cracked, and each time the king's son thought the carriage was breaking, but it was only the bands which were springing from the heart of Faithful Henry because his master was set free and was happy.

Source: Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, Marienkind, Kinder- und Hausmärchen (Children's and Household Tales – Grimms' Fairy Tales), 7th ed. (Berlin, 1857)

The Grimms' source: Gretchen Wild (1787-1819)

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Conclusion:

In conclusion, while frames were once a staple of web design, they have become largely obsolete in favour of more modern and versatile techniques.

Name of Student: Ashlin Lee George

Roll Number: 150096723011

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:

1. HTML (Hypertext Markup Language): HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. It provides the structure of the page by using elements and tags to define various components such as text, images, links, and forms.
2. CSS (Cascading Style Sheets): CSS is used to style the HTML elements and define their appearance on the web page. It allows developers to control properties like colors, fonts, spacing, and layout, enhancing the visual presentation and user experience.
3. JavaScript: JavaScript is a programming language that enables interactive and dynamic behavior in web pages. In this case, JavaScript is used to add functionality to the page by allowing the selection of a country from the dropdown menu and dynamically updating the displayed capital based on the selected country.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>webpage10</title>
  <style>
    #capital
    {
      color: rgb(120, 55, 115);
      font-weight: bold;
      font-size: 30px;
    }
    body{
```

```

background:url(country.jpeg) no-repeat;
background-size: cover;

}
.box{
width:500px;
background-color:rgba(236, 182, 233, 0.8);
margin:20% auto;
padding:35px;
color:#770551;
box-shadow:0 0 20px 2px rgba(0,0,0,20);
}
</style>
</head>
<body align="center">
<div class="box">

<h2>Select a Country:</h2>
<select id="countrySelect" onchange="showCapital()">
  <option value="">Select</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>
</div>
<script>
function showCapital()
{
  var selectBox = document.getElementById("countrySelect");
  var capitalSpan = document.getElementById("capital");
  var selectedCountry = selectBox.value;
  var capital = "";

  switch(selectedCountry)
  {
    case "usa":
      capital = "Washington, D.C.";
      break;
    case "uk":
      capital = "London";
      break;
    case "france":
      capital = "Paris";
      break;
    case "germany":
      capital = "Berlin";

```



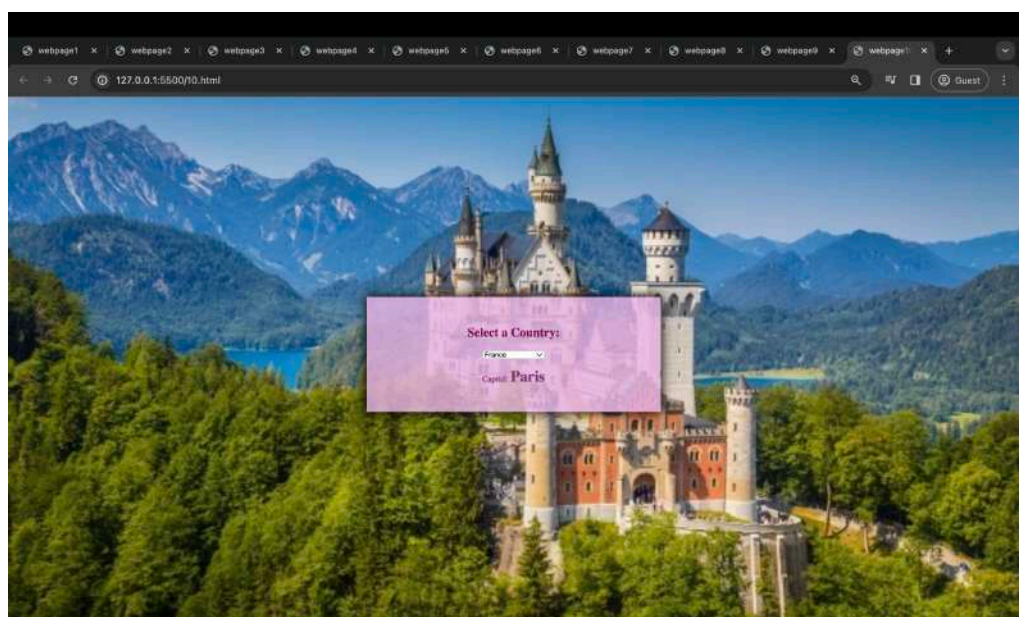
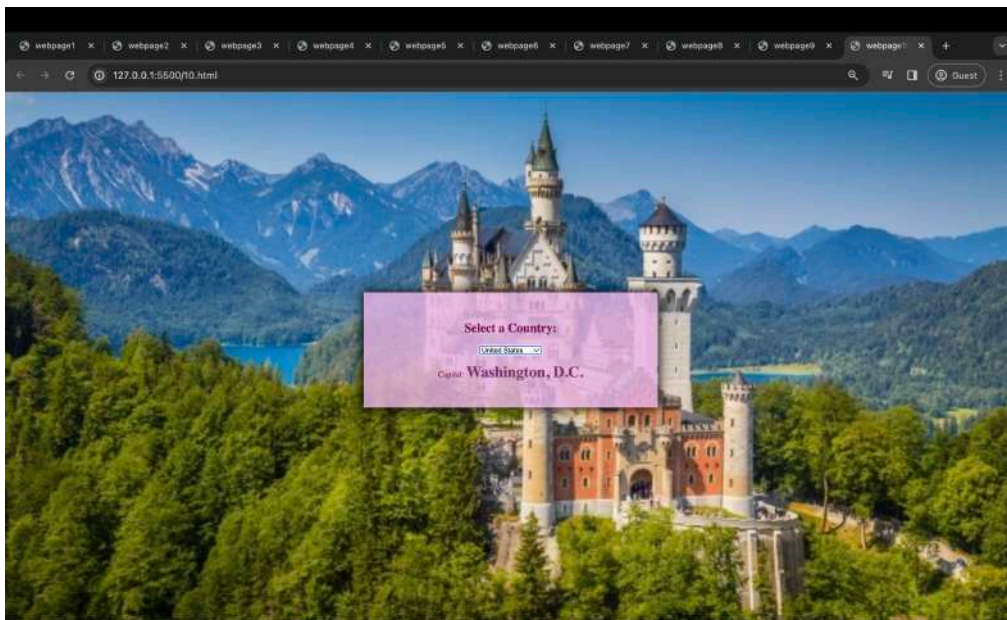
```

        break;
    case "japan":
        capital = "Tokyo";
        break;
    default:
        capital = "";
    }

    capitalSpan.textContent = capital;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>

```

Output: (screenshot) :



Conclusion:

The HTML page successfully integrates HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create a user-friendly interface for selecting a country and displaying its capital. The implementation follows best practices by separating structure (HTML), presentation (CSS), and behavior (JavaScript), making the code modular and easier to maintain.

Overall, the webpage achieves its objective of providing an interactive experience for users to learn about the capitals of different countries while maintaining a visually pleasing design. It demonstrates effective use of web technologies to create engaging and functional content.