

## HTML Assignments

1. Create a static webpage using table tags of HTML.
2. Create a static web page which defines all text formatting tags of HTML in tabular format.
3. Create a webpage using list tags of HTML.
4. Create webpage to include image using HTML tag.
5. Create employee registration webpage using HTML form objects.
6. Create an HTML file (e.g. first\_page.html) that specifies a page that contains a heading and two paragraphs of text. Use the HTML tags `<h1>`, `</h1>`, `<p>` and `</p>` in this exercise. As the texts in the heading and paragraphs you can use any texts you like.

Add an unordered list to this web page. An unordered list should look like the following when it is shown by a browser:

An unordered list can be specified with the tags `<ul>` and `</ul>`.

An unordered list typically contains a number of list items that can be specified with tags `<li>` and `</li>`.

After you have created your unordered list, check out what happens when you convert it to an ordered list by replacing the tags `<ul>` and `</ul>` with `<ol>` and `</ol>`, respectively.

Add an image to your web page. In this exercise you must use the `<img>` tag. As an image, you can use any .jpg or .png file you find on the Internet.

7. Create another .html file that contains a heading and a couple of paragraphs. You could name this new file another\_page.html, and you should place it into the same folder where your first .html is. After you have created the new .html page, add a link to the first page so that the browser will load another\_page.html when you click the text Go to the other page. in the first page. You need to use the `<a>` and `</a>` tags in this exercise. Inside the tag `<a>` you need to use a href attribute that specifies which page will be loaded when the link is clicked.

8. HTML tags like `<a>` can have certain attributes. The href attribute is mandatory in the `<a>` tag. Additionally it is possible to use the title attribute which specifies a text that emerges when the mouse cursor is moved above a link. This kind of text is called a tool tip. Modify the link that you created in the previous exercise so that a tool tip says "This leads you to another page." when the mouse cursor is over the link.

9. It is possible to use a picture (image) as a link. Modify your page so that the picture that is on your page will also serve as a link that leads to another page.10. Upload your two .html files to a server and test that they work as real internet pages.

11. Design a website for a College. There should be at least 15 web-pages present in the website. There should be:

One Home page that leads to other pages. The Home page should contain the name of the college as heading along with the college logo. There should be a tab with the following links:

- Home;
- Academics;
- Admission;
- Gallery.

There should be an appropriate description of the college on the home page.

One Academics page which contains a list of all the departments present in the college – Arts, Science and Commerce. The list should be a nested list, with available courses mentioned under each department. There should be a minimum of two courses under each department, (for e.g. Computer Science and Mathematics under Science, English and Sociology under Arts and so on). Each Course entry in the list should be a HTML link that leads to a web-page totally dedicated to the course itself.

Each Course should have its own dedicated web-page. This page should contain a description about the course, a list of all the teachers taking the course and the timetable for that particular subject.

The Admission page basically contains a form that a student needs to fill up in order to take admission in the college. The form should ask all the necessary questions using appropriate form elements.

One gallery page that contains set of photos taken of the college and its students.

Please note that each web-page in this website should have the same background Image/color. The looks of each page should be similar.

12. Design a website for the Tourism Sites of a given City. There should be at least 15 web-pages present in the web-site. There should be:

One Home page that leads to other pages. The Home page should contain the name of the City as heading along with a logo. There should be a tab with the following links:

- Home;
- Heritage;
- Hotel Booking;
- Gallery.

There should be an appropriate description of the college on the home page. One Heritage page which contains a list of all the Heritage Sites present in the city. The list should be a list of Pictures. There should be a minimum of ten heritage sites. Each Image entry in the list should be a HTML link/button that leads to a web-page totally dedicated to the Heritage Site itself.

Each Heritage Site should have its own dedicated web-page. This page should contain a description about the site along with its history.

The Hotel booking page basically contains a form that a person needs to fill up in order to stay in a hotel. The form should ask all the necessary questions using appropriate form elements.

One gallery page that contains set of photos taken of the Heritage Sites throughout the city. Please note that each web-page in this website should have the same background Image/color.

The looks of each page should be similar.

### **Section first:Practical on Text formatting tag**

Lab 1:Make web page using Text formatting Tag.

Page looks like:

## **HTML Assignment 1**

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It is my **First HTML** Assignment. I am exited to learn HTML, and i want to make career in **web designing**.

### **Introduction to HTML**

HTML (*Hypertext Markup Language*) is used to create document on the [World Wide Web](#). It is simply a collection of certain key words called "Tags" that are helpful in writing the document to be displayed using a browser on Internet. HTML was developed by [Tim Berners-Lee](#) in 1992.

Lab 2:Make web page using Text formatting Tag.

Page looks like:

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR SUMMATIVE TEST -II**  
**MATHEMATICS**  
**CLASS-VIII**

Maximum Marks: 20

**General instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory
2. The question paper consist of 7 questions divided in to 2 sections A and B
3. Section A contains 4 question of 2 marks each
4. Section B contains 3 questions of 4 marks each

**SECTION A**

Q1- What will be the product of  $(a^2) \times (2a^{22}) \times (4a^{26})$

- (a)  $8a^{46}$
- (b)  $8a^{48}$
- (c)  $6a^{50}$
- (d)  $8a^{50}$

Q2- Water is oxidised to oxygen by

- (a)  $H_2O_2$
- (b)  $KMnO_4$
- (c)  $ClO_2$
- (d) Fluorine

Cutting is Not Allowed Select Only one Option

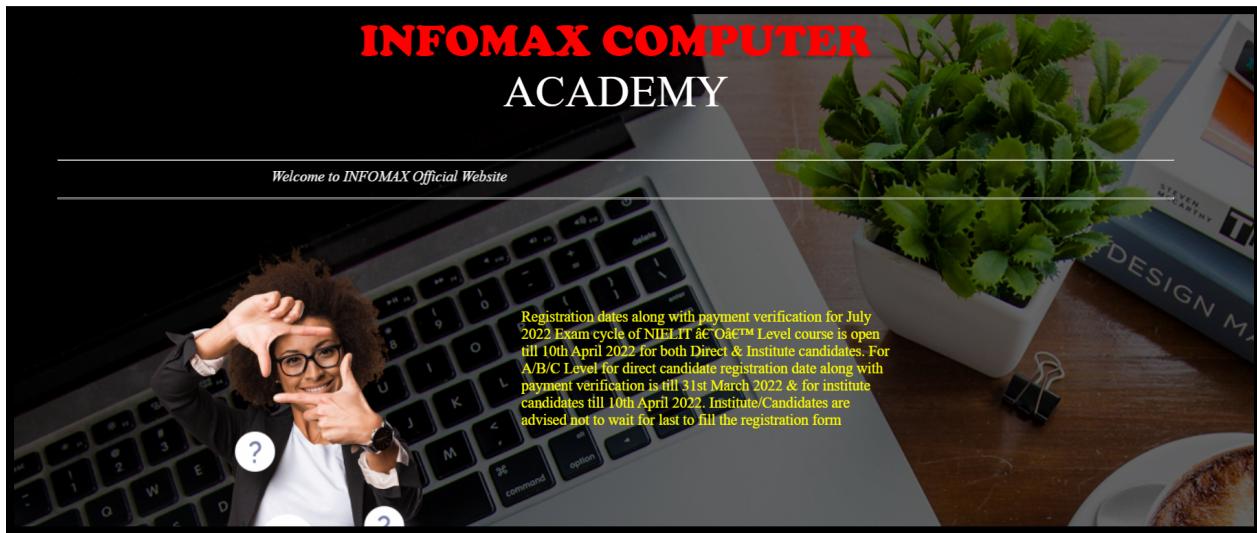
Lab 3: Make web page using Text formatting Tag.

Page looks like:



Lab 4: Make web page using Text formatting Tag.

Page looks like:



**Note: must use marquee tag**

1.<marquee><font color="white"><i>Welcome to INFOMAX Official Website</i></font></marquee>

<hr/>

2.< marquee direction="up" width="400px" height="400px">

<font color="yellow">

Registration dates along with payment verification for July 2022 Exam cycle of NIELIT ~O Level course is open till 10th April 2022 for both Direct & Institute candidates. For A/B/C Level for direct candidate registration date along with payment verification is till 31st March 2022 & for institute candidates till 10th April 2022. Institute/Candidates are advised not to wait for last to fill the registration form

</font>

</marquee>

## **Section Second:Practical on Image tag**

Lab 5:Make web page using Image Tag.

Page looks like:

### **Working with Image**

On the Insert tab, the galleries include items that are designed to coordinate with the overall look of your document. You can use these galleries to insert tables, headers, footers, lists, cover pages, and other document building blocks. When you create pictures, charts, or diagrams, they also coordinate with your current document look. You can easily change the formatting of selected text in the document text by choosing a look for the selected text from the Quick Styles gallery on the Home tab. You can also format text directly by using the other controls on the Home tab. Most controls offer a choice of using the look from the current theme or using a format that you specify directly. To change the overall look of your document, choose new Theme elements on the Page Layout tab. To change the looks available in the Quick Style gallery, use the Change Current Quick Style Set command. Both the Themes gallery and the Quick Styles gallery provide reset commands so that you can always restore the look of your document to the original contained in your current template. On the Insert tab, the galleries include items that are designed to coordinate with the overall look of your document. You can use these galleries to insert tables, headers, footers, lists, cover pages, and other document building blocks. When you create pictures, charts, or diagrams, they also coordinate with your current document look. You can easily change the formatting of selected text in the document text by choosing a look for the selected text from the Quick Styles gallery on the Home tab. You can also format text directly by using the other controls on the Home tab. Most controls offer a choice of using the look from the current theme or using a format that you specify directly.

On the Insert tab, the galleries include items that are designed to coordinate with the overall look of your document. You can use these galleries to insert tables, headers, footers, lists, cover pages, and other document building blocks. When you create pictures, charts, or diagrams, they also coordinate with your current document look. You can easily change the formatting of selected text in the document text by choosing a look for the selected text from the Quick Styles gallery on the Home tab. You can also format text directly by using the other controls on the Home tab. Most controls offer a choice of using the look from the current theme or using a format that you specify directly. To change the overall look of your document, choose new Theme elements on the Page Layout tab. To change the looks available in the Quick Style gallery, use the Change Current Quick Style Set command. Both the Themes gallery and the Quick Styles gallery provide reset commands so that you can always restore the look of your document to the original contained in your current template. On the Insert tab, the galleries include items that are designed to coordinate with the overall look of your document. You can use these galleries to insert tables, headers, footers, lists, cover pages, and other document building blocks. When you create pictures, charts, or diagrams, they also coordinate with your current document look. You can easily change the formatting of selected text in the document text by choosing a look for the selected text from the Quick Styles gallery on the Home tab. You can also format text directly by using the other controls on the Home tab. Most controls offer a choice of using the look from the current theme or using a format that you specify directly.

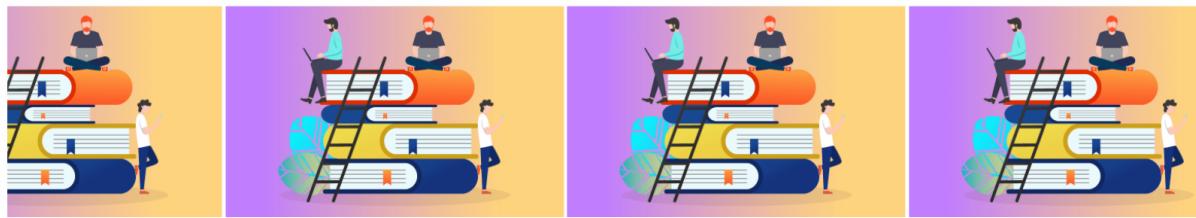


Lab 6:Make web page using Image Tag.

Page looks like:

## **Image in Marquee**

On the Insert tab, the galleries include items that are designed to coordinate with the overall look of your document. You can use these galleries to insert tables, headers, footers, lists, cover pages, and other document building blocks. When you create pictures, charts, or diagrams, they also coordinate with your current document look. You can easily change the formatting of selected text in the document text by choosing a look for the selected text from the Quick Styles gallery on the Home tab. You can also format text directly by using the other controls on the Home tab. Most controls offer a choice of using the look from the current theme or using a format that you specify directly. To change the overall look of your document, choose new Theme elements on the Page Layout tab. To change the looks available in the Quick Style gallery, use the Change Current Quick Style Set command. Both the Themes gallery and the Quick Styles gallery provide reset commands so that you can always restore the look of your document to the original contained in your current template. On the Insert tab, the galleries include items that are designed to coordinate with the overall look of your document. You can use these galleries to insert tables, headers, footers, lists, cover pages, and other document building blocks. When you create pictures, charts, or diagrams, they also coordinate with your current document look.



### **Note: must use marquee tag:**

```
<marquee>
```

```
      
  
      
  
      
  
      
  
    
```

```
</marquee>
```

## **Section third:Practical on list tag**

Lab 7:Make web page using list Tag.

Page looks like.

The screenshot shows a website with a sidebar on the left and a main content area on the right. The sidebar contains a navigation menu with links like 'Home', 'About Us', 'Contact Us', and 'Feedback'. The main content area is titled 'List of Courses' and displays a hierarchical list of course categories:

- Certificate Courses**
  - I. CCA
  - II. DCA
  - III. TALLY
- NIELIT Courses**
  - I. CCC
  - II. O Level
  - III. A Level
- Diploma Courses**
  - A. DCA
  - B. CCA
  - C. DECA
  - D. DDNT
- Programming Courses**
  - 11. PYTHON
  - 12. Java
  - 13. C Programming
  - 14. C++
  - 15. Data Structure using C
- Web Designing Courses**
  - 1. HTML
  - 2. CSS
  - 3. Bootstrap
  - 11. JavaScript
  - 12. Jquery
  - 21. MySQL
  - 22. PHP

Lab 8:Make web page using nested list Tag.

Page looks like:

## Nested List

- I. Background Skills
  - A. Unix Commands
  - B. Vim Text Editors
- II. HTML
  - A. Minimal Page
  - B. Headings
  - C. Elements
  - D. Lists
    - i. Unordered
    - ii. Ordered
    - iii. Definition
    - iv. Nested
  - E. Links
    - i. Absolute
    - ii. Relative
  - F. Images
- III. CSS
  - A. Anatomy
  - B. Basic Selectors
    - i. Element
    - ii. Class
    - iii. ID
    - iv. Group
  - C. The DOM
  - D. Advanced Selectors
  - E. Box Model
- IV. Programming
  - A. Python
  - B. JavaScript
- V. Database
  - A. Flat File
  - B. Relational

Lab 9:Make web page using definition list Tag.

Page looks like:

## Input/Output Devices

Mouse

Mouse is input device and also known as pointing device.

Printer

Printer is Output device which provide hard copy of output.

Monitor

Monitor is output device which provide soft copy of output.

## Section fourth:Practical on table tag

Lab 10:Make web page using Table Tag.

Page looks like:

<b>Basic Course</b>				
Sr. No	Course Name	Fees	Duration	Eligibility
1	CCC - Course on Computer Concept	2000	3 Months	10 <sup>th</sup>
2	CCA - Course on Computer Application	2000	3 Months	10 <sup>th</sup>
3	Tally	3000	3 Months	10 <sup>th</sup>
4	O Level	15,000	1 Year	12 <sup>th</sup>

Lab 11: Make web page using Table Tag.

Page looks like:

<b>Time Table</b>					
Hours	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
	Science	Maths	Science	Maths	Arts
	Science	Maths	Science	Maths	Arts
	<b>LUNCH</b>				
	Science	Maths	Science	Maths	Project
	Science	Maths	Science	Maths	

Lab 12: Make web page using Table Tag.

Page looks like:

## TIME TABLE

Day/Period	I 9:30- 10:20	II 10:20- 11:10	III 12:00- 12:40	12:00- 12:40	IV 12:40- 1:30	V 1:30- 2:20	VI 2:20- 3:10	VII 3:10- 4:00
Monday	Eng	Mat	Che	LUNCH	LAB			Phy
Tuesday	LAB				Eng	Che	Mat	SPORTS
Wednesday	Mat	Phy	Eng		Che	LIBRARY		
Thursday	Phy	Eng	Che		LAB		Mat	
Friday	Phy	Eng	Che		LAB		Mat	

Lab 13:Make web page using Table Tag.

Page looks like:

Web Infomax IT Solutions								
Sr. NO	Details of the Services Provided	Qty	Service Period		Service Performance Details			
			From	To	S.No	Service ID No:	Gap in Service (in days)	Overall Performance Remarks (Satisfactory/ un- satisfactory)
1					1			
					2			
					3			
2					1			
					2			

Lab 14:Make web page using Table Tag.

Page looks like:

Note:use marquee tag

```

1.<marquee><b><i>
          <font color="white">Welcome to Online Exam
System</font>
</i></b></marquee>

2.
<marquee direction="up" height="300px">
<center>
<br/><b>Director</b><br/><br/>
<br/><b>Manager</b><br/><br/>
<br/><b>Sales
Manager</b><br/><br/>
</center>
</marquee>
```

### Section fifth:Practical on form tag

Lab 15:Make web page using form Tag.

Page looks like:

<b>Registration Form</b>	
Student Name	<input type="text"/>
Father's Name	<input type="text"/>
Mother's Name	<input type="text"/>
Date of Birth	<input type="text"/> mm / dd / yyyy <input type="button" value=""/>
Gender	Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/>
Email ID	<input type="text"/>
Mobile No.	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
State	<input type="text"/>
City	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="button" value="Submit"/>

Lab 16: Make web page using form Tag.

Page looks like:

<b>Registration Form</b>	
Student Name	<input type="text"/> Mr. <input type="button" value=""/> <input type="text" value="Enter Your Name"/>
Father's Name	<input type="text" value="Enter your father's Name"/>
Mother's Name	<input type="text" value="Enter your Mother's Name"/>
Date of Birth	<input type="text"/> mm / dd / yyyy <input type="button" value=""/>
Gender	Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/>
Email ID	<input type="text"/>
Mobile No.	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
State	<input type="text"/>
City	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="button" value="Submit"/>

Lab 17: Make web page using form Tag.

Page looks like:

### APPLICATION FORM

**Personal Details**

Applicant's full name	<input type="text"/>	Care Of	Parents <input checked="" type="radio"/> Guardian <input type="radio"/>
Father's Name	<input type="text"/>	Mother's Name	<input type="text"/>
Gender	Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> Others <input type="radio"/>	Date of Birth	<input type="text"/>
Marital Status	<input type="text"/>	Category	<input type="text"/>
Handicapped	No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/>	Ex-Serviceman	No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/>
EWS	No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/>	Religion	<input type="text"/>

**Contact Details**

Mobile Number	<input type="text"/>	Email ID	<input type="text"/>
Address Line 1	<input type="text"/>	Address Line 2	<input type="text"/>
City	<input type="text"/>	State	<input type="text"/>
Pin Code	<input type="text"/>		

**Qualification Details**

Sr No.	Qualification	Board/University	Passing Year	Max Marks	Marks Obtain	Percentage
1	<input type="text"/>					
2	<input type="text"/>					
3	<input type="text"/>					
4	<input type="text"/>					

**Language Knowledge**

Language	Reading	Writing	Spoken
Hindi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urdu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Identification Details**

Aadhar Card Number <input type="text"/>	PAN Card Number <input type="text"/>
Upload Photo <input type="file"/> No file chosen	Upload Signature <input type="file"/> No file chosen

### Basic Course

Sr. No	Course Name	Fees	Duration	Eligibility
1	CCC - Course on Computer Concept	2000	3 Months	10 <sup>th</sup>
2	CCA - Course on Computer Application	2000	3 Months	10 <sup>th</sup>
3	Tally	3000	3 Months	10 <sup>th</sup>
4	O Level	15,000	1 Year	12 <sup>th</sup>

<chrome.google.com/webstore>

### TIME TABLE

Day/Period	I 9:30- 10:20	II 10:20- 11:10	III 12:00- 12:40	12:00- 12:40	IV 12:40- 1:30	V 1:30- 2:20	VI 2:20- 3:10	VII 3:10- 4:00	
Monday	Eng	Mat	Che	LUNCH	LAB			Phy	
Tuesday	LAB				Eng	Che	Mat	SPORTS	
Wednesday	Mat	Phy	Eng		Che	LIBRARY			
Thursday	Phy	Eng	Che		LAB			Mat	
Friday	Phy	Eng	Che		LAB			Mat	

**Web Infomax IT Solutions**

Sr. NO	Details of the Services Provided	Qty	Service Period		Service Performance Details			
			From	To	S.No	Service ID No:	Gap in Service (in days)	Overall Performance Remarks (Satisfactory/ un- satisfactory)
1					1			
					2			
					3			
2					1			
					2			

### 2.1 Introduction to HTML; Elements of HTML Document; HTML Elements and HTML Attributes; Headings, Paragraphs, Division; Comments in HTML

**\*\*Practice Exercise:\*\***

Create a simple HTML document that includes the following elements:

- Headings (h1, h2, h3, etc.)
- Paragraphs (p)
- Divisions (div)
- Comments (<!-- comment -->)

Ensure to use appropriate attributes for each element where necessary.

### 2.2 Formatting: b, i, small, sup, sub; Spacing: Pre, Br; Formatting Text Phrases: span, strong, tt

**\*\*Practice Exercise:\*\***

Create a webpage that demonstrates various text formatting elements, such as bold (b), italics (i), subscript (sub), superscript (sup), small (small), and monospaced text (tt). Also, include elements for preserving spacing (pre) and line breaks (br).

### ### 2.3 Image element; Anchors; Lists: Ordered and Unordered and Definition

**\*\*Practice Exercise:\*\***

Build a webpage that incorporates:

- An image (img) element
- Anchor (a) elements linking to different sections of the page
- Both ordered (ol) and unordered (ul) lists, including list items (li)
- A definition list (dl), including definition terms (dt) and definition descriptions (dd)

### ### 2.4 Tables (table, tr, td colspan, rowspan, thead, tbody, tfoot); Frames (iframe)

**\*\*Practice Exercise:\*\***

Design a webpage containing a table with multiple rows and columns. Utilize colspan and rowspan attributes to merge cells where necessary. Additionally, embed an iframe to showcase a frame within the webpage.

### ### 2.5 Forms: Form Elements, ID Attributes, Class Attributes of HTML Elements

**\*\*Practice Exercise:\*\***

Create a form with various form elements such as text inputs, checkboxes, radio buttons, and a submit button. Assign unique IDs and class attributes to each form element. Additionally, implement form validation using HTML attributes.

### ### 2.6 Meta Tag, Audio (src, controls, autoplay, preload, loop), Video (src, controls, autoplay, poster, loop), Canvas, Main, Section, Article, Header, Footer, Aside, Nav, Figure Tags

**\*\*Practice Exercise:\*\***

Construct a webpage incorporating:

- Meta tags for defining metadata
- Audio and video elements with specified attributes like src, controls, autoplay, preload, and loop
- Canvas element for drawing graphics
- Semantic HTML5 elements such as main, section, article, header, footer, aside, nav, and figure

### ### 2.7 HTML Events: Window Events, Form Element Events, Keyboard Events, Mouse Events

**\*\*Practice Exercise:\*\***

Develop an interactive webpage that responds to various HTML events:

- Window events like onload, onresize
- Form element events like onchange, onsubmit
- Keyboard events like onkeydown, onkeypress
- Mouse events like onclick, onmouseover