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EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

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With enrollment no 2404030400046 from

Semester 1 Div. A has Successfully

*completed his/her laboratory experiments in the **Html markup***

for web designers (4040243136) from the department of

BSC (CS-IT)

during the

academic year 2020-2025.

Date of Submission: _____

Staff In charge: _____

Head of Department



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EXPERIMENT NO: 1

Aim: Create and save simple HTML document & modifying the

1. background of HTML
2. Webpage with different colors.

Description:

In this practical, we created a basic HTML document and applied CSS to change the background color of the webpage. Additionally, we used CSS properties to modify the color of different webpage elements like headers and paragraphs. This demonstrates the basic concept of styling HTML elements using CSS.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Webpage </title>
    <style>
      body {
        background-color: red;
      }
      h1 {
        color: green;
      }
      p {
        color: blue;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> This is an heading </h1>
    <p> This is an Paragraph </p>
  </body>
</html>
```



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Conclusion:

In this experiment we successfully created a simple HTML document applied basic CSS for styling and explored methods to change background and text color. This demonstrated the importance of CSS in enhancing the visual presentation of web page. The experiment provided a foundational understanding of HTML structure.

Post Practical Question:

1. How can you apply different background images instead of a color to your webpage?

Ans: Body {

 background - image : url (' ')
}

2. How would you change the colors dynamically using JavaScript?

Ans: To dynamically change the colors of a webpage using JavaScript you can use the DOM (Document Object Model) to manipulate the CSS properties of html element.

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	



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EXPERIMENT NO: 2

Aim: Demonstrate use of

1. subscript,
2. super script,
3. align tag and
4. Format the text by using formatting tags like bold and italic.

Description:

In this practical, we demonstrated how to use:

1. Subscript (`<sub>`) and superscript (`<sup>`) tags to format text in mathematical and chemical notations.
2. Align attribute to control text alignment (center, right).
3. Formatting tags like **bold** (``) and *italic* (`<i>`) to emphasize specific parts of the text.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Webpage </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p> Water's chemical formula H2O</p>
    <p> equation a2 + b2 = 0</p>
    <p style = "text-align: center;"> centered text </p>
    <p style = "text-align: right;"> Right text </p>
    <p> This is <b> Bold </b> Text </p>
    <p> This is <i> italic </i> Text </p>
  </body>
</html>
```



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Conclusion:

In this experiment we learned how to use HTML tag for text formatting and alignment we successfully implemented Subscript and Superscript tags. Tags like bold and italic to emphasize specific parts of text.

Post Practical Question:

1. Which tag is used to display text as a subscript in HTML?

- a) <sup>
- b) <sub>
- c) <script>
- d) <small>

Answer: <sub>

2. Which of the following tags is used to display text as superscript in HTML?

- a) <sub>
- b) <i>
- c) <sup>
- d) <u>



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Answer: $\langle sup \rangle$

3. What is the correct way to align text to the center in a paragraph using HTML?

- a) `<p align="right">This is centered text</p>`
- b) `<p align="center">This is centered text</p>`
- c) `<p style="center">This is centered text</p>`
- d) `<p text-align="center">This is centered text</p>`

Answer:

(b) - `<p align = "center" > This is centered text </p>`

4. Which tag is used to make text bold in HTML?

- a) ``
- b) `<i>`
- c) `<u>`
- d) ``

Answer:

(a) - ``

5. What is the purpose of the `<i>` tag in HTML?

- a) To underline the text
- b) To make the text bold
- c) To italicize the text
- d) To strike through the text

Answer:

(c) - To italicize the text

6. Which tag is used to underline text in HTML?

- a) `<i>`
- b) ``
- c) `<u>`
- d) `<sub>`

Answer: (c) `<u>`



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7. Which of the following attributes is used to align text within a <p> tag?

- a) text-align
- b) align
- c) style
- d) font-align

(A) - text-align

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Marks out of 10	



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EXPERIMENT NO: 3

Aim: Draw the table as given format

Description:

In this exercise, a table is created using the `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` tags. The table structure was enhanced with attributes like borders, cell padding, and cell spacing. This demonstrates the creation of structured data presentation using tables in HTML.

Procedure:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> table </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2> Sample table </h2>
    <table border = "1" cellpadding = "10" >
      <tr>
        <th> Name </th>
        <th> Age </th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td> Alice </td>
        <td> 23 </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td> Bob </td>
        <td> 24 </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```



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Conclusion:

In this experiment we successfully created `<table>`, `<th>`, `<tr>`, `<td>` tags. The table structure enhanced with attributes like borders, cell paddings and cell spacing.

Post Practical Question:

1. Which tag is used to create a table in HTML?

- a) `<table>`
- b) `<tab>`
- c) `<tr>`
- d) `<td>`

Answer:

(A) - `<table>`

2. What does the `<tr>` tag represent in an HTML table?

- a) A table cell
- b) A table row
- c) A table header
- d) A table caption

Answer:

(B) - A table row

3. Which tag is used to define a header cell in a table?

- a) `<td>`
- b) `<th>`
- c) `<header>`
- d) `<cell>`

Answer: (B) `<th>`



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4. What attribute is used to add a caption to a table?

- a) <caption>
- b) <tablecaption>
- c) title
- d) description

Answer:

(a) <caption>

5. Which attribute would you use to specify the border of a table in HTML?

- a) border
- b) border-style
- c) frame
- d) cellpadding

Answer: (A) - border

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EXPERIMENT NO: 4

Aim: Create web page using metadata & `<!DOCTYPE html>` tag.

Description:

This practical demonstrates the use of the `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration to specify the HTML version. It also covers the use of metadata tags like `<meta>` to define the character set, description, keywords, and other important information for the webpage. Metadata is essential for SEO and webpage responsiveness.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta name = "description" content = "An example of a web
page using metadata">
    <meta name = "key words" content = "HTML, metadata, web
development">
    <title> metadata example </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> welcome to my web page </h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:

In this experiment we learned the importance of `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration which specifies the HTML version. We implemented various `<meta>` tags within the `<head>` section of the HTML document to define essential information about .

Post Practical Question:



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EXPERIMENT NO: 5

Aim: Create a Web page to display basic your resume

Description:

In this practical, a simple webpage was created to showcase a basic resume layout. HTML tags such as `<h1>`, `<p>`, ``, and `<table>` are used to structure sections like personal details, education, skills, and contact information. This is useful for creating personal portfolios or professional resumes online.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> My Resume </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> My Resume </h1>
    <h2> Maheshwari Disha </h2>
    <h3> Personal details </h3>
    <p><b>Email :</b> Maheshwari Disha @gmail.com </p>
    <p><b>Phone :</b> 0000000xxx </p>
    <h3> Education </h3>
    <table border = "1">
      <tr>
        <td> B.Sc IT </td>
        <td> Silver Oak uni </td>
        <td> 2024 </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td> High school </td>
        <td> ST. MARY SCHOOL </td>
        <td> 2019 - 2023 </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
    <h3> Skills </h3>
    <ul>
      <li> HTML, CSS </li>
      <li> Java </li>
    </ul>
  </body>

```



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```
<h1> Web </h1>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:

This program is a great way to learn about the different aspects of computer programming. It covers a variety of topics, including HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

Post Practical Question:

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EXPERIMENT NO: 6

Aim: Show the use of all tags and attributes of

1. ordered list
2. unordered list.

Description:

This exercise demonstrates the use of ordered (``) and unordered (``) lists in HTML. The `` tag is used for list items. Attributes like `type`, `start`, and `reversed` for ordered lists, and bullet styling for unordered lists, are explored to enhance list formatting.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> List </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2> Ordered list </h2>
    <ol type = "1" start = "3" reversed >
      <li> 3 </li>
      <li> 2 </li>
      <li> 1 </li>
    </ol>
    <h2> Unordered list </h2>
    <ul type = "circle">
      <li> first </li>
      <li> second </li>
      <li> third </li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```



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Conclusion: In this experiment the use of ordered and unordered list in

html the `` tag is used for list items bullet styling for unordered list.

Post Practical Question:

1. Which tag is used to create an unordered list in HTML?

- a) ``
- b) ``
- c) ``
- d) `<list>`

Answer: (b) - ``

2. What is the purpose of the `` tag in both ordered and unordered lists?

- a) To define the list itself
- b) To represent each item within a list
- c) To create a heading for the list
- d) To style the list items

Answer: (b) - To represent each item within a list

3. Which attribute can be used to specify the type of bullet in an unordered list?



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- a) style
- b) type
- c) bullet
- d) list-style-type

Answer:

(B) - type

4. What tag is used to create an ordered list in HTML?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) <list>

Answer:

(c)-

5. Which attribute can you use to change the numbering style of an ordered list?

- a) style
- b) type
- c) numbering
- d) format

Answer: (b) - type

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EXPERIMENT NO: 7

Aim: Create webpage which shows the use of hyperlink.

Description:

In this practical, hyperlinks were created using the `<a>` tag. The `href` attribute was used to link to external and internal web pages, while the `target` attribute was used to control how the linked page opens (e.g., in a new tab). This exercise is key in learning how to navigate between web pages.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Links </title>
  </head>
  <h1> Using hyperlink </h1>
  <p> visit an external website :</p>
  <a href = "https://www.google.com" target = "blank" google </a>
  <a href = "# section 1" > go to section 1 <a>
  <a href = "# section 2" > go to section 2 <a>
  <h2 id = "section 1"> Section 1 </h2>
  <p> This is section 1 </p>
  <h2 id = "section 2"> Section 2 </h2>
  <p> This is section 2 </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:

This program is that hyperlinks are a great way to link to other pages on the web. They can be used to link to other websites, or to other pages on the same websites.

Post Practical Question:



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1. What are the security implications of using hyperlinks that open in a new tab (i.e., using `target=_blank`)?
Ans: Using `target = " _blank "` without `rel=""` moreover moreover can expose the original page to tab-nabbing attacks, allowing the new page to manipulate as redirect it.

2. How would you create an anchor link that scrolls to a specific section of the same webpage?

Ans:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Anchor link </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href = "Section 1"> go to section </a>
    <h2 id = "Section 1"> Section 1 </h2>
    <p> This is section 1 </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Signature with Date of Completion

Marks out of 10



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EXPERIMENT NO: 8

Aim: Show the use of all tags related to images.

Description:

This practical demonstrates the use of the `` tag to display images on a webpage. Attributes like `src` (source), `alt` (alternative text), `height`, and `width` are explored to control the display of images. It also covers image alignment and linking an image to another page using the `<a>` tag.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> image </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2> image </h2>
    
    <h2> image as a link </h2>
    <a href="https://www.google.com">
       </a>
    </body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:

In this program the `` tag is a powerful tool for displaying images on a webpage. By using the various attributes of the `` tag, we can control the appearance and behavior of images on website.



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Post Practical Question:

1. Which tag is used to embed an image in an HTML document?

- a)
- b) <picture>
- c) <image>
- d) <src>

Answer: (a) -

2. What attribute is essential for the tag to specify the image source?

- a) source
- b) src
- c) href
- d) file

Answer: (b) - src

3. What attribute is used in the tag to provide alternative text for an image?

- a) alt
- b) title
- c) description
- d) text

Answer: (a) - alt

4. How do you specify a caption for an image using HTML?

- a) Using the <figcaption> tag inside the <figure> tag
- b) Using the <caption> tag
- c) Using the alt attribute
- d) Using the <label> tag

Answer: (a) - Using the <figcaption> tag inside the <figure> tag.

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	



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EXPERIMENT NO: 9

Aim: Create a webpage and use the following TAG to perform operation.

1. Create a simple table with at least three rows and three columns.
2. Use the `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` tags.
3. Add a caption to the table created above using the `<caption>` tag.
4. Add a border to your table using the border attribute in the `<table>` tag.
5. Align the content of your table cells using the align and valign attributes.
6. Change the background color of your table and its cells using the bgcolor attribute.
7. Use the cellpadding and cellspacing attributes to adjust the spacing inside and between the table cells.
8. Create a nested table by inserting one table inside another table's cell.

Description:

This practical focuses on creating a table with at least three rows and three columns using the `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` tags. Features such as captions, borders, alignment, background colors, cellpadding, and cellspacing were demonstrated. Additionally, a nested table was created by placing one table inside a table cell.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Student Data </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <table border="1" cellpadding="10" cellspacing="5" bgcolor="Red">
      <caption> Student Data </caption>
      <tr > bg color = "blue" >
        <th> align = "center" > Name </th>
        <th> align = "center" > ID </th>
        <th> align = "center" > Age </th>
      </tr>
      <tr > bg color = "blue" >
        <td> align = "center" > Alice </td>
        <td> align = "center" > 1 </td>
        <td> align = "center" > 21 </td>
      </tr>
```



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```
<table border = "1" cellpadding = "5" cellspacing = "2" bgcolor = "skyblue">
    <tr> tcolor = "yellow" >
        <th align = "center" > sub </th>
        <th align = "center" > Grade </th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td align = "center" > maths </td>
        <td align = "center" > A+ </td>
    </tr>
```

```
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:

In this experiment we learned to create and format tables using html we sucessfully created tables with multiple rows and columns added captions applied borders aligned content using alignment attributes and customized the appearance with background colors.

Post Practical Question:

- What are the benefits of using CSS to style tables instead of inline HTML attributes?

Ans:

Using css to style tables allows for cleaner more maintainable code and provide greater flexibility and control over design.

- How would you handle large tables with many rows and columns to improve readability and usability?

Ans: Use features like fixed headers row highlighting, pagination and horizontal scrolling.

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	



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EXPERIMENT NO: 10

Aim: Create a webpage and use the following TAG to perform operation.

1. Use the `<frameset>` tag to create a webpage with two frames.
2. Use the `<frame>` tag to define the content of each frame.
3. Specify different attributes like border, frameborder, framespacing, and marginwidth for the frames.
4. Set the width and height of the frames using the cols and rows attributes in the `<frameset>` tag.
5. Create a navigation menu in one frame and display the corresponding content in another frame using the target attribute in the `<a>` tag.

Description:

This practical shows the use of the `<frameset>` and `<frame>` tags to create a webpage with two frames. The webpage includes a navigation menu in one frame and displays related content in another frame using the `target` attribute. Attributes like border, frameborder, framespacing, and marginwidth are also demonstrated to control the appearance and spacing of frames.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<frameset rows="20%,80%">
  <frameborder="1" framespacing="2">
    <border="1">
      <framesrc = "menu.html">
      <framesrc = "content.html name="content">
</frameset>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h1> navigation </h1>
    <ul>
      <li><a href = "page1.html" target = "content"> </a>
      <li><a href = "page2.html" target = "content"> </a>
      <li><a href = "page3.html" target = "content"> </a>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output

- web page layout

- top frame (navigation menu)



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Conclusion:

In this experiment we successfully created a webpage using the <frameset> and <frame> tag to display two frame we used attributes like border, frameborder, framespacing and margin width to customize the frames.

Post Practical Question:

1. What are the drawbacks of using frames in modern web development, and what alternatives exist?

Ans:

* Drawbacks of frames:

- SEO issues
- Accessibility problem
- Browser compatibility issues
- Security risks

* Alternatives:

- CSS layout
- Java script
- HTML's semantic element.

2. How can you handle issues related to frame security and browser compatibility?

Ans: frame security

1. Use HTTPS encryption
2. set content security policy
3. Use sanitax attributes.

Browser compatibility

1. cross browser testing
2. Java script libraries.

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Marks out of 10	



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EXPERIMENT NO: 11

Aim: Create a webpage for online Jewellery shopping.

1. Display Menu in left frame.
2. Clicking on menu should display related webpage in right frame.
3. Keep header and footer frames to display related information.

Description:

In this exercise, a webpage is designed using frames to create a simple online jewelry shopping interface. The left frame displays the menu, and clicking on the items in the menu displays the related content in the right frame. Additionally, a header and footer are used to display additional information.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Laptops</title>
    <link href = "style.css" rel = "stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <ul>
      <li><a href = "#hp_laptop">HP</a></li>
      <li><a href = "#acer_laptop">Acer</a></li>
      <li><a href = "#msi_laptop">MSI</a></li>
    </ul>
    <main>
      <section id = "hp_laptop">
        <h2>HP Laptops</h2>
        <img src = "HP.jpg">
      </main>
      <footer>Copy. 2024 HP.</footer>
    </body>
  </html>
```



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Conclusion:

- header with title
- navigation menu
- main content with section for rings etc
- footer with copy right information

Post Practical Question:

1. How would you enhance the user experience by integrating JavaScript or CSS animations in your jewelry shopping website?

Ans: Java script

CSS Animation.

- Product image zoom
- 360-view
- Shopping cart .
- Hover effects
- Product sliders .

2. How can you make your shopping website responsive for mobile and tablet devices?

Ans:

- * HTML / CSS 3 media queries .
- * Boot strap / foundation .
- * Mobile - first design
- * Responsive images / videos etc .

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	



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EXPERIMENT NO: 12

Aim: Create web page for register online exam form filling process.

Description:

This practical involves creating a form for registering for an online exam. The form uses various form elements like `<input>`, `<select>`, `<textarea>`, and buttons for user input. The exercise highlights form validation, data submission, and user interaction on a webpage.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>online exam registration </title>
    <style>
      body { font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; }
      form { width: 50%; margin: 0px auto; padding: 20px; border: 1px solid black; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 align="center"> Online exam registration </h1>
    <form align="center">
      <label for="fname"> First Name:</label> <br>
      <input type="text" name="fname" /> <br>
      <label> Last Name:</label> <br>
      <input type="text" name="lname" /> <br>
      <label border="1" align="center"></td><br><td>
      gender <label border="1" align="center"></td><br><td>
      <input type="radio" /> <label> Male </label> <br>
      <input type="radio" /> <label> Female </label> <br>
      <input type="radio" /> <label> Other </label> <br>
      <td> hobbies or likes/dislike <label border="1" align="center"></td><br><td>
      <input type="checkbox" /> <label> I love bike </label> <br>
      <input type="checkbox" /> <label> I have activa </label> <br>
      <input type="checkbox" /> <label> I want car </label> <br>
      </td> </td>
      <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```



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Conclusion:

In this experiment we successfully designed an online exam registration form using various HTML form using such as `<input>`, `<select>`, and `<textarea>`. This form structure was styled using CSS.

Post Practical Question:

1. Which HTML tag is used to create a form in a webpage?

- a) `<input>`
- b) `<form>`
- c) `<register>`
- d) `<fieldset>`

Answer: b) `<form>`

2. What attribute is used to specify the method of form submission in HTML?

- a) action
- b) method
- c) submit
- d) enctype

Answer:

(B) - method

3. Which input type would you use for a text field where users can enter their names?

- a) `<input type="number">`
- b) `<input type="text">`
- c) `<input type="email">`
- d) `<input type="password">`

Answer: (B) - `<input type="text">`



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4. Which CSS property would you use to change the background color of the form?

- a) color
- b) background
- c) bgcolor
- d) background-color

Answer:

(D) - background-color

5. What is the purpose of the <label> tag in a form?

- a) To create a text input
- b) To provide a clickable area for form controls
- c) To define a form section
- d) To display error messages

Answer: (B) - To provide a clickable area for form controls

6. Which CSS property is used to adjust the spacing between the form fields?

- a) margin
- b) padding
- c) border
- d) spacing

Answer: (A) - margin

7. How can you make a field required in a form?

- a) By adding the required attribute to the input tag
- b) By using the mandatory attribute
- c) By adding required="true" in the form tag
- d) By setting the validate attribute to true

Answer: (A) - By adding the required attribute to the input tag



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EXPERIMENT NO: 13

Aim: Create a Web page to display your resume.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Resume </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header>
      <h1> your name </h1>
      <p> Email : xyz@gmail.com </p>
      <p> Location : city </p>
    </header>
    <section id="Summary">
      <p> Summary about your self </p>
    </section>
    <section id="experience">
      <h2> experience </h2>
      <div class="Job">
        <h3> job Title company name </h3>
        <p> month year present </p>
      </div>
      <ul>
        <li> achievement </li>
        <li> achievement </li>
        <li> achievement </li>
      </ul>
    </section>
    <section id="Skills">
      <h2> skills </h2>
      <ul>
        <li> Skill 1 </li>
        <li> Skill 2 </li>
        <li> Skill 3 </li>
        <li> Skill 4 </li>
      </ul>
    </section>
    <footer>
      <p> © 2023 XYZ </p>
    </body>

```



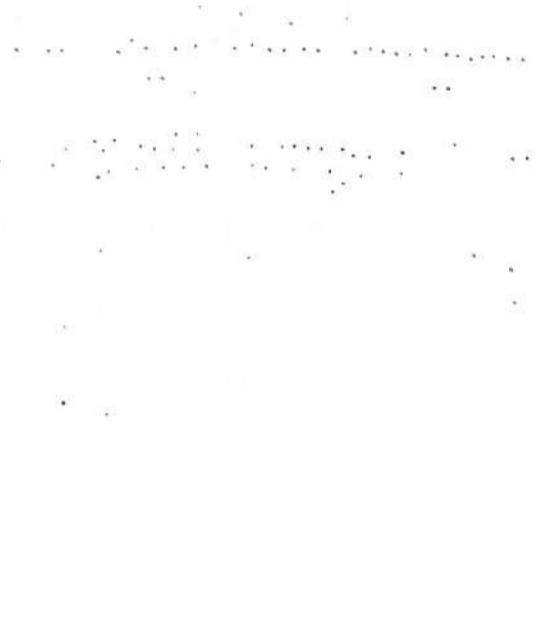
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Description:

This practical involves creating a more detailed and formatted resume using HTML. Sections like personal details, education, work experience, and skills are presented using appropriate tags like `<h1>`, `<p>`, ``, and `<table>`. This showcases how HTML can be used to create professional online resumes.

Procedure:



Conclusion:

The provided HTML and CSS creates a simple structured webpage to display a resume featuring a section for personal information, education, and skills.

Post Practical Question:



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1. What enhancements can you add to make the resume more interactive, such as using modal windows or downloadable sections?

Ans: To enhance the resume interactive you could add modal windows to display detailed information about each job experience when clicked. Providing a more in-depth overview without the cluttering sections such main page implementing downloadable sections such as a download of the resume could allow user to easily save or print a copy.

2. How would you update your resume in the future while maintaining consistency and formatting across devices?

Ans: To update your resume in future, and formatting a cross devices use responsive web design techniques to the layout for different screen sizes ensuring readability on desktops, tablets and smart phones. Implement a CSS framework like Bootstrap to maintain appearance and ease of updates. Additionally utilize a version control system like Git to track changes and efficiently managing all consistent format overtime.

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	



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EXPERIMENT NO: 14

Aim: Show the use of all tags and attributes of ordered list and unordered list.

Description:

In this practical, ordered and unordered lists were created using `` and `` tags. Different attributes of lists were explored, such as the type attribute for ordered lists (e.g., numbers, letters) and various bullet styles for unordered lists. This practical highlights how to create and style lists on a webpage.

Procedure:

`<h3> Default numbered </h3>`
``
 ` Item I `
 ` Item II `
``

• Roman number

``
 ` Item I `
 ` Item II `
``

`<h3> Bullet list </h3>`
``
 ` Item 1 `
 ` Item 2 `
``

`<h3> Custom square </h3>`
``
 ` Item 1 `
 ` Item 2 `
``

Conclusion:

In this experiment we demonstrated the creation and styling of ordered and unordered list using HTML and CSS. We explored various list types (``, ``) and attributes and applied custom style to enhance their appearance. This knowledge helps in organizing and presenting content effectively on a web page improving readability and visual appeal.



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Post Practical Question:

1. Which tag is used to create an ordered list in HTML?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) <list>

Answer: (C) -

2. What attribute can you use to specify the starting number of an ordered list?

- a) start
- b) type
- c) value
- d) number

Answer: (A) - start

3. Which of the following tags is used to define each item in a list?

- a) <item>
- b) <list-item>
- c)
- d) <element>

Answer: (C) -

4. What is the default bullet style for an unordered list created with the tag?

- a) Square
- b) Circle
- c) Disc
- d) None

Answer: (C) - Disc



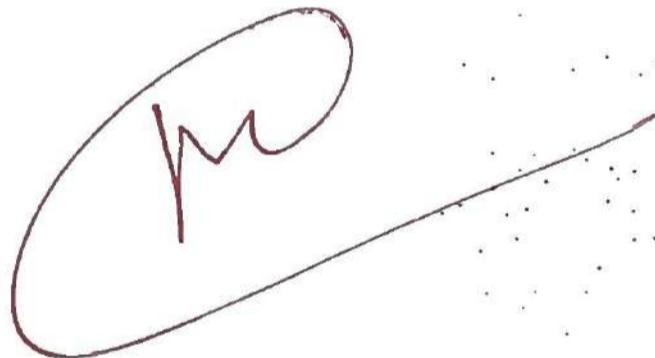
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5. Which attribute can be used with the tag to change the numbering style of the list?

- a) start
- b) type
- c) style
- d) numbering

Answer: (b) - type



A handwritten signature in red ink, enclosed in an oval. The signature appears to begin with the letters 'W' or 'M'.

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	