

Green University of Bangladesh Department of Computer Science and Engineering(CSE)

Faculty of Sciences and Engineering Semester: (Fall, Year:2024), B.Sc. in CSE (Day)

LAB REPORT NO #01

Course Title: Web Programming Lab

Course Code: CSE-302 Section: 221 D-1

Lab Experiment Name: Creating Lists, Table, Forms using HTML Tags and

Introduction to CSS

Student Details

	Name	ID		
1.	Hazrat Ali	221002388		

Lab Date : 25-09-24 Submission Date : 02-10-24

Course Teacher's Name :Rusmita Hailm Chaity

[For Teachers use only: Don't Write Anything inside this box]

Lab Report Status							
Marks:	Signature:						
Comments:	Date:						

1. TITLE OF THE LAB EXPERIMENT

Creating Lists, Table, Forms using HTML Tags and Introduction to CSS

2. OBJECTIVES

- Introduce the ordered and unordered list tag.
- Reinforce our understanding of ordered and unordered lists through creation To implement tables using various attributes like rowspan and colspan using HTML
- To implement an interactive form using HTML.
- To be familiar with CSS.
- Using CSS to design webpages.

3. PROCEDURE

- 1. Write HTML and CSS code for this experiment
- 2. Start run and debug to cheek the output is ok or not
- 3. Take the screenshot of the output
- 4. Finaly merge them all

4. IMPLEMENTATION

1. HTML Table: Organizes data into rows and columns.

Elements:

2. HTML Hyperlink: (<a> Tag) Functionality:

Creates clickable links that navigate to other web pages, sections of a page, email addresses, or downloadable files.

Elements:

href:

```
<img src="c:\Users\ASUS\Downloads\WhatsApp Image 2024-09-27 at 12.11.52 PM.jpeg"
width="200" height="150" align="left" style="margin-right: 15px;">
```

HTML Form:

Functionality:

Allows users to submit data (such as text, passwords, selections, etc.) to a server.

Elements:

- <form>: The container that holds form inputs and sends data to the server.
- <input>: Used for input types like text, password, email, submit buttons, etc.
- <textarea>: Allows for multiline text input.
- <select>: Creates a drop-down menu for users to choose from.
- <button>: A clickable element used for submitting the form or triggering actions.

3. HTML Header Tags :(<h1> to <h6>) Functionality:

Details:

- <h1> represents the largest heading, while <h6> is the smallest.
- These tags assist in content organization and are important for search engines, which give more weight to <h1> for page ranking.
- Can be styled and aligned using CSS for visual enhancement.

4. CSS Alignment:

```
    body {
        background-color: rgb(252, 248, 248);
        color: rgb(255, 0, 0);
        font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    }

    h1, h2, h3 {
        color: rgb(13, 12, 12);
    }

    table {
        background-color: #1b3395;
        color: black;
        font-style: italic;
    }

    th, td {
        color: black;
    }
}
```

```
a {
    color: rgb(1, 1, 12);
}

ul, li {
    color: black;
}
</style>

<div class="box" align="center">
    <h1>
        Welcome to Hazrat Ali's Bio
    </h1>
</div>
</div>
```

5. TEST RESULT / OUTPUT

Header/Paragraph/Alignment:



About me:

Hello! I am Hazrat Ali, a student at Green University of Bangladesh, where I am committed to both my education and personal growth. I have a deep passion for football and actively engage in the sport while balancing my studies. My future goal is to excel in the field of IT, and I aspire to become an expert in the industry, making a meaningful impact. With my ambition and love for football.

Fig:1

Ordered List:

Taken Courses in Fall 2024

- 1. Web Programming
- 2. Web Programming Lab
- 3. Computer Networking
- 4. Computer Networking Lab
- 5. Cyber Security
- 6. Integrated Design Project-I
- 7. Information System Design
- 8. GED-401

Fig:2

Nested Unordered List & Hyperlink:

Contact Me:

- Facebook
- Instagram
 - Gmail
 - Github

Fig:3

Table:

Calss Routine									
Day	9:30- 10:30	10:30- 11:30	11:30- 12:30	12:30- 1:30	2:00- 3:00	3:00- 4:00			
Monday		CSE323		CSE301	CSE311				
Tuesday CSE 324			CSE301	CSE302					
Wednesday		CSE323		CSE403	CSE311	GED401			
Thursday	CSE31	2		CSE403		GED401			

Fig:4

Main Output:

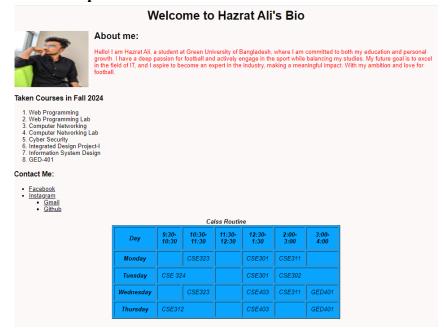


Fig:5

6. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

• Content Structure:

HTML organizes content into elements like text, images, and forms.

• Tag-based Language:

Uses tags (e.g., , <h1>,) to define content.

• Content and Style Separation:

HTML structures content; CSS handles design for easier updates.

• CSS Selectors:

Targets elements using selectors like element (h1), ID (#id), and class (.class).

• Cascading Styles:

CSS applies styles in order, with elements inheriting properties unless overridden.