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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### 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:**

- Step-1 : open a text Editor : use any text editor like notepad, vs code, or sublime text.
- Step-2 : create an HTML Document : start with a basic structure of HTML.
- Step-3 : set the Page Background color : use the `<style>` tag within the `<head>` section to define css for background colors.
- Step-4 : Define section color : Add different sections with unique colors for demonstration.
- Step-5 : Save the HTML file : save your file with a '.html' extension, like `index.html`.
- Step-6 : open in a browser : open the file in a web browser to see the result.



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Conclusion: => By using CSS in the `Styles` section, you can easily customize the background color of the entire webpage and individual sections. This method makes it straightforward to style and organize the visual presentation of your HTML documents.

Post Practical Question:

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

Ans: => You can use CSS to define the `background-image` property in the HTML file.

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

Ans: => Target the `color` attribute within the element's `style` pro

`tag => Styles`

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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 (`<b>`) and italic (`<i>`) to emphasize specific parts of the text.

Procedure:  $\Rightarrow$  Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text

- `<b>` - Bold text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `<em>` - Emphasized text
- `<del>` - Deleted text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<strong>` - Important text

#### I. `<sub>` Element

$\rightarrow$  The HTML `<sub>` element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like  $H_2O$ :

Example  $\Rightarrow$  `<p> This is <sub> subscripted </sub> text. </p>`

#### 2. `<sup>` Element

$\rightarrow$  The HTML `<sup>` element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like  $www^{[1]}$ .



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Example => `<p> This is <sup> superscripted </sup> text. </p>`

### 2. align:

-> The align attribute can also be set using the CSS property "text-align:" or in `<img>` "vertical-align:". For horizontal alignment, use align with values like "left," "center," or "right" within tags.

3. `<b>` tag -> The HTML `<b>` element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

Example => `<b> This text is bold </b>`

`<i>` tag -> The HTML `<i>` element defines a part of Text in a Alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically italic.

Conclusion: in italic.

### 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: (b) `<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:

(c) ↴

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:

(d) ↴ This is centered text ↴

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

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

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) <b>
- c) <u>
- d) <sub>

Answer:

(c) ↴



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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

ans : (b) align

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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 Table syntax - code.

```
L doctype HTML>
< HTML>
< head>
  < title> Create Table </title>
</ head>
< body>
  < table align="center" border="1">
    < tr>
      < td> cell 1 </td>
      < td> cell 2 </td>
      < td> cell 3 </td>
    </ tr>
    < tr>
      < td> cell 4 </td>
      < td> cell 5 </td>
      < td> cell 6 </td>
    </ tr>
  </ table>
</ body>
</ HTML>
```

OUTPUT ↴

cell 1	cell 2	cell 3
cell 4	cell 5	cell 6



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**Conclusion:** The experiment demonstrate how TO create a Table i HTML with header, row and column using appropriate tags and attributes.

**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 charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
          initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, metadata,
          doctype, webpage">
    <title> Sample web page </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header>
      <h1> Welcome to my sample web page </h1>
    </header>
    <section>
      <p> This is a basic webpage demonstrating using
        <sections>
      </p>
    </section>
    <footer>
      <p> © copy; 2024 Your name </p>
    </footer>
  </body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:

Post Practical Question: It demonstrates the usage of the `<!doctype>` tag to define the document type and the `<meta>` tag to include metadata, which enhance the webpage's functionality and scalability.



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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>`, `<ul>`, 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 lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
  initial-scale=1.0">
  <title> My Resume </title>
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <h1> Your Name </h1>
    <p> Email : 123@exam.com | Phone : XYZ </p>
  </header>
  <section id="education">
    <h2> Education </h2>
    <ul>
      <li> Bachelor's degree in computer science, XYZ University, 2021-2025
      <li> High School, ABC High School, 2018-2022 </li>
    </ul>
  </section>
  <section id="experience">
    <h2> Work Experience </h2>
    <ul>
      <li> Software Developer Intern at ABC Corp, 2022-2023
    </ul>
    <li> Freelance Web Developer, 2023 - Present </li>
  </ul>
  <section id="skills">
    <h2> Skills </h2>
    <ul>
      <li> HTML, CSS, JavaScript </li>
      <li> Python, Java </li>
      <li> Responsive Design </li>
    </ul>
  </section>
</body>
```



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</section>

<Footer>

↳ connect with me on link → [GitHub](#) ↳

</Footer>

</body>

</html>

### Conclusion:

#### Post Practical Question:

This web page serves a simple but efficient way to present a resume online. It is mobile responsive and user-friendly using HTML and CSS. That can easily be modified or expanded as needed. The structure and style offer clarity and organization, allowing viewers to quickly find the information they are interested in.

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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### 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 (`<ol>`) and unordered (`<ul>`) lists in HTML. The `<li>` 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 lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title> HTML List Example </title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Order List </h2>
<h3> Default number lists </h3>
<ol>
<li> Item 1 </li>
<li> Item 2 </li>
<li> Item 3 </li>
</ol>
<h3> Roman numbers </h3>
<ol type="i">
<li> Item I </li>
<li> Item II </li>
<li> Item III </li>
</ol>
<h3> Ordered list starting from 5 </h3>
<ol start="5">
```

<li> Item 5 </li>
<li> Item 6 </li>
<li> Item 7 </li>
</ol>

<h3> Reversed ordered list </h3>

<h2> Unordered lists </h2>
<h3> Default bullet list </h3>
<ul>
<li> Item 1 </li>
<li> Item 2 </li>
<li> Item 3 </li>
</ul>

<h3> Circle bullet list </h3>
<ul type="circle">
<li> Item 1 </li>
<li> Item 2 </li>
<li> Item 3 </li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>



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ways

1) Open an HTML editor.

2) Create a new HTML file & save it as list-practice.html

3) Write the following code to implement ordered and unordered lists with various attributes.

- Conclusion: This practical demonstrates the different attributes for ordered and unordered lists. Using these attributes, we can customize lists to suit different content presentation needs.

### Post Practical Question:

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

- a) <ol>
- b) <ul>
- c) <li>
- d) <list>

**Answer:**

(b) <ul>

2. What is the purpose of the <li> 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

~~c) To define the li~~

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) <ul>
- b) <li>
- c) <ol>
- d) <list>

Answer:

(c) <ol>

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:

Example 1 -> Basic hyperlink

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title> HTML Links </title>
</head>
<body>
    <p> Click on the following link </p>
    <a href = "https://www.geeksforgeeks.org">
        GeeksforGeeks
    </a>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion: -> This simple template illustrates how different hyperlink types enhance navigation and user interactivity, culminating in a conclusion on hyperlink importance.

Post Practical Question:



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- What are the security implications of using hyperlinks that open in a new tab (i.e., using `target="_blank"`)?

Ans: → Using the `target="-blank"` attribute in an HTML anchor tag can introduce a security vulnerability known as "tabnapping".  
→ To prevent this, you can add  
① `rel = "noopener"`  
② `rel = "noreferrer"`

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

\*→ Specific Part of a Page

- Give a title to the text you'd like to link. First, make a title or name to the text you'd like to link on your webpage...
- Put the title into an opening HTML anchor link tag...
- Insert the anchor tag around the text you want to like to...
- Create a hyperlink that leads you to the text.

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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### EXPERIMENT NO: 8

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

Description:

This practical demonstrates the use of the `<img>` 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: definition and usage

The `<img>` tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.

Images are not technically

- 1) ``
- 2) `<figure>`  
``  
`<fig caption> caption for the image </fig caption>`  
`</figure>`
- 3) `<picture>`  
`<source media="(min-width: 650px)" srcset="image1.jpg">`  
`<source media="(min-width: 465px)" srcset="image2.jpg">`  
`<source src="image-small.jpg" alt="description of image">`  
`</picture>`
- 4) `<source media="(min-width: 650px)" srcset="image-large.jpg">`

Conclusion:



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### Post Practical Question:

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

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

Answer:

(a) <img>

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

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

Answer:

(b) src

3. What attribute is used in the <img> 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

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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### 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:

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th> header 1 </th>
    <th> header 2 </th>
    <th> header 3 </th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> Row1, cell 1 </td>
    <td> Row1, cell 2 </td>
    <td> Row1, cell 3 </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> Row2, cell 1 </td>
    <td> Row2, cell 2 </td>
    <td> Row2, cell 3 </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```



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Conclusion: The code is straight forward implement action of all HTML table. The effective showcases how to organize information in tabular format which can improve data presentation and make it easier for user to digest and compare information.

### Post Practical Question:

1. What are the benefits of using CSS to style tables instead of inline HTML attributes?  
Ans: → you can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages. You can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many web pages as you want.
2. How would you handle large tables with many rows and columns to improve readability and usability?  
Ans: → Use bold and slightly larger font sizes for column and row headers. "zebra stripes" help create divisions between rows, making them easier to read.

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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### 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.

Frame .html

Procedure: \*New file pr1.html

```
<html>
  <head>—</head>
  <body>
    <h1> hello world </h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

\*pr2.html

```
<html>
  <head>—</head>
  <body>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

Frame .html

```
<html>
  <head>
    <tittle> Frame demo </tittle>
  </head>
  <frameset rows="20%, *, 28.7%">
    <frame src="—" />
```



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```
<Frame set cols="50%", 50%"/>  
<Frame set>  
</Frame set>  
<Frame set src="pr2.html"/>  
</Frame set>  
</html>
```

Conclusion: → The code is a straight forward implementation of the HTML table. It effectively showcases how to organize information in tabular format which can improve data presentation and make it easier for the user to digest and compare information.

Post Practical Question:

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

Ans: → Some drawbacks of using frames in modern web development include.

- (i) Performance (ii) Accessibility and Usability
- (iii) search engines (iv) Bookmarks
- (v) server workload (vi) browser support

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

Ans: → Validate HTML and CSS

→ Use code-validation tools like W3C HTML Validator and Jigsaw CSS Validator to help avoid problems with cross-browser

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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### 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:**

```
<main>
<section id="product">
<h2>Our Collections</h2>
<div class="products container">
    <div class="product container">
        <div class="product-card">
            
            <h3>gold ring</h3>
            <p>$ 500</p>
            <button>Add to cart</button>
        </div>
        <div class="product-card">
            
            <h3>silver bracelet</h3>
            <p>$ 250</p>
            <button>Add to cart</button>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
</main>
<script>
    // Copy right code here
</script>
```



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(1 Footer)

Conclusion: The basic template serves as a starting point for an online jewelry shopping website. You can expand it further with additional footer functionalities as needed.

### Post Practical Question:

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

Ans: → You can enhance the user experience of your jewelry shopping website by using JavaScript or CSS animations to... (i) guide users, (ii) provide feedback, (iii) create a flow, (iv) add visual interest, (v) create a memorable experience.

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

Ans: → Use a Fluid Grid Layout : Design your website using a fluid grid that adapts proportionally to any screen size, ensuring consistent layouts across devices.

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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### 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:**

```
<body>
<div class="container">
<h2> Exam Registration Form </h2>
<form action="submit.php" method="post">
<table border="1"> Full name : </table>
<input type="text" id="name" name="name" required>
<table border="1"> Phone : </table>
<input type="text" id="phone" name="phone" required>
<table border="1"> Select exam </table>
<select form="exam" name="exam" required>
<select id="exam" name="exam" required>
<option value="math"> mathematics </option>
<option value="Literature"> Literature </option>
</select>
<button type="submit"> Registration </button>
</form>
</div>
</body>
```



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Conclusion: The provided code creates a simple online exam registration form using HTML, styled with CSS for a decent appearance upon submission. The form data is processed by a PHP script which can be extended to SQL.

### 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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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

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

- a) color
- b) background ✓
- c) bcolor
- d) background-color

Answer: ~~a) color~~

b) background

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: a) To create a text input

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: c) By adding required="true" in the form tag.



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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### EXPERIMENT NO: 13

Aim: Create a Web page to display your resume.

```
<h1> your Name </h1>
<p> E-mail : your_email@domain.com \ phone : 1234567890 </p>
<p> location : city state </p>
<header>
<section id = "summary">
<h2> summary </h2>
<p> brief summary about yourself and your career goals </p>
<sections>
<section id = "experience">
<h2> Experience </h2>
<div> class, "job"</div>
<h3> job title - company name </h3>
<p> month YYYY - present </p>
<UL>
<li> responsibility or achievements </li>
<li> responsibility or achievements </li>
<li> responsibility or achievements </li>
<section id = "skills">
<h2> skills </h2>
</UL>
<UL>
<li> skill 1 </li>
<li> skill 2 </li>
<li> skill 3 </li>
</UL>
```



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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>`, `<ul>`, and `<table>`. This showcases how HTML can be used to create professional online resumes.

### Procedure:

```
<section>
  <Footer>
    <p> 2023 Your name </p>
</Footer>
```

Conclusion: The provided HTML and CSS create a simple structured webpage to display a resume feature's section for personal information, experience, education and branding.

### Post Practical Question:



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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

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

Ans: You could add model using to display detailed information about each job experience when clicked, providing a more in-depth overview without leaving the main page. Implementing a search function, such as a dropdown,

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

Ans: To update your resume in the future and maintain consistency, responsive design techniques can be used to adapt the layout for different screen sizes, ensuring readability on desktops, tablets, and smartphones. Utilizing a version control system like Git allows for efficient tracking of changes and maintaining a consistent format over time.

Signature with Date of Completion	
Marks out of 10	



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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### 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 `<ol>` and `<ul>` 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:

```
<ul>
  <li> Item 1 </li>      </li> step 1 </li>
  <li> Item 2 </li>      </li> step 2 </li>
  <li> Item 3 </li>      </li> step 3 </li>
</ul>
```

Conclusion:

Use a responding web-design techniques to about The layout for various devices implement a CSS framework like Bootstrap for consistency and each of UPdates Utilize a version control system like git track change and maintain format.

Use responsive webdesign techniques for layout adaptability

Implement a CSS framework like Bootstrap for The consistent appearance.



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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

### Post Practical Question:

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

- a) <ul>
- b) <li>
- c) <ol>
- d) <list>

Answer: c) <ol>

---

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

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

Answer: d) number

---

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

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

Answer: c) <li>

---

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

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

Answer: d) None



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## EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

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

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

Answer: b) type