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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 lang="en">
  <head>
    <title> Styled Webpage </title>
    <style>
      body {
        background-color: lightblue;
        font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
      }
      h1 {
        color: darkblue;
        text-align: center;
      }
      p {
        color: darkgreen;
        padding: 10px;
      }
      highlight {
        color: white;
        background-color: crimson;
        padding: 5px;
      }
    </style>
  </head> <body>
</body>
```



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Conclusion:

This experiment highlights how CSS can be applied to modify the appearance of an HTML document, enhancing its visual appeal by altering background and text colors.

Post Practical Question:

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

Ans: Use CSS background image: url (Path / to image/images) to apply a background image instead of a color on your webpage

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

Ans: Use document body style background color new color ; JavaScript to change the background color dynamically

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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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Text Formatting Experiment </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Demonstrating Text Formatting </h1>
```

```
<p> This is <sub>subscript</sub> text and <sup>superscript</sup>  
text.</p>
```

```
<p> align = "center"> This text is centered using the align  
attribute. </p>
```

```
<p> align = "right"> This text is right-aligned. </p>
```

```
<p> This is <b>bold</b> text and this is <i>italic</i>  
text.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```





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Conclusion:

This experiment demonstrates the use of basic HTML formatting tags like `<sub>`, `<sup>`, `<b>`, `<i>` and the align attribute to style and position text effectively in a document.

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) <center>

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:

<p text-align="center">this centered text</p>

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

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

Answer:

<strong> a. <b>

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:

To italicize the text

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

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

Answer:

<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
- 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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title> Table Creation Experiment </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1> structured Table Example </h1>
  <table border="1" cellpadding="10" cellspacing="2">
    <tr>
      <th> Name </th>
      <th> Age </th>
      <th> Grade </th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td> John </td>
      <td> 18 </td>
      <td> A </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td> Emma </td>
      <td> 19 </td>
      <td> B </td>
    </tr>
  </table>
```





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Conclusion:

This experiment demonstrates how to create a structured table in HTML using `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` tags. Enhancements like borders, cell padding, and spacing improve the presentation of tabular data.

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

`<tr>`  
`<td> Alex </td>`  
`<td> 20 </td>`  
`<td> A+ </td>`  
`</tr>`  
`</table>`

Post Practical Question:

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

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

Answer: `<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: 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: `<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: <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: 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 lang="en">
<head>
  <title> metadata Example </title>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="description" content="This is a practice webpage">
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, metadata, SEO">
  <meta name="author" content="Your Name">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
    initial-scale=1.0">
```

</head>

<body> <!-- metadata Example Page -->

<p> This webpage demonstrates the use of metadata tags in HTML

</body>

</html>

### Conclusion:

This experiment demonstrates the use of metadata tags (<meta>) in HTML to define the character set, description, keywords, author, and viewport. Metadata is essential for SEO and improving the webpage's responsiveness and visibility.

### 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>, <ul>, <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>
<head>
  <title> My Resume </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1> John Doe </h1>
  <p> Email: johndoe@example.com </p>
  <p> Phone: +123-456-7890 </p>
  <ul>
    <li> Education </li>
    <li> Bachelor of Science in Computer Science </li>
    <li> High School </li>
  </ul>
  <ul>
    <li> Skills </li>
    <li> web Development </li>
    <li> Programming Languages: HTML, CSS, JavaScript </li>
    <li> Database Management </li>
  </ul>
  <ul>
    <li> Experience </li>
    <table border="1" cellpadding="5">
      <tr>
        <th> company </th>
        <th> Role </th>
        <th> Duration </th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td> Code Factory </td>
        <td> Intern </td>
        <td> 2019-2020 </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```



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<h2> Contact </h2>  
<p> Feel free to reach out via email or phone for any opportunities. </p>  
</body>  
</html>

Conclusion: This experiment demonstrates the use of HTML tags such as headings, paragraphs, lists, and tables to create a basic resume webpage. The structured format allows easy customization and is ideal for personal or professional use.

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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 (<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>

<head>

<title> ordered and unordered Lists </title>

</head>

<body>

<h2> ordered list </h2>

<ol type = "A">

<li> first Item </li>

<li> Second Item </li>

<li> Third Item </li>

</ol>

<h2> unordered list </h2>

<ul type = "circle">

<li> Item one </li>

<li> Item Two </li>

<li> Item Three </li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>





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Conclusion: The experiment demonstrated how to use ordered (ol) and unordered (ul) lists with their respective attributes (type) for customization.

Post Practical Question:

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

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

Answer: <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: To define the list itself

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: *type*

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

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

Answer: *<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: *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>Hyperlink Example </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Hyperlink Example </h2>
  <p> Click the links below to navigate: </p>
  <a href="#section1">Go to Section 1 </a> <br>
  <h3 id="section1">Section 1 </h3>
  <p> This is Section 1 of the webpage. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion: The experiment demonstrated the use of hyperlinks (<a> tag) for both internal and external navigation with attributes like href for linking and target for controlling how links open.

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: Phishing attacks, tab-nabbing, cross-site scripting, Hijacking, session Hijacking, malware distribution, private concerns.

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

Ans: `<a href="#target-section">Go to Target section </a>`

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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 <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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head> <title> Image Tags Example </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2> Image Example </h2>
  <img src = "image.jpg" alt = "simple clickable Image"
  width = "300" height = "200">
  <p> <a href = "https://www.example.com" target = "_blank">
    <img src = "image.jpg" alt = "clickable Image" width =
    "150" height = "100">
  </a>
  <p style = "text-align: center;">
    <img src = "image.jpg" alt = "centered Image"
    width = "300" height = "200">
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:

The experiment showcased the use of the <img> tag to display images with attributes like src, alt, width, and height. It also demonstrated linking an image using the <a> tag and applying basic alignment techniques.



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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: <img>

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

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

Answer: 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: 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: using the <figcaption> tag inside the <figure> tag

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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> Table Example </title>
</head>
<body> <table border = "1">
  <caption> Sample Table </caption>
  <tr bgcolor = "#d3d3d3">
    <th> Header 1 </th>
    <th> Header 2 </th>
    <th> Header 3 </th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> Row 1, col 1 </td>
    <td> Row 1, col 2 </td>
    <td> Row 1, col 3
      <table border = "1">
        <tr>
          <td> Nested 1 </td>
          <td> Nested 2 </td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </td>
  </tr>
</body>
```



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```
<tr><td>Row 2, Col 1</td>  
<td>Row 2, Col 2</td>  
<td>Row 2, Col 3</td>  
</tr>  
</table>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Conclusion: The experiment demonstrated creating a styled table with rows, columns, captions, borders, and a nested table using HTML tags effectively.

Post Practical Question:

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

Ans: ~~Separation~~ Separation of concerns, Reusability, Consistency, flexibility, Ease of maintenance, Performance, media queries, Easier collaboration

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

Ans: Pagination, Infinite scrolling, Sorting and filtering, Responsive design, Highlighting important data, sticky Headers and columns, collapsible - rows or section

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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>
<head> <title> Frameset Example </title>
</head>
<frameset cols = "25%, 75%" frameborder = "1" framespacing = "5">
  <frame src = "menu.html" name = "menu" marginwidth = "10">
  <frame src = "content.html" name = "content">
</frameset>
</html>
<!-- menu.html -->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <h3> Menu </h3>
  <a href = "page1.html" target = "content"> Page 1 </a> <br>
  <a href = "page2.html" target = "content"> Page 2 </a>
</body>
</html>
<!-- content.html -->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
```





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<h3> Welcome to the content frame </h3>  
<p> Select a link from the menu. </p>

</body>  
</html>

Conclusion: The experiment demonstrated the use of <frameset> and <frame> tags to create a webpage with two frames. The navigation menu in one frame linked to content displayed in another frame using the target attribute. Attributes like cols, frameborder, and marginwidth were effectively utilized.

Post Practical Question:

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

Ans: To enhance user experience on the security shopping website implement JavaScript per dynamic picture like adding an product to a shopping cart. Updates on images

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

Ans: To make the shopping website for mobile and tablet devices CSS queries to adjust element, font sizes and Image, dimensions based on screen width implement a flexible grid

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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>online Jewellery Shopping</title>
</head>
<frameset rows = "10%, 80%, 10%" border = "0">
<frame src = "header.html" name = "header"
scrolling = "no">
<frame cols = "25%, 75%">
<frame src = "menu.html" name = "menu">
<frame src = "home.html" name = "content">
</frameset>
<frameset>
<frame src = "footer.html" name = "footer"
scrolling = "no">
</frameset>
</html>
menu.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<a1>
<li><a href = "rings.html" target = "content"> Rings </a> </li>
<li><a href = "necklaces.html" target = "content"> Necklaces </a> </li>
<li><a href = "bracelets.html" target = "content"> Bracelets </a> </li>
<li><a href = "earrings.html" target = "content"> Earrings </a> </li>
</a1>
</body>
</html>
```





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

Conclusion: The webpage design uses frames to separate the menu, header, footer, and content dynamically. This ensures a user-friendly navigation experience for an online jewelry shopping platform.

Post Practical Question:

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

Ans: To enhance users' experience on the jewelry shopping website implement JavaScript.

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

Ans: To make the shopping website for mobile and tablet devices CSS queries.

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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>Exam Registration </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Register for online Exam </h2>
  <form action = "submit.php" method="post" >
    Name: <input type = "text" name = "name" placeholder = "Name"
      required > <br>
    <input type = "email" name = "email" placeholder = "Email"
      required > <br>
    <input type = "date" name = "dob" required > <br>
    <select name = "gender" required >
      <option value = "male">Male </option>
      <option value = "female">Female </option>
      <option value = "other">Other </option>
    </select> <br>
    <input type = "course" placeholder = "course" required >
    </input> <br>
    <button type = "submit"> Register </button>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```



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Conclusion: This code demonstrates a basic structure for an online exam registration form, utilizing essential HTML form elements. it ensures user interaction and enables data submission with validation features like required fields.

Post Practical Question:

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

- a) <input>
- b) ~~a)~~ <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: 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:

<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: 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: To provide 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: 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: By adding required "true" in form tag





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### EXPERIMENT NO: 13

Aim: Create a Web page to display your resume.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> My Resume </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> John Doe </h1>
    <p> Email: John.doe@example.com | Phone: +1234567890 </p>
    <h2> Personal Details </h2>
    <p> Date of Birth: January 1, 1990 <br> Address: 123, Main
      street, city </p>
    <h2> Education </h2>
    <ul>
      <li> Software Developer at TechCorp (2020-Present) </li>
      <li> Intern at CodeWorks (2019-2020) </li>
    </ul>
    <h2> Skills </h2>
    <ul>
      <li> Programming: HTML, CSS, JavaScript
        Python </li>
      <li> Tools: Git, VS code </li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```



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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:

Conclusion: This code demonstrates creating a well-structured resume using HTML elements to format sections like personal details, education, work experience, and skills, highlighting how to use HTML for professional documents.

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: The main page implementing downloadable sections, such as a PDF version of the resume could allow users 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: Additionally, utilize a version control system like Git, to track changes and collaborate efficiently, Ensuring a consistent, format overtime

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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 <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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head> <title> ordered and unordered lists </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2> ordered lists </h2>
  <ol type="A">
    <li> Item 1 </li>
    <li> Item 2 </li>
    <li> Item 3 </li>
  </ol>
  <h2> unordered lists </h2>
  <ul style="list-style-type: square;">
    <li> Point A </li>
    <li> Point B </li>
    <li> Point C </li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:

Conclusion: This code illustrates the use of ordered and unordered lists with different styles and attributes, such as custom bullet points and ordering types, to effectively organize content on a web page.



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Post Practical Question:

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

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

Answer: <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: 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: <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: None





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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: *type*

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