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STUDENT REGISTRATION NUMBER	251U1R2064	CLASS: CSE AIML (C)
PROGRAM	UG	YEAR and TERM: 1st year & 1st term
SUBJECT NAME	HTML	
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT	Lab Report-1	
DATE OF SUBMISSION	6.11.25	

1. Program to illustrate paragraph, heading and center tags.

```
<html>
<body>
<center><h1>Welcome</h1></center>
<p>This is a simple paragraph in Html.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Welcome

This is a simple paragraph in Html.

Explanation:

<!DOCTYPE html>-This line tells the browser that the document is written in HTML format.

<html>-This is the root tag that wraps all the HTML content.

<head>-contains information about the web page (like title, styles, or meta info).

<title>Paragraph, Heading and center tag Example</title>-The text here appears in the browser tab as the page title.

<body> --This section contains everything that is displayed on the web page.

<center>-This tag is used to Center-align the enclosed content horizontally on the page.

<h1>HTML Tag Demonstration</h1>-Displays a large, bold heading centered on the page.

</center>-closes the center tag. Everything inside <center> is displayed in the middle.

<h1> to <h6>-These tags represent headings of different sizes and importance.

2.program on presentation elements.

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>My First Web Page</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Hello World!</h1>
    <p>This is my first HTML program</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Hello World!

This is my first HTML program

Explanation:

Presentation elements in HTML are tags used to control the appearance or style of the text on a web page.

They help make content more readable and visually appealing by changing how text looks.

The **** tag makes the text bold, drawing attention to specific words or phrases.

The *<i>* tag makes the text italic, often used for book titles, names, or to emphasize certain words.

The <u> tag is used to underline text, though it's now less common since underlines can look like links.

The **<mark>** tag highlights text with a yellow background, useful for marking key points.

The <small> tag displays smaller text, often used for fine print, notes, or disclaimers.

The <sup> tag creates subscript text, which appears slightly above the normal line.

The <sub>tag creates superscript text, which appears slightly below the normal line.

3.program to demonstrate time table of the class.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Class Timetable</title>
<style>
    table, th, td {
        border: 1px solid black;
        border-collapse: collapse;
        padding: 8px;
        text-align: center;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Class Timetable</h2>
<table>
    <tr>
        <th>Day</th>
        <th>9:00 - 10:00</th>
        <th>10:00 - 11:00</th>
        <th>11:00 - 12:00</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Monday</td>
        <td>Math</td>
        <td>Physics</td>
        <td>English</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Tuesday</td>
        <td>Chemistry</td>
        <td>History</td>
        <td>Math</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Wednesday</td>
        <td>English</td>
        <td>Physics</td>
        <td>Chemistry</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

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

Output:



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Class Timetable". The address bar indicates the file is located at "C:/roja/labreport3e.html". The main content area displays a table titled "Class Timetable" with four columns representing time periods and three rows representing days of the week, with subjects listed in each cell.

Day	9:00 - 10:00	10:00 - 11:00	11:00 - 12:00
Monday	Math	Physics	English
Tuesday	Chemistry	History	Math
Wednesday	English	Physics	Chemistry

Explanation:

The program demonstrates how to displays a weekly class timetable using python.

The timetable data is stored in a dictionary with days as keys and subject lists as values.

Each key-value pair represent one day and its corresponding periods.

The print()function is used for displaying text on the screen.

The format() method arranges subjects in neatly aligned columns.

Alignment symbols (<)ensure each column starts at the left and maintains spacing.

The header row shows the names of periods to represents columns .

A line of dashes separates the header from the data for clarity.

The for loop iterates through all days and their subjects in the timetable.

The *subjects syntax unpacks the lists into individual subjects.

4. program on nested list.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>nested list</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <ul type="disc">
      <li>coffee</li>
      <li>tea</li>
        <ul type="circle">
          <li>black tea</li>
          <li>green tea</li>
        </ul>
      <li>milk</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:

-
- coffee
 - tea
 - black tea
 - green tea
 - milk

Explanation:

A nested list in HMTL is simply a list inside another list.

It allows us to represent information in a hierarchical structure ,similar to a tree format.

HMTL supports two main types of lists : ordered lists()and unordered lists().

Every list is made up of list items(),and a nested list is placed inside one of theseelements.

Nested lists help organize complex information clearly by breaking it down into categories and subcategories.

For example ,a category like “Fruits” can have sub-items like Apples ,Bananas, etc., making it easier and subcategories.

Nested lists are widely used in web navigation menus, sitemaps, syllabus, outlines, product categories, and more.

They can combine both ordered and unordered lists, depending on whether the items need to be numbered or just bulleted.

Using CSS, nested lists can be styled to look like dropdown menus or nested menus,

Improving website usability.

Proper indentation in nested lists is important for readability, especially when writing HTML code manually.