

**Ex.No:1****Introduction to HTML, Browsers and HTML, Editor's Offline and Online, Tags, Attribute and Elements, DOCTYPE Element****a) Explain the procedure to create a HTML program using different editors.**

There are basically two types of editors available for developing HTML Pages:

1. Text Editors
2. WYSIWYG Editors

**Text Editors:**

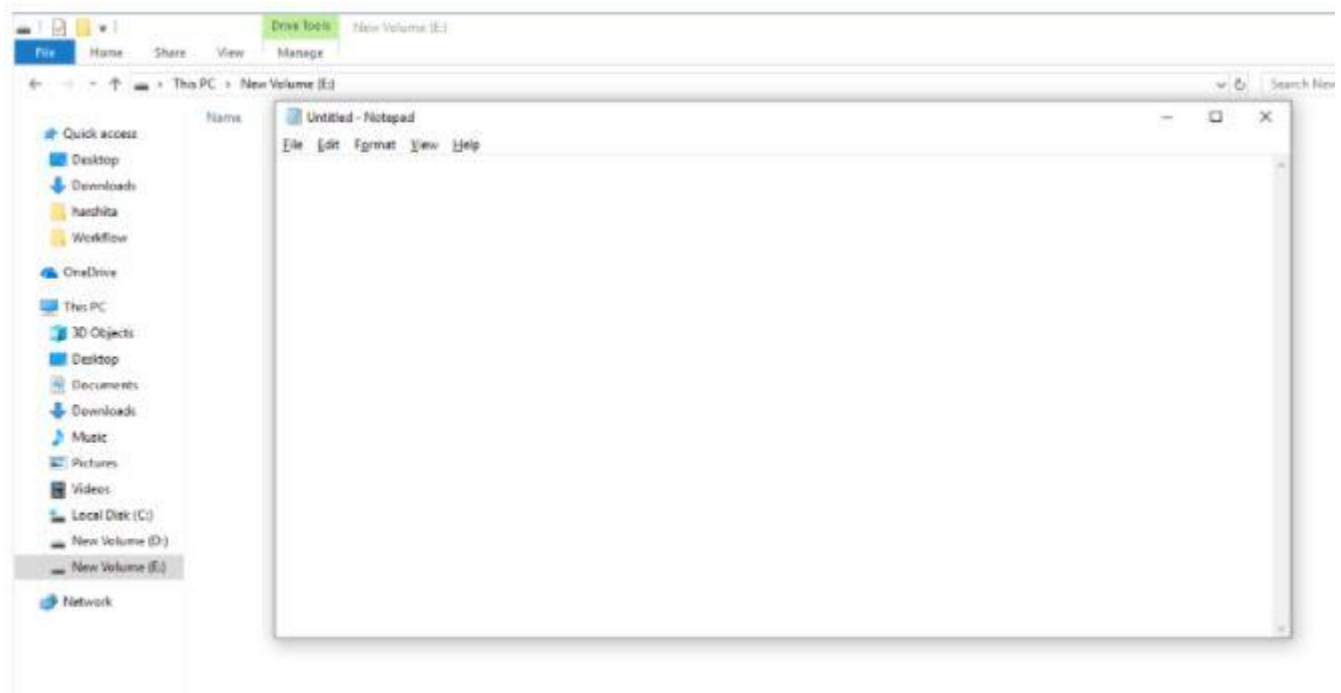
These are text-based editors where the developers can write their codes and compile them. The code appears in the same manner we write it, thus it requires basic knowledge of HTML. Some of these editors also provide features of making a project, managing all the files related to the web, etc. Examples of HTML Text editors include-Notepad++, VSCode, Sublime Text.

**WYSIWYG Editors:**

'What you see is what you get' is its full form. WYSIWYG are editors that provide the preview of the output of the source code i.e. as it would appear on a browser. There is a drag and drop feature available in most of them that eases the handling. It does not require any hardcore knowledge of HTML, thus enabling non-technicals to easily develop websites. Examples include-Adobe Dreamweaver, Amaya, BlueGriffon, etc.

**Developing HTML Page with Notepad**

Notepad is a simple text editor and suitable for beginners to learn HTML. It is available in all versions of Windows, from where you easily access it.

**Step 1: Open Notepad (Windows)**

## Step 2: Write code in HTML

A screenshot of a Notepad window titled 'Untitled - Notepad'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Format', 'View', and 'Help'. The text area contains the following HTML code:

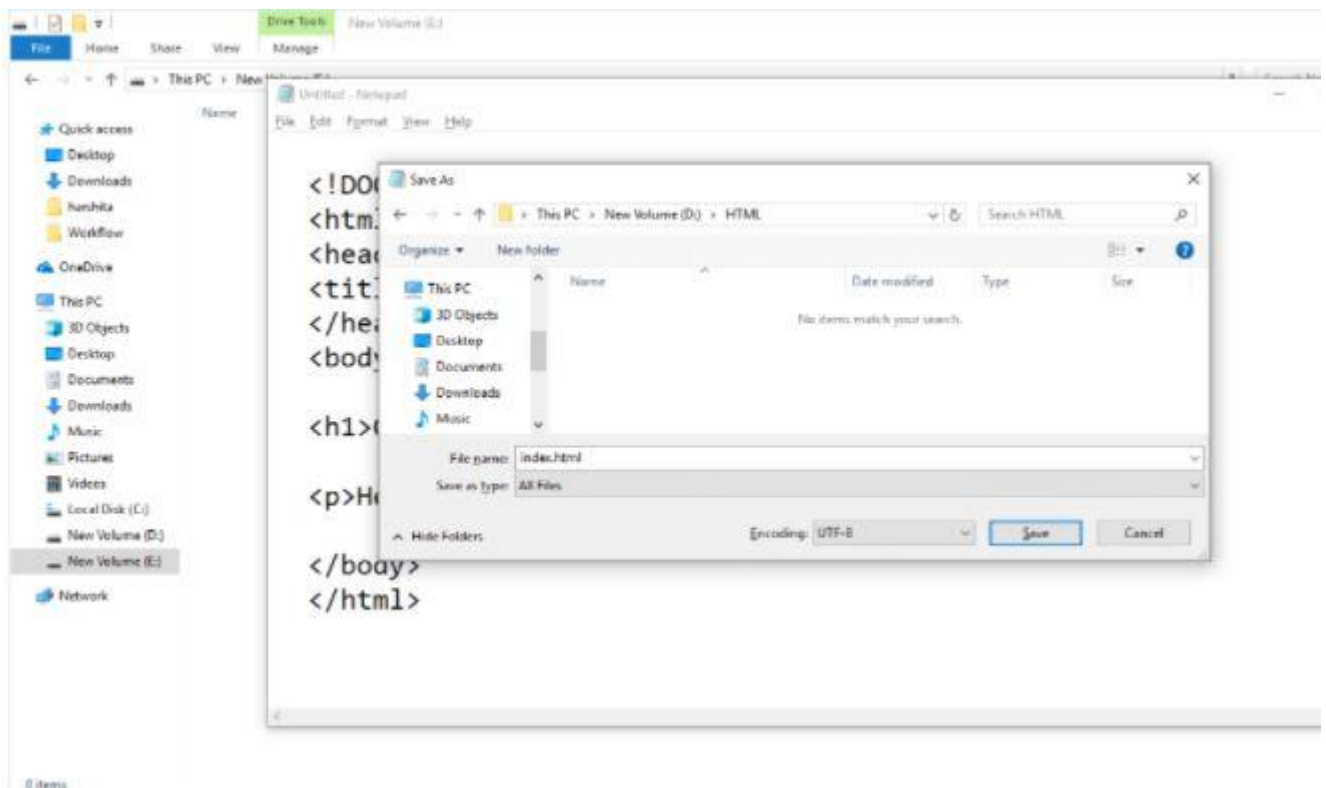
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>webpage</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Create your First Web page</h1>

<p>Hello World!!</p>

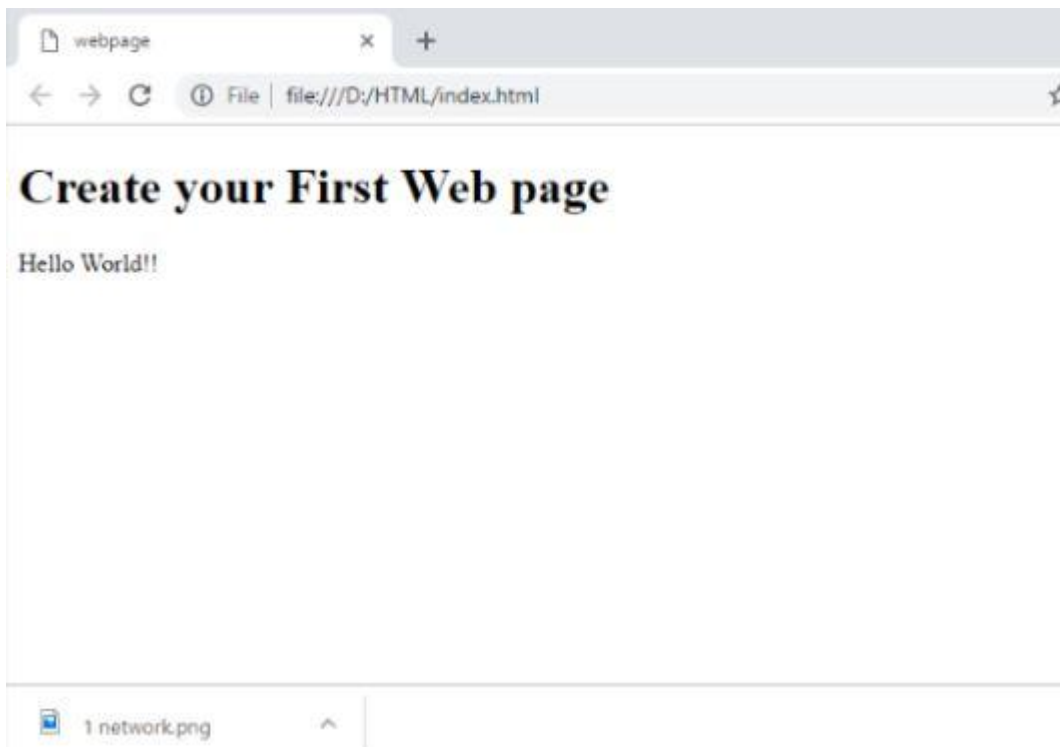
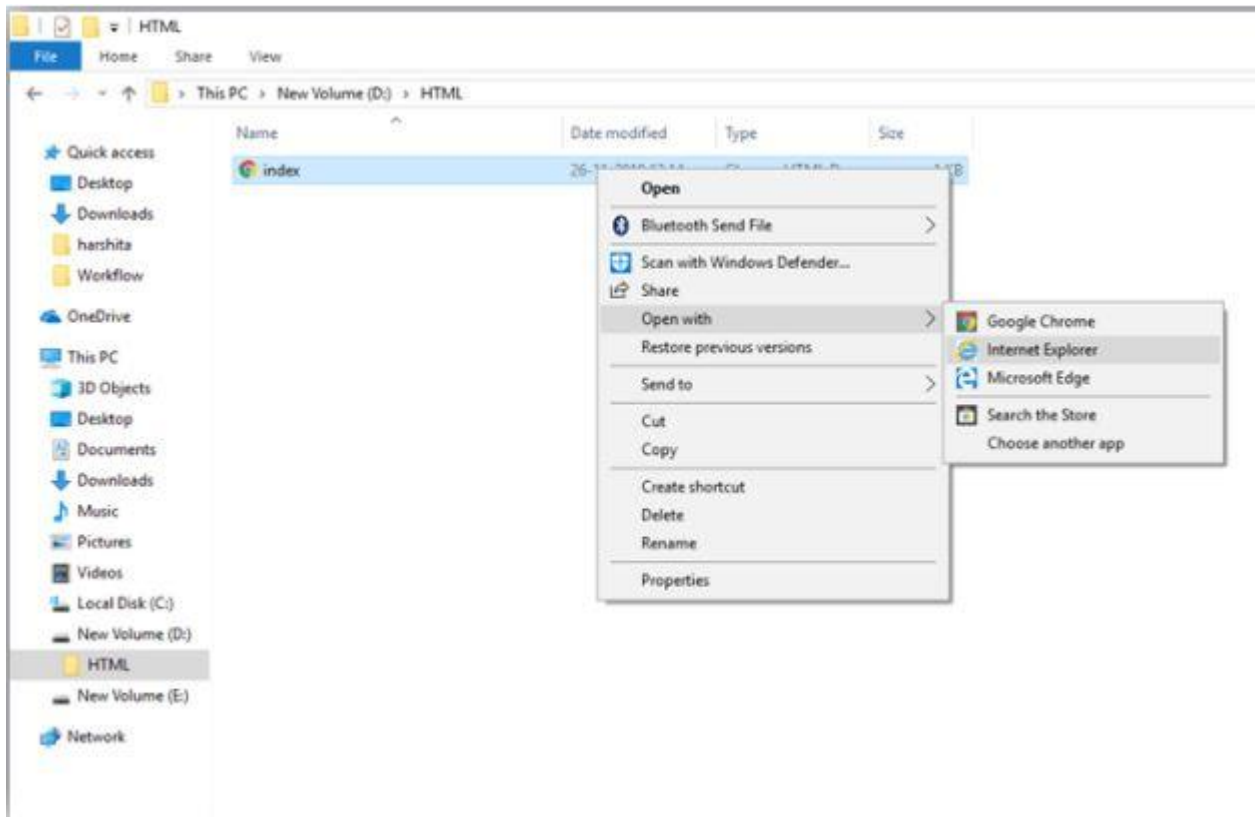
</body>
</html>
```

## Step 3: Save the HTML file with .htm or .html extension.



#### Step 4: Open the HTML page in your web browser.

To run the HTML page, you need to open the file location, where you have saved the file and then either double-click on file or click on open with option

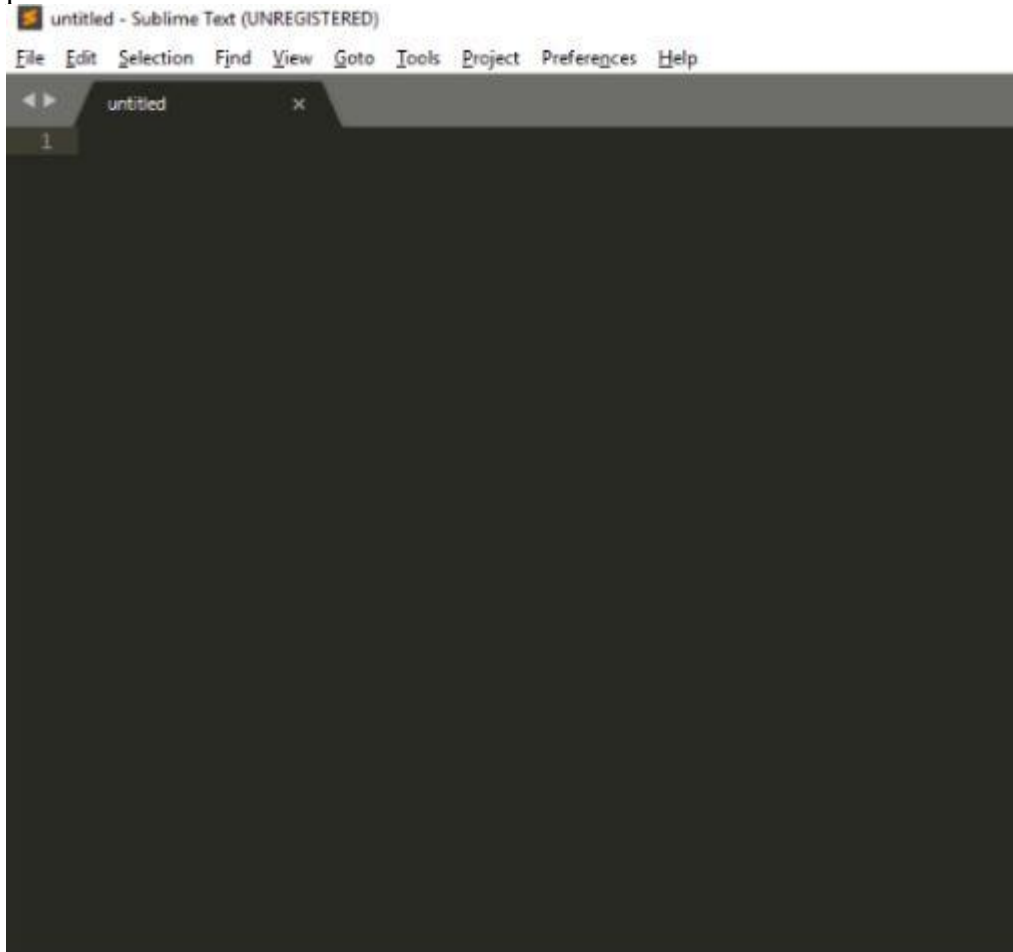


## **HTML code with Sublime Text-editor.(Recommended after learning basics of HTML)**

When you will learn the basics of HTML, then you can use some professional text editors, which will help you to write an efficient and fast code. So to use Sublime Text editors, first it needs to download and install from internet.

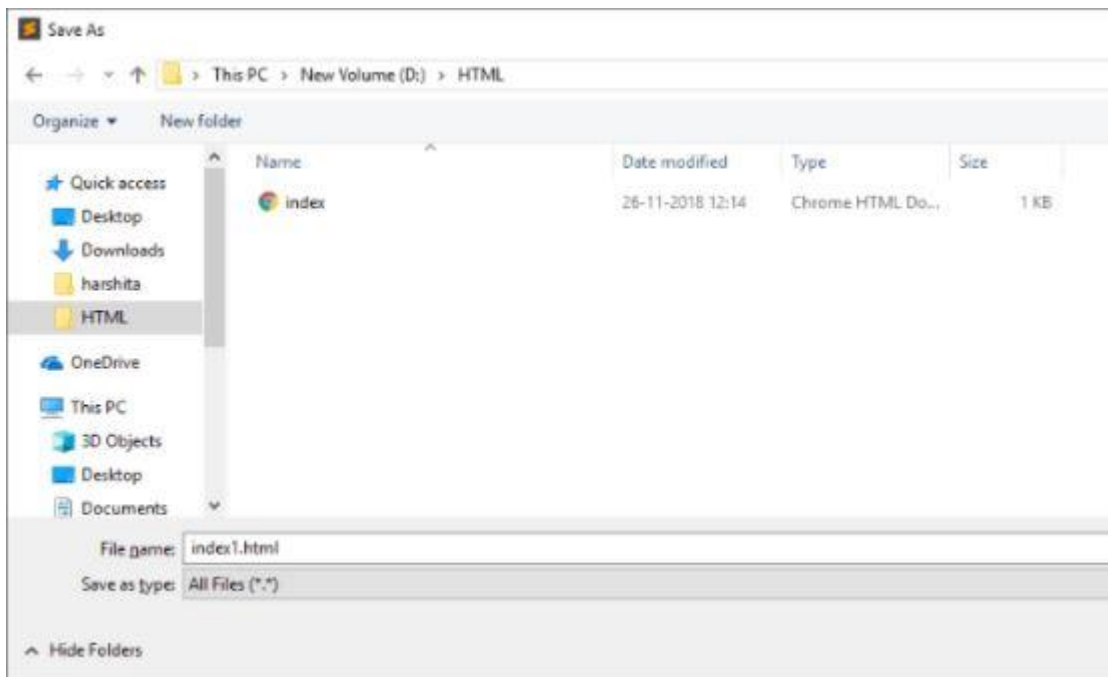
### **Step 1: Open Sublime Text editor:**

To open Sublime Text editor go to Start screen --> type Sublime Text--> Open it. To open a new page press CTRL+N.

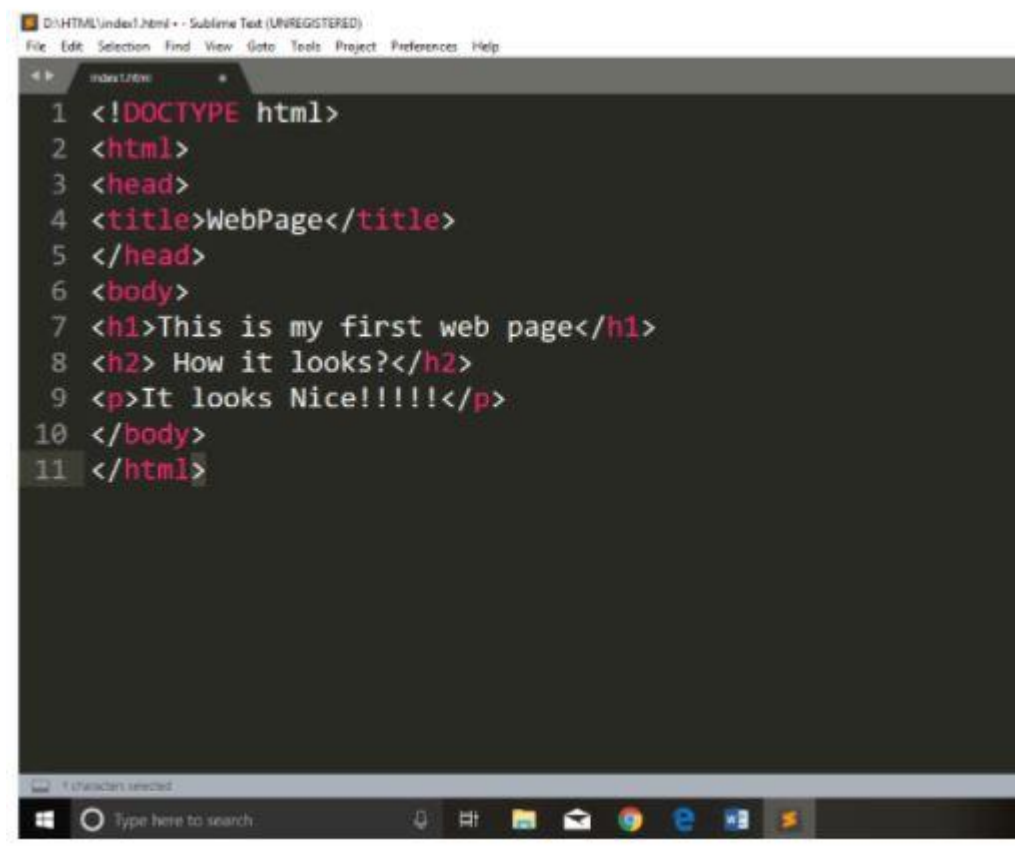


### **Step 2: Save the page before writing any code.**

To save your page in Sublime Text press Ctrl+S or go to File option --> save, to save a file use extension .htm or .html. We recommend to save the file first then write the code because after saving the page sublime text editor will give you suggestions to write code.

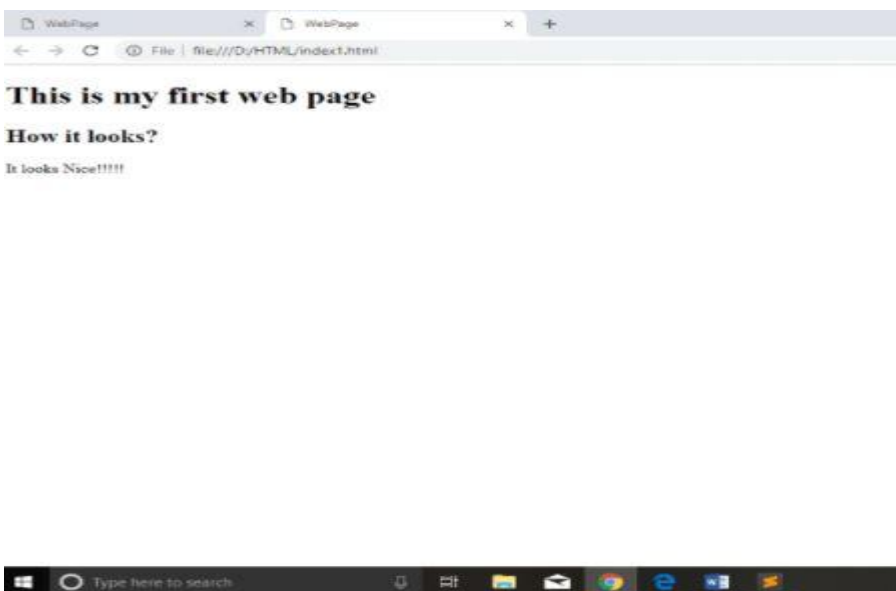
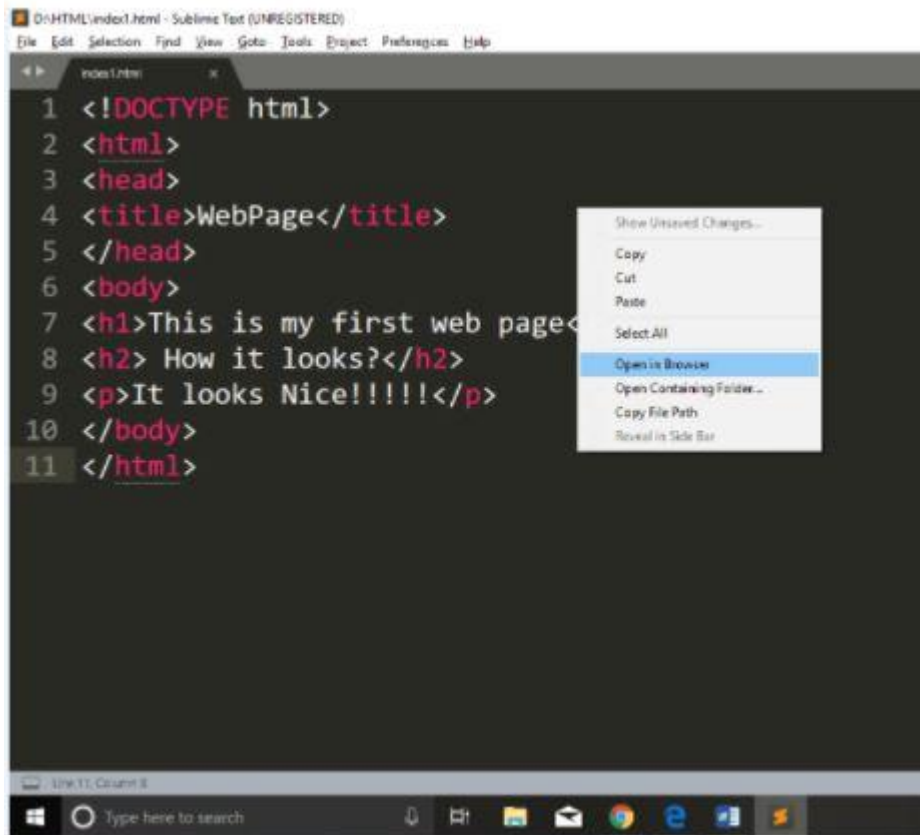


### Step 3: Write the code in Sublime Text editor



#### Step 4: Open the HTML page in your Browser

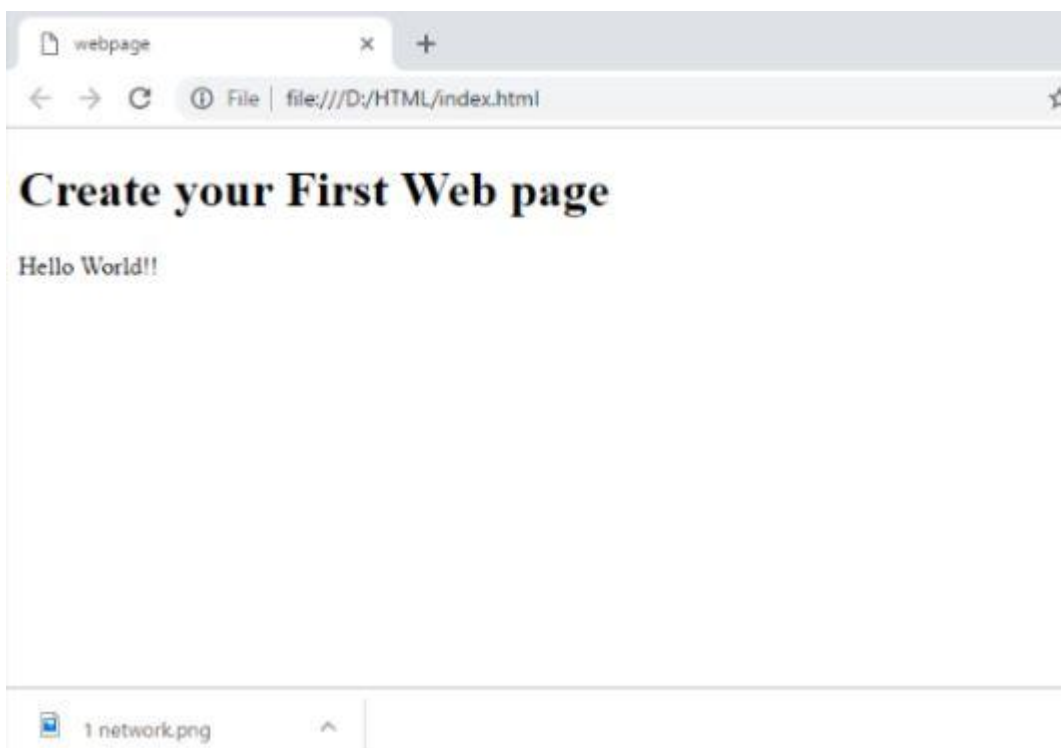
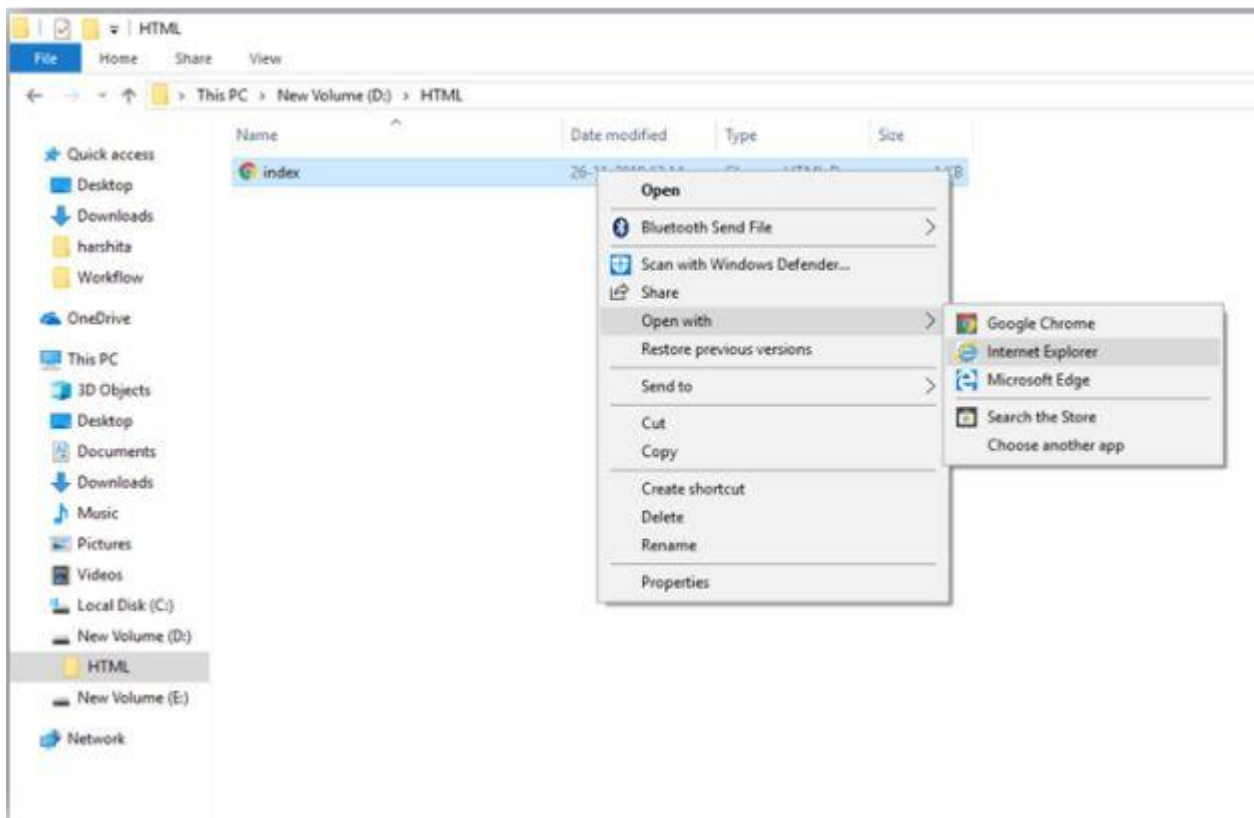
To execute or open this page in Web browser just **right click** by mouse on sublime text page and click on **Open in Browser**.



#### b) Explain the procedure to run a HTML program using Browser

##### Step 4: Open the HTML page in your web browser.

To run the HTML page, you need to open the file location, where you have saved the file and then either double-click on file or click on open with option



**c) List some of the offline and online editors to create and run HTML pages.**

Atom.

Notepad ++

Sublime Text.

Visual Studio Code.

Adobe Dreamweaver CC.

Froala.

CoffeeCup.

**d) Explain with syntax, the use of DOCTYPE in HTML page.**

The HTML document type declaration, also known as DOCTYPE , is the first line of code required in every HTML or XHTML document. The DOCTYPE declaration is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in. This ensures that the web page is parsed the same way by different web browsers.

**e) Write a HTML program to experience the HTML Page Structure.**

```
<!DOCTYPE.....>
```

```
<html>
```

```
    <head>
```

```
        <title> Title of the page </title>
```

```
    </head>
```

```
    <body>
```

```
        This is my First Page
```

```
    </body>
```

```
</html>
```



a) Write a html program that makes use of basic tags like

`<html>`,`<head>`,`<title>`,`<body>`,`<p>`,`<hr>`,`<br>``<h1>` to `<h6>`,`<!-- -->` tags and their attributes.

### Description:

#### **Block Formatting Tags**

We can use following tags to format blocks of text within HTML document. Some of the most frequently used Block-formatting tags are :

#### **Body tag (<body>)**

- Body tag contains some attributes such as bgcolor, background etc.
- *bgcolor* is used for setting the background color of a webpage which takes background color name or hexadecimal number such as #000000 to #FFFFFF
- background attribute used for setting image as a background for webpage and it will take the path of the image which you can place as the background image in the browser.
- **Syntax:**
- `<body bgcolor="name/#rrggbb" background="image name"> . . . </body>`

#### **Paragraph tag (<p>)**

- HTML documents are divided into paragraphs.
- Paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag.
- Most text is part of a paragraph of information. Each paragraph is aligned to the left, right or center of the page by using an attribute called as align.
- **Syntax:**
- `<p [align="left" | "right" | "center"]> . . . </p>`

#### **Heading tag(<Hn>)**

- HTML is having six levels of heading that are commonly used.
- The largest heading tag is `<h1>`.
- The different levels of heading tags are `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>` `<h6>`.
- Each heading tag has an attribute called as align which can be set to left, center, or right. By default all headings align left.
- **Syntax:**
- `<h1 [align="left" | "right" | "center"]> . . . </h1>`
- `<h2 [align="left" | "right" | "center"]> . . . </h2> .....`
- `<h6 [align="left" | "right" | "center"]> . . . </h6>`

#### **<hr> tag**

- This tag places a horizontal line across the screen.
- These lines are used to break up the page.
- This tag does not require an end tag.
- This tag also contains attributes which determines how the rule will be displayed.
- It can be aligned but by default is centered on the screen.
- The *size* attribute specifies the thickness of the rule in pixels.
- *noshade* draws the rule as a single thick line rather than giving it's default 3D appearance.
- **Syntax:**
- `<hr align="left" | "right" | "center" size="n" [noshade]/>`.

#### **Comments**

- Comments can be inserted into the HTML code to make it more readable and understandable.
- Comments are ignored by the browser and are not displayed.
- HTML comment begins with "`<!--`" and ends with "`-->`".

- There should not be a space between angular bracket and exclamation mark. Each comment can contain as many lines of text as you like. If comment is having more lines, then each line must start and end with -- and must not contain -- within its body.
- `<!-- this is a single line comment line -->`
- `<!-- this is a multiline comment --`
- `-- spawned over --`
- `-- three line -->`

### Line break tag

- This tag is used to break the line and start from the next line.
- It is an empty tag.
- `<br/>`

### Program:

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Block Formatting Tags</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 align="centre">surampalem</h1>
  <h2 align="left">Geography</h2>
  <p>The city is situated between the eastern ghats and the Bay of Bengal.The city coordinates
lies between 17.704N and 83.2977E</p>
  <hr align="left" size="10" [nonshade]/>
  <h2 align="left">Transport</h2>
  <p>The city commutes prefer city buses and auto rickshaws as the primary mode of
Transport,followed by two wheels and cars <br>Road and rail are preffered for long distances</p>
</body>
</html>
```

### Output:



## surampalem

### Geography

The city is situated between the eastern ghats and the Bay of Bengal.The city coordinates lies between 17.704N and 83.2977E

### Transport

The city commutes prefer city buses and auto rickshaws as the primary mode of Transport,followed by two wheels and cars  
Road and rail are preffered for long distances

b) Write a HTML program, that makes use of text formatting tags like

`<b>`,`<i>`,`<u>`,`<strong>`,`<sub>`,`<sup>`,`<tt>`,`<pre>`

**Description:**

**Text Formatting Tags**

We can use character/text formatting tags to format a text block that is as small as a single character or as large as an entire document. Some of the most frequently used Character-formatting tags are :

**1. Boldface tag**

- This tag is used for implement bold effect on the text
- `<b> ..... </b>`

**2. Italic tag**

- This implements italic effects on the text.
- `<i>.....</i>`

**3. Underline tag**

- This is used to specify that the selected text be displayed with underline.
- `<u>. . . </u>`

**4. strong tag**

- This tag is used to always emphasized the text
- `<strong>. . . </strong>`

**5. sub and sup tag**

- These tags are used for subscript and superscript effects on the text.
- `<sub>. . .</sub>`
- `<sup>. . .</sup>`

**6.tt tag**

- This tag is used to give typewriting effect on the text
- `<tt>. . .</tt>`

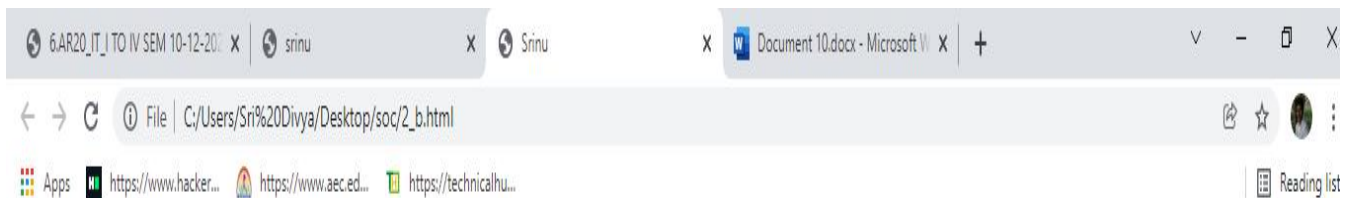
**7.Pre-formatted text tag**

- It Considers spaces, new lines etc. and as it is prints the information.
- `<PRE>. . .</PRE>`

**Program:**

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Text Formatting Tags</title>
</head>
<body>
  <b>Body tag</b>
  <big>body tag contains some attributes such as bg color,bg etc.</big>
  <i>bg color</i>is used for setting the backgroud color of a webpage which tasks bgcolor name
or hexadecimal numbers such as <strong>#000000 to #FFFFFF</strong>
  <i>background</i>attribute used for setting page as a bag for webpage and it will take the path
of the image which you can place as the bg image in the browser
  <tt>syntax body body <sub> bg color </sub>=name<sup>#rrggbb</sup>background="img
name">
  </tt>
  <pre>pre implementation</pre>
</body>
</html>
```

**Output:**



**Body tag** body tag contains some attributes such as bg color, bg etc. *bg color* is used for setting the background color of a webpage which takes bgcolor name or hexadecimal numbers such as #000000 to #FFFFFF *background* attribute used for setting page as a background for webpage and it will take the path of the image which you can place as the bg image in the browser syntax `body body bgcolor` `#rrggbbbackground="img name">`

pre implementation

### c) Write a HTML program, to explain the working of <font> tag and its attributes.

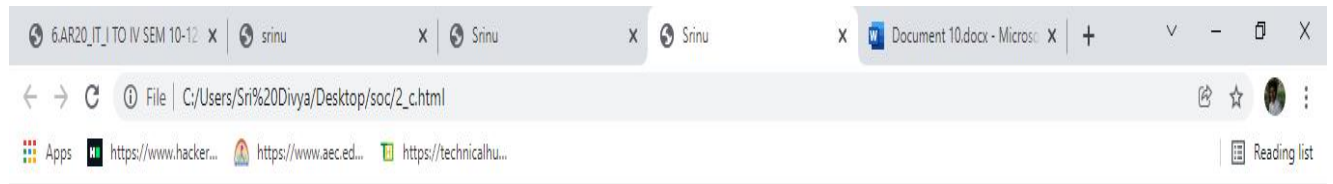
#### font tag

- This sets font type, size, color and relative values for a particular text.
- Absolute font sizes can be set from 1 to 7.
- Relative font sizes are set by using +/- 1 to 7.
- The color of the text is set by *color* attribute. This takes hex value which represents the amounts of red, green and blue in a chosen color.
- **Syntax:**
- `< font face="font name " size=" [+|-]n" color="#rrggbb">`
- **face:** The style of the letter can be specified like arial, times new roman etc...
- **size:** The size can be specified .
- **color:** The color of the text to be displayed is specified through the color attribute.

#### Program:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Srinu</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 align="centre">surampalem</h1>
    <h2 align="left">Geography</h2>
    <p>The city is situated between the eastern ghats and the Bay of Bengal. The city coordinates
lies between 17.704N and 83.2977E</p>
    <p><font face="time new roman" size="7" color="black">The city commutes prefer city
bases and auto rickshaws as the primary mode of transport, followed by two wheelers and cars.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

## Output:



## surampalem

### Geography

The city is situated between the eastern ghats and the Bay of Bengal. The city coordinates lie between 17.704N and 83.2977E.

The city commutes prefer city buses and auto rickshaws as the primary mode of transport, followed by two wheelers and cars.

## Lists and Links

- **Write a HTML program, to explain the working of lists. Note: It should have an ordered list, unordered list, nested lists and ordered list in an unordered list and definition lists.**

**Description:**

List is a collection of items.

- Types of lists are
- Ordered lists
- Unordered lists
- Nested lists
- Directory lists
- Definition lists

## Ordered Lists:

- Ordered lists are also called as Numbered lists or Sequenced lists.
- In Ordered list, the list of items has an order that is signified by numbers, hence called as a numbered list.
- An ordered list should start with <OL> element, which is immediately followed by a <LI> and end of ordered list is specified by </OL> element.
- Different ordered list types like numeral list; alphabet list etc can be specified with TYPE tag.
- Optional parameter with <OL> tag is START attribute, which indicates the starting number or alphabet.

**Syntax:**

- ```

> <OL [type={"1" or "I" or "A" or "a" or "i"}] START=n>
>     <LI>item1 </LI>
>     <LI>item2 </LI>
>         :
>         :
>     <LI>item n </LI>
> </OL>

```

## Different Ordered list types

- Type="1" (default) e.g. 1,2,3,4.....
- Type="A" Capital letters e.g. A,B,C...
- Type="a" Small letters e.g. a,b,c.....
- Type="I" Large roman letters e.g. I, II, III,...

## Unordered Lists:

- Unordered lists are also called as UnNumbered lists .
- The unordered list items are used to present a list of items, which are typically separated by white space/ or marked by bullets.
- An unordered list should start with <UL> element, which is immediately followed by a <LI> and end of ordered list is specified by </UL> element.
- TYPE attribute can also be added to <UL> tag that it indicates that the displayed bullet along with the list of items circle, square or disk.
- By default it is disc.

**Syntax:**

```

➤      <UL [type={square or disc or circle}] >
➤          <LI>item1 </LI>
➤          <LI>item2 </LI>
➤          :
➤          :
➤          <LI>item n </LI>
➤      </UL>

```

**Nested Lists:**

- Both ordered list and unordered list are used.
- We can put an ordered list in an unordered list and viceversa.

**Directory Lists:**

- A Directory list element is used to present a list of items containing up to 20 characters each.
- A directory list must start with <DIR> element, which is immediately followed by <LI> element.

**Definition Lists:**

- A definition list is a list of Definition terms.
- To create definition list it must start with <DL> and immediately followed by <DT> tag
- <DD> tag is used to give description of the definition

**Program:****Ordered List:**

```

<html>

  <head>

    <title>Departments of Engineering</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <p>Ordered List</p>

    <ol type="a" start="1">

      <li>CE</li>

      <li>EEE</li>

      <li>Mech</li>

      <li>ECE</li>

```

```

        <li>CSE</li>

        <li>IT</li>

        <li>Min.</li>

        <li>PT</li>

        <li>Ag.E</li>

        <li>H&BS</li>

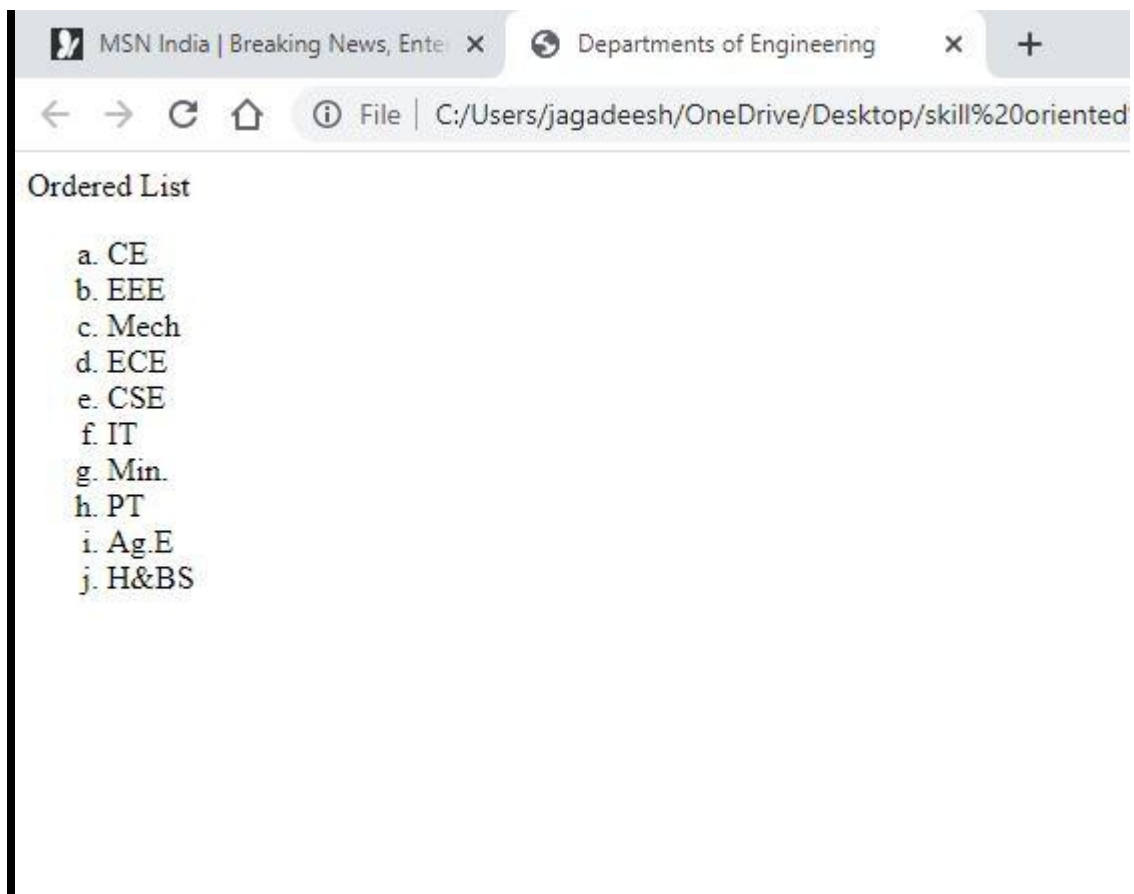
    </ol>

</body>

</html>_

```

### **Output:**

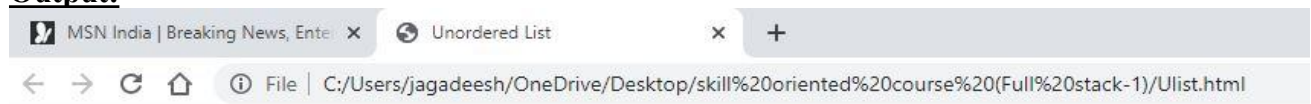




### Unordered List:

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Unordered List</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 align="center">Aditya Engineering College</h1>
  <h2 align="left">The courses offered by AEC</h2>
  <ul type=circle>
    <li>CE</li>
    <li>EEE</li>
    <li>Mech</li>
    <li>ECE</li>
    <li>CSE</li>
    <li>IT</li>
    <li>Min.</li>
    <li>PT</li>
    <li>Ag.E</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

### Output:



## Aditya Engineering Colleg

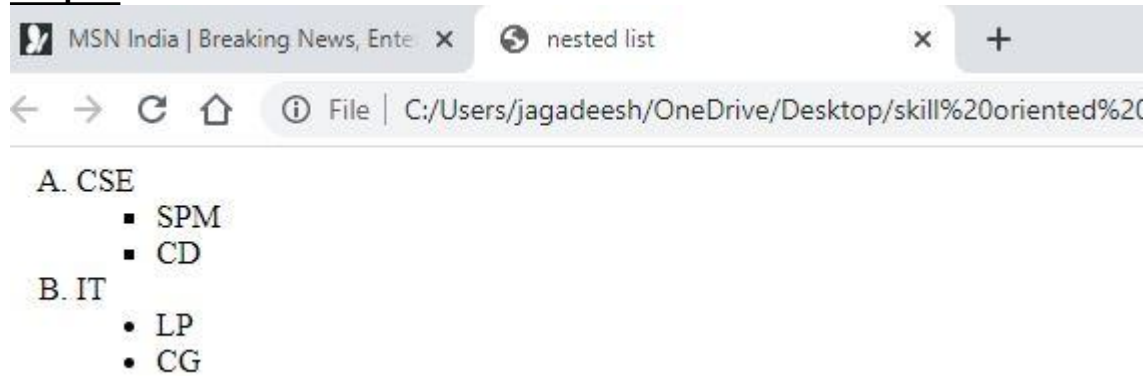
### The courses offered by AEC

- CE
- EEE
- Mech
- ECE
- CSE
- IT
- Min.
- PT
- Ag.E

### Nested List:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>nested list</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <ol type="A">
      <li>CSE</li>
      <ul type="square">
        <li>SPM</li>
        <li>CD</li>
      </ul>
      <li>IT</li>
      <ul type="disc">
        <li>LP</li>
        <li>CG</li>
      </ul>
    </ol>
  </body>
</html>
```

### Output:



### Definition List:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Definition List</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <dl>
      <dt>HTML:</dt>
      <dd>The The abbreviation is Hyper Text Mark Up Language and is used for creation of Web
pages</dd><br>
      <dd>Used for performing validation at the client side</dd>
    </dl>
  </body>
</html>
```

### Output:



### HTML:

The The abbreviation is Hyper Text Mark Up Language and is used for creation of Web pages

Used for performing validation at the client side

- b) Write a HTML program, to explain the working of hyperlinks using tag and href, target Attributes. Note: Use text to link → <https://www.aec.edu.in/>  
Use image to link → <https://www.aec.edu.in/?p=Gallery>

### Description:

#### Hyperlinks

- It is a block formatting tag
- The real power and flexibility of HTML is in Hyperlinks.
- Hyperlinks are created with anchor tag(<a>)
- We can use hyperlink to
- 1. create links with HTML pages
- 2. link different HTML pages
- 3. access services at other Internet sites

#### Anchor tag:

- The anchor tag is created by <a> . . . </a> tags.
- The tag has three sections: the address of the referenced document, a piece of text displayed as link, and the closing tag.

#### Syntax:

- `<a href="address"> Text </a>`
- *href* means Hypertext references that can be used for giving the path of a file which you want to link.
- The “Text” between the `<a> . . . </a>` tags acted as a hyperlink. This text is called “*hypertext*”. When we click on this text, the linked page or file will be displayed.

We can also replace this text with image. In that case, the image will act as a hyperlink.

- The target attribute specifies where to open the linked element.

#### **Syntax**

- `<a target="_blank|_self|_parent|_top|framename">`
- Attribute Values

Value	Description
<code>_blank</code>	Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
<code>_self</code>	Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)
<code>_parent</code>	Opens the linked document in the parent frame
<code>_top</code>	Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
<code>Framename</code>	Opens the linked document in the named iframe

#### **Program:**

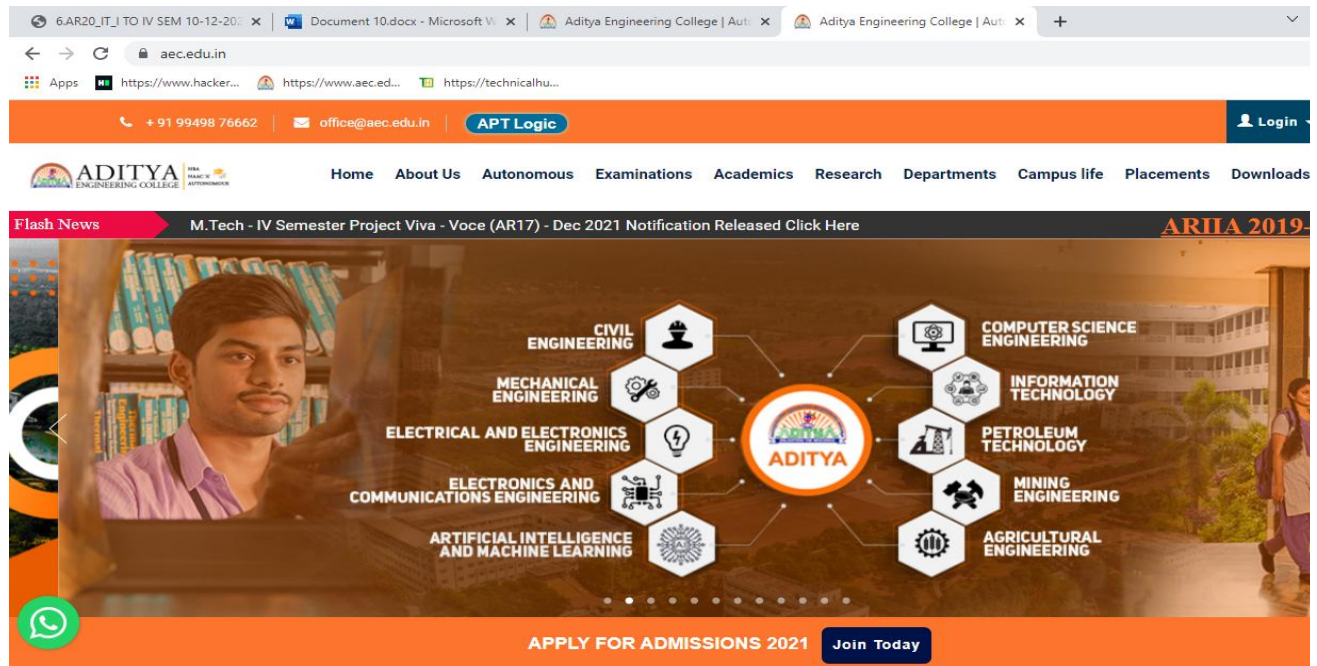
##### **Using Text as a Link**

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title>Linking to Aditya</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="https://www.aec.edu.in">Click the link to redirect to Aditya website</a>
  </body>
</html>

```

## Output:



## Using Image as a Link

First Create a working directory and save an image for gallery with name gallery.jpg.

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Image Link Demo</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

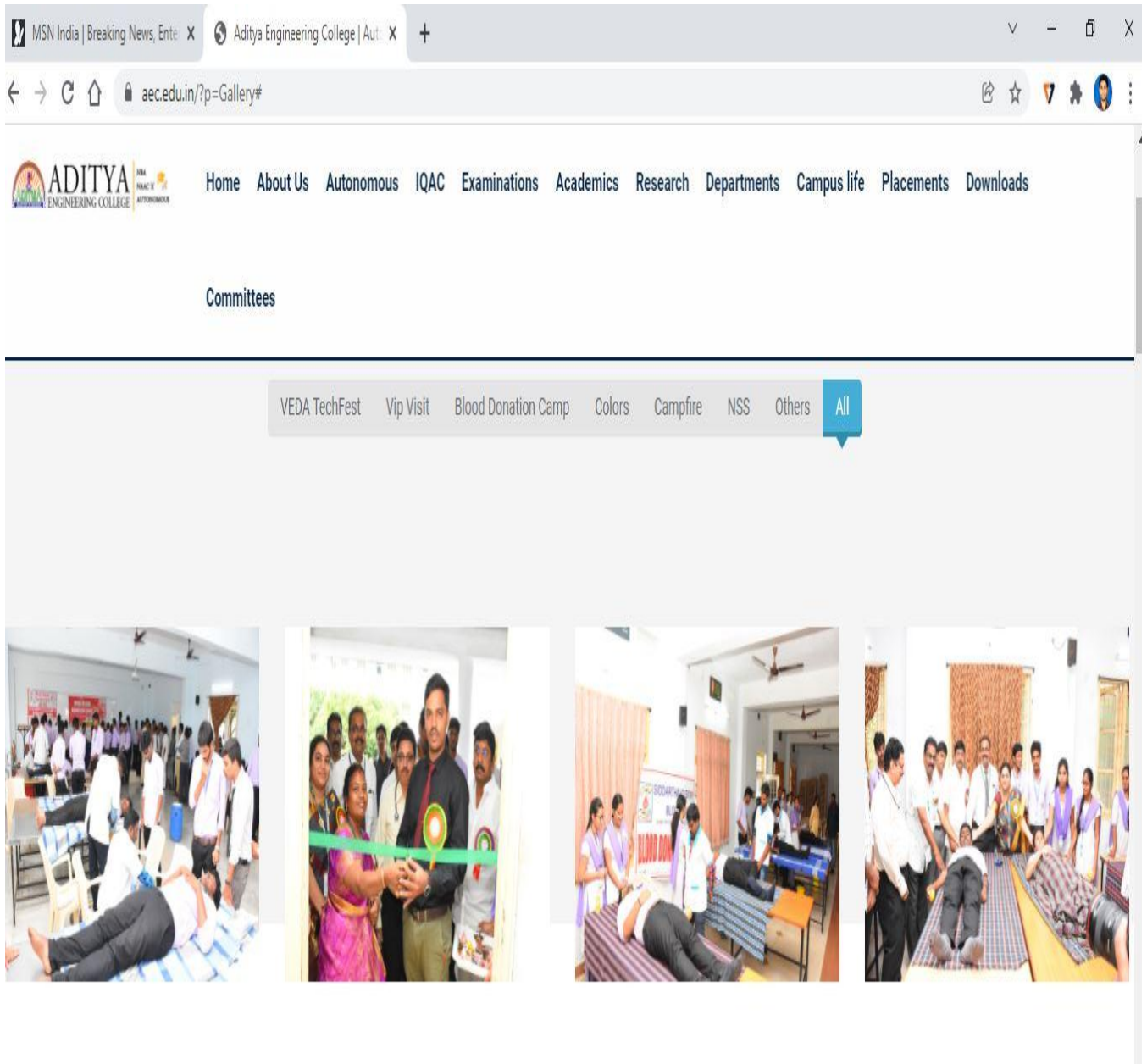
```
<p>To redirect to Aditya gallery click the image below:</p><br>
```

```
<a href="https://www.aec.edu.in/?p=Gallery"></a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## Output:



Ex.No:4

## HTML Images

a) Create a HTML document that has your image and your friend's image with a specific height and width. Also when clicked on the images it should navigate to their respective profiles.

### Description:

#### Images

- Images are second aspect of pleasant Web experience.
- We can add images to an HTML page to either improve its appearance or present important information.
- To add images to an HTML page, we can use several image formats. These formats include „gif“, „jpg“ and „png“.
- Images can be added in two different ways:
  - 1. By using „background“ attribute of <body> tag
  - 2. By using <img> tag

#### The Image tag

- We can use image tag in an HTML page to add images along with text.
- An image added using the image tag occupies space within the HTML page.
- To add image to HTML page, use <img> tag.
- **Syntax:**
  - 

#### Attributes:

- **src :**
  - The important parameter is SRC, because it specifies the location of the source file
  - If the file is included in the current directory, no need to specify the path otherwise given the entire path.
  - We can also use uniform resource locator(URL).
- b) **align :** used to specify the vertical alignment of an image
- c) **height :** used to specify the vertical area that an image will occupy in HTML page
- d) **Width :** used to specify the horizontal area that an image will occupy in HTML page
- e) **alt :** used to specify the text when browser unable to display the image or image not available.
- f) **border:** Specifies the border width along the image.

### Program:

#### Friend1.html

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>hello world 1</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>NAME:freind</p>
    <p>ROLL NO:1235</p>
```

```

    <p>BRANCH:IT</p>
    <p>EMAIL:*****@gmail.com</p>
    <p>PHONE NO:916***9165</p>
</body>
</html>

```

### Friend2.html

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title>hello world 2</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>NAME:friend 2</p>
    <p>ROLL NO:1221</p>
    <p>EMAI:*****@gmail.com</p>
    <p>984*****10</p>
  </body>
</html>

```

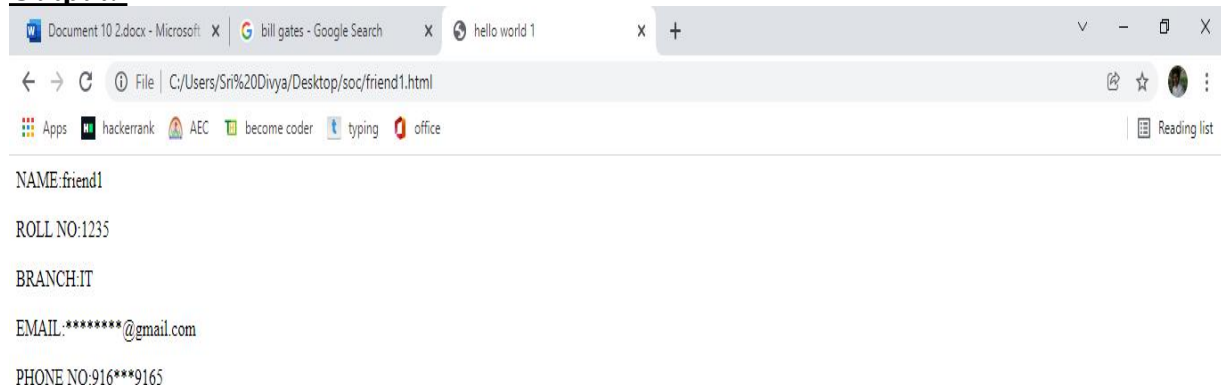
### Main.html

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title>hello world</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="Friend1.html">
      
    </a>
    <a href="Friend2.html">
      
    </a>
  </body>
</html>

```

### Output:



**b) Write a HTML program, in such a way that, rather than placing large images on a page,**

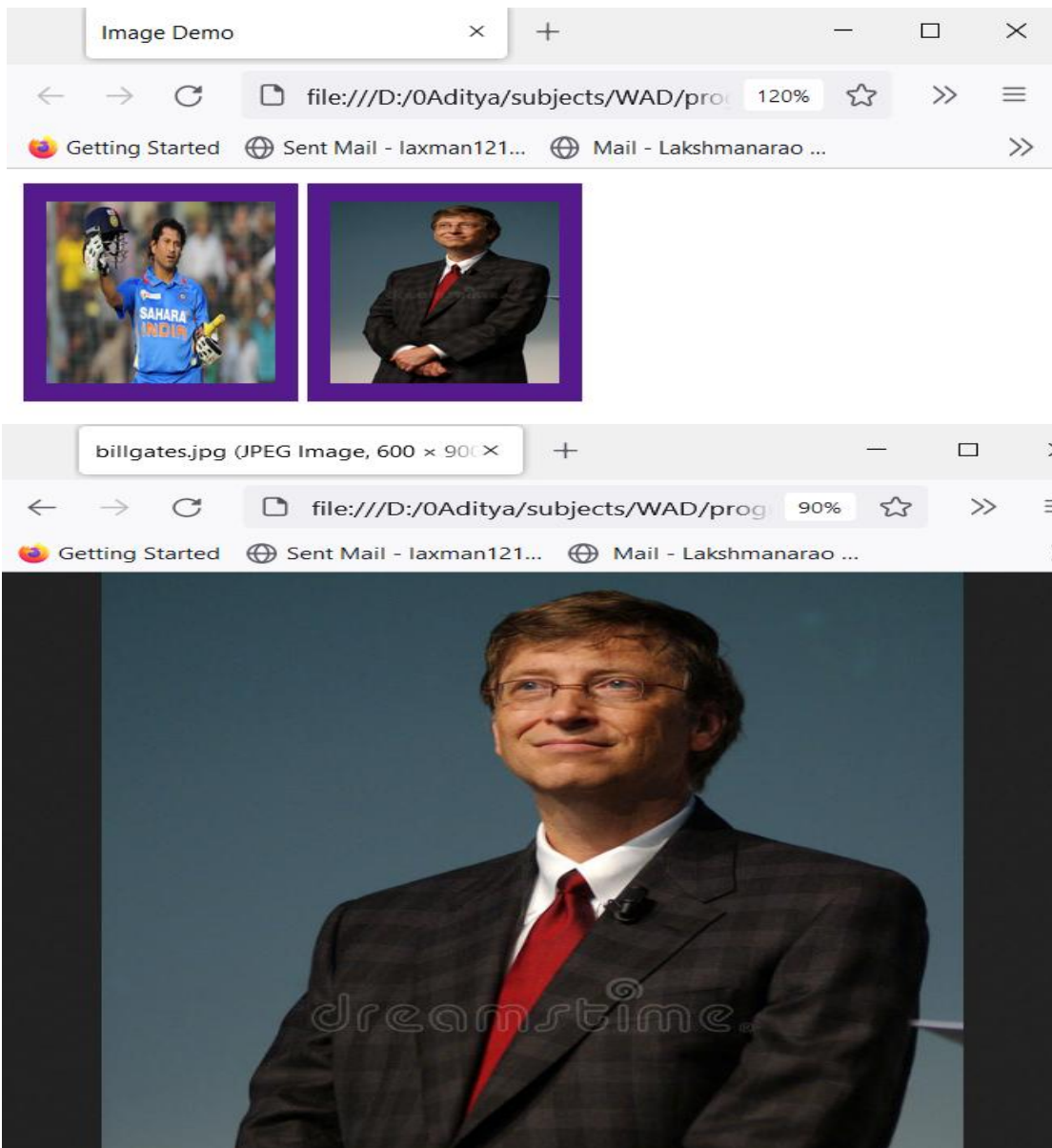


the preferred technique is to use thumbnails by setting the height and width parameters to something like to 100\*100 pixels. Each thumbnail image is also a link to a full sized version of the image. Create an image gallery using this technique.

**Program:**

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Image Demo</title>
</head>
<body>
<a href="my_image.jpg"></a>
<a href="my_image2.jpg"></a>
<a href="my_image3.jpg"></a>
</body>
</html>
```

**Output:**



## Exp 5 :HTML Tables

a) Write a HTML program, to explain the working of tables. (use tags :<table>,<tr>,<th>,<td> and attributes border,rowspan,colspan)

### Description: Tables

- Tables are defined with the <table> tag.
- A table is divided into rows with the <tr> tag
- Each row is divided into data cells with the <td> tag.
- td stands for "table data," and holds the content of a data cell.
- A <td> tag can contain text, links, images, lists, forms, other tables, etc.
- Header information in a table are defined with the <th> tag.
- All major browsers display the text in the <th> element as bold and centered

We can use various elements to specify the details of a table. Many table elements also take attributes, which allows you to further specify the look of the table.

- TABLE
- Table row
- Table data
- Table Heading

### The TABLE Element

- The TABLE element is the container element for table and uses the <TABLE>...</TABLE> tags to enclose all the other table tags.
- If the <TABLE> tag is omitted or not closed, the browser ignores all the other tags that you specify for the table.
- Everything that we write between these two tags will be within a table.
- The attributes of the table will control in formatting of the table.

***The <TABLE> tag has the following attributes:***

- 1. ***align***: used to specify the alignment of a table in a HTML page.
- 2. ***border***: used to specify the thickness of the table border in pixels.
- 3. ***bgcolor***: used to specify the background color for the table.
- 4. ***frame***: used to specify the which side of the outer border is visible in the browser.
- We must specify the border attribute before you specify the FRAME attribute.

Value	Description
VOID	Removes all External borders
BOX	Displays a box around the table i.e. all four sides of the table
HSIDES	Displays an external border at the top and bottom of the table
VSIDES	Displays an external border at the right and left of the table
LHS	Displays an external border only on the left hand side of the table
RHS	Displays an external border only on the right hand side of the table
ABOVE	Displays an external border only on the top of the table
BELOW	Displays an external border only on the bottom of the table

**rules:** used to specify the borders between cells. You must specify the border attribute before you specify the FRAME attribute.

Value	Description
NONE	Removes all internal rules from the table
ROWS	Displays rules between rows of the table
COLS	Displays rules between columns of the table
ALL	Displays rules between all rows and columns

### Cell Attributes

- **cellspacing:** used to specify the spacing between cells in pixels.
- **cellpadding:** used to specify the spacing between cell content and cell wall in pixels.
- **height:** used to specify the height of table in pixels or %.
- **width:** used to specify the width of table in pixels or %.
- **Syntax:**
- `<TABLE align="left | right | center" border="n" bgcolor="#rrggbb" cellspacing="n" cellpadding="n" frame="value" rules="value" height="n | %" width="n | %">`
- `</TABLE>`

### Table Row:

- Table row element is used to create rows in a table.
- The Table row element uses the `<TR>` tag to create a row.
- The `<TR>` tag has the following attributes:
- **align:** used to specify the horizontal alignment of the contents for cells of a row.
- **valign:** used to specify the vertical alignment of the cell content for all cells of the row.
- **bgcolor:** used to specify the background color of the row.

- **Syntax:**
- `<TR align="left | right | center"`
- `valign="top | bottom | middle"`
- `bgcolor="#rrggbb" > ..... </TR>`

### Table Data Element:

- The `<TD>` tag has the following attributes:
- **colspan:** used to specify the number of columns the cell can span.
- **rowspan:** used to specify the number of rows the cell can span
- **align:** used to specify the horizontal alignment of the data within a cell.
- **valign:** used to specify the vertical alignment of data within the cell.
- **bgcolor:** used to specify the background color of the cell.
- **Syntax:**
- `<TD align="left | right | center"`
- `valign="top | bottom | middle"`
- `bgcolor="#rrggbb"`
- `colspan="n"`
- `rowspan="n"> ..... </TD>`

### Program:

```

<html>

<head>

<title>Table Creation</title>

</head>

<body>

<table align="center" border="3" bgcolor="pink" frames="void" rules="all" cellpadding="8"
cellspacing="8" height="10px" width="5pts">

<caption align="center">Demo Table</caption><br>

<tr align="center" valign="middle" bgcolor="green">

<th>Col1</th>

<th>Col2</th>

<th>Col3</th>

</tr>

<tr>

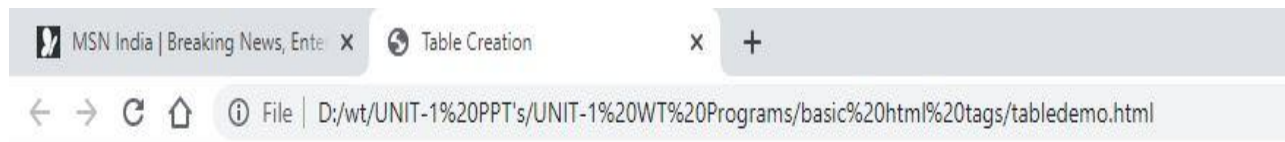
```

```

<td align="center" valign="top">1</td>
<td align="center" valign="bottom">2</td>
<td align="right" valign="middle">3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td bgcolor="orange">4</td>
<td bgcolor="orange">5</td>
<td bgcolor="orange">6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2">7</td>
<!--<td>8</td>-->
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

### **Output:**



Demo Table

Col1	Col2	Col3
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	9	

b) Write a HTML program, to explain the working of tables by preparing a timetable. (Note: Use <caption> tag to set the caption to the table & also use cell spacing, cell padding, border, rowspan, colspan etc.).

**Program:**

```
<html>
<head>
<title>IT Time Table</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align = "center"><b>ADITYA ENGINEERING COLLEGE</b></h1>
<h3 align = "center">An Autonomous Institution</h3>
<h4 align = "center">Approved by AICTE, Permanently Affiliated to JNTUK & Accredited by
NBA, NAAC with 'A' Grade<br>Recognized by UGC under the section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC
act 1956<br> Aditya Nagar ADB Road, Surampalem</h4>
<h2 align = "center">DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY</h2>
<h3 align = "center"><u>B.Tech III SEM TIME TABLE</u></h3>
<table align = "center" border="2" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="7">
<tr>
<th rowspan="2">Day</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th></th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th>9:30-10:20</th>
<th>10:20-11:10</th>
<th>11:10-12:00</th>
<th>12:00-12:50</th>
<th>12:50-1:50</th>
<th>1:50-2:40</th>
<th>2:40-3:30</th>
<th>3:30-4:20</th>
</tr>
<tr align="center">
<th>MON</th>
<td>SE<br>(BRSS)</td>
<td>DM<br>(DVLN)</td>
<td>OOP<br>(MRB)</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td colspan="4">USP LAB<br>(SN/SS)</td>
</tr>
<tr align ="center">
<th>TUE</th>
```

```

<td>ADS<br>(AW)</td>
<td colspan="3">OOP LAB<br>(SS/GS)</td>
<td rowspan="4"><b>LUNCH</b></td>
<td>SE<br>(BRSS)</td>
<td>OOP<br>(MRB)</td>
<td>OS <br> (DC)</td>
</tr>
<tr align ="center">
<th>WED</th>
<td> ADS<br> (AW)</td>
<td> OS<br> (DC)</td>
<td> SE<br> (BRSS)</td>
<td> DM<br> (DVLP)</td>
<td colspan ="4">OS LAB<br> (DC/SN)</td>
</tr>
<tr align="center">
<th> THU</th>
<td> DM<br> (DVLP)</td>
<td> ADS<br> (AW)</td>
<td> SE<br> (BRSS)</td>
<td> OOP<br> (MRB)</td>
<td> OS<br> (DC)</td>
<td> DM<br> (DCLP)</td>
<td> ADS<br> (AW)</td>
</tr>
<tr align="center">
<th> FRI</th>
<td> SE<br> (BRSS)</td>
<td> OS <br> (DC)</td>
<td> OS<br> (DC)</td>
<td> OOP<br> (MRB)</td>
<td>ADS<br> (AW)</td>
<td> ADS<br> (AW)</td>
<td> DM<br> (DVLP)</td>
</tr>
<tr align="center">
<th>MON</th>
<td>DM<br>(DVLP)</td>
<td>OS<br>(DC)</td>
<td>OOP<br>(MRB)</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td colspan="4">SKILL LAB<br>(SJ/GS)</td>
</tr>
<caption align ="bottom" style="color:red">by Srinu Vinay</a></caption>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

## Output:

IT Time Table

+

File | C:/Users/Sri%20Divya/Desktop/pandu/time%20table.html

Apps | hackerrank | AEC | become coder | typing | office

Reading list

# ADITYA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

An Autonomous Institution

Approved by AICTE, Permanently Affiliated to JNTUK & Accredited by NBA, NAAC with 'A' Grade  
Recognised by UGC under the section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC act 1956  
Aditya Nagar ADB Road, Surampalem

## DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

### B.Tech III SEM TIME TABLE

Day	1	2	3		4	5	6	7
	9:30-10:20	10:20-11:10	11:10-12:00	12:00-12:50	12:50-1:50	1:50-2:40	2:40-3:30	3:30-4:20
MON	SE (BRSS)	DM (DVLP)	OOP (MRB)	LUNCH	USP LAB (SN/SS)			
TUE	ADS (AW)	OOP LAB (SS/GS)			LUNCH	SE (BRSS)	OOP (MRB)	OS (DC)
WED	ADS (AW)	OS (DC)	SE (BRSS)	DM (DVLP)		OS LAB (DC/SN)		
THU	DM (DVLP)	ADS (AW)	SE (BRSS)	OOP (MRB)		OS (DC)	DM (DCLP)	ADS (AW)
FRI	SE (BRSS)	OS (DC)	OS (DC)	OOP (MRB)		ADS (AW)	ADS (AW)	DM (DVLP)
MON	DM (DVLP)	OS (DC)	OOP (MRB)	LUNCH	SKILL LAB (SJ/GS)			

by Srinu Vinay



a)Write a HTML program, to explain the working of frames, such that page is to be divided into 3 parts on either direction. (Note: first frame → image, second frame → paragraph, third frame → hyperlink. And also make sure of using “no frame” attribute such that frames to be fixed).

**Description:**

**Frames:**

- Frames are not supported in HTML5.
- A frame provides a facility to display one page at a time.
- Collection of these frames into a set provides a facility to display more than one page at a time on browser and is referred as a **frameset**.
- A **Frameset** is a collection of frames.
- A **web page** containing frame elements is called a framed page.
- A **framed page** begins with **<frameset>** & ends with **</frameset>** tag.
- Each individual frame is identified through **<frame>** tag.

**Syntax:**

- **<frameset rows/cols="45%,55%">**
- **<frame name="framename" src="filename" noresize scrolling="yes">**
- **<frame name=" framename " src=" filename " noresize>**
- **</frameset>**

**Program:**

**Image.html**

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Clg logo</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

**Para.html**

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Aditya details</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Aditya Engineering College was established in the academic year 2001-02 under the
aegis of Aditya Academy, Kakinada with the approval of AICTE and Affiliated to JNTU with an
intake of 180 in three UG Courses in Engineering & Technology.The College is situated in an eco-
friendly area of 180 acres with thick greenery at Surampalem, Gandepalli Mandal, East Godavari
District, Andhra Pradesh. The College is 15 KM away from Samalkot Railway Station on Howrah-
Chennai Railway line in South Central Railway. The College is 35 Km away from Kakinada and
```

Rajahmundry on ADB Road. The College has four academic Buildings with a total carpet area of 44,524 Sq. Mts. apart from two boys hostels and one girls hostel buildings. The particulars of academic buildings and the departments / offices accommodated are as follows.

```
</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

#### **Link.html**

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Clg link</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="https://aec.edu.in">click on me</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

#### **Main.html**

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>frameset</title>
  </head>
  <frameset rows="50%,50%" border="50">
    <frame name="image" src="frameimg.html" noresize scrolling="yes">
      <frameset cols="50%,50%" border="50" frameborder="50">
        <frame name="paragraph" src="framep.html" noresize scrolling="yes">
          <frame name="link" src="framelink.html" scrolling="yes">
        </frameset>
      </frameset>
    </frameset>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

## Output:



Aditya Engineering College was established in the academic year 2001-02 under the aegis of Aditya Academy, Kakinada with the approval of AICTE and Affiliated to JNTU with an intake of 180 in three UG Courses in Engineering & Technology. The College is situated in an eco-friendly area of 180 acres with thick greenery at Surampalem, Gandepalli Mandal, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. The College is 15 KM away from Samalkot Railway Station on Howrah-Chennai Railway line in South Central Railway. The College is 35 Km away from Kakinada and Rajahmundry on APB Road. The College has four academic Buildings with a

[click on me](#)

b) Write a HTML program, to explain the working of forms by designing Registration form. (Note: Include text field, password field, number field, date of birth field, checkboxes, radio buttons, list boxes using `<select>` & `<option>` tags, `<textarea>`, and two buttons ie: submit and reset. Use tables to provide a better view).

## Description:

### Forms

- HTML provides several user interactive elements such as **label, text fields, buttons, radio button, check box, combo box, list box, text area and password fields.**
- The `<form>` tag is used to create forms.
- The important attributes of `<form>` tag are name, **METHOD** and **ACTION**.
- **Method:** This parameter specifies how the data entered in the form can be sent to destination.
- There are 2 methods of sending information GET & POST

## Labels

- HTML is not provides any separate tag for label.
- The text which is preceded by the interfacing element is taken as a label.

## Text field

- Text is typically required to place one line string.
- Text fields can be created by using <input>tag.
- Syntax: <input type="text" size=n name="text name">

## Buttons

There are three types of buttons

- **Button**
- Syntax: <input type=button value="click me">
- **Submit**
- Syntax: <input type=submit value="submit">
- **Reset**
- Syntax: <input type=reset value="clear">

## Radio buttons

- To display set of option to user, where he can select one among them, radio buttons are used.
- Syntax: <input type="radio" name="text name" value="text" checked>
- All the name attributes of group of radio buttons must be same and all the value attributes are different.
- Value indicates the value that is stored while selecting particular button, which returns to name of group.
- Checked parameter indicates the initial selection that we give as default.

## Checkboxes

- These are similar to radio buttons as we can select more than one option among the options.
- Syntax: <input type="checkbox" name="text name" value="text" checked>

## Combo box

- Combo box displays one at a time and by clicking on combo arrow displays other options available.
- Syntax: <select name="selectname" size=n multiple>
- <option value="text" label="labelname" selected>
- <option>
- </select>

## TextArea

- Textarea is typically required to place multi line string.
- Syntax: <textarea name="text name" cols=n rows=n> </teaxtarea>

## Password field

- When user typed the information in a text field it is displayed as it is.
- If we want to display it in encoded form, use the password field.
- Syntax: <input type="password" name="pwd" size=n >

**Program:**

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Formdemo</title>
</head>
<body>
<table align="center">
<caption="Formdemo">
<form name="f1" method="get">
<tr>
<td>Username: </td>
<td><input type="text" name="uname" size="10" maxlength="15"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password:</td>
<td><input type="password" name="pwd" size="10" maxsize="15"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td><textarea name="ta" rows="5" cols="10"></textarea></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages known:</td>
<td><input type="checkbox" name="c1" value="Te" checked>Telugu</br>
<input type="checkbox" name="c2" value="Ta">Tamil</br>
<input type="checkbox" name="c3" value="Hi">Hindi</br>
<input type="checkbox" name="c4" value="En">English</br>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programming Proficiency:</td>
<td>
<input type="radio" name="r1" value="C">C</br>
<input type="radio" name="r1" value="Java">Java</br>
<input type="radio" name="r1" value="Python" checked>Python</br>
<input type="radio" name="r1" value="PHP">PHP</br>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willing to work at:</td>
<td>
<select name="s1" multiple>
<option value="Mu">Mumbai</option>
<option value="ch" label="Chennai">Chennai</option>
<option value="Hy">Hyderabad</option>
<option value="viz" selected>Vizag</option>
</select>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
```

```

<td colspan="2"><input type="submit" value="submit" >
<input type="reset" value="reset">
</td>
</tr>
</form>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

**Output:**

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled 'Formdemo'. The address bar displays the URL '%20oriented%20course%20(Full%20stack-1)/formdemo.html'. The form itself is styled with a light blue border and contains the following elements:

- Username:** A text input field.
- Password:** A text input field.
- Address:** A larger text input field.
- Languages known:** A group of four checkboxes:
  - ☒ Telugu
  - ☐ Tamil
  - ☐ Hindi
  - ☐ English
- Programming Proficiency:** A group of four radio buttons:
  - ☐ C
  - ☐ Java
  - ☒ Python
  - ☐ PHP
- Willing to work at:** A dropdown menu with the following options: Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Vizag (which is currently selected).
- Buttons:** Two buttons labeled 'submit' and 'reset' are located at the bottom of the form.

a) Write a HTML program, that makes use of

`<article>` ,`<aside>` ,`<figure>` ,`<figcaption>` ,`<footer>` ,`<header>` ,`<main>` ,`<nav>` ,`<section>` ,`<div>` ,`<span>` tags

**Description:**

**Article Tag:**

- The `<article>` tag specifies independent, self-contained content.
- An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.
- Potential sources for the `<article>` element:

1. Forum post
2. Blog post
3. News story
4. Comment

- Syntax:
- `<article>...</article>`

**Aside Tag:**

- The `<aside>` tag defines some content aside from the content it is placed in.
- The aside content should be related to the surrounding content.
- Syntax:
- `<aside>...</aside>`

**Figure and Figcaption Tags:**

- The `<figure>` tag specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.
- While the content of the `<figure>` element is related to the main flow, its position is independent of the main flow, and if removed it should not affect the flow of the document.
- The `<figcaption>` tag defines a caption for a `<figure>` element.
- The `<figcaption>` element can be placed as the first or last child of the `<figure>` element.
- Syntax:
- `<figure>`
- `<img src="" alt="">`
- `<figcaption>...</figcaption>`
- `</figure>`

**Footer Tag:**

- The `<footer>` tag defines a footer for a document or section.
- A `<footer>` element should contain information about its containing element.
- A `<footer>` element typically contains:
- authorship information
- copyright information
- contact information
- sitemap
- back to top links
- related documents

- You can have several `<footer>` elements in one document.
- Contact information inside a `<footer>` element should go inside an `<address>` tag.

**Syntax:**

- `<footer>`
- `<address>...</address>`
- `</footer>`

**Header Tag:**

- The `<header>` element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.
- A `<header>` element typically contains:
  - one or more heading elements (`<h1>` - `<h6>`)
  - logo or icon
  - authorship information
- You can have several `<header>` elements in one document.
- A `<header>` tag cannot be placed within a `<footer>`, `<address>`, `<article>` or another `<header>` element.
- Syntax:
  - `<header>...</header>`

**Main Tag:**

- The `<main>` tag specifies the main content of a document.
- The content inside the `<main>` element should be unique to the document. It should not contain any content that is repeated across documents such as sidebars, navigation links, copyright information, site logos, and search forms.
- There must not be more than one `<main>` element in a document. The `<main>` element must NOT be a descendant of an `<article>`, `<aside>`, `<footer>`, `<header>`, or `<nav>` element.
- **Syntax:**
  - `<main>...</main>`

**Nav Tag:**

- The `<nav>` tag defines a set of navigation links.
- Notice that NOT all links of a document should be inside a `<nav>` element. The `<nav>` element is intended only for major block of **navigation links**.
- **Syntax:**
  - `<nav>`
  - `<a href="">...</a>`
  - `<a href="">...</a>`
  - `<a href="">...</a>`
  - `</nav>`

**Section Tag:**

- The `<section>` tag defines sections in a document, such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other sections of the document.
- **Syntax:**
  - `<section>...</section>`



## Div Tag:

- The `<div>` tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- The `<div>` tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.
- The `<div>` tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute.
- Any sort of content can be put inside the `<div>` tag!

### Syntax:

- `<div>.... </div>`

## Span Tag:

- The `<span>` tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.
- The `<span>` tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the `class` or `id` attribute.
- The `<span>` tag is much like the `<div>` element, but `<div>` is a block-level element and `<span>` is an inline element.

**Syntax:**

- `<span>....</span>`

**Program:**

[illegible]

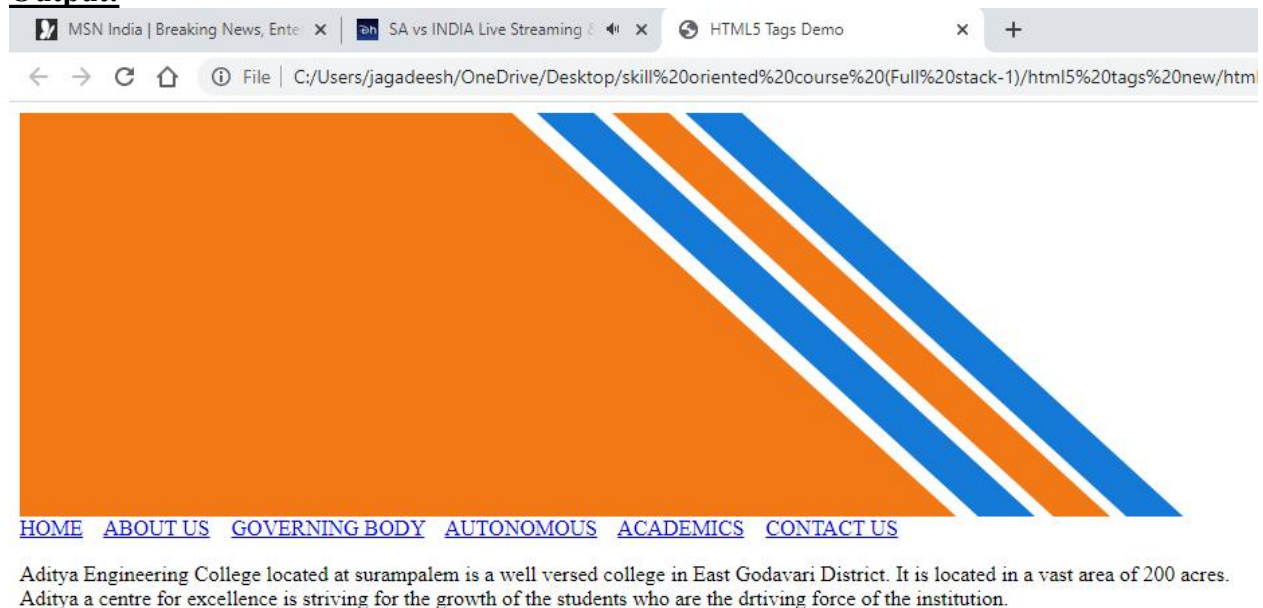
```

<article>
<p>Aditya Engineering College located at surampalem is a well versed
college in East Godavari District.
It is located in a vast area of 200 acres. <br>
Aditya a centre for excellence is striving for the growth of the students
who are the drtiving force of the institution.<br></p>
</article>
</aside>
<figure>

<figcaption>A wonderful creation of walt disney</figcaption>
</figure>
<section>
IT department established in the year 2001 is striving hard for the well
being of the students. Many leaders and achievers were produced from this
department.
</section>
<div>
HOD is the leader of the department is a hard working person who
mingles with the faculty and also understands the problems of the students
and try to solve those problems as quickly as possible.
</div>
<p>Aditya is spending an overall amount of 25million <span
style="color:red;">$</span> every year</p>
</main>
<footer>
<p align="center">Copyright @Aditya Engineering Coolege, Surampalem</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

### Output:



**b) Write a HTML program, to embed audio and video into HTML web page.**

**Description:**

**Audio Tag:**

- The <audio> tag defines sound, such as music or other audio streams.
- Currently, there are 3 supported file formats for the <audio> element: MP3, Wav, and Ogg
- <audio controls>  
    <source src="" type="audio/mpeg/wav/ogg">  
  
    </audio>

**Video Tag:**

- The <video> tag specifies video, such as a movie clip or other video streams.
- Currently, there are 3 supported video formats for the <video> element: MP4, WebM, and Ogg
- Syntax:  
    <video height="pixels" width="pixels" src="url" preload="auto/metadata /none"  
    poster="url" muted autoplay controls loop>...</video>

**Program:**

```
<html>
<head>
<title>MultiMedia Content</title>
</head>
<body>
<audio controls>
<source src="master the blaster.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
</audio><br>
<video width="auto" height="auto" poster="saaho.jpg" src="Saaho Bang.mp4"
controls>
<track src=subtitles_en.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en" label="English"
default>
<track kind="description" label="Trailer of Saaho">
</video>
</body>
</html>
```

**Output:**

