

HTML LAB MANUAL



Prepared by:

Name of Student

Roll No: (A0594193)

Batch: 2023-27

Dept. of CSE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING



**INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT
SKILLS UNIVERSITY,
KHARGHAR, NAVI MUMBAI**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. **SARTHI S DARJI**, Roll No **12** of **2** Semester of B.Tech Computer Science & Engineering of ITM Skills University, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai, has completed the term work satisfactorily in subject. **HTML** for the academic year 2023-2027 as prescribed in the curriculum.

Place: ITM SKILLS
UNIVERSITY, NAVI
MUMBAI,
KHARGHAR.

Date: 26 March 2024

Subject I/C

HOD

INDEX

Exp. No	List of Experiment	Date of Submission	Sign																				
1	Design a page having suitable background colour and text colour with title “My First Web Page” using all the attributes of the Font tag.	27/03/2024																					
2	Create a HTML document giving details of your [Name, Age], [Address, Phone] and [Register Number, Class] aligned in proper order using alignment attributes of Paragraph tag.	27/03/2024																					
3	Create a web page with an appropriate image towards the left hand side of the page, when user clicks on the image another web page should open.	27/03/2024																					
4	Create a web page for internal links; when the user clicks on different links on the web page it should go to the appropriate locations/ sections in the same page.	27/03/2024																					
5	Create a HTML document containing a nested list showing a content page of any book.	27/03/2024																					
6	Create a web page, showing an unordered list of names of all he PG diploma Programmes (Branches) in your institution.	27/03/2024																					
7	Create the following table in HTML with following Data for your batch: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #cccccc; text-align: left;">Reg. Number</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc; text-align: left;">Student Name</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc; text-align: left;">Year/Semester</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc; text-align: left;">Date of Admission</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Reg. Number	Student Name	Year/Semester	Date of Admission																	27/03/2024	
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Name of Student : SARTHI S DARJI

Roll No :12

Experiment No: 1

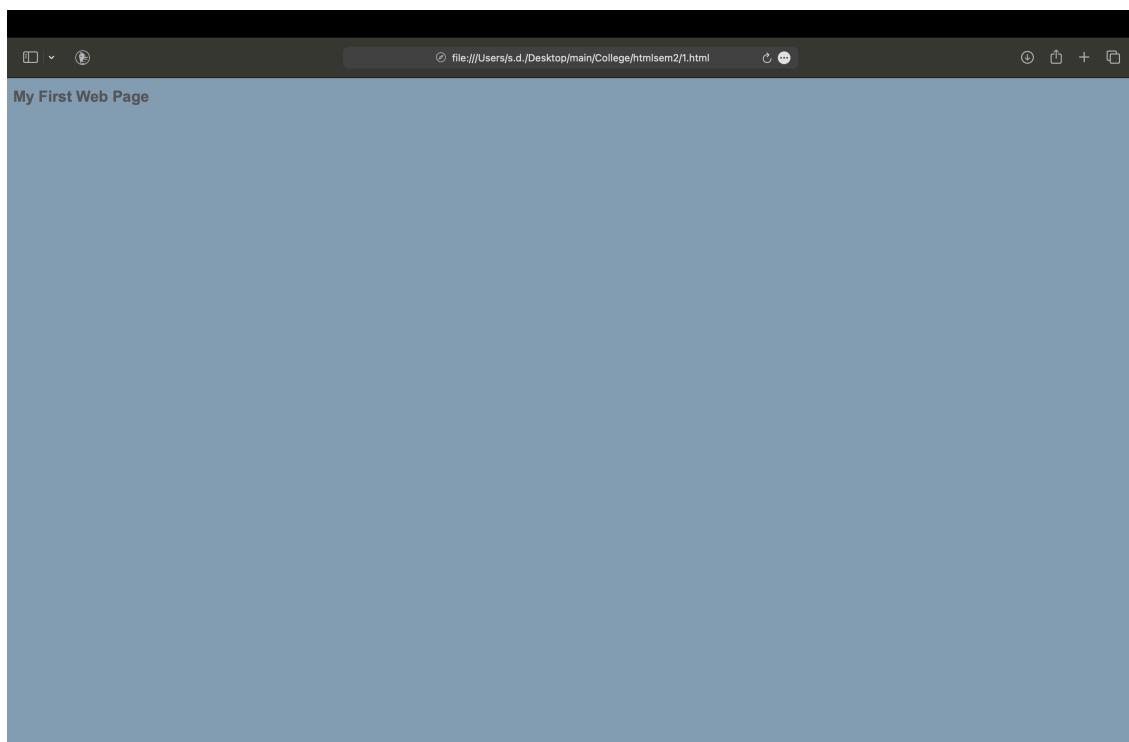
Title : Design a page having suitable background colour and text colour with title “My First Web Page” using all the attributes of the Font tag.

Theory: The document starts with a `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration, which specifies the document type and version of HTML being used. The `<html>` element is the root element of the document, which contains all the other elements. Inside the `<html>` element, there are several other elements that make up the page, including the `<head>`, `<body>`, and `` elements. The `<head>` element contains metadata about the page, such as the title, character encoding, and links to external stylesheets or scripts. The `<body>` element contains the main content of the page, which in this case is a single heading element with a custom font face and size. The `` element is used to specify the font face and size of the text within the heading element.

Code :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>My First Web Page</title>
<style>
    body {
        background-color: #829db5;
    }
    .custom-font {
        font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
        color: #595757;
        font-size: 20px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <font face="Arial" size="4" color="blue">
        <h1 class="custom-font">My First Web Page</h1>
    </font>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot):



Conclusion: this code is a basic HTML document that defines a simple web page with a blue background color and a large, bold heading with a custom font face and size. The use of external stylesheets or scripts is not shown in this example, but they can be added to enhance the appearance and functionality of the page.

Name of Student : SARTHI S DARJI

Roll No :12

Experiment No: 2

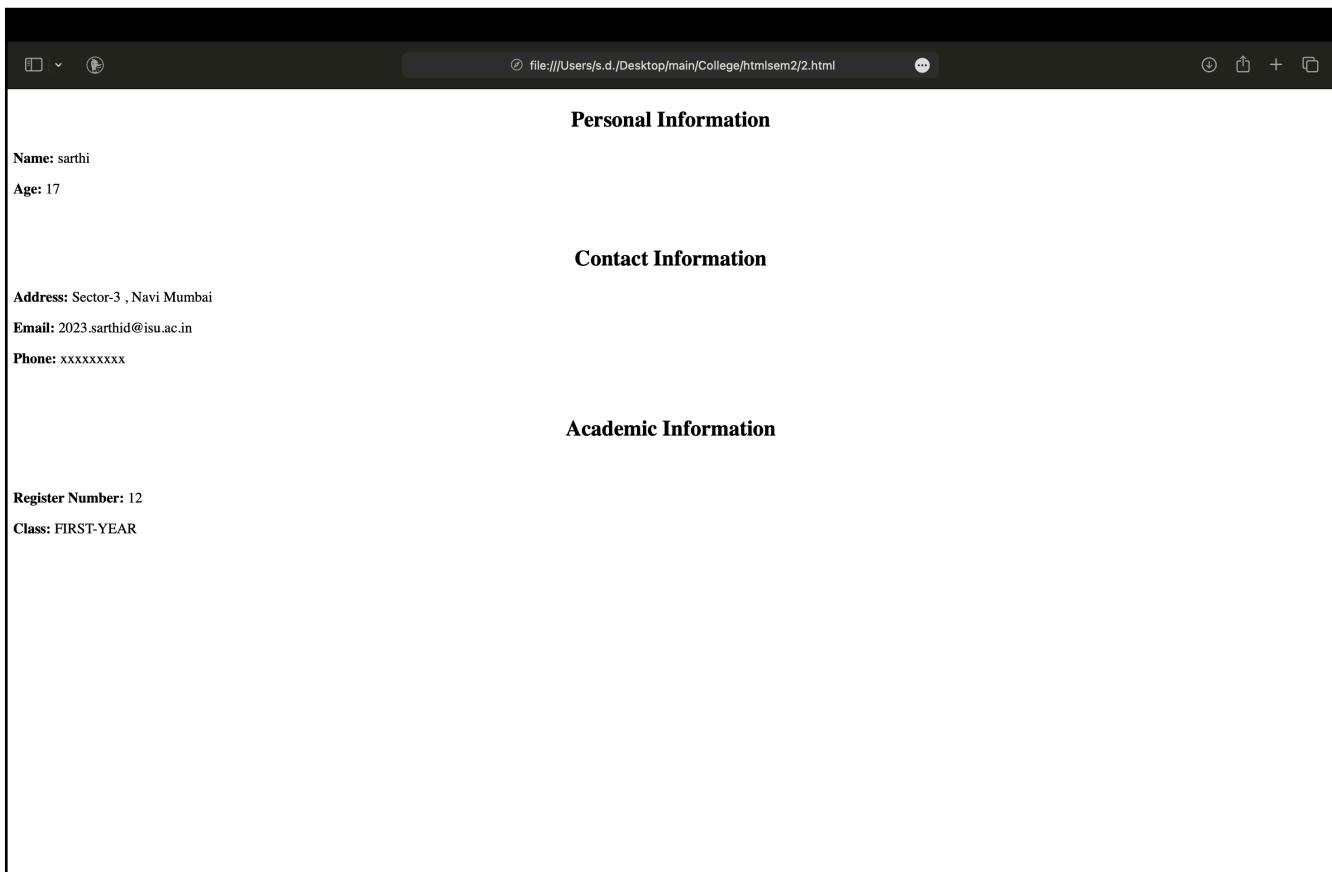
Title: Create a HTML document giving details of your [Name, Age],[Address, Phone] and [Register Number, Class] aligned in proper order using alignment attributes of Paragraph tag.

Theory: The code is an HTML document that defines a web page with various sections of personal information. The document starts with a `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration, which specifies the document type and version of HTML being used. The `<html>` element is the root element of the document, which contains all the other elements. Inside the `<html>` element, there are several other elements that make up the page, including the `<head>`, `<body>`, and `<h2>` elements. The `<head>` element contains metadata about the page, such as the title, character encoding, and links to external stylesheets or scripts. The `<body>` element contains the main content of the page, which in this case is a series of sections containing personal information. The `<h2>` elements are used to create headings, which are aligned using the `align` attribute.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Personal Details</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2 align="center">Personal Information</h2>
<p align="left"><strong>Name:</strong> sarthi</p>
<p align="left"><strong>Age:</strong> 17</p>
<br>
<h2 align="center">Contact Information</h2>
<p align="left"><strong>Address:</strong> Sector-3 , Navi Mumbai</p>
<p align="left"><strong>Email:</strong> 2023.sarthid@isu.ac.in</p>
<p align="left"><strong>Phone:</strong> xxxxxxxxx</p>
<br>
<h2 align="center">Academic Information</h2>
<br>
<p align="left"><strong>Register Number:</strong> 12</p>
<p align="left"><strong>Class:</strong> FIRST-YEAR</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot):



Conclusion : this code defines a simple web page that displays various sections of personal information, including name, age, address, email, phone number, and academic information such as register number and class. The use of HTML elements and attributes is straightforward and easy to understand, making it a good starting point for learning the basics of web development.

Name of Student : SARTHI S DARJI

Roll No :12

Experiment No: 3

Title : Create a web page with an appropriate image towards the left hand side of the page, when user clicks on the image another web page should open.

Theory : The code is structured using HTML elements, with the `<html>` element as the root, and various child elements inside it. The image is styled using CSS, including border-radius, margin, and height/width properties. An `` element is used to create a clickable image that links to the specified URL when clicked. The `target` attribute is set to `"_blank"` to open the linked page in a new tab or window.

code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Clickable Image Example</title>
<style>
.left-image {
  float: left;
  margin-right: 20px;
}

img{
  height: 100px;
  width: 300px;
  border-radius: 5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body style="background-color: darkgray;">

<a href="https://www.itm.edu" target="_blank">
  
</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot):



file:///Users/s.d./Desktop/main/College/htmlem2/3.html

ITM Business School
ITM SKILLS UNIVERSITY

Clickable Image... itm.edu

ITM Group of Institutions 32 Years of excellence in education

Programs Design & Media Business School Hotel Management Health Sciences Our Institutes About Us Apply Now

Education That Promises To Transform

Pursue your Passion with ITM Group of Institutions

Admission Open

Design & Media

Business School

Health Sciences

Hotel Management

BTech

Conclusion : This code creates a clickable image that links to the website of ITM University when clicked. The image is styled with a dark gray background and a rounded corner effect using CSS. When the user clicks on the image, they will be redirected to the specified URL in a new tab or window.

Name of Student : SARTHI S DARJI

Roll No :12

Experiment No: 4

Title : Create a web page for internal links; when the user clicks on different links on the web page it should go to the appropriate locations/sections in the same page.

Theory: The basic structure of an HTML document includes a `<html>`, `<head>`, and `<body>` tag. Inside the `<body>` tag, we create sections or divisions for each section of the page using `<div>` tags. To create internal links, we use the `<a>` tag inside the `<div>` tags. The `<a>` tag has a `href` attribute that specifies the URL of the link. We can also add an `onclick` attribute to specify what action to take when the link is clicked. We can use CSS to style the links and make them look attractive on the page. We can also use CSS to position the links relative to each other and to the rest of the page content.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Internal Links Example</title>
<style>

body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}
section {
    margin-bottom: 100px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body style="background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom, #33ccff, #ff99cc);">

<!-- Navigation --&gt;
&lt;nav&gt;
&lt;ul&gt;
    &lt;li&gt;&lt;a href="#section1"&gt;The Evolution of Technology&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt;&lt;br&gt;
    &lt;li&gt;&lt;a href="#section2"&gt;Environmental Benefits&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt;&lt;br&gt;
    &lt;li&gt;&lt;a href="#section3"&gt;Water conservation&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt; &lt;br&gt;
&lt;/ul&gt;
&lt;/nav&gt;
&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;

<!-- Section 1 --&gt;
&lt;section id="section1"&gt;
    &lt;h2&gt;The Evolution of Technology&lt;/h2&gt;
    &lt;p&gt;&lt;br&gt;</pre>

**The Evolution of Technology** <br>


```

Technology has been a cornerstone of human progress since the dawn of time. From the early days of simple tools and fire to the complex digital networks of the modern era, technology has continually transformed the way we live, work, and interact with the world around us.

The earliest technologies were focused on survival and basic needs. Stone tools allowed our ancestors to hunt more effectively, while the discovery of fire provided warmth, protection, and a new way to prepare food. These innovations laid the groundwork for the development of early societies and the eventual rise of civilizations.

As humans settled into agrarian lifestyles, technology advanced in the form of irrigation systems, plows, and domesticated animals, which increased food production and allowed populations to grow. The invention of the wheel and the development of writing systems further accelerated human progress, leading to trade, written communication, and the establishment of laws and governance.

The Industrial Revolution marked a significant turning point in the evolution of technology. The introduction of steam power and mechanization led to mass production, transforming economies and societies. Factories emerged, urbanization increased, and transportation systems expanded, connecting distant regions like never before.

The 20th century brought about a technological explosion. Electricity, telecommunications, and the internal combustion engine reshaped daily life. The development of computers and the internet in the latter half of the century ushered in the Information Age, fundamentally altering how we access information, communicate, and conduct business.

Today, we stand on the brink of a new era with emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, robotics, and biotechnology. These advancements promise to solve complex problems but also pose ethical questions and challenges to our current way of life.

Throughout history, technology has been a double-edged sword. It has the power to enhance our lives, increase our capabilities, and broaden our horizons. However, it also brings risks and responsibilities. The environmental impact of industrialization, the societal changes brought by automation, and the privacy concerns of the digital age are just a few examples of the challenges we face.

As we look to the future, it is clear that technology will continue to evolve at an unprecedented pace. We must strive to harness its potential for the betterment of humanity while mitigating the risks it poses. The evolution of technology is not just a story of human ingenuity; it is a reflection of our values, aspirations, and the choices we make as a society.

In conclusion, the evolution of technology is an ongoing journey. It mirrors our quest for improvement and efficiency, driven by curiosity and creativity. As we navigate this complex landscape, we must remain mindful of the impact our technological choices have on the world and future generations. The path we take will determine the legacy we leave behind.


```
<br>
</p>
</section>
```

Environmental Benefits

The Environmental Benefits of Conservation and Sustainability

The environment is the foundation of life on Earth, providing us with air, water, food, and shelter. It is a complex web of ecosystems that sustains biodiversity and offers countless benefits to humanity. Protecting the environment is not just about preserving the beauty of nature; it is about ensuring the survival and well-being of future generations. This essay explores the myriad environmental benefits that arise from conservation and sustainable practices.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services ---

Biodiversity is the variety of life on Earth, encompassing all species, from the smallest microorganisms to the largest mammals. This diversity is not just fascinating; it is vital for the stability and resilience of ecosystems. Healthy ecosystems provide essential services such as pollination of crops, purification of air and water, and regulation of climate. They also offer natural barriers against natural disasters, reducing the impact of storms, floods, and landslides.

Climate Change Mitigation

One of the most significant environmental benefits of conservation is the mitigation of climate change. Forests, oceans, and wetlands act as carbon sinks, absorbing and storing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. By protecting these natural habitats, we can reduce the concentration of greenhouse gases and help stabilize global temperatures. Sustainable practices, such as renewable energy and energy efficiency, further reduce emissions and contribute to a healthier planet.

Water Security and Quality

Clean water is essential for life, and environmental conservation helps maintain the quality and availability of freshwater resources. Wetlands filter pollutants, forests protect watersheds, and sustainable agriculture reduces runoff and conserves water. These efforts ensure that communities have access to safe drinking water and that aquatic ecosystems thrive.

Soil Health and Food Security

Soil is a critical component of the environment, supporting plant life and acting as a filter for water. Conservation practices like crop rotation, cover cropping, and reduced tillage improve soil health, increase fertility, and prevent erosion. Healthy soils lead to higher crop yields and greater food security, particularly in the face of a changing climate.

Economic Benefits

The environmental benefits of conservation also translate into economic gains. Ecosystem services are estimated to be worth trillions of dollars annually. Sustainable tourism, based on the natural beauty and biodiversity of an area, can provide significant income for local communities. Moreover, investing in green technologies and sustainable practices creates jobs and drives innovation.

Health and Well-being

A clean and healthy environment contributes to the physical and mental well-being of people. Exposure to nature reduces stress, improves mood, and enhances cognitive function. Environmental conservation also reduces the risk of exposure to pollutants and diseases, leading to better overall health.

Cultural and Recreational Value

The environment holds immense cultural significance for many communities, providing a sense of identity and belonging. It is also a source of recreation and inspiration, offering opportunities for activities like hiking, birdwatching, and photography. By preserving natural landscapes, we maintain these cultural and recreational values for enjoyment and enrichment.

Conclusion

The environmental benefits of conservation and sustainability are vast and interconnected. They touch every aspect of life, from the air we breathe to the food we eat. As we face the challenges of environmental degradation, it is more important than ever to recognize the value of the natural world and take action to protect it. By doing so, we secure a healthier, more prosperous, and more sustainable future for all
.</p>

</section>

<!-- Section 3 -->

```
<section id="section3">
```

Water conservation

Water conservation is a critical issue that affects everyone on the planet. As the population grows and climate patterns shift, the importance of saving water becomes increasingly evident. Here's an essay that delves into the significance of water conservation and the steps we can take to ensure the sustainability of this precious resource:

- - -

****The Essence of Water Conservation****

Water is the essence of life, a precious commodity that sustains every living organism on Earth. It is a resource that we often take for granted, yet it is becoming increasingly scarce due to various factors, including overuse, pollution, and climate change. The conservation of water is not merely a matter of environmental concern; it is an imperative for the survival of future generations.

****Understanding Water Scarcity**
**

The Earth may seem abundant with water, but the truth is that only a small fraction is available for human consumption. The rest is locked away in glaciers, ice caps, or too polluted to use. With the current rate of consumption, many regions are facing the grim reality of water scarcity. This scarcity not only hampers daily life but also threatens agriculture, industry, and ecosystems.

The Impact of Human Activity

Human activities have a profound impact on water availability. Industrial processes, agricultural practices, and urban development contribute to water pollution and wastage. The situation is exacerbated by climate change, which alters precipitation patterns and exacerbates droughts and floods, further straining water resources.

Strategies for Conservation

To address water scarcity, we must adopt a multifaceted approach to conservation. This includes improving water management practices, investing in efficient irrigation techniques, and promoting water-saving technologies. On an individual level, simple actions like fixing leaks, using water-efficient fixtures, and being mindful of water usage can make a significant difference.

The Role of Education and Awareness

Education plays a crucial role in water conservation. By raising awareness about the importance of saving water and the methods to do so, we can encourage responsible behavior and collective action. Schools, communities, and media outlets can all contribute to spreading the message and instilling a culture of conservation.

The Benefits of Conservation

Conserving water has numerous benefits. It ensures a reliable supply for future needs, reduces the energy required for water treatment and distribution, and helps preserve aquatic habitats. Moreover, it can lead to economic savings for individuals and communities alike.

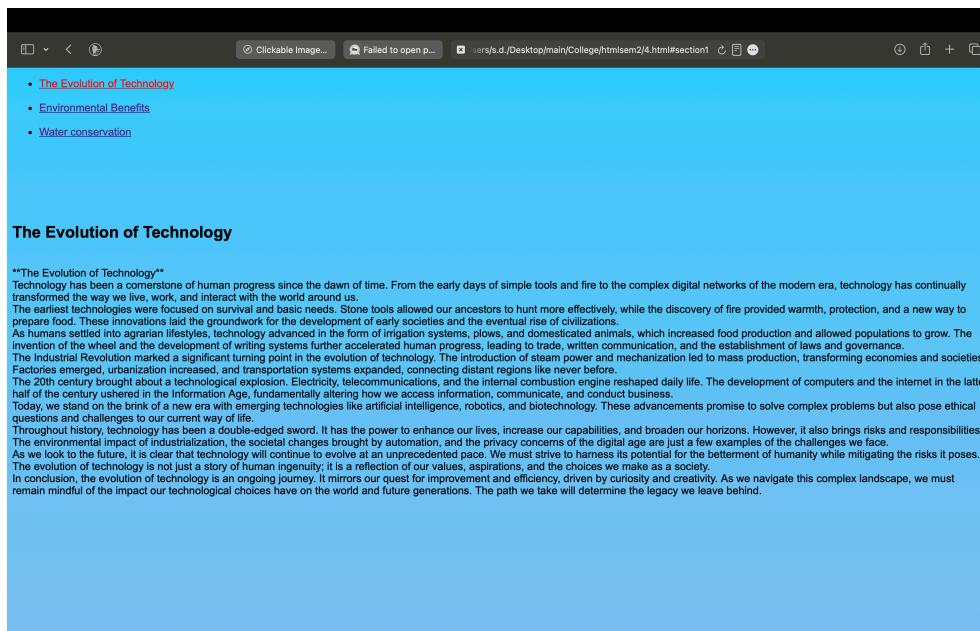
Conclusion

Water conservation is not an option; it is a necessity. As stewards of the Earth, we have the responsibility to use water wisely and protect it for future generations. Through concerted efforts and sustainable practices, we can safeguard this vital resource and maintain the delicate balance of our planet's ecosystems.

</p>
</section>

</body>
</html>

Output: (screenshot):



The environment is the foundation of life on Earth, providing us with air, water, food, and shelter. It is a complex web of ecosystems that sustains biodiversity and offers countless benefits to humanity. Protecting the environment is not just about preserving the beauty of nature; it is about ensuring the survival and well-being of future generations. This essay explores the myriad environmental benefits that arise from conservation and sustainable practices.

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Cultural and Recreational Value

The environment holds immense cultural significance for many communities, providing a sense of identity and belonging. It is also a source of recreation and inspiration, offering opportunities for activities like hiking, birdwatching, and photography. By preserving natural landscapes, we maintain these cultural and recreational values for enjoyment and enrichment.

Conclusion

The environmental benefits of conservation and sustainability are vast and interconnected. They touch every aspect of life, from the air we breathe to the food we eat. As we face the challenges of environmental degradation, it is more important than ever to recognize the value of the natural world and take action to protect it. By doing so, we secure a healthier, more prosperous, and more sustainable future for all.

Water conservation

Water conservation is a critical issue that affects everyone on the planet. As the population grows and climate patterns shift, the importance of saving water becomes increasingly evident. Here's an essay that delves into the significance of water conservation and the steps we can take to ensure the sustainability of this precious resource:

--- **The Essence of Water Conservation**

Water is the essence of life, a precious commodity that sustains every living organism on Earth. It is a resource that we often take for granted, yet it is becoming increasingly scarce due to various factors, including drought, pollution, and climate change. The conservation of water is not merely a matter of environmental concern; it is an imperative for the survival of future generations.

Understanding Water Scarcity

The Earth may seem abundant with water, but the truth is that only a small fraction is available for human consumption. The rest is locked away in glaciers, ice caps, or too polluted to use. With the current rate of consumption, many regions are facing the grim reality of water scarcity. This scarcity not only hampers daily life but also threatens agriculture, industry, and ecosystems.

The Impact of Human Activity

Human activities have a profound impact on water availability. Industrial processes, agricultural practices, and urban development contribute to water pollution and wastage. The situation is exacerbated by climate change, which alters precipitation patterns and exacerbates droughts and floods, further straining water resources.

Strategies for Conservation

To address water scarcity, we must adopt a multifaceted approach to conservation. This includes improving water management practices, investing in efficient irrigation techniques, and promoting water-saving measures at both the individual and societal level. Simple actions like fixing leaks, using water-efficient fixtures, and being mindful of water usage can make a significant difference.

The Role of Education and Awareness

Education plays a crucial role in water conservation. By raising awareness about the importance of saving water and the methods to do so, we can encourage responsible behavior and collective action. Schools, communities, and media outlets can all contribute to spreading the message and instilling a culture of conservation.

The Benefits of Conservation

Conserving water has numerous benefits. It ensures a reliable supply for future needs, reduces the energy required for water treatment and distribution, and helps preserve aquatic habitats. Moreover, it can lead to economic savings for individuals and communities alike.

Conclusion

Water conservation is not an option; it is a necessity. As stewards of the Earth, we have the responsibility to use water wisely and protect it for future generations. Through concerted efforts and sustainable practices, we can safeguard this vital resource and maintain the delicate balance of our planet's ecosystems.

Conclusion : HTML, CSS we can create a web page with internal links that navigate to different sections within the same page when clicked. This is a useful feature for creating interactive and engaging web pages, especially for websites with complex content organization or navigation structures.

Name of Student : SARTHI S DARJI

Roll No :12

Experiment No: 5

Title : Create a HTML document containing a nested list showing a content page of any book.

Theory : A content page should have a hierarchical structure that reflects the organization of the book's content. This means breaking down the content into smaller sections or subtopics, and then further subdividing them into more specific points. A content page should be visually organized to make it easy for readers to navigate. This can be achieved by using headings, subheadings, bullet points, and other formatting techniques. The formatting and styling of the content page should be consistent throughout the book. This helps to create a cohesive look and feel and makes it easier for readers to find information. The content on the page should be concise and to the point. This helps to keep the reader engaged and avoids unnecessary detail.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Table of Contents - The 48 Laws of Power</title>
</head>
<body style="background-color: beige;">
    <h1 align="center">48 Laws of Power</h1>
    <ul start="1">
        <li>Law 1: Never Outshine the Master</li>
        <li>Law 2: Never Put Too Much Trust in Friends; Learn How to Use Enemies</li>
        <li>Law 3: Conceal Your Intentions</li>
        <li>Law 4: Always Say Less Than Necessary</li>
        <li>Law 5: So Much Depends on Reputation – Guard It with Your Life</li>
        <li>Law 6: Court Attention at All Costs</li>
        <li>Law 7: Get Others to Do the Work for You, but Always Take the Credit</li>
        <li>Law 8: Make Other People Come to You – Use Bait if Necessary</li>
        <li>Law 9: Win Through Your Actions, Never Through Argument</li>
        <li>Law 10: Infection: Avoid the Unhappy and Unlucky</li>
        <li>Law 11: Learn to Keep People Dependent on You</li>
        <li>Law 12: Use Selective Honesty and Generosity to Disarm Your Victim</li>
        <li>Law 13: When Asking for Help, Appeal to People's Self-Interest, Never to Their Mercy or Gratitude</li>
        <li>Law 14: Pose as a Friend, Work as a Spy</li>
        <li>Law 15: Crush Your Enemy Totally</li>
        <li>Law 16: Use Absence to Increase Respect and Honor</li>
        <li>Law 17: Keep Others in Suspended Terror: Cultivate an Air of Unpredictability</li>
        <li>Law 18: Do Not Build Fortresses to Protect Yourself – Isolation is Dangerous</li>
        <li>Law 19: Know Who You're Dealing with – Do Not Offend the Wrong Person</li>
        <li>Law 20: Do Not Commit to Anyone</li>
        <li>Law 21: Play a Sucker to Catch a Sucker – Seem Dumber Than Your Mark</li>
        <li>Law 22: Use the Surrender Tactic: Transform Weakness into Power</li>
        <li>Law 23: Concentrate Your Forces</li>
        <li>Law 24: Play the Perfect Courtier</li>
        <li>Law 25: Re-Create Yourself</li>
        <li>Law 26: Keep Your Hands Clean</li>
        <li>Law 27: Play on People's Need to Believe to Create a Cultlike Following</li>
        <li>Law 28: Enter Action with Boldness</li>
        <li>Law 29: Plan All the Way to the End</li>
        <li>Law 30: Make Your Accomplishments Seem Effortless</li>
        <li>Law 31: Control the Options: Get Others to Play with the Cards You Deal</li>
        <li>Law 32: Play to People's Fantasies</li>
```

```

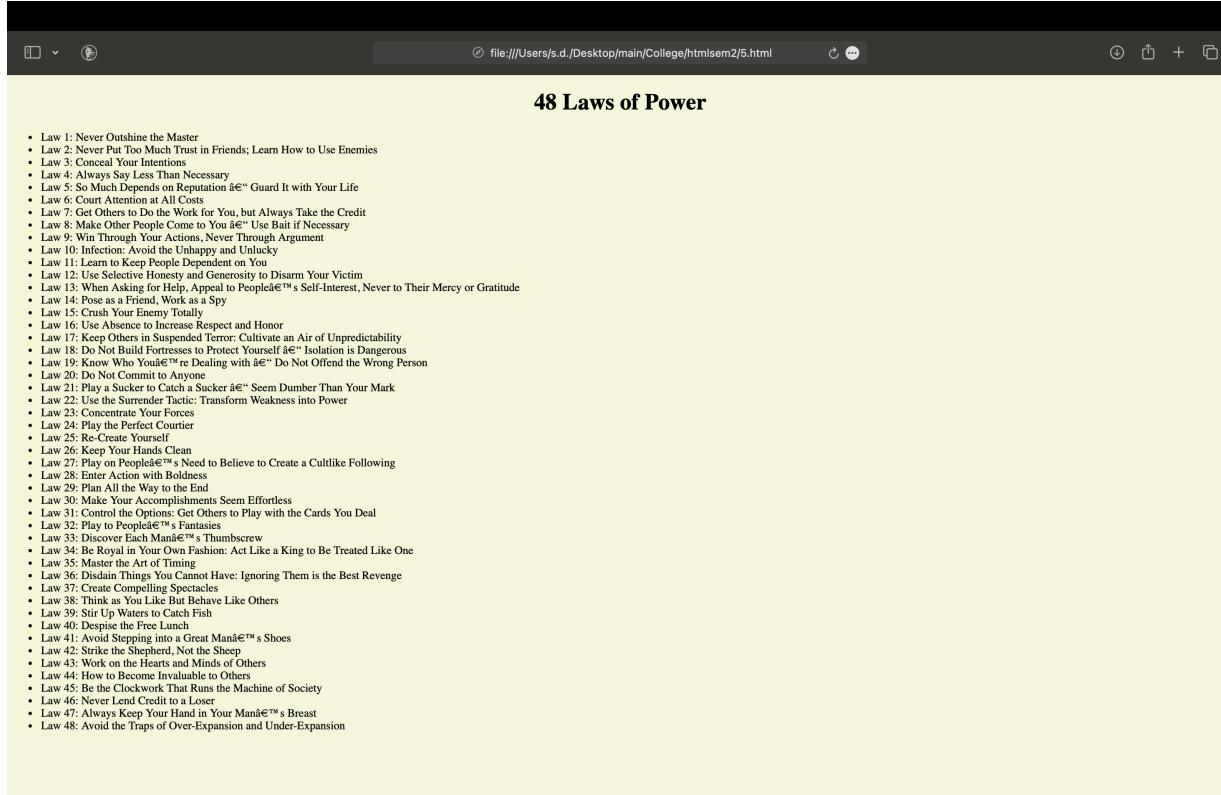
<li>Law 33: Discover Each Man's Thumbscrew</li>
<li>Law 34: Be Royal in Your Own Fashion: Act Like a King to Be Treated Like One</li>
<li>Law 35: Master the Art of Timing</li>
<li>Law 36: Disdain Things You Cannot Have: Ignoring Them is the Best Revenge</li>
<li>Law 37: Create Compelling Spectacles</li>
<li>Law 38: Think as You Like But Behave Like Others</li>
<li>Law 39: Stir Up Waters to Catch Fish</li>
<li>Law 40: Despise the Free Lunch</li>
<li>Law 41: Avoid Stepping into a Great Man's Shoes</li>
<li>Law 42: Strike the Shepherd, Not the Sheep</li>
<li>Law 43: Work on the Hearts and Minds of Others</li>
<li>Law 44: How to Become Invaluable to Others</li>
<li>Law 45: Be the Clockwork That Runs the Machine of Society</li>
<li>Law 46: Never Lend Credit to a Loser</li>
<li>Law 47: Always Keep Your Hand in Your Man's Breast</li>
<li>Law 48: Avoid the Traps of Over-Expansion and Under-Expansion</li>

```

</pre>

</body>
</html>

Output: (screenshot):



Conclusion:Creating a content page for a book involves organising and presenting the content in a logical and visually appealing manner. By following the theory outlined above, you can create a content page that is easy to navigate, consistent, relevant, and concise. Remember to use headings, subheadings, bullet points, and other formatting techniques to make the content easy to read and understand. By doing so, you can create a content page that enhances the overall reading experience and helps readers find the information they need quickly and easily.

Name of Student : SARTHI S DARJI

Roll No :12

Experiment No: 6

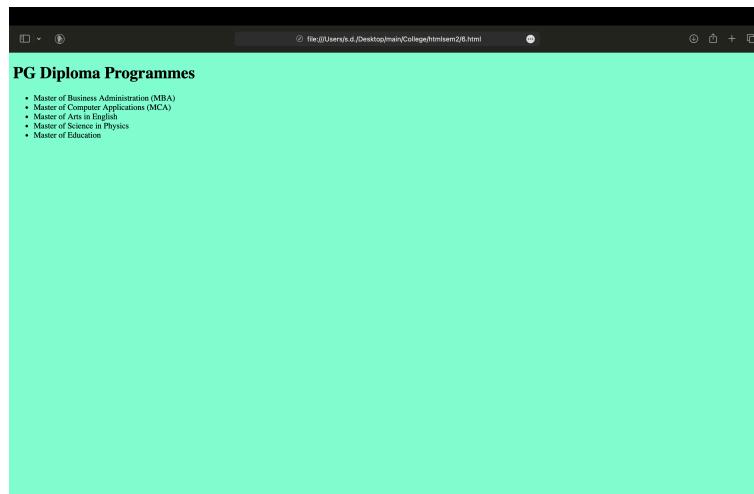
Title: Create a web page, showing an unordered list of names of all he PG Diploma Programmes (Branches) in your institution.

Theory: The web page should be well-organized and easy to navigate. This can be achieved by using an unordered list (UL) to display the names of the PG Diploma Programmes, along with their branches. Each programme should have a brief description, including its duration, eligibility criteria, and any other relevant information. Providing links to further details about each programme, such as application forms, brochures, and contact information, can help students take the next step towards enrolling in their preferred programme.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>PG Diploma Programmes</title>
</head>
<body style="background-color: aquamarine;">
<h1>PG Diploma Programmes</h1>
<ul>
<li>Master of Business Administration (MBA)</li>
<li>Master of Computer Applications (MCA)</li>
<li>Master of Arts in English</li>
<li>Master of Science in Physics</li>
<li>Master of Education</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot):



Conclusion: web page for listing PG Diploma Programmes in an institution involves organizing the information in a clear and concise manner. By following the theory outlined above, you can create a web page that is easy to navigate, visually appealing, and provides students with all the necessary details about the programmes available.

Name of Student : SARTHI S DARJI

Roll No :12

Experiment No: 7

Title: Create the following table in HTML with following Data for your batch,Reg, Number Student, Name, Year/Semester, Date of Admission

Theory: The table in HTML is a type of data structure that is commonly used to display and organize data on web pages. A table in HTML consists of rows and columns, with each cell containing data. The data in a table can be organized into different categories using headers or labels. Tables can also be styled using CSS to change the appearance of the data.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    border-collapse: collapse;
    width: 100%;
}

td, th {
    border: 1px solid #dddddd;
    text-align: left;
    padding: 8px;
}

tr:nth-child(even) {
    background-color: #dddddd;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Batch Information Table</h2>

<table>
<tr>
<th>Reg. Number</th>
<th>Student Name</th>
<th>Year/Semester</th>
<th>Date of Admission</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>Sarthi</td>
<td>1st Year/2nd Semester</td>
<td>2024-03-15</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot):

The screenshot shows a single row of data in a table. The columns are labeled 'Reg. Number', 'Student Name', 'Year/Semester', and 'Date of Admission'. The data in the first row is: Reg. Number 001, Student Name Sarthi, Year/Semester 1st Year/2nd Semester, and Date of Admission 2024-03-15.

Reg. Number	Student Name	Year/Semester	Date of Admission
001	Sarthi	1st Year/2nd Semester	2024-03-15

Conclusion: create a table in HTML with the following data for your batch. The number of students in your batch. The unique identifier for each student in your batch. The name of each student in your batch. The year and semester that you are currently studying in. The date when you were admitted to the university or college.

Name of Student : SARTHI S DARJI

Roll No :12

Experiment No: 8

Title: Create a web page which divides the page in two equal frames and place the audio and video clips in frame-1 and frame-2 respectively.

Theory: To create a web page with two equal frames, you can use HTML's `<frame>` element. The `<frame>` element allows you to divide a web page into multiple frames, each of which can contain its own content.

Code:

MAIN code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Media Frames</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="50%,50%">
    <frame src = "frame1.html">
    <frame src = "frame2.html">
</frameset>
</html>
```

FRAME 1 code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>Video</h1>
<iframe width="420" height="315"
src="c.mp4">
</iframe>

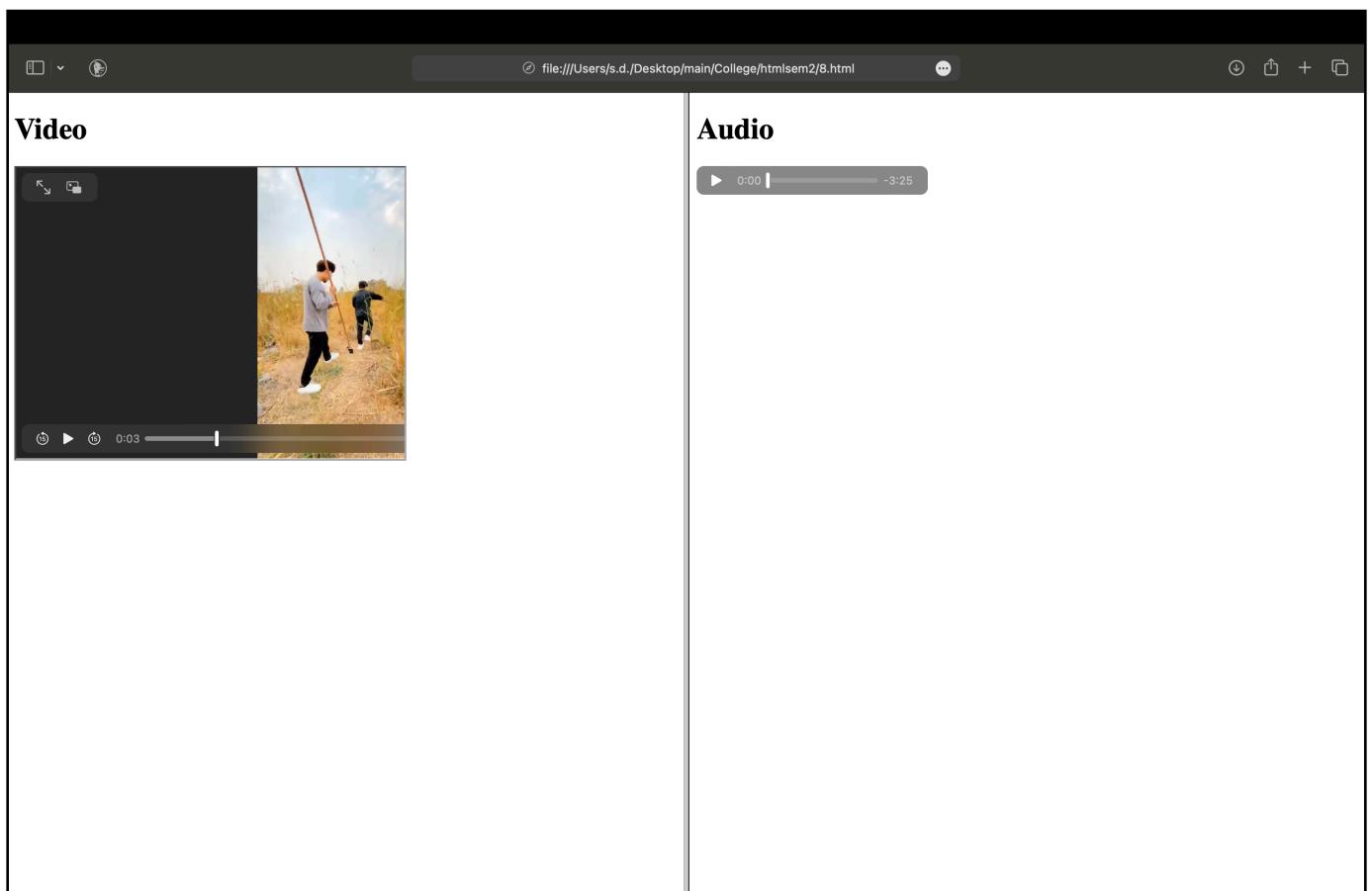
</body>
</html>
```

FRAME 2 code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
    <h1>Audio</h1>
    <audio controls>
        <source src="p.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
    </audio>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot):



Conclusion: To conclude, using the `<frame>` element in HTML allows you to divide a web page into multiple frames, each of which can contain its own content. By setting the `rows` attribute and the `border` attribute in the `<frameset>` element, you can create two equal frames on a web page and place audio and video clips in each frame separately. This can be useful for creating multimedia-rich web pages that allow users to listen to audio or watch video content while browsing the web.

Name of Student : SARTHI S DARJI

Roll No :12

Experiment No: 9

Title: Use frames such that page is divided into 3 frames 20% on left to show contents of pages, 60% in center to show body of page, remaining on right to show remarks.

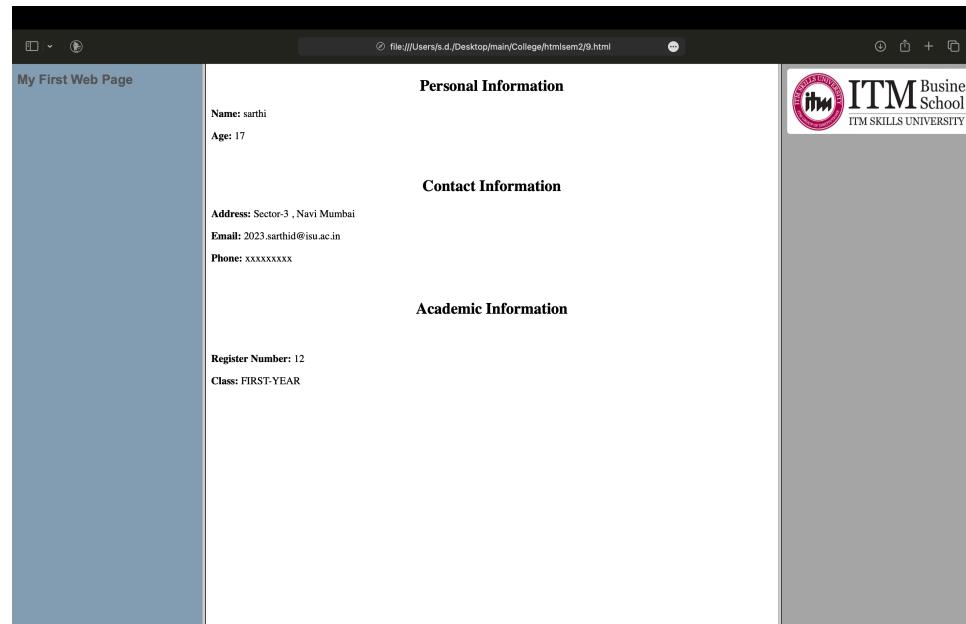
Theory: To create a web page with three equal frames using HTML, you can use the `<frameset>` element. The `<frameset>` element allows you to define multiple frames on a web page and specify how they should be arranged. The `<frameset>` element defines a frameset with three frames, each of which has a border and can be scrolled. The `rows` attribute sets the number of rows in the frameset to 3, while the `border` attribute sets the border size for each frame. The `src` attribute specifies the URL of the web pages that you want to display in each frame. The `width` attribute sets the width of each frame relative to the total width of the page.

Code:

For frame 1 , 2 and three I'm using 1,2 and 3 assignment code.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Page with Frames</title>
</head>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<frameset cols="20%,*,20%">
    <frame src = "1.html" name="left">
    <frame src = "2.html" name="center">
    <frame src = "3.html" name = "right">
</frameset>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot):



Conclusion: using HTML frames allows you to divide a web page into multiple frames and specify how they should be arranged. By setting the `rows`, `border`, and `width` attributes in the `<frameset>` element, you can create three equal frames on a web page and display different content in each frame. This can be useful for creating complex web pages that require a variety of content to be displayed in different areas of the page.

Name of Student : SARTHI S DARJI

Roll No :12

Experiment No: 10

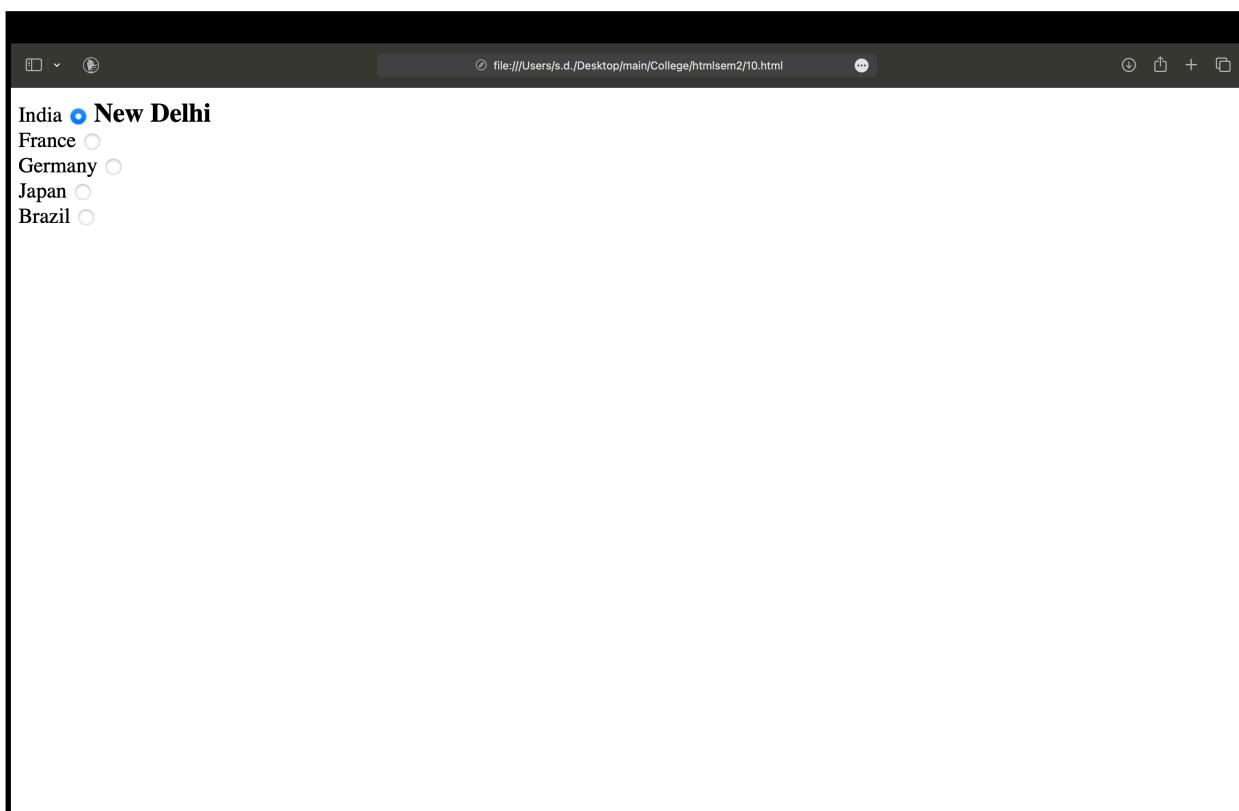
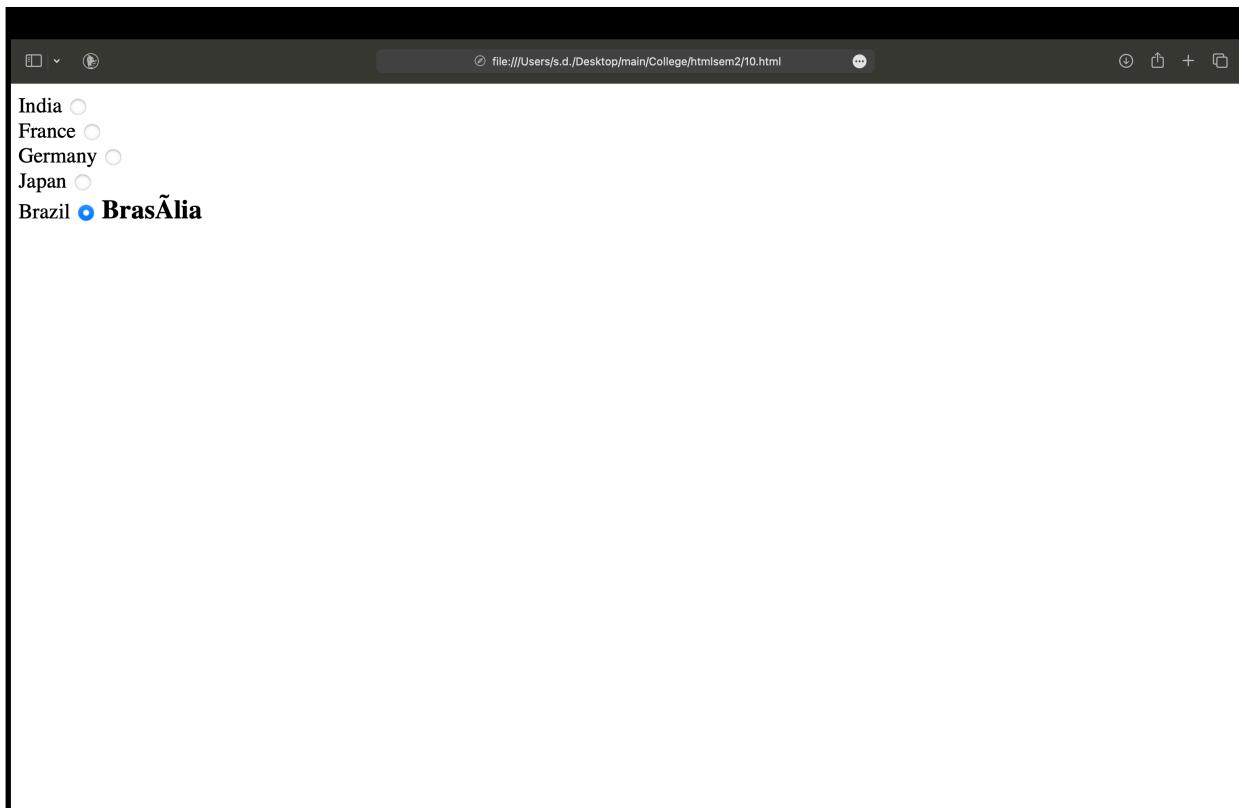
Title: Create an HTML page that contains a selection box with a list of 5 countries, when the user selects a country, its capital should be printed next to the list; Add CSS to customize the properties of the font of the capital (color, bold and font size).

Theory: The code you provided is an HTML file that defines a simple web page with a selection box containing five countries. Each country has a label element and an input element of type "radio" within a group. The input elements are assigned a class of "country". When the user selects a country, the label element corresponding to that country is displayed. The CSS styles defined in the head section of the HTML file are used to style the web page. In particular, the ` .capital` class is used to style the capital city of each selected country. The `display: none;` property sets the initial display value of the ` .capital` elements to "none", which means they will not be visible until the user selects a country and the corresponding label element is displayed.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Country Selection</title>
<style>
.capital {
  display: none;
  color: rgb(0, 0, 0);
  font-weight: bold;
  font-size: 20px;
}
.country:focus + .capital,
.country:checked + .capital {
  display: inline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body align-content-center>
<label for="india">India</label>
<input type="radio" id="india" name="country" class="country">
<span class="capital" align="center">New Delhi</span><br>
<label for="france">France</label>
<input type="radio" id="france" name="country" class="country">
<span class="capital">Paris</span><br>
<label for="germany">Germany</label>
<input type="radio" id="germany" name="country" class="country">
<span class="capital">Berlin</span><br>
<label for="japan">Japan</label>
<input type="radio" id="japan" name="country" class="country">
<span class="capital">Tokyo</span><br>
<label for="brazil">Brazil</label>
<input type="radio" id="brazil" name="country" class="country">
<span class="capital">Brasília</span><br>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: (screenshot):



Conclusion: this code defines a simple web page with a selection box containing five countries. When the user selects a country, the corresponding capital city is displayed. The CSS styles define the appearance of the selection box and the display of the capital city when the user selects a country.