EXPERIMENT NO. 01

DATE OF PERFORMANCE:	GRADE:
DATE OF ASSESSMENT:	SIGNATURE OF LECTURER/ TTA:

AIM: Introduction to HTML Tags.

THEORY:

HTML:

HTML is a markup language for describing web documents (web pages).
HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. A markup language is a set of markup tags. HTML documents are described by HTML tags.Each HTML tag describes different document content.

HTML EDITORS:
HTML can be edited by using a professional HTML editor like:

- Adobe Dreamweaver
- Microsoft Expression Web

However, for learning HTML we recommend a text editor like Notepad (PC) or TextEdit (Mac).

Steps To Create First Web Page:
Step 1: Open Notepad
Step 2: Write Some HTML

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

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
```

<p>My first paragraph.</p>
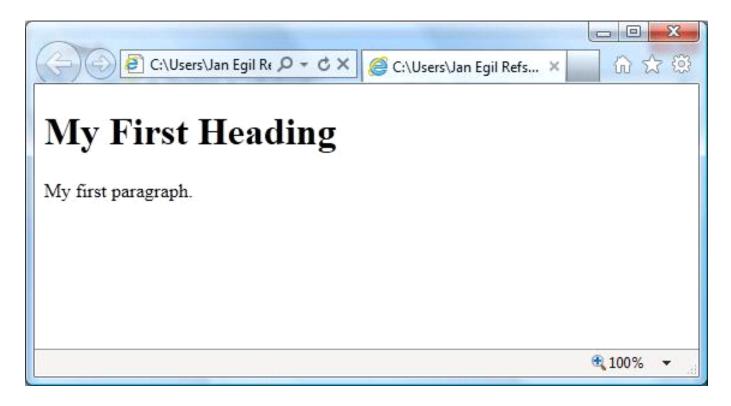
</body>
</html>
Step 3: Save the HTML Page
Select File > Save as in the Notepad menu.
You can use either .htm or .html as file extension. There is no difference, it is up to you.

Step 4: View HTML Page in Your Browser
Double-click your saved HTML file to view the result like this.

HTML DOCUMENTS:
All HTML documents must start with a type declaration: <!DOCTYPE html> as per HTML5 standard.
The HTML document itself begins with <html> and ends with </html>.
The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>.

The HTML <head> Element:
The HTML <head> element has nothing to do with HTML headings.

<head> element contains meta data. Meta data are not displayed.

<head> element is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag.

<head> elements contain <title> elements.

<title> element is meta data. It defines the HTML document's title.

The title will not be displayed in the document, but might be displayed in the browser tab.

HTML <body> Tag:

The <body> tag defines the document's body.

The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as text, hyperlinks, images, tables, lists, etc.

HTML <meta> Tag:

Metadata is data (information) about data.

The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable. Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.

The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.

Example:
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">
<meta name="author" content="Hege Refsnes">
</head>

HTML TAGS:

HTML <!--...--> Tag:

The comment tag is used to insert comments in the source code. Comments are not displayed in the browsers. You can use comments to explain your code, which can help you when you edit the source code at a later date. This is especially useful if you have a lot of code.

Example: <!--This is a comment. Comments are not displayed in the browser-->

HTML HEADINGS:
HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags:

Example:
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a heading</h2>
<h3>This is a heading</h3>

HTML <p> Tag:
The <p> tag defines a paragraph.
Browsers automatically add some space (margin) before and after each <p> element. The margins can be modified with CSS (with the margin properties).

Example: <p>This is some text in a paragraph.</p>

HTML <a> Tag:
The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

Example: Visit W3Schools.com!

HTML <img> Tag:
The <img> tag defines an image in an HTML page.
The <img> tag has two required attributes: src and alt.

Example: <img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley face" height="42" width="42">

HTML Tag:
The tag specifies bold text.

Example:This is normal text - and this is bold text.

HTML <i> Tag:

The <i> tag defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content of the <i> tag is usually displayed in italic. The <i> tag can be used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, or a ship name, etc.

Example: He named his car <i>The lightning</i>

HTML Tag:
The tag is a phrase tag. It renders as emphasized text.

Example : Emphasized text

HTML <u> Tag:
The <u> tag represents some text that should be stylistically different from normal text, such as misspelled words or proper nouns in Chinese.

Example: This is a <u>parragraph</u>

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

Example: This text contains _{subscript} text.

HTML <sup> Tag:
The <sup> tag defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.

Example: This text contains ^{superscript} text.

HTML
 Tag:

The <br> tag inserts a single line break.
The <br> tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.

*Example: This text contains
a line break.*

HTML <hr> Tag:
The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page (e.g. a shift of topic).
The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.

Example:
<h1>HTML</h1>
<p>HTML is a language for describing web pages.....</p>
<hr>
<h1>CSS</h1>
<p>CSS defines how to display HTML elements.....</p>

HTML <small> Tag:

The <small> tag defines smaller text (and other side comments).

Example: <small>Copyright 1999-2050 by Refsnes Data</small>

HTML Tag:

The tag is a phrase tag. It defines important text.
Tip: This tag is not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve richer effect with CSS.

Example: Strong text

HTML <ins> Tag and <del> Tag:

The <ins> tag defines a text that has been inserted into a document.
The <del> tag to markup deleted text.
Browsers will normally strike a line through deleted text and underline inserted text.

Example: My favorite color is ~~blue~~ <ins>red</ins>!

HTML <kbd> Tag:

The <kbd> tag is a phrase tag. It defines keyboard input.
Tip: This tag is not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve richer effect with CSS.

Example: <kbd>Keyboard input</kbd>

HTML <strike> Tag:

<strike>...</strike> element is displayed with strikethrough, which is a thin line through the text.

Example: The following word uses a <strike>strikethrough</strike> typeface.

HTML <abbr> Tag:

The <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "Mr.", "Dec.", "ASAP", "ATM".

Tip: An abbreviation and an acronym are both shortened versions of something else. Both is often represented as a series of letters.

Example: The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.

HTML <acronym> Tag:

The <acronym> tag defines an acronym.

An acronym must spell out another word. For example: NASA, ASAP, GUI.

The <acronym> tag is not supported in HTML5. Use the <abbr> tag instead.

Example: Can I get this <acronym title="as soon as possible">ASAP</acronym>?

HTML <address> Tag:

The <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article. If the <address> element is inside the <body> element, it represents contact information for the document. If the <address> element is inside an <article> element, it represents contact information for that article.

The text in the <address> element usually renders in *italic*. Most browsers will add a line break before and after the address element.

Example:
<address>
*Written by Jon Doe.
*
*Visit us at:
*
*Example.com
*
</address>

HTML <bdo> Tag:

bdo stands for Bi-Directional Override. The <bdo> tag is used to override the current text direction.

Example:
<bdo dir="rtl">
This text will go right-to-left.
</bdo>

HTML <blockquote> Tag:

The <blockquote> tag specifies a section that is quoted from another source.
Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

Example:
<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally.
</blockquote>

HTML <cite> Tag:
The <cite> tag defines the title of a work (e.g. a book, a song, a movie, a TV show, a painting, a sculpture, etc.).
Note: A person's name is not the title of a work.

Example: <p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edward Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>

HTML <code> Tag:
The <code> tag is a phrase tag. It defines a piece of computer code.

Example: <code>A piece of computer code</code>

HTML <var> Tag:
The <var> tag is a phrase tag. It defines a variable.

Example: <var>Variable</var>

PROGRAM 1: DESIGN A WEB PAGE WITH ALL BASIC TAGS.

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Example </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1> 1. Example of HTML document </h1>
<p> My first webpage. </p>
<hr/>
```

```
<h1> 2. Example of HTML Headings </h1>
<h1> Hello </h1>
<h2> Hello </h2>
<h3> Hello </h3>
<h4> Hello </h4>
<h5> Hello </h5>
<h6> Hello </h6>
<hr/>
<h1> 3. Example of different text formats </h1>
<h2> 1) Bold,Italic and Underline </h2>
<p> This is <b> bold </b> style. <br/> This is <i> italic </i> style. <br/> This is <u>
underline </u> style. </p>
<h2> 2) Strong and Emphesized </h2>
<p> This is <strong> strong </strong> style. <br/> This is <em> emphesized </em> style.
</p>
<h2> 3) Small and Big </h2>
<p> This is <small> small </small> style. <br/> This is <big> big </big> style. </p>
<h2> 4) Subscript and Superscript </h2>
<p> This is <sub> subscript. </sub> <br/> This is <sup> superscript. </sup> </p>
<h3> Using 'pre':- </h3>
<code>
<pre>
class demo
{
        int a;
        public:
        void get();
};
</pre>
</code>
<hr/>
<h1> 4. HTML link </h1>
<a href="bird.jpg"> Click here to see image </a>
<hr/>
<h1> 5. HTML Images </h1>
<img src="bird.jpg" height="200" width="300">
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

1. Example of HTML document

My first webpage.

2. Example of HTML Headings

Hello

Hello

Hello

Hello

Hello

Hello

3. Example of different text formats

1) Bold,Italic and Underline

This is bold style.

This is italic style.

This is underline style.

2) Strong and Emphesized

This is strong style.

This is emphesized style.

3) Small and Big

This is small style.

This is big style.

4) Subscript and Superscript

This is subscript.

This is superscript.

Using 'pre':-

class demo

{

      int a;

      public:

      void get();

};

4. HTML link

Click here to see image

5. HTML Images

PROGRAM 2: DESIGN A WEB PAGE WITH HTML ENTITIES.

<html>

<head>

<title> HTML entities </title>

</head>

<body>

<p> This is an example of &lt and &gt . </p>

<p> copyright &copy by wikipedia.org </p>

<p> This paragraph is after paragraph 1 &amp paragraph 2. </p>

<p> This is registered &reg by wikipedia.org </p>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT:

This is an example of < and > .

copyright © by wikipedia.org

This paragraph is after paragraph 1 & paragraph 2.

This is registered ® by wikipedia.org

EXPERIMENT NO. 02

DATE OF PERFORMANCE:	GRADE:
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AIM: Implementation of Lists.

THEORY:

UNORDERED HTML LISTS:
An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles).

Example:
<ul>
 *
Coffee
*
 *
Tea
*
 *
Milk
*
*
*

ORDERED HTML LISTS:
An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.
The list items will be marked with numbers.

Example:
<ol>
 *
Coffee
*
 *
Milk
*
*
*

PROGRAM 1: DESIGN A WEB PAGE WITH ORDERED AND UNORDERED LIST.

<html>

<head>

<title> list type </title>

<body>

<h1> Unordered List </h1>

```html
<ul>
<li> Design issues of webpage </li>
<li> HTML Tags </li>
<li> Advanced HTML Tags </li>
<li> CSS </li>
<li> JavaScript </li>
<li> DHTML </li>
</ul>
<h1> Ordered List </h1>
<ol>
<li> Tea </li>
<li> Coffee </li>
<li> Milk </li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

Unordered List

Design issues of webpage

HTML Tags

Advanced HTML Tags

CSS

JavaScript

DHTML

Ordered List

Tea

Coffee

Milk