



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

AY: 2025-26

Class:	TE	Semester:	V
Course Code:	CSL501	Course Name:	Web Computing and Network Lab

Name of Student:	Shravani Sandeep Raut
Roll No. :	51
Experiment No.:	01
Title of the Experiment:	Perform various HTML attributes and form tags for creating a webpage.
Date of Performance:	16/07/2025
Date of Submission:	23/07/2025

Evaluation

Performance Indicator	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
Performance	5	
Understanding	5	
Journal work and timely submission	10	
Total	20	

Performance Indicator	Exceed Expectations (EE)	Meet Expectations (ME)	Below Expectations
Performance	4-5	2-3	1
Understanding	4-5	2-3	1
Journal work and timely submission	8-10	5-8	1-4

Checked by

Name of Faculty : Ms Kshitija Gharat

Signature :

Date:



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

Aim - To study and implement the terms in HTML

Objective - To orient students to HTML for making webpages

Requirement -

1. An editor (Visual Studio Code)
2. Browser (Google Chrome)

Theory -

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is the standard markup language for creating Web pages. It describes the structure of a Web page. It consists of a series of elements in the form of tags, attributes and its values. Elements of HTML tells the browser how to display the content.

// Sample HTML document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page Title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

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

```
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Explanation :

- The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
- The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

- The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
- The <h1> element defines a large heading
- The <p> element defines a paragraph

ELEMENTS :

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<tagname> Content goes here...</tagname>

Examples of some HTML elements:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

ATTRIBUTES :

HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. Attributes are always specified in the start tag.

Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

HYPERLINK :

The href Attribute

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

 VCET

FORMATTING :

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

Bold - `` ``

The HTML `` element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This text is normal.</p>
```

```
<p><b>This text is bold.</b></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:

This text is normal.

This text is bold.

Italics - `<i>` `</i>`

The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This text is normal.</p>
```

```
<p><i>This text is italic.</i></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output :



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

Underline - `<u>` `</u>`

The context inside is been underlined.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This text is normal.</p>
```

```
<p><u>This text is underlined.</u></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output :

This text is normal.

This text is underlined.

Subscript tag - `_{` `}`

The HTML `<sub>` element 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 H₂O:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>H<sub>2</sub>O</p>
```

```
</body>
```



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

Output :

H₂O

Superscript tag - `^{` `}`

The HTML `<sup>` element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW^[1]:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>WWW <sup>[1]</sup></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:

WWW^[1]

IMAGES :

Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page. The HTML `` tag is used to embed an image in a web page. Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The `` tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The `` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The `` tag has two required attributes:

- `src` - Specifies the path to the image



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

- alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image

Syntax : ``

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>Alternative text</h2>
```

`<p>`The alt attribute should reflect the image content, so users who cannot see the image get an understanding of what the image contains:`</p>`

```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output :



TABLES :

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.

Table Cells



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

<td> and </td> are the content of the table cell.

<table>

<tr>

<td>Anil</td>

<td>Sunil</td>

<td>Sahil</td>

</tr>

</table>

Table Rows

tr stands for table row. Each table row starts with a <tr> and ends with a </tr> tag.

<table>

<tr>

<td>Anil</td>

<td>Sunil</td>

<td>Sahil</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>16</td>

<td>14</td>

<td>10</td>

</tr>

</table>

Table Headers



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

cases use the `<th>` tag instead of the `<td>` tag. By default, the text in `<th>` elements are bold and centered, but you can change that with CSS.

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Person1</th>
```

```
<th>Person2</th>
```

```
<th>Person3</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Emil</td>
```

```
<td>Tobias</td>
```

```
<td>Linus</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>16</td>
```

```
<td>14</td>
```

```
<td>10</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
// Sample table
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<style>
```

```
table, th, td {
```



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>A basic HTML table</h2>
```

```
<table style="width:100%">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Company</th>
```

```
<th>Contact</th>
```

```
<th>Country</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Parle</td>
```

```
<td>Anil Chintamani</td>
```

```
<td>India</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Centro GmBH</td>
```

```
<td>George Bush</td>
```

```
<td>Germany</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
<p>To understand the example better, we have added borders to the table.</p>
```

```
</body>
```



Output:

A basic HTML table

Company	Contact	Country
Parle	Anil Chintamani	India
Centro GmBH	George Bush	Germany

To understand the example better, we have added borders to the table.

LIST :

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

Unordered HTML List

An unordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>An unordered HTML list</h2>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Tea</li>
```

```
<li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



Output :

An unordered HTML list

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

Ordered HTML List

An ordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>An ordered HTML list</h2>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Tea</li>
```

```
<li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



An ordered HTML list

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

FRAMES :

An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page. The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

Syntax : <iframe src="*url*" title="*description*"></iframe>

Iframe - Set Height and Width

Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe. The height and width are specified in pixels by default:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300"
title="Iframe_Example"></iframe>
```

Iframe - Remove the Border

By default, an iframe has a border around it. To remove the border, add the style attribute and use the CSS border property:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:none;" title="Iframe_Example"></iframe>
```

Iframe - Target for a Link

An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link. The target attribute of the link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a" title="Iframe_Example"></iframe>
```

```
<p><a href="https://vcet.edu.in/" target="iframe_a"> VCET </a></p>
```

FORMS :



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

processing.

The `<form>` Element

The HTML `<form>` element is used to create an HTML form for user input:

`<form>`

.

form elements

.

`</form>`

The `<form>` element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

The `<input>` Element

The HTML `<input>` element is the most used form element. An `<input>` element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the `type` attribute.

Type	Description
<code><input type="text"></code>	Displays a single-line text input field
<code><input type="radio"></code>	Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<code><input type="checkbox"></code>	Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)
<code><input type="submit"></code>	Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)
<code><input type="button"></code>	Displays a clickable button

MULTIMEDIA :

Multimedia comes in many different formats. It can be almost anything you can hear or see, like images, music, sound, videos, records, films, animations, and more.

Video

The HTML `<video>` element is used to show a video on a web page.

`<!DOCTYPE html>`



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

<body>

<video width="400" controls>

<source src="mov_bbb.mp4" type="video/mp4">

<source src="mov_bbb.ogg" type="video/ogg">

Your browser does not support HTML video.

</video>

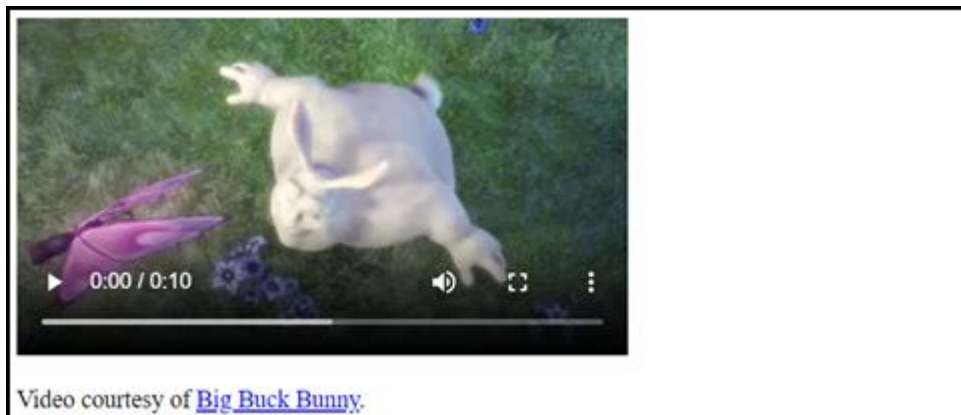
<p> Video courtesy of Big Buck Bunny .

</p>

</body>

</html>

Output :



Audio :

The HTML <audio> element is used to play an audio file on a web page.

To play an audio file in HTML, use the <audio> element:

<!DOCTYPE html>



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

<body>

<audio controls>

<source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">

<source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">

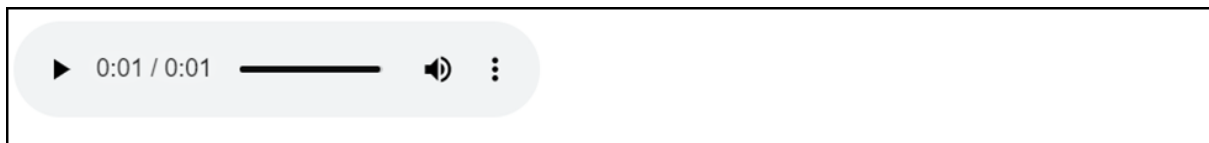
Your browser does not support the audio element.

</audio>

</body>

</html>

Output :



Conclusion:

HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is popular among developers, especially who work in the web design world. It is not a case-sensitive language because of which it is developer-friendly.