

Exp No: 1

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

<html>,<head>,<title>,<body>,<p>,<hr>,
<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.
`
`

Program:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>
1 A and B
</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="silver">
<!-- Main Heading -->
<center><h4><u><b>Aditya</b><sub>Enlightensthe
Nescience</sub></u></h4></center>
<hr><br>
<center><h3><u>ABOUT ADITYA ENGINEERING COLLEGE</u></h3></center>
```

<p><u>Aditya</u> 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 <i>180 in three UG Courses</i> in Engineering & Technology.</p>

<p>The College is situated in an eco-friendly area of 180 acres with thick greenery at <u>Surampalem, Gandepalli Mandal</u>, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. The College is <small>15 KM</small> away from Samalkot Railway Station on <big>Howrah-Chennai Railway</big> line in South Central Railway. The College is 35 Km away from Kakinada and Rajahmundry on ADB Road.</p>

<p>The College has four academic Buildings with a total carpet area of 35,425 Mts². apart from two boys hostels and one girls hostel buildings. The particulars of academic buildings and the departments / offices accommodated are as follows.</p>

<p>The college proudly offers 9 UG and 8 PG programmes in engineering, MCA, MBA and MBA (Integrated) with 15 years of rich standing in the educational era. Besides, the college has added many feathers in its cap which include <tt>AA+ Grade by Careers 360, South India 4th rank by Digital Mailers, South India 6th rank by Silicon India, 13th rank out of top 25 engineering colleges by 4Ps, a niche in Asia top 100 colleges by WCRC leaders, Best Placement Award by ASSOCHAM, All India 98th rank-DQ CMR top T-School survey by DATA Quest and 13th position in Top 20 colleges of India</tt> by the Sunday Indian. These districts recognitions speak volumes of the institute's objective to promote engineering excellence. The total student strength is 5052 with faculty strength of 355 thus giving rise to healthy faculty student ratio.</p>

<pre>

It is approved by AICTE, recognized by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, permanently affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Kakinada (JNTUK)

and is accredited by National Assessment And Accreditation Council (NAAC) with ‘A’ Grade.

The college also received UGC recognition under Sections 2(f) and 12 (B) of the UGC Act.

</pre>

</body>

</html>

Output:

Aditya Engineering College

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b) Write a HTML program, that makes use of text formatting tags like ``,`<i>`,`<u>`,``,`<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
- ` `

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
- `. . . `

5. sub and sup tag

- These tags are used for subscript and superscript effects on the text.
- `_{. . .}`
- `^{. . .}`

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>`

8. font tag

- This sets font type, size, color and relative values for a particular text.
- Absolute font sizes are 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="#rrggb" ">`
- **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:

```
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1 A and B
</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="silver">
<!-- Main Heading -->
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</pre>

</body>

</html>

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c) 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 element, which is immediately followed by a and end of ordered list is specified by element.
- Different ordered list types like numeral list; alphabet list etc can be specified with TYPE tag.
- Optional parameter with 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>
➤ item1
➤ item2
➤ :
➤ :
➤ item n
➤
```

## 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 s immediately followed by <LI> element.

#### **Definition Lists:**

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

#### **Program:**

```
<html>
<head>
<title>
1 C
</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="lightgray">
The departments in Aditya are:
<ol type="1" start=0>
CSE
ECE
EEE
ME
```

- <li>IT</li>
  - <li>Agri</li>
  - <li>Min.</li>
  - <li>Pt.</li>
- </ol>

#### Specialities of AEC

- <li>A WOW! Campus</li>
  - <li>Accredited by TCS</li>
  - <li>PIO (Person of Indian Origin) Status</li>
  - <li>MOU with Infosys and other companies</li>
  - <li>State-of-the-art Infrastructure</li>
- </ul>

The contents of a project are:

- <ul type="circle">
- <li>Introduction</li>
- <ol type="i">
- <li>Area Chosen</li>
- <li>Existing System - Disadvantages</li>
- <li>Proposed System - Advantages</li>
- <li>SRS</li>
- <ol type="i">
- <li>Purpose</li>
- <li>Scope</li>
- <li>Functional Requirements</li>
- <li>Non-Functional Requirements</li>
- <li>Integration Requirements</li>
- <li>Security Requirements</li>
- <li>Usecases - Working</li>
- <li>Literature Survey</li>
- <ol type="i">
- <li>Selecting Papers</li>
- <li>Work in each paper - Disadvantages</li>
- <li>Conclusion</li>
- <li>Design</li>

```
<ol type="i">
Database Schema
UML Diagrams

Technologies Used
Coding
Test Cases
<ol type="i">
Integration tests - Results
Unit tests - Results
Module tests - Results

Conclusion
Future Scope
Bibliography

<dl>
<dt>HTML</dt>
<dd>HyperText Markup Language is used for generating the webpages.</dd>
<dt>Javascript</dt>
<dd>A scripting language mostly used for validation at client side.</dd>
</dl>
</body>
</html>
```

**Output:**

The departments in Aditya are:

0. CSE
1. ECE
2. EEE
3. ME
4. IT
5. Agri
6. Min.
7. Pt.

Specialities of AEC

- A WOW! Campus
- Accredited by TCS
- PIO (Person of Indian Origin) Status
- MOU with Infosys and other companies
- State-of-the-art Infrastructure

The contents of a project are:

- Introduction
  - i. Area Chosen
  - ii. Existing System - Disadvantages
  - iii. Proposed System - Advantages
- SRS
  - i. Purpose
  - ii. Scope
  - iii. Functional Requirements
  - iv. Non-Functional Requirements
  - v. Integration Requirements
  - vi. Security Requirements
  - vii. Usecases - Working
- Literature Survey
  - i. Selecting Papers
  - ii. Work in each paper - Disadvantages
  - iii. Conclusion
- Design
  - i. Database Schema
  - ii. UML Diagrams
- Technologies Used
- Coding
- Test Cases
  - i. Integration tests - Results
  - ii. Unit tests - Results
  - iii. Module tests - Results
- Conclusion
- Future Scope
- Bibliography

## HTML

HyperText Markup Language is used for generating the webpages.

## Javascript

A scripting language mostly used for validation at client side.

d) 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

## 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:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>
1 D
</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#ABFFFF">
<p>To visit Aditya Engineering College Website, Click here</p>
<p>To visit the gallery of Aditya Engineering College, Click the below image</p>

```

</body>

</html>

**Output:**

To visit Aditya Engineering College Website, [Click here](#)

To visit the gallery of Aditya Engineering College, Click the below image.





## Exp No:2

a) 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.).

### 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="#rrggb" > ..... </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="#rrggb"
- colspan="n"
- rowspan="n"> ..... </TD>

### PROGRAM:

```
<html>
<head>
 <title>Table</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#03d3fc">
<center>
<h1><u>TIMETABLE CSE-B</u></h1>
 <table border="1" cellspacing="3" cellpadding="10">
 <caption> VIth sem Period table </caption>
 <tr>
 <th>DAYS</th>
 <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>12:50-1:30</th>
 <th>1:30-4:00</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
 <td align="center"> MONDAY </td>
 <td> ML </td>
 <td> OOAD </td>
 <td> CC </td>
 <td> DWDM </td>
 <td rowspan="6" style="bg-color:gray" align="center">
 <i>L</i>
U
N
C
H
```

```

 </i>
 </td>
 <td align="center" colspan="3" style="background-
color:lightgray"> TRAINING </td>
</tr>
<tr>
 <td align="center"> TUESDAY </td>
 <td> ML </td>
 <td> OOAD </td>
 <td> DWDM </td>
 <td> RPA </td>
 <td align="center" colspan="3" style="background-
color:lightgray"> TRAINING </td>
</tr>
<tr>
 <td align="center"> WEDNESDAY </td>
 <td> OOAD </td>
 <td> WT </td>
 <td> ML </td>
 <td> CC</td>
 <td align="center" colspan="3" style="background-
color:lightgray"> TRAINING </td>
</tr>
<tr>
 <td align="center"> THURSDAY </td>
 <td> RPA </td>
 <td> DWDM </td>
 <td> RPA </td>
 <td> WT </td>
 <td align="center" colspan="3" style="background-
color:lightgray"> TRAINING </td>
</tr>
<tr>
 <td align="center"> FRIDAY </td>
 <td> CC </td>
 <td colspan="3" align="center" style="background-
color:LightGray"> WT LAB(LAB-4) </td>
 <td align="center" colspan="3" style="background-
color:lightgray"> TRAINING </td>
</tr>
<tr>
 <td align="center"> SATURDAY </td>
 <td colspan="3" align="center" style="background-
color:LightGray"> DW & OOADLAB(LAB-4) </td>
 <td> WT/PROCTORING</td>

```

```
<td align="center" colspan="3" style="background-color:lightgray"> TRAINING </td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
</center>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## OUTPUT:

DAYS	9:30-10:20	10:20-11:10	11:10-12:00	12:00-12:50	12:50-1:30	1:30-4:00
MONDAY	ML	OOAD	CC	DWDM	L	TRAINING
TUESDAY	ML	OOAD	DWDM	RPA	U	TRAINING
WEDNESDAY	OOAD	WT	ML	CC	N	TRAINING
THURSDAY	RPA	DWDM	RPA	WT	C	TRAINING
FRIDAY	CC	WT LAB(LAB-4)			H	TRAINING
SATURDAY	DW & OOAD LAB(LAB-4)			WT PROCTORING		TRAINING

b) 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:**

**Mainframe.html**

```
<html>
<head>
<title> FrameDemo</title>
<frameset rows="30%,40%,30%">
<frame name="f1" src="image.html" scrolling="Yes">
<frameset cols="30%,70%">
<frame name="f2" src="link.html">
<frame name="f3">
<marquee scrollamount="10">!!!!!!</marquee>
</frameset>
<frame name="f4" src="textlink.html">
</frameset>
</head>
</html>
```

**Image.html**

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#d8dde6">
```

```


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

### **Link.html**

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#e87b4d">
<center>About
Us</center>

<center>Vision &
Mission</center>

<center><a href="https://www.aec.edu.in/?p=Chairmans-Message#chairmans_message"
target="f3">Chairman's Message </center>

<center><a href="https://www.aec.edu.in/?p=Vice-Chairmans-
Message#vice_chairmans_message" target="f3">Contact Us</center>
</body>
</html>
```

### **Textlink.html**

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
To get the contact details <a href="https://www.aec.edu.in/?p=contactus"
target="f3">Click Here
</body>
</html>
```

### **OUTPUT:**





c) 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 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:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
<title>Registration Form</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#46c7b1">
<center>
<h1><u>Registration Form</u></h1>
<form>
<table>
<tr>
<td>UserName:</td>
<td>
<input type="text" placeholder="UserName" name="">
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password:</td>
<td>
<input type="password" placeholder="Password">
</td>
</tr>
```

```
<td>Phone Number:</td>
<td>
<input type="phone" placeholder="9876*****">
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Email Id:</td>
<td>
<input type="email" placeholder="example1 @*8">
</td>
</tr>
<tr>

</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender:</td>
<td>
<input type="radio" name="gender">Male
<input type="radio" name="gender">Female
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Birth:</td>
<td>
<input type="date">
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Qualification:</td>
<td>
<select>
<option>Select Option</option>
<option>10+2</option>
<option>Graduation</option>
<option>Postgraduation</option>
</select>
</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>Address:</td>
<td>
<textarea rows="5" col="10" placeholder="Address"></textarea>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
<input type="reset" value="Reset">
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</form>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

**OUTPUT:**

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying a URL. The page has a teal background and a white form titled "Registration Form". The form contains several input fields and checkboxes:

- UserName:** A text input field with the placeholder "UserName".
- Password:** A text input field with the placeholder "Password".
- Phone Number:** A text input field with the placeholder "9876543210".
- Email Id:** A text input field with the placeholder "example1@gmail.com".
- Gender:** Two radio buttons labeled "Male" and "Female".
- Date of Birth:** A date picker showing "dd-mm-yyyy".
- Education Qualification:** A dropdown menu with "Select Option" as the current selection.
- Languages known:** A group of checkboxes for "Tamil", "Hindi", and "English".
- Programming Proficiency:** A group of radio buttons for "C", "Java", "Python", and "PHP".
- Address:** A large text area for entering the address.

At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: "Submit" and "Reset".

**d) 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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>New Tags In HTML</title>
</head>
<main>
 <header>

 </header>
 <nav>
 About AEC

 Vision & Mission

 <a href="https://www.aec.edu.in/?p=Chairmans-
 Message#chairmans_message">Chairman's message

 <a href="https://www.aec.edu.in/?p=Vice-Chairmans-
```



Message#vice\_chairmans\_message">Vice Chairman's message</a><br><br>

</nav>

<aside>

<marquee direction="up">

II B.TECH -I Semester supplementary exam fee notification (R16,R13 & R10) JNTUK

<a href="">Click Here</a><br>

B.TECH I Semester (AR19) Supplementary Exams Time Table (For Students January-2022)<br>

B.TECH I Semester (AR20) Supplementary Exams Time Table January-2022<br>

MBA -III Semester (AR19) I sessional Exam Time Table Dec 2021<br>

Tima Table for B.Tech - IV Semester End Examinations Supplementary (AR17) - FEB 2022 <a href="">Click Here</a><br>

</marquee>

</aside>

<article>

<br>The Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE) is established with the inception of college in the year 2001. It administers bachelor's programs in Computer Science and Engineering with an intake of 180 students, as well as master's programs in Computer Science and Engineering with intake of 12 students.

</article>

<figure>



<figcaption>

Department of CSE

</figcaption>

</figure>

<div>

VISION OF CSE:To produce competent professionals to become part of the industry and research organizations at the national and international levels through excellence in Computer Science& Engineering education and research.

</div>

<section>

Mision of CSE

M1:

Designing curriculum to meet the future challenges in Computer Science& Engineering and society by anticipating relevant trends.<br>

M2:

Inculcating the problem solving skills, leadership qualities in students and enable them to work in teams to become successful in their careers.<br>

M3:

Nurturing with Scientific Research in the field of Information Technology, enable students to involve in technological innovations.<br>

M4:

Transforming the Computer Science and Engineering department as a leader in

imparting Computer Science and Engineering education and research by a committed faculty.<br>

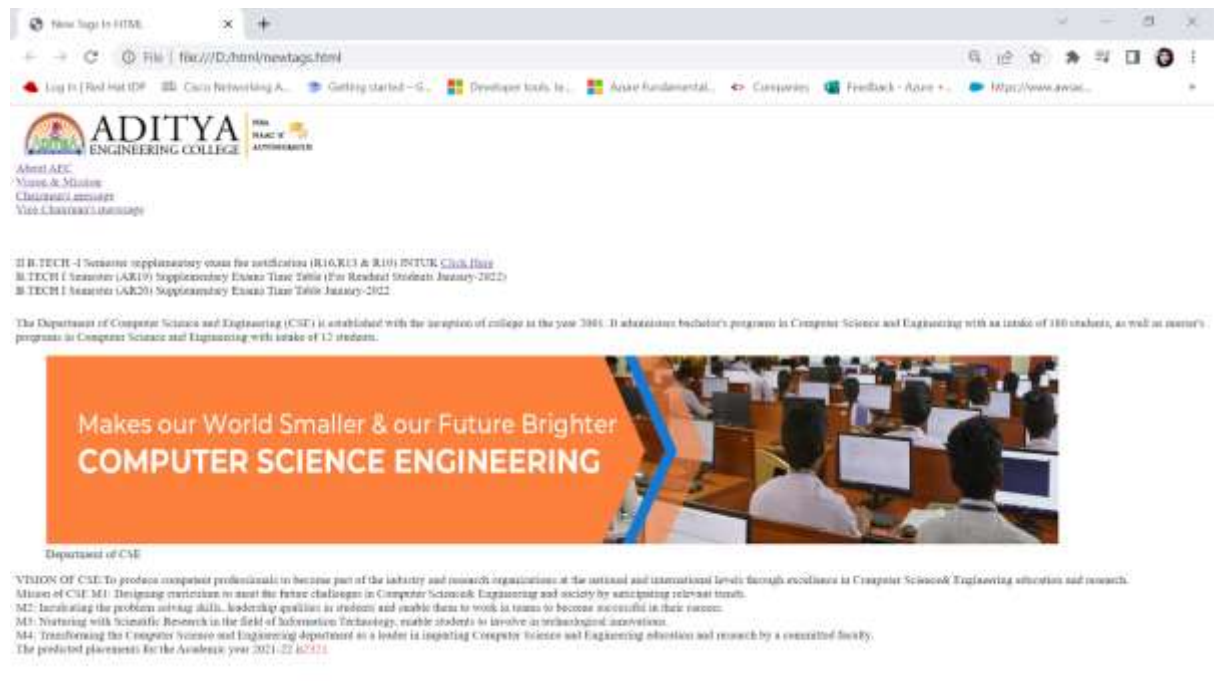
</section>

The predicted placements for the Academic year 2021-22 is<span style="color: red;font: arial 12;">2321</span>

</main>

</html>

OUTPUT:



The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL <http://www.aec.ac.in>. The page header features the Aditya Engineering College logo and navigation links. The main content area includes a banner for the Computer Science Engineering department with the text "Makes our World Smaller & our Future Brighter" and "COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING". Below the banner, the department's vision and mission statements are listed, along with the predicted placements for the Academic year 2021-22, which is 2321.

**ADITYA ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

ABOUT AEC  
Vision & Mission  
Chairman's message  
Visit [www.aec.ac.in](http://www.aec.ac.in)

II B.TECH-I Semester supplementary exams for notification (R16,R13 & R19) ENTUR [Click Here](#)  
II.TECH-I Semester (AK19) Supplementary Exams Time Table (For Regular Students January-2022)  
II.TECH-I Semester (AK20) Supplementary Exams Time Table January-2022

The Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE) is established with the inception of college in the year 2001. It offers undergraduate programs in Computer Science and Engineering with an intake of 180 students, as well as master's programs in Computer Science and Engineering with intake of 12 students.

**Makes our World Smaller & our Future Brighter**  
**COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING**

Department of CSE

**VISION OF CSE:** To produce competent professionals to become part of the industry and research organizations at the national and international levels through excellence in Computer Science & Engineering education and research.

**MISSION OF CSE:** M1: Designing curriculum to meet the future challenges in Computer Science & Engineering and society by incorporating relevant trends.  
M2: Instilling the problem solving skills, leadership qualities in students and enable them to work in teams to become successful in their career.  
M3: Nurturing with Scientific Research in the field of Information Technology, enable students to involve in technological innovations.  
M4: Transforming the Computer Science and Engineering department as a leader in imparting Computer Science and Engineering education and research by a committed faculty.

The predicted placements for the Academic year 2021-22 **2321**.

**Exp No:3**

**a) Write a program to apply different types (or levels of styles or style specification formats) - inline, internal, external styles to HTML elements. (identify selector, property and value).**

**Description:**

**Introduction to CSS:**

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets

Styles define **how to display** HTML elements

Styles were added to HTML 4.0 **to solve a problem**

**External Style Sheets** can save a lot of work

External Style Sheets are stored in **CSS files**

**Types of CSS:**

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

Inline styles

Internal style sheet

External style sheet

**Inline CSS:**

**Inline sheets** can be used to format **only one tag** at a time

The **inline** cascading style sheet is a kind of style sheet which the styles can be applied to **html tags** only.

Using inline sheets, we can apply uniform style on tags for the whole document.

**Disadvantage:** Inline sheet is not much suitable for web page designing because the actual contents of web page are mixed with the presentation.

**Syntax:**

<Tag style="property : value " >

**Internal CSS:**

**Advantage** of Internal style sheet comparing with inline sheets, at a time **several** tags can be formatted with **internal** sheets, where as in **inline sheets only one tag** at a time can be formatted.

**Disadvantage** : when we want to apply style to more than one document at a time then internal sheet of no use.

**Syntax:**

<head>

<style type="text/css">

Tagname{

Tagproperties;

}

</style>

</head>

**External CSS:**

When we want to apply style to more than one document at a time then external sheets are used.

Total style elements are defined in a separate document and this document is added to required web page.

By using this, we can use this style sheets in different web pages. So we can achieve **reusability** by using external sheets.

The document where all the style formats are placed , should have extension **.css**

This page can be called in the web page by using **LINK** tag.

**Syntax:**

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="sample.css">
```

**rel:** Specifies relationship between documents.

**type:** indicates which type we are including.

**href:** indicates style sheet document address.

**Program:**

**Inline CSS:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="color:red;margin-left:40px;">Inline CSS is applied on this heading.</h1>
<p>This paragraph is not affected.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

**Output:**

**Inline CSS is applied on this heading.**

**This paragraph is not affected.**

**Internal CSS:**

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
.nav{
background-color:yellow;
list-syle-type:none;
text-align:center;
```

```

margin:0;
padding:0;
}
.nav li{
display:inline-block;
font-size:20px;
padding:20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<ul class="nav">
Home
About Us
Achievements
Clients
Contact Us

</body>
</html>

```

### Output:



### External CSS:

#### Style.css

```

.nav{
background-color:yellow;
list-style-type:none;
text-align:center;
margin:0;
padding:0;
}
.nav li{
display:inline-block;
font-size:20px;
padding:20px;
}

```

#### External.html

```

<html>

```

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
<ul class="nav">
Home
About Us
Achievements
Clients
Contact Us

</body>
</html>
```

**Output:**



**b) Write a program to apply different types of selector forms**

**Simple selector (element, id, class, group, universal)**

**Combinator selector (descendant, child, adjacent sibling, general sibling)**

**Pseudo-class selector**

**Pseudo-element selector**

**Attribute selector**

### **Description:**

Selectors are used to apply special effects.

Types of selectors are:

1. Simple selector
2. Class selector
3. Generic Selector
4. Universal selector
5. Id Selector

### **Simple Selector:**

The simple selector form is a single element to which the property and value is applied.

Syntax:

```
<head>
 <title>Simple selectors</title>
 <style type="text/css">
 tagname{
 properties;
 }
 </style>
</head>
```

### **Class Selector:**

Using class selector we can apply different styles to same element.

Syntax: <head>

```
<style type="text/css">
Tagname.classname{
Properties;
}
</style>
</head>
<tagname class="classname">...</tagname>
```

### **Generic Selector:**

The class can be defined in the generalized form.

So that the particular class can be applied to any tag.

Syntax: <head>

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
.classname{
Properties;
}
</style>
</head>
<tagname class="classname">....</tagname>
```

### **Universal Selector:**

This selector can be applied to all the elements in the document.

This selector is denoted by \* symbol.

Syntax:<head>  
<title>Universal selectors</title>  
<style type="text/css">  
\*  
{  
properties;  
}

### **Id Selector:**

The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element.

The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "#".

Do **not** start an ID name with a number

#### **Syntax:**

```
#para1
{
text-align:center;
color:red;
}
<tagname id="idname"></tagname>
```

### **Attribute Selector:**

The [attribute] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.

The [attribute="value"] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute and value.

The [attribute~="value"] selector is used to select elements with an attribute value containing a specified word.

The [attribute|= "value"] selector is used to select elements with the specified attribute starting with the specified value.

The [attribute^="value"] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value begins with a specified value.

The [attribute\$="value"] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value ends with a specified value.

The [attribute\*="value"] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value contains a specified value.



**Program:**  
**Simple Selector Demo:**

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p{
font-style:Tahoma;
font-size:40px;
border:5px double #ccc;
}
</style>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

<p>All the paragraph's are displayed with the mentioned styles</p>

</body>
</html>
```

**Output:**

This is a paragraph

All the paragraph's are displayed with the mentioned styles

**Class Selector Demo:**

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p{
font-style:Tahoma;
font-size:40px;
border:5px double #ccc;
}
p.redpara{
color:none;
background-color:red;
border:5px solid green;
}
</style>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

<p class="redpara">This paragraph is displayed with the mentioned styles</p>

</body>
</html>
```

**Output:**

This is a paragraph

This paragraph is displayed with the mentioned styles

**Id Selector Demo:**

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
#red{
color:none;
background-color:red;
border:5px solid green;
}
</style>
<body>
<p id="red">This paragraph is displayed with the mentioned styles</p>

<div id="red">This division is displayed wit mentioned styles</div>

<section id="red">This section is dispalyed with the mentioned styles</section>

</body>
</html>
```

**Output:**

This paragraph is displayed with the mentioned styles

This division is displayed wit mentioned styles

This section is dispalyed with the mentioned styles

**Generic Slector Demo:**

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
.red{
color:none;
background-color:red;
border:5px solid green;
}
</style>
```

```
<body>
<p class="red">This paragraph is displayed with the mentioned styles</p>

<div class="red">This division is displayed wit mentioned styles</div>

<section class="red">This section is dispalyed with the mentioned styles</section>

</body>
</html>
```

### **Output:**

This paragraph is displayed with the mentioned styles

This division is displayed wit mentioned styles

This section is dispalyed with the mentioned styles

### **Universal Slector Demo:**

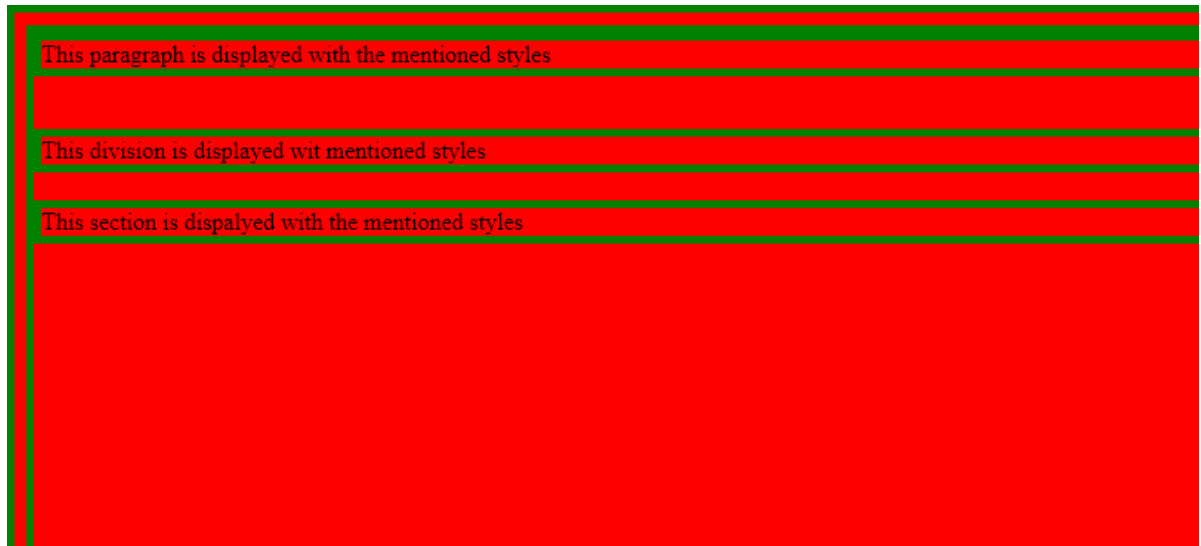
```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
*{
color:none;
background-color:red;
border:5px solid green;
}
</style>
<body>
<p >This paragraph is displayed with the mentioned styles</p>

<div >This division is displayed wit mentioned styles</div>

<section >This section is dispalyed with the mentioned styles</section>

</body>
</html>
```

### **Output:**



### Attribute Selector Demo:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
input[type=text] {
 width: 150px;
 display: block;
 margin-bottom: 10px;
 background-color: yellow;
}

input[type=button] {
 width: 120px;
 margin-left: 35px;
 display: block;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<form name="input" action="" method="get">
 Firstname:<input type="text" name="Name" value="Peter" size="20">
 Lastname:<input type="text" name="Name" value="Griffin" size="20">
 <input type="button" value="Example Button">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

### Output:

Firstname:

Peter

Lastname:

Griffin

Example Button