



**SILVER OAK
UNIVERSITY**
EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

Mr. ~~Ms.~~ PANCHAL YASH ANIL

With enrollment no 24040304000247 from
Semester 1st Div. B has Successfully
completed his/her laboratory experiments in the **Html markup**
for web designers (4040243136) from the department of
COMPUTER SCIENCE & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY during the
academic year 2024 - 25.

Date of Submission: _____

Staff In charge: _____

Head of Department



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EXPERIMENT NO: 1

Aim: Create and save simple HTML document & modifying the

1. background of HTML.

2. Webpage with different colors.

Description:

In this practical, we created a basic HTML document and applied CSS to change the background color of the webpage. Additionally, we used CSS properties to modify the color of different webpage elements like headers and paragraphs. This demonstrates the basic concept of styling HTML elements using CSS.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
        initial-scale=1.0">
<title> Simple HTML Page </title>
<style>
    body {
        background-color: lightblue; /* change this
            color to whatever you prefer */
        font-family: Arial, sans-serif
    }
    h2 {
        color: darkblue;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
```



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<html> Welcome to my Simple HTML Page! </html>
<p> This is a simple paragraph on the webpage. </p>
Conclusion: </html>

1-01-2

Welcome to Simple HTML Page
This a simple paragraph
on the webpage

Post Practical Question:

- How can you apply different background images instead of a color to your webpage?

Ans: Use CSS background image: `background-image: url ('path to your image.jpg');`
to apply a background image instead of a color on your web page

- How would you change the colors dynamically using JavaScript?

Ans: Use `document.body.style.backgroundColor = "newColor";` JavaScript to change the background color dynamically

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Marks out of 10	



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EXPERIMENT NO: 2

Aim: Demonstrate use of

1. subscript,
2. super script,
3. align tag and
4. Format the text by using formatting tags like bold and italic.

Description:

In this practical, we demonstrated how to use:

1. **Subscript** (`<sub>`) and **superscript** (`<sup>`) tags to format text in mathematical and chemical notations.
2. **Align** attribute to control text alignment (center, right).
3. Formatting tags like **bold** (``) and **italic** (`<i>`) to emphasize specific parts of the text.

Procedure:

To use subscript and super Script, you can use the HTML tags `<sub>` for subscript and `<sup>` for superscript; to align text use the `<align>` attribute with a block element like `<div>` or `<p>` to format text use `` for bold and `` for italic. Here's an example

`<p align = "center">`

This is `` bold `` and `` italic `` text.

`</p>`

`<p>`

$H₂O$ is water, and $E=mc^2$ is a famous equation

`</p>`



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EXPERIMENT NO: 3

Aim: Draw the table as given format

Description:

In this exercise, a table is created using the `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` tags. The table structure was enhanced with attributes like borders, cell padding, and cell spacing. This demonstrates the creation of structured data presentation using tables in HTML.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="eng">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title> Sample Table </title>
<style>
table {
border-collapse: collapse; /* Merges borders for a cleaner look */
width: 80%; /* Sets the table width */
margin: 20px auto; /* Centers the table on the page */
}
th, td {
border: 1px solid #000; /* Black border for cells */
padding: 15px; /* Padding inside cells */
text-align: left; /* Align text to the left */
}
```



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Row1	CH 1	Row 1	Cell 1
Row 2	CH 2	Row 2	Cell 2

Conclusion:

Post Practical Question:

1. Which tag is used to create a table in HTML?

- a) <table>
- b) <tab>
- c) <tr>
- d) <td>

Answer:

<table>

2. What does the <tr> tag represent in an HTML table?

- a) A table cell
- b) A table row
- c) A table header
- d) A table caption

Answer:

A table row

3. Which tag is used to define a header cell in a table?

- a) <td>
- b) <th>
- c) <header>
- d) <cell>

Answer: <th>



EXPERIMENT NO: 4

Aim: Create web page using metadata &<!DOCTYPE html> tag.

Description:

This practical demonstrates the use of the <!DOCTYPE html> declaration to specify the HTML version. It also covers the use of metadata tags like <meta> to define the character set, description, keywords, and other important information for the webpage. Metadata is essential for SEO and webpage responsiveness.

Procedure:

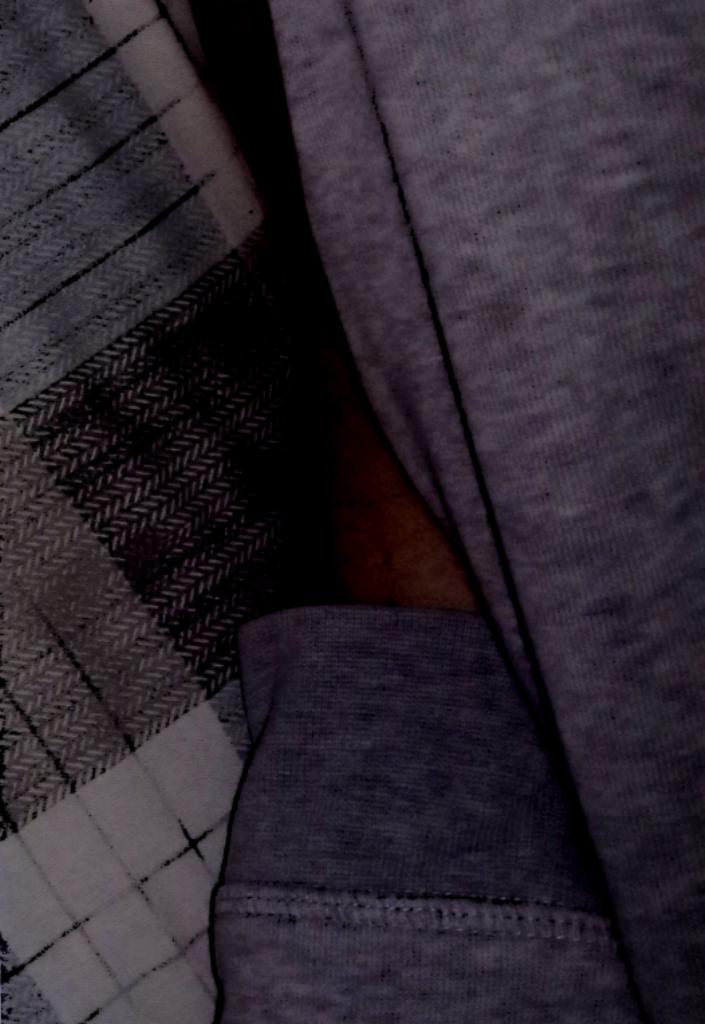
```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang = "en">
<head>
<meta charset = "UTF-8" > <!--Character encoding-->
<meta name = "viewport" content = "width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0" >
<!--Responsive design-->
<meta name = "description" content = "This is a simple webpage" >
<title> Simple Web Page Example </title> <!--The Doctype tag.-->
<style>
```

Conclusion:

Doctype declaration :- The <!DOCTYPE html> ensure the page is rendered in standards mode according to HTML5

Ques & Answers:

2) Metadata : The <head> section contains vital elements like character encoding, responsive design settings, and SEO description enhancing browser understanding and search visibility





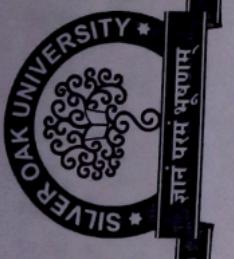
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Content Structure : The body section includes main content, such as heading and paragraph, guiding visitors on the pages purpose

Styling : Basic CSS enhances the visual layout, improving user experience and accessibility

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Marks out of 10	.



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EXPERIMENT NO: 5

Aim:Create a Web page to display basic your resume

Description:

In this practical, a simple webpage was created to showcase a basic resume layout. HTML tags such as `<h1>`, `<p>`, ``, and `<table>` are used to structure sections like personal details, education, skills, and contact information. This is useful for creating personal portfolios or professional resumes online.

Procedure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Your Name - Resume </title>
<style>
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 20px;
    background-color: #f0f0f0;
}
header {
    text-align: center;
    padding: 10px;
    background-color: #4CAF50;
    color: white;
}
```



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1. J. {
margin: 0;
} .nav f
color: #333;
Conclusion;

Post Practical Question

This web page serves a simple but effective purpose to present a resume online. It is mobile-friendly and user-friendly, using HTML and CSS that can easily be modified or expanded as needed. The structure and style offer clarity and organization, allowing visitors to quickly find the information they are interested in.

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EXPERIMENT NO: 6

Aim:Show the use of all tags and attributes of

1. ordered list
2. unordered list.

Description:

This exercise demonstrates the use of ordered (``) and unordered (``) lists in HTML. The `` tag is used for list items. Attributes like `type`, `start`, and `reversed` for ordered lists, and bullet styling for unordered lists, are explored to enhance list formatting.

Procedure:

```
<ol>
<li>Item 1</li>
<li>Item 2</li>
<li>Item 3</li>
</ol>
```

~~<ol type = "A" start = "2" reversed>~~

~~ Step 1 ~~

~~ Step 2 ~~

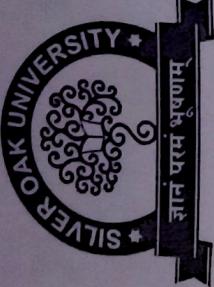
~~ Step 3 ~~

~~→ Nested list~~

 Main Item

 SubItem 1

 Another Main Item



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```
<li> Main Step
    <ol type = "a">
        <li> Sub Step 1</li>
        <li> Sub Step 2</li>
    </ol>
<li> Another main Step</li>
Conclusion: </ol>
```

Post Practical Question:

1. Which tag is used to create an unordered list in HTML?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d) <list>
2. What is the purpose of the tag in both ordered and unordered lists?
 - a) To define the list itself
 - b) To represent each item within a list
 - c) To create a heading for the list
 - d) To style the list items

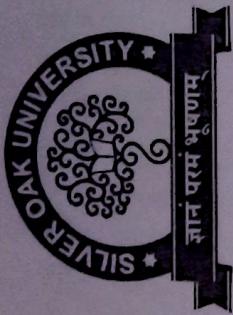
Answer:

```
<ul>
```

Answer:

```
<\>
```

3. Which attribute can be used to specify the type of bullet in an unordered list?



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EXPERIMENT NO: 7

Aim: Create webpage which shows the use of hyperlink.

Description:

In this practical, hyperlinks were created using the `<a>` tag. The `href` attribute was used to link to external and internal web pages, while the `target` attribute was used to control how the linked page opens (e.g., in a new tab). This exercise is key in learning how to navigate between web pages.

Procedure:

```
<html> Welcome to my webpage <h2>
<p> This is a simple webpage demonstrating the use of
    hyperlinks.</p>
<h2> External link </h2>
<p> Visit the <a href="https://www.wikipedia.org">
    wikipedia </a> website to learn about various
    topics </p>
<h2> Internal link </h2>
<p> Visit the <a href="#">
    <blank> </a> wikipedia </a> website to learn about
    various topics. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion:
The provided HTML code demonstrates how to create a webpage featuring various types of hyperlinks, including external links, internal links, and mailto links.

Post Practical Question

These links enhance navigation and interactivity allowing user to easily access additional resources and interact information.



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Q: What are the security implications of using hyperlinks that open in a new tab (i.e., using target = "blank")?

Ans: Use `rel = "noopener noreferrer"`. This attribute combination prevents the new page from having access to the window-object effectively mitigating the risk of tab napping. Here is how you can use it:

```
<a href="https://example.com" target="_blank" rel="noopener noreferrer">Open Example</a>
```

Q: How would you create an anchor link that scrolls to a specific section of the same webpage?

Ans: To create an anchor link that scrolls to a specific section of the same web page, add an id attribute to the target section and use a link with a hash symbol followed by the id. For example:

```
<a href="#SectionID">Go to Section</a>  
<div id="SectionID">Target Section</div>
```

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EXPERIMENT NO: 8

Aim: show the use of all tags related to images.

Description:

This practical demonstrates the use of the `` tag to display images on a webpage. Attributes like `src`, `alt`, `title`, `height`, and `width` are explored to control the display of images. It also covers image alignment and linking an image to another page using the `<a>` tag.

Procedure:

- (1) ``
- (2) `<figure>`
``
`<figcaption> caption for the image </figcaption>`
`<figure>`
`<picture>`
`<source media = "(min-width : 650px)" srcset = "image-large.jpg">`
`<source media = "(min-width : 465px)" srcset = "image-medium.jpg">`
``
`</picture>`
- (3) `<source media = "(min-width : 650px)" srcset = "image-large.jpg">`

Conclusion:



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EXPERIMENT NO: 9

Aim: Create a webpage and use the following TAG to perform operation.

1. Create a simple table with at least three rows and three columns.
2. Use the <table>, <tr>, <th>, and <td> tags.
3. Add a caption to the table created above using the <caption> tag.
4. Add a border to your table using the border attribute in the <table> tag.
5. Align the content of your table cells using the align and valign attributes.
6. Change the background color of your table and its cells using the bgcolor attribute.
7. Use the cellpadding and cellspacing attributes to adjust the spacing inside and between the table cells.
8. Create a nested table by inserting one table inside another table's cell.

Description:

This practical focuses on creating a table with at least three rows and three columns using the <table>, <tr>, and <td> tags. Features such as captions, borders, alignment, background colors, cellpadding, and cellspacing were demonstrated. Additionally, a nested table was created by placing one table inside a table inside a table cell.

Procedure:

```
<table border = "1">  
  <tr>  
    <th> Header 1 </th>  
    <th> Header 2 </th>  
    <th> Header 3 </th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr> Row 1 , Cell 1 </td>  
    <td> Row 1 , Cell 2 </td>  
    <td> Row 1 , Cell 3 </td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr> Row 2 , Cell 1 </td>  
    <td> Row 2 , Cell 2 </td>  
    <td> Row 2 , Cell 3 </td>  
  </tr>
```



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Conclusion:

The code is a straight forward implementation of an HTML table. The effectively showcases how to organize information in tabular format which can improve data presentation and make it easier for users to digest and compare information.

Post Practical Question:

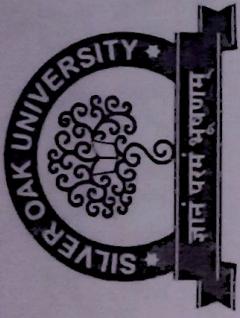
1. What are the benefits of using CSS to style tables instead of inline HTML attributes?
Ans.

~~Separation of Concerns, Responsability, Consistency, Flexibility, Ease of maintenance , Performance, media Queries, Easier Collaboration~~

2. How would you handle large tables with many rows and columns to improve readability and usability?
Ans.

~~Pagination, Infinite Scrolling, Sorting and filtering, Responsive Design, Highlighting important Data , Sticky Headers and Columns , Collapsible Rows or Sections, Use of Cards or Alternative Layouts~~

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EXPERIMENT NO: 10

Aim:Create a webpage and use the following TAG to perform operation.

1. Use the <frameset> tag to create a webpage with two frames.
 2. Use the <frame> tag to define the content of each frame.
 3. Specify different attributes like border, frameborder, framespacing, and marginwidth for the frames.
 4. Set the width and height of the frames using the cols and rows attributes in the <frameset> tag.
 5. Create a navigation menu in one frame and display the corresponding content in another frame using the target attribute in the <a> tag.

Description:

This practical shows the use of the `<frame>`, `<frameset>`, and `<frame>` tags to create a webpage with two frames. The webpage includes a navigation menu in one frame and displays related content in another frame using the `target` attribute. Attributes like `border`, `frameborder`, `framespacing`, and `marginwidth` are also demonstrated to control the appearance and spacing of frames.

Procedure:



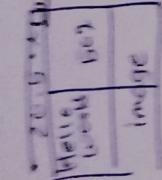
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Output

* Web Page Layout

* Top Frame (navigation menu)



Post Practical Question:

1. What are the drawbacks of using frames in modern web development, and what alternatives exist?

Ans: Drawbacks of frame

↳ See Issue

→ Accessibility Problem

↳ Browser Compatibility issues

↳ Security risk

• Bottom frame

* Click on page number 1,2,3

* display content in

bottom frame

66 Page = 1,2,3

2. How can you handle issues related to frame security and browser compatibility?

Ans: Frame Security

↳ Use, https encryption

↳ See Content Security Policy

→ See vendor alternatives

→ Use Semantics

→ Semantic element

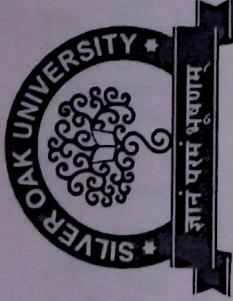
1) Choose - browser testing

2) Standard HTML tags

3) Same Script libraries

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Completion

Marks out of 10



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EXPERIMENT NO: 11

Aim: Create a webpage for online Jewellery shopping.

1. Display Menu in left frame.
2. Clicking on menu should display related webpage in right frame.
3. Keep header and footer frames to display related information.

Description:

In this exercise, a webpage is designed using frames to create a simple online jewelry shopping interface. The left frame displays the menu and clicking on the items in the menu displays the related content in the right frame. Additionally, a header and footer are used to display additional information.

Procedure:

```
<main>
<section id = "products">
<h2>Our Collections </h2>
<div class = "product-container">
<div class = "product-contain">
<div class = "product-cont">
![Gold Ring](ring.jpg)
<h3> Gold Ring </h3>
<p> $ 500 </p>
<button> Add to Cart </button>
</div>
</div>
<div class = "product-contain">
![Silver Bracelet](bracelet.jpg)
<h3> Silver Bracelet </h3>
<p> $ 250 </p>
<button> Add to Cart </button>
</div>
</div>
<div>
```



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<Footer>
<p>© 2023 Jewelry Boutique. All rights reserved!</p>
</Footer>

<body>
<h1>Conclusion:

The basic template serves as a starting point for an online jewelry shopping website and you can expand it further with additional features and functionalities as needed.

Post Practical Question:

1. How would you enhance the user experience by integrating JavaScript or CSS animations in your jewelry shopping website?

Ans.

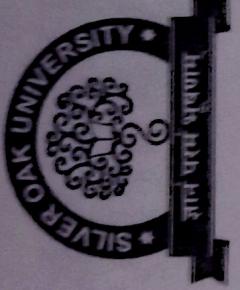
To enhance user experience on the jewelry shopping website, implement JavaScript for dynamic feature like adding product to a shopping cart with real time updates and filtering options. Incorporate CSS animations for button hover effects and smooth transitions when displaying product details etc.

2. How can you make your shopping website responsive for mobile and tablet devices?

Ans.

To make the shopping website for mobile and tablet devices utilize CSS media queries to adjust elements, font sizes and image dimensions based on screen width, implement a flexible grid system or CSS Flex box. Implement product cards stack appropriately on smaller screens while maintaining a visually appealing arrangement. Additionally, use relative units for padding and margins to ensure consistent

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Marks out of 10	



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EXPERIMENT NO: 12

[View Create web page for weight online exam form filling process.](#)

Description:

This practical involves creating a form for registering for an online exam. The form has various form elements like `<input type="text">`, `<input type="checkbox">`, `<input type="radio">`, and buttons for user input. The exercise highlights form validation, data submission, and user interaction on a webpage.

100

```

<h1> Exam Registration Form </h1>
<form action = "submit.php" method = "post">
    <label for = "name"> Full Name : </label>
    <input type = "text" id = "name" name = "name" required>
    <label for = "phone"> Phone </label>
    <input type = "tel" id = "phone" name = "phone" required>
    <label for = "exam"> Select Exam </label>
    <select id = "exam" name = "exam" required>
        <option value = "math"> Mathematics </option>
        <option value = "science"> Science </option>
        <option value = "literature"> Literature </option>
        <option value = "literature"> Literature </option>
    </select>
    <button type = "submit"> Register </button>
</form>

```



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Conclusion:

The provided code creates a simple online exam registration form using HTML styled with CSS for a clean appearance. Upon submission, the form data is processed by a PHP script, which can be extended to save.

Post Practical Question:

1. Which HTML tag is used to create a form in a webpage?

- a) <input>
- b) <form>
- c) <register>
- d) <fieldset>

Answer: b) <form>

2. What attribute is used to specify the method of form submission in HTML?

- a) action
- b) method
- c) submit
- d) enctype

Answer:

method

3. Which input type would you use for a text field where users can enter their names?

- a) <input type="number">
- b) <input type="text">
- c) <input type="email">
- d) <input type="password">

Answer:

<input type="text">



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EXPERIMENT NO: 13

Aim: Create a Web page to display your resume.

```
<h1> Your Name </h1>
<p> Email : your_email@example.com | Phone : (123) 456-7890 </p>
<p> Location : City State </p>
</header>

<section id = "summary">
<h2> Summary </h2>
<p> Brief summary about yourself and your career goals
</p>
</section>

<section id = "experience">
<h2> Experience </h2>
<div class = "job">
<h3> Job Title - Company Name </h3>
<p> Month Year - Present </p>
<ul>
<li> Responsibility or achievement </li>
<li> Responsibility or achievement </li>
<li> Responsibility or achievement </li>
</ul>
<h2> Skills </h2>
<ul>
```



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Description:

This practical involves creating a more detailed and formatted resume using HTML. Sections like personal details, education, work experience, and skills are presented using appropriate tags like `<h1>`, `<p>`, ``, and `<table>`. This showcases how HTML can be used to create professional online resumes.

Procedure:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Personal Resume</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Personal Information</h1>
    <ul>
      <li>Name: John Doe</li>
      <li>Age: 25</li>
      <li>Address: 123 Main Street, New York, NY 10001</li>
      <li>Phone: +1 123-456-7890</li>
      <li>Email: john.doe@example.com</li>
    </ul>
    <h2>Work Experience</h2>
    <ul>
      <li>Software Engineer at TechCorp (2018 - Present)</li>
      <li>Project Manager at ProjectX (2016 - 2018)</li>
      <li>Intern at Google (2015)</li>
    </ul>
    <h2>Skills</h2>
    <ul>
      <li>Skill 1</li>
      <li>Skill 2</li>
      <li>Skill 3</li>
      <li>Skill 4</li>
      <li>Skill 5</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

✓

```
<h2>Education</h2>
<ul>
  <li>Completed Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science from XYZ University in 2020</li>
  <li>Currently pursuing a Master's Degree in Data Science from ABC University</li>
</ul>
```

Conclusion:

The provided HTML and CSS creates a simple, structured webpage to display a resume, featuring sections for personal information, experience, education and branding.

Last Practical Question:



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EXPERIMENT NO: 14

Aim: Show the use of all tags and attributes of ordered list and unordered list.

Description:

In this practical, ordered and unordered lists were created using `` and `` tags. Different attributes of lists were explored, such as the `type` attribute for ordered lists (e.g. numbers, letters) and various bullet styles for unordered lists. This practical highlights how to create and style lists on a webpage.

Procedure:

```
<ol>
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
  <li>Item 3</li>
</ol>
```

Conclusion:

- Use ~~CSS~~ responsive webdesign techniques to adapt the layout for various devices.
- Implement a CSS framework like Bootstrap for consistency and ease of updates.
- Utilize a version control system like Git to track changes and maintain format.
- Use responsive webdesign techniques for layout adaptability
- Implement a CSS framework like Bootstrap for consistent appearance