

Academic Task No. ①

~~CAP C~~

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Section : D2112

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(1.) Explain the structure of the ~~htm~~ HTML program.

Ans:- A HTML document is basically separated in two parts: HTML head tag and the HTML body tag. We also add a Document type declaration on top of it to get basic document structure and HTML version. The structure of a HTML document is shown below.

<!DOCTYPE ----> version information

<HTML>

<HEAD>

--- information about document, scripts, styles ---

</HEAD>

<BODY>

--- visible content of document ---

</BODY>

</HTML>

- The !DOCTYPE declaration: Every well written HTML document begins with a basic declaration this that defines what type of document it is. This declaration is made using the !DOCTYPE tag and is to be written at the beginning of the document. It tells the processing agent and HTML version. Sample is shown below.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 5.0/EN">
```

- <HTML> tag: The html tag acts as a container for the whole document. Every character in the document should be in between the ~~on~~ html start and end tags. The html tag can also be used to define the language of the contained document through the "lang" attribute. The content of the html tag is divided into two parts using the HTML ~~tag~~ head tag and the HTML body tag.

- **<BODY> tag:** This is the document's body. The body is the container for the visual part of a document. All the things written here will be shown when the document is rendered. Most of the tags in HTML can be inserted in the body section and will take care of the visual aspects of the document.

Example:—

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>  
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE> MY first page </TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

```
<H1> Hello HTML </H1>
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```


2. Explain the following tags used to construct web form:

- (a) Form
- (b) ~~IN~~ INPUT
- (c) SELECT

Ans:- (a) Form: `<form>` tag.

The HTML `<form>` tag is used to create a form on a web page that has interactive controls for user input. This tag is also commonly referred to as the `<form>` element.

Syntax:-

`<body>`

`<form>` `action = " "` `method = "get"`

Company: `<input type = "text"`
`name = "company">
`

Address: `<input type = "text"`
`name = "address">
`

`<input type = "submit" value = "Submit">`

`</form>`

`</body>`

Sample Output

Company:

Address:

The following is a list of attributes that are specific to the `<form>` tag :-

- accept
- accept-charset
- action
- autocomplete
- enctype
- method
- name
- novalidate
- target

(b) INPUT : `<input>` tag

The `<input>` HTML element is used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user. A wide variety of types of input data control widgets are available, depending on the device and user agent. It is very powerful due to number of

combinations of input types and attributes.

Syntax

(4 to 8 characters):

`<label for = "name"> Name ↑ </label>`

`<input type = "text" id = "name" name = "name"
required minlength = "4" maxlength = "8"
size = "10">`

Output

Name (4 to 8 characters):

Its attributes is :- button, checkbox, color, date, datetime-local, email, file, hidden, image, month, number, password, radio, range, reset, search, submit, tel, text, time, url, week etc.

(C) SELECT : <select> tag

This HTML tag is used to create a drop-down list. The `<select>` tag contains `<option>` tag to display the available option of drop-down list. The `<select>` tag is used in a form to receive user responses.

Syntax :-

<select>

<option>

</option>

</select>

<!-- Demo program to illustrate html form, input and select tags -->

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<head>

<title> Form </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> The select form attribute </h1>

<p> The form attribute specifies which form the drop-down list belongs to : </p>

<form action = " " id = "carform">

<label for = "fname">Firstname:</label>

<input type = "text" id = "fname" name = "fname">


```
<input type = "submit">
```

```
</form>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<label for = "cars"> Choose a car: </label>
```

```
<select id = "cars" name = "carlist" form =  
"carform">
```

```
<option value = "volvo"> Volvo </option>
```

```
<option value = "saab"> Saab </option>
```

```
<option value = "opel"> Opel </option>
```

```
<option value = "audi"> Audi </option>
```

```
</select>
```

<p> The drop-down list is defined outside the form element, but will be submitted with the form.

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output

The select form attribute

The form attribute specifies which form the drop-down list belongs to :

~~Firstnam~~ Firstnam:

Choose a car:

The drop-down list is defined outside the form element, but will be submitted with form.

③ Explain the following CSS background properties.

- Ⓐ Background-color
- Ⓑ Background-image
- Ⓒ Back-repeat

Ans:- Ⓐ Background-color :-

The CSS background-color property defines the background color of an element.

Syntax:-

background-color: value;

> The value in the CSS background-color property can be expressed as a hexadecimal value, rgb value or as a named color. It can be expressed in hexadecimal values such as #FFFFFF, #000000 and #FF0000. It can be expressed using rgb(255,255,255), rgb(0,0,0) and rgb(255,0,0) and it can be expressed as named colors such as white, black and red.

Examples:-

```
div { background-color: #FFFFFF; }
div { background-color: rgb(255,255,255); }
div { background-color: white; }
```


(b) background-image :-

The background-image CSS property sets one or more background images on an element. The background images are drawn on stacking context layers on top of each other. The first layer specified is drawn as if it is closest to the user.

Syntax :-

background-image : value ;

value is a keyword denoting the absence of images. Each background image is specified either as the keyword none or as an `<image>` value.

Examples—

div.

{

background-image : none ;

background-image :

url ("cat.jpg") ;

}

③ background-repeat:

background-repeat property sets if how a background image will be repeated. By default, a background-image is repeated both vertically and horizontally.

Syntax:-

background-repeat: repeat | repeat-x | repeat-y |
no-repeat | initial | inherit;

repeat: - its repeated both vertically & horizontally.

repeat-x: - its only horizontally.

repeat-y: its only vertically.

no-repeat: its not repeated.

initial: sets this property to its default value.

inherit: Inherits this property from its parent element.

Example:-

```
body
{
    background-image: url("img_tree.png");
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
```