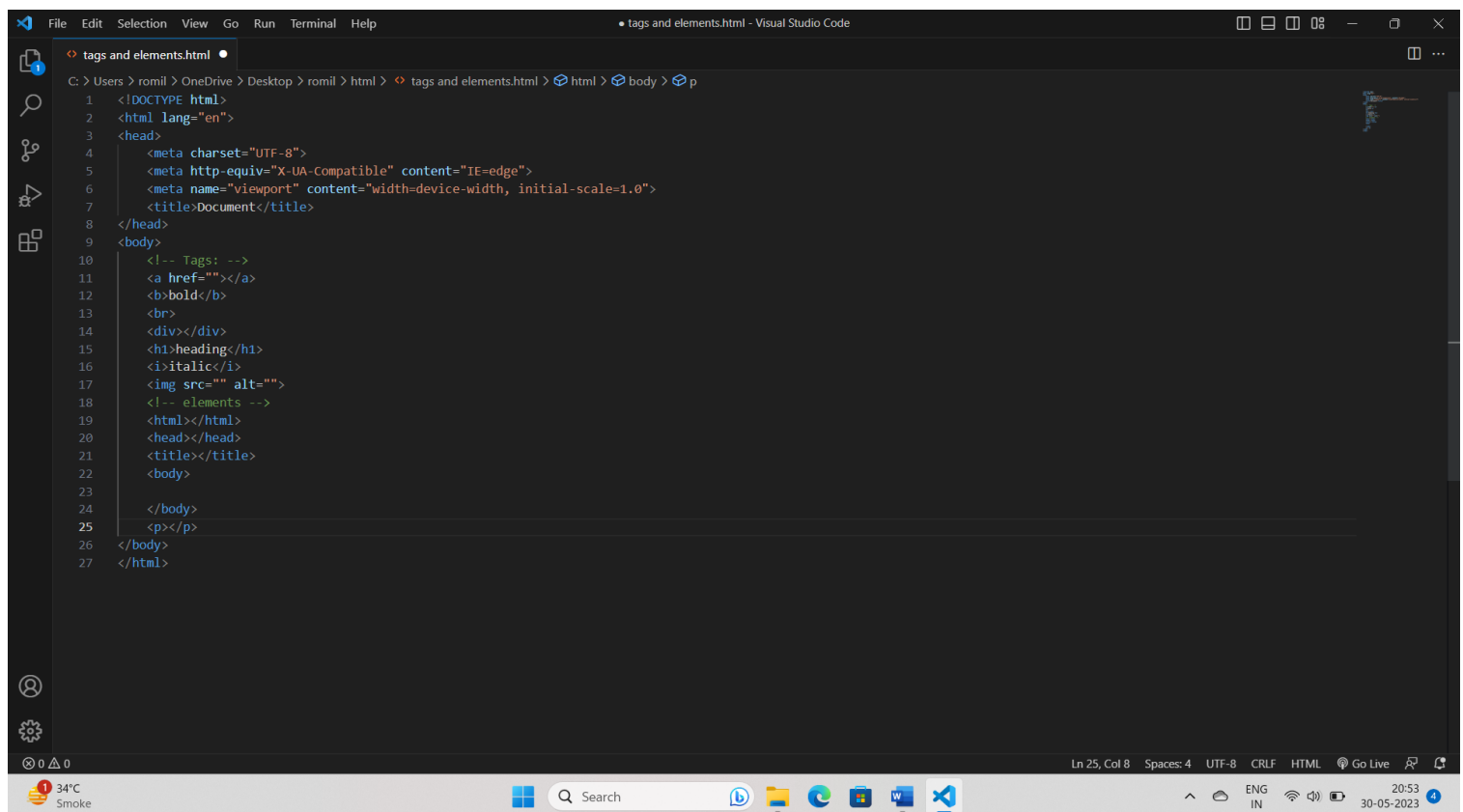


# Frontend Assignment

## Module 3) HTML

**Q-1)** Are the HTML tags and elements are the same things?

**Ans-** NO, HTML tags are building blocks of HTML page. Tag is a keyword or term assigned to a piece of information. And Elements is a component of an HTML documents that tells a web browser how to structure and interpret a part of the HTML documents.



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
tags and elements.html - Visual Studio Code

C:\Users> romil > OneDrive > Desktop > romil > html > tags and elements.html > html > body > p
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10 <!-- Tags: -->
11 <a href=""></a>
12 <b>bold</b>
13 <br>
14 <div></div>
15 <h1>heading</h1>
16 <i>italic</i>
17 <img src="" alt="">
18 <!-- elements -->
19 <html></html>
20 <head></head>
21 <title></title>
22 <body>
23
24 </body>
25 <p></p>
26 </body>
27 </html>
```

**Q-2)** What are the tags and attributes in HTML?

**Ans-** Tags and attributes are two concepts related to HTML. The main difference between tag and attributes is that a tag is a way of representing an HTML element in the program, while an attribute is a way of describing the characteristics of an HTML elements.

All HTML elements can have attributes. Attributes provide additional information about elements. Attributes are always specified in the start.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10  <!-- Tags: -->
11  <a href=""></a>
12  <b>bold</b>
13  <br>
14  <div></div>
15  <h1>heading</h1>
16  <i>italic</i>
17  <img src="" alt="">
18  <!-- elements -->
19  <html></html>
20  <head></head>
21  <title></title>
22  <body>
23
24  </body>
25  <p></p>
26 </body>
27 </html>
```

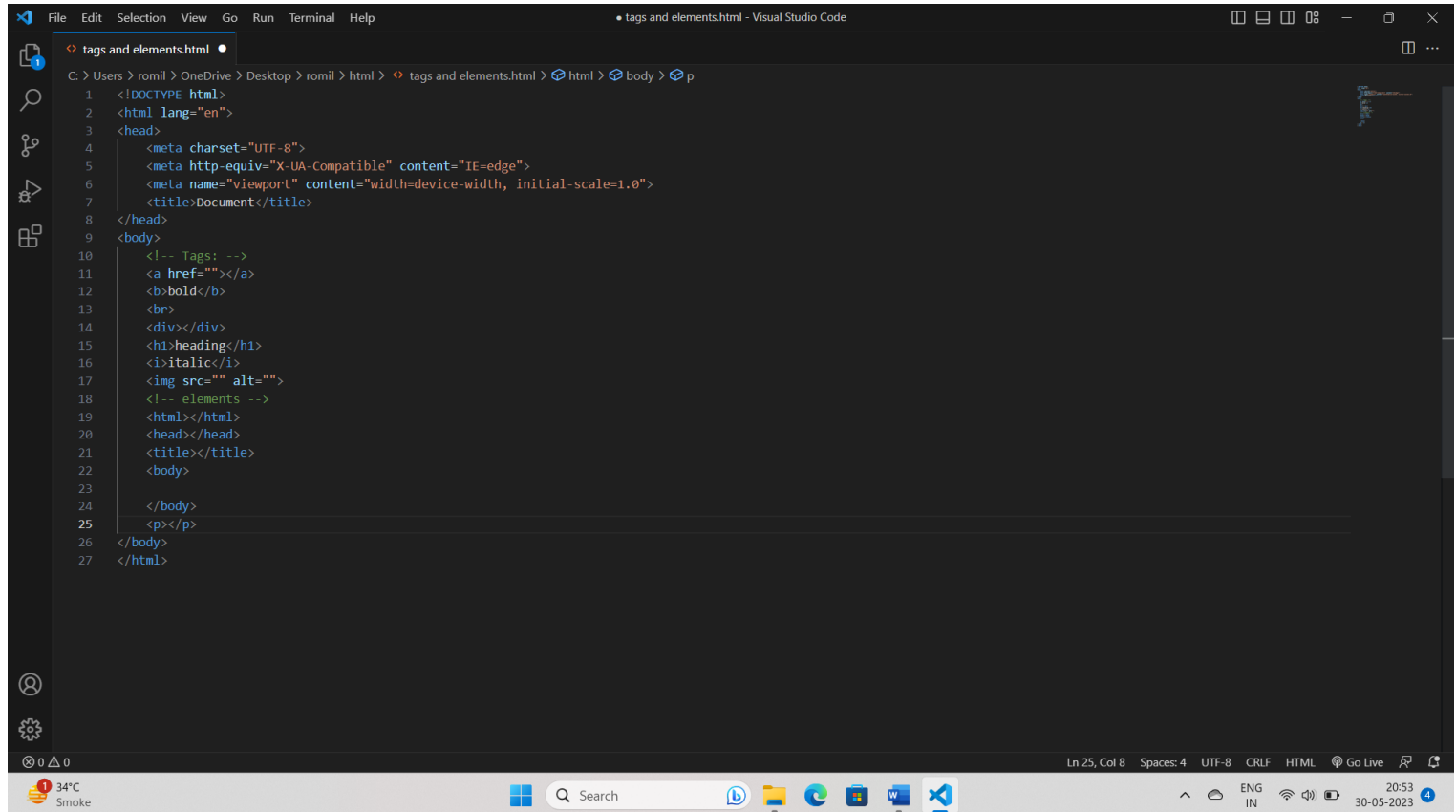
**Q-3)** What are void elements in HTML? With example.

**Ans-** A void elements are an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances. Void elements can have attributes. The following are the examples of void elements in HTML area,  
br, col, embed, hr, img, input, link, meta, source etc.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10  <!-- Tags: -->
11  <a href=""></a>
12  <b>bold</b>
13  <br>
14  <div></div>
15  <h1>heading</h1>
16  <i>italic</i>
17  <img src="" alt="">
18  <!-- elements -->
19  <html></html>
20  <head></head>
21  <title></title>
22  <body>
23
24  </body>
25  <p></p>
26 </body>
27 </html>
```

**Q-4)** What are HTML Entities? With Example.

**Ans-** An HTML entity is a piece of text that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;). Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters, and invisible characters. Example: copyright (&copy;) registered trademark (&reg;) less than (&lt;), greater than (&gt;), ampersand (&amp;), double quotation mark (&quot;)



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10  <!-- Tags: -->
11  <a href=""></a>
12  <b>bold</b>
13  <br>
14  <div></div>
15  <h1>heading</h1>
16  <i>italic</i>
17  <img src="" alt="">
18  <!-- elements -->
19  <html></html>
20  <head></head>
21  <title></title>
22  <body>
23
24  </body>
25  <p></p>
26 </body>
27 </html>
```

**Q-5)** What are the different types of lists in HTML? With Example.

**Ans-** There are Six types of lists in HTML,

- 1)unordered list <ul>
- 2)ordered list <ol>
- 3)list item <li>
- 4)description list
- 5)description details <dd>

FileEditSelectionViewGoRunTerminalHelp

Ch3.html - Visual Studio Code

Ch3.html X

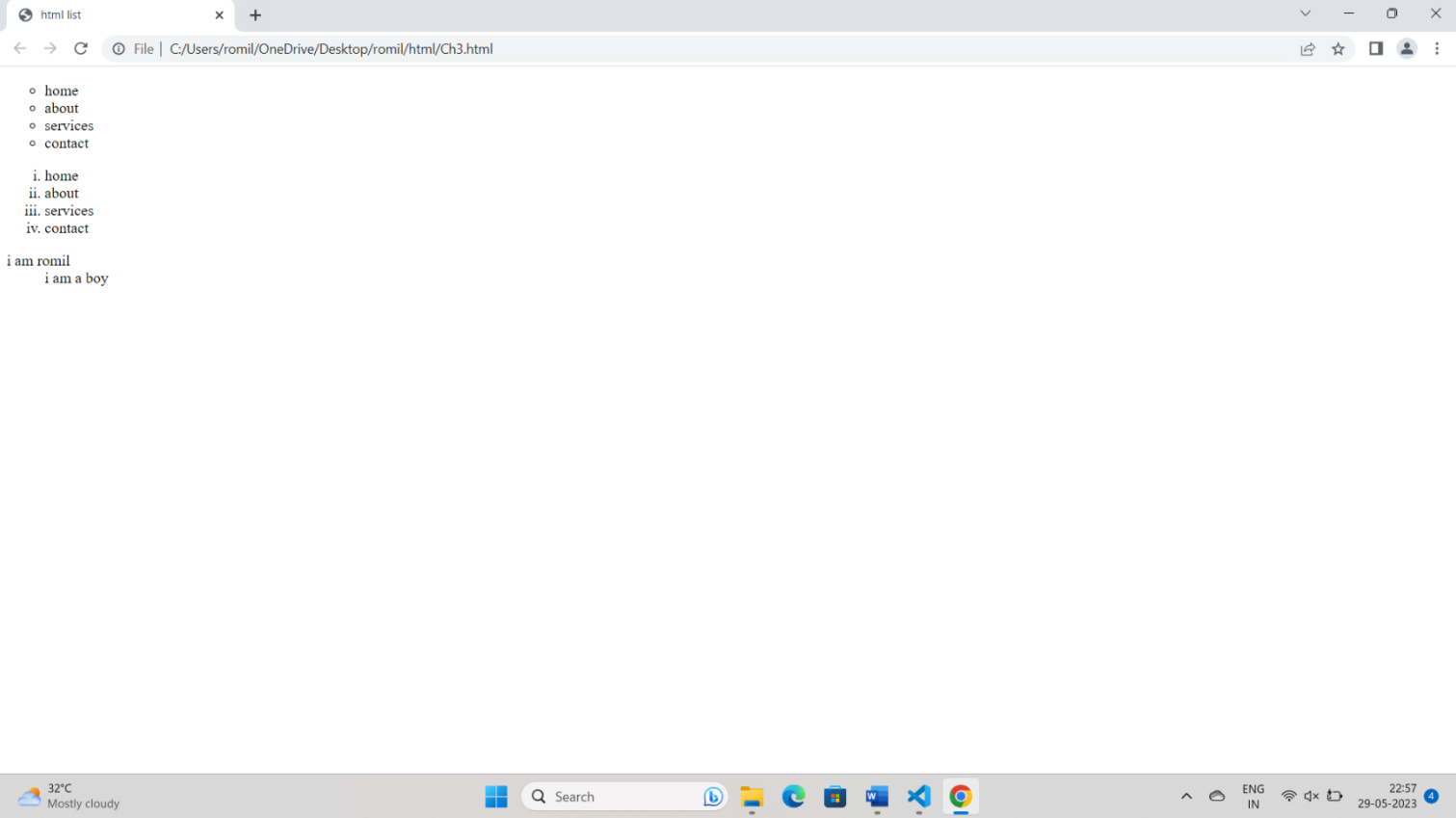
C:\Users\romil> OneDrive> Desktop> romil> html> Ch3.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>html list</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10   <ul type="circle">
11     <li>home</li>
12     <li>about</li>
13     <li>services</li>
14     <li>contact</li>
15   </ul>
16   <ol type="i">
17     <li>home</li>
18     <li>about</li>
19     <li>services</li>
20     <li>contact</li>
21   </ol>
22   <dt>i am romil</dt>
23   <dd>i am a boy</dd>
24 </body>
25 </html>
```

Ln 25, Col 8Spaces: 4UTF-8CRLFHTMLGo Live

32°C Mostly cloudySearchbFile ExplorerEdgeStoreWVSVisual Studio Code

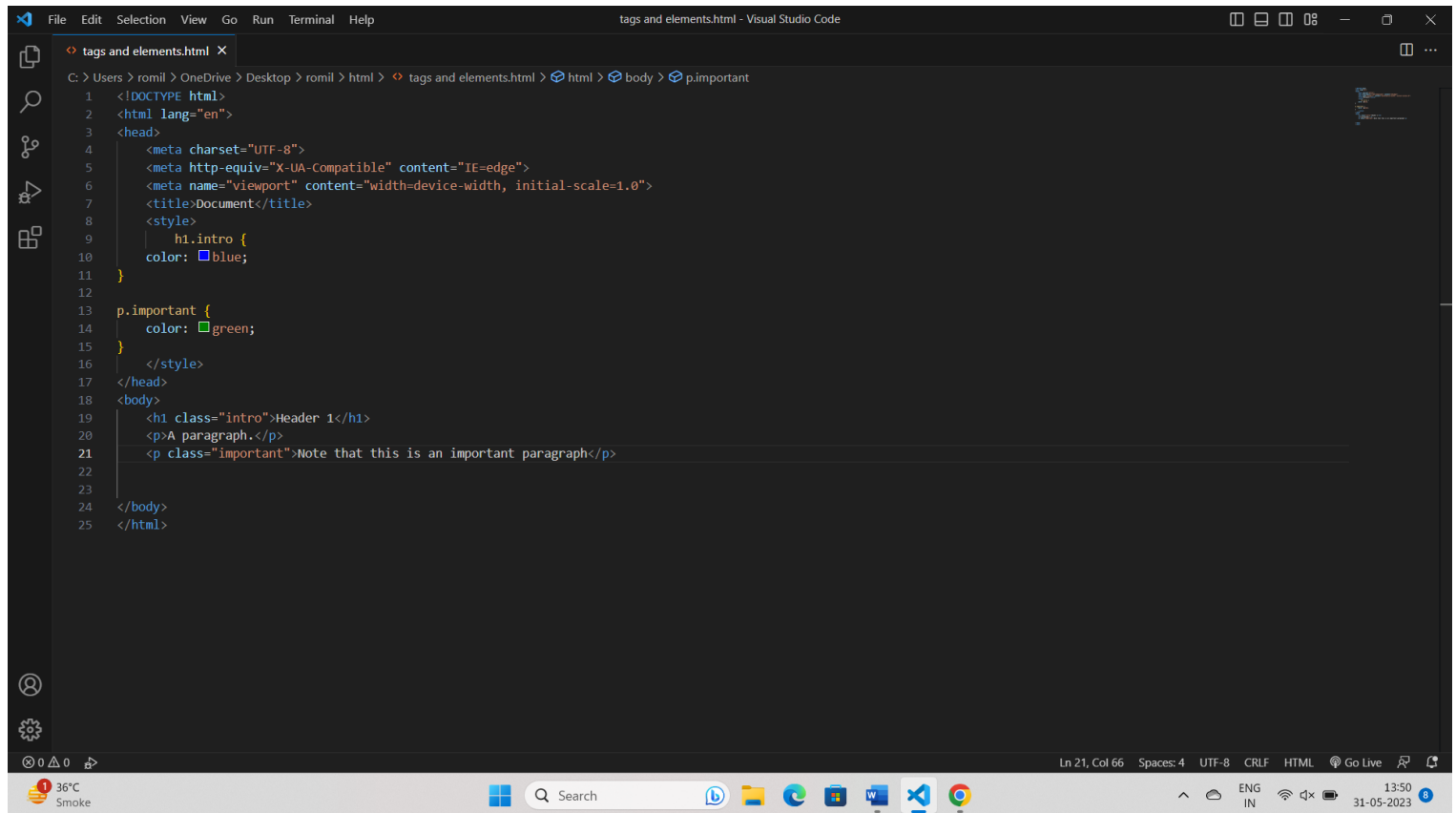
ENG IN22:58 29-05-2023



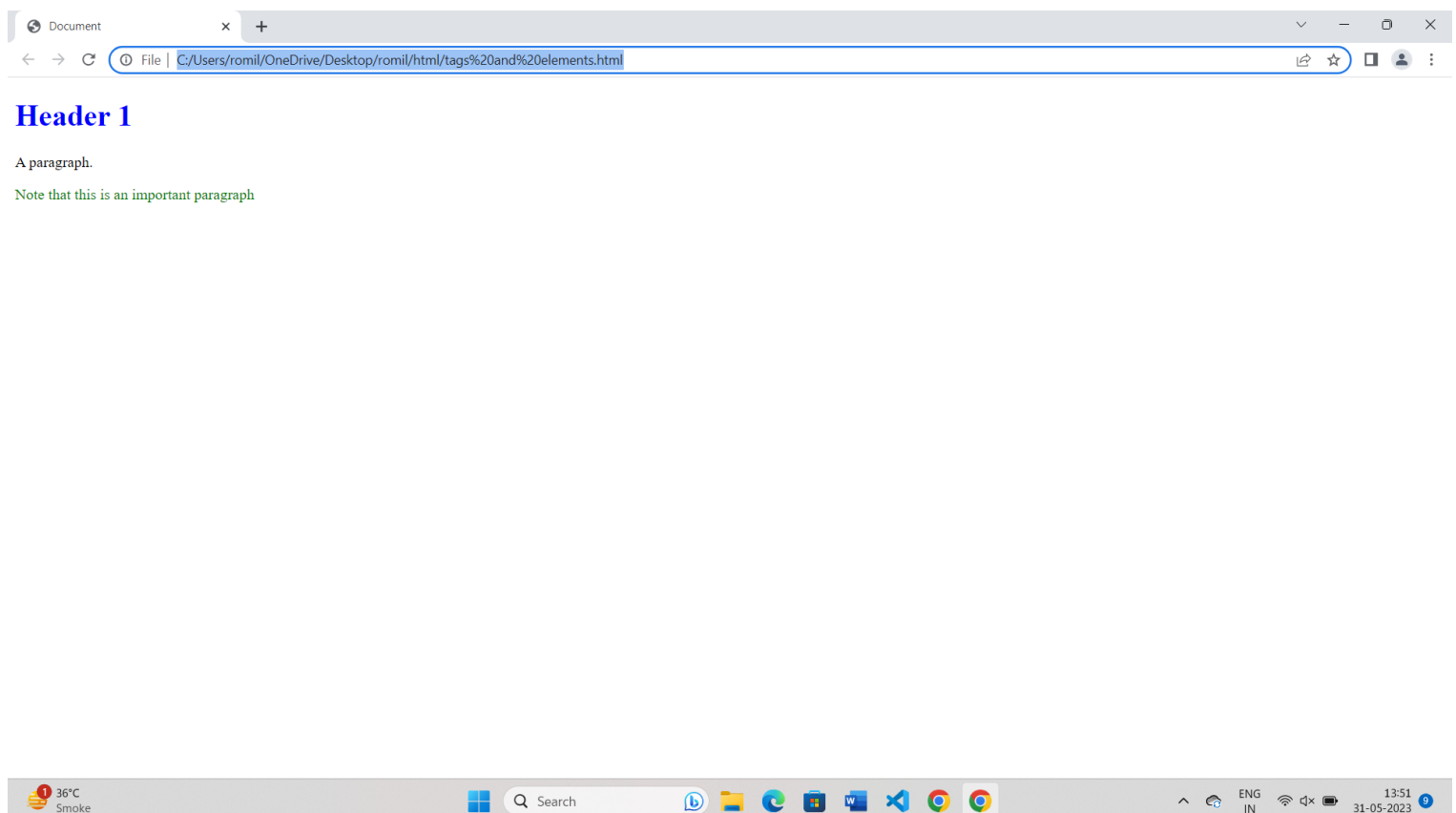
**Q-6)** What are the ‘class’ attributes in HTML? With Example.

**Ans-** The class attributes specify one or more classmates for an element. The class attributes are mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. However, it can also be used by a JavaScript to make Changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

In the following example we have three <div> elements with a class attribute with the value of “intro”.



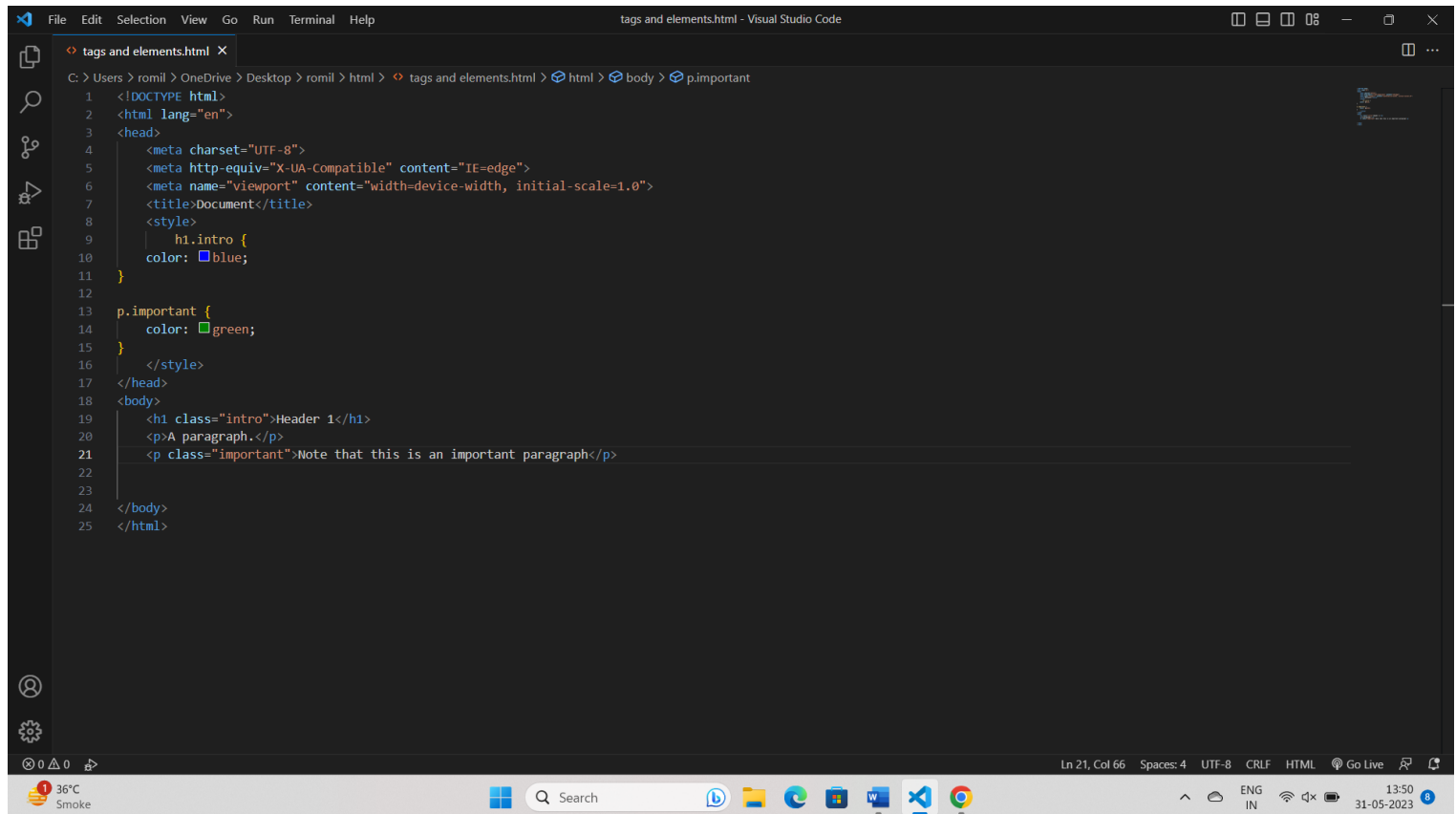
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8   <style>
9     h1.intro {
10       color: blue;
11     }
12
13     p.important {
14       color: green;
15     }
16   </style>
17 </head>
18 <body>
19   <h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>
20   <p>A paragraph.</p>
21   <p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph</p>
22
23 </body>
24 </html>
```



**Q-7)** What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements? With Example.

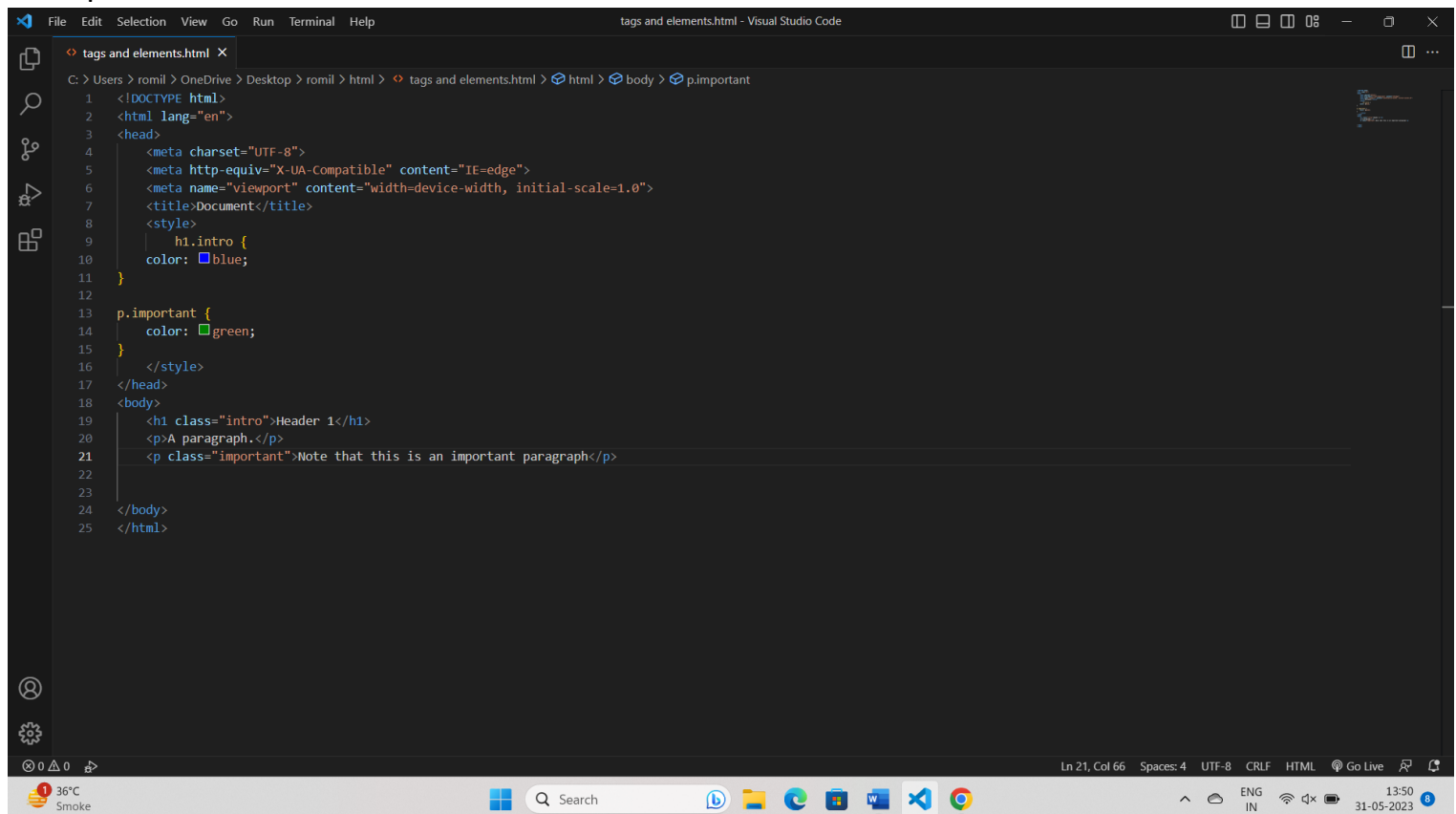
**Ans-** The difference between class and id is a class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML elements within the page.

Example of id attribute:



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8   <style>
9     h1.intro {
10       color: blue;
11     }
12
13     p.important {
14       color: green;
15     }
16   </style>
17 </head>
18 <body>
19   <h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>
20   <p>A paragraph.</p>
21   <p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph</p>
22
23 </body>
24 </html>
```

Example of class attribute:



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8   <style>
9     h1.intro {
10       color: blue;
11     }
12
13     p.important {
14       color: green;
15     }
16   </style>
17 </head>
18 <body>
19   <h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>
20   <p>A paragraph.</p>
21   <p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph</p>
22
23 </body>
24 </html>
```

**Q-8)** What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

**Ans-** (1) <b> - Bold text

(2) <i> - italic text

(3) <em> - emphasized text

(4) <mark> - marked text

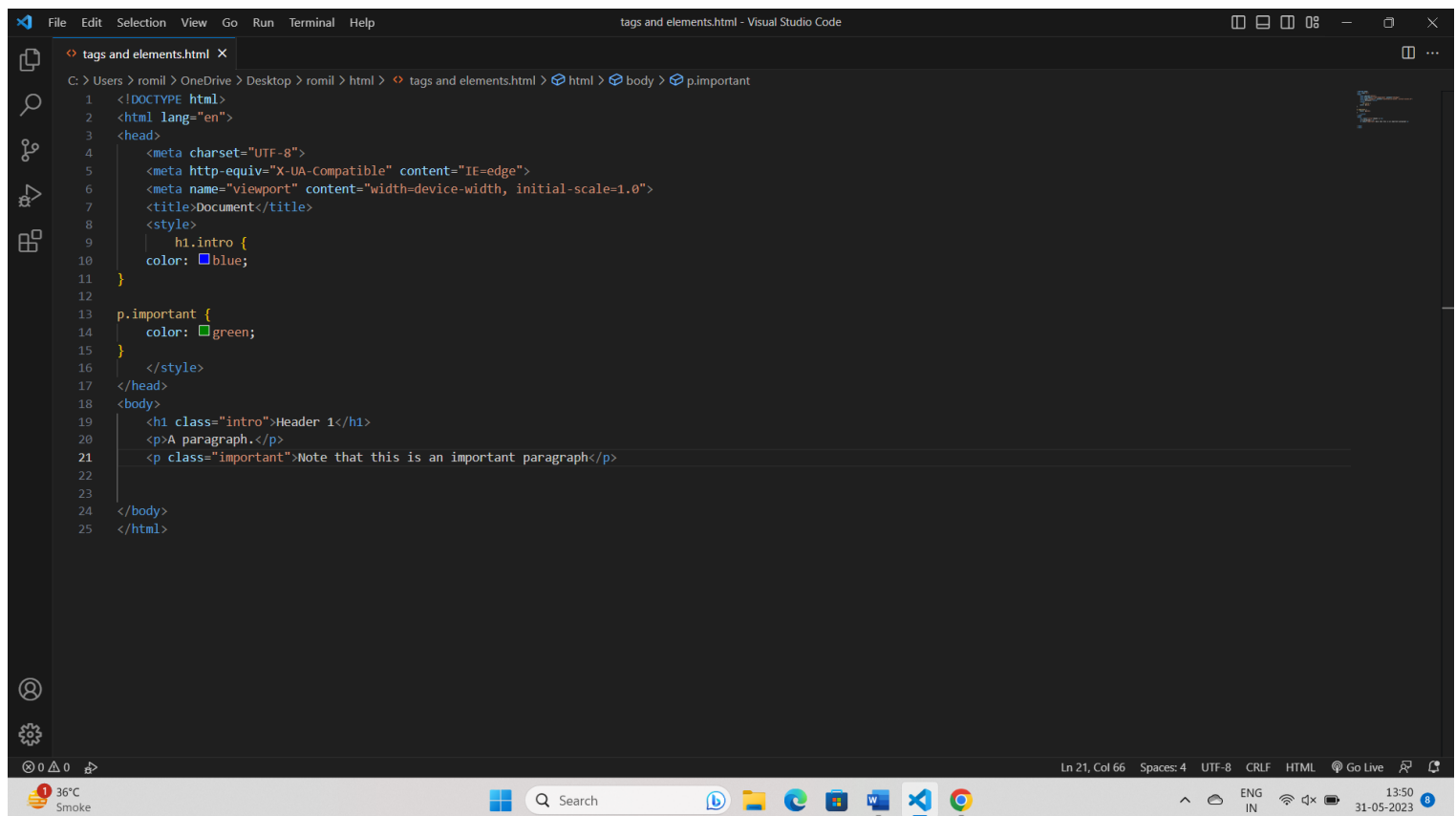
(5) <small> - smaller text

(6) <sub> - subscript text

(7) <sup> - superscript text

(8) <strong> - important text

(9) <ins> - inserted text



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8   <style>
9     h1.intro {
10       color: blue;
11     }
12
13     p.important {
14       color: green;
15     }
16   </style>
17 </head>
18 <body>
19   <h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>
20   <p>A paragraph.</p>
21   <p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph</p>
22
23 </body>
24 </html>
```

**Q-9)** How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.

**Ans-** Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it.

Cell spacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent call.one can create it using the tag of HTML, but it sets the type attributes to cellpadding.

Example of cell padding:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8   <style>
9     h1.intro {
10      color: blue;
11    }
12
13    p.important {
14      color: green;
15    }
16  </style>
17 </head>
18 <body>
19   <h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>
20   <p>A paragraph.</p>
21   <p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph</p>
22
23 </body>
24 </html>
```

Example of call spacing:

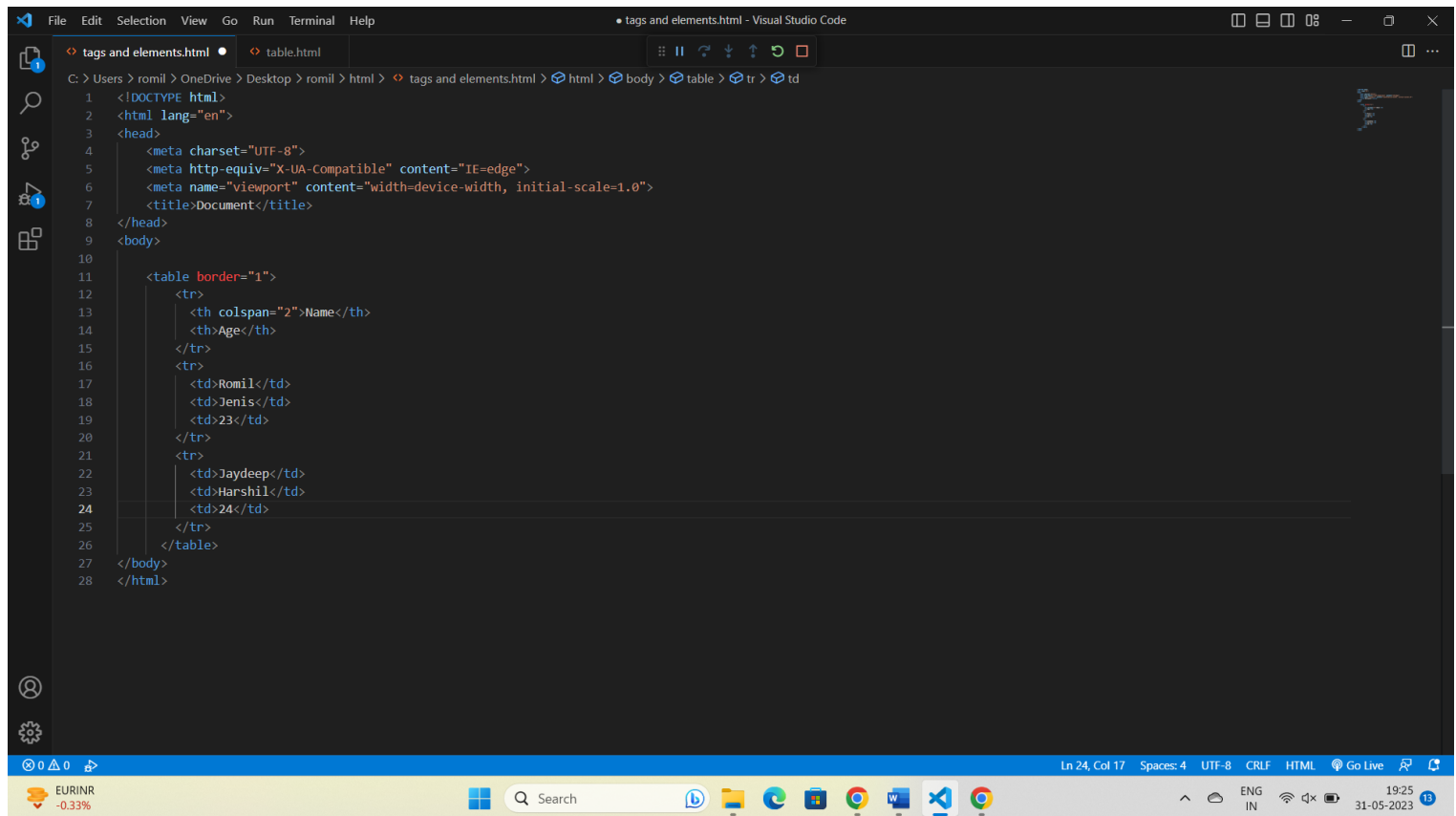
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8   <style>
9     h1.intro {
10      color: blue;
11    }
12
13    p.important {
14      color: green;
15    }
16  </style>
17 </head>
18 <body>
19   <h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>
20   <p>A paragraph.</p>
21   <p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph</p>
22
23 </body>
24 </html>
```



**Q-10)** How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?  
With Example

**Ans-** We use the colspan and rowspan attribute, to merge cells in HTML. The rowspan attributes is for the number of rows a cell should merge, whereas the colspan attributes is for the number of columns a cell should merge. the attributes should be placed inside the <td> tag.

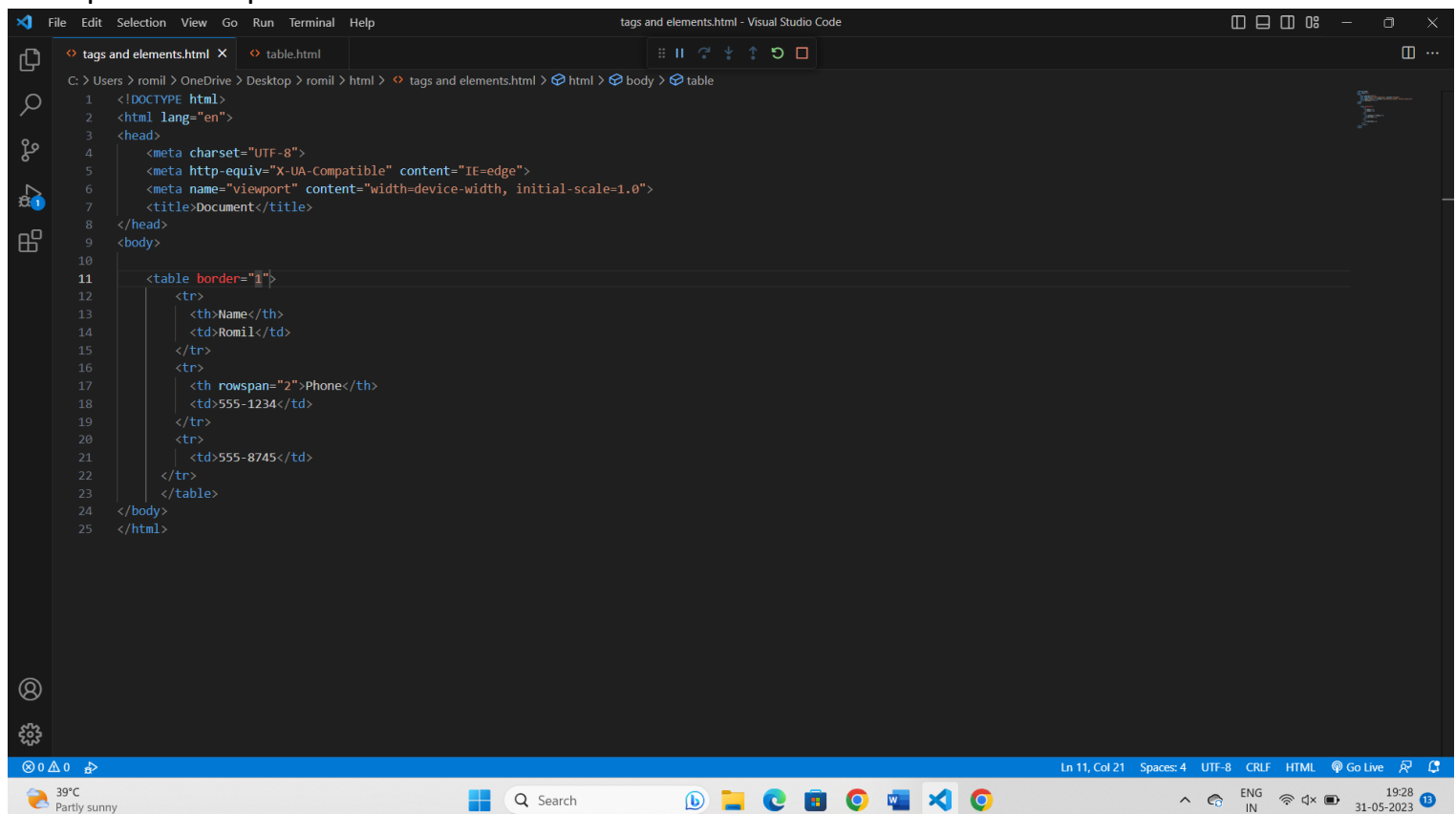
Example of colspan:



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor with a file named 'tags and elements.html'. The code defines an HTML document with a table. The table has a border of 1 and contains three rows of data. The first row has two columns: 'Name' and 'Age'. The second row has two columns: 'Romil' and 'Jenis'. The third row has two columns: 'Jaydeep' and 'Harshil'. The table is rendered in the browser preview on the right.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10
11 <table border="1">
12 <tr>
13 <th colspan="2">Name</th>
14 <th>Age</th>
15 </tr>
16 <tr>
17 <td>Romil</td>
18 <td>Jenis</td>
19 <td>23</td>
20 </tr>
21 <tr>
22 <td>Jaydeep</td>
23 <td>Harshil</td>
24 <td>24</td>
25 </tr>
26 </table>
27 </body>
28 </html>
```

Example of rowspan:

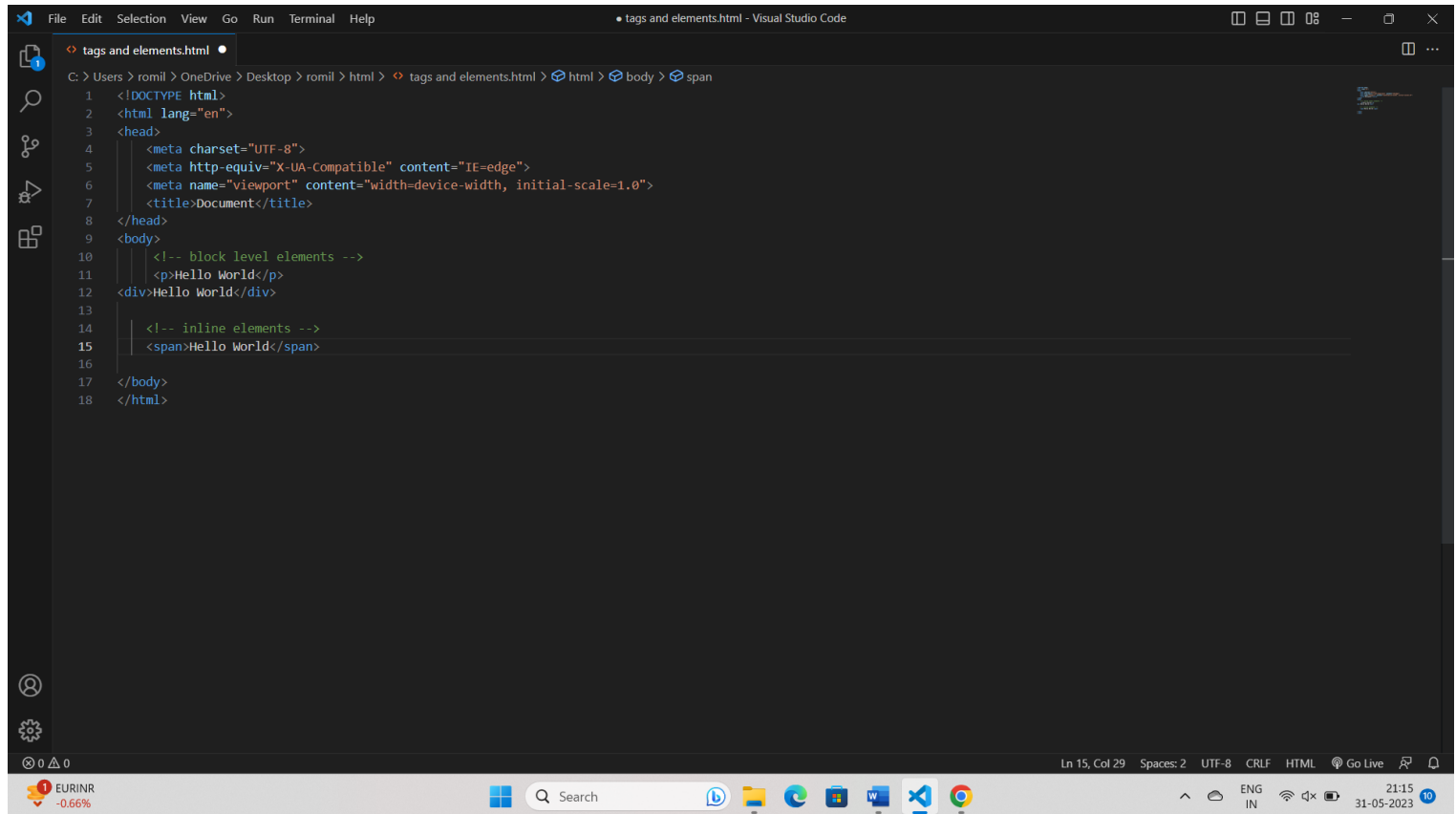


The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor with a file named 'tags and elements.html'. The code defines an HTML document with a table. The table has a border of 1 and contains three rows of data. The first row has two columns: 'Name' and 'Romil'. The second row has two columns: 'Phone' and '555-1234'. The third row has two columns: '555-8745' and an empty cell. The table is rendered in the browser preview on the right.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10
11 <table border="1">
12 <tr>
13 <th>Name</th>
14 <td>Romil</td>
15 </tr>
16 <tr>
17 <th rowspan="2">Phone</th>
18 <td>555-1234</td>
19 </tr>
20 <tr>
21 <td>555-8745</td>
22 </tr>
23 </table>
24 </body>
25 </html>
```

**Q-11)** What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

**Ans-** The difference between a block-level element and an inline element is the block elements always start from a new line. Inline elements never start from a new line. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go. Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML elements.

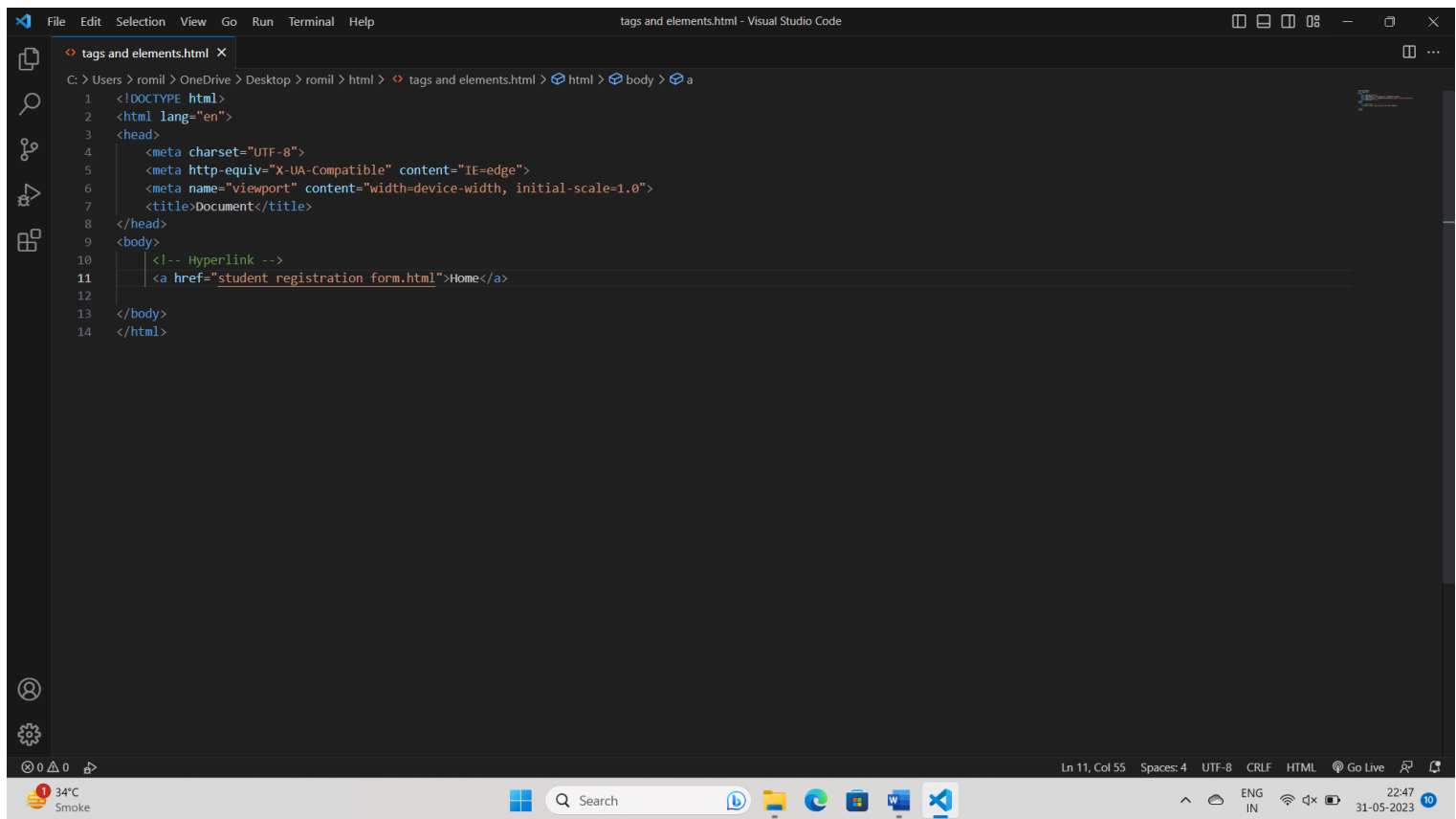


```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10   <!-- block level elements -->
11   <p>Hello World</p>
12 <div>Hello World</div>
13
14   <!-- inline elements -->
15   <span>Hello World</span>
16
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

**Q-12)** How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.

**Ans-** Hyperlink are indicated using the “<a>” tag, a link’s text and a closing tag (<a/>). Add the “href” attributes. Type href= inside of an open tag to indicate the hyperlink destination. The “href” attributes tells the browser where to direct the user once the links is clicked.

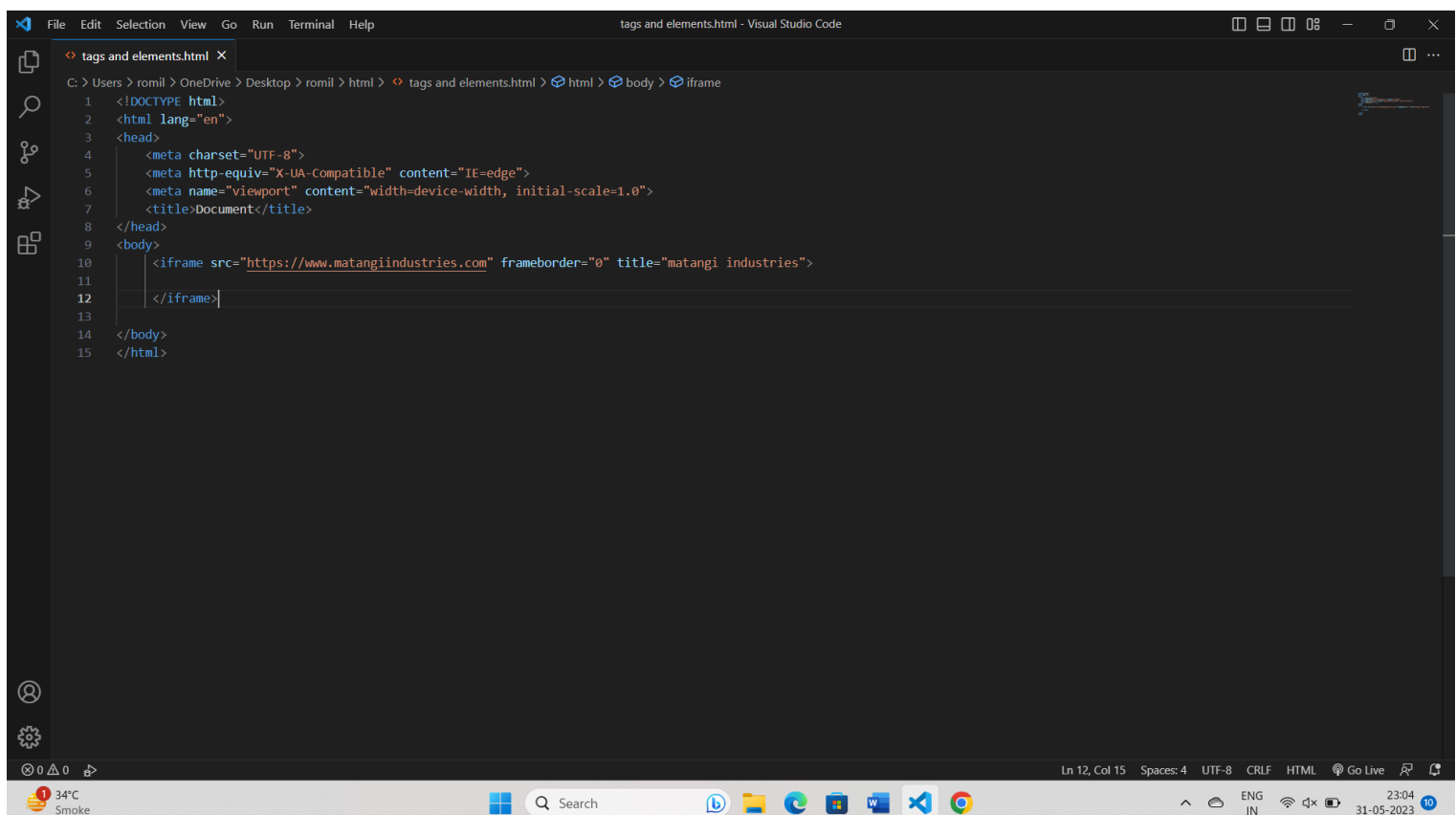
- 1)Use the <a> elements to define a link.
- 2)Use the href attributes to define Where the link address.
- 3)Use the target attributes to define where to open the linked document.
- 4)Use the <img> element to use an image as a link.



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10   <!-- Hyperlink -->
11   <a href="student registration form.html">Home</a>
12
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

**Q-13)** What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example.

**Ans-** An inline frame (iframe) is a HTML element that loads another HTML page within the document. It essentially puts another webpage within the parent page. They are commonly used for advertisements, embedded videos, web analytics and interactive content.

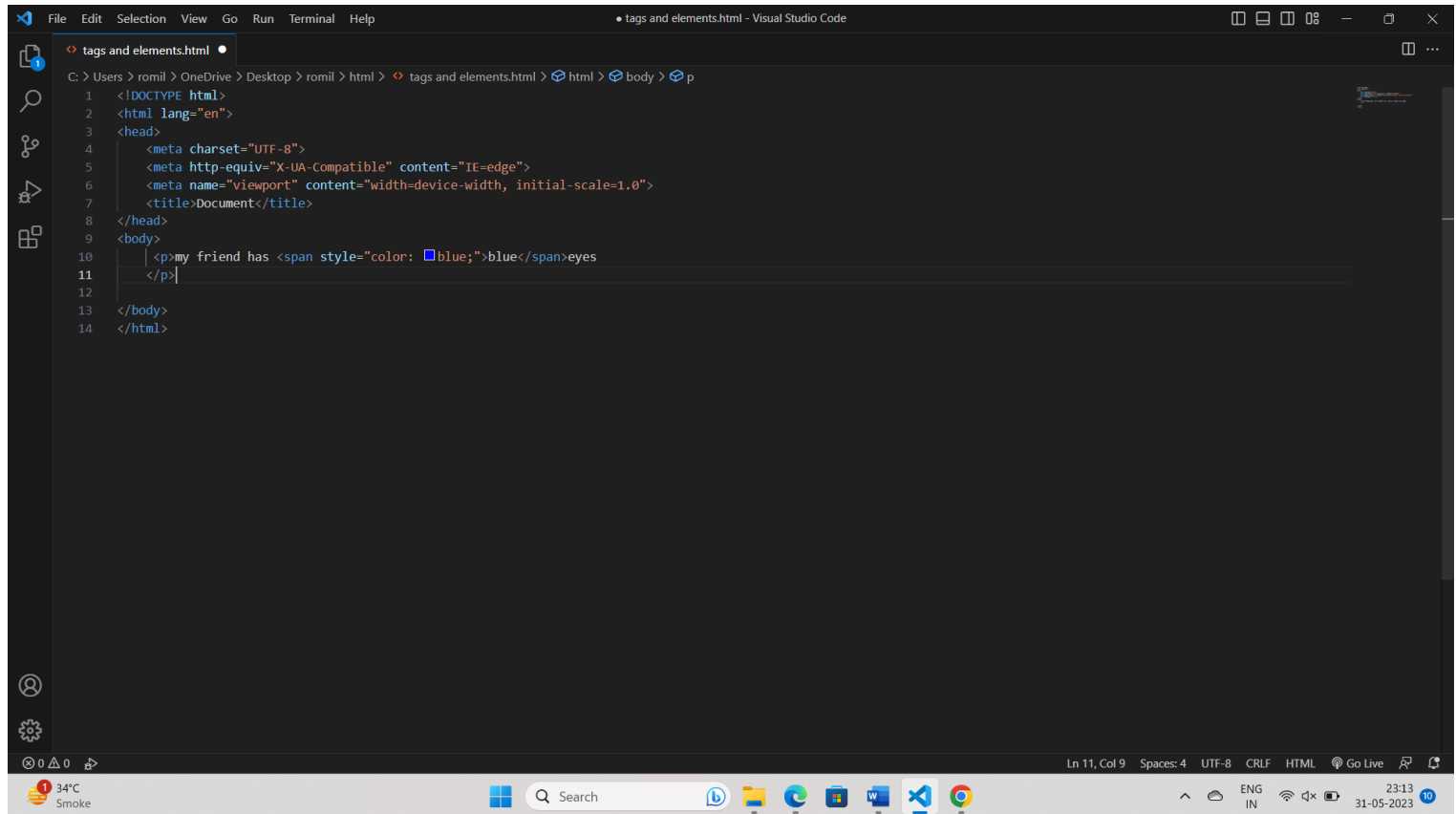


```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10   <iframe src="https://www.matangiindustries.com" frameborder="0" title="matangi industries">
11
12   </iframe>
13
14 </body>
15 </html>
```

**Q-14)** What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

**Ans-** The <span> HTML element is a generic inline container for phrasing content, which does not inherently represent anything. It can be used to group elements for styling purposes or because they share attributes values, such as lang.

The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10   <p>my friend has <span style="color: blue;">blue</span>eyes
11 </p>
12
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

**Q-15)** How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example.

**Ans-** The most common & simple way to add background image is using the background image attributes inside the <body> tag. The background attributes which we specified in the <body> tag is not supported in HTML5. Using CSS properties, we can also add background image in webpage.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8   <style>
9     body{
10       background-image: url(ganesha.jpg);
11     }
12   </style>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15   |
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

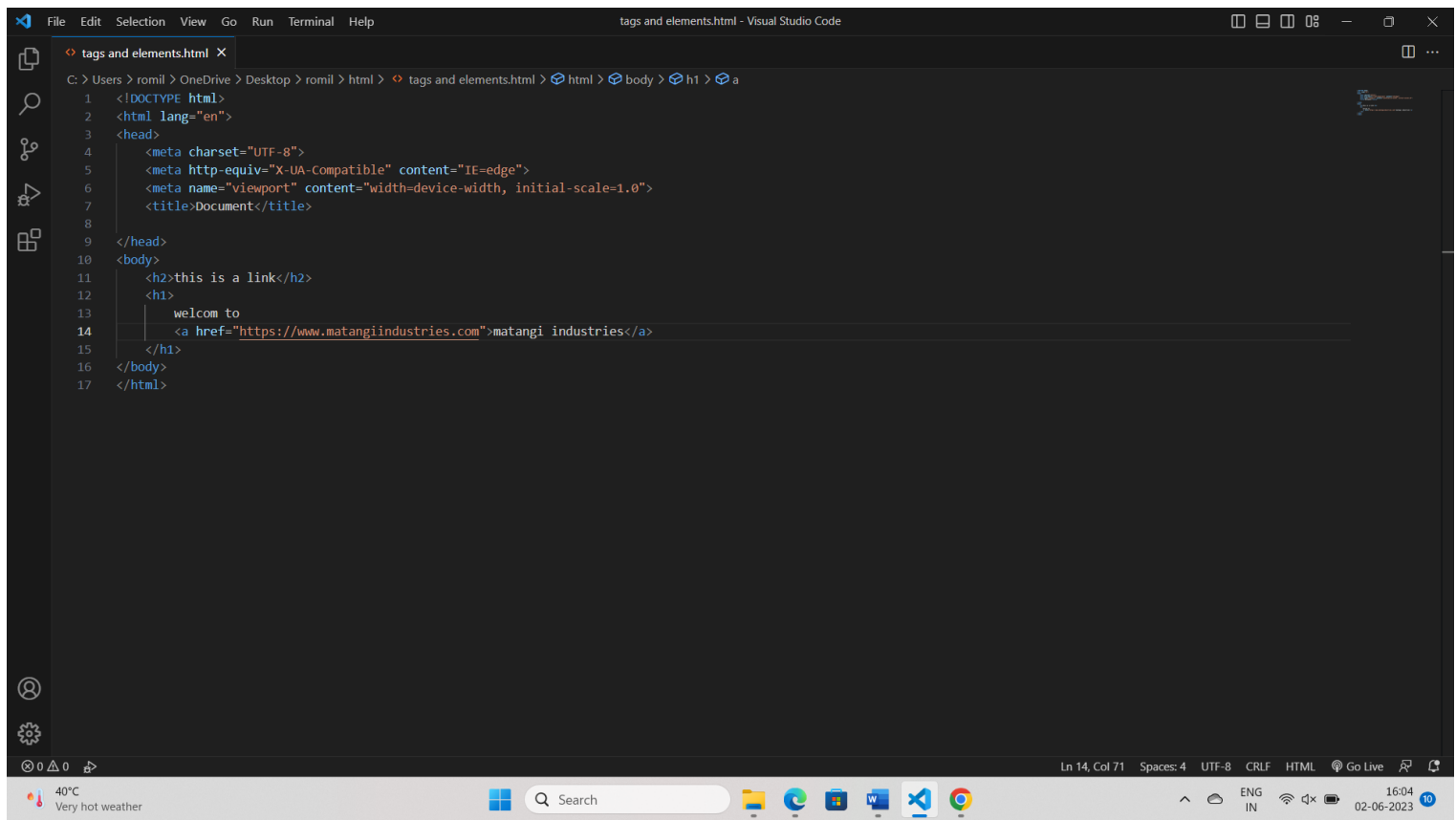
**Q-16)** How are active links different from normal links?

**Ans-** Websites are designed to point you to different resources. You can move from one website to another through links. Links helps you to get information from different resources. Links are established in simple HTML web pages through `<a>` tag.

Links are categorized into three types. Typically, a link is displayed in three different colors based on the usage.

- 1) Normal links (Unvisited links)
- 2) Visited links
- 3) Active links

An unvisited link is underlined and blue. A visited link is underlined and purple. An active link is underlined and red.



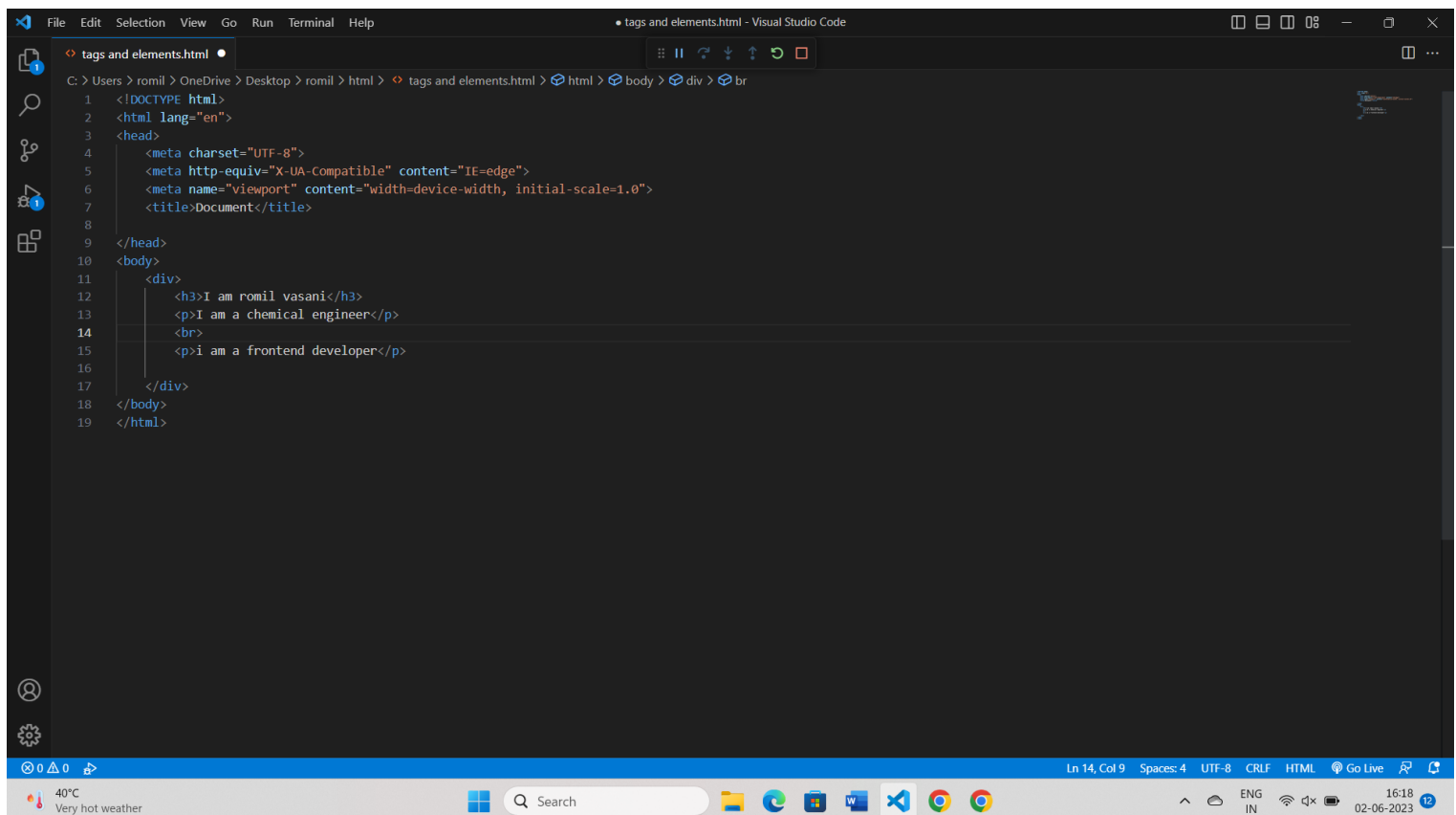
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10
11   <h2>this is a link</h2>
12   <h1>
13     welcom to
14     <a href="https://www.matangiindustries.com">matangi industries</a>
15   </h1>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

**Q-17)** What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

**Ans- 1)** <br> tag – it is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.

2) <p> tag – this is used to write a paragraph of text.

3) <blockquote> tag – this tag is used to define large quoted sections.



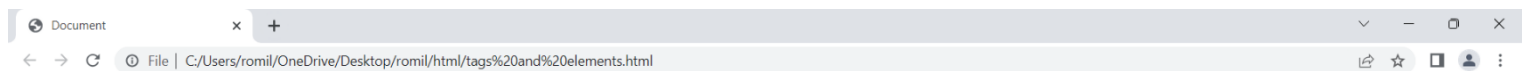
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10
11   <div>
12     <h3>I am romil vasani</h3>
13     <p>I am a chemical engineer</p>
14     <br>
15     <p>i am a frontend developer</p>
16   </div>
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

## Q-18) What is SVG?

**Ans-** SVG stands for scalable vector graphics. SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the web. It defines the graphics in XML format.

Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated. It is a W3C recommendation. SVG integrates with other W3C standards such as the DOM and XSL

```
tags and elements.html - Visual Studio Code
C: > Users > romil > OneDrive > Desktop > romil > html > tags and elements.html > html > body > svg
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8
9 </head>
10 <body>
11   <h1>My first SVG</h1>
12
13   <svg width="100" height="100">
14     <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />
15   </svg>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```



## My first SVG

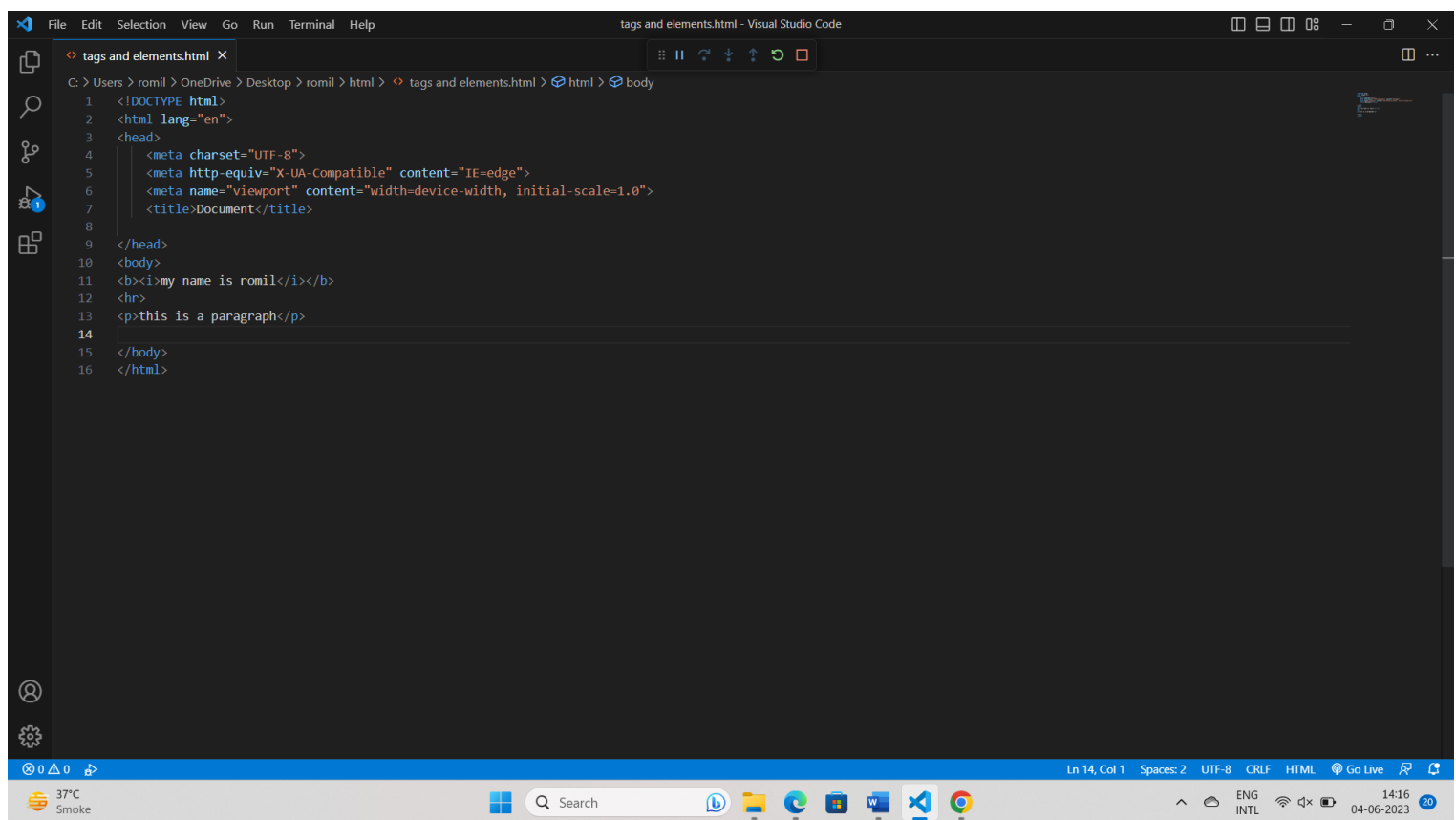


**Q-19)** What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

**Ans-** HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. HTML IS the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of feature, such as support for multimedia, styling and scripting. `

Both html and XHTML have the same basic structure, consisting of a head and a body. The head contains information about the documents, such as the title and any scripts of stylesheets. The body contains the contains the content that is displayed of the web page.

XHTML and HTML are supported by all modern web browsers. This means that web developers can choose either language and be confident that their pages will be displayed correctly in most browsers.



```
tags and elements.html - Visual Studio Code
C: > Users > romil > OneDrive > Desktop > romil > html > tags and elements.html > html > body

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Document</title>
8
9  </head>
10 <body>
11 <b><i>my name is romil</i></b>
12 <hr>
13 <p>this is a paragraph</p>
14
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

Ln 14, Col 1 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 CRLF HTML Go Live

37°C Smoke Search ENG INTL 14:16 04-06-2023

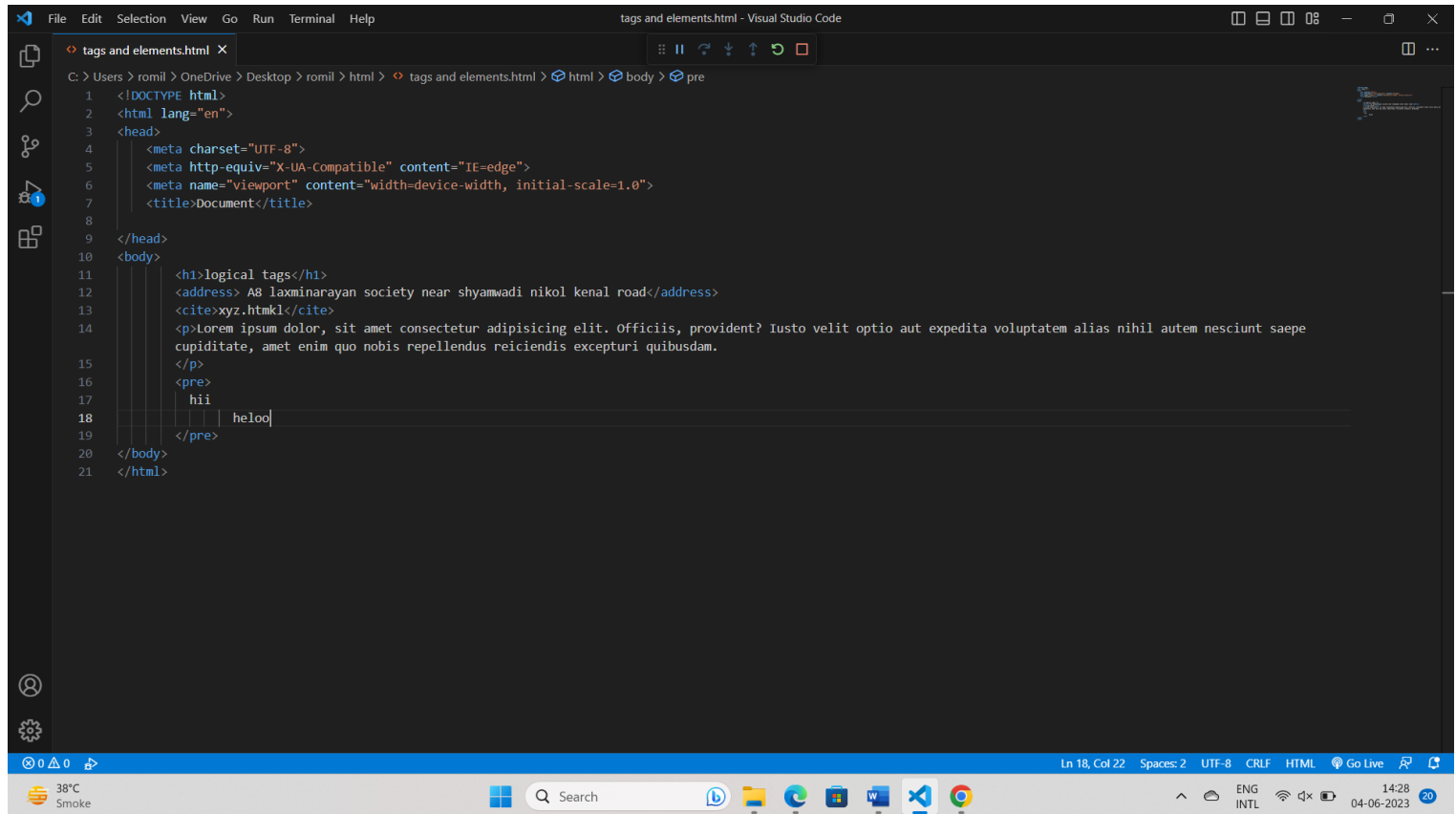


## Q-20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

**Ans-** Physical and logical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page, However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names.

### Logical Tags:

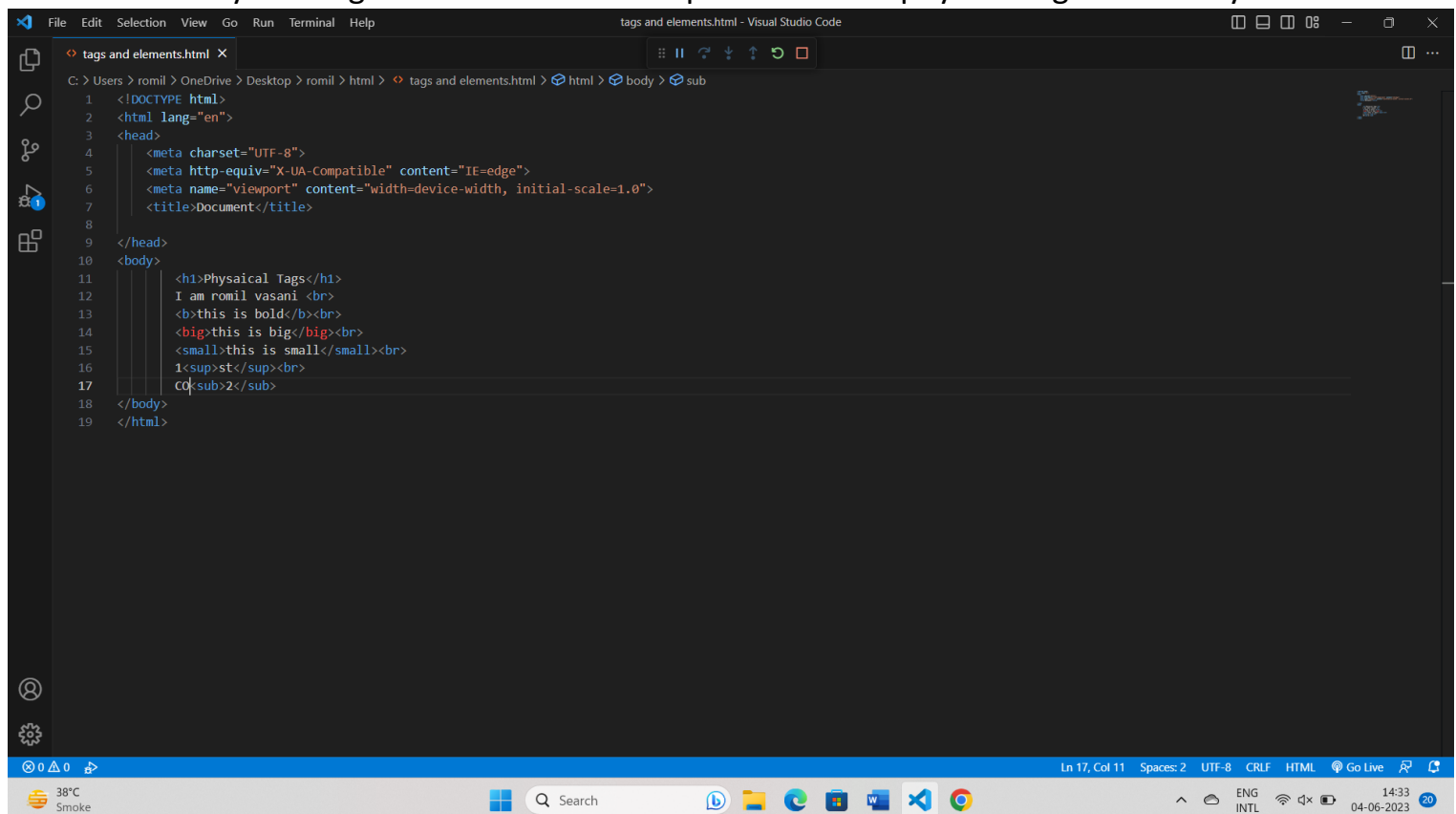
Logical tags used in HTML to display the text according to the logical style. Following example of Logical Tags



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8
9 </head>
10 <body>
11   <h1>logical tags</h1>
12   <address> A8 laxminarayan society near shyamwadi nikol kenal road</address>
13   <code>xyz.html</code>
14   <p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Officiis, provident? Iusto velit optio aut expedita voluptatem alias nihil autem nesciunt saepe cupiditate, amet enim quo nobis repellendus reiciendis excepturi quibusdam.
15
16   <pre>
17     hii
18     | heloo|
19   </pre>
20 </body>
21 </html>
```

### Physical tags:

Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical tags commonly used in HTML



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8
9 </head>
10 <body>
11   <h1>Physaical Tags</h1>
12   I am romil vasani <br>
13   <b>this is bold</b><br>
14   <big>this is big</big><br>
15   <small>this is small</small><br>
16   1<sup>st</sup><br>
17   CQ<sub>2</sub>
18 </body>
19 </html>
```

## Q-21) Practical:

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
tags and elements.html - Visual Studio Code

C:\Users> romil > OneDrive > Desktop > romil > html > tags and elements.html > html > body > form > table > tr > td

8
9 </head>
10 <body>
11 <form action="">
12 <table align="center" border="1" cellpadding="3" cellspacing="5">
13 <tr align="center">
14 <td rowspan="2"><a href="Home">Home</a></td>
15 <td rowspan="2"><a href="About">About</a></td>
16 <td rowspan="2"><a href="Contact">Contact</a></td>
17 <td rowspan="2"><a href="Help">Help</a></td>
18 <td rowspan="2"><a href="Store">Store</a></td>
19 <td colspan="5" style="background-color: red;><a href="Download">Download</a></td>
20
21 </tr>
22 <tr style="background-color: red;>
23 <td colspan="5" align="center">App</td>
24 </tr>
25 <tr>
26 <td colspan="6">
27 
28 </td>
29 </tr>
30 <tr align="center" style="background-color: rgb(237, 43, 198);>
31 <td colspan="6">Contact-us-page</td>
32 </tr>
33 <tr>
34 <td colspan="6">
35 
36 </td>
37 </tr>
38 <tr align="center" style="background-color: aqua;>
39 <td colspan="3">
40 First name<input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name"></td>
41 <td colspan="3">
42 Last name <input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name">
43 </td>
44 </tr>

Ln 73, Col 25 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 CRLF HTML Go Live
SENSEX Market Brief Search
```

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
tags and elements.html - Visual Studio Code

C:\Users> romil > OneDrive > Desktop > romil > html > tags and elements.html > html > body > form > table > tr > td

44 </tr>
45 <tr align="center" style="background-color: aqua;>
46 <td colspan="3">
47 Email ID <input type="email" name="" id="" placeholder="Enter your email ID">
48 </td>
49 <td colspan="3">
50 Phone NO <input type="text" placeholder="Enter your phone no">
51 </td>
52 </tr>
53 <tr align="center" style="background-color: aqua;>
54 <td colspan="3">
55 City <select name="City" id="">
56 <option value="Ahmedabad">Ahmedabad</option>
57 <option value="Surat">Surat</option>
58 <option value="Vadodara">Vadodara</option>
59 <option value="Gandhinagar">Gandhinagar</option>
60 </select>
61 </td>
62 <td colspan="3">
63 Gender <input type="radio" name="Gender" id="">male
64 <input type="radio" name="Gender" id="">Female
65 <input type="radio" name="Gender" id="">Other
66 </td>
67 </tr>
68 <tr align="center">
69 <td colspan="3">
70 <iframe src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3!1d117527.15962292415!2d72.45649769726562!3d22.997184200000003!2m3!1f0!2f0!3f0!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f13.113m3!1m2!1s0x395e85c2fc0059273A0x918e69150ca1c93512sTOPS%20Technologies!5e0!3m2!1sen!2sin!4v1685944398358!5m2!1sen!2sin" width="100%" height="400" style="border:0; allowfullscreen="" loading="lazy" referrerpolicy="no-referrer-when-downgrade"></iframe>
71
72 </td>
73 <td colspan="3">
74 <iframe width="100%" height="400" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/Y9pgSPW-KIE" title="YouTube video player" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share" allowfullscreen></iframe>
75 </td>
76 </tr>

Follow link (ctrl + click)

34°C Smoke Search
```

Output:

Document

File | C:/Users/romil/OneDrive/Desktop/romil/html/tags%20and%20elements.html

Home


About

Contract


Help

Store

Download App



Contact-us-page



34°C Smoke

Search

ENG IN

11:52 05-06-2023

Document

File | C:/Users/romil/OneDrive/Desktop/romil/html/tags%20and%20elements.html

First name

Last name

Email ID

Phone NO

City

Ahmedabad

Gender

male

Female


Other

TOPS Technologies

401 Amruta Arcade Lala Lajpat Rai Marg, Char Rasta, Maninagar, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380008

4.6 895 reviews

View larger map



Learn CCNA with Live Project at TOPS Technologies

Share

Job ready

Watch on YouTube

OneDrive

Screenshot saved

The screenshot was added to your OneDrive.

34°C Smoke

Search

ENG IN

11:52 05-06-2023