



# SILVER OAK UNIVERSITY

EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

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## Assignment = 1

Q.1 describe the basic structure of an HTML document.

→ <!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
    <title> welcome to my webpage </title>  
</head>  
<body>  
</html>

Q.2. what are HTML form elements and attributes? Provide example of commonly used Form elements and their attributes.

→ Here, are some commonly used form elements and their attributes:

1. **<Form>**: The **<form>** element - Acts as a container for all input elements and defines the Form's action and method.

**action** : URL where the form data should be sent when submitted.

**method** : HTTP Method for form submission.

**enctype** :- defines the encoding type for form data.

Example:-

<form action = "submit"

Method = "Post">

</form>

2. **Input** : The **<input>** element is versatile and can handle different types of input data depending on its type attribute.

**Name** :- specifies the name of the input used to reference the value in scripts or server-side code.

**value** :- sets the initial value of the input.

**required** :- Make the Field Mandatory.

**placeholder** :- provides a hint to the user the expected input.

**Example :-**

`<input type = "text" name = "username">`

`placeholder = "Enter your username required">`

`<input type = "email" name = "email">`

`placeholder = "Enter Your email">`

`<input type = "password">`

`name = "password">`

`required`

**3. <textarea>** :- The `<textarea>` elements is used for multi-line text input such as comments or message.

**name** :- specifies the Name of the text area.

**rows** :- Sets the Number's of rows visible.

**cols** :- sets the number's of columns visible.

**placeholder** :- provides a hint for the expected input.

**Example :-**

`<textarea name = "comments">`

`rows = "4" cols = "50"`

`placeholder = "write your comments here">`

`</textarea>`

**3. Discuss the importance of browser support in HTML development**  
How can developers ensure cross browsers compatibility?

→ Browser support is a key aspect of HTML development. Users access content through various browsers and multiple devices. Developers must ensure that web pages function consistently across these environments.

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- i) Aligning the table:- To control Aligning within table cells use text Align for horizontal aligning and vertical Aligning for vertical alignment.
- centre Aligning the table:-  
`<table style = "margin:0 auto;">  
 <... Table rows and cells...>  
</table>`
- ii) Aligning table cell contents:-
  - To control Aligning within table cells use text Align for horizontal aligning and vertical align for vertical Alignment.
  - Horizontal Aligning with text Align use the text-align css property on `<th>` or `<td>` elements
- iii) Additional Example:- centering All cell to center Align all cell content in the table Apply style to `<table>`, `<th>` and `<td>` selector in css.  
`<style>`  
table, th, td {  
text-align: center;  
vertical-align: middle;  
}  
`</style>`  
`<table border="1" style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;">`  
`<tr>`  
`<th> name </th>`  
`<th> Age </th>`



```
<th> city </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Alice </td>
<td> 24 </td>
<td> New York </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

3. Describe the process of nesting tables in HTML, provide example illustrating nested tables.

→ Nesting table in HTML means placing one table inside a cell of another table. This can be useful for complex data layout's within a main table structure.

- Process of Nesting Tables:-

1. Create the outer table.
2. Inside A cell (`<td>`) of the outer table, inset a new `<table>` element. This inner table can have its own rows and cells.
3. Style both table independently as needed.

- Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang = "en">
<head>
<title> Nested Table example </title>
</head>
```

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<body>

<br>

<th> Main column 1 </th>

<th> Main column 2 </th>

<tr>

<td>

<td> <!... Inner Table inside the first cell...>

<table border="1" style="width: 100%">

<tr>

<td>

<th> sub column 1 </th>

<th> sub column 2 </th>

<tr>

<td>

<td> Nested cell 3 </td>

<td> Nested cell 4 </td>

<tr>

<table>

<td>

<td> Main Table cell 2 </td>

<td> Main Table cell 4 </td>

<tr>

<table>

</body>

</html>



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4. What are frames in HTML and how are they used? Explain the purpose of the <frameset> and <frame> tags.

border!

frame b

- In HTML frames are a way of displaying multiple webpage's within a single browser window allowing for independent scrolling navigation and updating of content in different sections of the same page's.

5] Discuss

i) <frameset> tag :- The <frameset> is used to define a group of frames within a page. It replaces the <body> tag when creating a page that contains frames inside a <frameset>.

Example :-

<frameset rows = "50%, 50%">

<frame src = "Page 1.html">

<frame src = "Page 2.html">

</frameset>

The web  
of four  
controlling  
in the  
Historical  
independent

i) fram

ii) <frame> tag :- The <frame> tag was used inside a <frameset> to define an individual frame. Each frame would load a separate HTML document.

- when a  
where +  
attribute

• Attributes of <frame> :-

src :- The URL of the page to display in the frame.

iii) How  
when A  
name

Name :- specifies the name of the frame which can be used to target the frame with link's.

<fram

<fa

Scanning? Determining if scrolling is enabled.

<framse

border :- specifies whether or not A border should be displayed Around the frame.

frame border :- Deprecated but it used to specify whether or not the frame has a visible border.

5) discuss the concept of Applying hyperlink targets to frame.

→ The web development the concept of Applying hyperlink target of frames generally refers to frames generally refers to controlink how hyperlink behaves when clicked. specially in the context of webpage that contain frames or if frames Historically, frames were commonly used to display multiple independent web document within A single browser window.

i) frame and hyperlink targets:

when a webpage contains multiple frames you can specify where the content of A link should open using the target attribute in the anchor () tag.

ii) How frame targeting work's

when A webpage has multiple frame, each frame has a name for example:

```
<frameset cols = "200* >
```

```
<frame src = "navigation.html" name = "Left frame >
```

```
<frame src = "content.html" name = "Main frame" >
```

```
</frameset >
```



### iii) Targeting frames with <iframe> :-

In Modern web design the use of <iframe> has replaced the <frame> and <framesets> elements. Although <frames> is more flexible and better supported across browsers the concept of targeting a hyper-link to open in the iframe is still relevant.

```
<iframe src="initial_content.html" name = "My frame"  
width = "600" height = "400">  
</iframe>
```