



# SILVER OAK UNIVERSITY

EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

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## Assignment No:- 1

Q.1 Describe the basic structure of an HTML document -

→ `<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
    <title> Document title </title>  
</head>  
<body>  
    <h1> welcome to my website </h1>  
</body>  
</html>`

- `<!DOCTYPE html>` :- Declares the document type as HTML5.
- `<html>` :- The root element of the HTML document.
- `<head>` :- Contains metadata about the document.
- `<title>` :- Sets the title displayed on the browser.
- `<body>` :- Contains the visible content of the webpage, such as headings, paragraphs.

Q.2 What are HTML form elements and attributes? Provide examples of commonly used form elements and their attributes.



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## Ensuring cross-Browser compatibility :

- Test Across Browsers :- Use tools like BrowserStack or cross-browser testing platforms.
- Use Standardized code :- Follow W3C standards and avoid proprietary features.
- Leverage Modernizr :- Detect and handle browser-specific capabilities.
- Reset CSS :- Use CSS resets to neutralize default browser styles.

Q.4 How can background colors and image be added to an HTML webpage? Provide code examples demonstrating both techniques.

→ Adding background colors and img : You can add bg-colors and img using CSS in an HTML page.

### Background colors :

<Style>

body {

background-color: #f0f0f0;

background-size: cover;

}

</Style>

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Q.S.) Discuss the concept of applying hyperlink.

→ Hypertext tags allow you to control which frame a linked page will load into. This is achieved using the target attribute within the `<a>` (anchor) tag.

Ex - <!-- Frameset structure -->  
<frameset cols="30%", 70%">  
  <frame src="menu.html" name="menu">  
  <frame src="content.html" name="content">  
</frameset>

Hyperlink in menu.html

`<a href="page3.html" target="content">Open  
page 3 </a>`



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## Assignment No : 2

Q.1 Explain the difference between headings (`<h1>-<h6>`) and paragraphs (`<p> tag`) in HTML:

→ Difference Between Headings (`<h1>-<h6>`) and paragraphs (`P`) in HTML :

Headings (`<h1>` to `<h6>`):

Heading represent different level of section titles. `<h1>` is the top-level heading. Usually used for the title and `<h6>` is the smallest.

Ex → `<h1>` main title `</h1>`  
`<h2>` sub title `</h2>`

Paragraph (`<p>`): Paragraphs are block-level elements used to define a section of text. It does not have the same importance for search engines.

Ex - `<p>` This is a paragraph of text `</p>`

Q.2 How can you create a horizontal rule (`<br> tag`) in HTML? Describe its purpose and provide an example of its usage.

→ The `<br>` tag represents a thematic break in the content, often a shift in topic or section. It renders as horizontal line.



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Ex →

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <td> main table cell 1</td>
    <td> <!-- Nested table -->
      <table border="1">
        <tr>
          <td> Nested cell 1 </td>
        <tr>
          <td> Nested cell 2 </td>
        <tr>
          <td> main table cell 2 </td>
        <tr>
          <td> main table cell 3 </td>
```

Q.3 What are frames in HTML and how are they created ? Explain the purpose of the `<frameset>` and `<frame>` tags.

→ Frames in HTML are used to divide the browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML doc.

Ex → <Frameset cols="50%, 50%">
 <Frame src="Page 1">
 <Frame src="Page 2">
</Frameset>



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Q.5 Discuss the steps involved in creating an HTML form with various input elements like textboxes, buttons, checkboxes, dropdowns, and date fields. Provide examples demonstrating each type of form element.

→ To create an HTML form with different input types like textboxes, buttons, checkboxes, dropdowns and fields, follow these steps :

### Key Points:-

- Labels (`<label>`): Always use `<label>` tags to associate text with input fields, improving accessibility.
- ID and for :- Use ID on input elements and for on `<label>` to link them together.
- Name attribute :- Assign unique name attributes to each input element to correctly identify data on form submission.
- Placeholder text :- Use the placeholder attribute to provide hints within input fields.



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## Assignment No :- 3

Q.1 Explain the structure of an HTML table. Provide an example of a basic table structure.



<table> :- The outermost container that defines the table.

<tr> :- Defines a row in the table.

<th> :- Defines the table header cell, which is usually bold and centered.

<td> :- Define a standard table data cell.

Ex - <table border="1">

<tr>

<th> Name </th>

<th> Age </th>

<tr>

<td> <td> John </td>

<td> 25 </td>

</tr>

</table>

Q.2 Describe the process of nesting tables in HTML. Provide an example illustrating nested tables.

→ Nesting tables refers to placing one table inside another table's <td> element.



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- Property :- color is the property that sets the text color.
- color value :- You can use color names like "blue" or hex codes like "#0000FF".

Q.3 Describe the process of inserting an image on a webpage using the `<img>` tag in HTML.

→ The HTML `<img>` tag is used to embed an image in a web page. Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The `<img>` tag creates a holding space for the referenced image. The `<img>` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

Q.4 Explain how multimedia content can be embedded on a webpage using HTML5 `<video>` and `<audio>` tags.

→ These tags cause the browser itself to include controls for the multimedia automatically. HTML `<embed>` tag is used to embed external such as images, videos and web applications. It is often used for embedding content like flash movies or audio/video players.



Example :-

```
<form action="/submit" method="post">
    <label for="name"> Name: </label>
    <input type="text" id="name" name="name" required>
    <label for="email"> Email: </label>
    <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Attributes :-

- **Action** :- URL to send the form data to.
- **method** :- HTTP method (GET or POST).
- **name** :- Identifies the form element.
- **type** :- specifies the type of input (e.g., text, email, password).

Q.3

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



Browser support ensures that a webpage renders and functions correctly across different browsers and devices. HTML5 features may not work uniformly in older or non-compliant.



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Assignment No. 4

Q.1

Explain the different ways to create hyperlinks in HTML:

→

In HTML, you create hyperlinks using the `<a>` (anchor) tag, where the `href` attribute specifies the destination URL of the link; you can create text hyperlinks by placing the desired link text between the opening and closing `<a>` tags, and you can also use images as hyperlinks by placing an `<img>` tag within the `<a>` tags, allowing users to click on the image to navigate to the linked page.

Q.2

How can you style hyperlinks in HTML to change their color?

→

To change the color of hyperlinks in HTML, you use CSS within your `<style>` tags, targeting the "`a`" element and applying the "color" property with your desired color code; for example, to make links blue, you would write: `<style> a {color: blue;}</style>` within your HTML document.

key points:-

- Selector:- Use `a` to select all anchor tags (links).



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Ex-

<hr>

<p> This is a new section after the horizontal  
</p>

Q.3 Discuss the use of subscript (<sub>) and superscript (<sup>) tags in HTML. Provide examples & demonstrating their applications in text formatting.

→ <sub> :- Places text slightly below the baselines often used for chemical formulas of footnotes.

Ex → H <sub>2</sub> O (water).

<sup> → x <sup>2</sup> x squared).

Q.4 ~~Describe~~ the process of aligning text in HTML using CSS. What are some CSS properties and values you can use to achieve text alignment?

→ The text-align property is used to align text horizontally within an element. The values it can take include.

left : Aligns the text to the left.

center : centers the text.

right : Aligns the text to the right.



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Ex- <style>

<  
style>

text-align: center;

>

</style>

<p> This text is centered </p>

a.5

Compare and contrast unorderd lists (<ul>), ordered lists (<ol>), and definition lists (<dl>) in HTML.

→ **UL (<ul>):** Display a list of items with bullet point.

Ex-

<ul>

<li> Item 1 </li>

<li> Item 2 </li>

</ul>

**OL (<ol>):** Display a list of items with numbering.

Ex- <ol>

<li> 1 item. </li>

<li> 2 item </li>

</ol>

**DL (<dl>):** Used for terms and their definitions.