

## Assignment 1

Aim:- Develop a web application by using HTML Tags. Elements, Attributes, Head, Body, Hyperlinks, Formatting Images, Tables, Lists, Frames, Forms, and Multimedia elements should be used.

Theory:-

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. HTML is a combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within the tag which defines the structure of web pages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most markup languages (e.g. HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text. HTML is a markup language used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content, in order to display it in the required format.

### HTML tags:Simple

#### tags-

`<!--...-->`: Defines a comment. The comment tag is used to insert comments in the source code. Comments are not displayed in the browsers.

`<!DOCTYPE>`: Defines the document type. All HTML documents must start with a `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration. The declaration is not an HTML tag. It is an "information" to the browser about what document type to expect.

`<html>`: Defines the root of an HTML document. The `<html>` tag represents the root of an HTML document. The `<html>` tag is the container for all other HTML elements (except for the `<!DOCTYPE>` tag).

`<body>`: Defines the body of the document. The `<body>` tag defines the document's body. The `<body>` element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.

<head>: Contains metadata/information about the document. The <head> element is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag.

<title>: Defines a title for the document. The document's title is specified using the <title> tag. The page's tab or the browser's title bar display the title, which must only be text.

<h1> to <h6>: Defines HTML headings. The <h1> to <h6> tags are used to define HTML headings. <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

<br>: Defines a single line break. The <br> tag inserts a single line break.

<p>: Defines a paragraph. The <p> tag defines a paragraph. Browsers automatically add a single blank line before and after each <p> element.

<hr>: Creates an horizontal line. The <hr> element is often displayed as a horizontal rule used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.

Text formatting tags-

<b>: Bolds text. The <b> tag specifies bold text without any extra importance. Eg.- **BOLD**

<i>: Text italicized. The <i> tag defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic. Eg.- *Italic*

<u>: Underlined text. Eg.- Underlined text

<sup>: Superscripts text. Eg.- This is a <sup>superscript</sup>

<sub>: Subscripts text. Eg.- This is a <sub>subscript</sub>

<strong>: Defines important text. Eg.- **Strong**

<em>: Emphasizes text. Eg.- *emphasized*

<pre>: Preformatted text.

<blockquote>: Quoted text block

<del>: Deleted text – Strike through. Eg.- ~~Strike through~~

### Hyperlinks:-

<a>: Defines a hyperlink. The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

<a href="abc.html"></a>

### Form:-

<form>: Defines an HTML form. The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input. The <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

<input>: Defines an input control. The <input> tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data.

Eg.- <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">

Type, id, name are just some of the attributes of input tag. Eg.- <input type="radio" name="sex" value="male">Male<br> <input type="radio" name="sex" value="female">Female

<textarea>: The <textarea> tag defines a multi-line text input control. The <textarea> element is often used in a form, to collect user inputs like comments or reviews.

<button>: Defines a clickable button. Inside a <button> element you can put text (and tags like <i>, <b>, <strong>, <br>, <img>, etc.).

<select>: The <select> element is used to create a drop-down list. The <select> element is most often used in a form, to collect user input.

<option>: The <option> tag defines an option in a select list. <option> elements go inside a <select>, <optgroup>, or <datalist> element.

<optgroup>: The <optgroup> tag is used to group related options in a <select> element (drop-down list). If you have a long list of options, groups of related options are easier to handle for a user.

<fieldset>: The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements in a form. The <fieldset> tag draws a box around the related elements.

<label>: Defines an label for an <input> element. The <label> tag defines a label for several elements.

<output>: The <output> tag is used to represent the result of a calculation.

#### List:-

<ol>: Defines an ordered list.

Eg.- < ol type="1">

Type is an attribute of list.

<ul>: Defines an unordered list.

Eg.- < ul type="disc">

<li>: Defines list item.

<dl>: Defines a definition list.

<dt>: Defines a term/name in a description list.

<dd>: Defines a description/value of a term in a description list.

#### HTML Special characters:-

|   |         |                 |
|---|---------|-----------------|
| © | &copy;  | COPYRIGHT SIGN  |
| ® | &reg;   | REGISTERED SIGN |
| € | &euro;  | EURO SIGN       |
| ™ | &trade; | TRADEMARK       |
| > | &gt;    | GREATER THAN    |
| < | &lt;    | LESS THAN       |
| & | &amp    | AMPERSAND       |

#### Block and Inline element:-

<div>: Defines a section in a document. (block element)

<span>: Defines a section in a document. (inline element)

#### HTML Tables-

<table>: Defines a table.

<thead>: Groups the header content in a table <tr>: Defines a row in a table.

<td>: Defines a cell in a table.

<th>: Defines a header cell in a table.

### Inline frames:-

<iframe>: Defines an inline frame. Inline frames provide a way to show one website inside another website.

```
<iframe name="iframeGoogle" width="600" height="400"
src="http://www.google.com" frameborder="yes" scrolling="yes"></iframe>
```

### Media tags:-

<img>: Defines an image. The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML 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.

```

```

<video>: The <video> tag is used to embed video content in a document, such as a movie clip or other video streams. The <video> tag contains one or more

<source> tags with different video sources. The browser will choose the first source it supports.

```
<video src="video1.mp4" width="33%" controls></video>
```

### Code with output:Page-1:

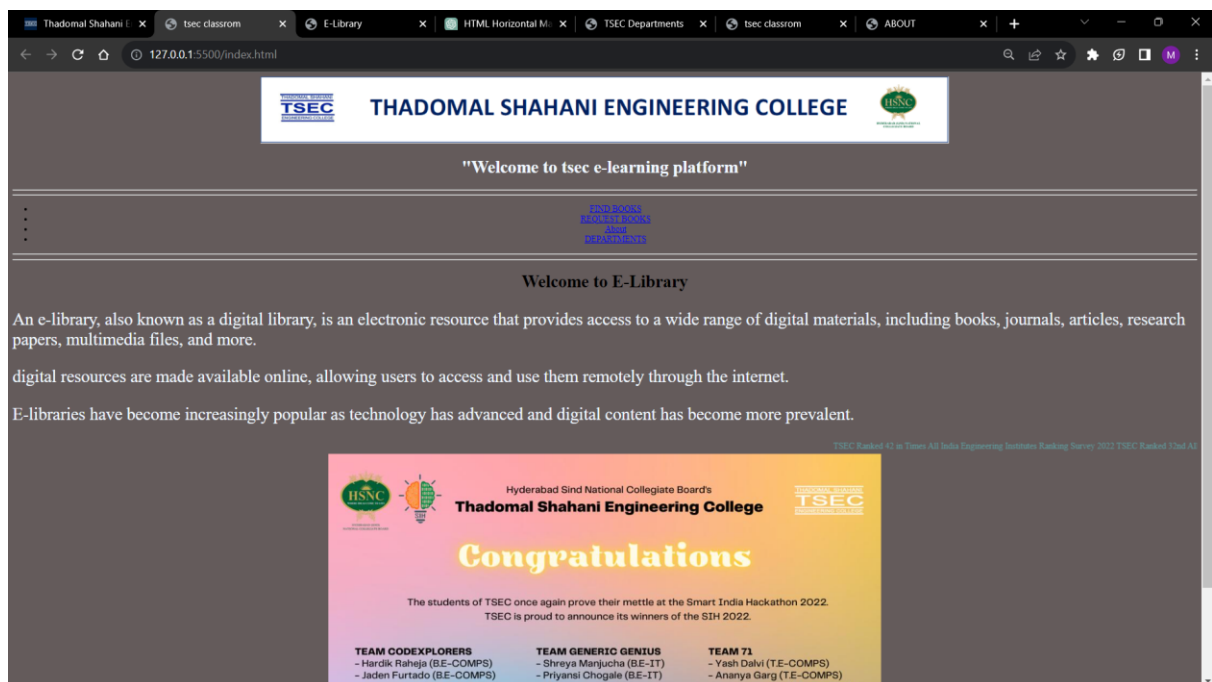
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>tsec classrom </title>
</head>
<body style="background-color: rgb(100, 91, 91);">
  <center>
    
    <italic><strong style="color: aliceblue;"><h1>"Welcome to tsec e-learning platform"</h1></strong></italic>
  </center>
  <hr>
  <hr>
  <nav>
```

```

<ul>
  <li><a href="#">FIND BOOKS</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">REQUEST BOOKS</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">DEPARTMENTS</a></li>
</ul>
</nav>
<hr>
<hr>
<header>
  <h1>Welcome to E-Library</h1>
</header>
</center>

<p style="font-size: xx-large; color: aliceblue ;">An e-library, also known as a digital library, is an electronic
resource that provides access to a wide range of digital materials, including books, journals, articles, research papers,
multimedia files, and more.</p>
<p style="font-size: xx-large; color: aliceblue ;"> digital resources are made available online, allowing users to
access and use them remotely through the internet.</p>
<p style="font-size: xx-large; color: aliceblue ;"> E-libraries have become increasingly popular as technology has
advanced and digital content has become more prevalent.</p>
<center>
  <marquee behavior="scroll" direction="left" scrollamount="15" style="color: cadetblue;">
    TSEC Ranked 42 in Times All India Engineering Institutes Ranking Survey 2022 TSEC Ranked 32nd All India in Top 100
    Engineering Colleges in India 2022- survey by Higher Education Review Magazine.Accreditation Status: Accredited upto
    30/06/2025 by National Board of Accreditation (NBA) for four Undergraduate Programs-Chemical Engineering, Computer
    Engineering, Electronics and Telecommunication, Information Technology.TSEC Ranked 15th in TOP 70 Private Institutes -
    Placement
  </marquee>
  
</center>
<footer>
  <p>&copy; 2023 TSEC. All rights reserved.</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

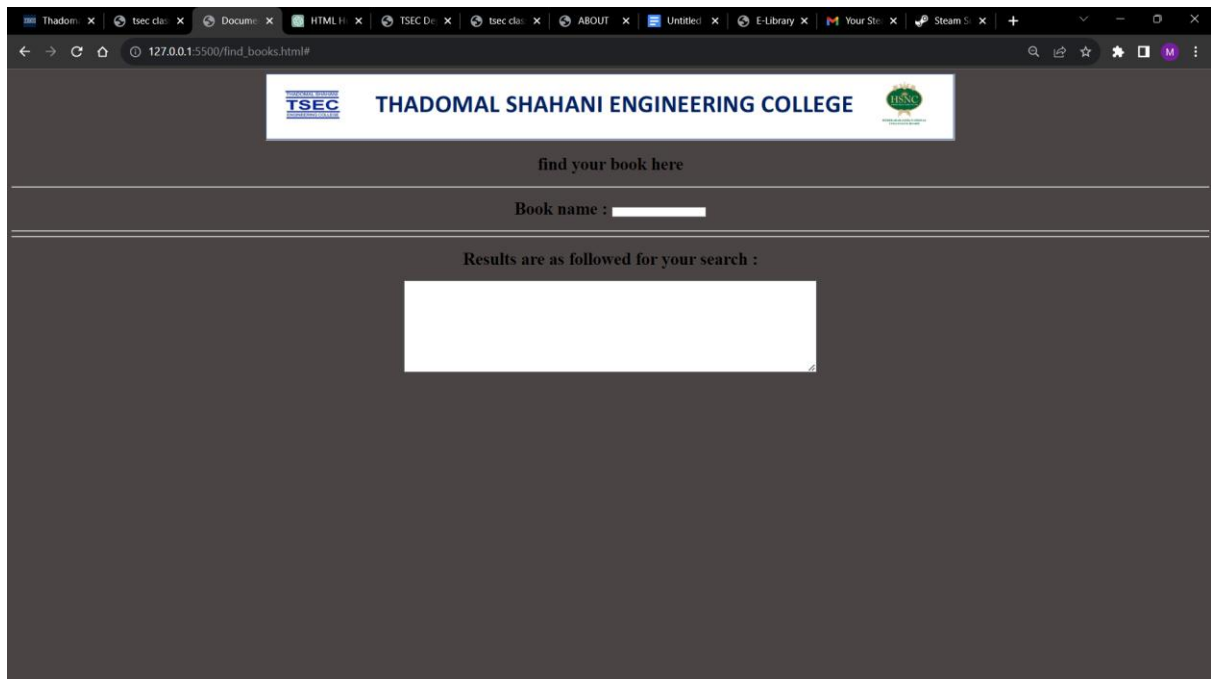
```



## Code with output:Page-2:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body style="background-color: rgba(15, 6, 6, 0.749);">
  <center>
    
    <!-- <italic><strong><h1>"Welcome to tsec e-learning platform"</h1></strong></italic> -->
    <h1>find your book here</h1>
  <hr>
    <table>
      <tr>
        <h1> Book name : <input type="text" height="50", width="" id="textbox" name="textbox">
        </h1>
      </tr>
      <hr>
      <hr>
      <h1>
        Results are as followed for your search :
      </h1>
      <tr>
      </tr>
    </table>
    <textarea name="Books" id="" cols="100" rows="10"></textarea>

  </center>
</body>
</html>
```



## Code with output:Page-3:

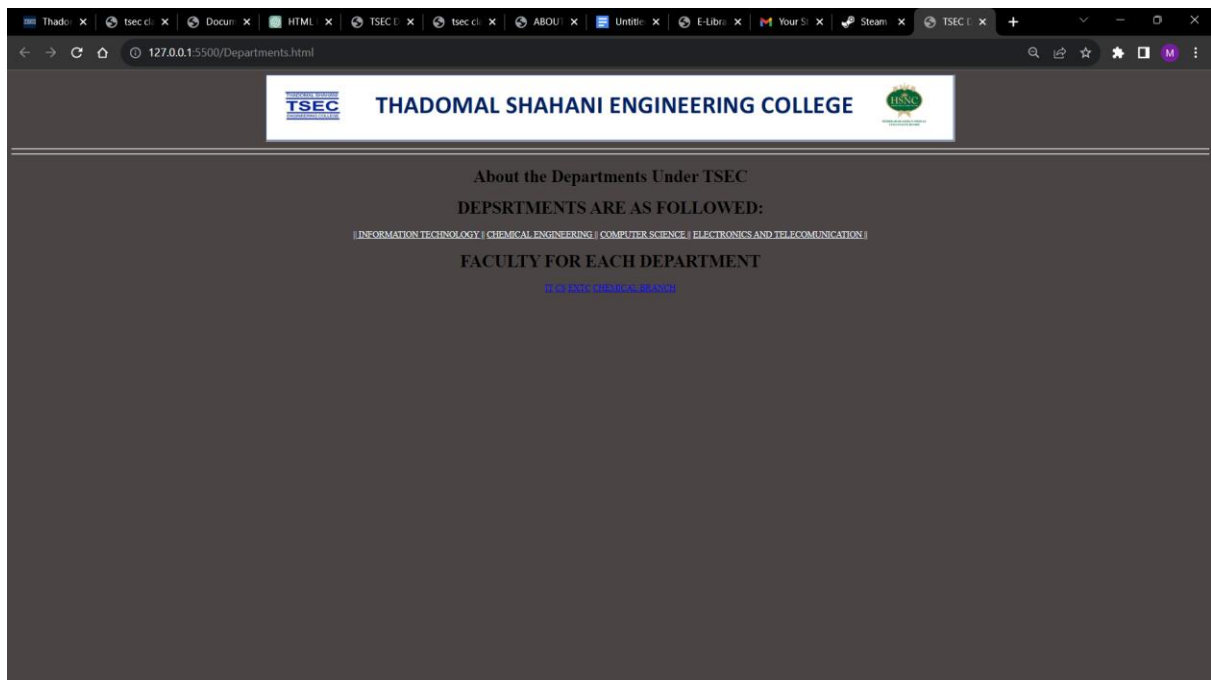
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>TSEC Departments</title>
</head>
<body style="background-color: rgba(15, 6, 6, 0.749);">
  <center>
    
    <hr>
    <hr>
    <h1>About the Departments Under TSEC</h1>
    <h1>DEPSRTMENTS ARE AS FOLLOWED:</h1>

    <a style="color: aliceblue;" href="IT">|| INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ||</a>
    <a style="color: aliceblue;" href="CHEM">CHEMICAL ENGINEERING ||</a>
    <a style="color: aliceblue;" href="CS">COMPUTER SCIENCE ||</a>
    <a style="color: aliceblue;" href="EXTC">ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATION ||</a>

    <h1>FACULTY FOR EACH DEPARTMENT</h1>

    <a href="fac_IT">IT</a>
    <a href="fac_CS">CS</a>
    <a href="fac_EXTC">EXTC</a>
    <a href="fac_CHEM">CHEMICAL BRANCH</a>

  </center>
</body>
</html>
```





## Code with output:Page-4:

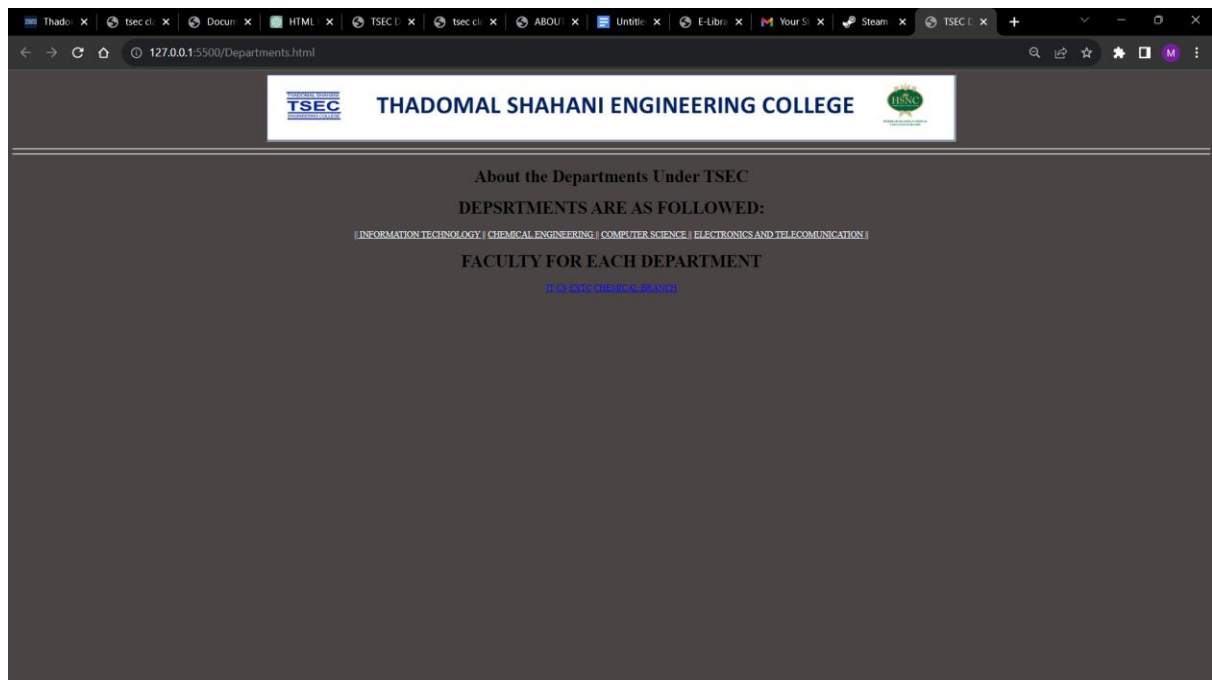
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>TSEC Departments</title>
</head>
<body style="background-color: rgba(15, 6, 6, 0.749);">
  <center>
    
    <hr>
    <hr>
    <h1>About the Departments Under TSEC</h1>
    <h1>DEPSRTMENTS ARE AS FOLLOWED:</h1>

    <a style="color: aliceblue;" href="IT">|| INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ||</a>
    <a style="color: aliceblue;" href="CHEM">CHEMICAL ENGINEERING ||</a>
    <a style="color: aliceblue;" href="CS">COMPUTER SCIENCE ||</a>
    <a style="color: aliceblue;" href="EXTC">ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATION ||</a>

    <h1>FACULTY FOR EACH DEPARTMENT</h1>

    <a href="fac_IT">IT</a>
    <a href="fac_CS">CS</a>
    <a href="fac_EXTC">EXTC</a>
    <a href="fac_CHEM">CHEMICAL BRANCH</a>

  </center>
</body>
</html>
```



## Conclusion:-

The entire website is made using pure HTML without any CSS, making it a very basic website with little design. Not using CSS, limits us from aligning the elements and again limits the website from having a beautiful user interface.





