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## ASSIGNMENT - UNIT - 3

[1] what is HTML? Explain basic elements of HTML.

⇒

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It allows the user to create and structure sections, paragraph, headings, link, and block quotes for web page and applications.

HTML is not a programming language, meaning it doesn't have the ability to create dynamic functionality. Instead, it marks it possible to organize and format document similarly to Microsoft Word.

When working with HTML, we use simple code structures (tags and attributes) to mark up a website page. For example, we can create a paragraph by placing the enclosed text within a starting `<P>` and ~~so~~ closing `</P>` tag.

`<P>` This is how you add a paragraph in HTML. `</P>`

`<P>` you can have more than one! `</P>`

Overall, HTML is markup language that is really straightforward and easy to learn even for complete beginners in website building. Here's what you'll learn by reading this article!

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- Basic Elements

The basic elements of HTML page are:

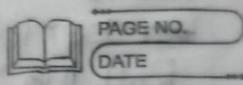
- A text header, denoted using the `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, `<h6>` tags.
- A horizontal ruler, denoted using the `<hr>` tag.
- A link, denoted using the `<a>` (anchor) tag.
- A list, denoted using the `<ul>` (unordered list), `<ol>` (ordered list) and `<li>` (list element) tag.
- An image, denoted using the `<img>` tag
- A divider, denoted using the `<div>` tag
- A text span, denoted using the `<span>` tag.

The next few pages will give an overview of these basic HTML elements.

Each element can also have attributes - each element has a different set of attributes relevant to the element. There are a few global elements, the most common of them are:

- (1) id
- (2) ~~for~~: (2) class
- (3) style
- (4) ~~date~~ ~~date~~ title

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Let's see an example of the `<h1>`, `<h2>` and `<p>` tags in action:

(1)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <h1> My First Page </h1>
```

```
    <p> This is my first page </p>
```

```
    <h2> A secondary header. </h2>
```

```
    <p> Some more text. </p>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

⇒ This example is a Text header and paragraph  
Output

My First Page

This is my first page

A secondary header

Some more text

(2)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <h1> My First Page </h1>
```

```
  <hr/>
```

```
  <p> This is the footer. </p>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

⇒ This example is Horizontal bullet.

Output ⇒ My First Page

This is the footer

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[2] Explain HTML document structure with example.

⇒ Tags in HTML:

Tags are one of the most important part in an HTML document. HTML uses some predefined tags which tells the browser about content display property, that is how do display a particular given content. For example, to create a paragraph, one must use the paragraph tag tags (

</p> ) and to insert an image one must use the img tags ( ).

There are generally two type of tags in HTML:

1. Paired Tags:-

These tags come in pairs, that is they have both opening (<>) and closing (</>) tags.

2. Singular Tags:-

These tags do not required to be closed.

Below is an example of (**) tag in HTML, which tells the browser to bold the text inside it.**

Tag Element

<b> PRITAM </b>

opening tag

closing tag

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## Structure of an HTML Document

An HTML document is mainly divided into two parts:

- **HEAD:**

This contains the information about the HTML document. For example, Title of the page, version of HTML, Meta Data etc.

- **BODY:**

This contains everything you want to display on the Web page.

Let us now have a look on the basic structure of HTML. That is the code which is must for every webpage to have.

example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>
```

```
    </title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    </body>
```

```
</html>
```

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Every webpages must contain this code. Below is the complete explanation of each of the tags used in the above piece of HTML code.

<!DOCTYPE html>:-

This tag is used to tell the HTML version. This currently tells that the version is HTML 5.

<html>:-

This is called HTML root element and used to wrap all the code.

<head>:-

Head tag contains metadata, title, page CSS etc. All the HTML elements that can be used inside the <head> element are:-

- <style>
- <title>
- <base>
- <noscript>
- <script>
- <meta>

We will learn about these in details later.

<body>:-

Body tag is used to enclosed all the data which a web page has from texts to links.

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[3] Explain text formatting tags with example.

⇒ HTML Formating Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special type of text.

example:-

```
<html> <head>
      </head>
      <body>
```

```
        <br> <b> bold text </b> <br>
```

```
        <i> italic </i> <br>
```

```
        <u> underline </u> <br>
```

```
        <strike> strike through </strike> <br>
```

```
        <tt> mono spaced </tt> <br>
```

```
        <sup> n.d </sup> <br>
```

```
        E = Mc<sup>2</sup> <br>
```

```
        H <sub>2</sub> O <br>
```

```
        'hello' <big> world. </big> <br>
```

```
        hello <small> world </small> <br>
```

```
        <strong> hell world </strong> <br>
```

```
        <em> hell world </em> <br>
```

```
        <p> Do not forget to buy <del> book <br>
```

```
        <mark> milk </mark> today. </p> <br>
```

```
        <p> My favorite color is
```

```
        <del> blue </del> <br>
```

```
        <ins> red </ins> <br>
```

Output

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

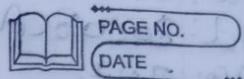
Output

bold text

italic

underline

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~~strike through~~

monospaced  
<sup>2nd</sup>

$$E=mc^2$$



Hello World

Hello world

Hello world

Hello world

Do not forget to buy ~~milk~~ today.

My favorite color is blue color.

red

Explain:-

(1) **<b>** :-

The HTML **<b>** element defines bold text without any extra importance.

(2) **<strong>** :-

The HTML **<strong>** element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

(3) **<i>** :-

The **<i>** HTML **<i>** element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

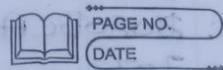
(4) **<em>** :-

The HTML **<em>** element defines

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emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

(5) `<small>` :-

The HTML `<small>` element defines smaller.

(6) `<big>` :-

The HTML `<big>` element defines bigger.

(7) `<u>` :-

The HTML `<u>` element defines underline in text.

(8) ~~`<sup>`~~ `<sub>` :-

The HTML `<sub>` element defines subscripted text.

(9) `<sup>` :-

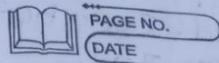
The HTML `<sup>` element defines superscripted text.

(10) `<ins>` :-

The HTML `<ins>` element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text.

X X X X X

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[4] Explain HTML5 document structure with example.

⇒

Example :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
  <title>...</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <header role="banner">
```

```
    <h1>HTML5 Document Structure
```

Example

```
  <p>This page should be tried in  
  safari, chrome or Mozilla.</p>
```

```
</header>
```

```
<nav>
```

```
  <li><a href="#">HTML Tutorial</a></li>
```

```
  <li><a href="#">CSS Tutorial</a></li>
```

```
  <li><a href="#">JavaScript Tutorial</a>
```

```
</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<nav>
```

```
<article>
```

```
  <section>
```

```
    <p>One can have multiple sections</p>
```

```
  </section>
```

```
</article>
```

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<aside>  
<p> This is aside part of the web page </p>

</aside>  
<figure align="right">  


<footer> </figure>  
<p> Created by <a href="#">Tutorial Point </a></p>

</footer>

<body>

</body>

Output

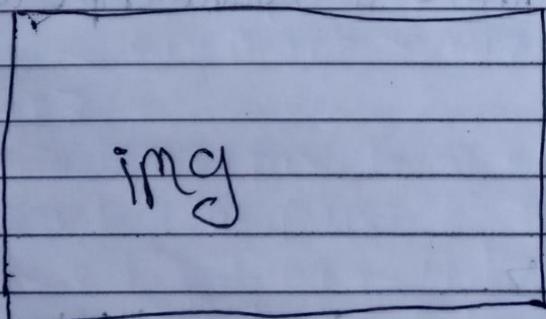
⇒ HTML 5 Document Structure Example

This page should be tried in safari, chrome or mozilla.

- HTML Tutorial
- CSS Tutorial
- JavaScript Tutorial

Once article can have multiple sections.

This is aside part of the web page



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The following tags have been introduced for better structure:-

- section :-

This tag represents a generic document or application section. It can be used together with h1-h6 indicate the document structure.

- article :-

This tag represents an independent piece of content of a document, such as a blog entry or newspaper article.

- aside :-

This tag represents a piece of content that is only slightly related to the rest of the page.

- header :-

This tag represents the header of section.

- footer :-

This tag represents a footer for a section and can contain information about the author, copyright information, etc.

- nav :-

This tag represents a section of the document intended for navigation.

- dialog :-

This tag can be used to mark up a conversation.

- figure :-

This tag can be used to associate a caption together with some embedded content, such as a graphic or video

X

X

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[5] Explain <table> tag - with attributes and tags.

⇒ example:-

<html>

<body>

<table align="center" height="200"  
width="500" border="4" cellpadding="20">

<tr>

<th align="center" colspan="3">

Kamuni Science collage </th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Department </td>

<td align="center" colspan="2">

BCA </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Result </td>

<td colspan="2" align="center">

Semester - I </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Subject </td>

<td> Type </td>

<td> Mark </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td rowspan="2" > C language </td>

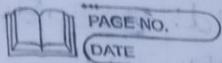
<td> Theory </td>

<td> To </td>

</tr>

<tr>

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<td> Practical </td>

<td> 80 </td>

<tr>

<tr>

<td rowspan="2" align="center"> HTML &  
CSS <td>

<td> Theory </td>

<td> 90 </td>

<tr>

<tr>

<td> Practical </td>

<td> 95 </td>

<tr>

<tr>

<td> fundamental </td>

<td> Theory </td>

<td> 75 </td>

<tr>

<tr>

<td align="right" colspan="2" > Total

<td>

<td align="right" > 470 </td>

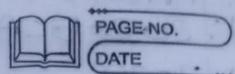
<tr>

<tr>

</body>

</html>

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## Output

### Ikamani Science collage

Department	Bca	
Result	Semester-1	
Subject	Type	Mark
C Language	Theory	70
	Practical	80
HTML & CSS	Theory	90
	Practical	95
Fundamuntial	Theory	75
	Total	410

### Attributes:-

Attributes	Value	Description
align	right left center, justify char	Deprecated - visual alignment
bgcolor	rgb(x,x,x) #hexcode colorname	Deprecated - specifies the background color of the table
border	pixels	Deprecated - specifies the border width. A value of "0" means no border.
cellpadding	pixels or %	Deprecated - Specifies the space between the cell border and their contents.
cellspacing	pixels or %	Deprecated - specifies the space between cells

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width	pixels or %	Deprecated - Specifies the width of the table.
-------	-------------	--

tag:-

- The `<table>` tag defines an HTML table.
- Each table row is defined with a `<tr>` tag.
- Each table header is defined with a `<th>` tag.
- Each table data/cell is defined with a `<td>` tag.
- By default, the text in `<th>` elements are bold and centered.
- By default, the text in `<td>` elements are regular and left-aligned.

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[6] How to use form in html? Explain with example:-

⇒ Example:-

<html>

<body>

<form name="form 1">

User name <input type="text" name="t1" size="20">

<br><br>

Email

<input type="text" name="t2" size="20">

<br><br>

Password

<input type="password" name="puss" size="20">

Address

<text area name="address">

rows="3" cols="3">Enter Address

</text area>

<br><br>

Subjects

<input type="checkbox" name="c Lang">

>c Language

<input type="checkbox" name="HTML">

>HTML Tutorial

<input type="checkbox" name="COMM">

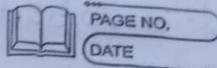
>communication skill

<input type="checkbox" name="comp Funda">

>computer fundamental

<br><br>

name Pritam ~~Malikwana~~ malikwana P.  
User id SCA 2020BCA67  
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Gender

<input type="radio" name="gen" value="m"> Male  
<input type="radio" name="gen" value="f"> Female

<br> <br>

City

<select name="city">  
  <option value="0" selected> Selected Any One...</option>  
  <option value="Amreli"> Amreli </option>  
  <option value="Khambha"> Khambha </option>  
  <option value="Dhuri"> Dhuri </option>  
  <option value="Chalalu"> Chalalu </option>  
</select>

<br> <br>

<input type="button" name="detail" value="click here">

<input type="button" name="save" value="Save">

<input type="reset" name="reset" value="Clear">

</form>

</body>

</html>

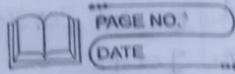
Output

User name

Email

Password

name: Pritam Mukwana P.  
User Id: 2020 BCAG67  
Roll No: 2072



Address

Subjects  C language  HTML Tutorial  
 Communication skill  
 Computer fundamental

Gender male female

City

Use for `<form>` tag in a html.

⇒ The HTML `<form>` element is used to create an HTML form for user input. The `<form>` element is a container for different type of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, etc...

name ⇒ The `<input type = "text">` defines a single-line field for text input: this is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

First name:

password ⇒ `<input type = "password">` to take password input in HTML form, use `<input type = "password">` tag with `type` attribute as a password. This is also a single-line text

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input but it masks the character as soon as a user enters it.

Address:-

The `<textarea>` tag defines a multi-line text input control. The `<textarea>` element is often used in a form to collect user input like comments or reviews. The size of a text area is specified by the `cols` and `rows` attributes (or with CSS).

Subjects:-

The `<input type="checkbox">` defines a checkbox. The "checkbox" is shown as a square box that is ticked (checked) when activated. checkboxes are used to let a user select one or more options of a limited number of choices.

Gender:-

The `<input type="radio">` defines a radio button. Radio buttons are normally presented in radio groups. Only one radio button in a group group can be selected at the same time.

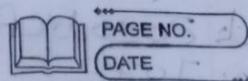
City:-

The `<select>` element is used to create a drop-down list. The `name` attribute is needed to submit your reference the form data after the form is submitted.

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The content between the opening `<option>` and closing `</option>` tags is what the browser will display in a drop-down list.

click Here, save and clear button:-

Type	Description
<code>&lt;input type="submit"&gt;</code>	Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)
<code>&lt;input type="button"&gt;</code>	Displays a clickable button

X — X —