

SILVER OAK UNIVERSITY

EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

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Assignment No: 1
=====

UNIT: 1

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> web page </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Hello , world ! </h1>
    <p> This is a basic HTML document
       structure . </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

2). what are HTML form elements and attributes? provide examples of commonly used form elements and their attributes.

3). HTML FORM ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES

HTML form elements are used to collect user input and send it to a server for processing.



These elements are enclosed with `<form>` tag and allow users to interact with a webpage by filling in information, making selections or submitting data.

1.) `<form>` Element

→ The `<form>` element defines the structure of a form and contains form-like input fields, checkboxes, and buttons.

- `action`: specifies the URL to which form data is sent.
- `method`: defines the HTTP method (GET or POST).
- `enctype`: specifies the encoding type for the form data.

```
<form action = "submit"  
      method = "POST">  
</form>
```

2.) Commonly used form Elements

(a) `<input>` Element

→ Used to create various input fields like text, numbers, passwords, etc.

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Attributes:

- type: specifies the input type (e.g., text, password, email, number).
- name: Assigns a name to the input for identifying the data.
- value: specifies the default value of the input.
- placeholder: provides a hint to the user.
- required: ensures the field is filled before submission.

b) <textarea> Element

Creates a multi-line text input field.

Attributes:

- name: Assigns a name to the textarea.
- rows and cols: specify the size of the textarea.

c) <select> and <option>

Used to create dropdown menus.

- name: assigns a name to the dropdown.
- multiple: allows multiple selections.

d) <button>

- type: specifies the button type (submit, reset, or button).



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```
<form action= " /submit"
      method= "POST">
    <label>
      for= "username" > username: </label>
      <input type= "text"
            id= "username" name= "username"
            required>
    <label>
      for= "password" > password: </label>
      <input type= "password" name= "password">
    <label>
      for= "country" > country: </label>
      <select id= "country"
              name= "country">
        <option value= "us" > united
          states </option>
        <option value= "uk" > united
          kingdom </option>
        <option value= "in" > India </option>
      </select>
    <label>
      for= "message" > message: </label>
      <textarea id= "message"
                name= "message" rows= "4"
                cols= "50"> </textarea>
    <button type= "submit" > submit </button>
</form>
```

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DISCUSS the importance of browser support in HTML development. How can developers ensure cross-browser compatibility? More's why browser support is crucial in HTML development

1). User Accessibility

→ some users rely on older browsers or browsers with specific accessibility features. Ensuring compatibility can make a site more inclusive.

2). User Experience

→ users access websites through various browsers and they expect the same experience regardless of which one they use.

3). SEO & Performance

→ search engines prefer well-optimized, accessible sites that work across browsers, which can impact SEO. Also, some browsers have optimizations that improve site loading speed performance.

4). Brand Reputation

→ inconsistent functionality or appearance across browser can lead



to perception of unreliability & credibility.

42. How can background colors and images added to an HTML webpage? Provide code examples demonstrating both techniques.

→ In HTML and CSS you can add background colors and images to a webpage using inline styles or an external CSS file. Here examples of both techniques.

1. Adding a background colour: You can add a background colour to the entire page or specific elements.

Code Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML lang="en">
  <head>
    <title> Background colour </title>
    <styles>
      <style>
        background-color: lightblue;
        content: '';
        background-color: #F0F0F0;
        padding: 20px;
        border-radius: 8px;
      </style>
    </head>
    <body>
```

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```
<!DOCTYPE>
<html>
<head>
<body>
<div class="content">
<h1>Hello World </h1>
<p>This is a section with a custom
background color </p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

2. Adding background image: You can set a background image using CSS and control its position, size and repeat behavior.

Code example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<title>Background image </title>
<style>
<body>
background-image;
url('background.jpg');
</style>
</head>
<h1>Welcome to my page</h1>
<p>This page has a background image</p>
</body>
</html>
```



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Qs -

Explain div and span tag in detail

→

In HTML <div> and are two used tags for grouping and zoom content. Both are both are generic containers, but they serve different purpose and are used in different contexts. Here's a detailed explain of each:

1) <div> tag:

Description: The <div> tag is a block element used to group sections of content together. It is often used to structure sections of a web page.

Usage: <div> is often used with applying styles control layout and organize content into logical sections.

Attributes: You can use standard attributes like id, class, style, data.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<head>
  <title> div Example </title>
  <style>
    </style>
</head>
```



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<body>

<div class = "container">

<div class = "header">

<h1> website header </h1>

<div>

<div class = "content">

<div class = "header">.

<h1> website header </h1>

<div>

<div class = "content">

<p> This is the main content area </p>

<div>

<div class = "footer">

<p> website footer </p>

</div>

</body>

</HTML>

Usage: <spans> is commonly used with CSS to apply styles to a specific portion of text or to highlight, color or format individual words or characters.

Attributes: similar to <div> it supports id, class, style and data attributes



Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>spam example </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p> welcome to our website we offer
    <span class = "highlight"> great deal
      <span
        on a variety of products - don't

```

out : <1p>
</body>
</html>

→ By understanding the purposes of
<divs> and <spans> you can create a
more structured, organized and stylized
HTML document.