**HTML 2**

**Assignment#**

**COURSE- FULL STACK WEB DEVELOPMENT**

**Logo

Description automatically generated with low confidence**

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**1.** **Explain the table and its properties?**

**Ans: Table Element (<table>):** This is the main container for creating a table. It encompasses all the other elements that define the table's structure and content.

<table>

<!-- Table rows and cells go here -->

</table>

**Table Row Element (<tr>):** This element defines a row within the table. Rows contain cells that hold the actual data.

<table>

<tr>

<!-- Table cells (data) go here -->

</tr>

<!-- More rows can follow -->

</table>

**Table Cell Element (<td> or <th>):** These elements define individual cells within the table. Cells can contain various types of content, such as text, images, or other HTML elements.

* **<td>** (Table Data Cell): Used for regular data cells.
* **<th>** (Table Header Cell): Used to create header cells for columns or rows. They are typically bold and centered by default.

<table>

<tr>

<td>Row 1, Cell 1</td>

<td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Row 2, Cell 1</td>

<td>Row 2, Cell 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

**Table Header (<thead>), Table Body (<tbody>), and Table Footer (<tfoot>):** These optional elements help organize the table's content. The **<thead>** contains header cells, **<tbody>** contains regular data cells, and **<tfoot>** contains footer cells.

<table>

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Header 1</th>

<th>Header 2</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>Data 1</td>

<td>Data 2</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

<tfoot>

<tr>

<td>Footer 1</td>

<td>Footer 2</td>

</tr>

</tfoot>

</table>

**2. Explain all media elements and how they works?**

**Ans:** **Images (img):** The **<img>** element is used to embed images in a web page. It doesn't require a closing tag and has attributes that define the source (**src**) of the image and optional attributes like **alt** (alternative text for accessibility), **width**, and **height**.

Example:

<img src="image.jpg" alt="A beautiful landscape" width="300" height="200">

**Audio (audio):** The **<audio>** element is used to embed audio content, such as music or sound effects. It supports various audio formats and allows you to control playback through built-in controls or custom JavaScript.

Example:

<audio controls>

<source src="music.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">

Your browser does not support the audio element.

</audio>

**Canvas (canvas):** The **<canvas>** element provides a space where you can draw graphics, animations, and other visual elements using JavaScript. It's a versatile element for creating interactive visual content.

Example:

<canvas id="myCanvas" width="400" height="200"></canvas>

**SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics):** SVG is an XML-based vector image format that allows you to create scalable and interactive graphics. You can embed SVG directly within HTML using the **<svg>** element.

Example:

<svg width="100" height="100">

<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black" stroke-width="3" fill="red" />

</svg>

**IFrames (iframe):** The **<iframe>** element is used to embed another web page or external content within the current web page. This is often used for embedding videos from platforms like YouTube or maps from Google Maps.

Example:

<iframe src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/video\_id" width="560" height="315"></iframe>

**Object (object):** The **<object>** element is used to embed various types of external content, such as multimedia plugins, into a web page. This includes embedding things like Flash content or interactive maps.

Example:

<object data="flash.swf" width="400" height="300"></object>

**3.** **What is get and post in form?**

1. **Ans: GET Method:** When a form uses the "GET" method, the data entered into the form fields is appended to the URL as query parameters. This means that the data becomes part of the URL itself and is visible in the browser's address bar. This method is commonly used for simple queries and when you want to share a link that contains specific parameters. However, GET requests have limitations on the amount of data that can be sent, and the data is less secure because it's visible in the URL.

Example of a form using the GET method:

**<**form action="process\_data.php" method="GET">

<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="Username">

<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Password">

<input type="submit" value="Submit">

</form>

In this example, when the form is submitted, the data entered into the "username" and "password" fields will be included in the URL as query parameters.

1. **POST Method:** When a form uses the "POST" method, the data is sent in the HTTP request body rather than being appended to the URL. This method is more secure and suitable for sending larger amounts of data, such as when submitting forms with sensitive information like passwords. The data sent via POST is not visible in the URL.

Example of a form using the POST method:

<form action="process\_data.php" method="POST">

<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="Username">

<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Password">

<input type="submit" value="Submit">

</form>

In this example, the data entered into the "username" and "password" fields will be sent in the request body when the form is submitted using the POST method.

**4. List all the input types we have in forms?**

1. **Ans: Text Inputs:**
   * **<input type="text">**: Single-line text input.
   * **<input type="password">**: Single-line text input where the entered characters are masked (for passwords).
2. **Multiline Text Input:**
   * **<textarea>**: Multi-line text input area.
3. **Numeric Inputs:**
   * **<input type="number">**: Numeric input field.
   * **<input type="range">**: Slider input for a numeric range.
4. **Date and Time Inputs:**
   * **<input type="date">**: Date input field.
   * **<input type="time">**: Time input field.
   * **<input type="datetime-local">**: Combined date and time input field.
5. **Email and URL Inputs:**
   * **<input type="email">**: Email address input field.
   * **<input type="url">**: URL input field.
6. **Checkbox and Radio Buttons:**
   * **<input type="checkbox">**: Checkbox for boolean (true/false) input.
   * **<input type="radio">**: Radio button for selecting one option from a group.
7. **File Input:**
   * **<input type="file">**: File upload input field.
8. **Select Dropdowns:**
   * **<select>**: Dropdown menu for selecting one option from a list.
   * **<option>**: Individual option within a **<select>** element.
9. **Buttons:**
   * **<button>**: A clickable button for form submission or interaction.
   * **<input type="submit">**: A button that submits the form.
   * **<input type="reset">**: A button that resets the form to its initial state.
   * **<input type="image">**: An image that acts as a submit button.
10. **Hidden Inputs:**
    * **<input type="hidden">**: Input field that is not displayed but can hold data sent to the server.
11. **Color Input:**
    * **<input type="color">**: Color picker input field.
12. **Search Input:**
    * **<input type="search">**: Input field for searching.