

HTML Assignment 1 (Individual assignment)

Due Date: Feb 16th, 2022 @ 11:59pm.

NO LATE SUBMISSION WILL BE ACCEPTED.

NO EMAIL SUBMISSION WILL BE ACCEPTED.

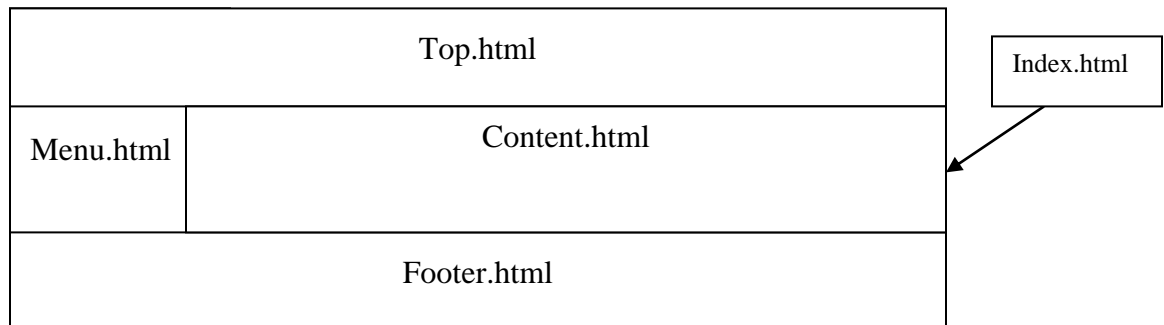
HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML file. A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset.

Your job is create 5 html files using Notepad. Make sure all of your code is arranged properly and cleanly with comments.

Requirement:

Your page must contain the following:

1. Layout: Your page must have frameset as shown in picture 1. Html file names must be Index.html, Top.html, Menu.html, Footer.html and Content.html.




2. Basic Tags: Make sure you have your document set as HTML and have a body of the page defined.
3. Background: Set a background color or a background image
4. Font: Font in bold, italics and underlined as well as showing different types of fonts and different font colors and sizes.
5. Headings: Your page should have at least **TWO** different headings of different types. The main heading should be aligned to the center of the page.
6. Images: You need one logo image. Use the image size tags to resize your images as needed.

7. Links: At least two links on your page. (UH website link and Email link)
8. Lists: You need ordered and unordered type of list on your page.
9. Add at least 2 paragraphs with justified text.
10. When click on UH link it must open UH webpage in the central frameset. (See picture 02)
11. Title: Set the title of this page "CIS 2336 Assignment 01 Spring 2022".
12. Student name will replace by your name.

Submitting

- Create a folder named `assign1_firstname_lastname` (e.g., `assign1_Joahn_Mark`).
- Put all resources used by your assignment into this folder like html files, images etc.
- Right-click the folder you want to compress / zip.
- Choose "Send to" and then "Compressed (zipped) folder." A zipped version of your folder will appear in the same location.
- Upload that ZIP file on Blackboard.

Sample HTML Page

 <h1 style="text-align: center;">CIS 2336 Assignment-01</h1> <p style="text-align: right;">Name: (Student Name)</p>	
Course List 1. CIS 2336 2. CIS 2334 3. CIS 3345 Instructor List • Sajida Faiyaz • Brown Houghton • BRET J. DETILLIER	<h2 style="color: #0000FF;">CIS 2336–INTERNET APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT, SEMESTER FALL 2020</h2> <p>CIS 2336 is a one-semester, sophomore level course that introduces many technologies that contribute to sophisticated information systems and applications readily available via the World Wide Web and Internet today. The technologies include markup languages such as HTML and XML, structured data formats such as JSON, CSS for styling HTML, client-side coding for building dynamic and interactive applications using ECMA6 compliant JavaScript and the Vue.js framework, and server-side coding for enabling and building dynamic and interactive content into applications.</p> <p>Because the technologies are many, the course provides an overview and introduction together with hands-on exercises and assignments. The only way to become proficient with these technologies is to work with them hands-on, possibly for many, many hours. Thus, proficiency in one semester is not possible, but an overview of the technologies with some hands-on experience is. That is what the course delivers along with a conceptual understanding of how the different pieces work together to deliver the high-quality web applications of today's World Wide Web. The course provides a foundation for more in depth learning and prepares students for upper division courses and projects in CIS. In addition, students are asked to reflect on the organizational context for web sites and web applications. E-commerce is a huge and important economic sector, and it is destined to continue to grow. Students need to understand that, while Internet technologies are interesting in and of themselves, they are commercially interesting only within an organizational context.</p> <p>University of Houston Email to instructor</p>
<u>Copyright Student Name</u>	

Picture – 01



Picture - 02

Marking Guide Assignment #1

Task	Marks	Obtained
Folder named assign1_firstname_lastname (e.g., assign1_Joahn_Mark).	5	
Layout: Your page must have frameset as shown in picture 1.	5	
Basic Tags: Make sure you have your document set as HTML and have a body of the page defined.	5	
Background: Set a background color or a background image	5	
Font: Font in bold, italics and underlined as well as showing different types of fonts and different font colors and sizes.	10	
Headings: Your page should have at least TWO different headings of different types. The main heading should be aligned to the center of the page.	5	
Logo Images: You need one image. Use the image size tags to resize your images as needed.	10	
Links: Have at least Two links on your page. (UH website link and Email link)	10	
Lists: You need ordered and unordered type of list on your page.	10	
Add at least 2 paragraphs with justified text. (You can choose any text or use CIS 2336 Course information)	10	
When click on UH link it must open UH webpage in the central frameset. (see picture 02)	10	
Title: Set the title of this page "CIS 2336 Assignment 01 Spring 2022". Student name will replace by your name.	5	
Student name will replace by your name.	5	
Set the top heading of the page is "CIS 2336 Assignment-01" align center.	5	
Total	100	

Plagiarism:	<p>Plagiarism is a form of academic dishonesty, thus, there are penalties for plagiarism. The minimum penalty is a lower grade for the assignment (or test). The maximum penalty is expulsion from the University. It is important for you to know what constitutes plagiarism.</p>
Description of Plagiarism:	<p>Plagiarism is the use of someone else's words or ideas without giving them credit. Plagiarism is fairly easy to detect with today's modern tools. In the academic world, plagiarism is a serious matter; it is a form of academic dishonesty. There are two kinds of plagiarism--intentional and unintentional. Intentional plagiarism occurs when writers or researchers know full well they are presenting someone else's words or ideas as their own. Purchasing pre-written research papers through the mail or via the Internet is a blatant (and easy to detect) form of intentional plagiarism.</p> <p>Copying someone else's computer program or application files, changing a few lines of code, and turning them in as your own is also plagiarism. This is cheating. It is also easy to detect.</p> <p>Unintentional plagiarism is more common than the intentional type. It occurs when writers and researchers use the words or ideas of others but fail to give credit to the source--because they either don't know when to give credit or don't know how to give credit.</p> <p>If another student or the internet gives you ideas about what code structure is needed to accomplish certain functionality in an application, but you write the code lines and make them work on your own, this is not unintentional plagiarism. It is OK. If you copy another student's code, then that is plagiarism, and it is not OK.</p>
Avoiding Plagiarism:	<p>You need to give credit when you directly quote someone else's words or use their ideas in your own words.</p> <p>Direct quotation is using someone else's words exactly as they were written in the original source. When you quote, you must use quotation marks or (for lengthy quotations) indentation to indicate which words you quoted. You must also give credit to whoever originally wrote or spoke the words.</p>
<u>When to give credit</u>	<p>Sometimes you can find complete code elements on the Internet. If you do this and use something like this, you should credit the source by including a comment line stating where you got the code.</p> <p>Paraphrasing is taking someone else's idea and putting it into your own words. You do not need to put quotation marks around a paraphrase, but just as with a quotation you must give credit to the originator of the idea you are paraphrasing.</p> <p>With respect to programming, sometimes a classmate or friend will help you by suggesting a coding strategy to use for a particular functionality. You do not have to credit the source in this case.</p>

**Avoiding
Plagiarism:**

**When do you
not have to give
credit?**

You don't have to give credit when you are expressing your own ideas in your own words or when you are expressing common knowledge. Common knowledge includes ideas or facts that are so widely accepted that it is not necessary to cite a source. For example, the height of the Empire State Building is common knowledge because there is no serious disagreement over the height and because this information can be found and verified in a number of different sources.

In the world of programming, various sorting algorithms, for example, are well documented in the literature. You do not have to give credit when you implement an algorithm developed by someone else. You also do not have to give credit when you use code encapsulated as objects/classes in public or proprietary class code libraries.

**Avoiding
Plagiarism:**

**How to give
credit**

You give credit by citing information you use in your papers and reports. Software such as EndNote and RefWorks can help you create correct citations.

Use comment lines in code modules to credit the source of the code.

**Academic
Honesty Policy:**

Students are expected to abide by the university's academic honesty policy in all matters concerning this course. Refer to <http://www.uh.edu/academic-honesty-undergraduate>.