



**SILVER OAK  
UNIVERSITY**  
EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

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COURSE NAME :- HTML MARKUP FOR WEB DESIGNING

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**SILVER OAK  
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**Silver Oak University**  
**Silver Oak College of Computer Application**  
**BSC(CSIT)**

Semester:	1 <sup>st</sup>	Academic Year:	2024-2025
Course Name:	HTML Markup for Web Designing	Course Code:	

**Assignment No: 1**  
**[UNIT: 1]**

1. Describe the basic structure of an HTML document.
2. What are HTML form elements and attributes? Provide examples of commonly used form elements and their attributes.
3. Discuss the importance of browser support in HTML development. How can developers ensure cross-browser compatibility?
4. How can background colors and images be added to an HTML webpage? Provide code examples demonstrating both techniques.
5. Explain div and span tag in details.

**Head of Department**

**Course Coordinator**



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Semester:	1 <sup>st</sup>	Academic Year:	2024-2025
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**Assignment No: 2  
[UNIT: 2]**

1. Explain the difference between headings (h1-h6) and paragraphs (<p> tag) in HTML. Provide examples of when each should be used and describe their semantic significance.
2. How can you create a horizontal rule (<hr> tag) in HTML? Describe its purpose and provide an example of its usage.
3. Discuss the use of subscript (<sub> </sub>) and superscript (<sup> </sup>) tags in HTML. Provide examples demonstrating their applications in text formatting.
4. Describe the process of aligning text in HTML using CSS. What are some CSS properties and values you can use to achieve text alignment?
5. Compare and contrast unordered lists (<ul>), ordered lists (<ol>), and definition lists (<dl>) in HTML.

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Semester:	1 <sup>st</sup>	Academic Year:	2024-2025
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**Assignment No: 3  
[UNIT: 3]**

1. Explain the structure of an HTML table. Provide an example of a basic table structure.
2. How can you align a table and its cell contents in HTML? Describe the CSS properties or HTML attributes used for alignment, and provide examples demonstrating their application.
3. Describe the process of nesting tables in HTML. Provide an example illustrating nested tables.
4. What are frames in HTML, and how are they created? Explain the purpose of the <frameset> and <frame> tags.
5. Discuss the concept of applying hyperlink targets to frames.

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Semester:	1 <sup>st</sup>	Academic Year:	2024-2025
Course Name:	HTML Markup for Web Designing	Course Code:	

**Assignment No: 4  
[UNIT: 4]**

1. Explain the different ways to create hyperlinks in HTML.
2. How can you style hyperlinks in HTML to change their color?
3. Describe the process of inserting an image on a webpage using the <img> tag in HTML.
4. Discuss the steps involved in creating an HTML form with various input elements like textboxes, buttons, checkboxes, dropdowns, and date fields. Provide examples demonstrating each type of form element.
5. Explain how multimedia content can be embedded on a webpage using HTML5 <video> and <audio> tags.

**Head of Department**

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## ASSIGNMENT No :- 1 [UNIT : 1]

- 1) Describe the basic structure of an HTML document.
- The basic structure of an HTML document consists of several key elements that define the layout and content of a web page. Here's an overview of the typical structure:
1. `<!DOCTYPE html>`: Declares the document type and version of HTML (HTML5 in this case). It must be the very first line of the document.
  2. `<html>`: The root element that wraps the entire content of the document.
  3. `<head>`: Contains metadata about the document such as its title, character encoding, linked style sheets, and scripts. It typically includes:
    - `<meta>`: Defines metadata like the character set (`<meta charset = "UTF - 8">`)
    - `<title>`: Specifies the title of the page, which appears in the browser tab.
    - `<link>`: Links to external resources like style sheets.
    - `<script>`: Links or contains JavaScript code (usually placed just before `</body>` for performance reasons).
  4. `<body>`: Contains the actual content that appears on the web page. It includes elements such as:

- <h1>, <h2>, ... <h6>: Header tags for titles and subheadings.
- <p>: Paragraphs of text.
- <a>: Anchor tags for hyperlinks.
- <div>: Generic containers to group elements.
- <img>: Images.
- <ul>, <ol>, <li>: Lists (unordered and ordered).
- <table>, <tr>, <td>: Tables and their rows and cells.

Example of a Basic HTML Document:

html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset = "UTF - 8">
    <meta name = "viewport" content = "width =
        device-width, initial-scale = 1.0">
    <title> My First web page </title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1> welcome to my website </h1>
    <p> This is a basic HTML document
        structure. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

This structure ensures that the web page is displayed correctly and provides a foundation for adding more content and styling.



(Q) What are HTML form elements and attributes? Provide examples of commonly used form elements and their attributes.

Ans. HTML Form Elements and Attributes.

### ● Form Elements :

- <form> : Defines the entire form.
- <input> : Used for various input fields.
- <text area> : Multiline text input field. (text, password, checkbox, etc.)
- <button> : Button to submit or interact with the form.
- <select> : Dropdown menu for selecting options.
- <option> : Defines options inside a <select> dropdown.
- <label> : Defines labels for form elements.
- <fieldset> : Groups related form elements together.
- <legend> : Provides a caption for a <fieldset>.

### ● Common Attributes:

- action : specifies where to send form data (used in <form>).
- method : defines the HTTP method (GET, POST) to send form data.
- name : specifies the name of the form element (used for identification).
- type : defines the type of input (e.g., text, password, submit).
- value : specifies the value of an input element.



- Placeholder : Provides a short hint in an input field.
- required : specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting.
- disabled : Disables the form element.
- readonly : makes an input field read-only.
- checked : Specifies if a checkbox or radio button is checked.
- max length : Specifies the maximum length of text for an input.
- Size : Defines the width of an input field (for text inputs).
- Examples of Usage :
  - <input type = "text" name = "username" required placeholder = "Enter Username">
  - <button type = "submit"> Submit </button>
  - <text area name = "message" rows = "4", cols = "50"></text area>
  - <select name = "country"> <option value = "USA"> USA <option> <option value = "Canada"> Canada </options> </select>

(3) Discuss the importance of browser support in HTML development. How can developers ensure cross-browser compatibility?

- Ans.
- Importance: Different browsers may interpret HTML differently, leading to inconsistencies.
  - Ensuring compatibility:
    - Use well-supported HTML elements and attributes.
    - Validate HTML code with a validator.
    - Test in multiple browsers and devices.
    - Use CSS for styling to avoid browser-specific styles.

(4) How can background colors and images be added to an HTML webpage? Provide code examples demonstrating both techniques.

- Ans.
- Background color:
    - Use the background-color property in CSS.
    - Example: `body {background-color: #f0f0f0;}`
  - Background image:
    - Use the background-image property in CSS.
    - Example: `body {background-image: url('image.jpg');}`

(5) Explain div and span tag in details.

Ans. Div (<div>)

- Defines a division or section in an HTML document.
- Used for grouping and styling content.

• Example: <h1>

Section

ms. creates a horizontal line to separate content  
and provide an example of its usage.  
<h1> tag in HTML? Describle its purpose  
(2) How can you create a horizontal rule

text. </p>

• Example: <p> This is a Paragraph of

• Used to group related text.

• Paragraphs:

• Example: <h1> Main Heading </h1>

• <h2> </h2> is the next.

• <h1> </h1> is the most important heading,

• Used to structure and organize content.

• Headings:

and describle their semantic significance.

examples of when each should be used

and Paragraphs (<p> tag) in HTML. Provide

Explain the difference between headings (h1-h6)

ASSIGNMENT NO:-2 UNIT:-2

document.

• Design + add my structure to the

for styling purposes.

• Inline element lead to group elements

• Span (<span>)

- Unordered lists:
- In HTML
- (b) Example card contains unorderd lists (<ul>), ordered lists (<ol>), and definition lists (<dl>).

text-align: center;

P.S

CSS

• Example:

• text-align: justify;

• text-align: right;

• text-align: center;

• text-align: left;

• Properties:

cligment?

Using CSS. What use some CSS Properties and Values you can use to achieve text alignment? The process of aligning text in HTML

• Example: `X<sup>2</sup><sup>2</sup> (x squared)`

• Example: `H<sub>2</sub>O (water formula)`

subscripts.

• Subscript: Used for exponents, footnotes, and superscripts, used for mathematical expressions, and footnotes, subscripts: used for chemical formulas,

examples demonstrating their applications in text formating.

(3) Discuss the use of subscript (<sub>) and superscript (<sup>) tags in HTML. Provide

< /p >

< dd > Cascading Style Sheets < /dd >

< dt > CSS < /dt >

< p > Hyper Text Markup Language < /p >

< f1 > HTML < /f1 > < f2 >

< /p >

html

• Example:

- Used to define terms and their description.
- Definition description tags.
- Use dl, dt (definition term), and dd
- Definition Lists:

< /ol >

< li > Item 2 < /li >

< li > Item 1 < /li >

< /ol >

html

• Example:

- Items are numbered.
- Use ol and li tags.
- Ordered Lists:

< /ul >

< li > Item 2 < /li >

< li > Item 3 < /li >

< /ul >

html

• Example:

- Items are not numbered.
- Use ul and li tags.

HTML

HTML is a markup language used to structure web pages. It consists of elements enclosed in angle brackets (< >). These elements define the structure and content of the page.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First Web Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello World!</h1>
    <p>This is my first web page.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Basic Structure:

HTML documents have a basic structure defined by the following elements:

- <html> defines the entire document.
- <head> defines the header information.
- <body> defines the main content of the page.
- <title> defines the title of the page.
- <h1>, <h2>, etc. define headings.
- <p> defines a paragraph.

Tables:

A table is defined by the <table> element. It contains <tr> (table rows), <td> (table data cells), and <th> (table header cells).

```
<table border="1">
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Name</th>
      <th>Age</th>
      <th>City</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>Alice</td>
      <td>25</td>
      <td>New York</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Bob</td>
      <td>30</td>
      <td>Los Angeles</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

Attributes:

Attributes are used to provide additional information about an element. They are placed within the opening tag and follow the format: name="value".

```
<table border="1">
```



Q) How can you align a table and its cell contents in HTML? Describe the CSS properties or HTML attributes used for alignment, and provide examples demonstrating their application.

- HTML Attributes:

- align = "left"
- align = "center"
- align = "right"

- CSS Properties:

- text-align: left;
- text-align: center;
- text-align: right;

- Example(CSS):  
html

```
<table style="border-collapse: collapse;">  
<tr>  
<th style="text-align: left;">Name</th>  
<th style="text-align: center;">Age</th>  
<th style="text-align: right;">City</th>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td>Alice</td>  
<td>25</td>  
<td>New York</td>  
</tr>  
</table>
```

(3) Describe the process of nesting tables in HTML. Provide an example illustrating nested table.

- Process:
  - Create a table within a table data cell(innerHTML)

• Example:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>
      <table>
        <tr>
          <th> Product </th>
          <th> Price </th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td> Laptop </td>
          <td> $ 500 </td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

(4) What are frames in HTML, and how do they work? Explain the purpose of the <frameset> and <frame> tags.

- Purpose: Divide a browser window into multiple frames, each displaying different content.
- Tags:
  - <frameset> : Defines the overall frame structure.



- <frame> : Defines individual frames within the frameset.

- Example:

```
html
<frameset rows = "50%, 50%">
<frame src = "top-frame.html" />
<frame src = "bottom-frame.html" />
</frameset>
```

- (3) Discuss the concept of applying hyperlink targets to frames.
- Ans. • Concept : Link to a specific frame within a frameset.

- Target Attribute :

- Use the target attribute in the <a> tag to specify the frame name.

- Example :

```
html
<a href = "content.html"
target = "main-frame"> Main content </a>
```

Assignment No : 4 [UNIT: 4]

- (1) Explain the different ways to create hyperlinks in HTML.

- Ans. • Basic structure :

- <a> tag is used.

- href attribute specifies the link destination.
- Example:



```
html
  a href = "https://www.example.com" > link to
Example website </a >
```

Q) How can you style hyperlinks in HTML.  
to change their color?

• CSS Properties:

- color : Sets the text color.
- text-decoration : Removes or changes the underline.
- font-weight : sets the font weight (bold, normal).

• Example :

```
html
  a
    color : blue;
    text-decoration : none;
    font-weight : bold;
```

Q) Describe the process of inserting an image on a webpage using the <img> tag in HTML.

Ans

Q) Describe the process of inserting an image on a webpage using the <img> tag in HTML.

• Attributes:

- src : Specifies the image source (URL or Path)
- alt : Provides alternative text for screen readers and when the image fails to load.

• Example :

```
html
  <img src = "image.jpg" alt = "Image
description" >
```



(2) Discuss the steps involved in creating an HTML form with various input elements like textboxes, buttons, checkboxes, dropdowns, and date fields. Provide examples demonstrating each type of form element.

Ans. • Basic Structure:

- <form> tag defines the form.
- <input> tag creates various input types.
- <button> tag creates button.
- Input Types:
  - text: Single-line text input.
  - password: Password input.
  - checkbox: Checkbox input.
  - radio: Radio button input.
  - select: Dropdown link.
  - date: Date input.

• Example:

```
html
<form>
  <input type="text" placeholder="Name">
  <input type="password"
placeholder="Password">
  <input type="checkbox"> Remember me
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

(5) Explain how multimedia content can be embedded on a webpage using HTML 5 <video> and <audio> tags.