

Module 2 - HTML

Ans (1):-

What is HTML.Purpose of HTML in web development:-

HTML is standard Markup Language.HTML is used to create Structures of web page.

Purpose:-

- Designing of web page.
- Creating link and paragraphs.
- Include multimedia such as images, videos and audio.
- The look and feel of the content.

Ans (2):-

Structure of an HTML:-

```
<! DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

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

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

<! DOCTYPE html>:-

It is Specifies this is an HTML-5 code.

<html>:-

This is root element of html page. Everything in the webpage goes inside this tag.

<head>:-

This section holds important information about the webpage.

<title>:-

the title of the webpage, which is run on browser.

<body>:-

This is main part of webpage. The visible part of webpage like text, images, audio, link and more.

Ans (3):-

Difference between Block-level and Inline element:-

Block-level:-

Block-level element is start on new line and Taking up space the full width available.

Example:-

<p>, <div>, <hr>.

Inline:-

Inline Means Flow with nearby text on the same line. Only take up the space needed for their content.

Example:-

, <a>, <u>, <mark>.

Ans (4):-

The role of semantic HTML, Why it is important Semantic:-

Role of semantic:-

Semantic HTML is way to use HTML tags and the meaning of the content on a web page. It helps to make HTML more understandable by defining the layout and section of a web page.

Why Important:-

Because it helps structure web content in a meaningful way, which improves the user experience and search engine rankings.

Example, <header>,<footer>,<main>.

Lab Assignment

OUTPUT:-

HTML First Web Page

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipiscing elit. Deleniti impedit optio excepturi. Sequi, ipsam illum tempora quas, sapiente quibusdam consequuntur nisi reprehenderit nam rerum debitis.

- Web Development Course
- Frontend
 - I. React
- Backend
 - a. PHP
 - b. Django
 - c. Java
 - d. .net
- Designing

[Click Here](#)

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HTML Forms:-

Theory:-

Ans(1):-

HTML Form :-

HTML form on web page allow a user to enter data that is sent to a server for processing. The <input>element is used to create various types of input fields such as fields,checkbox,radio button and button.

Ans(2):-

Difference between GET and POST Method:-

GET	POST
Data is visible in the URL,which can be booked marked or shared.	Data is not visible in the URL.It is more secured for sensitive information.
Data is store in browser history.	Data is not store in browser history.
Limited data length restrictions.	No Limited data length restrictions.

Ans(3):-

Purpose of the label element:-

The <label> element in HTML associates text labels with form controls, making forms more accessible and usable. This helps users understand what data to enter .

Screen readers

Screen readers read the label when the user focuses on the form input. This helps users understand what data to enter.

Clicking

Clicking the label focuses the input, This helps users who have difficulty clicking on small regions, like checkboxes or radio buttons.

Fine motor control

The clickable label helps users with hand tremors or other challenges related to fine motor control.

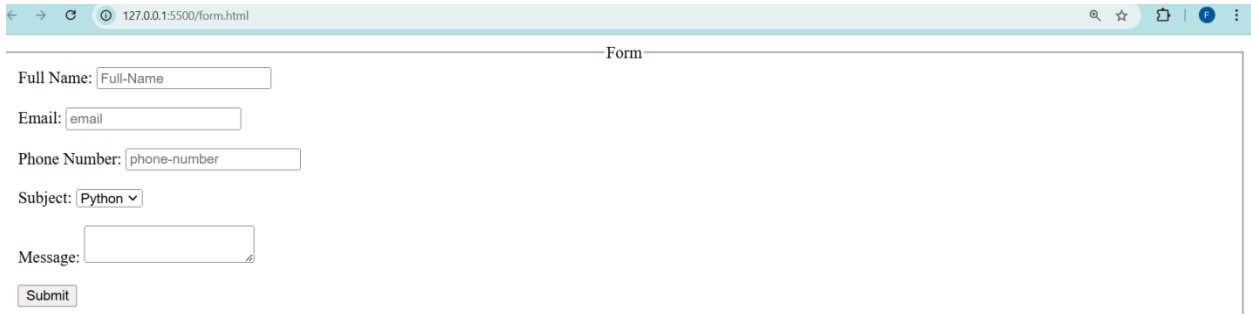
Search engine optimization

The label tag helps search engines understand the context of form elements, which can improve SEO.

Lab Assignment

```
<> form.html X Search HTML — form.html - HTML - Visual Studio Code
<> form.html > html > body > fieldset > form > br
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4    <meta charset="UTF-8">
5    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6    <title>Form</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9    <fieldset>
10     <legend align="center">Form</legend>
11     <form action="#" method="post">
12       <label for="">Full Name:</label>
13       <input type="text" id="" value="" placeholder="Full-Name"><br><br>
14       <label for="">Email: </label>
15       <input type="email" id="" value="" placeholder="email"><br><br>
16       <label for="">Phone Number:</label>
17       <input type="number" maxlength="12" placeholder="phone-number"><br><br>
18       <label for="">Subject:</label>
19       <select name="Subject" id="" >
20         <option>Python</option>
21         <option>PHP</option>
22         <option>Node</option>
23         <option>React</option>
24         <option>AI-ML</option>
25       </select><br><br>
26       <label for="">Message:</label>
27       <textarea name="" id="" height="60" width="60"></textarea><br><br>
28       <button type="submit">Submit</button>
29     </form>
30   </fieldset>
31 </body>
32 </html>
```

OUTPUT:-



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying '127.0.0.1:5500/form.html'. The browser's title bar says 'Form'. The form itself is a simple HTML form with the following fields:

- Full Name:
- Email:
- Phone Number:
- Subject:
- Message:
- Submit:

HTML Tables:-

Ans(1):-

HTML table is a structure that organizes data in rows and columns.

<table>: The main container for the entire table

<tr>: Defines a row in table the

<th>: Defines a header cell in the table

<td>: Defines a standard data cell in the table

<thead>: Groups rows together to create a table head

Ans(2):-

Difference between rowspan and colspan:-

→HTML tables, cols pan is merge cell horizontally.

→ row span is merge cells vertically.

Example:-

```
t.html X
< t.html > > html > > body > > table > > tr > > td
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Table</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9      <table border="2px" align="center">
10         <tr>
11             <th>Web-Development</th>
12             <th colspan="2">Frotend</th>
13             <th>Backend</th>
14         </tr>
15         <tr>
16             <td rowspan="2">Courses</td>
17             <td>React</td>
18             <td>HTML</td>
19             <td>Node</td>
20         </tr>
21         <tr>
22             <td>CSS</td>
23             <td>JavaScript</td>
24             <td>PHP</td>
25         </tr>
26         <tr>
27             <td>UI-UX </td>
28             <td>Bootstrap</td>
29             <td>J-Qury</td>
30             <td>Python</td>
31         </tr>
32     </table>
33 </body>
34 </html>
```

OUTPUT:-

Table			
Web-Development	Frotend		Backend
Courses	React	HTML	Node
	CSS	JavaScript	PHP
UI-UX	Bootstrap	J-Qury	Python

Ans(3):-

Because content and structure are completely separate from presentation.

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets): CSS allows for the separation of content and presentation, making it easier to create flexible and responsive layouts.



Responsive Design: Techniques like media queries and flexible grid systems e.g., Bootstrap, Tailwind CSS

Semantic HTML: Use proper semantic elements like <header>, <nav>, <main>, <article>, and <footer> to structure your content.

Lab Assignment

```
Table_1.html X
Table_1.html > html > body > table > tbody > tr > td
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6 <title>Product Catalog</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9 <table border="2px" align="center" height="100px" width="200px">
10 <thead>
11 <tr>
12 <th>Product Name</th>
13 <th>Product Image</th>
14 <th>Price</th>
15 <th>Description</th>
16 <th>Availability</th>
17 </tr>
18 </thead>
19 <tbody>
20 <tr>
21 <td>Rose</td>
22 <td>
23 
24 </td>
25 <td>80</td>
26 <td>This is rose.Which is use for propose</td>
27 <td>In Stock</td>
28 </tr>
29 <tr>
30 <td>Feathers</td>
31 <td>
32 
33 </td>
34 <td>150</td>
35 <td>This is Feathers.</td>
36 <td>In Stock</td>
37 </tr>
38 </tbody>
39 </table>
40 </body>
41 </html>
42
```


OUTPUT:-

Product Catalog				
Product Name	Product Image	Price	Description	Availability
Rose		80	This is rose. Which is use for propose	In Stock
Feathers		150	This is Feadhers.	In Stock