

## Course: 405: Web Designing

Course Code	405
Course Title	Web Designing
Credit	4
Teaching per Week	4 Hrs
Minimum weeks per Semester	15 (Including class work, examination, preparation etc.)
Review / Revision	June 2018
Purpose of Course	Design is the process of collecting ideas, and aesthetically arranging and implementing them, guided by certain principles for a specific purpose. Web design is a similar process of creation, with the intention of presenting the content on electronic web pages, which the end-users can access through the internet with the help of a web browser. This course deals with designing of websites.
Course Objective	To make students aware of web terminology and website development tools. The student can know the real functions of website development.
Pre-requisite	Basic knowledge of Windows based applications. Some very basic acquaintance with computers and the www is assumed.
Course outcome	The students will be able to create, organize and design websites.
Course Content	<p><b>Unit 1. Introduction to Html!</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Difference between HTML and HTML5</li> <li>1.2. Structure of HTML page</li> <li>1.3. Text Formatting Tags</li> <li>1.4. Block Formatting Tags (header, footer, aside, nav, div, h1-h6, p, hr, pre, section, blockquote, abbr)</li> <li>1.5. Lists</li> <li>1.6. Links and bookmarks</li> <li>1.7. Tables</li> <li>1.8. Form controls (with HTML5 input types colour, email, url, number, date, range)</li> <li>1.9. Frames</li> <li>1.10. Image and Image Maps</li> <li>1.11. HTML5 Audio &amp; Video Tags</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2. Introduction to CSS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Introduction to CSS (What is CSS?, Use of CSS)</li> <li>2.2 Benefits of Cascading Style Sheets</li> <li>2.3 Applying a style sheet to a document <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.3.1. External Style Sheet</li> <li>2.3.2. Importing Style Sheet</li> <li>2.3.3. Embedding style sheet</li> <li>2.3.4. Inline Style</li> </ul> </li> <li>2.4 Properties: Font, Text, Margin, Border, List, Colour &amp; Background, Box</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3. Java Script</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Static, Dynamic and Active Page</li> <li>3.2 DHTML Events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.2.1 Window, Form, Keyboard, Mouse</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p><b>3.3 Java Script</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.3.1 Overview of Client &amp; Server-Side Scripting</li> <li>3.3.2 Structure of JavaScript</li> <li>3.3.3 Data Types and Variables</li> <li>3.3.4 Operators: Arithmetic Operator, Assignment Operator, Comparison Operator, Logical Operator, Conditional Operator</li> <li>3.3.5 Control Structure: If...Else, While, Do...While, For</li> <li>3.3.6 Functions</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4. Design Web Sites Using Bootstrap</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1. Bootstrap Introduction</li> <li>4.2. Grid Structure</li> <li>4.3. Table, Colours, Alerts, Form Controls</li> <li>4.4. Buttons and Button Groups</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 5. Hosting Web Pages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1. Domain Name System</li> <li>5.2. Concept of Uploading the Web-site</li> <li>5.3. Protocols</li> <li>5.4. Window based FTP (Upload &amp; Download)</li> <li>5.5. Role of Web Server in Web Publishing</li> <li>5.6. Communication between Web Server &amp; Web Browser</li> </ul>
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Reference Books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advanced HTML companion – Keith S. &amp; Roberts - AP Professional</li> <li>2. HTML &amp; CSS: The Complete Reference - Thomas Powell - McGraw Hill Education</li> <li>3. HTML Unleashed, Darnell Rick – Techmedia</li> <li>4. HTML, XHTML, and CSS Bible - Steven M. Schafe - Wiley Publications</li> <li>5. Cascading Style Sheets- The Definitive Guide, E. A Meyer – O'Reilly</li> <li>6. Java Scripting Programming for Absolute Beginner, Harris - PHI</li> <li>7. JavaScript Step by Step, Suehring - PHI</li> <li>8. Bootstrap in 24 Hours, Sams Teach Yourself - Jennifer Kyrnin</li> <li>9. Learning Bootstrap 4 - Matt Lambert - Packt Publishing</li> <li>10. Bootstrap Responsive Web Development - Jake Spurlock - O'Reilly Media.</li> </ol>
Teaching Methodology	Class Work, Discussion, Self-Study, Seminars and/or Assignments
Evaluation Method	30% Internal assessment. 70% External assessment.

## Unit 1 Introduction to HTML

### 1. What is HTML?

→ HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

- HTML is not a programming language, it is a markup language.
- HTML is used to create web pages.
- HTML is interpreted/rendered by web browsers.
- HTML is tag based language. There are so many tags available in HTML all markup languages are from SGML (standard generalised markup language).
- HTML uses markup tags to describe web pages.
- Hyper text is the method by which you can move around the way. It also allows by clicking on special text called hyperlinks. Hyperlink brings you to the next page.

## \* What is HTML file?

→ HTML5 file is newer version of HTML.

- HTML5 is supported by almost all web browser (like chrome, mozilla firefox, opera, min).
- HTML5 stands for hyper text mark up language. resp. HTML5.
- HTML5 supports the traditional HTML and XHTML (Extensible Hyper text mark up language).

## \* History of HTML

years      versions

1995                    HTML 2.0

1997                    HTML 3.2

1999                    HTML 4.01

2000                    XHTML 1.0

2014                    HTML5

## 1.1 Difference between HTML and HTML5

HTML

HTML5

- older HTML versions are less mobile friendly. - Newer HTML5 versions are more mobile friendly.
- Does not allow Java script to run in browser. - It allows Java script to run in background.
- You cannot draw various shape shapes. (circles, triangle, rectangle, etc...). - It allows to draw various shapes (circle, triangle, rectangle, etc..).
- We cannot use `<audio>` and `<video>`. - It allows `<audio>` and `<video>` controls and tag.
- doctype declaration is too longed and complicated in HTML. - doctype declaration is simple and easy in HTML5.
- HTML does not allow drag and drop effect. - HTML5 allow drag and drop effect.

- HTML works with all old browsers. - HTML5 is supported by all new browsers.
- character encoding is long and complicated in HTML. - character encoding is simple and easy in HTML5.

## Structure of HTML 5

<HTML>

<HEAD>

MY TITLE  
<TITLE>THIS IS BODY TAG</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<!--THIS IS BODY TAG-->

</BODY>

</HTML>

Extension of HTML web page  
is .htm or .html.

\* How to give comment in HTML code.

⇒ To give Comment in HTML use

<!-- -->

Example:

<!-- THIS IS BODY TAG-->

\* What is doctype?

→ The doctype declaration is not HTML tag but it is the instruction to the web browser what version of HTML the page is written in.

HTML declaration:

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

HTML 4.01 version:

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//I/W3C//DTD//HTML  
4.01//EN" "HTTP://WWW.W3.ORG/TR/HTML4/  
STRICT.DTD">

-HTML TAGS-

- The tags are what separates normal text from HTML code.

- The tags are defined by using < angle bracket >

HTML tags are keyword surrounded by angle bracket. like. <HTML>.

\* What is attribute?

→ attribute is used to define the characteristics of HTML elements. It is placed inside the elements of opening tag (< ).

Attributes are made up with two parts.

- (i) name = BGCOLOR
- (ii) value = YELLOW

example:

```
<HTML>
  <BODY BGCOLOR="YELLOW">
    SYNTAX - THE CREATE CLASS
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

→ Attributes of <BODY> Tag.

There are following attributes of <body> tag.

- (1) BGCOLOR
- (2) BACKGROUND

- (3) LINK
- (4) VLINK
- (5) ALINK
- (6) TEXT

### (1) BGCOLOR &

It's specify the background color of a document.

The value can be any color name, #colorcode or rgb() color.

### (2) BACKGROUND &

It's specify the background image of a document.

The value will be any image name with proper extension like .jpg, .png, .gif, .jpeg etc...

### (3) LINK &

It's specify the color of unvisited link.

The value can be any color.

## (4) VLINK &amp;

It's specify the color of visited link.

## (5) ALINK &amp;

It's specify the color of actively link.

## (6) TEXT &amp;

It's specify the color of text.

## Example &amp;

&lt;HTML&gt;

<BODY BACKCOLOR = "cyan">  
SYBCA THE CREATE CLASS.

</BODY>

</HTML>

&lt;HTML&gt;

<BODY BACKGROUND = "SYBCA.jpg">  
SYBCA THE GREAT CLASS.

</BODY>

</HTML>

<HTML>

<BODY BACKGROUND="sample picture/sunset.jpg"  
text="yellow" link="RED" ALINK="BLUE"  
VLINK="PINK">  
SYBIA THE GREAT CLASS  
<A HREF="#">CLICK ME </A>

</BODY>

</HTML>

→ Text formatting tag & (07)

These are following text formatting tags available in HTML.

1 <B>

2 <I>

3 <U>

4 <SUB>

5 <SUP>

6 <DEL>

7 <BIG>

8 <SMALL>

9 <BIG>

10 <EM>

11 <HR> \*

12 <MARK> \*

13 <INS> \*

14 <STRONG> ;

1 <B> &

This tag is used to apply bold effect on the text.

It is paired tag.  
Example:

<B> SYBCA The Great class </B>

2 <I> &

This tag is used to apply italic effect on the text.

It is paired tag.  
Example:

<I> SYBCA The Great class </I>

3 <U> &

This tag is used to apply underline on the text.  
It is paired tag.

Example:

<U> SYBCA The Great class </U>

#### 4 <SUB> :-

This tag is used to give subscript to particular character or word.

Example :

$$\text{H} \langle \text{SUB} \rangle 2 \langle / \text{SUB} \rangle \text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

#### 5 <SUP> :-

This tag is used to give superscript to particular character or word.

Example :

$$\text{A} \langle \text{SUP} \rangle \text{THE} \langle / \text{SUP} \rangle \text{SEM} = \text{4}^{\text{th}} \text{SEM}$$

#### 6 <DEL> :-

This tag is used to delete the text.

Delete means the text with overline.

Example :

<DEL> FYBCA </DEL> SYBCA - The great class.

FYBCA SYBCA - The great class.

#### 7 <BR> :-

It is used to break the entire line.

It is singular tag.

Example:

SYBCA {BR} the correct class

SYBCA

the correct class.

8 {SMALL} 8-

It is used to display the text in smaller font than regular font.

Example:

{SMALL} SYBCA {/SMALL}

SYBCA

9 {BIG} 8

It is used to display the text in bigger font than regular font.

Example:

{BIG} SYBCA {/BIG}

SYBCA

10 <EM> &

provide

It is used to Emphasized text. It will print the text in italic form.

11 <HR> &

It is used to draw horizontal line

on a web page.

It is singular tag.

Example :

SYBCA <HR> The great class

SYBCA |||||

The great class

12 <MARK> &

It is used to mark or highlight the given text.

Example

<MARK> SYBCA </MARK>

SYBCA

13 <INS> &

It is same as <U>.

14 <STRONG> &

It is same as <B>.

## Entity Code

1. &gt; ; &

It is used to display greater than sign on a webpage.

Ex:- &gt; ; SYBCA &gt; ;

<SYBCA>

2 &lt; ; &

It is used to display less than sign on a webpage.

Ex:- &lt; ; SYBCA &gt; ;

<SYBCA>

3 &copy; ; &

It is used to print Copyright symbol on a webpage.

Ex:- All rights reserved to vnsu © 2018

All right reserved to vnsu © 2018

4 &reg; 8

If it is used to display registered symbol on a web page.

Example: &reg; (R)

5 &euro;:-

If it is used to display euro symbol.

Example: &euro; €

6 &yen; 5

If it is used to print yen(¥) symbol.

7 &pound; 3

If it is used to print pound (£) symbol on a web page.

8 &cent; e

If it is used to print cent(¢) symbol.

9 &nbsp; &

If it is used to stand for no break space.

Basically it is used for giving white space.

Example: S4&nbsp;BcA -

↳ S4 BcA

## 1.4 Block formatting tags

To apply formatting on more than one statement or line, block formatting tags will be used.

These are following block formatting tags available in HTML5.

- 1 header
- 2 footer
- 3 aside
- 4 nav
- 5 div
- 6 h1 to h6
- 7 p
- 8 pre
- 9 section
- 10 blockquote
- 11 abbr

→ h1 - h6 → Heading tag

It is used to define heading.  
`<H1>` defines the most important heading.

`<H6>`: define the least important heading.

→ Attributes of <H1> to <H6> tag &

1 Align &

To give alignments of heading.

the values can be left, right or center.

By default the alignment is left.

Example &

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> Heading Tag </TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<H1 align="center"> SYBCA </H1>

<H2> SYBCA </H2>

<H3> SYBCA </H3>

<H4> SYBCA </H4>

<H5> SYBCA </H5>

<H6> SYBCA </H6>

</BODY>

</HTML>

Output

SYBCA

SYBCA

SYBCA

SYBCA

SYBCA

SYBCA

## → <P> Tag & Paragraph Tag

It is used to provide paragraph format.

<P> tag is singular tag.

Example      Browsers automatically adds some space (margin) before and after each <P> elements.

<BODY>

<P> VNSOU - Veer Narmad South Gujarat University is state university. It has 34 B.C.A colleges. 34 BCA colleges has more than 8000 students. <P> It also has many master degree colleges like M.C.A. M.Sc( IT ), M.Sc<sup>(IT)</sup>, M.Com, etc..

</BODY>

## → <PRE> Tag

It is used to provide pre formatted text.

It will give newline before and after this tag.

Example :

`<BODY>`

`<PRE>`

Address : Ahmedabad

Pincode : 394422

Phone no. : 0495522

E-mail : ahm@gmail.com

`</PRE>`

`</BODY>`

→ `<div>` Tag ↗

- The `<div>` tag defines division or section in an HTML document.
- The division `<div>` is used to provide block elements to format them with CSS.

→ Attributes of `<div>` ↗

1 ID

2 TITLE

3 height

4 width

5 class

6 style

7 id ↗

→ To identify `<div>`.

Example :

<DIV id="group">

</DIV>

2 title &

To provide title to division (<DIV>) tag.

Example :

<DIV id="group" title="Date1">

</DIV>

3 height &

To set height of <DIV> tag. The value will be in pixel.

Example :

<DIV id="group" title="Date1" height="300">

</DIV>

4 width &

To set width of <DIV> tag. The value will be in pixel.

## Example 8

```
<DIV style="width: 300px">  
|  
</DIV>
```

## 5 Class 8-

To provide formatting from cascading style sheet. If we are using External or Internal stylesheet.

## 6 Style 8

To provide inline cascading stylesheet

→ <header>

The `<header>` element specifies a header for a document or section.

The `<header>` element should be used as a container for other elements.

We can have more than one `<headers>` elements in a document.

Example :-

`<HEADER>`

`<H1> SYBCA </H1>`

`<P> The great class`

`</HEADER>`

## → <footer>

The `<footer>` element specifies the footer for a document.

A `<footer>` element should contain information about its containing element.

A `<footer>` typically contains the author of the document, copyright information, links to terms of use, contact information etc...

We can have more than one `<footer>` element in a document.

## Example

`<Footer>`

`<p> Developed By : SYBCA`

`<p> All Rights reserved to © 2018`

`</Footer>`

## → <aside>

The `<aside>` Element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a Sidebar).

The aside content should be related to the surrounding content.

## Example 8

<aside>

<h3> SYBCA </h3>

<p> The creat class.

<aside>

→ <nav> &

The <nav> elements defines a set of navigation links.

Note:

All links of a document should be inside a <nav> elements.

## Example 8

<nav>

<a href="home.htm"> Home </a> ;

<a href="about.htm"> About </a> ;

<a href="contact.htm"> Contact </a> ;

<a href="gallery.htm"> gallery </a>

</nav>

Home | About | Contact | gallery

## -o <Section> o

A section in a document, information about particular document.

Example:

<Section>

<H3> SYBCA </H3>

<p> The current class

<Section>

## -o <blockquote> o

A Section tag is quoted from another source.

Example:

<blockquote> <pre>"http://www.vnsgu.net/document  
result.htm"</pre>

here all the result will be display  
for the Nov-Dec 2018.

</blockquote>

## -o <abbr> o

The <abbr> tag defines abbreviation or an acronym like "mr", "Dee", "ASAP", "ATM"

Example →

Laptop title = "Second year BCA" > sy </abbr>

## 1.5 Lists

IMP (★)

Words OR Phrases which needs to be set apart from the rest of the body of the text can be emphasized with a bullet (a heavy dot) used for calling attention to a particular word text or section.

HTML Supports ordered and unordered list.

It also provides the facilities of definition lists.

There are three types of listing tag

- 1 Ordered List
- 2 Unordered List
- 3 Definition List.

## 2 Ordered List

An ordered list is the list with predefined numbers.

The list items are marked with the numbers.

An ordered list is started with `<OL>`.

Each list items starts with `<LI>` tag.

Example:

`<HTML>`

`<BODY>`

`<OL>`

`<LI> Information System <LI>`

`<LI> Software Engineering <LI>`

`<LI> Java programming language <LI>`

`<LI> .NET <LI>`

`<LI> Web designing <LI>`

`</OL>`

`</BODY>`

`</HTML>`

Output

1. Information System
2. software engineering
3. Java programming language
4. .Net
5. web designing

## → Attributes of <OL>

1 type

2 start

1 type &

It indicates the type of ordered list we required.

The values can be I, A, a, I, i.

Example,

<OL type="A">

<LI> IS <LI>

<LI> SE <LI>

<LI> JPL <LI>

<LI> .NET <LI>

<LI> WD <LI>

<OL>

Output

A. IS

B. SE

C. JPL

D. .NET

E. WD

1. start &

If is a number from where you want to start a list items.

Example

<LOL> start = "401">

<LI> IS <LI>

<LI> SE <LI>

<LI> JPL <LI>

<LI> .NET <LI>

<LI> WFO <LI>

<LOL>

Output

401. IS

402. SE

403. JPL

404. .NET

405. WFO

2. Inorder List

The unordered list & list of items in the unordered form.

The list items which marked with bullet. (typically small circle).

An unordered list starts with `<UL>`.

each list item starts with `<LI>`

Example:

```
<UL>
  <LI> 5 STAR <LI>
  <LI> PARK <LI>
  <LI> KIT KAT <LI>
  <LI> BOUNTY <LI>
  <LI> MANDO BITE <LI>
```

</UL>

Output

- 5 STAR
- PARK
- KIT KAT
- BOUNTY
- MANDO BITE

Attributes of `<UL>`

1 type

It defines the type of unordered list items.

the values can be square, circle, disc.

Example:

```
<UL type="square">
    <LI> 5 stars </LI>
    <LI> PARK </LI>
    <LI> KIT KAT </LI>
    <LI> BOUNTY </LI>
    <LI> MANZO BITE</LI>
</UL>
```

Output

- 5 stars
- PARK
- KIT KAT
- BOUNTY
- MANZO BITE

### 3 Definition List

A definition list is not a list of terms, but it is list of terms and explanation.

A definition list is start with `<DL>` tag.

each Definition List item starts with `<DT>`.

each List of Explanation starts with `<DD>` definition starts.

Example:

`<DL>`

`<DT> HTML </DT>`

`<DD> HYPER TEXT... </DD>`

`<DT> CSS </DT>`

`<DD> CASCADING STYLESHEET </DD>`

`</DL>`

Output

HTML

HYPERT TEXT

CSS

CASCADING STYLESHEET

- \* Write HTML code to point the following
  - 501 PHP MySQL
  - 502 Unix & shell programming
  - 503 Network Technologies
  - 504 Operating system - II
  - 505 ASP.NET
  - 506 Poetricals

SEM - VI

G01. Computer Graphics

G02. E-Commerce &amp; Cyber Security

G03 Project

G04 Seminar

\* Write a program to print the following

- Internal Forum
- Assignment
- Quiz
- Journal

\* Write a program to print the following

Days

---

Toys

---

Annals

---

\* Write a program to print the following

1. HTML

A. &lt;BODY&gt; Tag

B. &lt;P&gt; Tag

C. &lt;HR&gt; Tag

2. Listing Tag

A. &lt;OL&gt; Tag

B. &lt;UL&gt; Tag

C. &lt;DL&gt; Tag

\* Write a program to print the following.

VTCBIB

Home | About us

Backgrounds

BCA

BBA

All right reserved to VTCBIB & Center.

## 1.6. Anchor Tag OR

Hyperlink OR <A> Tag

- Anchor tag is defined by using <A> Tag.

- Anchor tag is used to open another HTML file (web page), Images or any other document.

- Anchor tags are container or paired tag it means we must have to close Anchor tag.

- All Webpages of website are connected to each other by using anchor tag.

- When mouse pointer goes on link, we get hand symbol and we can click the text.

- The Hyperlink tags in blue color with underline

Example,

<HTML>

<BODY>

<A HREF = "list.htm"> CLICK ME

</A>

</HTML>  
<BODY>

## Attributes of Anchor tag <A>

- 1 HREF
- 2 Name
- 3 Target
- 4 download
- 5 mailto
- 6 title
- 7 href

In href's attribute we have to give a reference to web page, image, or any other document.

Example

<A HREF="one.jpg"> click me </A>

2 Name :-

- It define the name <A>.

- It is used to identify <A>.

Example

<A HREF="one.jpg" NAME="Link1"> click me </A>

### 3 Target &

In this attribute we have to give the target where we want to open the hyperlink page.

Target attribute has the following values.

1 - blank

2 - Self  $\Rightarrow$  by default

3 - parent

4 - top

5 - framename

1 - blank

To open link document in new window or new tab.

2 - Self &

To open link document in current window (default).

3 - parent &

To open link document in a parent frame

4 - Top &

To open link document in a body of window.

## 3 formename

TO open link document in a given formename.

```
<A HREF="one.jpg" target="_blank">
```

## 4 download

TO download the attached by clicking on hyperlink.

```
<A HREF="one.jpg" download="two.ppt">
```

## 5 mailto

It is used to mail the person. mailto is used with href attribute.

```
<A HREF="mailto:fizchemistry9@gmail.com">  
click me </A>
```

## 6 title

This attribute is used to give title.

Title means when our mouse pointer goes on link click we hold mouse it will display the given message.

```
<A HREF="#" title="mail"></A>
```

## → Bookmark →

HTML bookmarks are used to jump to specific parts of a web page.

Bookmarks can be useful if your web page is very long.

To make a bookmark you must first create the bookmark and then add a link to it. When the link is clicked the page will scroll to the location with the bookmark.

Example:

```
<HTML>
  <BODY>
    <a href="#bottom" name="top">
      bottom </a>
    <br>
    <a href="#top" name="bottom">
      top </a>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Anchor tags are used for two purposes.

- 1 Link to external document
- 2 Link to some location in same document

✓ `<table>` tag

A table is collection of rows and columns.

Tables are defined with `<TABLE>` tag.

`<TABLE>` tag is container and paired tag.

A table is divided into rows with the help of `<TR>` tag.

`<TR>` stands for table row.

Each row is divided into cells with the help of `<TD>` tag.

`<TD>` stands for table data.

`<TD>` tag can have text, image, hyperlink etc.

To give heading in a table `<TH>` tag is used.

**<TH>** stands for table heading.

When we used **<TH>** tag, the alignment of data is center and the font will be in bold format.

Example:

```
<HTML>
  <BODY>
    <TABLE BORDER = 3>
      <TR>
        <TH> ID </TH>
        <TH> NAME </TH>
        <TH> CITY </TH>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD> 17BCAO01 </TD>
        <TD> ABC </TD>
        <TD> BARDOLI </TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD> 17BCAO02 </TD>
        <TD> XYZ </TD>
        <TD> SURAT </TD>
      </TR>
    </TABLE>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

## Output

ID	NAME	CITY
Z7BCAOZ	ABC	BARDOLI
J7BCA02	XYZ	SURAT

## → Attributes of <TABLE>

1 BORDER :-

2 Align

3 Height

4 width

5 bgcolor

6 background

7 bordercolor

8 title

9 hspace

10 vspace

11 frame

12 cellspacing

13 cellpadding

14 rule

1 Border :-

To set border of the table. the border will be in pixel.

Example:-

```

<TABLE border=2>
  <TR>
    <TD> ID <TD>
    <TD> NAME <TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD> FBCAOJ <TD>
    <TD> FIZA <TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>

```

### Output

ID	NAME
FBCAOJ	FIZA

2 Align &

to set alignment of table.

The values can be left, right and center.  
By default alignment is left.

Example:

```

<TABLE border=2 align="center">
  <TR>

```

```

    <TD> ID <TD>
    <TD> NAME <TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>

```

```

    <TD>
    <TD>
```

<TD> 17BCA01 </TD>

<TD> FIZA </TD>

<TR>

<TABLE>

Output

ID	NAME
17BCA01	FIZA

### 3 Height

If is used to set height of the table.

The values can be in pixel or percentage.

Example:

<TABLE border=2 height="50px">

4 width

If is used to set width of the table.

The values can be in pixel or percentage.

Example

<TABLE border=2 height="80px" width="80px">

## 5 bgcolor \*

It is used to set background color of the table.

The value can be any color name (red, pink, blue, yellow etc...), #colorcode, or #rgb color.

### Example

```
<TABLE border="2" bgcolor="cyan">
```

## 6 Background &

This attribute is used to put image in background of table.

The value can be any proper image name

```
<TABLE border="2" background="one.jpg">
```

## 7 border color \*

To set border color of the table.

```
<TABLE border="2" border color="red">
```

## 8 title &

It is used to give title of the table

Example:

```
<TABLE title="student data">
```

## 9 hspace &

This attribute is used to give horizontal space to the table

Example:

```
<TABLE border=2 hspace="150">
```

## 10 vspace &

This attribute is used to give vertical space to the table

Example:

```
<TABLE border=2 vspace="150">
```

## 11 frame &

Specifies which parts of the outside borders that should be visible

The values can be box, lhs, rhs, below, above, inside, vides, border.

Example:

```
<TABLE border=2 frame="above">
```

## 12 Cellspacing &

It specifies the space between two cells.

The value can be in pixel.

Example:

```
<TABLE border="5" cellspacing="10">
```

```
<TR> <TD> ID <TD>
```

```
<TD> NAME <TD>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
<TD> IFBCAOZ <TD>
```

```
<TD> FJZAY <TD>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
<TABLE>
```

~~Output~~

ID	NAME
IFBCAOZ	FJZAY

cellspacing

### 13 cellpadding

It defines the space between cell borders and cell data.  
→ the values will be increased.

Example:

```
<TABLE border="5" cellpadding="10">
```

```
<TR> <TD> 1</TD>
```

```
<TD> NAME </TD>
```

```
<TR> <TD> FRA </TD>
```

```
<TD> FRA </TD>
```

```
<TR> <TD> FRA </TD>
```

Output

5	NAME
FRA	
	FRA

### 14 rules &

It specifies which parts of the inside borders that should be visible.

The values can be none, groups, rows, cols and all.

## -o Attributes of <TR> &

- 1 Align
- 2 Bgcolor
- 3 Background
- 4 Height
- 5 Width
- 6 Title
- 7 valign

### + valign &

To set vertical alignment of cells.

The values can be top, middle, bottom.

## -o Attributes of <TD>/<TH> &

- 1 Align
- 2 Bgcolor
- 3 Background
- 4 Title
- 5 Height
- 6 Width
- 7 valign
- 8 rowspan
- 9 colspan

## 8 Rowspan

To merge two or more cells row span attribute is used.

Rowspan = "x"

Here, x is any number.

Example 8

<HTML>

<BODY>

<TABLE>

<TR>

<TD> ID</TD>

<TD rowspan="3"> ABCA </TD>

<TR>

<TR>

<TR>

<TR>

<TR>

<TD> ABCA37</TD>

<TD> ABCA48</TD>

<TABLE>

<BODY>

<HTML>

Output

ID	
ABC A37	ABC A
ABC A48	

## 9) colspan 8

To merge two or more cells column  
span attribute is used  
colspan = "x"  
Here, x is any number.

### Example 8

<HTML>

<BODY>

<TABLE>

<TR>

<TD colspan="3"> Student

Information <TH>

<TR>

<TH>

<TD> 17BCA37 <TD>

<TD> MAHEK <TD>

<TD> BARODALI <TD>

<TR>

<TR>

<TD> 17BCA48 <TD>

<TD> VIVEK <TD>

<TD> SURAT <TD>

<TR>

<TABLE>

<BODY>

Output

<HTML>

Student Information		
17BCA37	MAHEK	Barodali
17BCA48	VIVEK	SURAT

write a HTML code to print the following table.

SR. No.	401 FS	402 SE	403 JPL	404 .NET	405 WIP	Total
1						
2						
3						

2

### Student Internal Mark

3

Student marksheet		marks			Total	
SR.No.	Name	A.N.	Ca.	Inter	Ext.	

→ <Image> Tag

OR

→ <img> Tag

→ attributes of <Image> / <img>

- 1 src
- 2 height
- 3 width
- 4 border
- 5 title

6 alt (alternate)

7 align

8 hspace

9 vspace

1 src &

In this attribute we have to give image filename with proper extension (it is case sensitive).

Example:

```
{img src = "sample pictures\Blue hills.jpg"}
```

2 height &

It is used to give height of image. values will be in pixel or percentage.

Example:

```
{img src = "sample pictures\Blue hills.jpg"  
height = "300"}
```

3 width &

It is used to give height width of images.

Example  
{img src = "sample pictures\Blue hills.jpg"  
height = "300" width = "150"}

#### 4. Border &

to give border of the image.

Example :

```

```

#### 5. title &

It is used to give title of an image.

Example :

```

```

#### 6. alt &

If an image is not available at the given source then this attribute will display an alternative message.

```

```

## # align &

TO set alignment of an image.

Example:

```

```

## & hspace &

TO give horizontal spacing to the image  
the values will be in pixel

Example:

```

```

## & vspace &

TO give vertical spacing to the image

Example

```

```

## → 8 Image Map & (+ merits) (2 marks)

Image map is clickable area of an image.

Image map permits you to make certain area of an image into links.

Sometimes Image map is known as hotspot.

There are two types of image map.

- 1 Server side image map
- 2 Client side image map

### 1 Server side image map

To set server side image map  
ISMAP attribute will be used

Example :-

```
<A href="one.htm">  
  <IMG src="Image.jpg" ismap>  
</A>
```

### 2 Client side image map

Internet Explorer only understands imagemap that are using area element.

SUPER  
PAGE NO.  
DATE

Generally clientside image maps are more popular.

By using clientside image map we can provide co-ordinates according to different shapes.

- 1 Rectangle -
- 2 Circle
- 3 Polygon -
- 4 default

You need to create the map that will be associated with the image. The map element must have "name" attribute.

"usemap" attribute is used to set the name of map to provide client side image map.

Add "#" before the map name.

area has coordinates as per the shape.

Note :-

Internet Explorer does not understand the default shape.

- 1 Rectangle :-

This accept four coordinates.

The first two coordinates defines the horizontal position of the top left corner. The others to defines bottom right corner points.

### Example 8

```
<HTML>
  <BODY>
    <IMG SRC="images/one.jpg" alt="map"#
      <MAP name="sy">
        <AREA shape="rect"
          coords="0, 0, 300, 300"
          href="heebie1.htm">
      </MAP>
    </BODY>
</HTML>
```

### 2 circle &

- Circle shape has three coordinates
- 1 horizontal position (width)
  - 2 vertical position (height)
  - 3 radius

### Example :

```
<IMG SRC="images/one.jpg" alt="map"#
  <MAP name="sy">
    <AREA shape="circle"
```

`coords = "100,100,100"`

`href = "table1.htm" >`

`<MAP>`

&

3 polygon &

It accept Polygon as many pairs of coordinates as you need to make polygon.

To separate each item we have to use (,) comma operator.

Generally the last pair of coordinate can optionally match to the first pair of coordinates.

Example &

```
<IMG src = "images/lone.jpg" alt = "#34">
<MAP name = "34">
  <AREA shape = "poly"
    coords = "10,10,25,80,70,20,75,30"
    href = "table1.htm">
</IMG> </MAP>
```

4 Default &

By default the shape is rectangle when the web browser doesn't support the default shape use rectangle as shape.

## <Font>

This tag is used to set font color, size and style.

### Attributes of <font>

- 1 color
- 2 size
- 3 face

#### 1 color &

This attribute is used to change the color of font.

This attribute is used to set size of font.

The value of size is between 1 to 400.

#### 3 face &

It is used to set the style of font.

The value can be any font name, like Arial, Times New Roman etc.

<HTML>

<BODY>

<FONT color="RED" size="16"  
face="monotype corsiva">

SYBCA LIBRARY THE GREAT CLUES

</FONT>

</BODY>

<HTML>

=> <MARQUEE> <FONT COLOR="RED" SIZE="5"> SYBCA  
</MARQUEE>

<MARQUEE> &

It is used to move text on the screen.

<MARQUEE> tag is paired tag as well as  
Container tag.

Attributes of <MARQUEE> &

- 1 BCOLOR
- 2 Height
- 3 width
- 4 Direction
- 5 Behavior
- 6 ScrollDelay
- 7 Loop

1 Bacolor &

It is used to set background color of

## MARQUEE path

Example &

```
<MARQUEE> SYBCA </MARQUEE>
```

## 2 Height &

to set height of MARQUEE area.

Example

```
<MARQUEE BGCOLOR="YELLOW" HEIGHT="20%>  
SYBCA </MARQUEE>
```

## 3 width &

to set width of MARQUEE area

Example &

```
<MARQUEE BGCOLOR="Yellow" WIDTH="20%>  
SYBCA </MARQUEE>
```

## 4 Direction &

by default direction of moving element  
is right to left, to change the direction  
this attribute will be used.  
The values can be left, right, up or down.

Example:-

```
<MARQUEE BGCOLOR="yellow" DIRECTION="right">  
SYBCA </MARQUEE>
```

3 behavior &

If it is used to set behaviour of scrolling element.

The value of this attribute is scroll or alternate.

By default the value is scroll.

Example:-

```
<MARQUEE BGCOLOR="yellow" BEHAVIOR="Alternate">  
SYBCA </MARQUEE>
```

6 Scrolldelay &

This attribute controls the delay of scrolling in milliseconds.

Example:-

```
<MARQUEE BGCOLOR="yellow" SCROLDELAY="100">  
SYBCA </MARQUEE>
```

7 Loop &

This attribute is used to set how many

If you want to scroll the element  
By default the value is infinite.

Example :-

```
<MARQUEE BGCOLOR="yellow" LOOP="3">  
SYNCA </MARQUEE>
```

\* How to make image as Hyperlink ?

⇒ <HTML>

<BODY>

<A HREF="font.htm">

<IMG SRC="sample pictures/bluehill.jpg">

<A>

<BODY>

</HTML>

⇒ <AUDIO> tag &

<AUDIO> tag is used to play an audio on a web page.

To use <audio> tag we must need a web browser which supports <audio> tag.

The audio file format can be  
.mp3, .m4a, .acc, .ogg, .mua etc.

### → 8 Attributes of <audio>

- 1 src
- 2 controls
- 3 autoplay
- 4 loop
- 5 muted

- 1 src →

In this attribute we have to give path of audio file.

Example :-

```
<audio src="Images/prayers.mp3" controls>  
video is not supported  
</audio>
```

Output

▶ 0.00/4.30 • 🔊

### 2 Controls

To view controls of an audio element.  
Controls can be play/pause button,  
Sound controller, track bar.

The value of this attribute is Controls.

Example:

<audio src="images/prayer.mp3" controls>  
audio is not supported  
</audio>

3 autoplay &

By default autoplay option is disable.

If we want to play the audio at the time of page load, use this attribute.

The value of this attribute is autoplay

Example

<audio src="images/prayer.mp3" controls autoplay>  
audio is not supported  
</audio>

4 loop &

To play audio file again used this attribute.

The value of this attribute is any number

### Example 8 -

```
<audio src="image/prayer.mp3" controls  
loop="3" autoplay>  
audio is not supported  
</audio>
```

→ muted &

To mute the sound of audio file.  
the value of this attribute is muted.

### Example 9

```
<audio src="image/prayer.mp3" controls  
autoplay muted>  
audio is not supported  
</audio>
```

### Note 8

Any text between `<audio>` and `</audio>` tag will be display on browser which does not supports `<audio>` tag.

→ `<video>` tag &

To play video file on a web page.

If your web browser supports mime type them only the video will be play.

MIME (Multipurpose Internet mail Extension)

We can use video files like .3gp, .mp4, .mov, .mkv, .avi, etc...

### → Attributes of <video> tag

- 1 src
- 2 controls
- 3 autoplay
- 4 loop
- 5 muted
- 6 height
- 7 width
- 8 poster

→ src

→ poster

To set poster of video, when we use this attribute the picture will be displayed in video player.

The value of this attribute is any image name.

Example

```
<video src="pm.mp4" controls  
height="300"  
width="700"
```

Poster = "Blue hills.jpg" >

— <VIDEO>

→ <EMBED> tag &

<embed> tag is used to Embed file like flash file, notepad file, powerpoint file etc.

Basically when audio and video are not supported by web browser at that time we can use Embed tag.

### Attributes of <EMBED>

- 1 src
- 2 height
- 3 width
- 4 hidden
- 5 loop
- 6 volume

4 Hidden &

If this attribute is set then video / media player can not be display.

5 Loop &

To play audio or video more than one time.

## 6 VOLUME

To set volume of media file,  
the range is 0 to 200.

Example

```
<EMBED SRC="Audio n video\pm.mp4"  
HEIGHT="300"  
WIDTH="300"  
HIDDEN  
VOLUME="30">  
</EMBED>
```

~~mp~~

→ 8 FORM Tag

A form is an area that contains form elements.

Form elements are elements which allow user to input or to enter information.

→ Attributes of Form Tag

- 1 Name
- 2 method
- 3 action
- 4 enctype (encoding)
- 5 onsubmit
- 6 onreset

- # autocomplete
- & novalidate

## 1 Name &

This attribute is used to identifies form.

Example:

```
<form name="frmLogin">
```

```
=  
=
```

```
</form>
```

## 2 Method &

When we submit our form, the data will be sent to server.

To send data HTML has two methods

- 1 get
- 2 post

By default form method is get.

Example:

```
<form name="frmLogin"  
method="post">
```

```
=  
=
```

```
</form>
```

### 3 action &

when we submit our form and we want to redirect or call current HTML page to another HTML page then specify the page name in action attribute.

Example :-

```
<form name="frmlogin">  
    action = "frmloginprocess.htm">  
= =  
</form>
```

### 4 enctype &

It means encoding type.

When we have large files in our form then we have to specified this attribute.

Basically it is for encoding purpose the value can be text/plain or multipart/form-data.

Example :-

```
<form name="frmlogin">  
    method = "post"  
    enctype = "multipart/form-data">  
</form>
```

## 5 onsubmit &

To call JavaScript function on form submit.

Example :-

```
<form name="formlogin"
      onsubmit="valid()>
```

```
</form>
```

## 6 onreset &

When user clicks reset button and we want to call JavaScript function this attribute will be used.

Example :-

```
<form name="formlogin"
      onreset="chicfrm()>
```

```
</form>
```

## 7 autocomplete &

autocomplete is used to fill the form data automatically. The values will be on or off.

Example :-

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<form name="frmlogin"
      autocomplete="on">
  <input type="text" name="username" value="admin" />
  <input type="password" name="password" value="123456" />
</form>
```

## 8 Novalidate :-

If we want to disable validation then we have to set this attribute.

The value of this attribute is novalidate.

Example :-

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<form name="frmlogin"
      novalidate>
  <input type="text" name="username" value="admin" />
  <input type="password" name="password" value="123456" />
</form>
```

Imp

Difference between get and post :-

get

Post

1 get method is used to send small amount of data.

1 post method is used to send large amount of data.

- 2 Get method is not secure, because the data of form is visible in web browser's URL.
- 2 Post method is secure as the data of form is visible to web browser's URL.
- 3 The limitation of get method is that we can send only 256 char. (updated web browsers supports 512 characters).
- 3 we can send any number of characters.
- 4 the get method will send only 1024 bytes. (updated web browsers send 2048 bytes)
- 4 we can send any amount of data.
- 5 get method is used to send only text data.
- 5 Post method is used to send text as well as binary data.
- 6 When page is reloaded using get method it will refresh the form elements without any confirmation.
- 6 When we reload the page using post method User will get dialogue box ("do you want to resend the submitted data?")

## Imp → Elements of <form> Tag

- 1 textbox
- 2 checkbox
- 3 Radiobutton
- 4 Combobox or Dropdownbox or Select option box
- 5 textarea
- 6 file
- 7 Password
- 8 Hidden
- 9 button
- 10 submit
- 11 reset
- 12 label

## HTML5

- 1 color
- 2 date
- 3 datetime
- 4 datetime-local
- 5 Email
- 6 month
- 7 number
- 8 range
- 9 Search
- 10 tel
- 11 time
- 12 url
- 13 week

## -o <Input> Tag :-

When we want to accept data from the user use <input> tag.

### -o Attributes of <Input> :-

1. name
2. id
3. type

#### 1. name :-

It defines the name of input elements.

#### 2. id :-

It is used to uniquely identify the input element.

#### 3. type :-

It defines which type of input we want on our website.

The values can be text, checkbox, radio, button etc...

#### Example :-

```
<form name="formlogin" method="post">
```

```
    Action="table1.htm">
```

```
    Username:<input type="text" ID="txtUserName" Name="txtName"> <br>
```

```

Password: <input type="password" id="txtpass" Name="txtpass"><br>
<input type="submit" Name="btnlogin">
<input type="Reset" Name="btnreset">
</form>

```

## Output &

Username:   
 Password:

## 1 textbox &

When we want to take input of data like first name, middle name, last name, Username etc.

The attribute can be id, Name, value, maxLength, required, disable, placeholder.

## Example &

```

<form Name="formlogin">
    Username: <input type="Text"
        value="Username"
        maxLength="4"
        required
        placeholder="Enter Username">
    <input type="submit" Name="btnlogin">
</form>

```

## 2 checkbox &

When we want to select more than one option from the list of choice then we can use checkbox.

### Example :-

2 form Name = "form login" >

HOBBIES:

```
<input type="checkbox" name="chk hobbies1">
viral & BR>
<input type="checkbox" name="chk hobbies2">
Project & BR>
<input type="checkbox" name="chk hobbies3">
Quiz & BR>
<input type="checkbox" name="chk hobbies4">
Checked required > Assignment & BR>
<input type="submit" name="btn login">
```

</form>

### Output :-

HOBBIES:  viral  
 project  
 Quiz  
 Assignment

### 3 Radio button &

TO select single value from the group of two or more values.

#### Example

Gender :

```
<input type="radio" checked value="male"
       name="rdogen"> male
<input type="radio" value="female"
       name="rdogen"> female
<input type="radio" value="tg"
       name="rdogen"> transgender
<input type="submit" name="btnsubmit">
```

Output

Gender:  male  female  transgender

Submit

### 4 Select option box &

TO select single item from the list of items.

#### Example :-

CITY

```
<select name="city">
  <option> select city </option>
  <option> surat </option>
  <option> vadodra </option>
```

<option> Boradoli </option>  
<select>

### Output

City: 

select city ▼
select city
Surat
Vadodara
Ahmedabad

### Note :-

To select more than one value use multiple attribute of select tag.

### 5 Textarea &

Textarea is used to take input of single line, textarea is used to take input of multiple line.

The attributes of textarea is id, name, cols, rows.

### Example

```
<textarea name="txtadd" rows="15" cols="15"></HTML></textarea>
```

## 6 File &

When we want to select any document from the computer at that time we can use this element.

When we want to upload any document we can use this element.

Example:

`<input type="file" name="img-file">`

[choosefile] No file chosen

## 7 Password &

It is same as textbox the major difference between textbox and Password is that the characters of Password are invisible to user.

Example:

`<input type="password" name="txtpass">`

Output

## 8 Hidden &

It is same as textbox. It is used to steal information which we don't want to show the user.

Example 8-

```
<input type="hidden" name="txthfd" value="123">
```

9 Button &

It is used to do some specific purpose like validation, go previous, go next etc.

Example 8-

```
<input type="button" name="btnsave" value="Save">
<button type="button" name="btncancel" >cancel</button>
```

Output

Save cancel

10 Submit &

It is used to submit the form data.

Example 9-

```
<input type="submit" name="btnsave" value="Save">
<button type="submit" name="btncancel" >cancel</button>
```

Output

Save cancel

## II reset &

It is used to reset (set default value) the form elements.

Example:

```
<form>
  Name: <input type="text">
  Pass: <input type="checkbox" checked>
  <input type="submit" name="btnSave" value="Save">
  <input type="reset" name="btnReset">
</form>
```

## I2 Label &

It is used to give label in a form.

Example:

```
<label name="lblName"> Name: <input type="text">
```

Write a HTML code to display registration form with the following details.

First Name\* :

Middle Name\* :

Last Name\* :

Gender\* :

Male  Female  Transgender

Address\* :

Country \* :  → Combobox  
 State \* :   
 City \* :   
 Birth Date \* :  DATE ▼  month ▼  Year ▼ 1995 - 2018

Hobbies :  Reading  dancing  travelling  
 eating  PUBG  chatting

E-mail id \* :   select domain ▼

Password \* :

Confirm pass \* :

Picture \* :  browse

Contact no \* : +91  to clear max.

Phone no \* :

I agree with all the terms and conditions

Register

Cancel

Reset

↓  
Button

## 8 HTML5 form elements 8

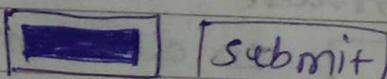
### 1 color :-

To take input of color.

Example:-

```
<input type="color" name="clr"></input>  
<input type="submit"></input>
```

Output



### 2 date :-

To select any date. min & max

Example

```
<input type="date"></input>  
<input type="submit"></input>
```

### 3 datetime :-

To select date and time

Note:-

only Safari® web browser supports  
this attribute.

Example

```
<input type="datetime"></input>
```

#### 4. datetime-local

To select local date and time.

Exemplie

```
<input type="datetime-local"> </input>  
<input type="submit"> </input>
```

#### 5. Email

To take input of Email id.

Exemplie

```
<input type="Email" required> </input>  
<input type="submit"> </input>
```

#### 6. month

To take input of month from the given year.

Exemplie

```
<input type="month" required> </input>
```

#### 7. number

To take input of number.

It has two important attributes

1 min:

2 max:

Example 8

<input type="number" min="0" max="5" required>  
</input>

8 Range &

to take input of range.

Example

<input type="range" min="0" max="50" name="txt" required></input>

9 Search &

to search anything from webpage.

Example:

<input type="search"></input>

10 tel &

to take input of telephone number

Example

<input type="tel"></input>

11 time &

to take input of time.

Example 8

`<input type="time" required></input>`

18 URL

TO take input of URL with http and https protocol.

Example

`<input type="URL" required></input>`

19 week

TO take input of the year

Example

`<input type="week" required></input>`

## ✓ → Frame

The frames, you can display more than one HTML document in the same Web browser window.

Each HTML document is called a frame and each frame is independent of others.

### Advantages :-

- It helps to give more than one HTML page into one page.
- It also helps to set logo of company or organization and provide good look of websites.
- We can use single HTML page for multiple purpose.

### Disadvantages :-

- The web developer must keep track of more than one HTML document.
- Difficult to print entire web page.
- Difficult to manage more frames.

- We cannot bookmark single web page

Example :-

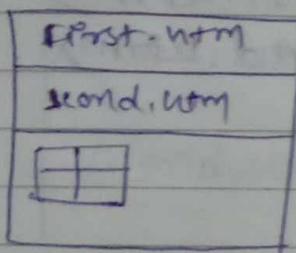
<HTML>

```

<FRAMESET ROWS="20%, 20%, *">
  <FRAME SRC="first.htm">
  <FRAME SRC="second.htm">
  <FRAME SRC="third.htm">
</FRAMESET>
</HTML>

```

Output :-



Notes :-

When we used frameset tag at that time do not use body tag.

Attributes of frameset :-

1. cols

2. rows

1. cols &

To design vertical frames, we have to use cols attribute.

The value of this attribute is in percentage.

To separate more than one value use comma (,) separator.

Example:

```
<HTML>
  <frameset cols="50%, 50%">
    <frame src="first.htm">
    <frame src="second.htm">
  </frameset>
</HTML>
```

Output

This is first.htm	second.htm

2 Rows &

To design horizontal frames, we have to use rows attribute.

The value of this attribute is in percentage.

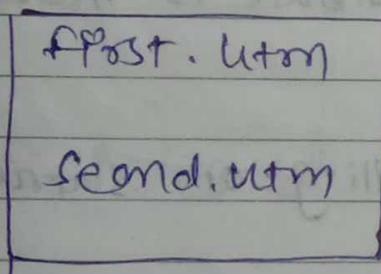
To separate more than one value  
use comma (,) separator.

Example:

{HTML}

```
<frameset rows="50%, 50%>
  <frame src="first.htm">
  <frame src="second.htm">
</frameset>
</HTML>
```

Output:



-8 Attributes of <frame> tag ↗

- 1 src
- 2 name
- 3 noresize
- 4 scrolling
- 5 marginheight
- 6 marginwidth

## 1 src &

To define the HTML page which we want to include in frameset window.

## 2 name &

To define name of frame. If we want to manage two or more frames then we must have to define frame name.

## 3 noresize &

By default we can change the size of frame. If we want to restrict the resize of frame then used this attribute.

The value of this attribute is noresize.

## 4 Scrolling &

It defines the scrolling of source page in the frame.

The values can be yes, no or auto.

## 5 marginheight &

To set the height of HTML document in a frame.

The value will be in pixels.

## 6 marginwidth &

To set the width of HTML document in a frame.

The value will be in pixel.

Example:

<HTML>

```

<frameset cols="50%,50%>
  <frame src="first.htm" name="f1" noresize>
<frameset rows="60%,40%>
  <frame src="second.htm" name="f2"
        noresize marginheight="200"
        marginwidth="200"
  <frame src="list.htm" name="f3"
        scrolling="No">
</frameset>

```

<HTML>

## → Nested Frame

When we use frameset tag within frameset tag then it is known as nested frame.

Example:

<HTML>

```

<frameset cols="50%,50%>
  <frame src="first.htm">
    <frameset cols="50%,50%>
      <frame src="second.htm">
      <frame src="list.htm">
    </frameset>
  </frame>
</frameset>

```

</frameset>

2 frames

2 frames

1 frameset

I am come from Kurnool	1134.utm
I am a student of 14BCA	

### <Ifame> feegs

If defined rectangular regions within the document in which the browser can display a specific document.

It has borders as well as scrollbars.

Ifame is also known as inline frame.

Ifame supports any document like HTML webpage, notepad file, ppt, pdf etc..

### Attributes of <Ifame>

- 1 src
- 2 height (pixels)
- 3 width
- 4 name
- 5 scrolling

Example :-

<HTML>

<BODY>

<iframe src="web.htm"

height="200"

width="100"

name="myframe"

scrolling="no">

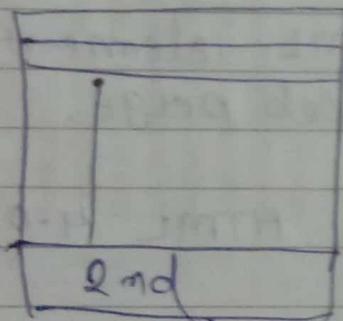
</iframe>

</BODY>

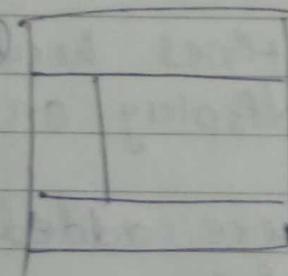
</HTML>

1

donot



⑤



④ table

Print

Student Information				
sr no.	full Name	city	cell no.	image
5				

student info

student Name

New tab  
New phone