	Page No
Market St.	Assignment - 4
1->	What is the use of Forms in HTP1?
	HTML forms are required when some data needs to be collected from the
	user. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing
Van	
2->	Write any 2 CSS properties for font
4	Font-style: Specifies the font style. Default value is normal
	Fort-Color:
the second	The color property is used to set the color of the text / font on the webpage.
3 →	What is CSS Box Model?
	In CSS, the term "box model" is used
	When talking about design & layout. The CSS box model is essentially a box
4.0	that wraps around every HTM1 element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding & content.

		Page No
		Date
4->	What do you mean by Form	Controls ? Write
-	the code for Password	
	HE ICH	
a->	Text Input	
	There are 3 types of te	ext input control
	used on forms	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
	· Single line Text Trou	it control
	· Password Trput cont	Trol
	· Multiple line Input C	ontrol
	The second second	
b->	Checkbox Control	
	It is used when more the	an one option is
	required to be selected.	
C->	Radio Button	
	Radio Buttons are used	when out of many
	options just one option is	required to be
a Lab	selected.	
		Plant !
d-	Select book Control (Drop 1	Down Box
	It provides < option > tag	g to list out
	various option in form	of drop down list
N. Na Chair		s phantage the
e->	File Upload box	
	If you can't to allow the file used file upload	user to upload
Astr .	the file used file upload	becc.
J. Res. 122		alice of the same

	Page NoDate
4->	Button Controls · Submit Button · Reset Button · Button · Trage
	Code for Password < labele for = "pwd" > Password:
5->	What do you understand by Form Validation Grive example. Form Validation is the process of checking that a form has been filled in correctly before it is processed, this is called form validation
	<pre>< html ></pre>

	E W.	Page No.		3
	Value	19. 2		40
	var password			
	It (hame = = hull hame =	= "") {	
	alert ("Name can't be	blank	'') 8 .	
	return false; 33 <th>ript?</th> <th>></th> <th></th>	ript?	>	
	< body>	The state of		
	< form hame = "my form"	metho	ed = "	post"
3 34	action = "abc. jsp" onsubmit	= "90	eturn	validate
	orm ()">	9		
	Name: <input hame"="" type="+</th><th>ext</th><th>hame=</th><th>-</th></tr><tr><th>84</th><th>"/> < b2/>	. ((0 -1	2 1	272 3
SE A	Password: < input type =	pas	SWOW	hame
	="password"> < br/>	120011	0 = 119	negister")
	< input type = "submit"	Vain		- gaz-co-
Section 1				
			j	
		To the state of th		The state of the s
A LIVE	And Artice Original Control of the	Villa .	Tall	es'
6-)	In how many ways HT	MIL	style	-sheet
	can be linked?			
	CSS can be linked to HT	LWT 1	n 31	vays:
	A Line of the second of the		10/01	
1->	Inline CSS	^		
	An inline CSS is used to	apply	aw	ique
	style to a single HTML	eleme	ht.	
	A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE	Table.	1 11	

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	Page No Date
	An inline ESS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTM2 element
	· An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTM2 element.
2->	Internal CSS
VIN DO	. An internal CSS is used to define a
	style for a single HTM) page.
	· An internal CSS is defined in the <pre>Chead > section of an HTML page, within</pre>
New York	<pre><head> section of an HTML page, within</head></pre>
	a < style > element.
3-)	External CSS
	· An external CSS is used to define the
	style for many HTML pages.
7	T d 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	· To used an external style sheet, adda
	link to it in the < head > section of each HTML page.
	· The external CSS can be written in
	any text editor. It is saved with a
14 - 4	. Css extension.

	Page No Date
15	inc :
7->	How many types of operators are there * in JS? Explain them with example
	There are 4 types of operators: Arithmetic Operators Arithmetic operators perform basic computations on their operands.
	ex-+,-,*,1,0%,++,
1.2->	The + operator is used for adding humeric values, but it can also be used to concatenate two or more strings & retion
E. A.	a ste single string.
	ex - + + = ,etc
3->	Comparision Operators Operators Compare the value of two operands If the Comparison is true, they return true, otherwise false
	ex - == , != , e= , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < , >= , < ,
39->	Assignment operators operation the

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value of a variable of is computed from the expression that lies to the right of an assignment operator. That value is assigned to the variable or property that is on the left side of the operator

ex - = , += , -= , /= , % = , *=

Logical operators Compare boolean expressions & then neturn true or False

ex-&& 11 !