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NAVKAR ENTERPRISE
PAGE NO: / /
Date: / /

Assignment : 1

1. Describe the basic structure of an HTML document.

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`:

Defines the document type and ensures proper rendering in standards-compliant mode.

Ex: `<!DOCTYPE html>`

- `<html>` Element:

Root element of an HTML Page that wraps all content.

Contains lang attribute to specify the language of the document.

Ex: `<html lang="en">`

- `<head>` Element:

Container for metadata (data about data) and link references.

Includes elements like `<meta>`, `<title>`, `<link>`, `<style>`, `<script>` etc.



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- **<title> Element :**

sets the title of the HTML document displayed in the browser tab as window title bar.

Ex : <title> My website </title>

- **<body> Element :**

Contains the content of the document that is visible to users included text, images, links, forms and other elements.

Ex : <body>

Q.

What are HTML form Elements and attributes ? Provide examples of commonly used form elements and their attributes.

Form Elements :

form :

Defines a form that contain form elements

input :

Creates a field for user input



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NAVBAR ENTERPRISE
PAGE NO.
Date:

- **textarea :**
creates a multi-line text input field.
- **select :**
creates a drop-down list of options.
- **option :**
Defines an option in a select list

Form Attributes :

- **action :**
specifies the URL of the form processor.
- **Method :**
specifies the HTTP method to use when submitting the form.
- **Name :**
specifies the name of the form elements
- **id :**
specifies a unique identifier for the form element.
- **type :**
specifies the type of input field.

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3.

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

- Different browsers have varying levels of support for HTML features and CSS styles.

- Web pages may appear broken or unusable if they are not compatible with a particular browser.

- Ensuring cross-browser compatibility helps to reach a wider audience and provides a better user experience.

- To ensure cross-browser compatibility, developers can:

- Use HTML and CSS features that are widely supported by most browsers.

- Test web pages in different browsers and devices to identify compatibility issues.

- Use polyfills or fallbacks to provide alternative functionality for browsers that do not support a particular feature.



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EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

Page No. _____
Date _____

Q. How can background colors and image be added to an HTML webpage? Provide code example, demonstrating both techniques.

Background color :

To add a bg color, use the background - color property in CSS.

```
body {  
background-color : #ffcc00;  
}
```

Background image :

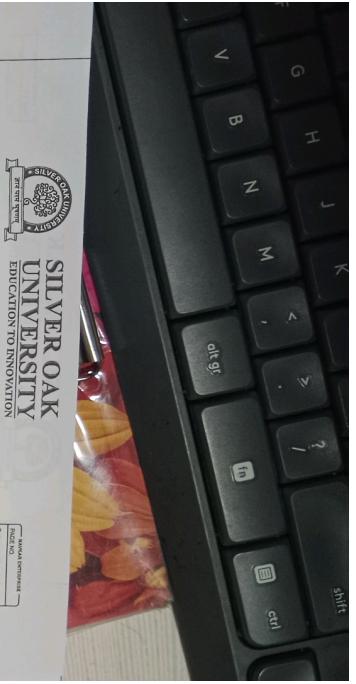
To add background image, use the background - image property in CSS.

```
body {  
background-image :  
url('background.jpg');  
background-size : cover;  
background-position : center;  
}
```



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5. Explain div and span tag in details.

① div tag :

The div tag is a block-level element that is used to define a division or a section in a HTML document.

It is often used as a container to group other elements together.

Ex :-

```
<div class = "container">  
    <h1> welcome to my website </h1>  
    <p> This is a paragraph of text </p>  
</div>
```

Span tag :

The span tag is an inline element that is used to define a small section of text on inline element.

It is often used to apply styles on attributes to specific part of a text or an element.



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text on

Assignment : 2

Explain the difference between heading (h1-h6) and paragraphs (p>tag) in HTML. Provide example of when each should be used and describe their semantic significance.

Headings (h1-h6) are two fundamental HTML elements used to structure and organize content on a web page.

Headings (h1-h6) are used to define headings on a webpage. There are six levels on a web page.

Ex:
<h1> Main Heading </h1>
<h2> Sub heading </h2>

paragraphs (p>tag)

paragraphs are used to define a block of text on a web page.





Ex :
 <P> This is a paragraph of text. </P>

Semantic Significance

The semantic significance of heading and paragraph lies in their ability to provide structure and meaning to content on a web page.

- Q. How can you create a horizontal rule (<hr> tag) in HTML? Describe its purpose and provide an example of its usage.
- Horizontal rule is an HTML element used to create a horizontal line on a web page.

purpose :

The purpose of a horizontal rules is to visually separate content on a webpage.

- Ex :
 <hr> This is a paragraph of text. </P>
<hr> This is another paragraph of text.



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- Q. Discuss the use of subscript (sub) and superscript (sup) tags in HTML provide examples demonstrating their applications in text for editing.
- The subscript (sub) and superscript (sup) tag are HTML elements used to format text as subscript or superscript.
 - Ex :-
 - 1) The chemical formula for water is $H_{\text{sub}2}O$. 1P
 - 2) The equation for the area of a circle is $A = \pi r^2$. 1P
 - Q. 1 Describe the process of aligning text in HTML using CSS. What are some CSS properties and values you can use to achieve text alignment?
 - Text alignment in HTML can be achieved using CSS properties and values
 - CSS Properties and Values
 - Some Common CSS properties and values used to text alignment are :





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PAGE NO. _____
Date: _____

- text-align: left, right, center, justify.

- vertical-align: top, middle, bottom, baseline.

Ex:

```
<p style="text-align: center; ;"> This text is  
Centered </p>
```

5. Compare and contrast ordered lists, ordered lists and definition lists in HTML.

Unordered Lists (ul)

Unordered lists are used to present lists of items that do not require a specific order.

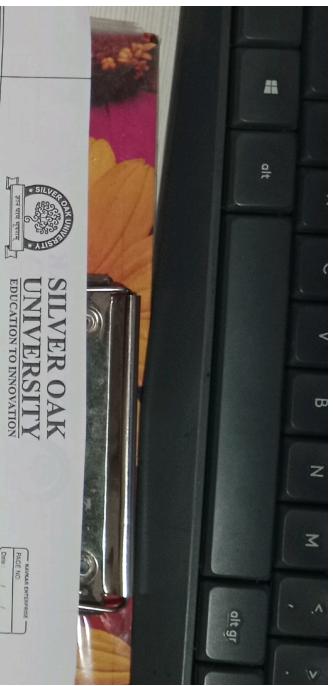
Ex:

```
<ul>  
  <li> item 1 </li>  
  <li> item 2 </li>  
  <li> item 3 </li>  
</ul>
```

Ordered Lists (ol)

Ordered lists are used to present lists of items that require a specific order.





Ex :
<01>
<11> Step 1 <11>
<11> Step 2 <11>
<11> Step 3 <11>
<101>

① Definition Lists

Definition lists are used to present lists of terms and their definitions.

Ex :
<all>
Add < Term 1 <1d1>
Add < Definition 1 <0s1> of <Term1><d1>
Add < Term 2 <1d1>
Add < Definition of Term 0 <d1>

