	PUNE INSTITUTE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY, PUNE -43		
	Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering		
	ASSESSMENT YEAR: - 2021-22		**CLASS: - TE-V**
	Subject: - Advanced Java Programming		
Expt. No: 12	**LAB Ref: ETC/2021-22/**	**ROLL NO:32147**	**SUBMISION DATE:**

Title: - Simple HTML Page
Problem Statement: - Write a program to create simple HTML Page containing any one image along with its description. Use HTML Tags, HTML Attributes HTML and Elements

Objectives: -	
1.	To learn the concepts of HTML.

Theory (Write Theory of the new concept demonstrated in this Assignment)

HTML Documents:

All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: <!DOCTYPE html>.

The HTML document itself begins with <html> and ends with </html>.

The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>.

The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration:

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.

HTML Headings:

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading:

HTML Paragraphs:

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag:

HTML Images:

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes:

The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.

Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The <img> tag has two required attributes:

- **src - Specifies the path to the image**

- **alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed**

HTML Attributes:

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

The href Attribute:

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

The style Attribute:

The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

The lang Attribute:

You should always include the lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

The title Attribute:

The title attribute defines some extra information about an element.

The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the element:

The form Attribute:

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input.

The <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

- <input>
- <textarea>
- <button>
- <select>
- <option>
- <optgroup>
- <fieldset>
- <label>
- <output>

Diagram: -

Learning Outcomes: -

	1	Learnt different HTML tags.
	2	Implemented different HTML tags.

Continuous Assessment			
RPP (out of 5)	**SPO (out of 5)**	**Total (Out of 10)**	**Sign**
			Date: -

#(RPP – Regularity, Punctuality, Performance), (SPO – Submission, Presentation, Oral)

Important Questions: -

1. What are tags in HTML5 and how many are required to make a basic web page?

2. What are attributes in HTML5?

3. How do you link to another web page using HTML5?

4. How many types of heading does an HTML contain?

5. What is the difference between HTML elements and tags?