

## Q1

**<input> Element** – The most important form element is the **<input>** element and can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute. For example:

```
<input type = "text" name = "firstname">
```

**The <select> Element** – The **<select>** element defines a drop-down list. The **<option>** elements defines an option that can be selected. By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected. For example:

```
<select name = "cars">  
    <option value = "volvo"> Volvo </option>  
    <option value = "audi"> Audi </option>  
</select>
```

**<textarea> Element** – The **<textarea>** element defines a multi-line input field (a text area). The rows attribute specifies the visible number of lines in a text area. The cols attribute specifies the visible width of a text area. For example:

```
<textarea rows = "10" cols = "30">  
    This is an example of HTML Textarea element.  
</textarea>
```

**<button> Element** – The **<button>** element defines a clickable button.

For example:

```
<button type = "button"> Click Me! </button>
```

**HTML5 <datalist> Element** – The **<datalist>** element specifies a list of pre-defined options for an **<input>** element. Users will see a drop-down list of the pre-defined options as they input data. The list attribute of the **<input>** element, must refer to the id attribute of the **<datalist>** element. For example:

```
<form>  
    <input list = "browsers">  
    <datalist id = "browsers">  
        <option value = "Internet Explorer">  
        <option value = "Firefox">  
        <option value = "Chrome">  
    </datalist>  
</form>
```

**HTML5 <output> Element** – The **<output>** element represents the result of a calculation (like one performed by a script).

**<label>** Defines a label for an **<input>** element

**<fieldset>** Groups related elements in a form

**<legend>** Defines a caption for a **<fieldset>** element

**<optgroup>** Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list

## Q2

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. The major versions of HTML are as follows:

### HTML 2.0

HTML 2.0 was released in 1995, was the standard for website design until January 1997, and defined many core HTML features for the first time. HTML 2.0 started supporting core HTML elements and features such as tables and forms with limited set of form elements such as text boxes, and option buttons.

### HTML 3.2

HTML 3.2 was finalized by the W3C in early 1997. This version included support for creating tables and expanded options for form elements. It also allowed web pages to include complex mathematical equations. This version of HTML supported many presentation-focused elements such as font, as well as early support for some scripting features.

### HTML 4.01

HTML 4.01 is the current official standard. This version is very stable, having been released in December 1999. This version added support for style sheets and scripting ability for multimedia elements.

### HTML 5

The HTML5 specification that we see today has been published as a working draft and it is not yet final. HTML5 is still a work in progress, and all major browsers support many of the new HTML5 elements and APIs. Its core aim have been to improve the language with support for the latest multimedia while keeping it easily readable by humans and consistently understood by computers and devices.