SILVER OAK UNIVERSITY
EDUCATION TO INNOVATION

NAVKAR ENTERPRISE
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Assignment No 1 to 4

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Subject : HTML

Course : BSC (CS-IT)

Date :

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Unit - 1

1) Describe the basic structure of an HTML document.

1) Basic structure as follows:

```
<!Doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<title> Page Title </title>
</head>
<body>
  <! Page content !>
</body>
</html>
```

2) What are HTML form elements and their attributes? Examples of commonly used form elements and their attributes.

Ans-1) HTML form elements collect user input.

- Input (text, Password, email, etc.)
- Textarea
- Select (dropdown)
- Checkbox
- Radio
- Button
- label

Common attributes:

- name: identifies the element
- id : Unique identifier
- value: default value
- Type : element type (e.g., text, Password)
- placeholder : hint text
- required : ensures user input

Example:

```
<form>
<label> for="name"> Name </lable>
<input type="text" id="name" name="name"
                    required>
<select name="country">
<option value="USA"> USA </option>
<option value="Canada"> Canada </option
</select>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

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

Ans) Browser support is crucial for ensuring:

- Consistent rendering
- functional functionality
- Accessibility

To ensure cross-browser compatibility:

- Test on multiple browsers (chrome, Firefox, Safari, Edge.)
- Use HTML5 and CSS3 standards
- validate code using W3C validators
- Use browser prefixes for CSS properties.

4) How can background colors and images be added to an html webpage? Provide code examples demonstrating both techniques.

Ans) Background Color:

```
<body style="background-color: #F2F2F2;">
```

* Background image:

```
<body style="background-image:
        url('image.jpg');
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background size: cover;">
```

5b Explain div and Span tag in details.

Ans-b **Div Tag**

- Block-level element
- Container for other elements
- Defines structure and layout.

example:
```
<div class="Container">
    <h1> hello world! </h1> <P> This is
    a Paragraph. </P> </div>
```

Span Tag

- inline element
- used for text-level styling
- Doesn't disrupt layout.

Example:
```
<P> This is <Span style="color: red
    important </Span>
    information. </P>
```

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Unit-2

1) Explain the difference between heading (h1-h6) and paragraph (<P> tag) in html.

Ans) There have a difference between (h1-h6) and <P> tag.

Heading:

- Define heading and subhadings.
- h1-h6: decrease importance and font size.
- Semantic significance: structure, accessibility, SEO.

Example: <h1> main </h1>
<h2> Subhading </h2>

Paragraph:

- Define blocks of text
- Semantic significance: ~~spe~~ seprate text from headings and other elements.

Example: <P> This is the Paragraph </P>

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2) How can you create a horizontal rule in html? Describe its purpose and provide an example of its usage.

Ans) Horizontal Rule (hr)

- Creates a horizontal line separating content
- Purpose: visually distinguish sections, indicate breaks

Example:

```
<h1> Section 1 </h1>
<P> This is Section 1 </P>
<hr>
<h1> Section 2 </h1>
<P> This is Section 2 </P>
```

3) Discuss the use of subscript (<sub>) and superscript (<sup>) tags in HTML. Provide examples demonstrating their applications in text formatting.

Ans) Subscript:

- lower text below baseline (e.g., chemical formulas)
- Example : H_2O

Ex: <P> water's chemical formula is H 2 </sub> O. </P>

Superscript:

- Raise text above baseline (e.g., exponents, footnotes)
- Example: 2^3

Eg:

<P> The area is 2 ³ Square meters. </P>

4) Describe the Process of aligning text in HTML using CSS. What are Some CSS Properties and values You can use to achieve text alignment?

Properties:

- text-align: left, right, center, justify
- margin: auto (for centering)

Values:

- left
- right
- center
- justify

Example:

<P> Style = " text align: center; "> Centered text. </P>

5 b List in Html

Compare and contrast unordered list (<ul>) ordered list (<ol>) and definition lists (<dl>) in Html.

Ans b. Unordered lists (ul):
- ~~Bu~~ Bullet Points
- Used for non-sequential items

Ordered lists (ol):
- Number list
- Used for sequential item.

Definition lists (dl):
- Term-definition Pairs
- Used for glossaries, dictionaries.

Example:

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

```
<ol>
  <li> item 1 </li>
  <li> item 2 </li>
</ol>
```

```
<dl>
<dt> Term1 </dt
<dd> Definition1 <
<dt> Term 2 </d
<dd> Def - 2 </d
</dl>
```

Unit-3

1) Explain the structure of an Html table. Provide an example of a basic table structure.

Ans) Table structure:

- table : defines the table
- tr : table row
- td : table data (cell)
- th : table header (optional)

Basic table example:

```
<table>
<tr>
<th> Name </th>
<th> Age </th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> Jhon </td>
  <td> 25 </td>
  </tr>
<tr>
  <td> Thene </td>
  <td> 30 </td>
</tr>
</table>.
```

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2) How can you align a table and its cell con in HTML?
Describe the CSS Properties.
Or
HTML attributes used for alignment and Provide examples demonstrating their application.

Ans) HTML attributes:
- align (left, right, centered)
- valign (top, middle, bottom)

CSS Properties:
- text-align (left, right, center)
- verticle-align (top, middle, bottom)

Examples:
- HTML: <table align="center">
- CSS: table { margin: auto; }
- HTML: <td valign="top">cell content</td>
- CSS: td { vertical-align: top; }

Q3. Describe the Process of nesting tables in HTML. Provide an example illustrating nested tables.

Ans. Nested table example:

```
<table>
    <tr>
        <td> outer table </td>
        <td>
<table>
    <tr>
        <td> inner table </td>
    </tr>
</table>
        </td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Q4. What are frames in HTML, and how are they created? Explain the purpose of the <frameset> and <frame> tags.

Ans. Frames divide a browser window into multiple sections.

- Frameset: defines the frame structure
- frame: defines a single frame.

Example:

```
<Frameset Row="50% 50%">
<frame src="frame1.html"
name="Frame1"
frame src="frame 2.html"
name="frame 2"
/ frameset
```

5 (c) Discuss the concept of applying hyperlink targets to frames.

Ans (c) Target attribute specifies where to open linked content

- -self (default): same frame.
- -blank: new window
- -parent: parent frame
- -top: full browser window
- frame name: specific frame

example:

```
<a href="Page.html">
<target="frame2"> open in frame1 </a
```

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Unit - 4

1) Explain the different ways to create hyperlinks in HTML.

Ans: Anchor tag (<a>) with href attribute: <a href="url"> link text </a>

• link to email: <a href="mailto:email@gmail.com">
Email </a>

• link to phone number:
<a href="tel:123-456-7890"> Call </a>

• internal link: <a href="#id">
Anchor link </a>

2) How can you style hyperlinks in Html to change their color?

Ans: • Using CSS:
• a { color: blue; } (all links)
• a:hover { color: red; }
(hover effect)
• a:visited { color: green; } (visited)

• Using Html style attribute:

• <a style="color: blue;"
href="url"> link </a>

3) Describe the Process of inserting an image on a webpage using <img> tag in Html.

Ans) • img tag with Src attribute:
<img Src="image.jpg" alt="Image description">

• attributes:
- alt: alternate text
- width and height: image dimensions
- border: image border.

4) Discuss the steps involved in Creating an Html form with various input elements like text boxes, buttons, Check boxes, drop down and date field Provide example demonstrating each type of form element.

Ans) • Form Structure: <form action="url" method="Post/Get">

• input elements:

1) Text box: <input type="text" name="username" Placeholder="username">

2) Button: <input type="submit" value="submit">

3) Cheak box : <input type="checkbox" name="agree" value="yes">

4) Drop down : <select name="country">
<option value="USA">USA</option>
</select>

5) Date Field : <input type="date" name="birth">

Example :

```
<form action="submit.php"
method="Post">
<label> Username </label>
<input type="text" name="username">

<label> country: </label>
<select name="Country">
<option value="USA">USA</option>
<option value="Canada">Canada</option>
</select>

<input type="Submit" value="submit">
</form>
```

5 b Explain how multimedia Content can be embedded on a webpage using HTML5 <video> and <audio> tags.

Ans b • Vide:

```
-b<video width="640"
      height="480" Controls>
-b<source src="video.mp4"
      type="video/mp4">
-b</video>
```

• Audio:

```
-b<audio Controls>
-b<source src="audio.mp3"
      type="audio/mp3">
-b</audio>
```

-b Example:

```
<video width="640" height="480" Controls
<source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4
* your browser does not support the
video tag.
</video>

<audio controls>
<source src="audio.mp3" type="audio
/mp3">
* your browser does not support the
audio tag.
</audio>
```