

What is HTML?

- **HTML** stands for Hypertext Markup Language, is the predominant markup language for web pages.
- HTML provides it means to create a structured document such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes, and other so many items.
- Support images and objects (audio and video) to be embedded and create an interactive WebPage.
- Scripts languages such as JavaScript, VB script which are allow to load that affect to create a dynamic user interactive WebPages.

Any HTML document contains `<html></html>` container.

HTML Tags

- HTML tags are keywords surrounding in Opening Tag `<html>` and Closing Tag `</html>`.
- HTML tags come in pairs like `<body>` and `</body>`. They are called containers or elements.
- Some HTML tags do not come in pairs like `
`, `<hr />`. they are called empty tags.
- All tags are written in Lower case Alphabets.

Basic Syntax

Elements are defined by tags (markers)

Tag format:

Opening tag: `<name>`

Closing tag: `</name>`

The opening tag and its closing tag together specify a container for the *content* they enclose

HTML Head Element

Header element contains like general information about page, meta-information, style sheet URL and document type information

HTML Document Structure

`<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>`, and `<body>` are required in every document

The whole document must have `<html>` as its root

A document consists of a head and a body

The `<title>` tag is used to give the document a title, which is normally displayed in the browser's window title bar (at the top of the display)

Skeleton of a HTML Program

```
<html>

<head>
</head>

<body>
  <!-- Body Part -->
</body>

</html>
```

Body Section

HTML body section is the main section of web page and contains all that will be seen when the user loads the webpage.

Eg:

```
<html>
<head>

</head>

<body>
  <!-- Body Part -->
  <p> This is Body Section </p>

</body>

</html>
```

<!-- in the beginning of the line indicates that what follows is a comment.

Comment form: **<!-- ... -->**

browsers ignore comments, unrecognizable tags, line breaks, multiple spaces, and tabs

Paragraph Elements

The <p> tag breaks the current line and inserts a blank line - the new line gets the beginning of the content of the paragraph

The browser puts as many words of the paragraph's content as will fit in each line

Eg:

```
<html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head> <title> Our first document </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      Greetings from your Webmaster!
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Line breaks

The effect of the
 tag is the same as that of <p>, except for the blank line. No closing tag needed for

Headings

Six sizes, 1 - 6, specified with <h1> to <h6>

1, 2, and 3 use font sizes that are larger than the default font size

4 uses the default size , 5 and 6 use smaller font sizes

Eg:

```
<!-- headings.html
  An example to illustrate headings
-->
<html >
  <head> <title> Headings </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Aidan's Airplanes (h1) </h1>
    <h2> The best in used airplanes (h2) </h2>
    <h3> "We've got them by the hangarful" (h3)
    </h3>
    <h4> We're the guys to see for a good used
      airplane (h4) </h4>
    <h5> We offer great prices on great planes
      (h5) </h5>
    <h6> No returns, no guarantees, no refunds,
      all sales are final (h6) </h6>
  </body>
</html>
```

Font Styles and Sizes (can be nested)

Boldface -
Italics - <i>
Larger - <big>
Smaller - <small>
Monospace - <tt>

Eg:

The <big> sleet <big> in <big> <i> Crete
</i>
 lies </big> completely </big>
in </big> the street
The sleet in *Crete*
lies completely in the street

Superscripts and subscripts

Subscripts with <sub>

Superscripts with <sup>

Eg: x₂³

Output: x₂³

Horizontal rules

<hr /> draws a line across the display, after a line break

Images are inserted into a document with the tag with the src attribute

The alt attribute is required by XHTML

Purpose of using "alt" attributes:

- Non-graphical browsers
- Browsers with images turned off

<img src = "comets.jpg"

alt = "Picture of comets" />

The tag has 30 different attributes, including width and height (in pixels)

Hypertext Links

A link is specified with the href (*hypertext reference*) attribute of <a> (the anchor tag)

The content of <a> is the visual link in the document

Eg:

```
<head> <title> Links </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1> MVSREC </h1>
  <h2> First year students</h2>
  <h2> The best in HYD </h2>
  <p>
    2016-2017 sem II <br />
    <a href = "first.html">
      Information on students </a>
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

If the target is in a different document, the document reference must be included

Links can have images:

```
<a href = "c210data.html">
  <img src = "smallplane.jpg"
  alt = "Small picture of an airplane " />
  Info on C210 </a>
```

Lists

Unordered lists:

The list is the content of the tag
List elements are the content of the tag

```
<h3> Some Common Single-Engine Aircraft </h3>
<ul>
  <li> Cessna Skyhawk </li>
  <li> Beechcraft Bonanza </li>
  <li> Piper Cherokee </li>
</ul>
```

Ordered lists:

The list is the content of the tag
Each item in the display is preceded by a sequence value

```
<h3> Cessna 210 Engine Starting Instructions </h3>
<ol>
  <li> Set mixture to rich </li>
  <li> Set propeller to high RPM </li>
  <li> Set ignition switch to "BOTH" </li>
  <li> Set auxiliary fuel pump switch to "LOW PRIME" </li>
  <li> When fuel pressure reaches 2 to 2.5, push starter button </li>
</ol>
```

Tables

The HTML <table> tag is used for defining a table. The table tag contains other tags that define the structure of the table.

A table is specified as the content of a <table> tag

HTML Table Tags

Tag	Description
<th>	Defines a header cell in a table
<tr>	Defines a row in a table
<td>	Defines a cell in a table
<caption>	Defines a table caption

A table is a matrix of cells, each possibly having content

The cells can include almost any element

A *border attribute* in the <table> tag specifies a border between the cells. If border is set to "border", the browser's default width border is used.

The border attribute can be set to a number, which will be the border width. Without the border attribute, the table will have no lines!

Tables are given titles with the <caption> tag, which can immediately follow <table>

Each row of a table is specified as the content of a <tr> tag

The row headings are specified as the content of a <th> tag

The contents of a data cell is specified as the content of a <td> tag

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML table Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Team</th>
    <th>Ranking</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>India</td>
    <td>1</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>South Africa</td>
    <td>2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Australia</td>
    <td>3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Team	Ranking
India	1
South Africa	2
Australia	3

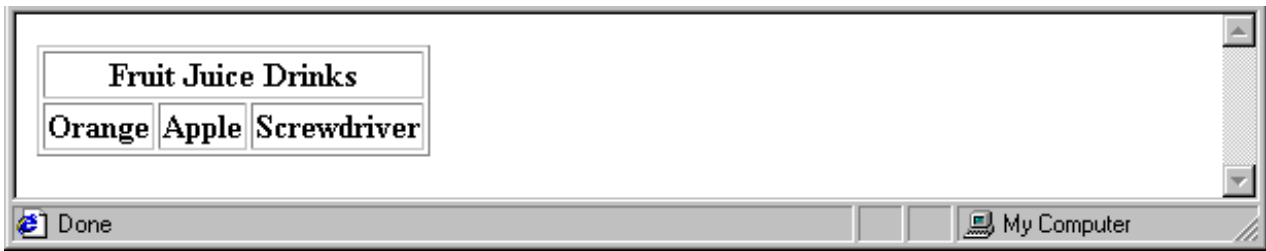
A table can have two levels of column labels

If so, the colspan attribute must be set in the <th> tag to specify that the label must span some number of columns

Eg:

```
<tr>
  <th colspan = "3"> Fruit Juice Drinks </th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th> Orange </th>
  <th> Apple </th>
  <th> Screwdriver </th>
</tr>
```

Output:



Example programs with different attributes for table element:

(1)Setting Background Picture , and text alignment in the table

```
<html>
<body background="/home/haritha/Downloads/Haritha-Picture1.jpg">
<table border=2 bgcolor=lime align = center>
<tr>
  <th align=center> Fruit Juice Drinks </th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th align="right"> Orange </th>
  <th align=left> Apple </th>
  <th> StrawBerry </th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th colspan=2 align=left>all time </th>
  <th> on order</th>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

OutPut:

Fruit Juice Drinks		
Orange	Apple	StrawBerry
alltime		on order

(2)

Setting Background color using bgcolor attribute and alignment of text

<html>

<body bgcolor=aqua>

<p>

<center>

This is printed in the center

</center>

</p>

</body>

</html>

Lists in HTML

HTML offers web authors three ways for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists may contain:

- **** - An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.
- **** - An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.

Eg:

(1) Unordered List

Attribute value for **type** can be: "circle", "disc", "square"

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Unordered List</title>

</head>

<body>

<ul type="circle">

Beetroot

Ginger

Potato

Radish

</body>

</html

output:

Vegetables:

- Ginger
- Potato
- Radish

(2)Orderd Lists:

*Attribute value for **type** can be: i , I , a , A*

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Ordered List</title>

</head>

<body>

<ol type="a">

Beetroot

Ginger

Potato

Radish

</body>

</html>

output:

- a. Beetroot
- b. Ginger
- c. Potato
- d. Radish

Linking Documents

A link is specified using HTML tag <a>. This tag is called **anchor tag** and anything between the opening <a> tag and the closing tag becomes part of the link and a user can click that part to reach to the linked document.

Following is the simple syntax to use <a> tag.

```
<a href="Document URL path" ... attributes-list>Link Text</a>
```

Eg:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Hyperlink Example</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Hyper link Demo</p>
```

```
<a href="/home/haritha/Desktop/journal link.doc">Click Here To Open The Document</a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:

Hyperlink Demo

[Click Here To Open The Document](#)

On clicking the link above, the corresponding document opens.

HTML Forms

HTML Forms are required when you want to collect some data from the site visitor. For example during user registration you would like to collect information such as name, email address, credit card, etc.

A form will take input from the site visitor and then will post it to a back-end application such as CGI, ASP Script or PHP script etc. The back-end application will perform required processing on the passed data based on defined business logic inside the application.

There are various form elements available like text fields, text area fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc.

The HTML **<form>** tag is used to create an HTML form and it has following syntax:

```
<form action="Script URL" method="GET|POST">  
  form elements like input, textarea etc.  
</form>
```

Frequently used Attributes of Form Element:

action Back end script ready to process your passed data.

method Method to be used to upload data. The most frequently used are GET and POST methods.

There are different types of form controls that you can use to collect data using HTML form:

- Text Input Controls
- Checkboxes Controls
- Radio Box Controls
- Select Box Controls
- Clickable Buttons
- Hidden Controls
- Submit and Reset Button

Text Input Controls

There are three types of text input used on forms:

- **Single-line text input controls** - This control is used for items that require only one line of user input, such as search boxes or names. They are created using HTML **<input>** tag.
- **Password input controls** - This is also a single-line text input but it masks the character as soon as a user enters it. They are also created using HTML **<input>** tag.
- **Multi-line text input controls** - This is used when the user is required to give details that may be longer than a single sentence. Multi-line input controls are created using HTML **<textarea>** tag.

Eg:

Here is a basic example of a single-line text input used to take first name and last name:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Text Input Control</title>
</head>
<body>
<form >
First name: <input type="text" name="first_name" />
<br>
Last name: <input type="text" name="last_name" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce following result:

First name:

Last name:


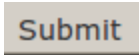
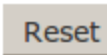
Attributes

Following is the list of attributes for **<input>** tag :

Attribute	Description
type	Indicates the type of input control and for text input control it will be set to text .
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
value	This can be used to provide an initial value inside the control.
size	Allows to specify the width of the text-input control in terms of characters.

Type attribute can take any of the following values:

<u>Value</u>	<u>OUTPUT</u>
text	This will produce following result: <input type="text"/>

checkbox	This will produce following result: <input type="checkbox"/> Maths <input type="checkbox"/> Physics
password	used for giving passwords
radio	This will produce following result: <input type="radio"/> Maths <input type="radio"/> Physics
file	This will produce following result: used for uploading a file 
submit	 automatically submits a form on clicking this button.
reset	 automatically resets form controls to their initial values on clicking this button..
button	This creates a button that is used to trigger a client-side script when the user clicks that button.
image	This creates a clickable button but we can use an image as background of the button

EXAMPLES:

(1)

```

<html>
<head>
<title>Text Input Control</title>
</head>
<body>
<form >
First name: <input type="text" name="first_name" />
<br>
Last name: <input type="text" name="last_name" />
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

output:

First name:

Last name:

(2)

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Password Input Control</title>
</head>
<body>
<form >
User ID : <input type="text" name="user_id" />
<br>
Password: <input type="password" name="password" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

output:

User ID :

Password:

(3)

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Checkbox Control</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<input type="checkbox" name="maths" value="on"> Maths
<input type="checkbox" name="physics" value="on"> Physics
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

output:

Maths Physics

(4)

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Radio Box Control</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="subject" value="maths"> Maths
<input type="radio" name="subject" value="physics"> Physics
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

output:

Maths Physics

(5)

```
<html>
<head>
<title>File Upload Box</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<input type="file" name="fileupload" accept="image/*" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

output:



Multiple-Line Text Input Controls

This is used when the user is required to give details that may be longer than a single sentence. Multi-line input controls are created using HTML <textarea> tag.

Eg:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Multiple-Line Input Control</title>
</head>
```



```
<body>
<form>
Description : <br />
<textarea rows="5" cols="50" name="description">
Enter description here...
</textarea>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce following result:

Description :
Enter description here...

Attributes

Following is the list of attributes for <textarea> tag.

Attribute	Description
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
rows	Indicates the number of rows of text area box.
cols	Indicates the number of columns of text area box

FRAMES

HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML document. A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset. The window is divided into frames in a similar way the tables are organized: into rows and columns.

Disadvantages of Frames

There are few drawbacks with using frames, so it's never recommended to use frames in your webpages:

- Some smaller devices cannot cope with frames often because their screen is not big enough to be divided up.
- Sometimes your page will be displayed differently on different computers due to different screen resolution.
- The browser's *back button* might not work as the user hopes.
- There are still few browsers that do not support frame technology.

Creating Frames

To use frames on a page we use `<frameset>` tag instead of `<body>` tag. The `<frameset>` tag defines how to divide the window into frames. The **rows** attribute of `<frameset>` tag defines horizontal frames and **cols** attribute defines vertical frames. Each frame is indicated by `<frame>` tag and it defines which HTML document shall open into the frame.

Eg:

Following is the example to create three horizontal frames:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Frames</title>
</head>
<frameset rows="10%,80%,10%">
  <frame name="top" src="/html/top_frame.htm" />
  <frame name="main" src="/html/main_frame.htm" />
  <frame name="bottom" src="/html/bottom_frame.htm" />
</frameset>
<body>
  Your browser does not support frames.
</body>
</frameset>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

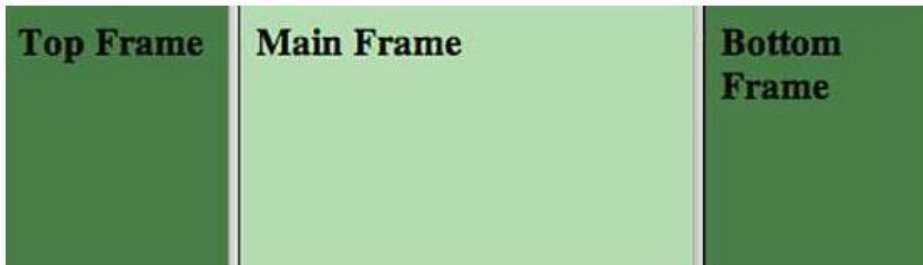


Eg:

Let's put above example as follows, here we replaced rows attribute by cols and changed their width. This will create all the three frames vertically:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Frames</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="25%,50%,25%">
  <frame name="left" src="/html/top_frame.htm" />
  <frame name="center" src="/html/main_frame.htm" />
  <frame name="right" src="/html/bottom_frame.htm" />
</frameset>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:



The <frameset> Tag Attributes

Following are important attributes of the <frameset> tag:

Attribute	Description
cols	specifies how many columns are contained in the frameset and the size of each column. You can specify the width of each column in one of four ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="762 1995 1425 2031">• Absolute values in pixels. For example to create

three vertical frames, use `cols="100, 500,100"`.

- A percentage of the browser window. For example to create three vertical frames, use `cols="10%, 80%,10%"`.
- Using a wildcard symbol. For example to create three vertical frames, use `cols="10%, *,10%"`. In this case wildcard takes remainder of the window.
- As relative widths of the browser window. For example to create three vertical frames, use `cols="3*,2*,1*"`. This is an alternative to percentages. You can use relative widths of the browser window. Here the window is divided into sixths: the first column takes up half of the window, the second takes one third, and the third takes one sixth.

rows

This attribute works just like the `cols` attribute and takes the same values, but it is used to specify the rows in the frameset. For example to create two horizontal frames, use `rows="10%, 90%"`. You can specify the height of each row in the same way as explained above for columns.

border

This attribute specifies the width of the border of each frame in pixels. For example `border="5"`. A value of zero means no border.

frameborder

This attribute specifies whether a three-dimensional border should be displayed between frames. This attribute takes value either 1 (yes) or 0 (no). For example `frameborder="0"` specifies no border.

framespacing

This attribute specifies the amount of space between frames in a frameset. This can take any integer value. For example `framespacing="10"` means there should be 10 pixels spacing between each frames.

The <frame> Tag Attributes

Following are important attributes of <frame> tag:

Attribute	Description
src	This attribute is used to give the file name that should be loaded in the frame. Its value can be any URL. For example, <code>src="/html/top_frame.htm"</code> will load an HTML file available in html directory.
name	This attribute allows you to give a name to a frame. It is used to indicate which frame a document should be loaded into. This is especially important when you want

to create links in one frame that load pages into an another frame, in which case the second frame needs a name to identify itself as the target of the link.

frameborder

This attribute specifies whether or not the borders of that frame are shown; it overrides the value given in the frameborder attribute on the <frameset> tag if one is given, and this can take values either 1 (yes) or 0 (no).

marginwidth

This attribute allows you to specify the width of the space between the left and right of the frame's borders and the frame's content. The value is given in pixels. For example marginwidth="10".

marginheight

This attribute allows you to specify the height of the space between the top and bottom of the frame's borders and its contents. The value is given in pixels. For example marginheight="10".

noresize

By default you can resize any frame by clicking and dragging on the borders of a frame. The noresize attribute prevents a user from being able to resize the frame. For example noresize="noresize".

scrolling

This attribute controls the appearance of the scrollbars that appear on the frame. This takes values either "yes", "no" or "auto". For example scrolling="no" means it should not have scroll bars.

longdesc

This attribute allows you to provide a link to another page containing a long description of the contents of the frame. For example longdesc="framedescription.htm"

Browser Support for Frames

If a user is using any old browser or any browser which does not support frames then <noframes> element should be displayed to the user.

So you must place a <body> element inside the <noframes> element because the <frameset> element is supposed to replace the <body> element, but if a browser does not understand <frameset> element then it should understand what is inside the <body> element which is contained in a <noframes> element.

You can put some nice message for your user having old browsers. For example *Sorry!! your browser does not support frames.* as shown in the above example.

Frame's name and target attributes

One of the most popular uses of frames is to place navigation bars in one frame and then load main pages into a separate frame.

Let's see following example where a *test.htm* file has following code:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Target Frames</title>
</head>
```

```

<frameset cols="200, *">
  <frame src="/html/menu.htm" name="menu_page" />
  <frame src="/html/main.htm" name="main_page" />
</frameset>
<body>
  Your browser does not support frames.
</body>
</frameset>
</html>

```

Here we have created two columns to fill with two frames. The first frame is 200 pixels wide and will contain the navigation menubar implemented by **menu.htm** file. The second column fills in remaining space and will contain the main part of the page and it is implemented by **main.htm** file. For all the three links available in menubar, we have mentioned target frame as **main_page**, so whenever you click any of the links in menubar, available link will open in main_page.

Following is the content of **menu.htm** file

```

<html>
<body bgcolor="#4a7d49">
<a href="https://www.google.com" target="main_page">Google</a>
<br /><br />
<a href="https://www.microsoft.com" target="main_page">Microsoft</a>
<br /><br />
<a href="https://news.bbc.co.uk" target="main_page">BBC News</a>
</body>
</html>

```

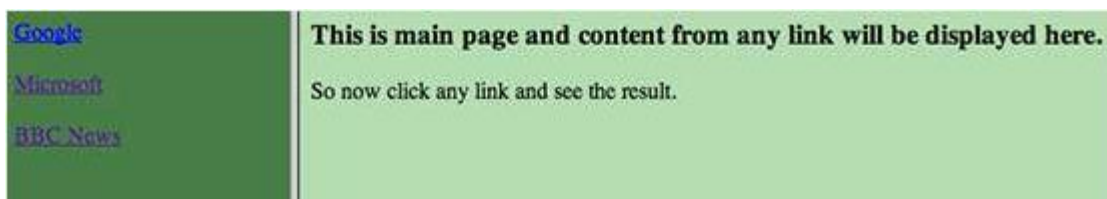
Following is the content of **main.htm** file:

```

<html>
<body bgcolor="#b5dcb3">
<h3>This is main page and content from any link will be displayed here.</h3>
<p>So now click any link and see the result.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

When we load **test.htm** file, it produces following result:



Now you can try to click links available in the left panel and see the result. The *target* attribute can also take one of the following values:

Option	Description
self	Loads the page into the current frame.
blank	Loads a page into a new browser window. opening a new window.
parent	Loads the page into the parent window, which in the case of a single frameset is the main browser window.
top	Loads the page into the browser window, replacing any current frames.
targetframe	Loads the page into a named targetframe.

Programs to be practised by students covering all these features:

Exp1. Headings h1 to h6

```
<html>
<head>HTML Headings</head>
<title>headings.html</title>
<body>
<br/>
HTML has 6 headings from h1 to h6 vary in size<br/>

<h1>Dept of cse</h1>
<h2>Dept of cse</h2>
<h3>Dept of cse</h3>
<h4>Dept of cse</h4>
<h5>Dept of cse</h5>
<h6>Dept of cse</h6>
</body>
</html>
```

Exp.2 adding attributes to text.

```
<html>
<!--Example for seting attributes-->
<title>Heading</title>

<style type ="text/css">

body {background-color:blue; color:green;text-align:center;border-top-
width:"medium";border-bottom-width:"thick" }
```

```
</style>
```

```
<h1>HTML Main Page</h1>
```

```
<body>
```

```
H T M L exapantion is Hyper Text Markup Language
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Exp3. Creating ordered list

```
<html>
```

```
<!--Example of ordered lists-->
```

```
<head>Lists</head>
```

```
<title> list.html</title>
```

```
<h1>*** Ordered List ***</h1>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<hr />
```

```
<ol>orderlist
```

```
<li>A</li>
```

```
  <ol>Sublist
```

```
    <li>tea</li>
```

```
    <li>coffe</li>
```

```
  </ol>
```

```
<li>B</li>
```

```
  <ol>Sublist
```

```
    <li>Math</Li>
```

```
    <li>Phy</li>
```

```
  </ol>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
<a href = "list.html">Back </a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Exp4. Creating Un-ordered list

```
<html>
```

```
<!--Example of unordered list-->
```



```

<head>Lists</head>
<title> list.html</title>
<h1>*** Unordered Lists ***</h1>
<body>
<ul>unorderedlist
<li>A</li>
  <ul>sublist
    <li>tea</li>
    <li>coffe</li>
  </ul>
<li>B</li>
  <ul>Sublist
    <li>Maza</li>
    <li>Pepsi</li>
  </ul>
</body>
<a href = "list.html">Back </a>
</html>

```

Exp5. Creating Table with attributes

```

<html>
<!--Example of table-->
<title>table.html</title>

<body>
<caption>TABLE</caption>
<table border="border"/>
<tr>
  <th>Name of the Student</th>
  <th>Maths</th>
  <th>Phys</th>
</tr>

<tr>
  <td>Rao k</td>
  <td>10</td>
  <td>20</td>
</tr>

<tr>
  <td>Mohan G</td>
  <td>60</td>
  <td>90</td>
</tr>

```

```
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Exp6. Creating Menu list

```
<html>
<!--Example of menu-->
<head>menu display</head>
<title>menu</title>
<body>
<select Brch="Branch Names">
  <option> CSE</option>
  <option> CIVIL</option>
  <option> MECHANICAL</option>
  <option> IT</option>
  <option> ECE</option>
  <option> EEE</option>
  <option>AUTOMOBILE</option>
</select>
</body>
</html>
```

Exp7. Creating a link to image

```
<html>
<!--Example of image linking-->
<title>Image</title>
<style type ="text/css">
body {background-color:pink; color:green;text-align:center;border-top-
width:"medium";border-bottom-width:"thick" }
</style>

<h1>HTML Image Page</h1>

<body>
<img src = "tt.png"/>
</body>
</html>
```

Exp8. Creating a link to html file

```
<html>
<!example of linkig html files>
```

```

<head>Lists</head>
<title> list.html</title>
<h1>*** Types of Lists ***</h1>
<body>
List are two types Ordered and Un Ordered.<br/>
<a href = "listO.html"> Link for Order List</a><br/>
<a href = "listUO.html"> Link for Un Order List</a>
</body>
</html>

```

Exp9. Creating Form

```

<html>
<!--Example of forms-->
<head>Forms</head>
<title>Forms</title>
<h1>Product Details</h1>

<body>

<form>
<input type Name="Name" value="Name " size="10"/>
<input type = "text" Name="Name" Size ="10" maxlength="10"/>
<textarea Name="xx" cols="10" ></textarea>
<br/><br/>

<input type Brch="Branch" value = "Branch Name " Size ="8"/>
<select Brch="Branch Names">
  <option> CSE</option>
  <option> CIVIL</option>
  <option> MECHANICAL</option>
  <option> IT</option>
  <option> ECE</option>
  <option> EEE</option>
  <option>AUTOMOBILE</option>
</select>

<br/><br/><br/><br/>

<input type="radio" Name="payment" value ="Ch" checked="checked"/>check
<br/>
<input type="radio" Name="payment" value ="Ch" />visa
<br/>

```

```
<hr/>
<input type = "Submit" value = "Submit Order" />
<input type = "Reset" value = "Clear Order Form" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Exp10. Creating frames

Ex1.

```
<!--frames Example-->
<html>
<title>index.html</title>
<frameset rows = "10%,*%" >
<frame src = "head.html" />
<frame src = "index1.html" />
</frameset>
</html>
```

Ex.2

```
<html>
<title>index1.html</title>

<frameset rows = "35%,45%,*%" cols = "40%,*%" >
<frame src = "headings.html" />
<frame src = "list.html" />
<frame src = "table.html" />
<frame src = "table1.html" />
<frame src = "image1.html" />
</frameset>
</html>
```

Applications to be developed by students using HTML

1.Student Registration Form.

```

<html>
<body>
<center>
<h1>STUDENT REGISTRATION FORM</h1>
</center>
<form>
Name:<input type="text"/><br />
Father's Name:<input type="text"><br />
D.O.B:<input type="text"><br />
<label>Gender:</label>
<label><input type="radio" value="male" name="checklist" />male</label>
<label><input type="radio" value="female" name="checklist" />female</label><br />
Address:<input type="textare"/><br />
email id:<input type="text" /><br />
<label>examination details:</label><br />
<table border="border">
<tr>
<th>examination passed</th>
<td>board/university</td>
<td>% of marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSC/10th std</td>
<td><input type="text"></td>
<td><input type="text"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTER or DIPLOMA</td>
<td><input type="text"></td>
<td><input type="text"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGG 1st year</td>
<td><input type="text"></td>
<td><input type="text"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGG 2nd year</td>
<td><input type="text"></td>
<td><input type="text"></td>
</tr>
<tr>

```

```
<td>ENGG 3rd year</td>
<td><input type="text"></td>
<td><input type="text"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGG 4th year</td>
<td><input type="text"></td>
<td><input type="text"></td>
</tr></table>
```

Languages known:


```
<label><input type="checkbox" name="checklist" value="C" />C</label>
<label><input type="checkbox" name="checklist" value="C++" />C++</label>
<label><input type="checkbox" name="checklist" value="java" />java</label>
<label><input type="checkbox" name="checklist" value=".net" />.net</label>
<label><input type="checkbox" name="checklist" value="others" />others</label>
<br ><br />
place:<input type="text"/><br />
date:<input type="text"/><br />
<input type="submit" value="submit"/>
<input type="reset"/>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

STUDENT REGISTRATION FORM

Name :

Father's Name:

D.O.B:

sex: male female

Address:

email id:

examination details:

examination passed	board/university	% of marks
SSC/10th std	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
INTER or DIPLOMA	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ENGG 1st year	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ENGG 2nd year	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ENGG 3rd year	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ENGG 4th year	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Languages known:

C C++ java .net others

place:

date:

2.Development of a Static Web Page.

Main.html

```

<FRAMESET ROWS="30%,*" border=0>
<FRAME SRC="logo.html" NAME="f1">
<FRAMESET COLS="25%,*">
<FRAME SRC="LINKS.HTML" NAME="f2">
<FRAME SRC="home.html" NAME="f3">
</FRAMESET>
</FRAMESET>
Home.html
<BODY bgcolor="lightgreen">
<h3>

```

```
<center>
-----<br>
-----<br>
-----<br>
This is all about XYZ Infotech Limited.
</h3>
</center>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Links.html

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> New Document </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY bgcolor="lightgreen">
<center>
<h3> <br/>
<a href="home.html" target=f3>Home</a> <br><br>
<a href="careers.html" target=f3>Careers</a><br><br>
<a href="clients.html" target=f3>Clients</a><br><br>
<a href="contact.html" target=f3>Contact us</a><br><br>
</h3>
</center>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Clients.html

```
<BODY bgcolor="lightgreen">
<center>
<h2>
Our Clients are:
<UL>
<LI>-----</LI>
<LI>-----</LI>
<LI>-----</LI>
</UL>
</h2>
</center>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Careers.html


```
<BODY bgcolor="lightgreen">
<center>
<form>
Enter your name:<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="name"><br><br>
Select your Qualification:
<SELECT NAME="qual">
<option>B.Tech/B.E.</option>
<option>MCA</option>
<option>others</option>
</SELECT><br><br>
Enter your E-mail id: <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="email"><br><br>
<INPUT TYPE="submit" value="Register">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<INPUT TYPE="reset">
</form>
</center>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Contact.html

```
<BODY bgcolor="lightgreen">
<center>
<h3>
Conact us at:
<br> info@xyzinfotech.com
<br> query@xyzinfotech.com
</h3>
</center>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Logo.html

```
<BODY bgcolor="lightgreen">
<IMG SRC="lg.JPG" WIDTH="100%" HEIGHT="150" BORDER="0" ALT="Image not found">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

OUTPUT:

