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**1 HTML tables (TABLE, TR, TD, TH, Caption)****1.1 HTML Table**

Tables are very efficient means of displaying information in a concise and precise form. Instead of writing several pages of explanation, a table can effectively give all necessary information.

Example:

<table> tag is used to create table in HTML.

<Caption> tag is used to display caption of the table.

<th> tag (Table header) creates a header in the Table cells.(First row of the table is called header row of the table.

<tr> tag (Table row) creates a new row in the table.

<td> tag (Table data) creates a cell in HTML table. To display the cells of the table this tag is used.

**1.2 <table> tag:**

<TABLE

ALIGN=CENTER | LEFT | RIGHT

BACKGROUND=*string*

BGCOLOR=*color*

BORDER=*integer*

BORDERCOLOR=*color*

BORDERCOLORDARK=*color*

BORDERCOLORLIGHT=*color*

CELLPADDING=*string*

CELLSPACING=*string*

HEIGHT=*string*

WIDTH=*string*

>

Used to specify that the contained content is organized into a table with rows and columns. Use the TR, TD, and TH elements in the container to create the rows, columns, and cells.

**ALIGN=**

Specifies how the table should be aligned.

**BACKGROUND=**

Specifies a background picture for the table. The picture is tiled behind the text and graphics in the table, table head, or table cell.

**BGCOLOR=**

Sets the background color behind the element.

**BORDER=**

Specifies the thickness of a border to be drawn around the element.

**BORDERCOLOR=**

Sets border color and must be used with the **BORDER=** attribute, except for frames.

**BORDERCOLORDARK=**

Sets independent border color control over one of the two colors used to draw a 3-D border, opposite of **BORDERCOLORLIGHT=** , and must be used with the **BORDER=** attribute.

**BORDERCOLORLIGHT=**

Sets independent border color control over one of the two colors used to draw a 3-D border, opposite of **BORDERCOLORDARK=** , and must be used with the **BORDER=** attribute.

**CELLPADDING=**

Specifies the amount of space between the border of the cell and the contents of the cell.

**CELLSPACING=**

Specifies the amount of space between cells in a table.

**HEIGHT=**

Along with the width attribute, specifies the size at which the element is drawn. Returns the calculated height of the element in pixels. In HTML, this attribute may be initially set in pixels or percentages.

**WIDTH=**

Returns the calculated width of the element in pixels. In HTML, this attribute may be initially set in pixels or percentages.

Example:

```
<table border=1>
<tr>
<td>Row 1 col 1</td>
<td>Row 1 col 2</td>
<td>Row 1 col 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row 2 col 1</td>
<td>Row 2 col 2</td>
<td>Row 2 col 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row 3 col 1</td>
<td>Row 3 col 2</td>
<td>Row 3 col 3</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

**Result:**

Row 1 col 1	Row 1 col 2	Row1 col 3
Row 2 col 1	Row 2 col 2	Row 2 col 3
Row 3 col 1	Row 3 col 2	Row 3 col 3

The **border=1** attribute in the **<table>** tag instructs the browser to draw a line around the table with a thickness of 1

pixel. Note how each row is defined by Table Row tags **<tr>...</tr>** and then cells in each row are defined by Table

Data **<td>...</td>** tags. Each **<td>...</td>** tag can contain any type of HTML tag we have used.

**1.3 <th> tag:**

**<TH**

**ALIGN=**CENTER | LEFT | RIGHT

**BACKGROUND=***string*

**BGCOLOR=***color*

**BORDERCOLOR=***color*

**BORDERCOLORDARK=***color*

**BORDERCOLORLIGHT=***color*

**COLSPAN=***string*

**ROWSPAN=***string*

**VALIGN=**BASELINE | BOTTOM | MIDDLE | TOP

**>**

Specifies a header column. Header columns are centered within the cell and are bold.

**ALIGN=**

Displays the element left flush, right flush, or centered relative to the display or table.

**BACKGROUND=**

Specifies a background picture for the table. The picture is tiled behind the text and graphics in the table, table head, or table cell.

**BGCOLOR=**

Sets the background color behind the element.

**BORDERCOLOR=**

Sets border color and must be used with the **BORDER=** attribute, except for frames.

**BORDERCOLORDARK=**

Sets independent border color control over one of the two colors used to draw a 3-D border, opposite of **BORDERCOLORLIGHT=**, and must be used with the **BORDER=** attribute.

**BORDERCOLORLIGHT=**

Sets independent border color control over one of the two colors used to draw a 3-D border, opposite of **BORDERCOLORDARK=**, and must be used with the **BORDER=** attribute.

**COLSPAN=**

Specifies how many columns in a **TABLE** this cell should span.

**ROWSPAN=**

Specifies how many rows in a **TABLE** this cell should span.

**VALIGN=**

Displays the elements aligned at the top or bottom within the element.

**1.4 <tr> tag:**

**<TR**

**ALIGN=**CENTER | LEFT | RIGHT

**BGCOLOR=***color*

**BORDERCOLOR=***color*

**BORDERCOLORDARK=***color*

**BORDERCOLORLIGHT=***color*

**VALIGN=**BASELINE | BOTTOM | MIDDLE | TOP

**>**

Specifies a row in a table.

**ALIGN=**

Displays the element left flush, right flush, or centered relative to the display or table.

**BGCOLOR=**

Sets the background color behind the element.

**BORDERCOLOR=**

Sets border color and must be used with the **BORDER=** attribute, except for frames.

**BORDERCOLORDARK=**

Sets independent border color control over one of the two colors used to draw a 3-D border, opposite of **BORDERCOLORLIGHT=**, and must be used with the **BORDER=** attribute.

**BORDERCOLORLIGHT=**

Sets independent border color control over one of the two colors used to draw a 3-D border, opposite of **BORDERCOLORDARK=**, and must be used with the **BORDER=** attribute.

**VALIGN=**

Displays the elements aligned at the top or bottom within the element.

**1.5 <td> tag:****<TD****ALIGN=**CENTER | LEFT | RIGHT**BACKGROUND=***string***BGCOLOR=***color***BORDERCOLOR=***color***BORDERCOLORDARK=***color***BORDERCOLORLIGHT=***color***COLSPAN=***string***ROWSPAN=***string***VALIGN=**BASELINE | BOTTOM | MIDDLE | TOP**>**

Specifies a cell in a table.

**ALIGN=**

Displays the element left flush, right flush, or centered relative to the display or table.

**BACKGROUND=**

Specifies a background picture for the table. The picture is tiled behind the text and graphics in the table, table head, or table cell.

**BGCOLOR=**

Sets the background color behind the element.

**BORDERCOLOR=**Sets border color and must be used with the **BORDER=** attribute, except for frames.**BORDERCOLORDARK=**Sets independent border color control over one of the two colors used to draw a 3-D border, opposite of **BORDERCOLORLIGHT=**, and must be used with the **BORDER=** attribute.**BORDERCOLORLIGHT=**Sets independent border color control over one of the two colors used to draw a 3-D border, opposite of **BORDERCOLORDARK=**, and must be used with the **BORDER=** attribute.**COLSPAN=**Specifies how many columns in the **TABLE** this cell should span.**ROWSPAN=**Specifies how many rows in a **TABLE** this cell should span.**VALIGN=**

Displays the elements aligned at the top or bottom within the element.

**2 Framesets**

**2.1 Frameset**

A frameset document is a set of instructions for dividing the browser window into separate panes. Each pane is called a *frame*. It is possible to divide the container into several frames, and use each frame for displaying a different HTML document. Frames have the following characteristics.

- Each frame is given a name
- Each frame will be targeted by an HTML document
- Each frame resizes itself dynamically in response to changes in the size of the visible client area

**Framesets**

A set of frames is defined using the `<frameset>` tag which ends with the `</frameset>` tag. The `<frameset>` tag has the following attributes:

- Rows:- Defines the horizontal division of the browser and we can give the size to each division.
- Cols:- Defines the vertical division of the browser window and we can give the size to each vertical division.

If the frames are column-wise, we must use the cols attribute. If the frames are row-wise, we must use the rows attribute.

The sizes of the frames are mentioned in any one of the following units:

- Pixels
- Percentage
- Fraction

**Pixel Unit**

The pixel unit simply represents the number of pixels (Picture elements) in each frame. Commas must separate the numbers. For example, consider the following

```
<frameset cols="150,70,70">
```

.....

.....

```
</frameset>
```

This definition creates three column-wise frames, with the first frame of 150 pixel width, the second of 70 pixels width and the third also of 70 pixels width.

**Percentage Unit**

The Percentage unit divides the window according to the specified percentages. For example, consider the frameset definition:

```
<frameset rows="70%,30%">
```

.....

.....

```
</frameset>
```

In the above definition, two row-wise frames are defined in the container. The first frame has 70 percent of the container and the second one has 30 percent of the container.

If the total percentage is greater than 100, all percentages are scaled down. If the sum of the percentages is less than 100, the extra spaces are left out.

**Fraction Unit**

Instead of using Pixel or Percentage units, we can use fraction units to represent the relative sizes of the frames. Suppose we give the following.

```
<frameset rows="4*,4*,*,*">
```

.....

.....

```
</frameset>
```

This defines four column-wise frames. The first two frames have sizes of four units each, and the third and fourth ones have one unit each. So the frame sizes 4/10, 4/10, 1/10 and 1/10 of the overall container size.

**3 Frames**

**3.1 Frames**

The definition of the frame is given using the <frame> tag. The <frame> tag may have any of the following attributes:

- Source HTML address(SRC)
  - The SRC attribute specifies the URL of the HTML document to be displayed in this frame. The URL is given in double quotes.
- Name of the Frame (NAME)
  - A frame is given a name to identify it when specifying the target of HTML document. The name of the frame begins with an alphabetic letter. NAME="contents" defines the name of this frame, i.e. contents.
- Margin
  - The MARGINWIDTH and MARGINHEIGHT attributes specify the left, right, top and bottom margins to be maintained in the frame. The margins are maintained in number of pixels.
- Scrolling
  - The scrolling attribute is used to describe whether the frame should have a scroll bar or not. If we specify SCROLLING="YES", a scrollbar is shown in the frame. If we specify SCROLLING="NO", the scroll bar does not appear in the frame. If we specify SCROLLING="AUTO", the browser decides whether a scroll bar is needed. If the content is more than the frame size, a scroll bar appears.



- Noresize

The NORESIZE attribute has no value to assign. If this is given, the frame is not resizable by the user.

Example:

Suppose we want to define a frame with the following attribute values,

```
<frame src="contents.html" name="frameone" marginwidth=40 marginheight=60 scrolling="yes" noresize>
```

Here the name of the frame is frameone. This frame will show the content of the HTML document "contents.html". The left and right margins are defined as 40 pixels. The top and bottom margins are defined as 60 pixels. The frame will have a scroll bar. The user cannot resize the frame.

## 4 Designing HTML forms

### 4.1 Explain the form tag with all its attributes

- The HTML <form> element defines a form that is used to collect user input:
- An HTML form contains **form elements**.
- Form elements are different types of input elements, like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more.
- **Attributes of form tag**
  - The Action Attribute:
    - The action attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.
    - Normally, the form data is sent to a web page on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.
    - In the example above, the form data is sent to a page on the server called "/action\_page.php". This page contains a server-side script that handles the form data: <form action="/action\_page.php">
  - The Method Attribute
    - The method attribute specifies the HTTP method (GET or POST) to be used when submitting the form data:
    - <form action="/action\_page.php" method="get">
    - OR
    - <form action="/action\_page.php" method="post">
  - The Name Attribute
    - Each input field must have a name attribute to be submitted.
    - If the name attribute is omitted, the data of that input field will not be sent at all.
    - This example will only submit the "Last name" input field:

Example:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  First name:<br>
  <input type="text" value="Mickey"><br>
  Last name:<br>
  <input type="text" name="lastname" value="Mouse"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Output:

---

First name:

Last name:

#### **4.2 Explain the <select> tag with all its attributes**

The <select> element defines a drop-down list:

Example

```
<select name="cars">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

The <option> elements defines an option that can be selected.

By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected.

To define a pre-selected option, add the selected attribute to the option:

Example

```
<option value="fiat" selected>Fiat</option>
```

#### **4.3 Explain the checkbox control**

Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

<input type="checkbox"> defines a checkbox.

Example:

```
<html>
<body>
```

```

<form action="/action_page.php">
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">I have a bike
<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle2" value="Car">I have a car
<br><br>
<input type="submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

Output:

A screenshot of a web browser displaying a form. It contains two checkboxes, both of which are unchecked. The first checkbox is labeled "I have a bike" and the second is labeled "I have a car". Below the checkboxes is a rectangular button labeled "Submit".

#### **4.4 Explain the radio button control**

**<input type="radio">** defines a **radio button**.

Radio buttons let a user select **ONLY ONE** of a limited number of choices:

Example:

```

<html>
<body>
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" checked> Male<br>
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female<br>
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="other"> Other<br><br>
  <input type="submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

Output:

A screenshot of a web browser displaying a form. It contains three radio buttons. The first radio button is selected (indicated by a filled circle) and is labeled "Male". The second radio button is unselected (indicated by an empty circle) and is labeled "Female". The third radio button is unselected (indicated by an empty circle) and is labeled "Other". Below the radio buttons is a rectangular button labeled "Submit".

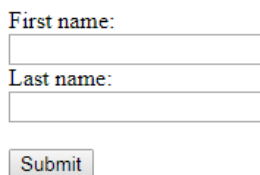
#### 4.5 Explain the text box control

`<input type="text">` defines a **one-line text input field**:

Example:

```
<html>
<body>
<form action="/action_page.php">
First name:<br>
<input type="text" name="firstname">
<br>
Last name:<br>
<input type="text" name="lastname">
<br><br>
<input type="submit">
</form>
<p>Note that the form itself is not visible.</p>
<p>Also note that the default width of a text field is 20 characters.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



First name:

Last name:

Note that the form itself is not visible.

Also note that the default width of a text field is 20 characters.

#### 4.6 Explain the password control

`<input type="password">` defines a **password field**:

Example:

```
<html>
<body>
<form action="">
User name:<br>
<input type="text" name="userid">
<br>User password:<br>
<input type="password" name="psw">
</form>
```

<p>The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).</p>

</body>

</html>

Output:

User name:

admin

User password:

.....

The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).

#### **4.7 Explain the submit button control**

<input type="submit"> defines a button for submitting form data to a form-handler.

The form-handler is typically a server page with a script for processing input data.

The form-handler is specified in the form's action attribute:

Example:

<html>

<body>

<form action="/action\_page.php">

First name:<br>

<input type="text" name="firstname" value="Mickey">

<br>

Last name:<br>

<input type="text" name="lastname" value="Mouse">

<br><br>

<input type="submit" value="Submit">

</form>

<p>If you click "Submit", the form-data will be sent to a page called "/action\_page.php".</p>

</body>

</html>

First name:

Mickey

Last name:

Mouse

Submit

If you click "Submit", the form-data will be sent to a page called "/action\_page.php".

#### 4.8 Explain the reset button control

`<input type="reset">` defines a **reset button** that will reset all form values to their default values:

Example:

```

<html>
<body>
<form action="/action_page.php">
First name:<br>
<input type="text" name="firstname" value="Mickey">
<br>
Last name:<br>
<input type="text" name="lastname" value="Mouse">
<br><br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
<input type="reset">
</form>
<p>If you change the input values and then click the "Reset" button, the form-data will be reset to the
default values.</p>

```

```

</body>
</html>

```

The screenshot shows a web form with two text input fields. The first field is labeled 'First name:' and contains the text 'Mickey'. The second field is labeled 'Last name:' and contains the text 'Mouse'. Below the fields are two buttons: 'Submit' and 'Reset'. Below the buttons is a paragraph of text: 'If you change the input values and then click the "Reset" button, the form-data will be reset to the default values.'

#### 4.9 Explain the textarea control

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.

Example:

```

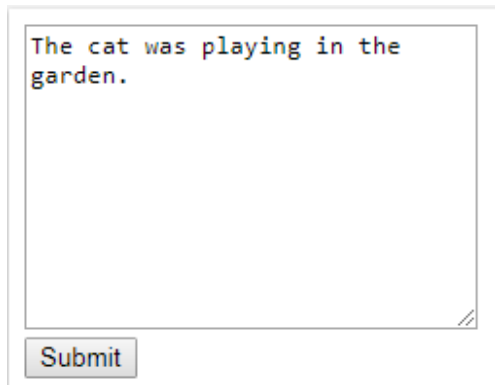
<html>
<body>
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">The cat was playing in the garden.</textarea>
<br>

```

```



```



## 5 Multimedia tags

### 5.1 bgsound tag

The HTML `<bgsound>` tag is used to play a soundtrack in the background. This tag is for Internet Explorer only

Example:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>HTML bgsound Tag</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <bgsound src = "/html/yourfile.mdi"/>

    <p>This does create any result on the screen but it plays sound file
      in the background.</p>
  </body>

</html>

```

### 5.2 embed tag

The `<embed>` tag defines a container for an external application or interactive content (a plug-in).

**Example**

An embedded flash animation:

```
<embed src="helloworld.swf">
```

Attribute	Value	Description
<u>height</u>	<i>pixels</i>	Specifies the height of the embedded content
<u>src</u>	<i>URL</i>	Specifies the address of the external file to embed
<u>type</u>	<i>media_type</i>	Specifies the media type of the embedded content
<u>width</u>	<i>pixels</i>	Specifies the width of the embedded content

## 6 Advance Elements of HTML5: !DOCTYPE, meta

### 6.1 Explain the <!DOCTYPE> with example.

#### <!Doctype> (Document type of Declaration)

- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is written at the top of the page before the <html> tag.
- It must only appear once in html document.
- It is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in. (such as HTML 1.0 , HTML 2.0 , HTML 3.0 , HTML 3.2 , HTML 4.01 , XHTML 1.0,HTML5)
- The <!Doctype> declaration is not case sensitive.
- The DOCTYPE declaration for HTML5 is very simple. The doctype declaration tells the browser that this page is written in HTML5 as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>        <!doctype HTML>
```

### 6.2 Explain the <meta> with example.

- Metadata is data (information) about data.
- The <Meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document.
- Metadata will not be displayed on the page.
- Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified and other metadata.
- <Meta> tag always written inside the <head> section.

#### **Syntax:**

```
<head>
```

```
<meta property/attribute ="value" property/attribute =" value" >
```

```
</head>
```



**Example:**

```
<head>
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">
</head>
```

**7 HTML5 Input Controls (number, date, time, calendar, ranges)****7.1 Explain the Number element and its attributes with example.**

- This element is used for input fields that should contain a numeric value.
- Numeric restrictions will apply in the input field.

**Attribute Description**

- **max** Specifies the maximum number value for an input field
- **min** Specifies the minimum number value for an input field
- **step** Specifies the legal number intervals for an input field

**Syntax:**

```
<input type="type of element name"
max="maximum value for input field"
min="minimum value for an input field" >
```

**Example:**

```
<form>
<input type="number" min="1" max="5"> Quantity (between 1 and 5) :
</form>
```

**7.2 Explain the DATE element and its attributes with example.**

- This element is used for input fields that should contain a date.
- The input field can be display a date picker.

**Attribute Description**

- **max** Specifies the maximum date value for an input field
- **min** Specifies the minimum date value for an input field

**Syntax:**

```
<input type="element name"
max="maximum value date for input field"
min="minimum value for date an input field" >
```

**Example:**

```
<form>
<input type="date" name="bday" min="1979-12-31"><br>
<input type="date" name="bday" max="2016-09-31"><br>
</form>
```

**7.3 Explain the Time element with its example.**

- This element is used for allowing the user to select a time (no time zone). The input field can be displayed as a time picker.

**Syntax:**

```
<input type="element name" name="any name" >
```

**Example:**

```
<form>
<input type="time" name="usr_time">
</form>
```

**7.4 Explain the Range element and its attributes with example.**

- This element is used for input fields that should contain a value within a range.
- The input field can be displayed as a slider control.

**Attribute Description**

- **max** Specifies the maximum range of value for an input field
- **min** Specifies the minimum range of value for an input field
- **step** Specifies the legal number intervals for an input field

**Syntax:**

```
<input type="element name"
max="maximum value of range for input field"
min="minimum value of range for an input field" >
```

**Example:**

```
<form>
<input type="range" name="points" min="0" max="10">
</form>
```

**8 HTML5 Multimedia tags (<audio>, <video>)****5.1 Explain the <audio> tag and its any two attributes with example.**

- To play an audio file in HTML, use the <audio> tag.
- The <audio> tag defines sound, such as music or other audio streams.
- Any text inside the between <audio> and </audio> will be displayed in browsers that do not support the <audio> tag.
- Use <source> tag inside the <audio> tag.

**Syntax:**

```
<body>
<audio attributes/properties>
  <source src="URL" type="media_type">
  <source src="URL" type="media_type ">
  any text type in here that do not support the <audio> tag
```

```
</audio>
```

```
</body>
```

**Example:-**

```
<body>
```

```
<audio controls autoplay>
```

```
<source src="URL" type="media_type">
```

```
<source src=" URL " type=" media_type ">
```

Your browser does not support the audio element.

```
</audio>
```

```
</body>
```

**Attribute/property of <audio> tag are:**

### 1. Controls:

o It Specifies that audio controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause/volume button etc)

**Syntax:**

```
<audio controls>
```

**Example:**

```
<audio controls>
```

```
...
```

```
</audio>
```

### 2. Autoplay:

o It Specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready

**Syntax:**

```
<audio autoplay>
```

**Example:**

```
<audio autoplay>
```

```
...
```

```
</audio>
```

### 3. loop:

o It specifies that the audio will start over again, every time it is finished.

**Syntax:**

```
<audio loop>
```

**Example:**

```
<audio controls loop>
```

```
...
```

```
</audio>
```

**4. Muted:**

o It specifies that the audio output should be muted.

**Syntax:**

```
<audio muted>
```

**Example:**

```
<audio controls muted>
```

```
...
```

```
</audio>
```

**5. src:**

o it Specifies the URL of the audio file

**Syntax:**

```
<audio src="URL">
```

**Example:**

```
<audio src="horse.ogg" controls>
```

Your browser does not support the audio element.

```
</audio>
```

**5.2 Explain the <video> tag and it's any two attributes with example.**

The <video> tag specifies video, such as a movie clip or other video streams. To show a video in HTML; use the <video> tag.

- Any text between the <video> and </video> tags will be displayed in browsers that do not support the <video> tag.
- Use <source> tag inside the <video> tag.

**Syntax:**

```
<body>
```

**<video attributes/properties>**

```
<source src="URL" type="media_type">
```

```
<source src=" URL " type=" media_type ">
```

any text type in here that do not support the <video> tag.

```
</video>
```

```
</body>
```

**Attributes/properties of <audio> tag are:**

**1. Autoplay:**

o It specifies that the video will automatically start playing without stopping.

**Syntax:**

```
<video autoplay>
```

**Example:**

```
<video autoplay>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

**2. Controls:**

o It Specifies that video controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause/ Volume/ Track Button etc).

**Syntax:**

```
<video controls>
```

**Example:**

```
<video controls autoplay>
...
</video>
```

**3. Loop:**

o It specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished.

**Syntax:**

```
<video loop>
```

**Example:**

```
<video controls loop>
...
</video>
```

**4. Height:**

o It specifies the height of a video player.

**Syntax:**

```
<video height="pixels">
```

**Example:**

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
...
</video>
```

**5. Width:**

o It specifies the width of a video player, in pixels.

**Syntax:**

```
<video width="pixels">
```

**Example:**

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
```

```
...
```

```
</video>
```

**6. Muted:**

o It specifies that the audio output of the video should be muted.

**Syntax:**

```
<video muted>
```

**Example:**

```
<video controls muted>
```

```
...
```

```
</video>
```

**7. Src:**

o It specifies the location (URL) of the video file.

**Syntax:**

```
<video src="URL">
```

**Example:**

```
<video src="movie.ogg" controls>
```

Your browser does not support the video tag.

```
</video>
```

Q – 1	MCQ
1	_____ tag will create row in a table. <b>(a) &lt;tr&gt;</b> (b) <row> (c) <td> (d) <th>
2	_____property is used to combine two columns in a table. <b>(a) colspan</b> (b) rowspan (c) spanrow (d) spancol
3	_____ is used to create cell of a table’s row. (a) <tr> <b>(b) &lt;td&gt;</b> (c) <col> (d) <cols>
4	Table header is created using _____ tag. <b>(a) &lt;th&gt;</b> (b) <head> (c) <tr> (d) <td>
5	To display more than one document in a single window, _____ is used. <b>(a) &lt;frameset&gt;</b> (b) <frame> (c) <form> (d) <body>
6	A _____ in the rows and cols attribute of frameset indicates remaining area. (a) . (dot) (b) # (Hash) <b>(c) * (asterisk)</b> (d) , (comma)
7	To show a document in one area of the frameset, _____ attribute is used with <frame>. <b>(a) src</b> (b) href (c) rows (d) cols
8	If you want to have some vertical space on the top and bottom of the frame _____ attribute is used in <frame>. (a) top (b) vspace (c) height <b>(d) marginheight</b>
9	If you don’t want to have the scroll bars displayed, _____ attribute is used in the <frame>. (a) resize (b) noresize (c) scroll <b>(d) scrolling</b>
10	_____ attribute indicates how the data will be transmitted from browser to server. (a) src (b) href (c) action <b>(d) method</b>
11	If no action path is indicated in the <form>, the data is _____ <b>(a) submitted to self</b> (b) destroyed (c) submitted to the server (d) not sent and generates an error
12	To convert a drop-down list into a List box, _____ attribute is used with <select> (a) name <b>(b) size</b> (c) multiple (d) value
13	To show a particular option shown by default, _____ attribute is used in <select> (a) checked (b) value <b>(c) selected</b> (d) type
14	To make a particular option of a checkbox inaccessible, _____ attribute is used (a) checked <b>(b) disabled</b> (c) readonly (d) enable

15	To make a specific option of radio button inaccessible, _____ attribute is used. (a) checked (b) <b>disabled</b> (c) readonly (d) enable
16	To allow a user to enter only 10 character long string, _____ attribute is used with a text control. (a) value (b) <b>maxlength</b> (c) type (d) size
17	The _____ attribute is used to show a label on the button. (a) label (b) <b>value</b> (c) default (d) name
18	To show multiple lines input control _____ is used (a) <input...size=" "> (b) rows attribute (c) cols attribute (d) <b>&lt;textarea&gt;</b>
19	_____ declaration is written at the top of the page before the <html> tag (a) <b>&lt;!DOCTYPE&gt;</b> (b) <Meta> (c) <header> (d) <footer>
20	_____ tag always written inside the <head> section. (a) <!DOCTYPE> (b) <b>&lt;Meta&gt;</b> (c) <header> (d) <footer>
21	_____ element is used for input fields that can read a numeric value. (a) <b>NUMBER</b> (b) DATE (c) TIME (d) RANGES
22	_____ element is used for input fields that can read a date. (a) NUMBER (b) <b>DATE</b> (c) TIME (d) RANGES
23	_____ element is use for allows the user to select a time. (a) NUMBER (b) DATE (c) <b>TIME</b> (d) RANGES
24	_____ Element is used for input fields that can read a number within a range. (a) NUMBER (b) DATE (c) TIME (d) <b>RANGES</b>
25	To play an audio file in web page, use the _____ tag in HTML 5. (a) <b>&lt;audio&gt;</b> (b) <video> (c) <source> (d) <multimedia>
26	_____ tag is used to specify alternative multiple media resources for media elements, such as video and audio. (a) <audio> (b) <video> (c) <b>&lt;source&gt;</b> (d) <multimedia>
27	To show a video in webpage use the _____ tag in HTML 5. (a) <audio> (b) <b>&lt;video&gt;</b> (c) <source> (d) <multimedia>
28	To give a title to the Table, _____ tag is used. (a) <title> (b) <h1> (c) <b>&lt;caption&gt;</b> (d) <th>



29	To play continuous audio in the background after the page is loaded, _____ tag is used in HTML 4. (a) <background> (b) <audio> (c) <video> <b>(d) &lt;bgsound&gt;</b>
30	To show a video in webpage use the _____ tag in HTML 4. (a) <audio> (b) <video> <b>(c) &lt;embed&gt;</b> (d) <multimedia>

<b>Q – 2</b>	<b>Short Questions:</b>
1	Discuss <Caption>.
2	Give the structure of the 2x2 table.
3	Explain <frame> with attributes and proper example.
4	Explain the <form> with attributes and proper example.
5	Explain the <textarea> with attributes and proper example.
6	Explain the Submit/Reset/Button control with attributes and proper example.
7	Explain the <!DOCTYPE> with example.
8	Explain the <Meta> tag with example.
9	Explain the <bgsound> tag with example.
10	Explain the <embed> tag and its any two attributes with example..
11	Explain the Number element and its attributes with example (Any two).
12	Explain the DATE element and its attributes with example (Any two).
13	Explain the Time element with its example.
14	Explain the Range element and its attributes with example (Any two).

<b>Q – 3</b>	<b>Long Questions:</b>
1	Explain TABLE tag of HTML with all the associated attributes.
2	Write a note on <frameset> with all the associated tags and attributes.
3	Write a note on <frame> with all the associated attributes.
4	Explain the TR tag with all its attributes.
5	Explain the TD tag with all its attributes.
6	Write a note on Text/Password control with all the associated attributes.
7	Write a note on button controls with all the associated attributes. (reset, submit, button).
8	Write a note on drop down control with all the associated attributes and tags.
9	Write a note on Radio/Checkbox control with all the associated attributes.
10	Explain any two INPUT TYPE elements with all the associated attributes in html 5. <b>Note:-</b> (explain & list out only four INPUT TYPE ELEMENTS: Number, DATE, Time, Range)
11	Explain the <audio> tag and its all the associated attributes & tag with example.
12	Explain the <video> tag and its all the associated attributes & tag with example.

