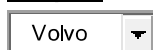


multiple	multiple	Specifies that multiple options can be selected at once.
name	<i>name</i>	Defines a name for the drop-down list.
size	<i>number</i>	Defines the number of visible options in a drop-down list.

```
<FORM ACTION="FORM_ACTION.ASP">
<SELECT NAME="CARS" >
    <OPTION VALUE="VOLVO">VOLVO</OPTION>
    <OPTION VALUE="SAAB">SAAB</OPTION>
    <OPTION VALUE="OPEL">OPEL</OPTION>
    <OPTION VALUE="AUDI">AUDI</OPTION>
</SELECT>
</FORM>
```

Output:

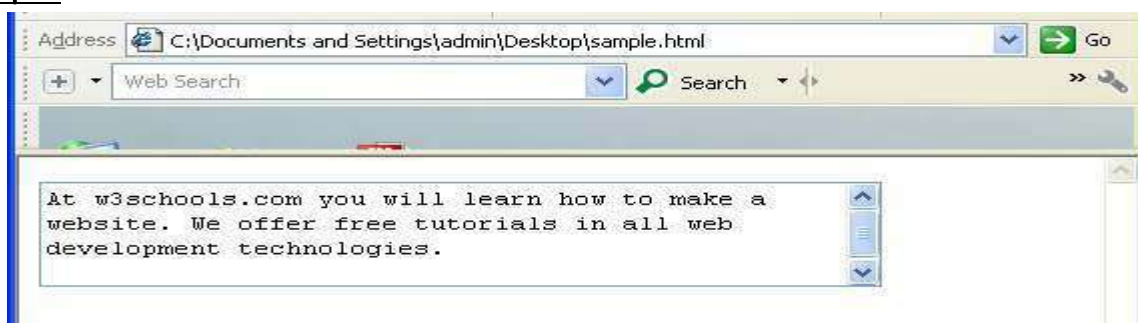


4. **The <textarea> tag:** Defines a **multi-line text** input control. A text area can hold an unlimited number of characters, and the text renders in a fixed-width font.

Attribute	Value	Description
cols	<i>number</i>	Specifies the visible width of a text area.
disabled	disabled	Specifies that a text area should be disabled.
maxlength	<i>number</i>	Specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in the text area.
name	<i>text</i>	Specifies a name for a text area.
rows	<i>number</i>	Specifies the visible number of lines in a text area.

```
<TEXTAREA ROWS="4" COLS="50">
    AT W3SCHOOLS.COM YOU WILL LEARN HOW TO MAKE A WEBSITE. WE OFFER FREE TUTORIALS IN ALL
    WEB DEVELOPMENT TECHNOLOGIES.
</TEXTAREA>
```

Output:



5. **<fieldset> & <legend> tags with attributes:**

The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements in a form. The <fieldset> tag draws a box around the related elements.

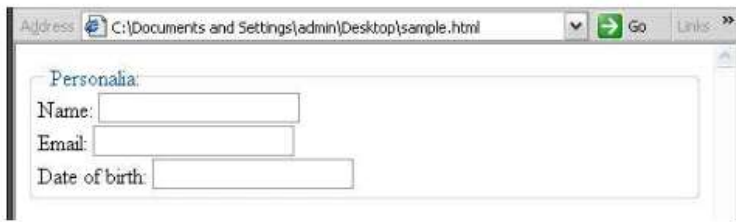
The <legend> tag defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

```
<FORM>
    <FIELDSET>
        <LEGEND>PERSONALIA : </LEGEND>
        NAME: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" SIZE="30"><BR>
        EMAIL: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" SIZE="30"><BR>
        DATE OF BIRTH: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" SIZE="10">
```

</FIELDSET>

</FORM>

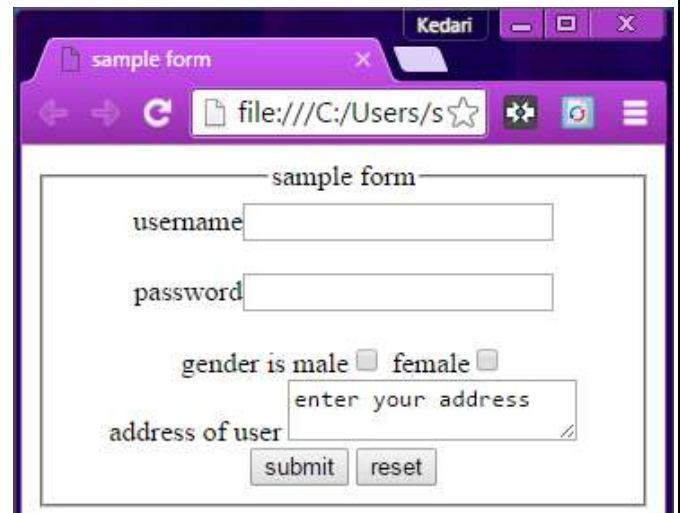
Output:



Sample example:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>sample form</title>
</head>
<body align="center">
<form>
<fieldset>
<legend>sample form</legend>
username<input type="text"
name="username"></br></br>
password<input type="password"></br></br>
gender is
    male<input type="checkbox" value="male">
female<input type="checkbox" value="female"></br>
address of user <textarea>enter your address
</textarea></br>
    <input type="submit" name="submit"
value="submit">
<input type="reset" name="reset" value="reset">
</fieldset>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:



2.11: Use the following frame tags with attributes, <frame>, <frameset>, <noframe>, <iframe>:

HTML frames are used to divide web browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML document. Frames are a way of displaying two or more pages at once.

The <frameset> tag :

Collection of frames in the browser window is done by frameset tag. The <frameset> element holds one or more <frame> elements. Each <frame> element can hold a separate document. The <frameset> element specifies HOW MANY columns or rows there will be in the frameset, and HOW MUCH percentage/pixels of space will each of them occupy.

Attribute Value Description

colspixels	Specifies the number and size of columns in a frameset
rowspixels	Specifies the number and size of rows in a frameset

The <frame> tag: defines one particular window (frame) within a <frameset>.

Each <frame> in a <frameset> can have different attributes, such as **border**, **scrolling**, the ability to resize, etc.

frameborder is an attribute of frameset tag. It has 2 values: "1"-display the border.

"0"-No border.

Thickness of frameborder can be set by using framespacing.

Frames can be represented in two ways. (a) Horizontal frames and (b) Vertical frames.

Vertical frames:

```
<html>
```

```

<head>
<title>frames by columns</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="25%, 30%, *" >
<frame src="1.html">
<frame src="2.html" >
<frame src="3.html">
</frameset>
</html>

```

1.html:-

```

<html>
<head><title>frames</title>
</head>
<h1>frame1</h1>
</body>
</html>

```

2.html:-

```

<html>
<head><title>frames</title>
</head>
<h1>frame2</h1>
</body>
</html>

```

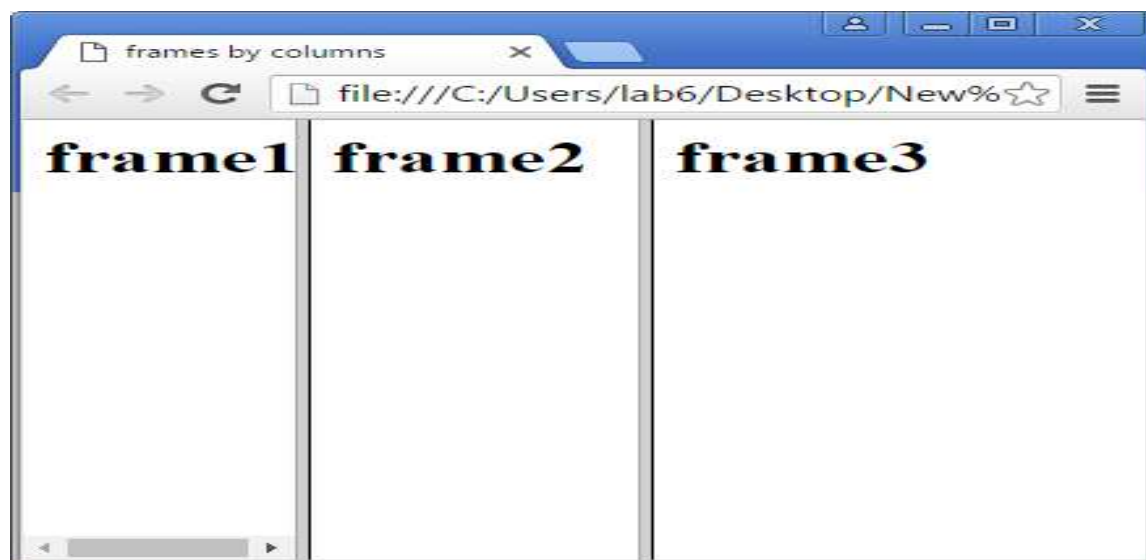
3.html:-

```

<html>
<head><title>frames</title>
</head>
<h1>frame3</h1>
</body>
</html>

```

Output:



Using horizontal frames:

```

<html>
<head>
<title>frames by columns</title>
</head>
<frameset rows="25%, 30%, *" >
<frame src="frame1.html">
<frame src="frame2.html" >
<frame src="frame3.html">
</frameset>
</html>

```

Output:



Steps to be followed to use frames:

1. Create individual webpages with .html

2. Write another file without <body> tag
3. Open the file created in step2 with browser.

The <iframe> tag: The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

```
<html>
<head></head>
<iframe src="http://www.w3schools.com">
</iframe>
</html>
```

<noframes>tag: used to display a message in the browsers that do not support the frames.

```
<noframes> text to be displayed </noframes>
```

Sample program for iframe and noframe:

```
<html>
<frameset rows="50%, *" >
<noframe><p> no frames are not supported by internet explorer</p>
</frameset>
</html>
```

UNIT-II CSS

2.12 Apply cascading style sheets:

Cascading style sheets:

- Css means cascading style sheets is a language used to prepare the style. It specifies how the styles can be applied to the web page.
- It is a text file with .css extension and is commonly used to define styles and layouts of webpages written in HTML.

Advantages & features of css:

- ✓ Css simplifies the task of maintaining a web documents by separating its style information such as font size, font color, line width and background color.
- ✓ Css allows to apply a style, multiple times in a single web page.
- ✓ Css gets flexibility control and layout.
- ✓ It reduces the development time by allowing the document writers to apply the same styles sheets on different documents.
- ✓ It increases the accessibility of the webpage.

Need of CSS: Css are required in order to define styles for the document. styles includes design, layout and variations for displaying by various devices and screen sizes.

Syntax:

- ✓ Css syntax is divided in to two different parts. they are selector and declaration.
 - ✓ **Selector:** Defines an html element to which css style is applied.
 - ✓ **Declaration:** It contains css properties as well as value of these properties.
 - ✓ Declaration has two parts
 1. Property
 2. Value
- ✓ Selectors can be placed in to classes so that a tag can be formatted in a variety of ways
 - ✓ Declarations must be separated using colors and terminated using semicolons

Syntax:

Selector

```
{  
Property: value;  
Property: value;  
}
```

Eg:

body

```
{  
Background-color:#eebde;
```

}

Types of selectors (or) Style classes (or) style specificity: Style classes are used where you want to apply a style either on sum of tags or across the several tags without repeating the style rule in a HTML.

1. Element selector
2. Id selector
3. Class selector
4. Universal selector
5. Group selector

Element selector: The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>Every paragraph will be affected by the style.</p>
<p>Me too!</p>
<p>And me!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Every paragraph will be affected by the style.

Me too!

And me!

Id selector:

- The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
- The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!
- To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
```

welcome to wd lab

Hello World!

This paragraph is not affected by the style.

```
#para1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 id="para1" >welcome to wd lab</h1>
<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Class selector: The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute. To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
h2.sa
```

Red and center-aligned heading

green and center-aligned heading

Red and center-aligned paragraph.

```
{
  text-align: center;
  color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned heading</h1>
<h2 class="sa">green and center-aligned heading</h2>
<p class="center">Red and center-aligned paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Universal selector

The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
* {
  text-align: center;
  color: blue;
```

```

}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello world!</h1>
<p>welcome</p>
<p>Me too!</p>
<p>And me!</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Hello world!

welcome

Me too!

And me!

Group selectors

The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1, h2, p {
```

```
  text-align: center;
```

```
  color: red;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
```

```
<h2>Smaller heading!</h2>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Hello World!

Smaller heading!

This is a paragraph.

Css are of three types

1. Inline Css

2. Internal or embedded Css

3. External Css

2.12.1 Inline style sheets

- In the inline styles we can apply a style to specific elements on the webpage.
- To create and apply inline styles you need to add “ style” attributes to HTML tags

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Inline styles</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Examples of inline style sheets</h1>
```

```
<p style= "font-size: x-large;color:red">css is a cascading style sheet</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Some examples of elements of styles are:

- 1.Font: "times new roman"14pt bold;
- 2.Font- size:14pt ;
- 3.Font-name: "times new roman";
- 4.Font -weight: bold;
- 5.Fontsize:x-large;
- 6.Font -style: italic;
- 7.Text-indent:1.5 cm;
- 8.Text- align: left;
- 9.Text - decoration: "underline";
10. Margin-left:1.5 in;
11. Color :red;
12. Background-color:green;

2.12.2Embedded Style Sheets:

1. **Embedded Style Sheets:** An embedded style sheet is a set of styles that is created as a part of HTML document.
2. These style sheets are useful when you want to apply similar styles to all the elements present on a webpage.
3. These are created using the <style>element.Which is inside the <head>element.

Attributes of <style>elements are

1. Type-text/css or text/javascript
2. Title-allows the browser to build a menu of alternative style sheets
3. Media-screen(default),tty,tv,handled,aural

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Embedded style sheets</title>
```

```
<style type="text/css" >
```

```
body{
```

```
background-color:light yellow;
```

```

        Font-family:times new roman;
    }
    P{
        Font-family:Georgia,serif;
        Font-size:medium;
        Color:#ff9470;
    }
</style>
</head>
</body>
    <h1>embedded style sheet example</h1>
    <p>This is an example of embedded style sheets</p>
</body>
</html>

```

1.12.3 Resolve Style Conflicts

Cascading rules are used to resolve the conflicts occurred in style rules.

- ✓ Cascading rules are :
 1. Source order
 2. Specificity
 - 3.Importance
 - 4.Priority order rule.

1.Source order:

Source order means the order in which rules appear in the style sheet

- ✓ A rule that appears in source order will generally over rule an earlier rule


```

Body
{
Font- family: Georgia ;}
h1, h2, h3
{

```

Font -family: Arial :}

- ✓ Here h1 ,h2 ,h3 selectors are in the source order after the body rule then heading will display in **arial**

2.Specification:

- ✓ According to this rules ,more specific rules are prefer than the less specific rules.

H1{font - family: Georgia}

H1.class {font -family : Arial}

<body>

<h1 class="class">haii</h1>

</body>

- ✓ Here heading will be Arial font here h1 class will be more specific than h1.

3. Importance :

- ✓ These are rules that are declared! Important
- ✓ ! important rules are always over rule other rules.

h1{font-color: red ; ! important !}

h1{ font – color : blue ;}

- ✓ Here the heading will be displaying in red color.

4.Priority order rule:

- ✓ Priority order rule also plays into determining which rules actually end up being implemented.
- ✓ Below order is from highest preference to lowest preference.

1.In line.

2.internel

3.external

4.browser default styles

2.12.4 Link External style sheets to html page:

- An external style sheet is a separate document that contains only cssrules.it has .css extension.
- You can use external style sheet to apply uni-form styles to all web pages that use it.
- You can link your web page to an external style sheet by setting the href attribute of the <link> element.
<link>inside<head>

An external style sheet code:

Style .css

```
Body
{
    Background-color:#f0f8ff;
    Font-family:arial;
}
H1
{
    Color:red;
    Text-align:center;
}
```

Linking an html document to an external style sheet:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>external styles sheets</title>
<link rel="style sheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>external style sheet example< /h1>
<a href=page1.html target="-blank">
</body>
</html>
```

1.12.4 place html elements at required position:

- css provides a position property which controls the position of elements with respect to the normal flow of the control on a web page.
- You can apply the position property on any html element such as p,div,table,form And text area tags.

There are 4types of positions

1.relative

2.absolute

3.fixed

4.static

Syntax:

```
H1 {
    Position:fixed;
    Left:30px;
    Right:20px;
    Top:15px;
    Bottom:20px;
```

}

Properties are:

- **Top:** offset an element in the top direction of a web page.
- **Bottom:** offset an element in the bottom direction of a webpage.
- **Left:** offset an element in the left direction of a webpage.
- **Right:** offset an element in the right direction of a webpage.

Static: HTML elements are positioned static by default. It is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page. In this type, elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, right properties.

Eg: <style>

```
P
{
    Position:static;
    Bottom:10px;
    right:5px;
}
```

FIXED: An element with position:fixed value is positioned relative to the view port, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled.

EG:

```
<style>
P{
    Position:fixed;
    Bottom:10px;
    Left:5px;
}
```

Relative positiong : the relative value of the position is relative to its normal position. Setting the top, bottom, left, right properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position.

EG: <style type="text/css">

```
P{
    Positon:relative;
    Left:20px;
}
```

ABSOLUTE POSITIONING:

AN element use position: absolute value is position relative to nearest positioned ancestor(parent).

EG:<style type="text/css">

```
H1{
    Position:absolute;
Left:100px;
Top:150px;
}
</style>
```

2.12.6 change background colors,images:

- CSS can set a background color or add back ground images to html elements
- Background properties serve the purpose of setting the background styles of html elements.
- Background-color:it sets the background color of an element. This properties values are color name,color **HEX value(or)RGB value**.
- Back ground-image:it specifies an image to use as the background of an element. We can give the url of the image as value.
- Background-attachment:specifies whether a background image is fixed or scrolls when the user scrolls the rest of page[scroll or fixed].
- Background-repeat: it repeats an image both horizontally and vertically.

Values are 1.repeat-x:horizontalrepeation
2.Repeat-y:vertical repeation
3.norepeat
4.repeat.

- Background position:it can set the positions of a background image.

Values are:left top|left center|right center

Setting background color:

<style type="text/css">

Body

```
{
    Background-attachment:fixed;
Background-color:#2390061
}
```

</style>

<body>

<h1>Hello world</h1>

```
<p>the background is fixed</p>
</body>
```

Setting background image:

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
Body
```

```
{
```

```
    Background-image:url(image.jpg);
```

```
Background-position:right top;
```

```
Background-repeat:norepeat;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

2.12.7 set the properties of margin,padding,width,height to an element margin properties:

- Margin means blank area around the border of an element.
- It is used to create an extra space around an element

Values are margin property are:

1. auto-defines default browser margin
2. length-defines a fixed margin in px,pt.
3. %-defines margin in percentage.

- **Margin** has 4 properties top, bottom, left,right.
- **If the** margin property has only one value then all sides of margin such as left,right,top and bottom has same **value**.

Syntax:

```
Container
```

```
{
```

```
    Margin-top; 75px;
```

```
Margin-left:25%;
```

```
Margin-right: auto;
```

```
Margin-bottom:45px;
```

```
}
```

EX:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```

<style type="text/css">
.margine1
{
Margin-left: 200px;
Margin-right: 250px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="margine1">This is a margin with top and bottom</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Padding(space): padding specifies the distance between border of an element and the content within it.

Syntax:

Container

```

{
Padding-top: value;
}

```

- The values are length, percentage and auto.
- If the padding property has 4 values then the values are applied to top, right, bottom, left.

Eg:

```

P
{
    Padding-top:50px;
    Padding-bottom:50px;
    Padding-right:25px;
    Padding-left:25px;
}

```

Width and height properties:

Width and height properties specify width and height of the element.

Values of width/height:<length>/<percentage>/auto

SAMPLE PROGRAM:

```

<html>
<head>
<title>height and width</title>
<style type="text/css">
P

```

```
{
  Height: 10px;
  Width:10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>this is paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

1.13 **List the applications of html:**

- ✓ It is used for creating webpages.
- ✓ It is used for arranging graphics on webpage.
- ✓ It is used for linking different pages within the websites.
- ✓ It is used for creating user interfaces between mobile and web application.
- ✓ It is used for creating available /visible web page
- ✓ It is used for logging text files so as to achieve fonts ,graphics, colors and hyperlinks from WWW.
- ✓ It is used for describing the web site structure semantically.
- ✓ It is used in creating an online registration forms.
- ✓ It is used in maintaining database tables.
- ✓ It is used in creating various e-commerce websites.