

# Unit - III

## 3.1 Advanced HTML

Advanced HTML helps us to learn about the concepts of list, tables, frames and forms in HTML.

### Lists

A list is a short piece of information written on each line. There are three types of list in HTML

1. Unordered List
2. Ordered List
3. Definition List

### ***Unordered List***

This is used to display a list of items without any order. Each item is displayed with a bullet point (a black circle).

### Syntax

```
<ul>
  <li>.....</li>
  <li>.....</li>
  <li>.....</li>
</ul>
```

### Example

```
<ul>
  <li> Unordered List</li>
  <li> Ordered List</li>
  <li> Definition List</li>
</ul>
```

### Output

- Unordered List
- Ordered List
- Definition List

### ***Ordered List***

This is used to represent a list of items in a specific sequential order. Each item is displayed with a number or letter.

### Syntax

```
<ol type = "" start = "">
  <li>.....</li>
  <li>.....</li>
  <li>.....</li>
</ol>
```

### Attributes

- type: Used to specify the list numbering style to be displayed. It can have the values 1, A, a, I, i.
- start: Used to specify the starting value of the list.

### Example

```
<ol type="A" start="3">
  <li> Unordered List</li>
  <li> Ordered List</li>
  <li> Definition List</li>
</ol>
```

### Output

- C. Unordered List
- D. Ordered List
- E. Definition List

## ***Definition List***

This is used to display a list of items each having its own definition. It is created using <dl> which describes the whole list, <dt> which is used to show the list items and <dd> which is used to show the definition of each item.

### Syntax

```
<dl>
  <dt>.....</dt>
  <dd>.....</dd>
  <dt>.....</dt>
  <dd>.....</dd>
  <dt>.....</dt>
  <dd>.....</dd>
</dl>
```

### Example

```
<dl>
  <dt> Unordered List</dt>
  <dd> List is displayed with black circle</dd>
  <dt> Ordered List</dt>
  <dd> List is displayed with numbers</dd>
  <dt> Definition List</dt>
  <dd> List is displayed with description</dd>
</dl>
```

### Output

```
Unordered List
  List is displayed with black circle
Ordered List
  List is displayed with numbers
Definition List
  List is displayed with description
```

## **Tables**

A table is a structured set of data displayed as rows and columns. Basic elements that are used to create a table in HTML are given below

- <table>: This defines the entire table structure.
- <tr>: This is “Table Row” which is used to define a row within the table.
- <th>: This is “Table Header” which is used to define a header cell in a table. It is visually distinguished by displaying text in bold and centered.
- <td>: This is “Table Data” which is used to define data cells within a table.

### Syntax

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>.....</th>
    <th>.....</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>.....</td>
    <td>.....</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

### Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Reg. No</th>
    <th>Name</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>1001</td>
```

```

        <td>Anand</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>1002</td>
        <td>Balaji</td>
    </tr>
</table>

```

#### Output

| Reg. No | Name   |
|---------|--------|
| 1001    | Anand  |
| 1002    | Balaji |

#### Additional Table tags

In addition to the basic tags there are some additional tags that are used in HTML tables.

- caption and colgroup
- thead, tbody and tfoot
- rowspan and colspan
- cell padding, cell spacing, borders and table size.

#### ***Caption and colgroup***

Caption tag is used to provide title to an HTML table. It is given before the first <tr> tag within the <table> tag.

#### Syntax

```

<table>
    <caption>.....</caption>
    <tr><td>.....</td></tr>
    <tr><td>.....</td></tr>
</table>

```

#### Example

```

<table>
    <caption>Student Details</caption>
    <tr>
        <th>Reg. No</th>
        <th>Name</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>1001</td>
        <td>Anand</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>1002</td>
        <td>Balaji</td>
    </tr>
</table>

```

#### Output

| Student Details |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Reg. No         | Name   |
| 1001            | Anand  |
| 1002            | Balaji |

Colgroup tag is used to group one or more columns in a table to provide a specific styling or attributes. <colgroup> tag is used with <col> tag to specify the properties of the columns.

#### Syntax

```

<table>
    <colgroup>
        <col>
        <col>
    </colgroup>

```

```
<tr><td>.....</td></tr>
<tr><td>.....</td></tr>
```

```
</table>
```

#### Example

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col style="background-color: yellow;">
    <col style="background-color: orange;">
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>Reg. No</th>
    <th>Name</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>1001</td>
    <td>Anand</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>1002</td>
    <td>Balaji</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

#### Output

| Reg. No | Name   |
|---------|--------|
| 1001    | Anand  |
| 1002    | Balaji |

#### ***thead, tbody and tfoot***

<thead>, <tbody> and <tfoot> tags are used to structure and organize the content within a table.

- <thead>: This is used to define the header section of the table. It contains <tr> and <th> tags.
- <tbody>: This is used to group and define the body section of the table. It contains <tr> and <td> tags.
- <tfoot>: This is used to group and define the footer section of a table. It contains <tr> and <td> tags.

#### Syntax

```
<table>
  <thead>
    <tr><th>.....</th></tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr><td>.....</td></tr>
  </tbody>
  <tfoot>
    <tr><td>.....</td></tr>
  </tfoot>
</table>
```

#### Example

```
<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Subject</th>
      <th>Mark</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
```

```

        <td>Web Fundamentals</td>
        <td>90</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>OS and DS</td>
        <td>95</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Python</td>
        <td>95</td>
    </tr>
</tbody>
<tfoot>
    <tr>
        <td>Total</td>
        <td>280</td>
    </tr>
</tfoot>
</table>

```

#### Output

| Subject          | Mark |
|------------------|------|
| Web Fundamentals | 90   |
| OS and DS        | 95   |
| Python           | 95   |
| Total            | 280  |

#### ***rowspan and colspan***

Spanning is the process of merging more than one cell in a table. This allows them to create complex table structures.

- **rowspan**: This attribute is used to specify how many rows in a table should be merged vertically.

- **colspan**: This attribute is used to specify how many columns should be merged horizontally.

#### Syntax

```

<table>
    <tr>
        <td rowspan= "2">.....</td>
        <td colspan= "2">.....</td>
        <td>.....</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>.....</td>
        <td>.....</td>
        <td>.....</td>
    </tr>
</table>

```

#### Example

```

<table border="1">
    <tr>
        <th colspan="3">Web Designing</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <th>Reg. No</th>
        <th>Name</th>
        <th>Sem</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>1001</td>
        <td>Anand</td>
        <td rowspan="2">3rd Sem</td>
    </tr>

```

```

<tr>
  <td>1002</td>
  <td>Balaji</td>
</tr>

```

```

</table>

```

### Output

| Web Designing |        |         |
|---------------|--------|---------|
| Reg. No       | Name   | Sem     |
| 1001          | Anand  | 3rd Sem |
| 1002          | Balaji |         |

### ***cell padding, cell spacing, borders and table size.***

These attributes are used to specify spacing in cells and size of a table. These are added in the <table> tag.

- **cellpadding:** This is used to control the amount of space between the content of a cell and the cell's border.
- **cellspacing:** This is used to control the space between adjacent cells in the table.
- **border:** This is used to specify whether the table should have a border. CSS is used to provide more advanced border styling.
- **width, height:** These are used to set the table size. Width specifies the width of the table. Height specifies the height of the table.

### Syntax

```

<table width= "" height= "" cellpadding = "" cellspacing= ""
border= "">
  <tr><td>.....</td></tr>
  <tr><td>.....</td></tr>
</table>

```

### Example

```

<table border="1" cellspacing="20" cellpadding="5" width="500"
height="300">
  <tr>
    <th>Reg. No</th>
    <th>Name</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>1001</td>
    <td>Anand</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>1002</td>
    <td>Balaji</td>
  </tr>
</table>

```

### Output

| Reg. No | Name   |
|---------|--------|
| 1001    | Anand  |
| 1002    | Balaji |

## 3.2 Frames

In HTML, frames are used to divide a web browser into multiple sections. Each section can be used to load different web pages. Frames are created using the <frameset> tag. When frames are used in an HTML page <body> tag is not used. Within the <frameset> tag <frame> tag is used to load a webpage, <noframes> tag is used to display HTML <body> content if the browser does not support frames.

### Syntax

```
<frameset rows = "" cols = "">
  <frame name = "" src = ""/>
  <noframes>
    <body>Your Browser Does not Support Frames</body>
  </noframes>
</frameset>
```

### Example

```
<frameset rows = "30%,40%,30%">
  <frame name = "top" src = "1.List.html" />
  <frame name = "main" src = "2.OL.html" />
  <frame name = "bottom" src = "3.DL.html" />
  <noframes>
    <body>Your browser does not support frames.</body>
  </noframes>
</frameset>
```

### **Frame within another Frame**

Frames can be nested by using <frameset> tag within another <frameset> tag.

### Syntax

```
<frameset rows="" cols="">
  <frameset rows="" cols="">

  </frameset>
```

```
</frameset>
```

### Example

```
<frameset rows = "30%,40%,30%">
  <frame name = "main" src = "4.Nest.html" />
  <frameset cols = "*,*">
    <frame name = "top" src = "1.List.html" />
    <frame name = "top" src = "2.OL.html" />
  </frameset>
  <frame name = "bottom" src = "3.DL.html" />
  <noframes>
    <body>Your browser does not
      support frames.</body>
  </noframes>
</frameset>
```

### **Specifying Target**

Frame name can be used in the target attribute of <a> tag so that when the <a> tag is clicked the link is opened in the frame specified in the target.

### Syntax

```
<a href= "" target= "FrameName"></a>
```

### Example

```
<frameset rows = "30%,40%,30%">
  <frameset cols = "*,*">
    <frame name = "topLeft" src = "5.html" />
    <frame name = "topRight" src = "6.html" />
  </frameset>
  <frame name = "main" src = "Link.html" />
  <frame name = "bottom" src = "7.html" />
</frameset>
<noframes>
  <body>Your browser does not
    support frames.</body>
</noframes>
</frameset>
```

### Link.html

```
<ol type="1" start="3">
  <li>
    <a target="topLeft" href="1.List.html">Unordered List</a>
  </li>
  <li>
    <a target="topRight" href="2.OL.html">Ordered List</a>
  </li>
  <li>
    <a target="bottom" href="3.DL.html">Definition List</a>
  </li>
</ol>
```

### ***Inline Frames***

It is an inline frame that is used for embedding third-party content in a web page. Contents such as web pages, videos, maps or other HTML documents can be inserted in the web page.

### Syntax

```
<iframe src="URL"></iframe>
```

### Example

```
<iframe src="8.html" width="450px" height="300px">
</iframe>
```

### ***Target a link to iframe***

An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link. The target attribute of the link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe.

### Example

```
<iframe src="7.html" name="eg_frame" width="450px"
                                height="300px">
</iframe>
<br>
<a href="8.html" target="eg_frame">
  <input type="button" Value="Table Group Example">
</a>
```

## 3.3 Forms

In HTML, Forms are used for collecting data from the user. The data collected from the user on the web browser is sent to the server for processing

### Syntax

<form *attributes*>

.

.

</form>

### Attributes of Form tag

- **name**: used to provide name for the Form.
- **id**: used to provide a unique name for the Form.
- **method**: Used to provide the method by which the data is sent to the server.
- **action**: used to provide the URL for the file on the server.
- **autocomplete**: used to set the Form autocomplete property.

### Example

<form action="URL" method="POST/GET">

Form elements

</form>

### Input Element

In HTML, input element tag is used to create interactive controls for the FORMS. They are used to collect user data for processing.

### General Syntax

<input type="" id="" name="" *attribute*>

### Attribute

- **readonly**: Used to specify if the element is readonly or not. Data in the element can be read.
- **disabled**: Used to disable the element. Data in the element cannot be accessed.

### Input Element Types

Input tag is used to specify an input field in the HTML page. It is used to get data from the user. It is an important element in HTML Forms. Based on the value of type attribute different Input elements are displayed. Types of Input elements are given below,

- Text Box
- Label
- Password
- Hidden
- Textarea
- Radio Button
- Checkbox
- Select: Pull Down List
- File Upload
- Submit
- Reset

### **Text Box**

This is used to get a single line value from the user. It has a default width of 20 Characters.

#### Syntax

```
<input type="text" id="" name="" value="">
```

### **Label**

This is used to specify a text label for an <input> element.

#### Syntax

```
<label for = "">Text Value</label>
```

for

- This is used to assign the label for an input element. The id value of the input element is given in this attribute.

#### Usage of Label

HTML label can be used in two ways,

1. Set the "id" attribute in <input> element and specify the value in the "for" attribute inside the <label> tag.

#### Example

```
<label for="txtname" >Enter Name: </label>
```

```
<input type="text" id="txtname" value="Rajesh" readonly>
```

2. <input> tag can be used within the <label> element.

#### Example

```
<label>
```

```
Enter Name: <input type="text" id="txtname" required>
```

```
</label>
```

### **Password**

This is used to get passwords from the users. The text in this field is hidden by default.

#### Syntax

```
<input type="password" name="" value="">
```

### **Hidden**

This element is used to store data that is hidden from the user. This is generally used to store values that are required for editing forms.

#### Syntax

```
<input type="hidden" name="" value="">
```

### **Textarea**

This is a multi-line text input field. The size of this element is defined by the rows and cols attribute.

#### Syntax

```
<textarea rows="" cols="" name="" id="">
```

```
</textarea>
```

### **Radio Button**

This is used to provide multiple values to the user from which they can select exactly one value. Each Radio Button element must have a <label> element.

#### Syntax

```
<label>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="" value=""> Display Text
```

```
</label>
```

## Checkbox

This is used to provide multiple values to the user from which they can select more than one value. Each Checkbox element must have a <label> element.

### Syntax

```
<label>  
    <input type="checkbox" name="" value="">Display Text  
</label>
```

## Select Tag

This is used to create a drop-down list that shows multiple values. This consists of <option> tag to show multiple values.

### Syntax

```
<select name="">  
    <option value="">....</option>  
    <option value="">....</option>  
</select>
```

## File Upload

This is used to select a file from the computer and upload it to the server.

### Syntax

```
<input type="file" attribute>
```

### Attributes

- **accept:** Specifies the file type to be accepted for uploading.
- **multiple:** This allows form multiple file selection.

## Submit and Reset (Action Buttons)

These elements are rendered as buttons in the browser. Each element has a specific function, Submit is used to send the data entered by the user on the Form to the server and Reset is used to clear the data in the form.

### Syntax

```
<input type="submit" value="">  
<input type="reset" value="">
```

## Form Example

```
<form id="myform">  
    <div>  
        <label for="txtname" >Name: </label>  
        <input type="text" id="txtname" required>  
    </div>  
    <div>  
        <label>Gender</label>  
        <label>  
            <input type="radio" name="gender" value="M">Male  
        </label>  
    </div>  
    <div>  
        <label></label>  
        <label>  
            <input type="radio" name="gender" value="F"> Female  
        </label>  
    </div>  
    <div>  
        <label for="txtdpt" >Department: </label>  
        <input type="text" id="txtdpt">
```

```

</div>
<div>
  <label>Language</label>
  <label><input type="checkbox" name="chkdam"
value="tamil"> Tamil
  </label>
</div>
<div>
  <label></label>
  <label>
    <input type="checkbox" name="chkeng"
value="english">
    English
  </label>
</div>
<div>
  <label for="selnation">Nationality</label>
  <select id="selnation">
    <option value="Indian">Indian</option>
    <option value="Other">Other</option>
  </select>
</div>
<div>
  <label for="upld">Photo</label>
  <input type="file" accept="image/*" multiple name="upld">
</div>
<div>
  <label for="taradd" >Address: </label>
  <textarea id="taradd" rows="3" cols="20">
    Enter Your Address here
  </textarea>

```

```

</div>
<div>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  <input type="reset" value="Clear">
</div>
</form>

```

### Output

HTML Form Submit and Reset

Name:

Gender

☐ Male
☐ Female

Department:

Language

☐ Tamil
☐ English

Nationality

Indian ▾

Photo

No files selected.

Address:

## HTML5

HTML5 is the latest standard of Hypertext Markup Language, the code that describes the structure and presentation of web pages. HTML5 introduces a wide range of features and capabilities that enhance web development and make it more versatile and interactive. Objectives of HTML5 are

- Semantic Markup
- Separate design from content
- Responsive content
- Reduce overlap
- Support media experience

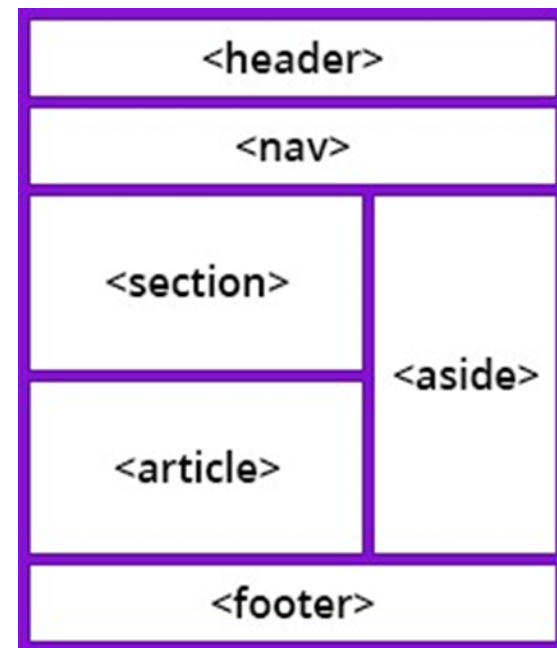
### ***Difference between HTML and HTML5***

| HTML                                             | HTML5                             |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Doctype declaration is long                      | Doctype declaration is simple     |
| Audio and Video are not part                     | Audio and Video are integral part |
| Vector Graphics require third party technologies | Vector graphics are integral part |
| GeoLocation not possible                         | GeoLocation is possible           |
| Cookies used for storage                         | Local storage is provided         |

## HTML5 Semantic

In HTML there was no standard name for structural elements. In HTML5 new semantic elements are added that provide better structure to web documents. It allows the developers to create meaningful content. Semantic elements in HTML5 are

- <header>
- <nav>
- <section>
- <footer>
- <aside>
- <address>



### **<header>**

It is used to define a header for a web page. It can consist of a logo, search form, navigation link, etc... It cannot be placed within <footer>

#### Syntax

```
<header>....</header>
```

### **<footer>**

It is used to define the footer of the webpage. It contains author, contact, copyright information.

#### Syntax

```
<footer>...</footer>
```

### **<nav>**

This tag provides links to other webpage or parts within the webpage. It may be menus, tables, contents and indexes.

#### Syntax

```
<nav>...</nav>
```

### **<article>**

This tag is used to represent an article. It is Independent from other content of the web page. A web page may be aSingle article webpage or Multiple article webpage. It is similar to div tag.

#### Syntax

```
<article>...</article>
```

### **<section>**

This is used to define sections such as chapters, news items in a webpage.

#### Syntax

```
<section>...</section>
```

### **<aside>**

This tag provides information about the main content. This content is represented in sidebars.

#### Syntax

```
<aside>...</aside>
```

### **<address>**

This tag defines contact information of the author. It can be email address, url, physical address, phone number, etc.

#### Syntax

```
<address>....</address>
```

#### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>Address Tag</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <style>
```

```
    header {
```

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

```
      height: 100px;
```

```
      background-color: #60dd5a;
```

```
      padding: 10px;
```

```
      border-radius: 10px 10px 0px 0px;
```

```
    }
```

```
    nav{
```

```
      background-color: #60dd5a;
```

```
      text-align:left;
```

```
      font-size:15px;
```

```
    }
```

```

footer {
    text-align:center;
    font-size: 12px;
    height: 50px;
    line-height: 50px;
    background-color: #f1dc73;
    padding: 10px;
}
address{
    text-align:center;
    background-color: #f1dc73;
    padding: 10px;
    border-radius: 0px 0px 10px 10px;
}
article{
    width: auto;
    border: 2px solid gray;
    padding: 10px;
    border-radius: 10px;
    margin:5px;
}
article>p{
    text-align: justify;
}
section > h4{
    text-decoration: underline;
    font-style: oblique;
    font-family: cursive;
}
section > p{
    text-indent: 20px;

```

```

}
aside{
    font-size:larger;
    font-style:italic;
    color:green;
    text-align: justify;
    float:right;
    width:35%;
    padding-left:5px;
}
</style>
<body>
    <header>
        <h1>Learn HTML5 New Elements</h1>
    </header>
    <nav>
        <a href = "#">Home</a> |
        <a href = "#">CSS</a> |
        <a href = "#">JavaScript</a>
    </nav>
    <article>
        <h1>HTML5 New Elements</h1>
        <p>
            In this webpage you will be learning New elements
            Introduced in HTML5
        </p>
    </article>
    <article>
        <h1>Semantic and structural element</h1>
        <aside>
            This helps search engine to properly index a webpage

```

```

</aside>
<p>
    In HTML no standard name for structural elements is
    provided. In HTML5 new elements are introduced to provide
    meaning to content.
</p>
<section>
    <h4>Header Tag</h4>
    <p>
        This section explains Header Tag
    </p>
</section>
<section>
    <h4>Footer Tag</h4>
    <p>
        This section explains Footer Tag
    </p>
</section>
</article>
<footer>
    Developed by Dr. D. Natarajasivan
</footer>
<address>
    Tamilnadu Government Polytechnic College, Madurai-11
    <a href="dnstnpt@gmail.com">dnstnpt@gmail.com</a>
</address>
</body>
</html>

```

## Output

# Learn HTML5 New Elements

[Home](#) | [CSS](#) | [JavaScript](#)

## HTML5 New Elements

In this webpage you will be learning New elements Introduced in HTML5

### Semantic and structural element

In HTML no standard name for structural elements is provided. In *This helps search engine to properly index a webpage* HTML5 new elements are introduced to provide meaning to content.

Header Tag

This section explains Header Tag

Footer Tag

This section explains Footer Tag

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## HTML Responsive

Responsive HTML, in web development, refers to the practice of creating web pages or websites that dynamically adjust and adapt their layout, content, and design to provide an optimal viewing experience on various screen sizes and devices. This is achieved through the use of HTML, CSS (Cascading Style Sheets), and often JavaScript.

- **Fluid Layout:** Instead of fixed or static layouts, responsive HTML designs use fluid grids that scale with the screen size.

- **Media Queries:** CSS media queries are used to apply different styles and layouts based on the characteristics of the user's device, such as screen width.
- **Flexible Images and Media:** Images and media elements are made responsive by setting their maximum width to 100% so that they scale down proportionally to fit the container.
- **Touch-Friendly Navigation:** On mobile devices, responsive designs often include touch-friendly navigation elements like larger buttons and menus for easy interaction on touchscreens.
- **Viewport Control:** The viewport meta tag is used to control how a web page is displayed on a mobile device, allowing for scaling and control over the initial zoom level.

### HTML Block Layout

In HTML a website layout is designed using the block level div element. <div> is a generic container used to group and style content. It's one of the most commonly used block-level elements for creating layouts and organizing content. It is used to divide a web page into different contents.

#### Syntax

```
<div>...</div>
```

#### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Div Tag</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div id="head" style=" width:600px; height:150px;
background-color:red; text-align:center;">
```

```
    This is my web page
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div style="position: relative; height:200px;">
```

```
<div style="float:left; width:100px; height:200px;
background-color:green;" id="menu" >
```

```
    Here I give my MENU
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div style="position:relative; float:left; width:400px;
height:200px; background-color:yellow;" id="content">
```

```
    Webpage Content is given here
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div style="float:left; width:100px; height:200px;
background-color:blue;" id="links">
```

```
    Quick Links Given here
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div style="text-align:center; width:600px; height:50px;
background-color:pink;" id="footer">
```

```
    End Links
```

```

    </div>
  </body>
</html>

```

### Output



### Span Tag

This is a generic inline container for inline elements. It is used for styling, this can be manipulated using JavaScript.

#### Syntax

```
<span>....</span>
```

#### Example

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Span Tag</title>
  </head>

```

```

<body>
  <h1><span style="font-style: oblique;">Span Tag
Example</span></h1>
  <p>
    In this <span style="font-weight:bold;">paragraph</span>
    <span style="font-size: 22px;">multiple words</span> are
wrapped using span tag.
  </p>
</body>
</html>

```

### Output

## *Span Tag Example*

In this **paragraph** multiple words are wrapped using span tag.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Review Questions

### Part - A (3 Mark Questions)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

7.

8.

**Part - B (14 Mark Questions)**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.