

Lesson Plan - 1
Computer Science
Tables, Hyperlinks, and Forms in HTML
Topic- HTML Table

Class:		Period:		Mode:	Classroom/Lab
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Teacher: _____

Learning Support Assistant: _____

S.M.A.R.T. Learning Objectives

By the end of this session, students will be able to:

1. Create tables using HTML table tags.
2. Do basic styling using attributes width, height, align, bgcolor, etc.

Resources

1. video <https://youtu.be/xcXW6dKvPas> (0.00 to 6.26).
2. Use the eContent to show the animated demos of the lesson.

X`Session Conduction

Engage: Discuss tables with students. What is the structure of a table? What kind of data can be inserted as table data in a webpage?

Show some web pages with tables different styles. The following link also displays a webpage with a table with minimal styling <https://mdn.github.io/learning-area/html/tables/assessment-finished/planets-data.html>.

Concept introduction: The HTML tables allow web authors to arrange data like text, images, links, other tables, etc. into rows and columns of cells. Explain one by one all the table tags. The HTML tables are created using the <table> tag in which the <tr> tag is used to create table rows and <td> tag is used to create data cells. Tell students elements under <td> are regular and left-aligned by default. HTML tables can have headers for each column or row, or for many columns/rows. Cell padding is the space between the cell

edges and the cell content. By default, the padding is set to 0. Cell spacing is the space between each cell. By default, the space is set to 2 pixels.

Bgcolor or background attributes are used for applying background colour. The colour value can be given as “red”, “blue”, etc. or subsequent hex colour code

Concept Demo/Explanation: Create an HTML table in a notepad with all the elements and attributes mentioned in the book. Show how to merge columns and rows using colspan and rowspan attributes. Use the meeting calendar example from the book to create a webpage with a table and basic styling. Show the use of <thead>, <tbody> and <tfoot>.

Concept Practice: Ask students to create a table with 5 student information with proper caption and table heading. Even row numbers should have a yellow colour and odd row numbers should have a green colour.

Optional Activity: Play the video in the resources section.

Practical Application: Ask students to complete the lab activities.

Home Assignments

1. Revise the topic covered.
2. Practice the interactive exercises in Edusoft Smart App.
3. Solve any additional exercises on playground.edusoft.co.in.

Guided Assignments

Students can visit

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Tables/Basics> and practice the codes given.

Evaluation

After completing the lesson solve the exercises given at the end of the chapter.

Lesson Plan - 2
Computer Science
Tables, Hyperlinks, and Forms in HTML
Topic-HTML Hyperlinks

Class:		Period:		Mode:	Classroom/Lab
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Teacher: _____

Learning Support Assistant: _____

S.M.A.R.T. Learning Objectives

By the end of this session, students will be able to:

1. Use <a> tags to create hyperlinks
2. Understand the difference between internal hyperlinks and external hyperlinks.
3. Use the href, name, and target attributes.

Resources

1. video <https://youtu.be/xcXW6dKvPas> (6.26 to 8.54).
2. Use the eContent to show the animated demos of the lesson.

Session Conduction

Engage: Revise the previous topic.

Ask students what happens when they search for something in Google. Discuss Each Google search result is a hyperlink. On clicking one of them, the browser leaves the search page and goes to the result.

The World Wide Web is comprised of hyperlinks linking trillions of pages and files to one another. For example, "Facebook home page" is a hyperlink to the Facebook home page.

Concept introduction: In computing, a hyperlink, or simply a link, is a reference to data that the user can follow by clicking or tapping. When hyperlinks are tapped, the browser leaves the current page and opens the link for the new page in the same window or in a new tab.

Also, tell students how to identify a hyperlink in a webpage. Identify a hyperlink even if it's not underlined by hovering the mouse pointer over the text. A browser changes the pointer from an arrow to a finger to indicate it can be opened. Also, at the bottom of the window, the URL of the link should appear to identify where the link points.

Concept Demo/Explanation: Create an HTML web page in notepad and show how to use <a> tag and its attributes. Show how to link to a new document or the same document.

Concept Practice: Ask students to create a text hyperlink and image hyperlink. And to find out how hyperlinks open the new page using the target attribute of <a> tag and give value as '_blank' or '_parent'.

Optional Activity: Watch the video <https://youtu.be/xcXW6dKvPas> (6.26 to 8.54) and discuss it with the teacher.

Practical Application: Ask students to complete the lab activities.

Home Assignments

1. Revise the topic covered.
2. Practice the interactive exercises in Edusoft Smart App.
3. Solve any additional exercises on playground.edusoft.co.in

Guided Assignment

Ask students to visit

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/Creating_hyperlinks and have a group discussion in class with their findings.

Evaluation

After completing the lesson solve the exercises given at the end of the chapter.

Lesson Plan - 3
Computer Science
Tables, Hyperlinks, and Forms in HTML
Topic- HTML Forms

Class:		Period:		Mode:	Classroom/Lab
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Teacher: _____

Learning Support Assistant: _____

S.M.A.R.T. Learning Objectives

By the end of this session, students will be able to:

1. Create an HTML form for collecting user information.
2. Use at least 9 input elements in HTML form.
3. Apply basic styling to input elements.
4. Understand the use of form and input attributes.

Resources

1. video <https://youtu.be/xcXW6dKvPas> (8.55 to 9.59)
2. video <https://youtu.be/0suhzf7a148> (4.06).
3. Use the eContent to show the animated demos of the lesson.

Session Conduction

Engage: Revise the previous topic.

Ask students what do they when to have to take admission to a new school or create an email id or Facebook account. Do they have to provide some information? How do they provide that information?

Concept introduction: Discuss with students if they have to enroll themselves in a hobby class, they will be asked to provide some personal information. This information can be stored on a computer. To collect this information, we need a form where users will write down their information like name, address, age, etc. Similarly, when we create a Facebook account, we need to fill in some personal information to create our account. So, we use a form for collecting data from users.

Concept Demo/Explanation: Create an HTML form with text boxes, dropdown list, radio buttons, checkboxes, list box, buttons, text area, and file upload. Show the difference between list box and drop-down list, text box and text area, checkbox and radio buttons. Use attributes type, name, and, value inside <form> and <input>. Create an input type of password. Show the different types of buttons that can be created in HTML.

Concept Practice: Create a registration form with the following input elements

- Single-line text box for the first and last name
- Radio buttons for gender
- Checkboxes for favourite subjects, use checked attribute.
- List boxes for favourite food with the checked attribute.
- Submit and reset button with style properties border and background color.

Optional Activity: Play the videos of the resources section in the classroom.

Practical Application: Ask students to complete the lab activities.

Home Assignments

1. Revise the topic covered.
2. Practice the interactive exercises in Edusoft Smart App.
3. Solve any additional exercises on playground.edusoft.co.in.

Guided Assignments

Visit <https://www.w3.org/TR/html401/interact/forms.html> and find out more about HTML forms.

Evaluation

After completing the lesson solve the exercises given at the end of the chapter.

