

Monday  
23-01-17

## Internet And Web Technology

Internet - Connection of network is called as internet.

Internet Basics:

(1.) HTML      (2.) DHTML      (3.) JAVA      (4.) CSS

Internet is started in 1969 with 4 Computers in use as ARPANET.

In 1990, INTERNET (Connection of internet)

ISP (Internet Service Provider)

e.g. → BSNL, JIO, RELIANCE, etc.

First ISP started in 14 August, 1995, VSNL (Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited)

Server - Data is stored.

Client - Using data is called client.

Internet is world wide web system of interconnected computer networks. Internet uses TCP/IP protocol.

IP = Internet Protocol

TCP = Transmission Control Protocol.



Every computer for computer identification have a unique ~~have a~~ IP Address.

Advantages of using Internet:

Internet allows us to connect as personally.  
Read any information. Connect with remote Persons.  
Read any news and work basically.

Net Banking. E-Commerce

Entertainment.

Online Booking (Hotel)

Online payment pay (songs, movie bill), etc.

ISP (Internet Service Provider) -

An ISP is an organisation that provide services to access and use the internet.

~~An ISP may be organisation that provide services without from~~

An ISP may be organised in various forms such as commercial, community on, non-profit or otherwise privately on.

Internet Service typically provided by ISPs include.

- 1.) Internet Transist
- 2.) Domain Name Registration.
- 3.) Web Hosting.



## Overview of TCP/IP -

5. Application Layer
4. Transport Layer
3. Network/Internet Layer
2. Data Link Layer
1. Physically Layer

### (1.) Physically Layer -

It defines characteristics of hardware needed to carry the data transmission signals.

### (2.) Data Link Layer -

This layer point to point deliver data. This is the layer that is responsible for splitting that are into packetly form to be send across the connecting media such as cables, satellite, so on.

### ~~XXX~~ TCP/IP -

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The Internet is build on TCP/IP protocol. The main design goal of TCP/IP was to build on interconnection of networks referred to as inter network or internet that provided universal communication services over heterogeneous physical networks.



### (3) Internet Layer-

Internet Layer accepts and delivers packets for the network. This layer get packets from the data link layer and sends them to the correct network address.

If more than one possible ~~ways~~ <sup>routes</sup> is available for the data to travel the network layer figure out the best route.

IP, ICMP, IGMP, ARP, RARP.

ICMP - Internet Control Message Protocol.

IGMP - Internet Group Management Protocol.

ARP - Address Resolution Protocol

RARP - Reverse Address Resolution Protocol.

### (4) Transport Layer-

Protocols ensure that packets arrive in sequence without error, by swapping acknowledgement of data reception and retransmitting lost data. Protocol - TCP/UDP

UDP - User Datagram Protocol.

### (5) Application Layer-

This is the layer which contains the application that the user uses to send or receive data.

HTTP - Hyper Text Transport Protocol,

FTP - File Transfer Protocol, Telnet,

SMTP - Simple Mail Transfer Protocol,

SNMP - Simple ~~Management~~ Network Management Protocol,

DNS - Domain Name Service.



## Internet Protocol-

This protocol is responsible for Basic Connectivity. Every physical location must have a unique network address and this network address is called Internet Protocol or IP Address.

## Structure of an IP Address-

e.g. -  $\underline{192.168.1.2}$  → IP address  
network (16bits) number    host (16bits) number    ↳ 32 bits address

Each of 8 bits separated by periods or dots  
 $\underline{(0 \text{ to } 255)} \cdot \underline{(0 \text{ to } 255)} \cdot \underline{(0 \text{ to } 255)} \cdot \underline{(0 \text{ to } 255)}$  IP Address.  
8 bits                      8 bits                      8 bits                      8 bits

All host on the same network uses the same network no. but have a unique host no.

TCP - Once the packets arrived at the IP address, TCPs goes to work.

TCPs main task is error checking to make ensure that the right number of packets are received and that they are in proper order.

## Services provided by TCP/IP Protocols-

FTP - This is useful for transferring files between two computers that may be on different operating system.



Telnet - Telnet is the program that allows the user with remote login capabilities to use the computing resources and services available on the host.

### Questions - (D.I.Y)

1. SMTP.
2. What is Internet?
3. Why we need Internet?
4. Advantages of Internet.
5. Internet Service Provider.
6. Web Server & Web Client.
7. What is TCP/IP & its services.

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### World Wide Web (WWW) -

The WWW or simply web is the ~~the~~ way of accessing information over the medium of the internet.

1. Use special software called browser.
2. TCP/IP protocol.
3. HTTP
4. Web browser

1. Browser - A web browser is an application program which sends request to a web server and accepts a response to that request from the web server.



2. TCP/IP - It is the protocol used by the internet and is a must for the www to function.

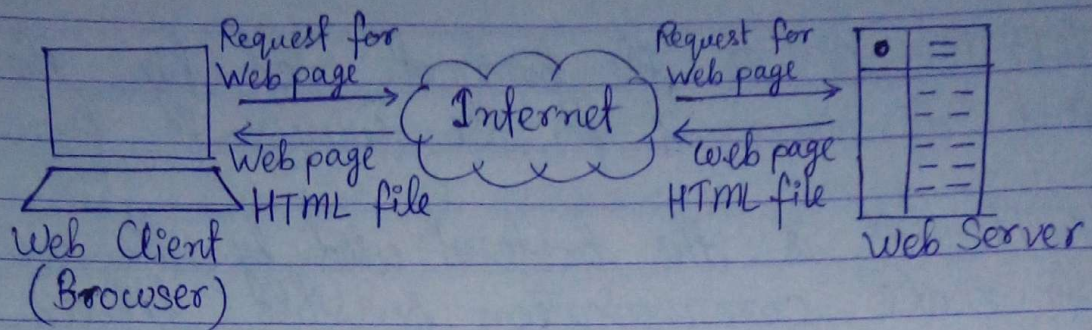
3. HTTP - It is the protocol used by the www service to make communication possible between the web server and the web ~~server~~ browser.

4. Web Server - A web server is a special software which runs on a computer and response to request made by other computer on the network.

Following steps explain how works www.

1. User enter the URL of the webpage in the address bar of the web browser
2. Then browser request the Domain Name Server for the IP address corresponding to our website eg- www.subodhpgcollege.com.
3. After receiving IP address, browser sends the request for webpage to the web server using HTTP protocol which specifies the way the browser and web server communicate.
4. The web server receive request using HTTP protocol and checks its search for the requested webpage. If found it returns it back to the web browser and close HTTP connection.
5. Now the web browser receive the web page it interpretes it and display the contents of the webpage in web browsers window.





## HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) -

HTTP is a protocol used to exchange information between the browser and server. It uses TCP/IP to locate and make a connection between the browser and the server.

The messages sent between the browser & server are either request or response messages.

The request message contains:

1. A request line containing the name of the requested file.
2. A header containing information such as the type of browser & operating system.
3. A body containing data for example - data entered into a form.

The response from the server will contain

- (i) A response line with a code indicating that the requested file was found or an error code. e.g. - HTTP 404 Error - file not found.

- (ii) Header information such as the type of server software.

- (iii) A body containing the HTML of the requested file.



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- \* Types of Domain-
1. Physical Domain - Unique IP address
  2. Virtual Domain - Unique DNS.

### Communicating on the Internet-

InterNIC is the international body located in the U.S.A is responsible for registering and assigning unique IP address to organisations wishing to manage networks, which will be part of the internet. This computer is known as Domain that is a place where information available. This is physical Domain Name on the Internet.

When a website provide internet clients information to read, beside its mounted as virtual domain on the internet server. Virtual domains ~~on the internet~~ are identified by a name. for example- [www.subodhpgcollege.com](http://www.subodhpgcollege.com).

and physical domain are identified by IP address. A single computer having a permanent IP address & connected to internet can host multiple virtual domains on its HDD (Hard Disk).

### DNS (Domain Name Server)-

HTTP is the communication protocol to be used between client and server.

### InterNIC Route Services-

- .edu/.gov/.mil/.org/.com/.net/.us/.uk ----/.in
- .edu - server that provide educational services.
- .gov - server that provide information about government of country.
- .mil - server that provide military information.
- .org - server that provide information about the organization in the world.



- .com - server that provide commercial services on the internet.
- .net - server that provide network websites though open to everyone.
- .us/.uk/.in - two letter country code. Assign to a domain name authority in the respective country.

### Establishing connectivity on the Internet-

1. Dial up (low connectivity).
2. DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)
3. Cables
4. Satellites (eg, 2G, 3G, 4G, etc.)



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# HTML

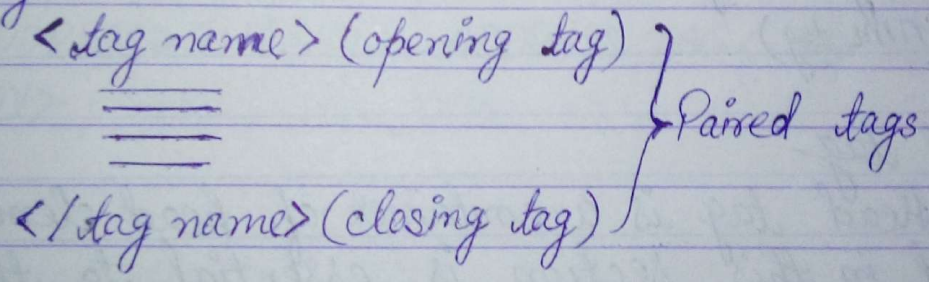
(Hyper Text Markup Language)

HTML is a set of special code (text) that can be specify/embedded in text to add formatting and linking information.

Hypertext refers to the way in which webpages are linked together. Thus the link available on the webpage are called hypertext.

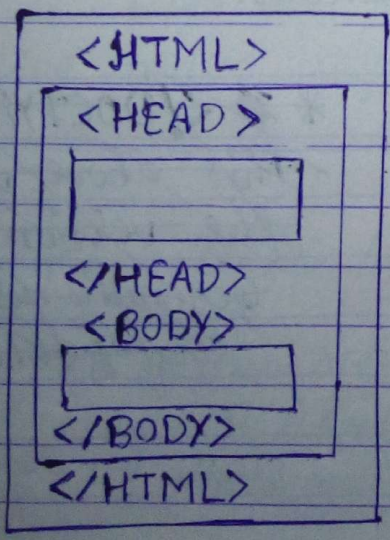
HTML is the markup language. which means we use HTML to simplify "markup" a text document with text that tell a web browser how to structure it to display.

## HTML Tags-



`<tag name>` } Single tag or Empty tag.

## Syntax-



- \* All versions of HTML -
- HTML - 1991
- HTML 2.0 - 1995
- HTML 3.2 - 1999
- HTML 4.01 - 1999
- XHTML - 2000
- HTML 5 - 2014



## HTML Elements -

e.g. →

<p>

This is my first paragraph.

<br>

<hr>

<pre>

</p>

HTML Elements

\* <pre> tag is a pre formatted text.

- \* <pre> - This tag is used to display body or paragraph as given.
- \* <br> - It is used for new line in paragraph.
- \* <hr> - It is used for horizontal lines in paragraph.

↳ (HTML attribute)

<p align="left">

↳ (HTML tag)

## Head tag -

Head tag is a container of head elements. Information placed in this section is essential to the inner working of the document and has nothing to do with content of the document.

\* Some tags of HTML -

(i) <TITLE>

(ii) <STYLE>

(iii) <BASE>

(iv) <LINK>

(v) <META>

(vi) <SCRIPT>

<NOSCRIPT> etc.

\* ~~<!DOCTYPE HTML>~~

~~This above tag tells the version of HTML.~~

~~Generally used in XHTML that is HTML 4.0.~~



e.g. →

```

<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE> MY FIRST WEBPAGE </TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <H1> THIS IS MY FIRST HEADING </H1>
    <H2> THIS IS MY SECOND HEADING </H2>
    <H3> THIS IS MY THIRD HEADING </H3>
    <H4> THIS IS MY FOURTH HEADING </H4>
    <H5> THIS IS MY FIFTH HEADING </H5>
    <H6> THIS IS MY SIXTH HEADING </H6>
    <p> <HR> <BR> </p>
    <ADDRESS> THIS IS ADDRESS TAG </Address>
  </BODY>
</HTML>

```

### Heading-

The size of sentences all varies from <H1> to <H6> tags used in paragraph or body tag in decreasing order respectively.

```

<p>
<center>
  ≡
</center>
</p>

```

This <center> tags display the paragraph in center.

\* Non-breaking space (&nbsp) for no space.  
 e.g. → BCA&nbsp;II&nbsp;Sem  
 → There will be no spaces between words/letters.



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## HTML Tags-

### (I) Formatting tags-

- (1.) `<b>` - for Bold text
- (2.) `<strong>` - important text.  
e.g. → `<P>... <strong> BCA </strong>... </P>`
- (3.) `<i>` - for Italic text.
- (4.) `<em>` - for Emphasized text.
- (5.) `<mark>` - for marked text.
- (6.) `<small>` - for small text.
- (7.) `<del>` - for delete text.  
e.g. → `<del> BCA </del>` // ~~BCA~~
- (8.) `<ins>` for inserted text.  
e.g. → `<ins> BCA </ins>` // BCA
- (9.) `<sub>` subscript text // Class<sub>BCA</sub> or BCA<sub>I</sub>
- (10.) `<sup>` superscript text // Class<sup>BCA</sup> or BCA<sup>I</sup>

### (II) HTML Quotation-

- (1.) `<q>` - eg. → `<p>... <q>... </q>... </p>` (for quotation)
- (2.) `<blockquote>` - ... </blockquote>

### (III) Abbreviation-

- (1.) `<abbr>` - eg. → `<p> The <abbr title="World Health Organisation"> WHO </abbr> was founded in 1948. </p>`

### (IV) Citation-

- (1.) `<cite>` - eg. → `<p> <cite> Rainy Season </cite> by XYZ </p>`



## HTML-

(V) `<bdo>` - for Bidirectional Overwrite

e.g. `<p><bdo dir="rtl">This is my classroom</bdo>`

(VI) HTML Colors-

1.) Color Name

2.) RGB value (Decimal number between 0 to 255)

3.) Hexadecimal value (HDV b/w 00 to FF)

(1) `<body color="red">`

e.g. `<body>`

`<h1 color="yellow">This is my heading </h1>`

`<p color="blue"> ---- </p>`

`</body>`

(2) RGB (255, 0, 0) → Red, (0, 0, 0) → black & (255, 255, 255) → white  
R, G, B      rgb(255, 100, 0) → Orange, etc.

(3) Hexadecimal-

# FF, 00, 00 = R  
R G B

#FFFFFF = white

#000000 = black

#404040 = grey

#808080 = light grey

~~HTML Style Attribute~~

~~<tagname style~~

(VII) HTML Style Attribute -

`<tagname style="property: value;">`

`<p style="color: rgb(0, 0, 255);"> ---- </p>`

`<h1 style="background: Red;"> ---- </h1>`



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### (VIII) HTML Fonts -

e.g. <HTML>  
<HEAD>

<TITLE> Testing Font </TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY bgcolor="yellow"> or <body background="pic.jpg">

<p> This is first paragraph </p>

<font face="arial" size="8" color="#ff00aa">

<p> This is second paragraph </p>

</font>

</BODY>

</HTML>

### (IX) HTML Links -

(1) <a> - This tag is used for ~~link~~ hyper linking. \*(<a> anchor tag)

Syntax <a href="url"> click here or link text </a>

Eg <a href="http://www.subodhpgcollege.com"> Click on college website </a>

<a href="first.html"> Click here </a>

\*(href = hyper reference)

### (X) Create a bookmark -

<body>

<p> <a href="#C4"> Jump to chapter 4 </a> </p>

<h2> chapter 1 </h2>

<p> This chapter explains. ----- </p>

<h2 id="C4"> chapter 4 </h2>

<p> ----- </p>

</body>



<body bgcolor="#cceeef" vlink="pink" alink="yellow">

(2) vlink - This attribute is used to specify the color of the link when the link is visited.

(3) alink - This attribute is used to specify the color of the link when the link is active.

## (XI) HTML List -

(1) Unordered List

- eg. • BCA  
• BBA  
• MCA  
• MSc IT

<ul> <li> </li> </ul>

eg. <ul> <ul type="square">

<li> BCA </li>

<li> BBA </li>

<li> MCA </li>

</ul>

(2) Ordered List

1. BCA

2. BBA

3. MCA

4. MSc IT

tags → <ol> <li>

(3) Nesting List

<ol>

<li>

<ul>

<li>

-

</ul>

</ol>

start="5"

(starts list from no. 5)

or type="A"/"I"/"I"/etc.

## (XII) HTML Description List -

<dl> → description list.

<dt> → define the term.

<dd> → describe each term.

Syntax <dl>

<dt> BCA </dt>

<dd> Its a three year course </dd>

<dt> BBA </dt>

<dd> Its a three year management course </dd>

</dl>



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### (XIII) HTML Images -

(1) Insert image in webpage -

e.g. → ``

(2) For alternate text -

```
  
<H3> This is a heading </H3>  
<P> This is a paragraph </P>  
<p align="left">
```

(3) Height & Width - `height="350" width="500" (in pixels)`

(4) Border - `<height="350" width="500" border="0" >` or `"2"`  
alignment - `< align="right">`

(5) Style - `style="width: 350 px; height: 400 px;" border="2"`  
`<a href="chapters.html"> Click on this to open the chapters </a>`  
`<a href="chapter.html"></a>`

### (XIV) HTML Table -

10) HTML tables are defined with the help of table tag.

`<Table>`

`<TR>` → defines each table row.

`<TH>` → defines table heading (bold & centred)

`<TD>` → defines table data.



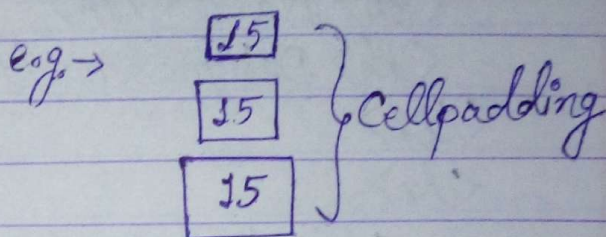
```

e.g. <body>
  <table>
    <tr> (1st row)
      <th> Roll no. </th>
      <th> Name </th>
      <th> Marks </th>
    </tr>
    <tr align="right">
      <td> 15 </td>
      <td> XXX </td>
      <td> 98 </td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>

```

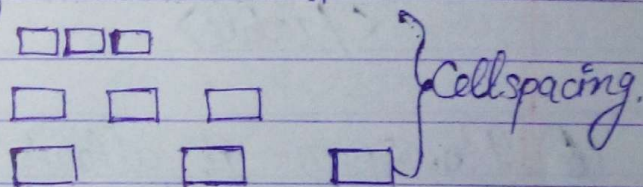
(i) Cellpadding-

Cellpadding specifies the space b/w the self content & its border.



(ii) Cellspacing-

Cellspacing is used to extend the spacing to be left in between the cells.



- 2.) Border - `<table border="5" height="100" width="300">`
- 3.) align - `<tr align="right">`
- 4.) color - `bg color="yellow".`  
 or `background="image.jpg"`  
 or `border color="red"`  
 or `cellpadding="10" cellspacing="8"`



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Tables (continued) -

e.g. → `<body>`  
`<table border="2" cellpadding="5" cellspacing="10">`  
`<tr>`  
`<th> Emp ID </th>`  
`<th> Name </th>`  
`<th> Designation </th>`  
`</tr>`  
`<tr>`  
`<td> 47832 </td>`  
`<td> John </td>`  
`<td> manager </td>`  
`</tr>`  
`</table>`

| Emp ID | Name | Designation |
|--------|------|-------------|
| 47832  | John | manager     |
|        |      |             |

- (6) Rowspan - It allows a single table cell to span height of more than one cell or row.
- (7) Colspan - It allows a single table cell to span the width of more than one cell or column.

e.g. →

```
<table border="2">
<caption> Marks of BCA students </caption>
<tr>
```

```
<th rowspan="2"> Name </th>
<th colspan="3"> Subject </th>
<tr>
<th> CA </th>
<th> IWEB </th>
```

```
<table>
<caption> Marks of BCA students </caption>
```

Marks of BCA Students

| Name | Subject |      |      |
|------|---------|------|------|
|      | CA      | IWEB | OOPS |
| ABC  | 45      | 78   | 83   |
| XYZ  | 69      | 46   | 54   |



```

<th>OOPS</th>
</tr>
<tr><td>ABC</td>
  <td>45</td>
  <td>78</td>
  <td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>XYZ</td>
  <td>69</td>
  <td>46</td>
  <td>54</td>
</tr>

```

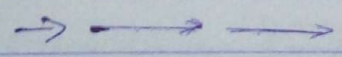
```

<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>NESTED LIST</TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <OL>
      <LI>BCA I Semester
        <UL>
          <LI>MATHS</LI>
          <LI>PHYSICS</LI>
          <LI>POC</LI>
          <LI>C</LI>
        </UL>
      <LI>BCA II Semester
        <LI>CA</LI>
        <UL><LI>C++</LI>
          <LI>PHYSICS</LI>
          <LI>IWEB</LI></UL>
        </LI>
    </OL>
  </BODY>
</HTML>

```

List

- 1. BCA I Sem
  - o —
  - o —
  - o —
- 2. BCA II Sem
  - o —
  - o —
  - o —





Friday  
10-02-17

### (XV) HTML Frames -

Until now each web page when opened text over the entire browser screen.

HTML Frames are used to divide our browser window into multiple sections where each sections can load a separate HTML document. A collection of frames in a browser window is known as a frame set.

To use frames on a page we use `<frame set>` tag instead of `<body>` tag.

Each frame is indicated by frame tag and it defines which HTML document shall open into the frame.

- (1) `<FRAME SET>` - 2 main attributes
  - rows - horizontal rows.
  - cols - vertical columns.

|     |
|-----|
| 20% |
| 70% |
| 10% |

```
e.g. → <!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Different frames window </title>
</HEAD>
```

|     |     |    |
|-----|-----|----|
| 25% | 73% | 2% |
|-----|-----|----|

```
<Frameset rows="20%,70%,10%">
<Frame set cols="25%, 73%, *">
  <Frame name="first" src="table.html">
  <Frame name="main" src="www.subodhpg.college.com">
  <Frame name="last" src="list.html">
</Frame set>
</HTML>
```



e.g. →

```

<frame set rows="20%, 70%, 10%"
  <frame set cols="50%, *">
    <frame name="one" src="...html">
    <frame name="two" src="...html">
  </frameset>
  <frameset cols="33%, 33%, 33%">
    <frame name="Three" src="...html">
    <frame name="Four" src="...html">
    <frame name="Five" src="...html">
  </frameset>
  <frameset cols="20%, 80%">
    <frame name="Six" src="...html">
    <frame name="Seven" src="...html">
  </frameset>
</frameset>

```

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11-02-17 Frames (continued)

<frame set> → attributes ⇒ "20%, 30%, 20%, 30%" (or) ✓  
 <frame>      (1) rows      "200, 300, 200, 300" (in pixels) or  
                  (2) cols      "2\*, 3\*, 2\*, 3\*"

(2) <frameset border="50">

(3) <frameset ~~border~~ frame border="1">

(2) Border - This attribute specifies the width of the border of each frame in pixels the value of zero means no border.

(3) Frame border - This attribute specifies a 3D border should be displayed between frames. This attribute take value either one or zero.



<frame> → Attribute-name-

src - This attribute to give the file name that should be loaded in the frame.

<frame n s "marginwidth=50">

e.g. →

<frame set row="20%,80%">

<frame name >

<frame cols="50%,50%">

== ==  
== ==

<frame border>

margin width

margin height

noresize

scrolling

(4.)

(5.)

(6.)

(7.)

(8.) Target attribute:-

e.g. → Test. HTML

<!doctype HTML>

<HTML>

<HEAD><TITLE> HTML Target frames </TITLE></HEAD>

<frameset cols="20%,80%">

<frame name="Menu" src="menu.html">

<frame name="Main" src="main.html">

</frameset> </HTML>



menu.HTML

<HTML>

        
        
<body bgcolor = "#ff00a5">  
  <a href = "chapter1.html" target = "main">  
    chap1 </a> <br>  
  <a href = "chapter2.html" target = "main">  
    chap2 </a> <br>

               
               
</body>  
</HTML>

main.HTML

<HTML>  
<body bgcolor = "Yellow">  
<H1> ----- </H1>  
<P> ----- </P>  
</body>  
</HTML>

target = "frame name"  
or "self" → (load page  
in current frame)  
or "\_blank" → (load  
page in new window)  
or "\_parent" → (load  
page in parent full window)  
or "\_top" → (load page  
on top window).



## (XVI) HTML Forms-

HTML Forms are required when we want to collect some data from the site visitor. For example during user registration we would like to collect information such as name, email address, credit card, etc. There are various forms elements available like text area field, drop down menu, radio buttons, check boxes, etc.

(1) Text Input Controls- There are three types of text Input Control forms:

- (i) Simple Line Text Input Control.
- (ii) Password Input Control.
- (iii) Multi Line text Input Control.

(i) Simple Line Input Control- `<INPUT>` This control is used for items that require only one line of user input, such as text boxes. They are created by using HTML `<input>` tags.

e.g.→

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>  
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
  <TITLE> HTML Forms example </TITLE>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY>
```

Name:   
Class:   
Phone No.:

```
<FORM>
```

```
  Name: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="Sname"> <BR>  
  Class: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="Class"> <BR>  
  Phone No.: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="Contact">
```



### Attributes of INPUT Tag -

- 1.) Name: Gives a name to the control.
- 2.) Type: Indicates the type of Input Control and for text input control. It will be set to text.
- 3.) Value: provide an initial value inside the control.
- 4.) Size: allows to specify the width of the text input control in terms of characters.
- 5.) Maxlength: allows to specify the maximum number of characters a user can enter into the text box.

(ii) Password Input Control - (same attributes as simple line text input control).

e.g. Username: `<INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="Sname"><BR>`  
 Password: `<INPUT TYPE="Password" NAME="PWD">`

Username:

Password:

(iii) Multi Line Text Area -

Subject: `<INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="Sub"><BR>`  
`<TEXT AREA>` tag

Subject:

Description:

`</TEXT AREA>`

Multi Line Text Input Control is used when the user is required to give details that may be longer than a single sentence. and multi line text input controls are created by using text area tag.



Attributes (main)

- 1.) Name: It is used to give name to the control.
- 2.) Rows: Indicates the no. of ~~columns~~<sup>rows</sup> of the text area field.
- 3.) Cols: Indicates the no. of columns of the text area field.

<br>Description:<br>

<text area name="desc" rows="5" cols="25">

Enter the description here - - -

</text area>

Tuesday  
14.02.2017

2. Button Control:-

- (i) Text Input Control.
- (ii) Check box control.
- (iii) Select box control.

Food Menu

- PIZZA
- BURGER
- FRENCH FRIES
- PASTA

Checkboxes are used when more than one options is required to be selected.

<BODY>

<H1> Food Menu </H1>

<FORM>

<INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX" Name="PIZZA"

Value="On" Checked="On"><BR>

<INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX" Name="BURGER"><BR>

— — — — —  
— — — — —  
— — — — —

</FORM>

</BODY>



**TYPE** - It indicates the type of input control and for checkbox input control it will be set to checkbox.

**Name** - It is used to give a name to the control.

**Value** - The value that will be used if the checkbox is selected.

**Checked** - It is set if we want to select it by default.

**Radio Buttons** - Radio buttons are used when out of many options, just one option is required to be selected radio buttons dependant.

```
<INPUT TYPE="Radio" Name="Food" Value="PIZZA"
```

```
Checked="On"> PIZZA (An Italian Dish) <BR>
```

● PIZZA

○ BURGER

```
<INPUT TYPE="Radio" Name="Food"> BURGER <BR>
```

○ FRENCH FRIES

```
<INPUT TYPE="Radio" Name="Food"> FRENCH FRIES <BR>
```

○ PASTA

```
<INPUT TYPE="Radio" Name="Food"> PASTA <BR>
```

③ **Drop Down List** - A select box control also called drop down box which provides options to list down various options in the form drop down list from where a user can select one or more options.

```
<SELECT> } tags
<OPTION>
```

PASTA ▼

eg. → <BODY>

```
<FORM>
```

```
<SELECT Name="Drop down">
```

→ multiple (optional)

```
<OPTION Value="PIZZA"> PIZZA </OPTION>
```

```
<OPTION Value="BURGER"> BURGER </OPTION>
```

```
<OPTION Value="FRENCH FRIES"> FRENCH FRIES </OPTION>
```



```

< OPTION value="PASTA" > PASTA < /OPTION >
< /SELECT >
< /FORM >
< /BODY >

```

Attributes of Selected-

Size: This can be used to present a scrolling list box.

Multiple: It is set to allows user to select multiple options.

Option tag: The value that will be used if an option in the select box is selected.

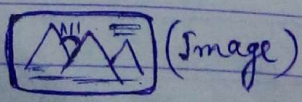
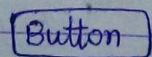
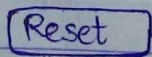
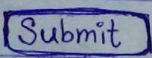
Selected: By default selected / initially selected.

4. Button Control

```

< INPUT TYPE="Submit" Name="Submit" Value="Submit" >
< INPUT TYPE="Reset" Name="Reset" Value="Reset" >
< INPUT TYPE="Button" Name="Button" Value="Button" >
< INPUT TYPE="Image" Name="Image" Value="Image"
src = "pic.jpg" >.

```





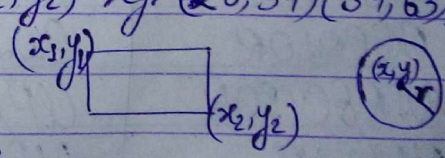
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### Image Maps -

If the image is large image and there is a need to link multiple documents to the same image. There has to be a technique that divides the image into multiple section and allows linking of each section to a different document. The technique that is implemented to achieve this, is an image map. Linked regions of an image map are called hot regions and each hot region is associated with a web document that will be loaded into the browser when the hot region is clicked.

### Creating an image map

```
(Attributes) (Name)  
<map name="map name">  
  *(map tag take an attribute link with in a  
  map tag). (Attributes) (Values)  
  <area href = { shape: rect, circle, polygon.  
  coords:- in (x1, y1) (x2, y2) → eg. (25, 34) (54, 63) }  
</map>
```



### Applying an image map to an image.

```

```



eg. →

```

<!DOCTYPE>
<HTML>
  <HEAD><TITLE> use of image map </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  
  <map name="image map">
    "pic map"
  <area shape="rect" coords="52,65,120,85" alt="Yes"
    href="first.html">
  <area shape="rect" coords="--,--,--,--" alt="No"
    href="second.html">
</map>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

<MARQUEE> → used for scrolling. </MARQUEE>

| Attributes  | <del>Value</del> Description |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| BEHAVIOUR   | SCROLL/SLIDE                 |
| BGColor     | COLOR                        |
| DIRECTION   | UP/DOWN/RIGHT/LEFT           |
| HEIGHT      | HEIGHT (in pixels)           |
| HSPACE      | HORIZONTAL SPACE             |
| LOOP        | LOOP (no. of scrolling)      |
| SCROLLDELAY | Delay (in sec)               |