

5

Advanced HTML

5.1 INTRODUCTION

An effective way to organize web documents, visually, and also logically, by dividing the page into different parts is the necessity of the website today. In each part of the document presentation of information in a well design layout with proper placing of text, images, audio and video is also very important

Designing of the website of your choice may not be liked by others. So you should keep track of visitor's choice, getting their views, opinion and suggestion through a feedback form. Not only you need to capture the information about your site but also you may need to get some visitor's information for business purpose.

The creation of document with different layouts, dividing the page into different parts and getting user information can be possible by using some advance HTML elements such as table, frames and forms in your web page.

5.2 OBJECTIVES

After going through this lesson, you would be able to:

- create Tables and use of its various attributes
-

- work with Frames and its attributes
- develop sample web page using Nesting Frames and Table
- use forms to accept data

5.3 TABLES <TABLE>

Tables are used to display data in Tabular format, containing rows and columns, on the screen.

The HTML tag <TABLE> is used to define tables. The table element can contain the following:

- <CAPTION>: It is used to specify the caption (Label) for the table. The CAPTION element, by default is center-aligned at the top of the Table. It's ALIGN attribute that takes value **left, right, center** can be used to align the caption. *The <CAPTION> tag should appear inside <TABLE>.*
- <TR>: Table row, is to specify the row in the table. *It holds <TH> Table Heading and <TD> Table Data.*
- <TH>: Table Header, is used for giving Heading to Table. *By default header elements contents are in bold font and center-aligned.*
- <TD>: Table Data, *within the row you create columns by <TD> tag.* The Table data can consist of lists, images, forms and other element. The TD is a true container that can hold other HTML elements, even more tables.

Example: A Simple table in HTML

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE> A SIMPLE TABLE IN HTML </TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <TABLE>
```

```
<CAPTION> TEST TABLE </CAPTION>
<TR>
    <TH> HEADING 1</TH>
    <TH> HEADING 2</TH>
    <TH> HEADING 3</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
    <TD> CELL 1 </TD>
    <TD> CELL 2 </TD>
    <TD> CELL 3 </TD>
</TR>
<TR>
    <TD> CELL 4 </TD>
    <TD> CELL 5 </TD>
    <TD> CELL 6 </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

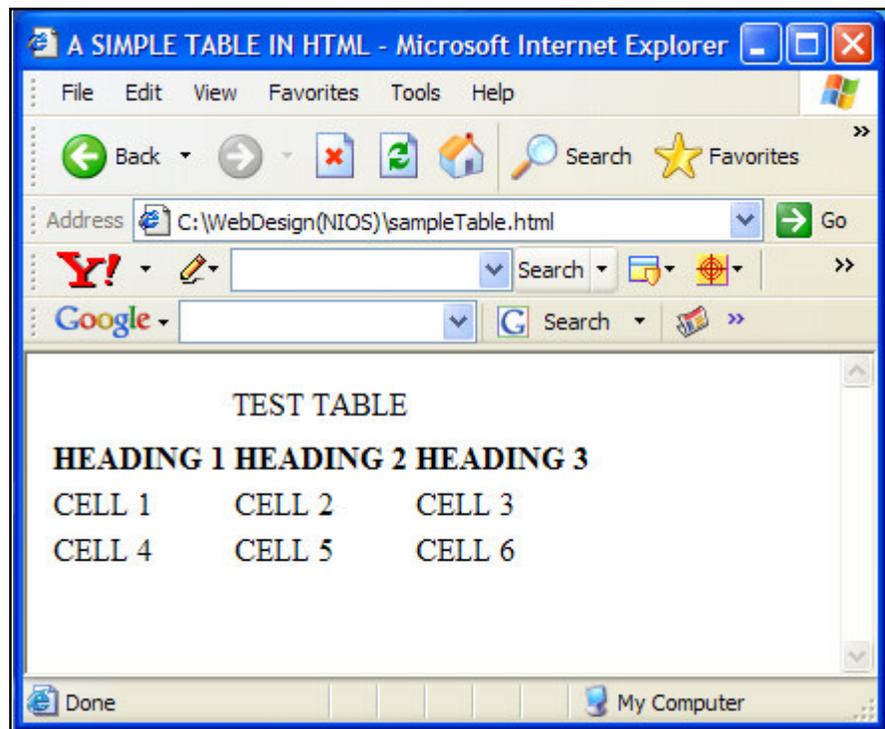


Fig. 5.1 : A simple Table without border view in browser

Attributes of <TABLE>

- **BORDER:** used to draw borders around all the Table cells. By default, tables are shown without borders i.e. BORDER=0. The size of border can set by assigning an integer value. For example BORDER=3, gives table a three pixel border.
 - **ALIGN:** used to align a table relative to windows border. It can set to **left, right or center**.
 - **CELLSPACING:** used to set the space between the cells in a table. It takes value in pixel.
 - **CELLPADDING:** used to set the space between the cell data and cell wall in a table. It takes value in pixel.
 - **WIDTH:** used to set the width of the table, as either an absolute width in pixels, or a percentage of the document width. For example: WIDTH=<width in pixel or percent>
 - **BGCOLOR:** set the background color of the table. For
-

example: BGCOLOR=red

- BORDERCOLOR: sets the color of the border of the table.
For example: BORDERCOLOR=BLUE

Example: Use of <TABLE> attributes

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD><TITLE> A SIMPLE TABLE IN HTML </TITLE></HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <TABLE BORDER=3 BGCOLOR=BLUE BORDERCOLOR=YELLOW
CELLPADDING=5 CELLSPACING=5 ALIGN=CENTRE>
    <CAPTION> TEST TABLE </CAPTION>
      <TR>
        <TH> HEADING 1</TH>
        <TH> HEADING 2</TH>
        <TH> HEADING 3</TH>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD> CELL 1 </TD>
        <TD> CELL 2 </TD>
        <TD> CELL 3 </TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD> CELL 4 </TD>
        <TD> CELL 5 </TD>
        <TD> CELL 6 </TD>
      </TR>
    </TABLE></BODY></HTML>
```

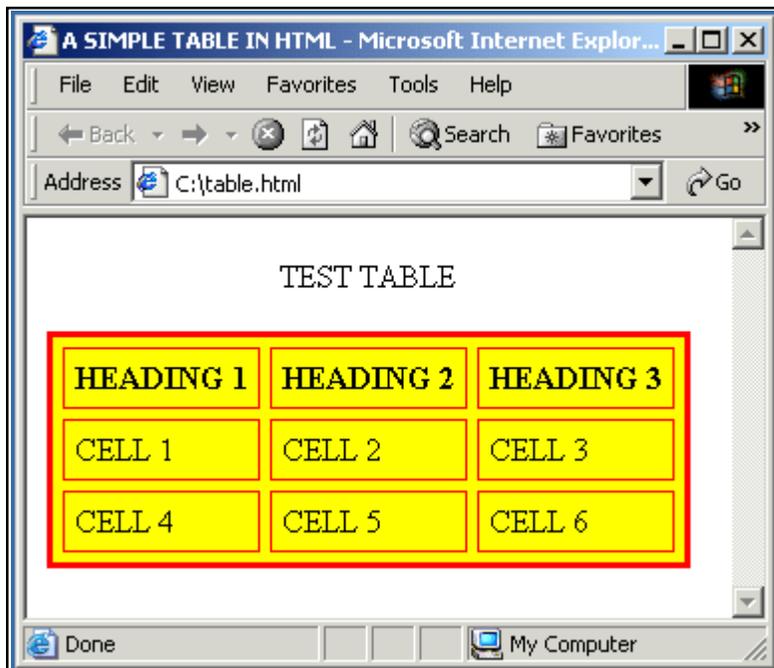


Fig. 5.2 : View of Table in Browser

Attributes of <TR>

- **ALIGN:** Align the text inside the table cells to the **left**, **right** or **center**.

For Example: `<TR ALIGN=left>`

- **VALIGN:** Align the text within the cell(s) to top, bottom or centered vertically to the cell. The values used are **top**, **middle** and **bottom**.

For Example: `<TR VALIGN=middle>`

- **BGCOLOR:** Sets the background color of the row.

For Example: `<TR BGCOLOR=yellow>`

- **BORDERCOLOR:** Sets the border color of the row.

For Example: `<TR BORDERCOLOR =blue>`

Attribute of <TD>

All the attributes of `<TR>` - `ALIGN`, `VALIGN`, `BGCOLOR`, `BORDERCOLOR` can also be used with `<TD>` element. Other

attributes of <TD> are:

- **WIDTH:** It is used to describe the desired width of the cell, either as an absolute width in pixels or as a percentage of table width.
For Example: - <TD width=5%> Cell 1 </TD>
- **HEIGHT:** Specifies the height of the cell.
For Example: - <TD HEIGHT=2%> CELL 1 </TD>
- **NOWRAP:** Prevent the browser from wrapping the content of the cell.
- **COLSPAN:** - Specifies the number of columns the cell can span. *The default COLSPAN for any cell is 1.*

Example: Use of COLSPAN

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD><TITLE>Use of Table Attributes</TITLE></HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <TABLE BORDER=3 BGCOLOR=GRAY BORDERCOLOR=RED
ALIGN=CENTER>
      <TR>
        <TD>CELL 1 </TD>
        <TD COLSPAN=2>Cell Spans 2 Columns</TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD>CELL 2 </TD>
        <TD>CELL 3</TD>
        <TD>CELL 4</TD>
      </TR>
    </TABLE>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

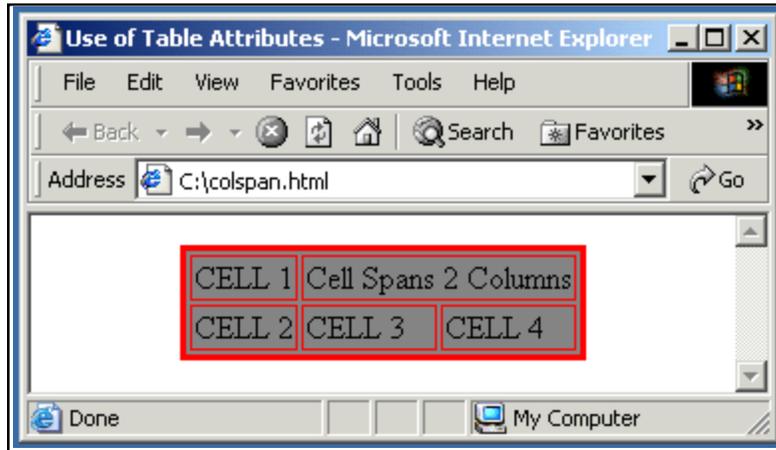


Fig. 5.3

ROWSPAN: Specifies the number of rows the cell can span. *The default ROWSPAN for any cell is 1.*

Example: Use of ROWSPAN

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD><TITLE>Use of Table Attributes</TITLE></HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <TABLE BORDER=3>
      <TR>
        <TD ROWSPAN=2>Cell Span 2 rows </TD>
        <TD >Cell 2</TD><TD>Cell 3</TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD>Cell 4 </TD>
        <TD>Cell 5</TD>
      </TR>
    </TABLE></BODY></HTML>
```

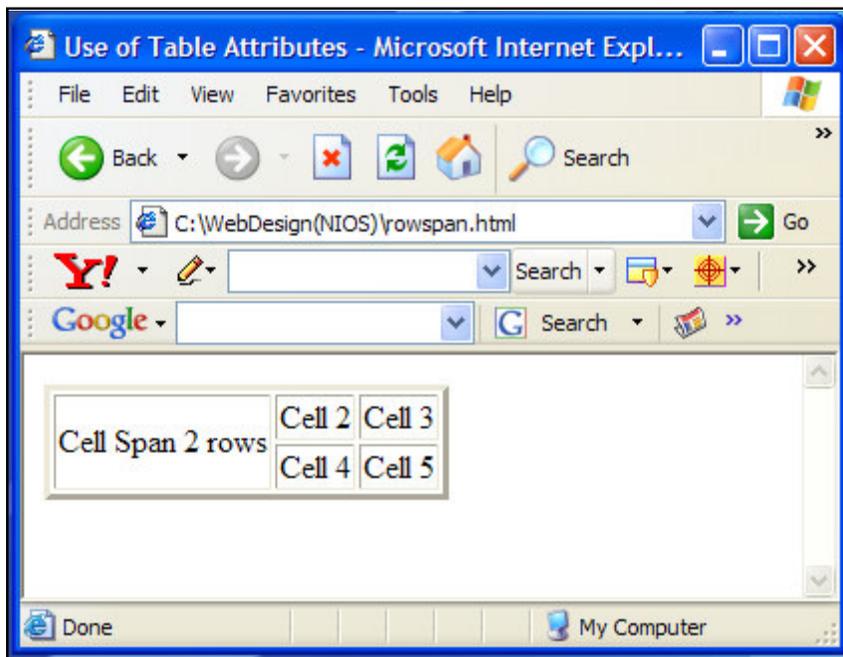


Fig. 5.4

Attribute of <TH>

All the attributes of <TD> can also be used with <TH>.

INTEXT QUESTION

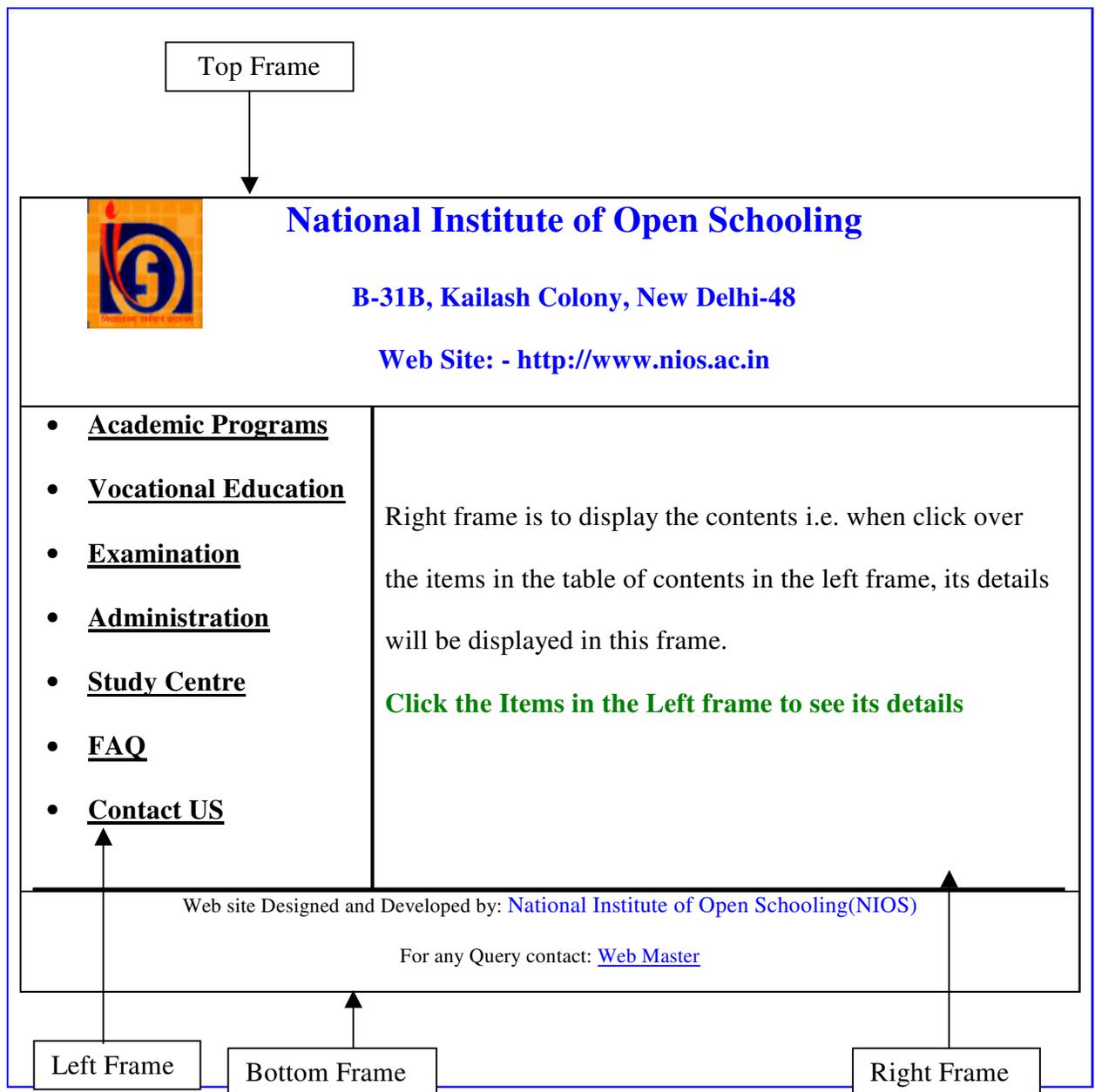
1. Write True or False for the following:
 - (a) WIDTH specifies the height of a cell.
 - (b) The BORDER attribute of the <TABLE> element can be used to create borderless tables.
 - (c) Table in HTML are defined row by row. The <TR> tags define a new row.
-

5.4 FRAMES

Frames allow the user to create the web pages in a different manner from the usual way. It provides an effective way to organize your HTML documents in one screen. By Frames, the browser screen divides into a number of panels, which might be

completely independent; for instance, you might have seen screen that contains top frame to hold banner or title graphics, left frame - contains table of contents that links to different documents, right frame - to display the contents of the documents, when click over the item in the table of contents in left frame and a bottom frame - to display some copyrights, contacts information etc.

Example:



To implement frames, it needs more than one document. The MASTER document contains the frame layout that determines just what users see when they access the frame. There is not any content within the master document instead, it contain one or more FRAMESET element that define the frame layout, and FRAME element that specify just which document are supposed to be loaded into which frame. The actual documents are separate individual pages.

Frames documents are generated by:

- FRAMESET Tag
- FRAME Tag

<FRAMESET> Tag

Frameset tag defines the number of columns and rows in a frameset.

Example:

```
<FRAMESET rows="20%, 70%, 10%">
```

The screen divide into three rows 20% row is on top, 70% row is in the middle, and 10% row is on the bottom.

```
<FRAMESET cols="20%, 80%">
```

The screen divides into two columns one 20% on left and other 80% on right.

The value assigned to rows and cols are in:

Percentage: - percentage of an available window space.

Pixels: - Absolute number of screen pixels.

Number and Asterisk: - Adjust the size of the specified column (1, 2, 3 and so on) to take the remaining space.

Example:

```
<FRAMESET COLS="290, 2*">
```

This says, "It gives the first column a width of 290 pixels and the

second column what ever is left"

<FRAME> Tag

By using <FRAMESET>, you can only define rows and columns all you want, but, nothing shows up in them without the <FRAME> tag. The <FRAME> tag enables you to specify just what appears in row or column you defined.

The FRAME tag is not a container tag, *it is an empty tag*, and so it has no matching end tag.

Example: <FRAME SRC="contents.html">

SRC (Source): Specifies the Web page that you want to display in the frame.

Other attributes of <FRAME>:

- NAME: It enables you to name a frame, so that, it can function as the target for a link.

<FRAME NAME="content">

- FRAMEBORDER: Specifies whether or not the frames has a border. You can choose 1(yes) or 0 (no). *The default is 1.*

Example: <FRAME FRAMEBORDER="0">

- MARGINWIDTH: Add a left and right margin to the frame. You must specify this in pixels. The value must be greater than 1. *The default is 1.*

Example: <FRAME MARGINWIDTH="10">

- MARGINHEIGHT: Add a top and bottom margin to the frame. You must specify this in pixels. The value must be greater than 1. *The default is 1.*

Example: <FRAME MARGINHEIGHT="10">

- NORESIZE: Fixes the frame so that it cannot be resized.
 - SCROLLING: Select scrolling option. It can take the values **auto** (the default setting) - displays scroll bars only when the window is not large enough to accommodate the frame
-

yes - always display scroll bars, no - never displays scroll bars.

Example: `<FRAME SCROLLING="no">`

NESTING FRAMES

The FRAMESET tag can be nested inside other FRAMESET tag. Nesting enables you to create complex screen designs, with frames positioned within frames.

Example:

```
<FRAMESET COLS="150,2*">
  <FRAME SRC="frame1.html">
  <FRAMESET ROWS="150,2*">
    <FRAME="frame2.html">
    <FRAME="frame3.html">
  </FRAMESET>
</FRAMESET>
```

The first FRAMESET element defines a document with two columns. The first column is 150 pixels wide; the second column takes up the remaining space. In first frame the frame1.html page will be displayed. The second FRAME holds another FRAMESET. It divides this frame into two rows, one 150 pixels high and another sized with whatever is left the window space.

Hitting The Target (Targeted Frames)

If you put a link in a framed document it works just likes any other hyperlink. It takes the user out of the current document on a one-way trip to another web document.

In order to make a linked document appear within one of the frames you have defined you need to do two things.

1. **Give a name to the frame** in which you want document to appear. You can give a name to the frame with the NAME attribute.

Example: `<FRAME NAME="content">`

- Specify the name of the frame, where the document will be displayed **with TARGET attribute of <A> tag.**

Example:

Some reserved target names used for different purpose are:

_blank: Opens the linked document in a new window

_self: Loads the linked document into the very same frame that contains the links

_parent: Loads the linked document into the next frame up in the frame list

_top: Loads the document into the full window, canceling all frames effects

A complete example of using FRAMES

(This example is with respect to the frame design at the beginning of the topic)

main.html(Master Document - contains the frame layout)

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Using Frames in HTML</title>
  </head>
  <frameset rows="32%,45%,23%" frameborder="NO" border="0"
framespacing="0">
    <frame src="banner.html" name="topFrame" scrolling="NO" noresize >
    <frameset cols="35%,65%" frameborder="NO" scrolling="AUTO">
      <frame src="toc.html" name="leftFrame" scrolling="AUTO"
noresize>
        <frame src="contents.html" name="mainFrame">
```

```

</frameset>
<frame src="footer.html" name="bottomFrame" scrolling="NO"
noresize >
</frameset>
</html>

```

banner.html (this is the top frame where your banner display)

```

<html>
<head>
<title>This is the Banner Page</title>
</head>
<body>
<table width="100%" border="0">
<tr>
<td width="9%"><a href="http://www.nios.ac.in"></a></td>
<td width="55%" align="center"><font color="blue"
size="+2">National Institute of Open Schooling</font><br>B-31B, Kailash
Colony, New Delhi-48<br>Web Site: - <a
href="http://www.nios.ac.in">http://www.nios.ac.in</a>
</td>
<td width="36%">&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="100%" height="42" colspan=3><hr noshade></td>
</tr>
</table></body></html>

```

Output of banner.html:



National Institute of Open Schooling

B-31B, Kailash Colony, New Delhi-48

Web Site: - <http://www.nios.ac.in>

N.B: The image source NIOSlogo.GIF assumed as present in the working directory where your banner.html present.

toc.html (this is the left frame, called as table of contents page)

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Table of Contents Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <ul>
      <li><a href=http://www.nios.ac.in/AcadPC.htm target="mainFrame">
Academic Programs</a></li>
      <li><a href=http://www.nios.ac.in/vocation.htm target="mainFrame">
Vocational Education </a></li>
      <li><a href=http://www.nios.ac.in/exa-sys.htm target="mainFrame">
Examination </a></li>
      <li><a href=http://www.nios.ac.in/admin.htm target="mainFrame">
Administration </a></li>
      <li><a href=http://www.nios.ac.in/sty-cen.htm target="mainFrame">
Study Centre </a></li>
      <li><a href=http://www.nios.ac.in/FAQ.htm target="mainFrame">FAQ
</a></li>
      <li><a href=http://www.nios.ac.in/offices.htm target="mainFrame">
Contact US </a></li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output of *toc.html*:

- **Academic Programs**
- **Vocational Education**
- **Examination**
- **Administration**
- **Study Centre**
- **FAQ**
- **Contact US**

contents.html (this is the right frame where the contents of the page display)

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page to display the contents</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>&nbsp;</p>
    <p><font size="2">Right frame is to display the contents i.e. when click
over the
    items in the table of contents in the left frame, its details will be displayed
in this
    frame.<font color="green"><br><b>Click the Items in the Left frame to see
its
    details</b></font></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:

Right frame is to display the contents i.e. when click over the items in the table of contents in the left frame, its details will be displayed in this frame.

Click the Items in the Left frame to see its details

footer.html (this is the bottom frame where your footer page display)

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page to display Footer</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <hr noshade>
    <p align="center"><font size="-2">Web site Designed and Developed by:
    <font color="blue" size="2"> National Institute of Open Schooling</font><br>
    For any Query contact: <a href="webmaster@nios.ac.in">Web
Master</a></font>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:

Web site Designed and Developed by: [National Institute of Open Schooling](#)

For any Query contact: [Web Master](#)

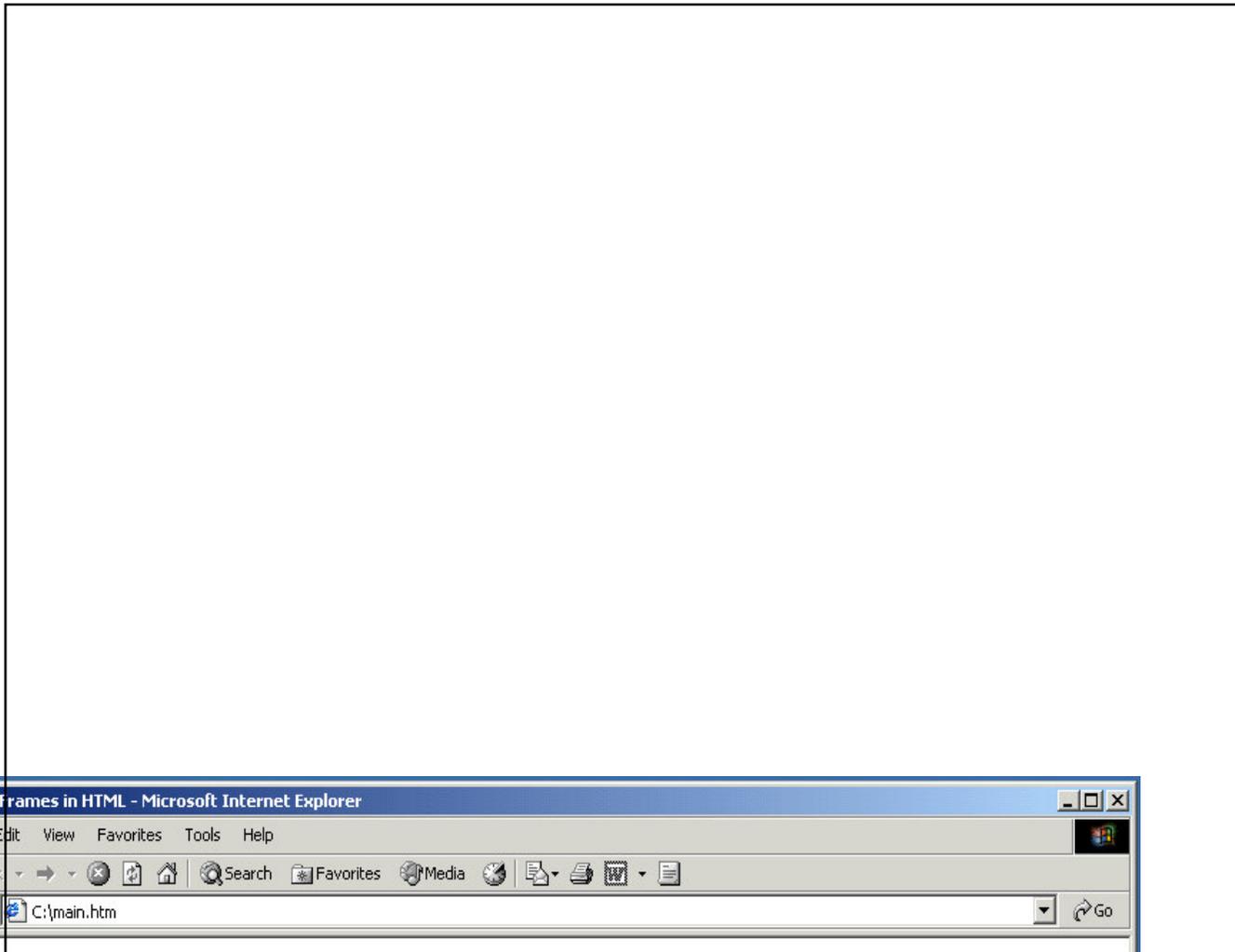


Fig. 5.5 : Viewing Master Document main.html in browser

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Web Site: - <http://www.nios.ac.in>



- [Academic Programs](#)
- [Vocational Education](#)
- [Examination](#)
- [Administration](#)
- [Study Centre](#)
- [FAQ](#)
- [Contact US](#)

Right frame is to display the contents i.e. when click over the items in the table of contents in the left frame, its details will be displayed in this frame.

Click the Items in the Left frame to see its details

Web site Designed and Developed by: [National Institute of Open Schooling](#)

For any Query contact: [Web Master](#)

5.5 FORMS: <FORMS>.... </FORMS>

Forms are used in HTML for getting inputs from the user. It can be a registration form, feedback form, order form and so on.

To help the user in data entry, form has components; text fields, radio buttons, check boxes, list boxes and so on. When data entry is complete the user submit the form by clicking the submit button on the page. On submit, the data send to server for processing. The processing is done through CGI Scripts - PHP, ASP, or servlet etc. This CGI scripts resides at the server side. After the user fills the from and click the submit button the data passes either through method POST (used to pass large amount of data) or GET (used to pass small amount of data, passed along with the URL) to the server side script that then handles data and perform appropriate action.

The Syntax of the form tag is:

<FORM>.....</FORM>

Attributes of <FORM>

- ACTION: Specify the location to which the content of the form are submitted. It's generally a URL of the CGI scripts.
- METHOD: It specifies the format in which the data send to the script. It can take two values:
 - GET: The data submitted to CGI script is displayed in browser address bar for transfer.
 - POST: Important data are submitted through post where data not display in browser address bar, during transfer.

Syntax:

```
<FORM METHOD="VALUE" ACTION="URL">  
</FORM>
```

Form Components

The <INPUT> Tag

This is an *empty tag*, no end tag. It is used to add graphical user components such as text fields, password fields, check boxes, radio buttons, reset buttons and submit buttons in the form.

Attributes of <INPUT>

- **NAME:** It defines name for the form components. This field is required for all the types of input except submit and clear.
- **SIZE:** Specifies the size of the input field in number of characters, used with text or password field.
- **MAXLENGTH:** Specifies maximum number of characters that can be entered into a text or password field.
- **VALUE:** For a text or password field, it defines the default text displayed. For a check boxes or radio button, it specified the value that is returned to the server if the box or button is selected. For submit and reset buttons, it defines the label of the button.
- **CHECKED:** Sets a checkbox or radio button to 'on'.
- **TYPE:** Set the type of input field.

It can take following values:

- **TEXT** - used for single line text field.

Example:

```
<INPUT TYPE= "TEXT" NAME= "First Name" SIZE= "30"  
MAXLENGHT="50">
```

- **PASSWORD** - Same as TEXT, but entered text appear as "*" characters
-

Example:

```
<INPUT TYPE="PASSWORD" NAME="pwd" SIZE="50"
MAXLENGHT="25">
```

- **TEXT AREA** - It is used for multiple lines text field

Example: <INPUT TYPE= "TEXT AREA">

- **RADIO** - It is used for attributes that accepts a single value from a set of alternatives. Each radio button field in the group should be given the same name. Only the selected radio button in the group generates a name-value pair in the submitted area. A radio button requires an explicit VALUE attribute.

Example:

```
<INPUT TYPE=RADIO" NAME="CITY" VALUE="NEW
DELHI">INDIA
```

```
<INPUT TYPE="RADIO" NAME="CITY"
VALUE="KARACHI">PAKISTAN
```

One can select a default option by mentioning the CHECKED value within the tag.

```
<INPUT TYPE=RADIO" NAME="CITY" VALUE="NEW
DELHI">INDIA
```

- **SUBMIT** - This creates a button that submits the form. The user can use VALUE attribute to provide a label to the button. On submit, the data submitted to the scripts specified with the ACTION attribute of the <FORM> Tag.

Example:

```
<INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT" VALUE="CLICK ME TO SUBMIT
DATA">
```

- **RESET** - This creates a button, when selected, resets the
-

value of all the fields in the form to their initial values. One can set the label of RESET button by using VALUE attribute.

Example: `<INPUT TYPE="RESET" VALUE="SET TO INITIAL">`

- HIDDEN - This creates an invisible field, but the content of the field are sent with the submitted form.

Example: `<INPUT TYPE = "HIDDEN">`

The <SELECT> Tag

This is a *container tag*, allows user to select one of the sets of alternatives described by textual labels. *Every alternatives is represented by <OPTION>, an empty tag.*

Attributes of <SELECT>

- MULTIPLE: Allows selecting more than item from the list.

Example: `<SELECT MULTIPLE>`

- NAME: Specifies the name that will be submitted as a name-value pair.
- SIZE: Specifies the number of usable items. By default *size=1* - the *SELECT* element treated as pull down menu. For *size more than one*, *SELECT* element treated as a list.

Example:

```
<SELECT NAME="COUNTRY">
<OPTION> INDIA
<OPTION> USA
<OPTION> JAPAN
</SELECT>
```

The <OPTION> Tag

An Empty tag <OPTION> can only be used within <SELECT>. Each item in <SELECT> is represented by <OPTION>.

Attributes of <OPTION>

- **SELECTED:** This attribute indicates that option is initially selected.

Example:

```
<SELECT NAME="COUNTRY">  
<OPTION SELECTED> INDIA  
<OPTION> USA  
</SELECT>
```

- **VALUES:** This attribute indicates the value of the option selected.

Example: <OPTION VALUE="INDIA"> INDIA

Example: *Feedback Form*

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title> Use of Form and its components in Feedback form</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <form action="" method="post" name="form1">  
      <p>Your Feedback/Suggestion are most valuable to improve our  
course curriculum. <br>  
      Please fill out the following information.</p>  
      <table width="45%" border="2" bordercolor="yellow">  
        <caption align="left"><b><U>Feedback Form</U></b></caption>  
        <tr>  
          <td width="30%">Last Name: </td>  
          <td width="70%"><input type="text" name="textfield1"></td>  
        </tr>  
      </table>
```

```
<td>Middle Name: </td>
<td><input type="text" name="textfield2"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Name: </td>
<td><input type="text" name="textfield3"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City:</td>
<td>
<select name="select">
<option>New Delhi</option>
<option selected>Bombay</option>
<option>Culcutta</option>
<option>Madras</option>
<option>Banglore</option>
<option>Hyderabad</option>
</select></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>
<select name="select">
<option>AP</option>
<option>MP</option>
<option>Karnatak</option>
<option>Tamilnadu</option>
<option selected>Maharashtra</option>
</select></td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <td>Address:</td>
  <td><textarea name="textarea"></textarea></td>
</tr>

<tr>
  <td>Mail ID: </td>
  <td><input type="text" name="textfield4"></td>
</tr>
</table>

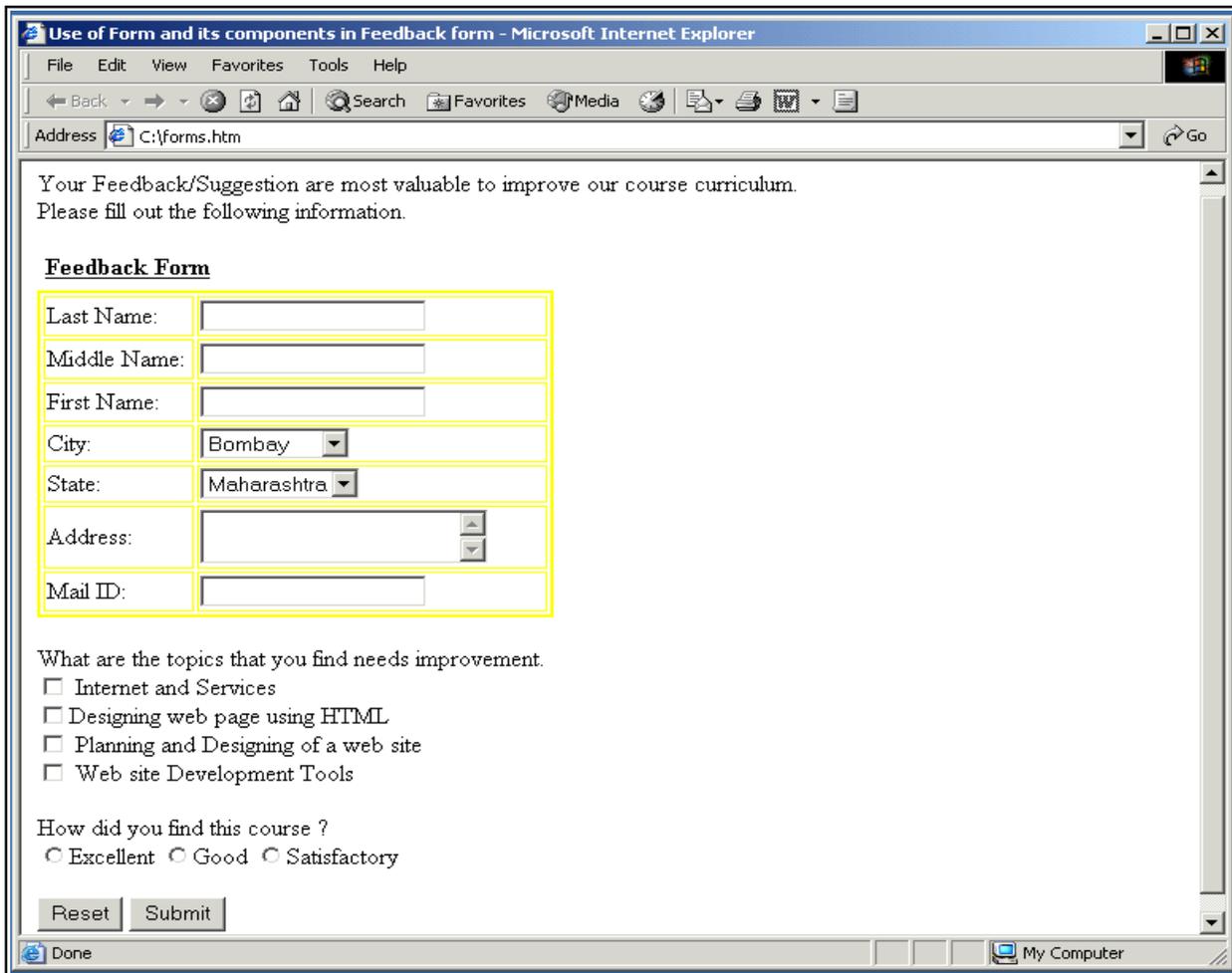
<p>What are the topics that you find needs improvement.<br>

  <input type="checkbox" name="checkbox" value="checkbox"> Internet
  and Services<br>
  <input type="checkbox" name="checkbox" value="checkbox">Designing
  web page using HTML<br>
  <input type="checkbox" name="checkbox" value="checkbox"> Planning
  and Designing of a web site<br>
  <input type="checkbox" name="checkbox" value="checkbox">Web site
  Development Tools<br><br>
  How did you find this course ?<br>
  <input name="radiobutton" type="radio" value="radiobutton">Excellent
  <input name="radiobutton" type="radio" value="radiobutton">Good
  <input name="radiobutton" type="radio" value="radiobutton">
  Satisfactory</p>

  <p>
    <input type="reset" name="Reset" value="Reset">
    <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit">
  </p>

</form>

</body></html>
```



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window titled "Use of Form and its components in Feedback form - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows "C:\forms.htm". The page content includes a message: "Your Feedback/Suggestion are most valuable to improve our course curriculum. Please fill out the following information." Below this is a section titled "Feedback Form" containing several input fields: "Last Name:", "Middle Name:", "First Name:", "City:" (with a dropdown menu showing "Bombay"), "State:" (with a dropdown menu showing "Maharashtra"), "Address:" (with a multi-line text area), and "Mail ID:". Below the form fields are two questions: "What are the topics that you find needs improvement." with four checkboxes for "Internet and Services", "Designing web page using HTML", "Planning and Designing of a web site", and "Web site Development Tools"; and "How did you find this course ?" with three radio buttons for "Excellent", "Good", and "Satisfactory". At the bottom of the form are "Reset" and "Submit" buttons. The browser's status bar shows "Done" and "My Computer".

Fig. 5.6: Display feedback form in browser

INTEXT QUESTION

3. Write True or False for the following :
- (a) RADIO is used for attributes.
 - (b) Drop down menu is not supported in HTML.
 - (c) Text fields may be used for multi-line input.
-

5.6 WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

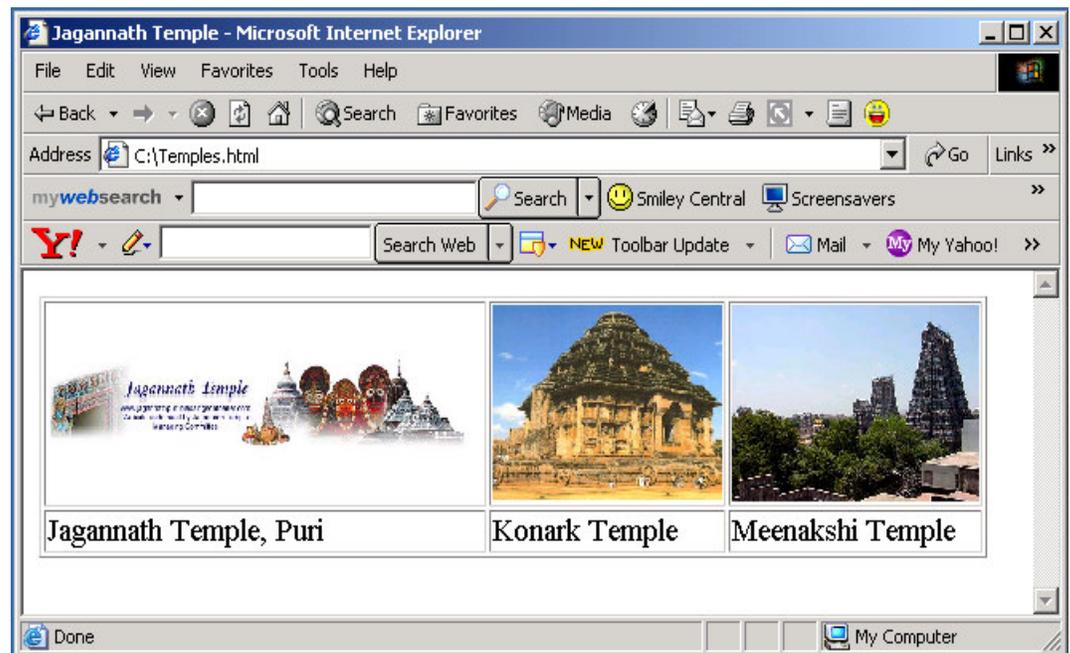
In this lesson you learnt about advanced features of HTML - mainly how to create tables and use its various attributes. You also learnt about Frames and use of different attributes of Frames. Moreover, we discussed how to develop web page using Nesting Frames and Table.

5.7 TERMINAL QUESTIONS

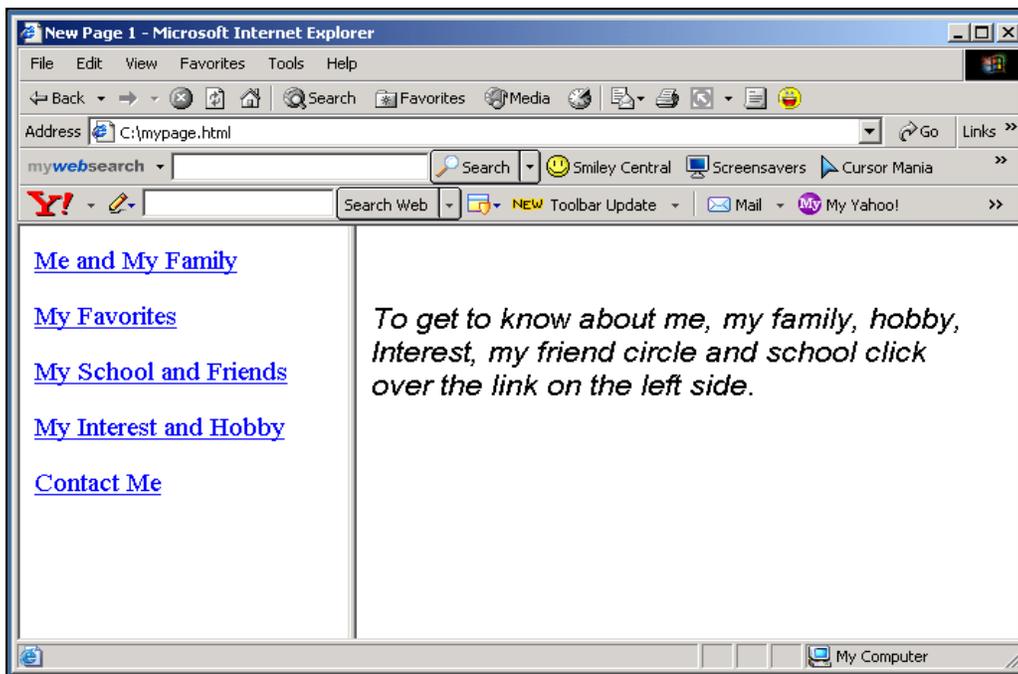
1. Write a HTML file to create the following Table:

Name	Mathematics	Science	English	Hindi
Ram	55	65	69	60
Shyam	50	49	82	67
Alok	92	72	62	60

2. Create a HTML document with a Table as shown in the following figure. Provide a brief description for each image.



3. Explain frames. What are advantages of using Frames? Write down the syntax of Frameset and Frame tags with its attributes.
4. Create a HTML document with two frames, which contains a navigation bar on the left-hand. The right side frame is the target of left frame that should display appropriate contents reference to links on the left



5. Write a HTML document to create the following form.

Tell us what you think about our web site, our products, our organization, or anything else that comes to mind. We welcome all of your comments and suggestions.

What kind of comment would you like to send?

Complaint Problem Suggestion Praise

What about us do you want to comment on?

Web Site Other:

Enter your comments in the space provided below:

Tell us how to get in touch with you:

Name

E-mail

5.8 FEEDBACK TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

- (a) False (b) True (c) True
 - (a) Frames (b) FRAMESET, FRAME (c) container
 - (a) True (b) False (c) False
-