

Assignment No. 1

Ques-1 What do you mean by HTML? Explain with Example.

Ans - HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. An HTML file is a text file containing markup tags. The markup tags tell the web browser how to display the page. An HTML file tell the web browser how to display the page. An HTML file must have an 'htm' or 'html' file extension.

Ex:- You can use HTML tags to specify headings, paragraphs, lists, tables, images and much more.

Ques-2 Explain the features of HTML.

Ans -

- It is a very easy and simple language.
- It can be easily understand and modified.
- It is very easy to make effective presentation with HTML because it has a lot of formatting tags.
- It is a markup language. so it provides a flexible way to design web pages along ^{signs} ~~signs~~.

with the text.

- It is platform-independent because it can be displayed on any platform like windows, Linux and Macintosh etc.
- It facilitates the programmer to add Graphics, videos and sound to the web pages, which makes it more attractive and interactive.

Que-3 Explain the different versions of HTML.

Ans -

HTML 2.0 ⇒ The first definitive version was HTML 2.0. It had most of commonly used elements like bold, italics or align attributes.

HTML 3 ⇒ HTML 3 developed in late 1995 by Dave Raggett to upgrade the features and utility of HTML. However, it was never completed or implemented, although many features were integrated in the next "official" version of HTML known as **HTML 3.2**.

HTML 3.2 ⇒ HTML 3.2 was the first official version, it provides integrating support for Tables, images, heading and

other element ALIGN attribute etc.

HTML 4.01 → It is current official standard. It includes extra features (Internationalized documents, support for cascading Style Sheets, extra TABLE, FORM and Javascript enhancements).

HTML 5 ⇒ It is the fifth and current version of HTML. It has improved the markup available for documents and has introduced application programming interface (API) and Document Objects model (DOM).

Ques-4

Explain the new added features of HTML 5

Ans -

- It has introduced new multimedia features which supports audio and video controls by using <audio> and <video> tags.
- There are new ~~graphics~~ elements including ~~vector~~ graphics and tags.
- Geo-location services - It helps to locate the geographical location of a client.
- Uses SQL database to store data offline.

- Allows to draw various shapes like triangle, rectangle, circle etc.
- Capable of handling incorrect syntax.
- Easy DOCTYPE declaration i.e. `<!doctype HTML>`
- Easy character encoding i.e. `<meta charset="UTF-8">`.

Ques-5 Define CSS 3.

Ans - CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. Cascading Style Sheets level 3 (CSS 3) is the iteration of the CSS standard used in the styling and formatting of web pages. CSS 3 incorporates the CSS 2 standard with some changes and improvements. A key change is the division of standard into separate modules, which makes it easier to learn and understand.

Ques-6 Explain the working of CSS ?

Ans -

- For any web document, the HTML defines the structure of the webpage while the CSS defines the appearance and style of the webpage.

- The appearance of the entire document and every single element can be controlled to great detail with CSS. These properties, can be weight, height, color, size, shadow etc.
- You can set the CSS settings for specific HTML tags at one central location and it affects the appearance of these targeted elements.
- Though HTML and CSS go hand in hand, HTML consists of Markup while CSS consists of rule sets targeting specific HTML elements.
- Whenever you visit a webpage, the web server sends you the HTML file along with the CSS code for that file (internal or external).

Ques-7 Explain the basic structure of HTML?

Ans -

HTML documents are structured into two parts, the HTML and the body. the head contains the information about the document that is not generally displayed with the document such as its title.

The body contains the body of the text, i.e. where you place the document material

to be displayed.

Structure of HTML document :

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>

- - - -

<TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

- - - -

- - - - -

</BODY>

</HTML>

Ques-8 How to design a web page . Explain the HTML tags .

Ans - To create a HTML document , you can type text in any word processor like Notepad, Wordpad and then create the page . The following are the steps through which we can create a HTML document using Notepad :-

1. Open notepad .

2. The notepad window will appear. Type the

HTML code in the notepad.

3. Click on file → Save menu option. The save as dialog box will appear. Select the folder to store the file select all files in the save as type option. Give the name in the file name text box with extension .html or .htm.
4. Click on the save option.

* Types of Tags -

i) Container tags:

These tags include both the ON and OFF tag. The tag ON is denoted as <> and OFF is denoted as </> (i.e. (/) sign marks the difference between starting and ending tag.). If tags are nested, always keep these tag sets balanced.

ii) Empty tags:

These tags include only the ON tag. These elements do not enclose any tags / data.

iii) The <BODY> tag:

It contains a list of attributes which are used to enhance the beauty of a web page.

iv) The
 tag:

This introduce line breaks into your webpage. The
 tag is used for breaking a line of text.

v) The <p> tag:

The <p> tag is used to create paragraphs and is known as paragraph tag.

vi) The <HR> horizontal rules tag:

It's used to create horizontal rules lines that can be used to break up the text on the screen.

Ques-9 Differentiate between container tags and empty tags.

Ans -

Container Tag

Empty Tag

1. It requires pairs of tags
2. It requires just a sign.

- | | |
|--|--|
| i.e. starting as well as ending tag. | starting tag and not a ending tag. |
| 2. It effects everything that comes between the tags. | If doesn't contain anything. |
| 3. Container tags are used to enclose text, images, etc. | Empty tags are used to insert something. |

Que-10 Explain the basic HTML elements.

Ans -

1. HTML Element -

It is a container element. It identifies the document as an HTML document. It does not in any way affect the appearance of the document but gives a hint to the browser that the document is an HTML document. The ~~HTML element~~ contains that head and the ~~body~~ elements which in turn contains a number of other elements.

2. HEAD Element -

It is also a container element which defines the HTML header and does

not affect the appearance of the document.

3. TITLE Element -

This element specifies the title of the document. The text to be displayed as the title of the document window is given as a parameter to the TITLE element.

4. BODY element -

This element gives the main contents of the document. So, whatever appears in the browser's window is written within the <BODY> tags / element. BODY is also a container element.

Ques-11 Differentiate between parameters and attributes with example.

Ans -

Parameters

1. The parameters to an element are given between the start and end tag.

Attributes

1. The attributes of an element are given along with the tag name in the angular brackets of

<HTML>

</HTML>

parameters

the start tag.

<Body>

attributes

Ques-12 What is Link, ALink and VLink?

Ans -

Link: The link attribute defines the color of the unvisited links in a document. The default color of LINK attribute is blue (#0000FF). In <BODY> Tag, type LINK = "?", replacing "?" with the name of color or color code you want to apply for the unvisited link.

ALink: This attribute changes the color of active link. An active link that is in the process of being clicked. The default color of Alink is red (#F0000). In <BODY> tag, type ALINK = "?", replace "?" with the name of color or color code you want to apply for the active link.

VLink: The VLINK attribute defines the color of the link after it has been visited. The

Sign.

default color is purple. In `<BODY>` tag, type `VLINK = "#?"`, replacing "?" with the name of color or color code you want to use for the visited link.

Que-13 Differentiate between superscripts and subscripts.

Aus -

Superscripts

- It is the small letter/number above a particular letter/number.
Ex - 2^5 \leftarrow superscript.

Subscripts

- It is the text in which a small letter/number is written after a particular letter/number. It hangs below its letter or number.
Ex - N_2 \rightarrow subscript.

- Superscripts can be used for exponents in mathematics.

- It is used when written chemical compounds.

Assignment No. 2

Que-1 Which attribute of the table tag merges row vertically?

Ans - Rowspan attribute.

Que-2 How to set a table heading?

Ans - Table heading can be defined using `<th>` tag.

Que-3 Differentiate between cell padding and cell-spacing attributes with example.

Ans -

Cell padding -

- It specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents.
- It is created by using HTML `<table>` tag but type attribute is set to cell padding.
- It is mainly meant for a single cell.

Cellspacing

- It specifies the space between adjacent cells.
- It is also created by using HTML `<table>` tag but type attribute is set to cellspacing.

Cellspacing can get subjected to more than one cell.

4. The default cellpadding value is 1.

5. Cellpadding is widely used and considered to be less effective.

The default cellspacing value is 2.

Cellspacing is less effective than cellpadding.

Ques-4 Define Colspan and Rowspan attribute with example.

Ans - Colspan Attribute : You will use colspan attribute if you want to merge two or more into columns into a single column.

Rowspan Attribute : You will use rowspan if you want to merge two or more rows.

Ques-5 Define HTML forms?

Ans - HTML forms are one of the main points of interaction between a user and a web site or application. They allow users to send data to the web site. Most of the time data is sent to the web server, but the webpage can also intercept it to use it on its own. An HTML form made of one or more widgets. Those

Widgets can be text fields (single lines/multiline), select boxes, buttons, checkboxes or radio buttons.

Que-6 Explain HTML form control?

Ans - These are different types of form controls that you can use to collect data using HTML form :

1. Text Input Control : There are three types of text input used on forms :-

- Single-Line text input controls - This control is used for items that require only one line of user input, such as search boxes or names. They are created using HTML `<input>` tag.
- Password input controls - This is also a single-line text input but it makes the characters ~~hidden~~ as soon as user enters it. They are also created using HTML `<input>` tag.
- Multi-Line input text controls - This is used when the user is required to give details that may ~~too~~ be longer than a single sentence. Multi-line input controls are

created using HTML <input> tag.

2. **checkbox Control** - Checkboxes are used when more than one option is required to be selected. Checkboxes using <input> tag but type attribute is set to checkbox.
3. **Radio Button Control** - Radio buttons are used when out of many options are need to selected. They are also created by using HTML <input> tag but type attribute is set to radio.
4. **Select box control** - A select box, also called drop down box which provides option to list down various options in the form of dropdown list from where a user can select one or more option.
5. **file upload box** - If you want to allow a user to upload a file to your web site, you will need to use a file upload box, also known as a file select box. This is also created using the <input>

element but type attribute is set to file.

6. Button Controls : There are various ways in HTML to create clickable buttons. You can also create a clickable button using <input> tag by setting its type attribute to button. The type attribute can take the following values :

- Submit : This creates a button that automatically submits a form.
- Reset : This creates a button that automatically resets form controls to their initial values.
- Button : This creates a button that is used to trigger a client-side script when the user-click that button.
- Image : This creates a clickable button but we can use an image as background of the button.

7. Hidden form controls - Hidden form controls are used to hide data inside the page which later on can be pushed to the server. This control hides inside the code and does not appear on the actual page.

Assignment No. 3

Ques-1 What is the use of frames in HTML?

Ans- frames are used to show more than one html document in one window.

Ques-2 What is <frame> tag attributes?

Ans- following are the important attributes of <frame> tag:

- Name : This attribute allows you to give a name to a frame. It is used to indicate which frame a document should be loaded into. This is especially important when you want to create links in one frame that load pages into another frame, in which the second frame needs a name to identify itself as the target of the link.
- frame border : This attribute specifies whether or not the borders of that frame are shown ; it overrides the value given in the frame border attribute on the <frameset> tag. If one is given and this can take

values either 1 (yes) or 0 (no).

- Margin Width:- This attribute allows you to specify the width of the space b/w the left and right of the frame borders and the frame's content. The value is given in pixels.

Eg: marginwidth = "10".

- Margin Height:- This attribute allows you to specify the height of the space b/w the top and bottom of the frame's borders and frame's contents. The value is given in pixels.

Ex - marginheight = "10".

- Nosize :- By default, you can resize any frame by clicking and dragging on the borders of the frame. The nosize attribute prevents a user from being able to resize the frame.

Ex - nosize = "nosize".

the scrollbars.

- Scrolling: This attribute controls the appearance of ↑ Ex - Scrolling = "no" means it should not have scroll bars.

Assignment No. 4

Que-1 What is CSS? Explain.

Aus- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media. CSS saves a lot of work.

It can control the layout of multiple web pages of all at once.

Using CSS you can specify a number of style properties for given HTML element. Each property has a name and a value, separated by a colon (:).

Each property declaration is separated by a semi-colon (;).

Que-2 How many types of CSS? Explain.

Aus- There are three types of CSS -

1) Inline CSS - Any inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element. An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

2) Internal CSS - An internal CSS is used to

define a style for a single HTML page. An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within <style> element. It is used to apply single style sheet rules to a single document only.

3) External CSS - With external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file. To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of the HTML page. A cascading style sheet file will have extension as .css and it will be included in HTML files using <link> tag.

Ques-3 Discuss CSS fonts?

Ans - The CSS color property defines the text color to be used. The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used, the CSS font-size property defines the text size to be used.

→ HTML is a markup language which is used by the browser to manipulate text, images and other content to display it in required format. HTML was created by Tim Berners Lee in 1991. The first ever version of HTML was HTML 1.0 but the first standard version was HTML 2.0 which was published in 1999.

