COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
10. HTML - Structural Tags

SECTION-B

Answer to the following questions (2 Marks):

1 Sandhiya is creating a webpage. She is entering HTML code on her comphuter. In between, she keeps pressing "Refersh" / "Reload" button on her browser. What is the purpose?

Reload / Refresh button is used to get the changes from the source file:

- After modify and save the source file, minimize your source file.
- Go to the browser.
- Click **Refresh** (Internet Explorer) / **Reload Current Page** (Firefox) / **Reload this page** (Chrome) icons on the address bar.
- Press **Ctrl + R** or **F5** will be used to refresh / reload the modifications.

2. Explain with the help of an example the difference between container and empty elements of HTML.

Container Elements:

The tags which are required opening and closing is known as container elements or tags. For example: <**html**>, <**body**>, <**title**>, <**p**> etc.,

Empty Elements:

The tags which are required only opening tag is known as empty elements or tags. For example: <**br**>,<**hr**>,etc.,

3. What is the wrong in the following coding?

Wrong	Correct
<html> <my web page> <title> Welcome to my web page </head> </title>	<html> <head> <title> my web page </title> </head> <body> Welcome to my web page </body></html>

4. How do you define comments in HTML?

The tag <!> is used to create comments. In HTML, the text what you type within this tag is considered as comments and it is ignored by the browser. Comments never show up onscreen. Comments can be placed anywhere in HTML document.

The general form of comments:

    <! comments >

5. How do you include an image as your web page background?

An image or picture can be applied as background to a webpage. When you insert an image as background, the text will be displayed on top of the image. Background images can be a texture or bitmap or even a photo.

The attributes to apply an image as background:

<body **background** = "image_name_with_extenstion">

SECTION-C

Answer to the following questions (3 Marks):

1. Explain the attributes available with <body> tag.

Attributes of <body> tag

(i) Background Colour: bgcolor = color

By default all the browsers display the text on white background. However, the background color of the browser can be changed by using **bgcolor** tag.

The tag to change background colour:

<body bgcolor = color_name/color_code>

(ii) Body text Colour: text = color
The default text colour of body section is "**black**", it is often called as automatic color. text attribute within body tag is used to change the text colour.
The tag to change body text colour:
<body **text = color_name/color_code**>

(iii) Background image: background=image
An image or picture can be applied as background to a webpage. When you insert an image as background, the text will be displayed on top of the image. Background images can be a texture or bitmap or even a photo.
The tag to apply an image as background:
<body **background = "image_name_with_extenstion"**>
If your image file name is long or split as two more words or along with path, should be specify within double quotes.
For example, If the image file is somewhere in a folder (say Images folder in E: drive), you must specify its full path within double quotes as given below.
Exmaple:
<body background = "E:\Images\ flower01.gif">

(iv) Setting Margins: margin = value
The margin refers the blank area from left or top edge of the browser window. Generally there is no default margin setting in any browser. If you want to leave some space as margin to left or top; **leftmargin** or **topmargin** attributes will be used respectively.
The tag to specify the left and top margin:
<body leftmargin = value topmargin = value>
The Value is referred as pixels (72 pixels to an inch)

2. What are the attributes available in <html> tags?
The **<html>** tag has two attributes viz. **dir** and **lang** to specify the **text direction** and **language setting** respectively.

attribute	Value to be set to attribute	Description
dir	**ltr** (align left-to-right) **rtl** (align right-to-left)	**dir** attribute specifies the direction of the text to be aligned within the entire document. It is global attribute. **ltr** is the default value **rtl** is used for Arabian languages.
lang	Predefined language code English – **en** Tamil – **ta** Telugu – **te**	**lang** attribute specify the language used within the document. Predefined language code will be used for this purpose. Malayalam – **ml**; Kannada – **kn**; Hindi – **hi**; French – **fr**; German **– de**;

3. How do you view the source file?
Viewing Source file
Source file is an HTML document, what you actually type in text editor (**Notepad** or **gedit**). You can view your original source file in the browser. The following steps are to be followed to view a source file.
• Right click on the browser
• Select **View Page Source (Firefox and Chrome) / View Source (Internet Explorer)** or Press **Ctrl + U** (all browser) Source file will be displayed.
In Internet Explorer, **View → Source** is also used to open source file.
Remember that, you cannot edit the source file opened using the methods you learnt above.

4. How do you save a file as HTML file?
To Save the file as HTML

Followed the Steps:
- Click **File → Save** (or) Press **Ctrl + S**
- Save as dialog box appears
- In "**File Name**" text box, type a file name with .**htm** or .**html** extension.
- Select "All Files" from "**Save as type**" list box.
- Click "**Save**" button.

Book Question

How do you open a file in a Browser?

Step 1: Open a Browser (Internet Explorer / Mozilla Firefox or any)

Step 2: Click **File → Open File** (or) Press **Ctrl + O**
- If menu bar is not visible in your browser

Step 3: From the "**Open**" dialog box, browse the folder in which the HTML document is saved. Choose the File name and click "**Open**" button.

Now, your web page is displayed in the browser.

How do you edit a source file?

When you edit a source file, no need to close browser in which displaying the HTML document. The following steps are to be followed to open a source file.
- Go to the folder in which your source files are located.
- According to you default browser, your source file icon is displayed.
- Right click on the source file that you want to edit
- From the pop-up menu, select Open With → **Notepad**
- Source file will be opened in text editor
- Make the changes and save the file using **File → Save** or **Ctrl + S.**

Define Tags?
- Tags are known as elements of HTML.
- You cannot create your own tags to create a new style or feature.
- All HTML tags should be specified within **angle brackets (< >).** For example, **<HTML>** is a tag.
- HTML is not case sensitive that means you can write an HTML tag in lower case or in upper case (Small letter or Capital letter).
- Browser treats both of them in the same manner. For example, you can write <HTML> as <html>; both are same.
- Opening and closing tags are the same name, but closing tag name preceded by a slash (/).

Define Attributes?

Attributes are **special words** used inside a tag to specify **additional information** to a tag. Attributes should be placed within the opening tag. Most of the tags support specialized attributes and there are also a few global elements that can be used with any tag. **Global elements** are common to all HTML elements; they can be used on all elements.

What are Structural Tags of HTML:

Opening Tag	Closing Tag	Description
<html>	**</html>**	The <html> tag identified the document as an HTML document. All HTML documents should begins with <html> and end with </html>.
<head>	**</head>**	The <head> tag contains information about the document, including its title, scripts used, style definition and document descriptions.
<title>	**</title>**	The <title> tag contains the title of the document. The title specified between opening and closing tags appears in

		the title bar / page tab of the browser. <title> tag should be placed within <head> tag.
<body>	**</body>**	The <body> tag encloses all the tags, attributes and information to be displayed in the web page. <body> tag should be entered below the </head> tag.

How do you Creating a Webpage?
Creating a Webpage
Step 1: Open a text editor

    Windows7 : Start → All Programs →Accessories → **Notepad**

    Linux : Applications → Accessories → **Text Editor**

Step 2: In the appearing **Note pad / Text Editor**, type the HTML document.

Step 3: Save the file as HTML
- Click **File → Save** (or) Press **Ctrl + S**
- Save as dialog box appears
- In "**File Name**" text box, type a file name with .**htm** or .**html** extension.
- Select "**All Files**" from "Save as type" list box.
- Click "**Save**" button.

How will you change color in HTML Documents?
HTML code, color name has been used to change the background color of the browser's body section.

There are two way to specific color:
Using colour code(RGB)
- RGB colors in HTML are represented as six digit hexadecimal values.
- color code (hexadecimal value) will be more flexible to handle colors.
- The six digit hexadecimal value is the combinations of three, two digit number sequence represent a color.
- Color code should be prefixed with **#.**
- First two digits represent Red, next two digits for Green and last two digits for Blue (**RGB**) in the range of 00 – FF. For example, 000000 is black and **FFFFFF** is white. FF0000 is bright red.

Using colour name
- Colour name can be used for only few colors
- You can use some basic color names directly

Define heading Tags in HTML?
Headings are used to include titles to sections of a web page. HTML has six levels of headings viz. **<h1>** to **<h6>**.

The number with **h** indicates the level of heading. Header tags are display the body text as bolder and larger in size according to its level.

The syntax of heading tags:

    <h...> Heading text </h...>

Align attribute is used in heading tags: to set right, center and justify alignment in Heading. **Left** is a default alignment

The tag is to specify the alignment to headings:

    <h# align = value>

NOTE: Where **#** is the level number in heading tag

Rule in browser application for displaying text?
Browser applications are having some special rules for displaying text. They do not recognize **returns**, tabs or even **more than one space** between words.

If you create an HTML document with multiple lines of text, browser will display it as a **single line**.

Define Line Breaks and Paragraphs Tag?
i. The **
** tag is used for line break. The **
** is an empty tag, does not have close tag and attribute. It should be placed at the end of a line.

     ii. Paragraphs are created using the **<p>** tag. The content what you type between **<p>** and **</p>** is identified as a paragraph and display as a paragraph by the browser. Because, the browser does not recognize returns (Pressing "**Enter**" Key). Remember that in word processors, pressing "**Enter**" key is identifying a paragraph.

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