

# Webpage Design

## 1. Very Short Answer Questions

**(i) What is the full form of HTML?**

The full form of HTML is HyperText Markup Language.

**(ii) Mention how many types of headings are there in HTML.**

There are **six** types of headings in HTML, from <h1> to <h6>.

**(iii) How many font sizes are used in HTML?**

There are **seven** predefined font sizes used in HTML, ranging from 1 (smallest) to 7 (largest).

**(iv) What is a Tag?**

A Tag is an instruction written inside angle brackets (<>) that tells the web browser how to display the content of a webpage.

**(v) What does WWW stand for?**

WWW stands for World Wide Web.

**(vi) Write the file extension of HTML.**

The file extension of HTML is .html (or .htm).

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## 2. Short Answer Questions.

**(i) What is HTML? Describe its main features and importance.**

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard markup

language used to create web pages. It provides the structure for a webpage by defining elements like headings, paragraphs, images, and links.

### Main Features

- Simple Structure:** It uses a simple system of **tags** that are easy to learn and apply.
- Platform Independent:** HTML files can be displayed on any computer operating system (Windows, Mac, Linux) and any web browser.
- Hypertext:** It allows for the creation of hyperlinks (links) that connect one page to another, forming the Web.
- Supports Media:** It allows the integration of various media like images, videos, and sound into a webpage.

### Importance

- Foundation of the Web:** HTML is the core language that every webpage on the internet is built upon.
- Structure:** It gives a logical structure to the content, which is important for search engines to understand and index the page.
- Accessibility:** It enables web browsers to correctly interpret and display the content for users.

**(ii) What are the uses of <MARQUEE> tag with examples?**

The <MARQUEE> tag is a non-standard HTML element used to create scrolling text or images on a webpage. This tag makes the content move horizontally or vertically across the screen.

### Uses:

- **News Ticker:** To display latest news, updates, or announcements that constantly scroll across the top or bottom of a page.
- **Advertisements:** To highlight an advertisement or a special offer to catch the user's attention.
- **Status Updates:** To show a server status or a running score in a dynamic way.

### Example:

#### HTML

```
<marquee behavior="scroll" direction="left"
bgcolor="yellow">
    Welcome to the Class 8 Website!
</marquee>
```

### (iii) Explain Empty and Container Tag with examples.

HTML tags are generally classified into two types based on whether they require a closing tag.

| Feature    | Container Tag  | Empty Tag   |
|------------|--|---|
| Definition | Tags that require both an opening tag and a closing tag. | Tags that require only an opening tag; they do not enclose any content.     |
| Structure  | Encloses content:<br><tag>content</tag>                  | Stands alone: <tag> or<br><tag/>  |
| Purpose    | To apply formatting/structure to the enclosed content.   | To insert a specific element or instruction at a certain point on the page. |

| Feature | Container Tag                               | Empty Tag  |
|---------|---|--|
| Example | <P> (Paragraph), <b> (Bold), <H1> (Heading) | <BR> (Line Break),<br><HR> (Horizontal Rule),<br><IMG> (Image) |

### (iv) Write down the major steps to create webpage in HTML.

Creating a basic webpage using HTML involves these four major steps:

**Step 1:** Start by opening a text editor like Notepad, Notepad++, or VS Code.

**Step 2:** Type the HTML code, starting with the document structure (<HTML>, <HEAD>, and <BODY> tags). Add content like headings (<H1>), paragraphs (<P>), and links (<A>).

**Step 3:** Save the File: Save the file, ensuring the .html (or .htm) extension is used (e.g., mypage.html). It is crucial to select "All Files" as the save type in the text editor.

**Step 4:** View the Webpage: Open a web browser like Chrome, Firefox, or Edge and then open the saved HTML file in that browser. The browser will read the code and display the webpage.

### (v) Define Hyperlinks in details with its types.

A Hyperlink or simply "link" is an element in an HTML document that, when clicked, allows a user to navigate from one location to another. The link source is usually text or an image. The HTML tag used to create a hyperlink is the anchor tag, <A>, and its key attribute is HREF (Hypertext REference).

Syntax: <a href="destination">link text</a>

#### Types of Hyperlinks:

| Type          | Description  |
|---------------|--|
| External Link | Links that connect to a different website on the World Wide Web.   |
| Internal Link | Links that connect to another page within the same website.  |
| Local Link    | Links that connect to a different section (e.g., a heading) on the same webpage.                                   |
| Email Link    | Links that automatically open the user's email program and populate the 'To' field with a specified email address. |

**(vi) How can we create a hyperlink?**

A hyperlink is created in HTML using the `<A>` (Anchor) tag along with the `href` (Hypertext Reference) attribute.

**Steps to Create a Hyperlink:**

- Use the `<A>` tag:** Start with the opening anchor tag, e.g., `<A>`.
- Specify the Destination:** Use the `href` attribute to provide the URL (address) of the page or resource you want to link to.
- Provide Link Text:** Write the text or place the image between the opening and closing tags. This is what the user clicks on.
- Close the Tag:** End with the closing anchor tag, `</A>`.

**Example:**

**HTML**

```
<a href="https://www.google.com"> Click Here to go to Google </a>
```

**(vii) Write down the full forms of the following:**

- (a) **HR:** Horizontal Rule
  - (b) **HREF:** Hypertext REference
  - (c) **URL:** Uniform Resource Locator
  - (d) **HTTP:** HyperText Transfer Protocol
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### 3. Long Answer Questions.

**(i) Write an appropriate Tag of the following actions.**

**(a) Background image**

- **Tag/Attribute:** The background image is set using the `BACKGROUND` attribute within the `<BODY>` tag.
- **Syntax:**

**HTML**

```
<BODY BACKGROUND="image_file.jpg">
```

- **Explanation:** This tag is used to display an image (e.g., `image_file.jpg`) as the background of the entire webpage, instead of a solid color.

**(b) Preformatted text**

- **Tag:** <PRE> (Preformatted) tag.
- **Syntax:**

HTML

```
<PRE>
  This text
      will retain
      its spaces and line breaks.
</PRE>
```

- **Explanation:** Text enclosed in the <PRE> tag will be displayed in the browser exactly as it is typed in the HTML file, preserving all spaces and line breaks. It is typically rendered in a fixed-width (monospace) font.

### (c) Subscripted text

- **Tag:** <SUB> (Subscript) tag.
- **Syntax:**

HTML

```
<P>The chemical formula for water is
H<SUB>2</SUB>O.</P>
```

- **Explanation:** The <SUB> tag is used to display text or characters slightly below the normal line of text and in a smaller font. It is commonly used for chemical formulas (e.g., H<sub>2</sub>O).

### (d) Inserting an image with 2 px border

- **Tag/Attribute:** The <IMG> (Image) tag is used to insert the image, and the BORDER attribute is used to set the border thickness.
- **Syntax:**

HTML

```
<IMG SRC="picture.gif" ALT="A description"
BORDER="2">
```

- **Explanation:** The <IMG> tag inserts the image specified by the SRC attribute. Setting the BORDER="2" attribute applies a 2-pixel thick border around the inserted image.

### (e) E-mail links

- **Tag/Attribute:** The \$<A>\$ (Anchor) tag with the HREF attribute using the mailto: protocol.
- **Syntax:**

HTML

```
<a href="mailto:yourname@example.com"> Click to
Email Us </a>
```

- **Explanation:** This creates a hyperlink that, when clicked, automatically opens the user's default email program and starts a new message addressed to the email provided after the mailto: prefix.

### (f) Ordered Lists

- **Tag:** The \$<OL>\$ (Ordered List) tag.

- **Syntax:**

HTML

```
<OL>
  <LI>First Item</LI>
  <LI>Second Item</LI>
</OL>
```

- **Explanation:** The \$<OL>\$ tag is used to create a list where the items are marked with numbers (1, 2, 3...), letters (A, B, C), or Roman numerals (I, II, III). Each item in the list is defined using the \$<LI>\$ (List Item) tag.

#### (g) Automatic background music

- **Tag/Attribute:** The \$<BG SOUND>\$ tag (non-standard and outdated) or the `<audio>` tag with the `autoplay` attribute (modern approach).
- **Modern Syntax:**

HTML

```
<audio src="song.mp3" autoplay loop></audio>
```

- **Explanation:** The modern `<audio>` tag is used to embed audio content. The `autoplay` attribute tells the browser to start playing the music as soon as the page loads, and `loop` makes it play continuously.

#### (h) Black colored background with yellow colored text

- **Tag/Attribute:** The `<BODY>` tag with the `BGCOLOR` and `TEXT` attributes.
- **Syntax:**

HTML

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="black" TEXT="yellow">
  This text will be yellow on a black background.
</BODY>
```

- **Explanation:** These attributes are set in the opening \$<BODY>\$ tag to define the default colors for the entire page. `BGCOLOR` sets the background color, and `TEXT` sets the color for all the standard text on the page.