INTRODUCING HTML AND CSS

Multiple choice questions: 1 marks

1. HTML is stand for _____
   A. Hyper Text Markup Language
   B. Holistick Technical Method Library
   C. Hyper Tax Makes Line
   D. None of the above
2. ALL HTML tags are enclosed in what?
   A. # and #
   B. ? and !
   C. < and >
   D. { and }
3. To create HTML page, you need _____
   A. Web browser
   B. text editor
   C. Both [A] and [B]
   D. None of the above
4. <a> and are the tags used for _____
   A. Adding image
   B. Aligning text
   C. Audio-voiced text
   D. Adding links to your page
5. The BODY tag is usually used after _____
   A. HTML tag
   B. EM tag
   C. TITLE tag
   D. HEAD tag
6. What does the <br> tag add to your webpage?
   A. Long break
   B. Paragraph break
   C. Line break
   D. None of the above
7. Which tag tells the browser where the page starts and stops?
   A. <html>
   B. <body>
   C. <head>
   D. <title>
8. Which program do you need to write HTML?
   A. A graphics program
   B. Any text editor
   C. HTML -development suite 4
   D. All of the above
9. The tag used for creating hypertext and hypermedia links is
   A. <HR>
   B.
   C. <PRE>

D. \<A\>

10. What is the correct HTML for creating a hyperlink?
    A. \<a\>https://w.w.w.gkseries.com\</a\>
    B. \<a name="https://w.w.w.gkseries.com"\> Gkseries.com\</a\>
    C. \<a url="https://w.w.w.gkseries.com\> Gkseries.com\</a\>
    D. \<a href="https://www.gkseries.com"\> Gkseries.com\</a\>

11. Choose the correct HTML tag for the largest heading
    A. \<h1\>
    B. \<h2\>
    C. \<h4\>
    D. \<h6\>

12. To created a bulleted list, use _____
    A. \<ol\>
    B. \<ul\>
    C. \<il\>
    D. None of the above

13. What kind of list will \<ol\> tags create?
    A. a) Numbered list
    B. b) Bulleted list
    C. c) Unordered list
    D. d) None of the above

14. HTML tags are recognized by ____
    A. \<!
    B. \<= =\>
    C. \<\>
    D. None of the above

15. How can you make a list that list the items with numbers?
    A. \<ul\>
    B. \<list\>
    C. \<ol\>
    D. None of the above

16. Which tag can set the background color for your page?
    A. \<body\>
    B. \<font\>
    C. \<head\>
    D. \<title\>

17. Which tag is used to insert images into your web page?
    A. **img**
    B. scr
    C. im
    D. None of the above

18. How can you open a link in a new browser window?
    A. \<a href="url target="_blank"\>
    B. \<a href="url target="new"\>
    C. \<a href="url" blank\>
    D. None of the above

19. Why should you add alternative text to your images?
    A. a) So the user can save the image using the text as a name
    B. b) So the users can get an idea of what the image is before
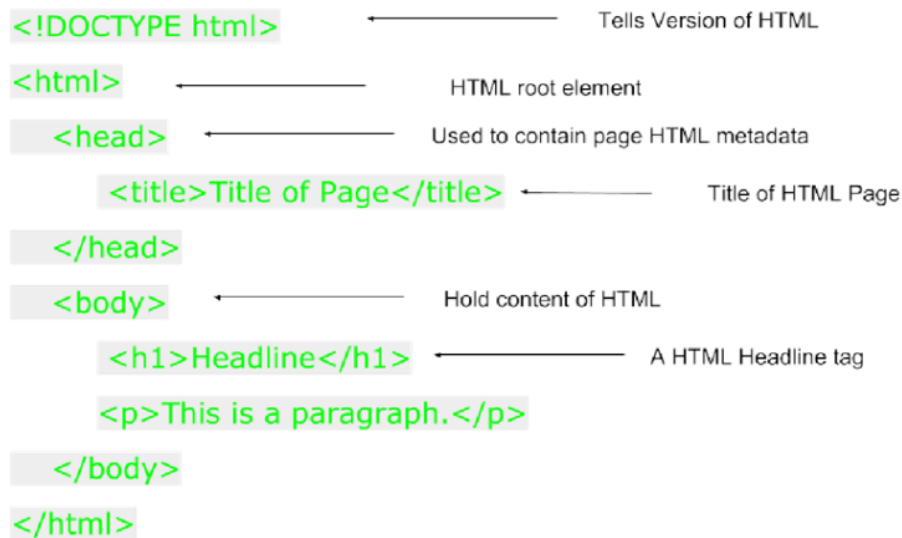   C. c) In case the user wishes to load a different picture

D. d) All of the above
20. Who is making the Web standards?
- **A. The World Wide Web Consortium**
- B. Internet Explorer
- C. Netscape Navigator
- D. None of the above
21. Who invented HTML?
- A. Dave Raggett
- **B. Tim Berners-Lee**
- C. Denis Ritchie
- D. All of the above
22. Which tag is used to define preformatted text?
- A. <pf>
- B. <p>
- **C. <pre>**
- D. <code>
23. What HTML tag is used to define the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article?
- A. <contact>
- B. <authorinfo>
- **C. <address>**
- D. <addr>
24. Which _____ attribute specifies where to open the linked document?
- A. Href
- B. Link
- C. Src
- D. target
25. Which of the following is used to read an HTML page and render it?
- a) Web server
- b) Web network
- **c) Web browser**
- d) Web matrix

Long Answer Questions:

1. Explain the structure of an HTML program with an example.

   The Basic structure of the HTML page is given below. It contains some elements like head, title, body, etc. These elements are used to build the blocks of web pages.HTML iscase-insensitive.

HTML PAGE STRUCTURE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>                               Tells Version of HTML
<html>                                        HTML root element
    <head>                                    Used to contain page HTML metadata
        <title>Title of Page</title>          Title of HTML Page
    </head>
    <body>                                    Hold content of HTML
        <h1>Headline</h1>                     A HTML Headline tag
        <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

2. Explain the <body> tag with its attributes.

   The HTML <BODY> tag is used for indicating the main content section of the HTML document. This tag defines the document's body. It contains all the contents of an HTML document such as text, *hyperlinks, images, tables, lists, etc.*

1.background	url	Specifies a background image for a document
2. bgcolor	RGB	Specifies a background color for a document
3. link	RGB	Specifies the color of unvisited links in a document
4. alink	RGB	Specifies the color of an active link in a document

3. How do you create headings in HTML?

   Headings are defined with the <H1> to <H6> tags. <H1> defines the most important heading. <H6> defines the least important heading.
   <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
</body>
</html>
```

The <HR> tag in HTML stands for horizontal rule and is used to insert a horizontal rule or a break in an HTML page to divide or separate document sections. It is an empty tag and it does not require an end tag.

Align	left, right, center	*Deprecated* − Specifies the alignment of the horizontal rule.
noshade	Noshade	Removes the usual shading effect that most browsers display.
Size	pixels or %	Specifies the height of the horizontal rule.
Width	pixels or %	Specifies the width of the horizontal rule.

5.   How do you create lists in HTML?

HTML offers web authors three ways for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists may contain
1.   <UL> − An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.
2.   <OL> − An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.
3.   <DL> − A definition list. This arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

6.   How do you create a hyperlink on a web page in HTML? Explain

The <A> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.
The most important attribute of the <A> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.
By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:
- An unvisited link is underlined and blue.
- A visited link is underlined and purple.
- An active link is underlined and red.

The <IMG> tag is used to insert an image into a document. In HTML the
<IMG> tag has no end tag.

Attribute	Value	Description
Src	URL	the url of an image
Align	top, bottom, middle, left, right	Specifies the alignment for the image.
Alt	Text	Specifies alternate text
Border	Pixels	Specifies the width of the image border.
Width	pixels or %	Sets the width of an image in pixels or in %.
Height	pixels or %	Specifies the height of the image.
Hspace	Pixels	Amount of white space to be inserted to the left and right of the object.
Vspace	Pixels	Amount of white space to be inserted to the top and bottom of the object.

Text Alignment
The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.
A text can be left or right aligned,
 centered, or justified.
The following example shows center aligned, and left and right aligned text (left alignment is default if text direction is left-to-right, and right alignment is default if text direction is right-to-left)
h1 {
  text-align: center;
}

h2 {
  text-align: left;
}

h3 {
  text-align: right;
}

The <pre> tag defines preformatted text.
Text in a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font, and the text preserves both spaces and line breaks. The text will be displayed exactly as written in the HTML source code.
Eg:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<pre>
Text in a pre element
is displayed in a fixed-width
font, and it preserves
both    spaces and
line breaks
</pre>
</body>
</html>
```

Linking Same Page and different pages using Relative and Absolute Pathname

- **Absolute URL** (a full web address) in the href attribute.
- A local link (a link to a page within the same website) is specified with a **relative URL** (without the "https://www" part)

Eg:

```
<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.w3.org/">W3C</a></p>
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>

<h2>Relative URLs</h2>
<p><a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>
<p><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></p>
```

<address> Tag

The <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

If the <address> element is inside the <body> element, it represents contact information for the document.

If the <address> element is inside an <article> element, it represents contact information for that article.

The text in the <address> element usually renders in *italic*. Most browsers will add a line break before and after the address element.

Eg:
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<address>
Written by <a href="mailto:webmaster@example.com">Jon Doe</a>.<br>
Visit us at:<br>
Example.com<br>
Box 564, Disneyland<br>
USA
</address>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

- o Heading Tags
  Headings are defined with the <H1> to <H6> tags. <H1> defines the most important heading. <H6> defines the least important heading.
  Eg: <H1> Heading </H1>
- o Bold Tag <B>
  <B> element is a physical tag which displays text in bold font. Eg: <B> text </B>
- o Italic Tag <I>
  <I> element is physical element, which display the enclosed content in italic font.
  Eg: <I>text</I>
- o Underline Tag <U>
  <U> element is shown in underlined text. Eg: <U>text</U>
- o Superscript Tag<SUP>
  <SUP> element, is shown in superscript   Eg: ^{text}
- o Subscript Tag<SUB>
  <SUB> element, is shown in subscript   Eg: _{text}
- o <HR> Tag
  The <HR> tag in HTML stands for horizontal rule and is used to insert a horizontal rule or a thematic break in an HTML page to divide or separate document sections. It is an empty tag and it does not require an end tag.