Question paper

1.Define the terms: website, webpage, web browser, web server, html, css

ans: (website)

A website is a collection of linked web pages (plus their associated resources) that share a unique domain name. Each web page of a given website provides

explicit links—most of the time in the form of clickable portions of text—that allow the user to move from one page of the website to another.

(webpage)

A document which can be displayed in a web browser such as Firefox, Google Chrome, Opera, Microsoft Edge, or Apple Safari. These are also often called

jus "pages.

(web browser)

Web Browser, as the name suggests, is basically a software application that can be installed on the computer, mobile, etc., and is used by user or

visitor to have access or retrieve information or data such as web pages, image, video, etc. from the web server.

(web server)

A web server is a computer hosting one or more websites. "Hosting" means that all the web pages and their supporting files are available on

that computer. The web server will send any web page from the website it is hosting to any user's browser, per user request.

(html)

HTML (the Hypertext Markup Language) and CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) are two of the core technologies for building Web pages.

HTML provides the structure of the page

(css)

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a declarative language that controls how webpages look in the browser. The browser applies CSS style

declarations to selected elements to display them properly. A style declaration contains the properties and their values, which determine

how a webpage looks.

2. in how many ways can a css be integrated as a web page?

ans: CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways: Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements. Internal - by using

a <style> element in the <head> section. External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

term-1

(html)

1. Are the html tags and elements the samething?

ans:HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page. HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page

2.what are tags and attributes in html?

ans: An HTML attribute is a piece of markup language used to adjust the behavior or display of an HTML element.

3.what are viod element in html?

ans:A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances.

the void elements in HTML :area, base , br , col , command , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link ,

meta , param , source , track , wbr.

4.what are html entities?

ans:An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; ).

Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code),

and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces)

5.what are diffrent type of list in html?

ans:<ul> - An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.

<ol> - An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.

<dl> - A definition list. This arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

6.what is the 'class' attribute in html?

ans:The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet.

7.what is the different between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of html element?

ans:A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

8.what are the various formating tags in html?

ans:<b>,<strong>,<i>,<em>,<mark>,<small>,<del>,<ins>,<sub>,<sup>

9.How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

ans.Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it.

Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

10.How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?

ans: using the colspan attribute in a <td> HTML tag

11.What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

ans:Block elements always start from a new line.

Inline elements never start from a new line

12.How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

ans: <a href=" "> and followed by </a> to form the link tag which is more properly called an anchor tag, hence the "a" in the HTML5 tag's name.

13.What is the use of an iframe tag?

ans:An inline frame (iframe) is a HTML element that loads another HTML page within the document. It essentially puts another webpage within the parent page.

They are commonly used for advertisements, embedded videos, web analytics and interactive content.

14.What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

ans:The HTML span element is a generic inline container for inline elements and content.

It is used to group elements for styling purposes (by using the class, id , style)

exmaple:<p>hello <span style="background-color:yellow;"> my name is amit patel </span></p>

note:By using background color yellow in style attribute in span tag, my name Amit Patel will appear in yellow line.

15.How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?

ans: HTML5 do not support the <body> background attribute, so CSS is used to change set background image.

but can be done with the help of css.

<head>

<style>

body {

background-image: url("#");

}

</style>

16.How are active links different from normal links?

ans:Websites are designed to point you to different resources. You can move from one website to another through links.

Links help you to get information from different resources. Links are established in simple HTML web pages through <a> tag.

Links are categorized into three types. Typically a Link is displayed in three different colors based on the usage.

17.What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

ans:The <br> tag is one way to separate the lines of text. There are other tags like the <p> tag and

<blockquote> tag that are also used to separate sections of text.

18.What is SVG?

ans: (1)svg stands for scalable vector graphics.

(2)svg interrates with other w3c standards such as the dom and xls.

19.What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

ans:HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages,

while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML.

20.What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

ans: (1)Logical tags : Logical tags are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text.The example of the logical tag is <strong> </strong> tag.

When we enclose the text in the strong tag, it tells the browser that enclosed text is more important than other texts.

(2)Physical tags : Physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag.

Some of the examples of physical tags are <b>, <big>, <i>.

Module (HTML5) – 3

1.What are the new tags added in HTML5?

ans:<artical> , <aside> , <audio> , <canvas> , <command> , <embed> , <figure> , <header> , <hgroup> , <mark> , <meter> , <nav> , <output> ,

<progress> , <ruby> , <section> , <time> , <wbr> , <video>

2.How to embed audio and video in a webpage?

ans:The HTML5 <audio> and <video> tags make it simple to add media to a website.

3.Semantic element in HTML5?

ans:<artical> , <time> , <mark> , <aside> , <detail> , <figure> , <figcaption> , <footer> , <header> , <main> , <mark> ,

<nav> , <section> , <summary> , <time>

4.Canvas and SVG tags?

ans:canvas draws 2D graphics, on the fly (with java script).

SVG is a language for describing 2D graphics in XML.