

UNIT- 5

Q1. What do you mean by Markup languages ?

Ans- Markup Languages are the languages that build the web. A webpage can contain text, graphics, audio, video and animations. Through a markup language, we can mark up such contents to indicate how they should appear over a web page.

Q2. Write the meaning of H.T.M.L ?

Ans- HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, and it is the most widely used language to design Web Pages.

Q3. What is a WebPage ?

Ans- A webpage is a web document that is accessible through the internet using a web browser like internet explorer. A web page is accessed by entering a URL Uniform Resource Locator – a mechanism used to locate a webpage on the internet. Addresses in the Address field of web browser.

Q4. What is Hypertext ?

Ans- Hypertext refers to the way in which the Web Pages [HTML documents] are linked together. When we click a link in a web page, we are using hypertext. So, hypertext is simply a piece of text that work as a link.

Q5. What is Markup Tags ?

Ans- A webpage can contain text, graphics, audio, video and animations. We can markup such contents to indicate how they should appear over a webpage. To mark up the contents, we can use various commands, called Markup Indicators or TAGS.

Q6. What is HTML Tags ?

Ans- HTML Tags are basically HTML based commands or keywords surrounded by angle brackets like <HTML> .

Q7. What are the types of HTML Tags ?

Ans- Types of HTML tags are :-

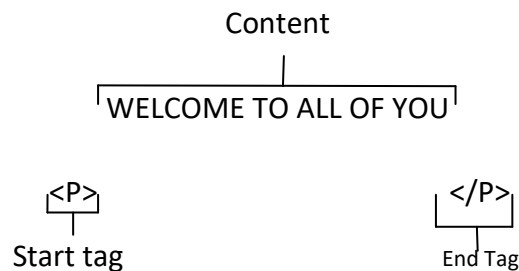
Paired / container Tags:- HTML tags normally come in pairs like <HTML> and </HTML>. Such types of tags are called Paired or container tags.

Unpaired / Empty Tags:- An unpaired or empty tag refers to a tag, which does not have an ending/closing tag.

Q8. Write a note on HTML documents ?

Ans- An HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag, including the contents.

Example:-



Nested HTML Elements.

Most HTML elements can be nested i.e. they can contain other HTML elements.

Empty HTML Elements.

HTML elements with no content are called Empty Elements.

Q9. What is HTML Attributes ?

Ans- Attributes are an important part of HTML Elements. An attribute is used to define the characteristics of an element and is always placed inside the element's opening tag. Attributes provide some sort of additional information about an element. All attributes are made up of two parts: a name and a value.

Q10. How to create HTML documents ?

Ans- To create an HTML document, generally we need the following software tools:

1. Text Editor:- To write or edit the HTML code we need a simple text-editor, like Notepad (a standard program comes with Windows Operating System). We can also use some professional HTML editors like Adobe Dreamweaver, Microsoft FrontPage etc.

2. Web Browser:- The Purpose of a web browser (such as Google Chrome, internet explorer, Firefox, Safari). Is to read HTML documents and display them as Web Pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to determine how the content of the HTML page is to be presented or displayed to the user.

Q11. Write a note on H.T.M.L document tags ?

Ans- Document define the overall structure of an H.T.M.L document. There are four tags every H.T.M.L document should have. These tags define what type of document it is, and the major section document . These tags are:-

1. <HTML>
- 2.<HEAD>
- 3<TITLE>
4. <BODY>

1. <HTML> :- The <HTML> tag is the main container or the containing element of the whole HTML document. It represents the roof of an HTML document.

2. <HEAD>:- The <HEAD> tag is just a container for all other header elements. It simply defines the header section of the HTML document.

3. <TITLE> :- The <TITLE> tag is used to set a title for every HTML document. The <TITLE> tag defines a title in the browser's title bar. This element is a child of the <HEAD> element.

4. <BODY> The <BODY> tag appears after the <HEAD> tag. It defines the body section of HTML document i.e. it simply defines the document's body.

Q12. What is HTML headings ?

Ans- Headings breaks a document into sections. Headings are important in HTML documents. Almost every document starts with a heading. We can use different sizes for your headings. HTML defines six Levels of headings.

Q13. What is Hyperlink ?

Ans- A Hyperlink is a word, group of words, or image that we can click on to jump to another document or another section on the same page. Hyperlinks or simply links. Connect HTML pages and other resources on the web.

Q14. What are the types of Hyperlinks ?

Ans- The types of hyperlinks are :-

1. Absolute Hyperlink [External Hyperlink]:- An absolute hyperlink uses a complete URL to connect browsers to web page or online resource. Links that use a complete URL to point to resource are called Absolute because they provide a complete, stand alone path to another web resource.

2. Relative Hyperlink [Internal Hyperlink]:- A Relative Hyperlink uses a kind of shorthand to specify a URL for a resource we are pointing to.

Q15. Write full form of:-

A. GIF B. JPEG C. PNG

Ans- GIF- Graphics interchange Format

JPEG- Joint Photographic Experts Group

PNG- Portable Network Graphics.

Q16. Write a note on HTML comments ?

Ans- Comments can be inserted in an HTML code to make it more readable and understandable. We can use comments to explain our code, which can help us when we edit the source code at a later stage. This is especially useful if we have a lot of code. Comments are ignored by the browser and are not displayed.

Q17. What is HTML marquee ?

Ans- HTML marquees are a piece of code that allows us to create movement on an HTML element [text or image]. Usually marquees continuously scroll across the screen, but you can make it do other things too.

Q18. Write a note on HTML lists ?

Ans- Lists are powerful tools used to organize similar kinds of information i.e. lists are used to group related pieces of information together, so they are clearly associated with each other and easy to read.

The different types of lists are:-

1. Ordered lists/Numbered List:- An ordered list or numbered list consists of at least two items, each prefaced by a number. Use a numbered list when the order or priority of items is important.

2. Unordered list/Bulleted List:- An unordered list is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence. This list is created by using tag. Each item in the list is marked with a bullet.

3. Definition List:- Definition list groups terms and definitions into a single list and requires three elements to complete the list:

<DL> Holds the list definitions [DL – definition list]

<DT> Defines a term in the list [DT- Definition Term]

Q19. What is HTML tables?

Ans- HTML tables make it easy to lay out data, text, and even images in a grid. Tables are just like spreadsheets and they are made up of rows and columns. They are very frequently used by almost all web developers to arrange data in a tabular format.

Q20. What is Table Border ?

Ans- The border attribute of <TABLE> tag controls the appearance of the table's borders or lines. The default border is 0, so if we do not specify a border attribute, the table is displayed without any borders.

Q21. What is headings in a Table ?

Ans- Header information in a table are defined with the <TH> tag. All major browsers display the text in the <TH> element as bold and centered.

Q22. What is table with a caption ?

Ans- It is a good idea to add a title or caption to a table that describes the table data. To add a caption to the table, <CAPTION> tag is used. There could be only one caption per table. The <CAPTION> tag must be inserted immediately after the <TABLE> tag. The <CAPTION> tag is supported in all major browsers.

Q23. What is nesting of Tables ?

Ans- Nesting of tables refers to Table within another table. In HTML we can use one table inside another table. Not only tables, we can use almost all the tags inside the table data tag <TD> or table header tag <TH>.

Q24. What is HTML frames ?

Ans- HTML allows us to divide a web page or single browser window into several pieces or panes, called frames. Each frame can contain a separate HTML document. So frames allow us to display more than one HTML document in the same browser window simultaneously. A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset. They are:

The web developer must keep track of more HTML documents.

It is difficult to print the entire page

Users often dislike them.

It presents linking challenges.

All web browsers do not support frames

Q25. What is inline frame ?

Ans- Frames can also be used within a single HTML page. These are known as inline frames.

Q26. What is Navigation Frame ?

Ans- A navigation frame contains a list of links with the second frame as the target. The second frame will show the linked document. This is one of the most popular uses of frames.

Q27. What is nesting of frames ?

Ans- Nesting of frames refers to the frame within another frame. A frame which contains other frames is called a container or outer frame. On the other hand, contained frames are called inner frame(s). framesets may be nested to any level.

Q28. What is HTML forms ?

Ans- In HTML, forms are used to collect different kinds of user input. A form is an area that can contain form elements . Form elements are like text fields, text area fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc. which are used to take information from the user.

Q29. What is drop down list ?

Ans- A drop down list is a selectable list. It displays a list of selectable options in a small input field that can be dropped down to reveal multiple options. The dropdown format is handy for saving space in a form as the input field is only one line in height and it can be used to 'Hide' long lists of menu options.

Q30. What is Text Area ?

Ans- Text area is a multiline text input control. A text area can hold an unlimited number of characters.

Q31. What is HTML button tag ?

Ans- The HTML <BUTTON> tag is used for creating a button within forms. Button can be created using <INPUT> tag as well.

Q32. What is field set tag ?

Ans- A fieldset is a grouping of data fields. The <FIELDSET> tag is used to group related elements in a form. The <FIELDSET> tag draws a box around the related elements.

Q33. What is Label Tag ?

Ans- The <LABEL> tag defines a label for an <INPUT> element . it is used to add a label to a form control like text, text area, radio button etc.

Q34. What is Cascading style ?

Ans- CSS or Cascading Style sheet is used to control the style of a web document in simple and easy way. A single CSS file can contain positioning, layout, font, colors, and style information for an entire website. CSS

file can be referenced by each html file on the site. CSS is a means of separating the content of an html document from the style and layout of that document.

Q35. What are the two rules of CSS ?

Ans- A CSS rule has two main parts:-

SELECTOR- A selector is an HTML tag at which style will be applied. This could be any tag like <h1> or <table> etc.

DECLARATION:- Each declaration consists of a property and a value. The property is the style attribute you want to change . each property has a value. A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets.

Q36. What are the 4 techniques of embed styles ?

Ans- There are four techniques of embed styles with HTML document :-

1. Embedded CSS- The <STYLE> Element:- You can put your CSS rules into an HTML document using the <STYLE> element. This tag is placed inside <HEAD>.....</HEAD> tags.

2. Inline CSS-The style attribute:- You can use style attribute of any HTML element to define style rules.

3. External CSS-The <LINK> element:- An External style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many page. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing one file.

4. Imported CSS - @ import rule:- @ import rule statement is used to import an external style sheet in a manner similar to the <LINK> element . The @import rule statement goes inside the head section.