

Basic HTML Elements

Fastrack REVISION

- ▶ **HTML:** The Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is a computer language used for creating web pages, which are displayed on World Wide Web. It is also known as **markup language** or **tag based language**.
 - ▶ **Hypertext:** The term Hypertext was launched by **Ted Nelson in 1965**. Hypertext is the highlighted text included in the web pages that links web pages to one another.
 - ▶ **Hypertext** is non-linear as it enables a viewer to move from one location to another on the same page. **For example**, you must have seen blue coloured highlighted text such as TOP or BOTTOM written in the web pages. When you click on the TOP or BOTTOM, it will straight away take you to the top or bottom respectively, of the web page irrespective of the current reading location of the web page.
 - ▶ **Markup:** Markup means to instruct the web browser program. HTML tags are actually HTML commands that mark up or instruct a web browser how to display the page in the web browser view.

For example, `` This text is Bold. ``
 Here, `` and `` are HTML tags that instruct a web browser to display **This text is Bold** in bold characters.
 - ▶ **History of HTML:** HTML was invented in November 1990 by a scientist called **Sir Tim Berners Lee**. He used the concepts introduced in **SGML (Standard Generalised Markup Language)** as a base for HTML.
 - ▶ In 1945, an engineer, **Vannevar Bush** wrote the article, 'As We May Think', published in the Atlantic. In this article, he discussed about a system that is very similar to HTML and the concept of linking pages. Bush died in 1974, before the web existed or the Internet became widely known. However, the article written by him laid the foundation for Tim Berners-Lee and others to invent the World Wide Web.
 - ▶ **Sir Tim Berners-Lee**, a scientist and an academician, is known as the main developer of the HTML. He, along with his colleagues at CERN, an International Scientific Organisation based in Geneva, Switzerland, developed a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents.
 - ▶ Sir Tim Berners-Lee introduced a very simple protocol, to view and transfer the pages that contain the hypertext (links to other elements/web pages) from one place to another, known as **HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)**.
 - ▶ Afterwards, Tim introduced **HTML**—a language to be used for writing web pages. He used the concepts introduced in **SGML (Standard Generalised Markup Language)** as a base for HTML. Therefore, SGML is even considered as the parent language of HTML. Since SGML was considered as complex markup language, Tim simplified the concepts used in it for creating web pages and introduced HTML, in 1990. Afterwards, Berners-Lee designed the first HTML version called **HTML Tags** for public use, in late 1991. Since then, many different versions of HTML have been released.
 - ▶ **Features of HTML:** The following are the various features of HTML that make it a popular and powerful tool for creating web pages.
 - HTML is easy to use and understand. Its tags can also be easily learnt and used.
 - HTML web pages are supported by almost all the web browsers, available. Web pages created in HTML can be viewed on any web browser.
 - HTML is free. There is no need of any special software for HTML. HTML documents can easily be created using a text editor like Notepad.
 - Web pages created using HTML take less time to load.
 - HTML has various tags that help in creating beautiful and attractive web pages which can easily grab viewers' attention.
 - ▶ **Requirement for using HTML:** It is very easy to learn HTML as there is no need to install any special software. Web pages can easily be created using an HTML editor like WordPad or Notepad. After creating web pages, one can easily view them in a web browser like Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, etc.
- The following are the two major types of HTML editors which can be used for writing HTML pages.
- (i) Text Editors or Word Processors.
 - (ii) WYSIWYG Editors.

► **Text Editors:** Any text editor such as Notepad or a word processing program, for example, WordPad, MS Word or OpenOffice Writer, can be used to create web pages in HTML. You have to learn, remember and use various HTML tags/ commands for creating an HTML document using a text editor.

► **WYSIWYG:** WYSIWYG (What you see is what you get) editors allow you to create web pages without writing HTML commands/tags. They provide an in-built graphical user interface, such as MS Word, where you can quickly design web pages by using different formatting options. WYSIWYG editors enable you to preview web pages side-by-side at the time of developing. Various examples of WYSIWYG editors are Adobe Dreamweaver, MS Publisher, MS Expression Web, Web Express, etc.

► **Elements in HTML:** The terms Tags and Elements both refers to the same context and can be used interchangeably. Generally, an HTML element consists of a **START** tag and an **END** tag. The content to be displayed on a web page such as text, image, link, table, etc., is inserted between the **START** tag and the **END** tag. These tags are keywords or HTML **commands** enclosed within **angle braces**, for example, **<Tag Name>** that direct a browser to display the content contained in a web page, when it will be viewed on a web browser. There are three types of elements in HTML:

- **Container Elements:** These elements require an opening as well as a closing tag. For example, `<P>` `</P>`
- **Empty Elements:** These elements do not require a closing tag. They are also known as **void elements**. For example, `
` and `<HR>`
- **Nested HTML Elements:** These are the elements that are contained inside other HTML elements. For example,

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE> An example of nested elements </
    TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <H1>This is <I>italic</I> heading
    example.</H1>
    <P>This is <B>bold</B> paragraph.</P>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

In the above example, `<I>` and `` tags are contained inside `<H1>` `</H1>` and `<P>` `</P>` tags which are further contained inside the parent `<BODY>` `</BODY>` and `<HTML>` `</HTML>` tags.

► **HTML Attribute:** An HTML attribute is a special property used inside a tag to specify the behaviour of tag. Attributes can be used to change the default behaviour of an HTML element. Attributes are always specified in the start tag.

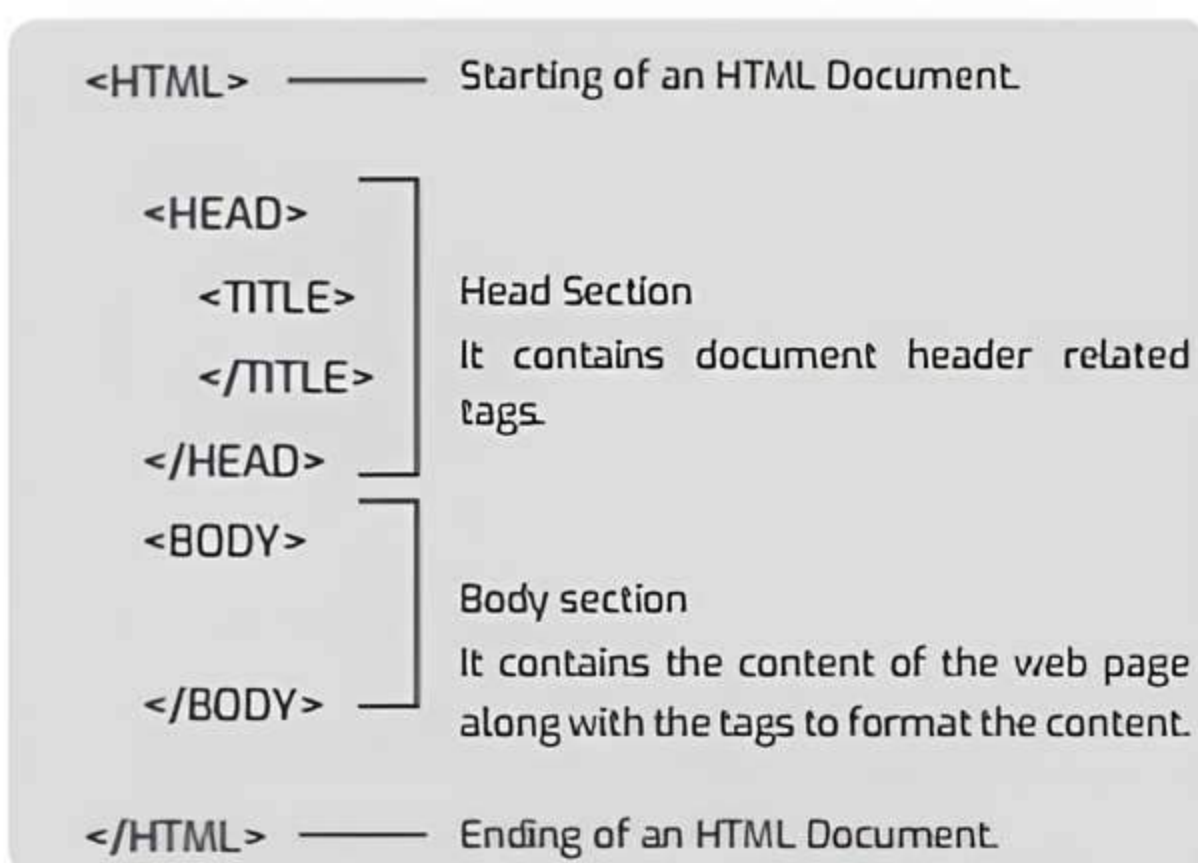
For example, `<H1 align="center">`

In this example, 'align' is an attribute of `<H1>`. It specifies that the text inside the `<H1>` tag is to be displayed in the centre of a web page. Every attribute has two parts, i.e., attribute name and attribute value.

- **Attribute Name:** The attribute name is the property that one wants to set for a tag. In the given example, the heading `<H1>` element is containing an attribute named align. As the name suggests, the align attribute is used to set the alignment of the heading text on the web page.
- **Attribute Value:** The attribute value is the value of the property to be set and usually it is enclosed in "double quotes". In the given example, the value "center" has been specified for the align attribute out of the three possible values of align attribute: left, center and right.

► **Structure of an HTML Document:** Every HTML document must contain certain standard HTML tags along with the tags to format the content.

► **The basic structure of an HTML document is as follows:**



- **<HTML> Tag:** This tag is mandatory tag that defines the documents as an HTML file. It is a container tag.
- **<Head> Tag:** It is an optional tag. It is also a container tag that includes identification and supplementary information.
- **<Title> Tag:** It is also an optional and container tag. It contains the title of a web page, which is displayed in the Title bar of the browser.
- **<Body> Tag:** This tag is compulsory tag of an HTML document. This tag encloses the main content of the web page as well as different other tags that format the appearance of the web page content.
- **Saving an HTML Document:** You can either use .html or .htm extension to save the HTML document. Always type the extension in lowercase.

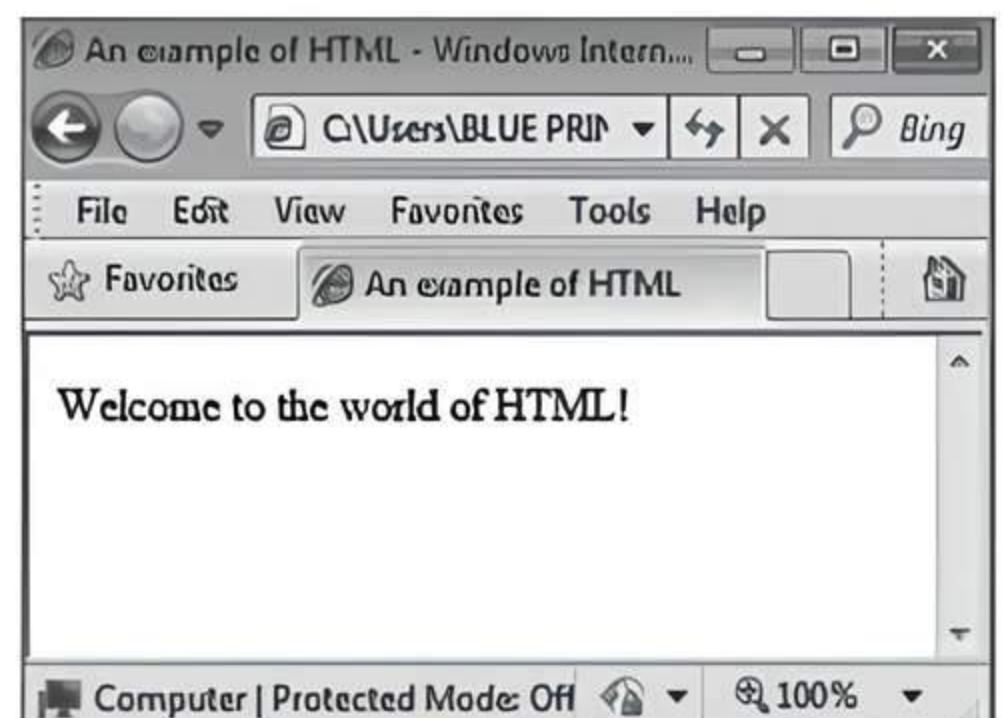
► **CREATING and SAVING an HTML DOCUMENT:** For creating an HTML document, we are using Notepad as a text editor. Perform the below mentioned steps to create and save a web page in HTML.

- **Step 1:** Open the Notepad editor window, by clicking on the Start button and then clicking on All Programs. Now, select Accessories and then click on the Notepad. The Notepad editor window will open.
- **Step 2:** Type the HTML code in the Notepad window that appears.
- **Step 3:** Click on the Save option present in the File menu. The Save As dialog box will appear.
- **Step 4:** In the Save As dialog box, after selecting the appropriate folder, specify the name of the HTML file along with the extension .html in the File name box.

► **Step 5:** Click on the Save button to save the file.



► **Viewing an HTML Document:** After writing the HTML code for creating a web page using an HTML editor, you can check how the web page will look like, using a web browser. Examples of some commonly used web browsers are Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Netscape Navigator and Google Chrome. We will be using the Internet Explorer web browser for viewing an HTML document.



► **Perform the below mentioned steps to view an HTML document on a web browser.**

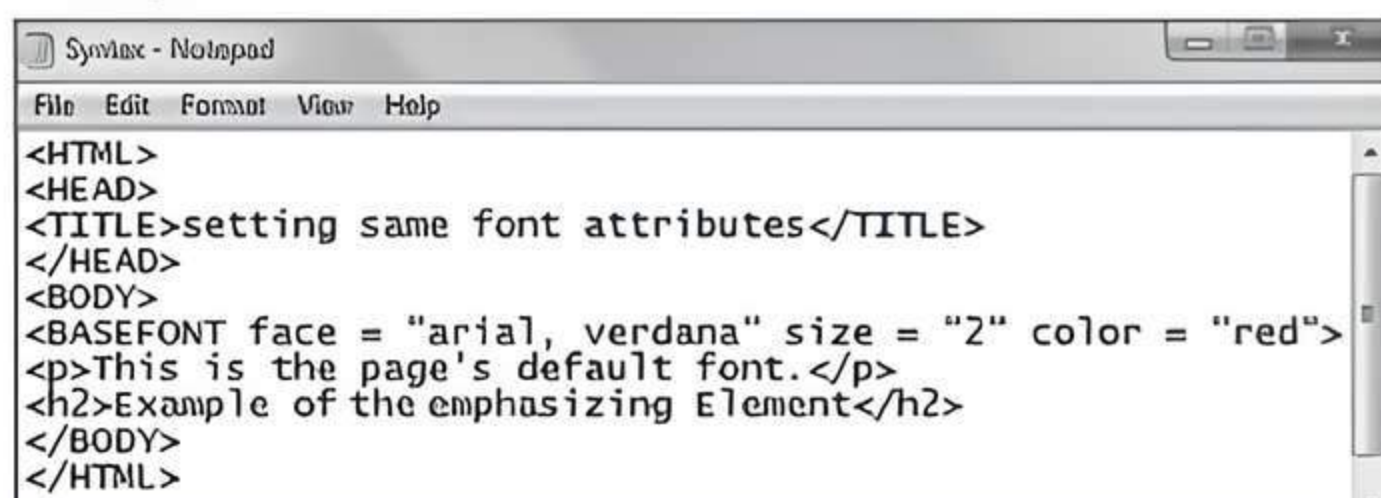
- **Step 1:** Open the Internet Explorer window.
- **Step 2:** Click on the Open option in the File menu. The Open dialog box will appear.
- **Step 3:** Click on the Browse button. The Windows Internet Explorer dialog box will appear.
- **Step 4:** In the Windows Internet Explorer dialog box, select the name of the HTML file to be opened. Click on the Open button.
- **Step 5:** The path of the selected file appears in the Open dialog box. Click on OK. The selected HTML file opens up in the Internet Explorer window.

► **Basefont Tag:** There are situations, where you may want to format all the text of a web page appear in one similar type of font face, size and colour. The Basefont tag enables you to specify such kind of formatting. The <basefont> tag specifies a default text colour, font size or font family for all the text added in a web page.

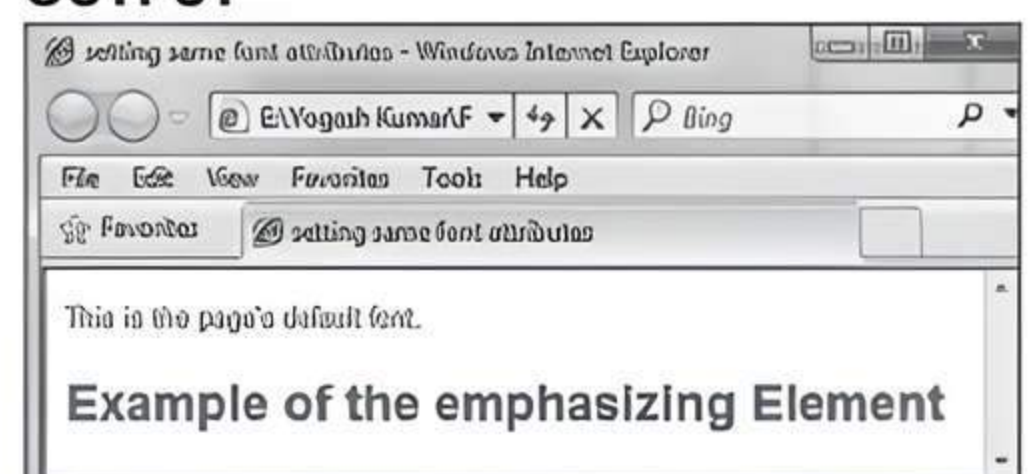
Syntax: <BASEFONT Face ="Face value" Color ="colour value" Size ="size value">

Here, face value specifies the font face, colour value specifies either the colour name or colour code and size value specifies size of text to be added in the webpage.

Example:



OUTPUT



- **LANG:** While browsing websites, you must have noticed that an option comes asking for the language to be used for displaying the content of a web page, for example, Hindi, French, Marathi, etc. You can choose a language of your choice for viewing a web page. HTML enables you to set the language for displaying the content of the web page at the time of designing it.

Setting up a particular language for displaying the contents of a web page can be done using the Lang attribute of the BODY tag. It specifies the language to be used for the content added in a web page.

The Lang attribute has language code as a value. Different language codes are specified by ISO there to denote the different languages used all over the world, out of which you can use a code for specifying the language that you require.

For example,

```
<HTML lang="en">
  <BODY>
    This content is displayed in the English language.
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

In the above example, the text written in the web page will be displayed in English language.

- **Comment Tag:** It can be inserted into HTML documents to enhance the readability of the document. For example, `<!-->`
- **BGCOLOR:** The BGCOLOR attribute of the body tag specifies the background colour of a web page.
Syntax: `<BODY BGCOLOR="colour_value">`
- **TEXT:** The text attribute of the BODY tag specifies the colour of the text to be displayed on a web page.
Syntax: `<BODY TEXT="colour_value">`
- **BACKGROUND:** The BACKGROUND attribute of the body tag specifies the path of the image file to be displayed as background of a web page.
Syntax: `<BODY BACKGROUND="URL">`
- **LEFT MARGIN:** The LEFT MARGIN specifies the amount of space to be left blank from the left margin of a browser window.
Syntax: `<BODY LEFT MARGIN="value">`
- **RIGHT MARGIN:** The RIGHT MARGIN specifies the amount of space to be left blank from the right margin of a browser window.
Syntax: `<BODY RIGHT MARGIN="value">`
- **TOP MARGIN:** The TOP MARGIN specifies the amount of space to be left blank from the top margin of a browser window.

Syntax: `<BODY TOP MARGIN="value">`

- **BOTTOM MARGIN:** The BOTTOM MARGIN specifies the amount of space to be left blank from the bottom margin of a browser window.
Syntax: `<BODY BOTTOM MARGIN="value">`
- **Line Break
 Tag:** Line spacing between the lines of text can be given using the line break (`
`) tag.
- **Paragraph <P> Tag:** It is used to begin a paragraph in the text. It is a container tag.
- **LINK:** This attribute changes the default colour of the hyperlink. It is used inside the `<BODY>` tag.
Syntax: `<BODY LINK="Colour value">`
- **ALINK:** It stands for **active link**. This attribute changes the default colour of the active link.
Syntax: `<BODY ALINK="Colour value">`
- **VLINK:** It stands for **visited link**. This attribute changes the default colour of the visited link.
Syntax: `<BODY VLINK="Colour value">`
- **FONT Tag:** It is also a container element that is used to specify the size, the colour and the font of the text.
- **Bold, Underline and Italics Tags:** These tags are used to make the text as bold, underline and italicised and are denoted as ``, `<U>` and `<I>`. These are container elements.
- **EM Tag:** Emphasising text or `` tag is a container tag. It emphasises the text. Anything that appears within `...` element, is emphasised in the web page.
- **MARK Tag:** It enables you to highlight the specific text with yellow colour. Anything that appears within the `<MARK>...</MARK>` element, is displayed as marked with yellow colour.
- **STRONG Tag:** It enables you to emphasise the important text added in a web page. Anything that appears within `....` element is displayed as an important text.
- **TT Tag:** It is a container tag. It enables you to display the text contained inside `<TT>.....</TT>` elements in the typewriter font.
- **BIG Tag:** It displays the text contained in `<BIG>....</BIG>`, bigger than the rest of the surrounding text. It is a container tag.
- **SMALL Tag:** It works opposite to the BIG tag as it displays the text contained in `<SMALL>...</SMALL>`, smaller than the rest of the surrounding text.
- **PRE Tag:** It stands for preformatted tag. It is used to preserve the spaces and lines and display them as it is in your web page output.

- **STYLE Tag:** It defines style information for an HTML document. The `<STYLE>....</STYLE>` tag lets you specify how different tags of an HTML document will appear at the time of viewing document in a web browser.
- **Horizontal Rule:** It is used to draw a horizontal line across the page. It is an empty element which has no end tag. The `<HR>` element accepts size, width, align, no shade and colour attributes.
- **ALIGN Attribute:** It can be used with different tags of HTML such as heading style tags, font style tags. It is used to position the alignment of various components like text, paragraph, images and tables in a web page.
- **Heading Tags:** The heading elements tell the browser that

which piece of text is heading. Headings are the container elements. HTML provides six heading levels.

Syntax: `<Hn>Heading text </Hn>`

- **STRIKE Tag:** It is used to display the text with a horizontal line, striking through it. It is a container tag and is denoted as `<STRIKE>`.
- **SUBSCRIPT Tag:** It is used to display the text as a subscript. It is a container tag and is denoted as `<SUB>`.
- **SUPERSCRIPT Tag:** It is used to display the text as a superscript. It is a container tag and is denoted as `<SUP>`.
- **MARQUEE Tag:** It is used to display scrolling text anywhere in a web page.

Practice Exercise

? Multiple

Choice Questions

- Q 1. HTML is a**
- package
 - software
 - markup language
 - None of these
- Q 2. Which program do you need to write HTML code?**
- Spreadsheet
 - Access
 - Notepad
 - None of these
- Q 3. An example of HTML editor is:**
- notepad
 - dreamweaver
 - microsoft FrontPage
 - All of these
- Q 4. To create an HTML page, you need:**
- text editor
 - web browser
 - Both a. and b.
 - None of these
- Q 5. Who is known as the main inventor of HTML?**
- Blaise Pascal
 - Charles Babbage
 - Herman Hollerith
 - Sir Tim Berners-Lee
- Q 6. Which of the following are contained in an HTML document?**
- Attributes
 - Tags
 - Plain text
 - All of these
- Q 7. Which type of tags are used by HTML?**
- Tags only for image
 - User defined tags
 - Tags only for linking
 - Fixed tags defined by the language
- Q 8. HTML tags are:**
- in uppercase
 - case sensitive
 - in lowercase
 - not case sensitive
- Q 9. Container elements in HTML require:**
- starting tag
 - ending tag
 - starting and ending tags
 - None of these
- Q 10. HTML tags are enclosed in:**
- curly brackets
 - square brackets
 - double quotes
 - angular brackets
- Q 11. Which of the following tag identifies the document as an HTML document?**
- `<HTML>`
 - `<HEAD>`
 - `<BODY>`
 - `<P>`
- Q 12. Which section is used for text and tags that are shown directly on your Web pages?**
- Meta
 - Head
 - Body
 - Table
- Q 13. Which of the following will give smallest size of the text?**
- `<H3>`
 - `<H6>`
 - `<H2>`
 - `<H4>`
- Q 14. Where do you place the `<TITLE>` tag in an HTML document?**
- BODY
 - HEAD
 - TITLE
 - FONT
- Q 15. Which of the following tags contains the Title tag?**
- BODY
 - HEAD
 - LIST
 - TABLE
- Q 16. Which attribute of `<BODY>` tag specifies the colour of visited links in a document?**
- vlink
 - alink
 - link
 - None of these
- Q 17. Which attribute is not supported by a `<BODY>` tag?**
- Bgcolor
 - Size
 - Text
 - Link
- Q 18. What will happen if the background image is smaller than the browser's window?**
- It will leave a blank space at the bottom of your page
 - It will be repeated
 - It will be stretched
 - It will not be displayed
- Q 19. The default alignment for paragraph is:**
- left
 - right
 - center
 - justified
- Q 20. Which of the following HTML container tags do you apply to text for formatting the text as a paragraph?**
- `<PARAGRAPH> </PARAGRAPH>`
 - `<PARA> </PARA>`
 - `<P> </P>`
 - None of the above
- Q 21. Which is the correct way to comment out something in HTML?**
- (CBSE SQP - 2021-22, Term-1)
- Using `##` and `#`
 - Using `<!--` and `-->`
 - Using `</--` and `-/->`
 - Using `<!--` and `<!--`

Q 22. Which sequence of HTML tags is correct?

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. <html> <head> <title> </title> </head> <body> </body> </html>
- b. <html> <head> <title> <body> </title> </head> </body> </html>
- c. <html> <head> <title> </head> <body> </body> > </title> </html>
- d. <html> <head> <title> <body> </body> </title> </head> </html>

Q 23. The tag inserts a single line break.

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. <break>
- b.

- c. <line>
- d. <new line>

Q 24. attribute of <BODY> tag is used to specify the color of the linked text.

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. Lcolor
- b. Clink
- c. Linkcolor
- d. Link

Q 25. A webpage can be accessed by a:

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. text editor
- b. spreadsheet
- c. web browser
- d. office, applications

Q 26. The tag is an empty tag and it does not require closing tag.

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. <table>
- b. <hr>
- c. <form>
- d.

Q 27. The tag represents the root of an HTML document.

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. <root>
- b. <html>
- c. <first>
- d. <main>

Q 28. Sajal has just started learning web page designing through HTML. Help him in identifying the incorrect statement regarding HEAD tag from the following:

(CBSE, SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. It is used to define the head portion of the document which contains information related to the document.
- b. No other tag can be used inside HEAD block.
- c. <TITLE>...</TITLE> tag is used inside HEAD block.
- d. All of the above

Q 29. Which of the following is not a container element?

- a. P
- b. B
- c. OL
- d. HR

Q 30. Which of the following is the attribute of the Font tag?

- a. Face
- b. Size
- c. Color
- d. All of these

Q 31. Which of the following is the default font size of HTML?

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 6
- d. 3

Q 32. Which of the following tags specify how different tags of an HTML document will appear at the time of viewing document in a web browser.

- a. PRE tag
- b. STYLE tag
- c. STRIKE tag
- d. Mark tag

Q 33. Which of the following tags gives the strikethrough effect?

- a. <STRIKE>
- b. <SUB>
- c. <SUPER>
- d. None of these

Q 34. HTML tag to draw horizontal line:

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. <hl>
- b. <hr>
- c. <hline>
- d. None of the above

Q 35. The correct HTML code to display $(P+Q)^2$ is:

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. _{(P+) 2}
- b. P+Q ²
- c. (P + Q)²
- d. ^{(P+Q) 2}

Q 36. Which HTML tags cause browsers to render text as italics?

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. <text style = "italics"></text>
- b. <ital></ital>
- c. <i></i>
- d.

Q 37. Which of these is not an attribute of the Font Tag?

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. color
- b. face
- c. type
- d. size

Q 38. The <.....> Tag displays text in subscript form.

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. sub
- b. sup
- c. sups
- d. subs

Q 39. Which of the following will result in the largest text size?

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. <H3>
- b. <H6>
- c. <H2>
- d. <H4>

Q 40. Identify invalid HTML tag from the following list:

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. <h6>... </h6>
- b. <h4>... </h4>
- c. <h5>... </h5>
- d. <h7>... </h7>

Q 41. Romal, a chemical analyst is designing a web page of the company, which may contain the chemical formula of water H_2O . Which tag should she use to display 2 little bits below the normal line?

(CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)

- a. <lower>
- b. <subscript>
- c. <sub>
- d. No tag is available in HTML for it

Q 42. Choose the correct HTML tag for the largest heading.

- a. <H2>
- b. <H4>
- c. <H6>
- d. <H1>

Q 43. In a web page, you can place:

- a. 2 levels of headings
- b. 6 levels of headings
- c. 4 levels of headings
- d. 7 levels of headings

Q 44. Which of the following HTML tags is used to scroll the text in a web page?

- a. <SCROLL> ... </SCROLL>
- b. <ROUND> ... </ROUND>
- c. <GO> _ </GO>
- d. <MARQUEE> ... </MARQUEE>

Q 45. WYSIWYG stands for

- a. What You See is What You Get
- b. Will You See is What You Get
- c. Which You See is What You Get
- d. None of the above

- Q 46. The terms tags and elements both refer to the context and can be used interchangeably.
- different
 - same
 - exact
 - None of these
- Q 47. The correct sequence of HTML tags for starting a webpage is:
- Head, Title, HTML, body
 - HTML, Body, Title, Head
 - HTML, Head, Title, Body
 - HTML, Head, Title, Body
- Q 48. Empty elements are also referred as
- void elements
 - clear elements
 - Both a. and b.
 - None of these
- Q 49. Which of the following element is responsible for making the text bold in HTML?
- <pre>
 - <a>
 -
 -

- Q 50. The is the property that one wants to set for a tag.
- Attribute name
 - Attribute value
 - Both a. and b.
 - None of these
- Q 51. The attribute is used to set the alignment of the heading text on the web page.
- valign
 - galign
 - calign
 - align
- Q 52. Attribute names and attribute values are
- not case sensitive
 - case sensitive
 - Both a. and b.
 - None of these
- Q 53. The attribute value is the value of the property to be set and usually it is enclosed in
- double quotes
 - single quotes
 - half quotes
 - triple quotes
- Q 54. tag is a mandatory tag that defines the document as an HTML file.
- <HTML> tag
 - <HEAD> tag
 - <TITLE> tag
 - None of these
- Q 55. <HTML> tag is a
- container tag
 - empty tag
 - Both a. and b.
 - None of these
- Q 56. The section contains the tags that are necessary to define the overall basic layout of an HTML document.
- Title
 - Head
 - Body
 - All of these
- Q 57. contains the title of a web page, which is displayed in the Title bar of the browser.
- Title tag
 - Head tag
 - Body tag
 - All of these
- Q 58. Title tag is also an tag.
- compulsary
 - optional
 - empty
 - None of these
- Q 59. <TITLE> tag is a
- container tag
 - empty tag
 - Both a. and b.
 - None of these
- Q 60. interprets everything between <HTML> and </HTML> as an HTML document.
- Webpage
 - Website
 - Web browser
 - Search engine
- Q 61. H in <HR> tag stands for: (CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)
- Height
 - Horizontal
 - Hollow
 - None of these
- Q 62. HTML files can be created using any: (CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)
- spreadsheet
 - photo editor
 - presentation software
 - text editor
- Q 63. Extension of HTML file is: (CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)
- .ht
 - .html
 - .html
 - All of these
- Q 64. The..... tag in HTML is used to define that portion of the document which contains information related to the document. (CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)
- <top>
 - <head>
 - <main>
 - <into>
- Q 65. Identify the correct statement with reference to <P> tag. (CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)
- It is used within the <BODY> tag.
 - The <p> tag defines a paragraph.
 - Browsers automatically add a single blank line before and after each <p> element.
 - All of the above
- Q 66. The <title> element: (CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)
- defines a title in the browser toolbar
 - provides a title for the page when it is added to favourites
 - displays a title for the page in search engine results
 - All of the above
- Q 67. Face, size, color are attributes of which tag? (CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)
- Text
 - Font
 - T
 - F
- Q 68. In reference to comments in HTML document, identify the correct statement. (CBSE SQP-2021, Term-1)
- Comment line is ignored by the web browser.
 - It is a good practice to add comments into your HTML code.
 - It helps to understand the code and increases code readability.
 - All of the above
- Q 69. tag encloses the main content of the web page as well as different other tags that format the appearance of the web page content.
- Title
 - Head
 - Body
 - None of these
- Q 70. For creating an HTML document, we are using Notepad as a editor.
- text
 - file
 - document
 - None of these
- Q 71. Apart from tag, what other tag makes text bold?
- <fat>
 -
 - <black>
 - <emp>

? Fill in the Blanks

Type Questions

- Q 72. HTML is also known as language.
- Q 73. <Body> tag is a tag.
- Q 74. The term hypertext was launched by
- Q 75. tag is used to the text on a web page.
- Q 76. An HTML element consists of a tag and tag.

? Assertion and Reason

Type Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 77-93): In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q 77. Assertion (A): The Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is a computer language used for creating web pages, which are displayed on World Wide Web.
- Reason (R): HTML is also known as a markup language or tag-based language. It uses tags which instruct a web browser to display text and other content included in a web page.
- Q 78. Assertion (A): Markup means to instruct the web browser program. HTML tags are actually HTML commands that mark up or instruct a web browser how to display the page in the web browser view.
- Reason (R): Hypertext is non-linear as it enables a viewer to move from one location to another on the same page.
- Q 79. Assertion (A): Sir Charles Babbage, a scientist and an academician, is known as the main developer of the HTML. He, along with his colleagues at CERN, an International Scientific Organisation based in Geneva, Switzerland, developed a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents.
- Reason (R): A web browser is an application software that lets you open and visit websites on the devices like computers, laptops, tablets and smartphones. Various types of web browsers are the Microsoft Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, UC Browser, etc.
- Q 80. Assertion (A): HTML is easy to use and understand. Its tags can also be easily learnt and used.

Reason (R): HTML has various tags that help in creating beautiful and attractive web pages which can easily grab viewers' attention.

- Q 81. Assertion (A): WYSIWYG (What You See is What You Get) editors allow you to create web pages without writing HTML commands/tags.
- Reason (R): The terms Tags and Elements both refer to the different context and cannot be used interchangeably.
- Q 82. Assertion (A): Empty elements are also referred as void elements.
- Reason (R): Empty elements are the tags which do not require a closing tag, for example,
 and <HR>.
- Q 83. Assertion (A): An HTML attribute is a special property used inside a tag to specify the behaviour of tag. Attributes can be used to change the default behaviour of an HTML element. Attributes are always specified in the start tag.
- Reason (R): The attribute value is the property that one wants to set for a tag.
- Q 84. Assertion (A): The head section contains the tags that are necessary to define the overall basic layout of an HTML document.
- Reason (R): The body section contains the text and other content included in a web page that is displayed in its browser view.
- Q 85. Assertion (A): The Lang attribute has language code as a value.
- Reason (R): Different language codes are specified by ISO there to denote the different languages used all over the world, out of which you can use a code for specifying the language that you require.
- Q 86. Assertion (A): The Body tag includes identification and supplementary information such as title of the document, scripts, styles, meta information, etc.
- Reason (R): The Title tag is also an optional tag. It contains the title of a web page, which is displayed in the Title bar of the browser. It is a container tag.
- Q 87. Assertion (A): The <basefont> tag specifies a default text colour, font size or font family for all the text added in a web page.
- Reason (R): Comments can be inserted into HTML documents to enhance the readability of the documents from the developer's point of view.
- Q 88. Assertion (A): The Background color attribute of the Body tag specifies the background colour of a web page.
- Reason (R): The Body tag is a container tag, i.e., it has both, an ON tag and an OFF tag. It contains all the text and images that make up the page.
- Q 89. Assertion (A): The Text attribute of the Body tag specifies the color of the text to be displayed on a web page.

Reason (R): The default colour for the web page text is Black, but it can be changed by using the text attribute.

Q 90. Assertion (A): The Top margin specifies the amount of space to be left blank from the top margin of a browser window.

Reason (R): The right margin specifies the amount of space to be left blank from the left margin of a browser window. The amount of blank space to be left is measured in pixels.

Q 91. Assertion (A): Line spacing between the lines of text can be given using the Line Break (
) tag.

Reason (R): Title attribute changes the default colour of the hyperlink. It is used inside the <Body> tag.

Q 92. Assertion (A): The Paragraph <P> tag is used to begin a paragraph in the text. It is a container tag.
Reason (R): <P> marks the beginning of a new paragraph and </P> marks the ending.

Q 93. Assertion (A): HTML is free. There is no need of any special software for HTML. HTML documents can easily be created using a text editor like Notepad.
Reasons (R): HTML has various tags that help in creating beautiful and attractive web pages which can easily grab viewers' attention.

Answers

1. (c) markup language
2. (c) Notepad
3. (d) All of these
4. (c) Both a. and b.
5. (d) Herman Hollerith
6. (b) Tags
7. (d) Fixed tags defined by the language
8. (d) not case sensitive
9. (c) starting and ending tags
10. (d) angular brackets
11. (a) <HTML>
12. (c) Body
13. (b) <H6>
14. (b) HEAD
15. (b) HEAD
16. (a) vlink
17. (b) Size
18. (b) It will be repeated
19. (a) Left
20. (c) <P> </P>
21. (b) Using <!-- and -->
22. (a) <html><head><title></title></head><body></body></html>
23. (b)

24. (d) link
25. (c) Web browser
26. (b) <hr>
27. (b) <html>
28. (d) All of the above
29. (d) HR
30. (d) All of these
31. (d) 3
32. (b) STYLE tag
33. (a) <STRIKE>
34. (b) <hr>
35. (c) (P + Q)²
36. (c) <i></i>
37. (c) type
38. (a) sub
39. (c) <H2>
40. (d) <h7>... </h7>
41. (c) <sub>
42. (d) <H1>
43. (b) 6 levels of headings
44. (d) <MARQUEE> ... </MARQUEE>
45. (a) What You See is What You Get
46. (b) same
47. (d) HTML, Head, Title, Body
48. (a) void elements
49. (c)
50. (a) Attribute name
51. (d) align
52. (a) not case sensitive
53. (a) double quotes
54. (a) <HTML> tag
55. (a) container tag
56. (b) Head
57. (a) Title tag
58. (b) optional
59. (a) container tag
60. (c) Web browser
61. (b) Horizontal
62. (d) Text editor
63. (c) .html
64. (b) <head>
65. (d) All of the above
66. (d) All of the above
67. (b) Font
68. (d) All of the above
69. (c) Body
70. (a) text
71. (a) <fat>
72. mark up
73. container
74. Ted Nelson
75. bold
76. START, END
77. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
78. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
79. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
80. (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
81. (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
82. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
83. (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
84. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
85. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
86. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
87. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
88. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
89. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
90. (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
91. (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
92. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
93. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

? Case Study Based

Questions

Case Study 1

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:

HTML: It is a markup language, which is used to define the layout and attribute of a World Wide Web (WWW) document as well as to create links between web pages. HTML is the underlying foundation of website design. It is a subset of SGML and a high-level markup language. It was developed by Sir Tim Berners-Lee in 1990. HTML means:

- (i) Hypertext is simply a piece of text that has some extra features like formatting, images, multimedia and links to another document.
- (ii) Markup language is a way of writing layout information within documents.

HTML is a page layout and hyperlink specification language. It allows images and other objects to be embedded that can be used to create interactive forms. HTML documents are described through HTML elements or tags.

Q 1. The full form of SGML is:

- a. Standard Generalised Markup Language
- b. Stand Generalised Makeup Language
- c. Standard Generalised Makeup Language
- d. Standard General Markup Language

Q 2. HTML is also known as:

- a. Package
- b. Software
- c. Markup language
- d. None of these

Q 3. HTML tags are enclosed in:

- a. curly brackets
- b. square brackets
- c. double quotes
- d. angular brackets

Q 4. HTML tags are:

- a. in uppercase
- b. case sensitive
- c. in lowercase
- d. not case sensitive

Q 5. Which type of tags are used by HTML?

- a. Tags only for image
- b. User defined tags
- c. Tags only for linking
- d. Fixed tags defined by the language

Q 6. Container elements in HTML require:

- a. starting tag
- b. ending tag
- c. starting and ending tags
- d. None of the above

Q 7. To create an HTML page, you need:

- a. text editor
- b. web browser
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. None of these

Answers

- 1. (a) Standard Generalised Markup Language
- 2. (c) Markup language
- 3. (d) angular brackets
- 4. (d) not case sensitive
- 5. (d) Fixed tags defined by the language
- 6. (c) starting and ending tags
- 7. (c) Both a. and b.

Case Study 2

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:

HTML Structure: HTML document is a combination of various tags, which define the structure and appearance of the web page.

Following four basic elements are always present in every HTML documents:

- (i) The <HTML> tag tells the browser that this is an HTML document. You must begin your html files with this tag and must end your HTML file with matching closing tag.
- (ii) The <HEAD> tag is used for text and tags that do not appear directly on the web page. It acts as a header of file and contains some information like setting the title of the web page.
- (iii) The <TITLE> tag contains the document title. This tag lies between <HEAD> and <HEAD> tags. The title specified inside this tag appears on the browser's title bar.
- (iv) The <BODY> tag is used for text and tags appears directly on the web page. It helps us to create a look and feel of the web page. It holds all your content words, pictures and other stuff.

Q 1. An example of HTML editor is:

- a. notepad
- b. dreamweaver
- c. microsoft frontpage
- d. All of these

Q 2. HTML document contains that define the structure and appearance of the web page.

- a. hypertext
- b. tags
- c. text
- d. web page

Q 3. Which of the following is the correct code of HTML page?

- a. <HTML> <TITLE> Hello
</TITLE> </HTML>
- b. <HTML> <BODY> Hello
</HTML>
- c. <HTML> <HEAD>
<TITLE> Hello </TITLE>
</HEAD> </HTML>
- d. <HTML> <HEAD> Hello
<BODY> </HTML>

Q 6. Give examples of a container element in HTML.

Ans. <HEAD>, <TITLE>, <BODY> are container elements in HTML.

Q 7. How would you display text in the title bar of a web browser?

Ans. The text is displayed in the title bar of a web browser with the help of <TITLE> tag.

Q 8. What is the purpose of <TITLE> tag?

Ans. The Title tag is an optional tag. It contains the title of a web page, which is displayed on the title bar of the browser. It is a container tag.

Q 9. What is a BASEFONT element? What is its use?

Ans. The BASEFONT element sets the default font size and type. The basefont size may be increased or decreased using the font tags.

Q 10. What is the method of using comment line in the HTML code? (CBSE Sample Paper 2020-21)

Ans. <!-- Any text --> inserts the comment line in the HTML code.

Q 11. What do you understand by option alink used with <BODY> tag?

Ans. Alink attribute defines the colour of the link as it is being clicked on the web page. The default colour of alink is red.

Q 12. What is the importance of vlink attribute of <BODY> tag? (CBSE Sample Paper 2020-21)

Ans. Vlink attribute specifies the colour of visited links in a document.

Q 13. What do you understand by option vlink used with <BODY> tag?

Ans. Vlink attribute defines the colour of a link after it has been visited. The default colour of vlink attribute is purple.

Q 14. Explain the following statement:

<BODY bgcolor="yellow" text="red" vlink="blue">

Ans. The code will set the web page background colour as yellow, text colour as red and visited link colour as blue.

Q 15. While writing HTML code, how do you find out how your web page would look like?

Ans. For this, open the HTML code file in a web browser.

Q 16. Write HTML code to set the image 'Pen.jpg' stored in 'My Pictures' folder in C: as the background of your web page.

Ans. The HTML code is <BODY BACKGROUND="C:\My Pictures \Pen.jpg">.

Q 17. Identify the error(s) in the following HTML code. Also, write the correct code.

<BODY color="red" background="school.jpg">

Ans. The error in the code is that in place of color attribute, there should be bgcolor.

The correct code is

<BODY BGCOLOR="red" BACKGROUND="school.jpg">



TIP

Students are advised to learn the syntax of tags so that they can find out the errors in code.

Q 18. Why do we insert comments in an HTML document, even though they are not displayed on a web page?

Ans. Comments are inserted in an HTML document so that user will be able to understand coding effects and meaning.

Q 19. What is the method of viewing the source code of the current page in the web browser?

Ans. Right-click on the web page and then select View Source from context menu.

Q 20. What is the use of width attribute in HTML?

Ans. Width attribute specifies the width of a horizontal line in pixels or percent. Its default value is 100%.

Q 21. Consider the following HTML statement:

<body bgcolor="Blue" alink="red" vlink="yellow">

In the above statement, what do you mean by 'alink' and 'vlink'? (CBSE Sample Paper 2019-20)

Ans. Alink stands for active link while vlink stands for visited link. When the cursor is positioned on the hyperlinked text, the colour specified in alink attribute (red) is seen. When the link has been clicked once, the colour changes to the one specified in vlink attribute (yellow).

**Q 22. What is the use of
 tag in HTML Code?**

(CBSE Sample Paper 2020 Term-1)

Ans.
 tag is used to insert a single line break in an HTML document.

Q 23. What are nested HTML elements?

Ans. The nested HTML elements are the elements that are contained inside the other HTML elements.

Q 24. Discuss the use of the BGCOLOR attribute of the <BODY> tag.

Ans. The BGCOLOR attribute of the body tag specifies the background colour of a web page.

Q 25. Give one use of anchor tag.

(CBSE Sample Paper 2020-21)

Ans. Anchor tag is used to create hyperlinks.

Q 26. Write one basic difference between bgcolor and background attributes.

Ans. The bgcolor attribute is used for colouring the background of the document while background attribute specifies a background image for a document.

Q 27. Can we assign justified alignment to a paragraph in HTML?

Ans. No. All the browsers support left, center and right alignment but not justified.

**Q 28. How is
 tag different from <P> tag?**

Ans.
 tag starts a new line within the current paragraph. While <P> starts a new paragraph.

? Short Answer

Type-I Questions

Q 1. What is the purpose of HTML?

Ans. HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is used to create web pages and tells the browser how to display them. It designs the basic layout and formatting of web pages. HTML is made up of elements or tags and attributes, which work together to identify document parts and tell browser how to display them.

Q 2. What is an attribute in HTML?

Ans. HTML attribute is a modifier of HTML element. Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. Attributes are always specified in the start tag of an element, after the element's name. These come in name/value pairs like name="value".

Q 3. What is the purpose of using HTML tags and attributes for Web designing?

Ans. HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is used to create web pages. It designs the basic layout and formatting of web pages by using tags and attributes. The tag's name tells the tag's purpose and the attributes that follow the tag name give the additional information of the web browser.

Q 4. Differentiate between container and empty elements used in HTML.

Ans. **Container elements** HTML container elements require starting as well as ending tags.

For example: <HTML>, <HEAD>, <BODY>.

They affect the text appearing between their starting and ending tags.

Empty elements HTML empty elements require just a starting tag and not an ending tag.

For example: ,
, <HR>.

They just carry out the job assigned to them.

Q 5. What is the <TITLE> tag?

Ans. <TITLE> tag defines the title of the document. Title must be a simple text and should not be same as the file name. It is placed between <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags.

Q 6. What is the use of <BODY> tag in HTML code? Write any two attributes used with this tag.

Ans. The <BODY> tag encloses the main part of the document. It contains all the contents of a document. Various markup elements are allowed within the body to indicate heading, paragraphs, lists, hypertext links and images and so on. The <BODY> tag uses various attributes such as background, bgcolor, etc.

Q 7. Identify which one is an attribute or a tag?

Body, Type, Br, Link.

Ans. Body – Tag, Type – Attribute, Br – Tag, Link – Attribute.

Q 8. Find the error(s) in the following code and underline those errors.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example </HEAD>
</TITLE>
<BODY>..... </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Ans. </TITLE> should be placed before </HEAD>

The correct code is:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY> </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Q 9. Write the HTML code to set the bgcolor as pink, heading level 2, text 'This is pink background' as black and topmargin 60.

Ans. <HTML>
<BODY BGCOLOR = "pink" TOPMARGIN="60" TEXT="black">
<H2>This is pink background</H2>
</BODY >
</HTML>

COMMON ERRORS

Generally, some students forget to write the closing tags.

Q 10. List any two types of alignment that can be applied to a paragraph in HTML.

Ans. Any two types of alignment that can be applied to a paragraph are as follows:

Left Alignment: This type of alignment aligns text towards left. This is the default alignment.

Syntax: <P ALIGN='left'> </P>

Right Alignment: This type of alignment aligns text towards right within the paragraph.

Syntax: <P ALIGN="right"> </P>

? Short Answer

Type-II Questions

Q 1. Discuss any three features of HTML.

Ans. The following are the various features of HTML that make it a popular and powerful tool for creating web pages:

- (i) HTML is easy to use and understand. Its tags are also very easy to learn and use.
- (ii) HTML web pages are supported by almost all the web browsers, available. Web pages created in HTML can be viewed on any web browser.
- (iii) HTML is free. There is no need of any special software for HTML. HTML documents can easily be created using a text editor like Notepad.

Q 2. Explain the attributes of <BODY> tag.

Ans. <BODY> tag provides various attributes, which are as follows:

- (i) **Background:** This attribute specifies the background image for a document. <BODY BACKGROUND=".../images/back.gif">
- (ii) **Text:** This attribute specifies the colour of the text in a document. <BODY TEXT="#FF0000">
- (iii) **Bgcolor:** This attribute specifies the background colour of a document. <BODY BGCOLOR="green">
- (iv) **Link:** This attribute specifies the colour of an unvisited link in a document. The default colour of link attribute is blue. <BODY LINK="blue">
- (v) **Alink:** This attribute specifies the colour of an active link in a document. The default colour of alink attribute is red. <BODY ALINK="green">
- (vi) **Vlink:** This attribute specifies the colour of a visited link in a document. The default colour of vlink attribute is purple. <BODY VLINK="#AAAAFF">



TIP

Mention the attributes of BODY tag and not the examples with definition of BODY tag.

Q 3. Consider the HTML code given below:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE> First Page </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="red" TEXT="white">
  <FONT SIZE="10" COLOR="black"
  FACE="arial">
    This is my first web page
  </FONT>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Now answer the following questions:

- (i) What will be displayed in the title bar of the browser?
- (ii) Name the attributes of FONT tag used in the given code.
- (iii) What will be displayed in the browser window and in which colour?

Ans. (i) First Page.
(ii) Size, colour and face.
(iii) This is my first web page. It will be displayed in black colour.

Q 4. How can you emphasise text in a web page? Give its syntax with example.

Ans. Emphasising text or tag is a container tag. It emphasises the text. Anything that appears within ... element, is emphasised in the web page.

Syntax: Emphasised text.

Example:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE> Emphasising Text Example </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <B> This line is In bold </B><BR>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Q 5. How can you mark the text in an HTML document? Explain with example.

Ans. The MARK tag enables us to highlight the specific text with yellow colour. Anything that appears within <mark>...</mark> element, is displayed as marked with yellow colour.

Syntax: <MARK>Emphasised text.</MARK>

Example:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE> Emphasising Text Example </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <MARK> This line is highlighted in yellow colour.
</MARK><BR>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Q 6. What is the use of <HR> tag? Name the various attributes of <HR> tag.

Ans. <HR> tag is used to insert a horizontal rule line across the web pages.

The various attributes of <HR> tag are:

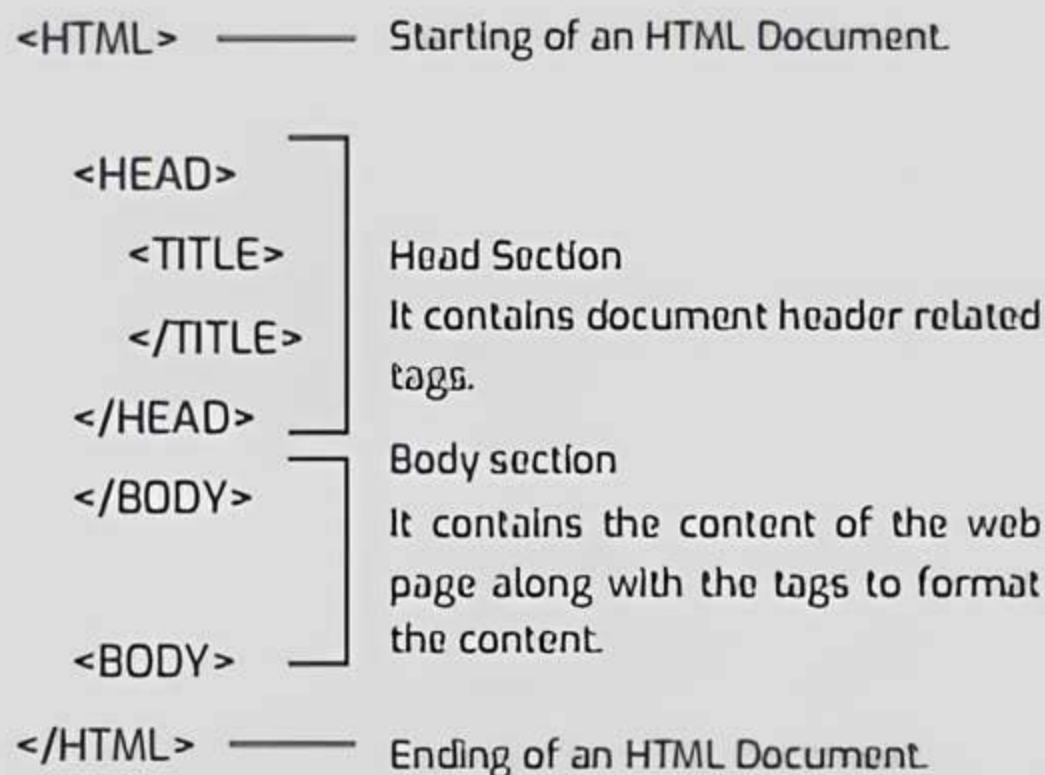
- (i) **COLOUR:** It is used to set the line colour.
- (ii) **SIZE:** It is used to set the line height.
- (iii) **WIDTH:** It is used to set the width of line.
- (iv) **ALIGN:** It is used to set the horizontal line alignment.

? Long Answer

Type Questions

Q 1. Explain the basic structure of HTML document.

Ans. An HTML page is also known as HTML document. Every HTML document must contain certain standard HTML tags along with the tags to format the content. The standard tags are mandatory tags which have to be included in an HTML document in order to define the basic structure of a web page. The basic structure of an HTML document is as follows:



An HTML document is divided into—Start section, Head section, Body section and End section.

(i) **Start Section:** The Start section of an HTML page contains the following tag:

<HTML> tag: This tag is a mandatory tag. It defines the document as an HTML file. It is a container tag. The web browser interprets everything between <HTML> and </HTML> as an HTML document.

(ii) **Head Section:** The Head section contains the tags that are necessary to define the overall basic layout of an HTML document. This section includes tags that define the title of the web page to be displayed in web browser.

Different tags that constitute the Head section are as follows:

(a) **<HEAD> tag:** It is an optional tag. It is also a container tag which includes identification and supplementary information such as title of the document.

(b) **<TITLE> tag:** It is also an optional tag. It contains the title of a web page, which is displayed in the Title bar of the browser. It is a container tag.

(iii) **Body Section:** This section contains the text and other content included in a web page that is displayed in its browser view. This section is the mandatory section of an HTML document that contains the following tag:

<BODY> tag: This tag is a compulsory tag of an HTML document. This tag encloses the main content of the web page. It also encloses the different other tags that format the appearance of the web page content.

Q 2. Write the steps to view an HTML document in a web browser.

Ans. We perform the below mentioned steps to view an HTML document in a web browser.

Step 1: We open the **Internet Explorer** window.

Step 2: We click on the **Open** option in the **File** menu. The **Open** dialog box will appear.

Step 3: Next, we click on the **Browse** button. The **Windows Internet Explorer** dialog box will appear.

Step 4: In the Windows Internet Explorer dialog box, select the name of the HTML file to be opened. We click on the **Open** button.

Step 5: The path of the selected file appears in the **Open** dialog box. Click on **OK**. The selected HTML file opens up in the Internet Explorer window.

Q 3. Differentiate between BODY BGCOLOR and BODY BACKGROUND attribute.

Ans. BGCOLOR: The BGCOLOR attribute of the BODY tag specifies the background colour of a web page.

Syntax: <BODY BGCOLOR = "colour_value">

Here, colour-value specifies the background colour to be set. The colour can be specified using a hexadecimal RGB value or the colour name.

BACKGROUND: The Background attribute of the BODY tag specifies the path of the image file to be displayed as background of a web page. When background attribute is used, the bgcolor attribute has no effect.

Syntax: <BODY BACKGROUND = "url"...>

Here, url specifies the source and name of the image to be set as background.

Q 4. Explain the topmargin and leftmargin attributes of <BODY> tag.

Ans. Topmargin: It sets a topmargin (distance between the top of the document and the top of the browser window) of our body element.

Syntax: <BODY topmargin="value">

For example: <HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> Topmargin </TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY TOPMARGIN="65">

LearCBSE is the best website for CBSE students.

</BODY>

</HTML>

Leftmargin: It sets a left hand margin (distance between the left side of the document and the left edge of the browser window) of our body element.

Syntax: <BODY leftmargin="value">

For example: <HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> Leftmargin </TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY LEFTMARGIN="65">

LearCBSE is the best website for CBSE students.

</BODY>

</HTML>

Q 5. Answer the following:

- Name the element to move the heading in center.
- Name the attribute used for changing the size of font.
- Write HTML code to display a horizontal line of blue colour.
- What is the use of STYLE tag?
- Write code to display a text 'Programming Language' with size 4 and type 'calibri'.

Ans. (i) <CENTER> tag is used to move the heading in center.

(ii) SIZE attribute is used for changing the size of font.

(iii) <HR COLOR = "blue">

(iv) STYLE tag defines the style information for an HTML document.

(v) Programming Language

**Q 6. Distinguish between <P> tag and
 tag with the help of an example.**

Ans. The distinction between <P> tag and
 tag are as follows:

S.No.	<P> tag	 tag
(i)	It is a <u>container element.</u>	It is an <u>empty element.</u>
(ii)	It is used to <u>define a paragraph of the text on the web page.</u>	It is <u>used to insert line break.</u>
(iii)	It <u>inserts line break with extra space in the beginning.</u>	It <u>does not insert any extra space.</u>
(iv)	This tag has <u>an attribute align.</u>	This tag <u>has no attribute.</u>

(v) For example: <HTML> <BODY> <P> This is a paragraph. </P> </BODY> </HTML>	For example: <HTML> <BODY> This is a 1 line break into the web document. </BODY> </HTML>
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COMMON ERRORS

Students do not write the differences in tabular form or do not provide examples.

Q 7. How can you specify colours in HTML document?

Ans. Colours can be specified in HTML document in two ways:

- Colour Names:** Colour can be specified by giving the colour names directly such as blue, green or red.
- Hexadecimal Codes:** Colour can also be specified by giving a six-digit hexadecimal code representing the amount of red, green and blue that makes up the required colour.

The following table lists the colour names with the hexadecimal codes that can be used while creating web pages:

Colour Name	Colour Code
Red	#FF0000
Cyan	#00FFFF
Blue	#0000FF
Dark Blue	#0000A0
Light Blue	#ADD8E6
Purple	#800080
White	#FFFFFF
Silver	#C0C0C0
Gray or Grey	#808080
Black	#000000
Orange	#FFA500
Brown	#A52A2A
Yellow	#FFFF00
Lime	#00FF00
Magenta	#FF00FF
Maroon	#800000
Green	#008000
Olive	#808000

Q 8. Answer the following questions:

- (i) What is FONT tag?
- (ii) What do you mean by the term hypertext?
- (iii) What is the use of TEXT attribute of BODY tag?
Explain with example.

Ans. (i) FONT tag is a container element that is used to specify the size, the colour and the font of the text.

(ii) The term hypertext was launched by Ted Nelson in 1965. Hypertext is the highlighted text included in the web pages that links web pages to one another.

(iii) The TEXT attribute of the <BODY> tag is used to set the foreground or text colour of the page.

For example: <BODY TEXT="ORANGE">

CHAPTER TEST

Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1. A webpage displays a picture. What tag was used to display.

- a. picture
- b. image
- c. img
- d. src

Q 2. tag makes the enclosed text bold. What is other tag to make text bold?

- a.
- b. <dar>
- c. <black>
- d. <emp>

Q 3. Which tag inserts a line horizontally on your web page?

- a. <hr>
- b. <line>
- c. <line direction='horizontal'>
- d. <tr>

Q 4. Choose the correct HTML tag to make a text italic:

- a. <ij>
- b. <italics>
- c. <italic>
- d. <i>

Q 5. The way the browser displays the object can be modified by

- a. attributes
- b. parameters
- c. modifiers
- d. None of these

Fill in the Blanks

Q 6. tags are used for adding the comment in HTML.

Q 7. tag displays the text as superscript.

Q 8. Face attribute of the tag specifies the font face of the text.

Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 9-11): In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q 9. Assertion (A): The content to be displayed on a web page such as text, image, link, table, etc., is inserted between the START tag and the END tag.

Reason (R): The content can be closed by putting a forward slash (/) in front of the tag name.

Q 10. Assertion (A): A web browser is an application software that lets you open and visit websites on the devices like computers, laptops, tablets and smartphones. Various types of web browsers are the Microsoft Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, UC Browser, etc.

Reason (R): Markup means to instruct the web browser program. HTML tags are actually HTML commands that mark up or instruct a web browser how to display the page in the web browser view.

Q 11. Assertion (A): An HTML attribute is a special property used inside a tag to specify the behaviour of tag. Attributes can be used to change the default behaviour of an HTML element. Attributes are always specified in the start tag.

Reason (R): The head section contains the tags that are necessary to define the overall basic layout of an HTML document.

Case Study Based Question

Q 12. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the Web. It defines the meaning and structure of web content. Other technologies besides HTML are generally used to describe a web page's appearance/presentation (CSS) or functionality/behaviour (JavaScript).

"Hypertext" refers to links that connect web pages to one another, either within a single website or between websites. Links are a fundamental aspect of the Web. By uploading content to the Internet and linking it to pages created by other people, you become an active participant in the World Wide Web.

An HTML element is set off from other text in a document by “tags”, which consist of the element name surrounded by “<” and “>”. The name of an element inside a tag is case insensitive. That is, it can be written in uppercase, lowercase, or a mixture. For example, the <title> tag can be written as <Title>, <TITLE>, or in any other way.

(i) What is HTML?

- a. HTML describes the structure of a webpage
- b. HTML is the standard mark-up language mainly used to create web pages
- c. HTML consists of a set of elements that helps the browser how to view the content
- d. All of the mentioned

(ii) 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

(iii) In which part of the HTML metadata is contained?

- a. head tag
- b. title tag
- c. html tag
- d. body tag

(iv) How do we write comments in HTML?

- a. <!-->
- b. </----->
- c. <!-->
- d. <-----!>

(v) HTML is a subset of

- a. SGMT
- b. SGML
- c. SGME
- d. XHTML

(vi) In HTML, which attribute is used to create a link that opens in a new window tab?

- a. src=“_blank”
- b. alt=“_blank”
- c. target=“blank”
- d. target=“_blank”

(vii) Which of the following extension is used to save an HTML file?

- a. .hl
- b. .h
- c. .htl
- d. .html

Q 13. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:

The Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is a computer language used for creating web pages, which are displayed on World Wide Web. It is also known as a markup language or tag-based language. It uses tags which instruct a web browser to display text and other content included in a web page.

The term Hypertext was launched by Ted Nelson in 1965. Hypertext is the highlighted text included in the web pages that links web pages to one another. It is not similar to the plain text that you type in the word processor files. The plain text that is contained in a word processor file is linear as it follows a straight direction, i.e., one word after another and one line after another, and so on. Hypertext is non-linear as it enables a viewer to move from one location to another on the same page.

(i) What is the meaning of Markup in HTML?

(ii) Who introduces HTTP?

(iii) What is the full form of SGML?

(iv) Write any two features of HTML.

(v) Why WYSIWYG editor can be chosen over text editors?

(vi) Is the terms Tags and element in HTML are same or not?

(vii) Define attributes in HTML.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q 14. What is the use of tag in HTML code? Write any two options used with this tag.

Q 15. How the font size of a single line on a web page can be changed?

Q 16. What colours do #FFFFFF and #000000 denote?

Q 17. What is the use of the ALIGN attribute in <P> tag?

Short Answer Type-I Questions

Q 18. Write the HTML code to do the following:

(i) To display a horizontal line of green colour.

(ii) To insert an empty line in the web page.

Q 19. What is the use of <sub> and <sup> tag? Explain with suitable example.

Short Answer Type-II Questions

Q 20. Write the HTML code to show the use of Font Tag.

Q 21. Define EM Tag and Mark Tag along with syntax.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q 22. Define Basefont tag along with its syntax and example.

Q 23. Define Body Text tag along with its syntax and example.