

I. Fill up each blank: (1x10=10)

1. HTML stands for **Hypertext Markup Language**.
2. **Image Editor** is used to create and manipulate images for the pages.
3. **Microsoft Notepad** is generally used for HTML documents.
4. **WYSIWYG** is an acronym for “What You See Is What You Get”.
5. To change Font color, we used **color attribute** with the Font Tag.
6. **Uniform Resource Locator (URL)** is to specify the location of Files on other servers.
7. **Headings** are use to arrange the contents in a systematic way.
8. **Web Pages** are written in a relatively easy computer Language.
9. **Hypertext** is a special kind of text.
10. **Markup** comes from the world of printing.

II. Answers the following in two-three sentences. (2x10=20)

1. What is Web Server?

This is a program that responds to request from web browsers to retrieve resources. It is also used to refer to the computer that runs the server program.

2. What is Web Site?

Website is a complete collection of web pages that incorporates text, sound and picture. All the contents and pages are interconnected in a website.

3. What is HTML element?

An HTML element is a fundamental component of the structure of a text document. Some examples of elements are heads, tables, paragraphs and lists. Element can contain plain text, other elements or both.

4. Give four HTML Tags.

Every HTML document should contain certain standard HTML tags. They are:

- HTML tag
- Head tag
- Title tag
- Body tag

5. What are Headings in HTML?

Headings are used to arrange the contents in a systematic way. HTML has six levels of headings, numbered 1 through 6, with 1 being the largest. Headings are typically displayed in larger and/or bolder fonts than normal body text.

6. What is Numbered List?

Numbered list is also called Ordered List. It is shortened as OL from which the tag name derives. It is identical to an unnumbered list, except it uses instead of . The items are tagged using the same (LI) tag.

7. What is URL syntax?

URLs are formed of three parts: protocol, host and file. These three pieces tell your Web Browsers exactly how and from where a resource file is to be retrieved.

8. What are Comments in HTML?

Comments are textual elements which readers will never see. They are placed throughout HTML documents to provide commentary, insight and greater maintainability for the document author.

9. Write on Documents Order.

All HTML documents have an implicit order. This order is simple and should be easy to remember. Keep in mind that all the elements are optional. A completely blank document is perfectly valid HTML.

10. What is Body attributes?

Body attributes set colors for unvisited, active and visited links. The body tag uses the LONK, ALINK and VLINK attributes to set these colors. Although unvisited and visited links are self explanatory, the “active” link may not be. When readers press on a link, the link can change color.

III. Explain the following Questions. (5x10=50)

1. Write briefly on HTML Editors.

HTML documents are plain-text (also know as ASCII) files that can be created using any text editor (e.g., Macs or VI on UNIX machines; simple text on a Macintosh; **Notepad** on a windows machine). You can also use word-processing software if you remember to save your document as “text only with line breaks”.

Some WYSIWYG editors are also available (e.g., Claris home page or adobe page mill, both for windows and Macintosh). You may wish to try one of them after you learn some of the basic of HTML tagging. WYSIWYG is an acronym for “what you see is what you get”; it means that you design your HTML documents visually, as if you were using a word processor, instead of writing the markup tags in a plain-text file and imagining what the resulting page will look like. It is useful to know enough HTML to code a document before you determine the usefulness of a WYSIWYG editor, in case you want to add HTML features that your editor doesn't support.

2. Explain what is HTML.

HTML is surprisingly easy to learn. A web page is nothing more than a text file, a HTML file. HTML is a simple computer language, or better: a page description language. A set of codes determining what page will look like in a web browser. HTML is short for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML files mostly have a .html or .htm extension.

Hypertext is a special kind of text. It is not sequential like in a book. If you quickly want to look up something in a book you look at the index or table of content. Hypertext is much more effective in that respect. You can connect words and picture to other pages. Pointing your mouse there will lead you to those pages that may reside on a web server on the other side of the world. This (hyper) linking is the main power of the web.

3. Explain in brief creating a text box in HTML.

After writing opening tag<FORM>, you can insert any element as required on a form on your form; the most used element is usually a text box lets your users enter a line of text as required. To create this, do the following-

1. within both form tag<FORM> and </FORM>, type the text you want to use as a label for the text box like
<P> Name
And press enter
2. then, type <INPUT TYPE= “text” and leave space
3. Type Name= “name”. Replace the name within the double quotation marks with a suitable name that describes the text box.
4. Type Size =”n” to specify the width of the text box. Replace the **n** with a number required as the size of the text box. N is the number of characters used in the text box. For instance size= “20”.
5. Type MAXLENGTH= “n” to limit the numbers of maximum character in the text box. Like MAXLENGTH= “30”
6. To End it, use the > key.

4. Explain Numbered List with an example.

Numbered list is also called ordered list. It is shortened as OL from which the tag name derives. It is identical to an unnumbered list, except it uses instead of . The items are tagged using the same tag. See example 6.5:

Example 6.5

```
<OL>
<LI> computer
<LI> modem
<LI> internet connection
<LI> telephone line
</OL>
```

After running the example 6.5, the browser displays result like this-

1. Computer
2. Modem
3. Internet connection
4. telephone line

IV. Write a Code to add the following:

a. Adding Rows to a Table

Example:

```
<TABLE BORDER= “2”>
(TD>
This is the first Cell.
</TD>
<TD>
This is the second Cell.
</TD>
<TR>
<TD>
```

This is the 1st cell and 2nd Row.

```
</TD>
```

```
<TD>
```

This is 2nd cell and 2nd row.

```
</TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
</TABLE>
```

Run it on browser. You will get the result like this.

This is the First Cell. This is the second cell

This is 1st cell and 2nd row. This is 2nd cell and 2nd row.

b. Creating a Radio Button

Example:

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE> Feedback Form </TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<P> Marital Status
```

```
<FORM METHOD= "POST"
```

```
ACTION= mailto:mansoor3176@rediffmail.com>
```

```
<INPUT TYPE= "radio" Name= "marital" Value= "Married"> Married
```

```
<INPUT TYPE= "radio" Name= "marital" Value= "Unmarried" CHECKED>
```

```
Unmarried
```

```
</FORM>
```

```
</HTML>
```

