

14. What will be displayed on the web page for the following web page?

`<I Atomic weight of> /I> O <sub> 2
`

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

16. Which tag do we use to change the size and style (face) of the text of an HTML file viewed on a web browser? Also explain any two attributes used with this tag.

17. Distinguish between `<SUP>` and `<SUB>` tags with example.

CHAPTER 12

HTML-II : LISTS, TABLES AND FORMS

Brief Summary of the Chapter:

Making information more accessible is the single most important quality of HTML. The language's excellent collection of text style, formatting tools, and links tools help you organize your information into documents that readers quickly understand, scan, and extract.

Beyond embellishing your text with specialized text a tag, HTML also provides a rich set of tools that help you organize content into formatted lists. Apart from lists, you can insert images into your documents to enhance its visual approach. Also many documents can be linked together using HTML's sophisticated linking tools.

Also, there are situations where you need to represent tabular data (data in rows and columns). For this, HTML provides Table tags.

Key Points of the Chapter:

- The numbered/ordered list `` tag is used to indicate a list item as contained in an ordered or numbered form.
- An ordered list is also a list of items. The list items are marked with numbers.
- Bulleted/unordered list `` tag is used to indicate a list item as contained in an unordered or bulleted form.
- LI list tag is used to denote the beginning of each new list item.
- The TYPE attribute is used to change the bulleted symbol in a list. The attribute may have a value of circle, disc, or square. For example, `<UL TYPE=disc>`.
- The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).
- The START attribute is used to change the beginning value of an ordered list. Normally, the ordered list starts with 1. For example, `<OL START = 10>`.
- The IMG SRC tag specifies an image to be displayed in a Web page. This is an empty element, which is coded in HTML document. It has attributes like : SRC, ALIGN, BORDER, HEIGHT, WIDTH and ALT.
- A table is divided into rows (with the `<tr>` tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the `<td>` tag). The letters td stands for "table data", which is the content of a data cell.
- Links between Web pages is known as hyperlink.
- The anchor tag `<A>` marks the text as hypertext link.
- The HREF attribute specifies the destination of a link.
- The HREF or the name attribute must be present in the `<A>` tag.
- A URL, basically, is a way to tell your web browser (or other program) where to look for something. If you want to make a hypertext link to a page. You will need its URL.
- HREF is an attribute for the `<A>` tag, which is displayed in a browser, the work Text describing link would appear underlined and in another order to indicate that clicking that text initiates the hypertext link.

Solved Questions:

1. What is an unordered list?

Ans: Bulleted/unordered list tag is used to indicate a list item as contained in an unordered or bulleted form.

2. What is ordered list?

Ans: The numbered/ordered list tag is used to indicate a list item as contained in an ordered or numbered form.

3. What is table? What are the basic commands for creating a table?

Ans: Table is a collection of rows and column.

Followings are important tags

<Table> :- used to give identification to a table

<TH> :- To provide headings in a table

<TR>:- (Table Row) to create Row in a table

<TD> :- (Table Data) to create columns in a row

4. What do you understand by ALINK? Explain with an example.

Ans: Links which are currently being visited in web page are known as Active Links (ALINK).

Example:

<BODY TEXT = "#FFFFFF" ALINK="#FF0000">

 Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

 Central Board of Secondary Education

</BODY>

5. What is FORM tag? Explain with example.

Ans: To create or use forms in a web page <FORM> tag is used. Form is means to collect data from the site visitor. It is done with the help of controls that collect data and send it over.

Example:

<FORM method = "POST" action=submitform.asp>

6. What is INPUT tag? Explain with example.

Ans: Text boxes are single line text input controls that are created using <INPUT> tag whose TYPE attribute has a value as "Text".

Example:

<FORM method = "POST" action=[submitform.asp](#)>

First Name:

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<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME = "fname"/>

Last Name:

<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME = "lname" />

</FORM>

7. What is the purpose of select tag?

Ans: <SELECT> tag is used to create a drop down box in which many options are available; user can make selection from the list.

Example:

<SELECT name = "stream">

<OPTION value="Science"> Science</OPTION>

<OPTION value="Commerce"> Commerce </OPTION>

<option value="Humanities"> Humanities </OPTION>

</SELECT>

Unsolved Questions:

1. What types of list are supported by HTML?

2. Which three tags let you create the definition list?

3. Which three tags let you create the (i) un numbered lists? (ii) numbered lists?

4. What is a table? Which tag is used to create tables in HTML?

5. Which attributes are used to give border to a table?

6. Which attribute lets you control the display of select border sides of a table?

7. Which attributes is used to control the inside table border?

8. How is spacing in cells of table controlled?

9. What is the role of ALIGN attribute of <TABLE> tag?

10. How can you specify following in table?

- (a) background image (b) background colour.
(c) Table height. (d) Table width.
11. What tag is used to specify
(i) Table data (ii) Table header (iii) Table row?
12. Name the attributes used for following?
(i) Setting the cell width. (iii) Setting cells background colour.
(ii) Changing the cell span. (iv) Aligning cell contents vertically.
13. What for are <TH> and <TR> tags used?
14. What are forms? Which methods and actions are commonly used with Forms?
15. Name different control types supported by HTML forms.
16. Write the tags to define the following :
(i) A text box (ii) A text area (iii) A radio button
(iv) A check box (v) A Password box (vi) A Pop up box
(vii) Submit button (viii) A label.
17. How will you nest an un order list inside an ordered list?
18. How would you indent a single word and put a square bullet in front of it?
19. Write code to produce following HTML tables?

1	3
	4
2	5

21. Write HTML code to produce these controls
(i) a text box (ii) a text area with 10 rows and 30 columns
(iii) A password text box (iv) A pop up box to choose class from it.

CHAPTER 13

eXtensible Markup Language

Brief Summary of the Chapter:

It is a markup language. Markup language is a set of rules that defines the structure and format of text while presenting text. XML stands for eXtensible Markup Language. XML is designed to transport, store and describe data. Whereas HTML was designed to display data. XML tags are not predefined. We must define your own tags in XML. An XML document that follows all grammar rules is well-formed document.

KEY POINTS OF THE CHAPTER

- A markup language is a set of rules that defines the structure and format of text while presenting text.
- XML is a markup language.
- A meta-language is a language that is used to define other languages.
- XML is based on SGML. SGML was the first markup language.
- XML is different from HTML as it does not display the data but describes and carries it.
- XML is free and extensible.
- XML is platform independent.
- The XML document that obeys XML grammar rule is called well-formed document.
- DTD (Document definition type) is a set of rules that defines what tags appear in an XML document.