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Advanced Web Designing

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (1) Full form of HTML is _____.
- (2) _____ is an evolving language, with different versions supporting different features.
- (3) _____ is currently used because it supports mobile technology.
- (4) The major browsers are Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge, Safari, Opera and Apple support the features of _____.

Ans. (1) Hyper Text Mark Up Language (2) Hyper Text Mark Up Language
(3) Hyper Text Mark Up Language5 (4) Hyper Text Mark Up Language5

Q.2. True or False

- (1) Full form of HTML is Hyper Text Mark Up Language.
- (2) Hyper Text Mark Up Language is an evolving language, with different versions supporting different features.
- (3) Hyper Text Mark Up Language5 is currently used because it supports mobile technology.
- (4) The major browsers are Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge, Safari, Opera and Apple support the features of Hypertext Mark-up Language5.

Ans. (1) True (2) True (3) True (4) True

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (1) Full form of HTML is _____.
(A) Hyper Text Mark Up Language (B) Hybrid Text Mark-up Language
(C) Hyper Test Mark Up Language (D) Hash Tag Mark up language
- (2) _____ is an evolving language, with different versions supporting different features.
(A) Hyper Text Mark Up Language (B) Java (C) Android (D) Python
- (3) _____ is currently used because it supports mobile technology.
(A) Hyper Text Mark Up Language5 (B) Java (C) Android (D) Python
- (4) The major browsers are Google Chrome, MozillaFirefox, Microsoft Edge, Safari, Opera and Apple support the features of _____.
(A) Hyper Text Mark Up Language5 (B) Java (C) Android (D) Python

Ans. (1) Hyper Text Mark Up Language (2) Hyper Text Mark Up Language
(3) Hyper Text Mark Up Language5 (4) Hyper Text Mark Up Language5

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.1. Explain HTML5 in advance web designing.

- (1) Full form of HTML is **Hypertext Mark up Language**.
- (2) **Hypertext Mark-up Language** is an evolving language, with different versions supporting different features.

(5)

- (3) **Hypertext Mark-up Language5** is currently used because it supports mobile technology.
- (4) The major browsers are Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge, Safari, Opera and Apple support the features of **Hypertext Mark-up Language5**.

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (5) _____ has introduced additional form controls which can also be used for validation purpose.
- (6) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a color picker.
- (7) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a field for entering a number
- (8) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a field for entering a URL.
- (9) `<input type="_____ ">` defines an image as a submit button.
- (10) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a date picker with the year, month and day.
- (11) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a field for an e-mail address.
- (12) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a month and year control in format is "YYYY-MM"
- (13) `<input type="_____ ">` define a range control. Default range is 0 to 100.
- (14) `<input type="_____ ">` Defines a date picker that includes the year, month, day and time.
- (15) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a control for entering a time.
- (16) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a week and year control.
- (17) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a text field for entering a search string like a site search or Google search.
- (18) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.
- (19) `<input type="_____ ">` used to define input fields that should contain a telephone number.

Ans. (5) Hypertext Mark up Language5	(6) color	(7) number
(8) url	(9) image	(10) date
(11) email	(12) month	(13) range
(14) datetime-local	(15) time	(16) week
(17) search	(18) file	(19) tel

Q.2. True or False

- (5) Hypertext Mark-up Language5 has introduced additional form controls which can also be used for validation purpose.
- (6) `<input type="number ">` defines a color picker.
- (7) `<input type="number ">` defines a field for entering a number.
- (8) `<input type="number ">` defines a field for entering a URL.
- (9) `<input type="image ">` defines an image as a submit button.
- (10) `<input type="image ">` defines a date picker with the year, month and day.
- (11) `<input type="email">` defines a field for an e-mail address.
- (12) `<input type="email">` defines a month and year control in format is "YYYY-MM".
- (13) `<input type="range">` define a range control. Default range is 0 to 100.
- (14) `<input type="time ">` Defines a date picker that includes the year, month, day and time.
- (15) `<input type="time ">` defines a control for entering a time.
- (16) `<input type="search">` defines a week and year control.

- (17) `<input type="search">` defines a text field for entering a search string like a site search or Google search.
- (18) `<input type="range">` defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.
- (19) `<input type="tel">` used to define input fields that should contain a telephone number.

Ans. (5) True	(6) False	(7) True	(8) False	(9) True
(10) False	(11) True	(12) False	(13) True	(14) False
(15) True	(16) False	(17) True	(18) False	(19) True

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (5) _____ has introduced additional form controls which can also be used for validation purpose.
- (A) Hypertext Mark-up Language5 (B) Color (C) Number (D) Url
- (6) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a color picker.
- (A) Hypertext Mark-up Language5 (B) Color (C) Number (D) Url
- (7) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a field for entering a number.
- (A) Hypertext Mark-up Language5 (B) Color (C) Number (D) Url
- (8) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a field for entering a URL.
- (A) Hypertext Mark-up Language5 (B) Color (C) Number (D) Url
- (9) `<input type="_____ ">` defines an image as a submit button.
- (A) Image (B) Date (C) Email (D) Month
- (10) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a date picker with the year, month and day.
- (A) Image (B) Date (C) Email (D) Month
- (11) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a field for an e-mail address.
- (A) Image (B) Date (C) Email (D) Month
- (12) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a month and year control in format is "YYYY-MM"
- (A) Image (B) Date (C) Email (D) Month
- (13) `<input type="_____ ">` define a range control. Default range is 0 to 100.
- (A) Range (B) Datetime-local (C) Time (D) Week
- (14) `<input type="_____ ">` Defines a date picker that includes the year, month, day and time.
- (A) Range (B) Datetime-local (C) Time (D) Week
- (15) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a control for entering a time.
- (A) Range (B) Datetime-local (C) Time (D) Week
- (16) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a week and year control.
- (A) Range (B) Datetime-local (C) Time (D) Week
- (17) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a text field for entering a search string like a site search or Google search.
- (A) Search (B) File (C) Tel (D) Week
- (18) `<input type="_____ ">` defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.
- (A) Search (B) File (C) Tel (D) Week

- (19) `<input type="_____ ">` used to define input fields that should contain a telephone number.
 (A) Search (B) File (C) Tel (D) Week

Ans. (5) Hypertext Mark-up Language5	(6) Color	(7) Number
(8) Url	(9) Image	(10) Date
(11) Email	(12) Month	(13) Range
(14) Datetime-local	(15) Time	(16) Week
(17) Search	(18) File	(19) Tel

Q.4. Multiple Choice Two Correct Answers

- (1) `<input type="month">` defines a _____ and _____ control in format is "YYYY-MM"
 (A) Site (B) Google (C) Month (D) File (E) Year
- (2) `<input type="week">` defines a _____ and _____ control.
 (A) Week (B) Year (C) Site (D) Google (E) File
- (3) `<input type="search">` defines a text field for entering a search string like a _____ search or _____ search.
 (A) Site (B) File (C) Browse (D) Google (E) Home
- (4) `<input type="file">` defines a _____ select field and a "_____" button for file uploads.
 (A) Home (B) Chrome (C) File (D) Browse (E) Google

Ans. (1) (C) Month	(E) Year	(2) (A) Week	(B) Year
(3) (A) Site	(D) Google	(4) (C) File	(D) Browse

Q.5. Multiple Choice Three Correct Answers

- (1) `<input type="date">` defines a date picker with the _____, _____ and _____.
 (A) Year (B) File (C) Browse (D) Month (E) Day

Ans. (A) Year	(D) Month	(E) Day
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Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Hypertext Mark-up Language5	(a)	Additional form controls which can also be used for validation purpose.
(2)	<code><input type="color"></code>	(b)	Defines a color picker.
(3)	<code><input type="number"></code>	(c)	Defines a field for entering a number.
(4)	<code><input type="url"></code>	(d)	Defines a field for entering a URL

(B)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	<code><input type="image"></code>	(a)	Defines an image as a submit button.
(2)	<code><input type="date"></code>	(b)	Defines a date picker with the year, month and day.
(3)	<code><input type="email"></code>	(c)	Defines a field for an e-mail address.
(4)	<code><input type="month"></code>	(d)	Defines a month and year control in format is "YYYY-MM"

(C)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	<input type="range">	(a)	Define a range control. Default range is 0 to 100.
(2)	<input type="datetime-local">	(b)	Defines a date picker that includes the year, month, day and time.
(3)	<input type="time">	(c)	Defines a control for entering a time.
(4)	<input type="week">	(d)	Defines a week and year control.

(D)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	<input type="search">	(a)	Defines a text field for entering a search string
(2)	<input type="file">	(b)	Defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.
(3)	<input type="tel">	(c)	Used to define input fields that should contain a telephone number.

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.2. State the various HTML5 advanced <input> elements.

- (1) Hypertext Mark-up Language5 has introduced additional form controls which can also be used for validation purpose.
- (2) <input type="color"> defines a color picker.
- (3) <input type="number"> defines a field for entering a number
- (4) <input type="url"> defines a field for entering a URL.
- (5) <input type="image"> defines an image as a submit button.
- (6) <input type="date"> defines a date picker with the year, month and day.
- (7) <input type="email"> defines a field for an e-mail address.
- (8) <input type="month"> defines a month and year control in format is "YYYY-MM"
- (9) <input type="range"> define a range control. Default range is 0 to 100.
- (10) <input type="datetime-local"> Defines a date picker that includes the year, month, day and time.
- (11) <input type="time"> defines a control for entering a time.
- (12) <input type="week"> defines a week and year control.
- (13) <input type="search"> defines a text field for entering a search string like a site search or Google search.
- (14) <input type="file"> defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.
- (15) <input type="tel"> used to define input fields that should contain a telephone number.

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (20) _____ attribute specifies that an input field should be disabled.
- (21) _____ attribute specifies the maximum value for an input field.
- (22) _____ attribute specifies the minimum value for an input field.
- (23) _____ attribute specifies a regular expression to check the input values.
- (24) _____ attribute specifies that an input field is read only (cannot be changed).

- (25) _____ attribute acts as a temporary label showing the purpose of a text field without requiring a label tag.
- (26) _____ attribute specifies that an input field is required (must be filled out).
- (27) _____ attribute specifies whether a form or input field should have autocomplete On or Off.
- (28) _____ attribute specifies that the input field should automatically get focus when the page loads.
- (29) _____ attribute specifies the height and width of an <input type="image">
- (30) _____ attribute specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in the <input> element.
- (31) _____ attribute is used to identify the html element uniquely through the document object model.
- (32) _____ attribute is used to apply CSS style to the individual input element.

Ans. (20) Disabled	(21) Max	(22) Min	(23) Pattern
(24) Read only	(25) Placeholder	(26) Required	(27) Autocomplete
(28) Autofocus	(29) Height and Width	(30) Multiple	(31) Id
(32) Class			

Q.2. True or False

- (20) Disabled attribute specifies that an input field should be disabled.
- (21) Min attribute specifies the maximum value for an input field.
- (22) Max attribute specifies the minimum value for an input field.
- (23) Pattern attribute specifies a regular expression to check the input values.
- (24) Read only attribute specifies that an input field is read only (cannot be changed).
- (25) Pattern attribute acts as a temporary label showing the purpose of a text field without requiring a label tag.
- (26) Required attribute specifies that an input field is required (must be filled out).
- (27) Placeholder attribute specifies whether a form or input field should have autocomplete On or Off.
- (28) Autofocus attribute specifies that the input field should automatically get focus when the page loads.
- (29) Height and Width attribute specifies the height and width of an <input type="image">.
- (30) Multiple attribute specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in the <input> element.
- (31) ID attribute is used to identify the html element uniquely through the document object model.
- (32) Class attribute is used to apply CSS style to the individual input element.

Ans. (20) True	(21) False	(22) False	(23) True	(24) True
(25) False	(26) True	(27) False	(28) True	(29) True
(30) True	(31) True	(32) True		

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (20) _____ attribute specifies that an input field should be disabled.
- (A) Disabled (B) Max (C) Min (D) Pattern

- (21) _____ attribute specifies the maximum value for an input field.
 (A) Disabled (B) Max (C) Min (D) Pattern
- (22) _____ attribute specifies the minimum value for an input field.
 (A) Disabled (B) Max (C) Min (D) Pattern
- (23) _____ attribute specifies a regular expression to check the input values.
 (A) Disabled (B) Max (C) Min (D) Pattern
- (24) _____ attribute specifies that an input field is read only (cannot be changed).
 (A) Read only (B) Placeholder (C) Required (D) Autocomplete
- (25) _____ attribute acts as a temporary label showing the purpose of a text field without requiring a label tag.
 (A) Read only (B) Placeholder (C) Required (D) Autocomplete
- (26) _____ attribute specifies that an input field is required (must be filled out).
 (A) Read only (B) Placeholder (C) Required (D) Autocomplete
- (27) _____ attribute specifies whether a form or input field should have autocomplete On or Off.
 (A) Read only (B) Placeholder (C) Required (D) Autocomplete
- (28) _____ attribute specifies that the input field should automatically get focus when the page loads.
 (A) Autofocus (B) Height and Width (C) Multiple (D) Id
- (29) _____ attribute specifies the height and width of an <input type="image">
 (A) Autofocus (B) Height and Width (C) Multiple (D) Id
- (30) _____ attribute specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in the <input> element.
 (A) Autofocus (B) Height and Width (C) Multiple (D) Id
- (31) _____ attribute is used to identify the html element uniquely through the document object model.
 (A) Autofocus (B) Height and Width (C) Multiple (D) Id
- (32) _____ attribute is used to apply CSS style to the individual input element.
 (A) Autofocus (B) Height and Width (C) Multiple (D) Class

Ans. (20) Disabled	(21) Max	(22) Min	(23) Pattern
(24) Read only	(25) Placeholder	(26) Required	(27) Autocomplete
(28) Autofocus	(29) Height and Width	(30) Multiple	(31) Id
(32) Class			

Q.4. Multiple Choice Two Correct Answer

- (1) Autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form or input field should have autocomplete _____ or _____.
 (A) On (B) Autofocus (C) Height and Width (D) Multiple (E) Off
- (2) _____ and _____ attribute specifies the height and width of an <input type="image">.
 (A) Autofocus (B) Height and Width (C) Multiple (D) Height (E) Width

Ans. (1) (A) On	(E) Off	(2) (D) Height	(E) Width
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Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Disabled attribute	(a)	Specifies that an input field should be disabled.
(2)	Max attribute	(b)	Specifies the maximum value for an input field.
(3)	Min attribute	(c)	Specifies the minimum value for an input field.
(4)	Pattern attribute	(d)	Specifies a regular expression to check the input values.

(B)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Read only attribute	(a)	Specifies that an input field is read only
(2)	Placeholder attribute	(b)	Acts as a temporary label showing the purpose of a text field.
(3)	Required attribute	(c)	Specifies that an input field is required
(4)	Autocomplete attribute	(d)	Specifies whether a form or input field should have autocomplete On or Off.

(C)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Autofocus attribute	(a)	Specifies that the input field should automatically get focus
(2)	Height and Width attribute	(b)	Specifies the height and width of an <input type="image">
(3)	Multiple attribute	(c)	Specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in the <input> element.
(4)	Id attribute	(d)	Used to identify the html element uniquely through the document object model.
(5)	Class attribute	(e)	Used to apply CSS style to the individual input element.

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.3. Write down the list of some common input restrictions.

- (1) **Disabled** attribute specifies that an input field should be disabled.
- (2) **Max** attribute specifies the maximum value for an input field.
- (3) **Min** attribute specifies the minimum value for an input field.
- (4) **Pattern** attribute specifies a regular expression to check the input values.
- (5) **Read only** attribute specifies that an input field is read only (cannot be changed).
- (6) **Placeholder** attribute acts as a temporary label showing the purpose of a text field without requiring a label tag.
- (7) **Required** attribute specifies that an input field is required (must be filled out).
- (8) **Autocomplete** attribute specifies whether a form or input field should have autocomplete On or Off.
- (9) **Autofocus** attribute specifies that the input field should automatically get focus when the page loads.

- (10) **Height and Width** attribute specifies the height and width of an `<input type="image">`
- (11) **Multiple** attribute specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in the `<input>` element.
- (12) **Id** attribute is used to identify the html element uniquely through the document object model.
- (13) **Class** attribute is used to apply CSS style to the individual input element.

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (33) The _____ tag is a tag in html that describes some aspects of contents of a webpage.
- (34) The HTML _____ tag is used by search engines to search information that is provided with the webpage.
- (35) The _____ tag is placed between the `<head>` and `</head>` tags.
- (36) _____ attributes specifies the Name of the meta-data like the author, keywords or description.
- (37) _____ attribute specifies name of the topic advance web designing.
- (38) _____ attribute specifies the character encoding used by the document.
- (39) _____ attribute specifies the character encoding for the document.

Ans. (33) Meta	(34) <code><meta></code>	(35) <code><meta></code>	(36) Name
(37) Content	(38) Charset	(39) http-equiv	

Q.2. True or False

- (33) The Content tag is a tag in html that describes some aspects of contents of a webpage.
- (34) The HTML `<meta>` tag is used by search engines to search information that is provided with the webpage.
- (35) The `<meta>` tag is placed between the `<head>` and `</head>` tags.
- (36) Name attributes specifies the Name of the meta-data like the author, keywords or description.
- (37) Meta attribute specifies name of the topic advance web designing.
- (38) Charset attribute specifies the character encoding used by the document.
- (39) http-equiv attribute specifies the character encoding for the document.

Ans. (33) True	(34) True	(35) True	(36) True	(37) False
(38) True	(39) True			

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (33) The _____ tag is a tag in html that describes some aspects of contents of a webpage.
 (A) Meta (B) Name (C) Content (D) Charset
- (34) The HTML _____ tag is used by search engines to search information that is provided with the webpage.
 (A) `<meta>` (B) Name (C) Content (D) Charset
- (35) The _____ tag is placed between the `<head>` and `</head>` tags.
 (A) `<meta>` (B) Name (C) Content (D) Charset
- (36) _____ attributes specifies the Name of the meta-data like the author, keywords or description.
 (A) `<meta>` (B) Name (C) Content (D) Charset

- (37) _____ attribute specifies name of the topic advance web designing.
 (A) <meta> (B) Name (C) Content (D) Charset
- (38) _____ attribute specifies the character encoding used by the document.
 (A) <meta> (B) Name (C) Content (D) Charset
- (39) _____ attribute specifies the character encoding for the document.
 (A) <meta> (B) Name (C) Content (D) http-equiv

Ans. (33) Meta	(34) <meta>	(35) <meta>	(36) Name
(37) Content	(38) Charset	(39) http-equiv	

Q.4. Multiple Choice Two Correct Answers

- (1) The <meta> tag is placed between the _____ and _____ tags.
 (A) <head> (B) <meta> (C) Name (D) Content (E) </head>

Ans. (1) (A) <head> (E) </head>

Q.5. Multiple Choice Three Correct Answers

- (1) Name attributes specifies the Name of the meta-data like the _____, _____ or _____.
 (A) <meta> (B) Author (C) Keywords (D) Description (E) Content

Ans. (B) Author (C) Keywords (D) Description
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Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	<meta> tag	(a)	Used by search engines.
(2)	Name attributes	(b)	Specifies the Name of the meta-data.
(3)	Content attribute	(c)	Specifies name of the topic.
(4)	Charset attribute	(d)	Specifies the character encoding used by the document.
(5)	http-equiv attribute	(e)	Specifies the character encoding for the document.

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.4. Explain Meta tag and its attribute.

- The meta tag is a tag in html that describes some aspects of contents of a webpage.
- The HTML <meta> tag is used by search engines to search information that is provided with the webpage.
- The <meta> tag is placed between the <head> and </head> tags.
- Name attributes specifies the Name of the meta-data like the author, keywords or description.
- Content attribute specifies name of the topic advance web designing.
- Charset attribute specifies the character encoding used by the document.
- http-equiv attribute specifies the character encoding for the document.

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (40) Full form of CSS in HTML5 is _____
- (41) _____ describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.
- (42) _____ can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.
- (43) _____ allows you to control the look and feel of several pages by changing a single source.

Ans. (40) Cascading Style Sheet	(41) Cascading Style Sheet
(42) Cascading Style Sheet	(43) Cascading Style Sheet

Q.2. True or False

- (40) Full form of CSS in HTML5 is Cascading Style Sheet.
- (41) Java describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.
- (42) Python can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.
- (43) Android allows you to control the look and feel of several pages by changing a single source.

Ans. (40) True	(41) False	(42) False	(43) False
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Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (40) Full form of CSS in HTML5 is _____
- (A) Cascading Send Sheet (B) Cascading Style Sheet
(C) Cinema Style Sheet (D) Camera Style Sheet
- (41) _____ describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.
- (A) Java (B) Python
(C) Android (D) Cascading Style Sheet
- (42) _____ can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.
- (A) Java (B) Python
(C) Android (D) Cascading Style Sheet
- (43) _____ allows you to control the look and feel of several pages by changing a single source.
- (A) Java (B) Python
(C) Android (D) Cascading Style Sheet

Ans. (40) Cascading Style Sheet	(41) Cascading Style Sheet
(42) Cascading Style Sheet	(43) Cascading Style Sheet

Q.5. Multiple Choice Three Correct Answers

- (1) Cascading Style Sheet describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on _____, _____, or in other _____.

(A) Screen (B) Java (C) Python (D) Paper (E) Media

Ans. (1) (A) Screen (D) Paper (E) Media

Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Cascading Style Sheet	(a)	Describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen.
(2)	Cascading Style Sheet	(b)	Can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.
(3)	Cascading Style Sheet	(c)	Allows you to control the look and feel of several pages by changing a single source.

Q.7. Answer Briefly**Q.5. Explain CSS in HTML5.**

- (1) Full form of CSS in HTML5 is **Cascading Style Sheet**
- (2) **Cascading Style Sheet** describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.
- (3) **Cascading Style Sheet** can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.
- (4) **Cascading Style Sheet** allows you to control the look and feel of several pages by changing a single source.

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (44) _____ rule set contains a selector and a declaration block.
- (45) _____ indicates the HTML element you want to style.
- (46) The _____ can contain one or more declarations separated by a semicolon.
- (47) Each _____ contains a property name and value, separated by a colon.
- (48) A _____ is a type of attribute of HTML element.
- (49) _____ are assigned to CSS properties.

Ans. (44) Cascading Style Sheet	(45) Selector	(46) declaration block
(47) declaration	(48) Property	(49) Values

Q.2. True or False

- (44) Cascading Style Sheet rule set contains a selector and a declaration block.
- (45) Property indicates the HTML element you want to style.
- (46) The declaration block can contain one or more declarations separated by a semicolon.
- (47) Each declaration contains a property name and value, separated by a colon.
- (48) A Selector is a type of attribute of HTML element.
- (49) Values are assigned to CSS properties.

Ans. (44) True	(45) False	(46) True	(47) True	(48) False
(49) True				

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (44) _____ rule set contains a selector and a declaration block
 (A) Cascading Style Sheet (B) Property (C) Values (D) Web page

- (45) _____ indicates the HTML element you want to style.
 (A) Selector (B) Declaration block (C) Property (D) Values
- (46) The _____ can contain one or more declarations separated by a semicolon.
 (A) Selector (B) Declaration block (C) Property (D) Values
- (47) Each _____ contains a property name and value, separated by a colon.
 (A) Declaration (B) Selector (C) Property (D) Values
- (48) A _____ is a type of attribute of HTML element.
 (A) Selector (B) Declaration block (C) Property (D) Values
- (49) _____ are assigned to CSS properties.
 (A) Selector (B) Declaration block (C) Property (D) Values

Ans. (44) Cascading Style Sheet	(45) Selector	(46) Declaration block
(47) Declaration	(48) Property	(49) Values

Q.4. Multiple Choice Two Correct Answers

- (1) CSS rule set contains a _____ and a _____.
 (A) Name (B) Value (C) Colon (D) Selector (E) Declaration block

Ans. (1) (D) Selector (E) Declaration block

Q.5. Multiple Choice Three Correct Answers

- (1) Each declaration contains a property _____ and _____, separated by a _____.
 (A) Name (B) Value (C) Colon (D) Selector (E) Declaration block

Ans. (1) (A) Name (B) Value (C) Colon

Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Selector	(a)	Indicates the HTML element you want to style.
(2)	Declaration block	(b)	Can contain one or more declarations separated by a semicolon.
(3)	Property	(c)	Type of attribute of HTML element.
(4)	Values	(d)	Assigned to CSS properties

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.6. Explain CSS Syntax in HTML.5.

- (1) **Cascading Style Sheet** rule set contains a selector and a declaration block.
- (2) **Selector** indicates the HTML element you want to style.
- (3) The **declaration block** can contain one or more declarations separated by a semicolon.
- (4) Each **declaration** contains a property name and value, separated by a colon.
- (5) A **Property** is a type of attribute of HTML element.
- (6) **Values** are assigned to CSS properties.

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (50) There are three methods of implementing _____ information to an HTML document Inline CSS, Embedded stylesheet or Internal CSS and External CSS.
- (51) _____ stylesheet uses the style attribute in the HTML start tag.
- (52) _____ CSS is used to apply CSS on a single line or element.
- (53) _____ or internal is used to apply CSS on a single document or page.
- (54) _____ or Internal is written inside the style tag within head section of html.
- (55) _____ property changes the color of the text.
- (56) _____ property set the background color in your webpage.
- (57) _____ property used to bold text.
- (58) _____ property used to italicize text.
- (59) _____ property is used to add strike-through marks, underline, overstrike and to remove underlines from links.
- (60) _____ property is use to control the horizontal alignment of any block-level text that are paragraphs, tables and other elements.
- (61) _____ property is used to control the fonts.
- (62) _____ property allows you to control the size of the font.
- (63) _____ helps in controlling the horizontal spacing between characters of text.
- (64) _____ property is used when you want to add padding (blank spaces) around the content of an element.
- (65) _____ property adds a border to a webpage element.
- (66) _____ property set an image as the background of your webpage.
- (67) _____ property sets margin area on the left side of the element.
- (68) The _____ is generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages.
- (69) _____ facilitates to change the look of the entire web site by changing just one file.

Ans. (50) styling	(51) Inline	(52) Inline
(53) Embedded style sheet	(54) Embedded style sheet	(55) Color
(56) Background-color	(57) Font-weight	(58) Font-style
(59) Text-decoration	(60) Text-align	(61) Font-family
(62) Font-size	(63) Letter-spacing	(64) Padding
(65) Border	(66) Background-image	(67) Margin-Left
(68) External style sheet	(69) External style sheet	

Q.2. True or False

- (50) There are three methods of implementing styling information to an HTML document Inline CSS, Embedded style sheet or Internal CSS and External CSS.
- (51) Inline style sheet uses the style attribute in the HTML start tag.
- (52) Inline CSS is used to apply CSS on a single line or element.
- (53) Embedded style sheet or internal is used to apply CSS on a single document or page.
- (54) Embedded style sheet or Internal is written inside the style tag within head section of html.

- (55) Inline property changes the color of the text.
- (56) Background-color property set the background color in your webpage.
- (57) Font-weight property used to bold text.
- (58) Background-color property used to italicize text.
- (59) Text-decoration property is used to add strike-through marks, underline, overstrike and to remove underlines from links.
- (60) Text-decoration property is use to control the horizontal alignment of any block-level text that are paragraphs, tables and other elements.
- (61) Font-family property is used to control the fonts.
- (62) Font-family property allows you to control the size of the font.
- (63) Font-family helps in controlling the horizontal spacing between characters of text.
- (64) Padding property is used when you want to add padding (blank spaces) around the content of an element.
- (65) Border property adds a border to a webpage element.
- (66) Padding property set an image as the background of your webpage.
- (67) Margin-Left property sets margin area on the left side of the element.
- (68) The External style sheet is generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages.
- (69) External style sheet facilitates to change the look of the entire web site by changing just one file.

Ans. (50) True	(51) True	(52) True	(53) True	(54) True
(55) False	(56) True	(57) True	(58) False	(59) True
(60) False	(61) True	(62) False	(63) False	(64) True
(65) True	(66) False	(67) True	(68) True	(69) True

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (50) There are three methods of implementing _____ information to an HTML document
Inline CSS, Embedded stylesheet or Internal CSS and External CSS.
(A) Styling (B) Inline (C) Color
(D) Background-color
- (51) _____ style sheet uses the style attribute in the HTML start tag.
(A) Inline (B) Embedded style sheet (C) Color
(D) Background-color
- (52) _____ CSS is used to apply CSS on a single line or element.
(A) Inline (B) Embedded style sheet (C) Color
(D) Background-color
- (53) _____ or internal is used to apply CSS on a single document or page.
(A) Embedded style sheet (B) Page (C) Inline
(D) document
- (54) _____ or Internal is written inside the style tag within head section of html.
(A) Inline (B) Embedded style sheet (C) Color
(D) Background-color

- (55) _____property changes the color of the text.
(A) Inline (B) Embedded style sheet (C) Color
(D) Background-color
- (56) _____property set the background color in your webpage.
(A) Inline (B) Embedded style sheet (C) Color
(D) Background-color
- (57) _____property used to bold text.
(A) Font-weight (B) Font-style (C) Text-decoration
(D) Text-align
- (58) _____property used to italicize text.
(A) Font-weight (B) Font-style (C) Text-decoration
(D) Text-align
- (59) _____property is used to add strike-through marks, underline, overstrike and to remove underlines from links
(A) Font-weight (B) Font-style (C) Text-decoration
(D) Text-align
- (60) _____property is use to control the horizontal alignment of any block-level text that are paragraphs, tables and other elements.
(A) Font-weight (B) Font-style (C) Text-decoration
(D) Text-align
- (61) _____property is used to control the fonts.
(A) Font-family (B) Font-size (C) Letter-spacing
(D) Padding
- (62) _____property allows you to control the size of the font.
(A) Font-family (B) Font-size (C) Letter-spacing
(D) Padding
- (63) _____ helps in controlling the horizontal spacing between characters of text.
(A) Font-family (B) Font-size (C) Letter-spacing
(D) Padding
- (64) _____property is used when you want to add padding (blank spaces) around the content of an element.
(A) Font-family (B) Font-size (C) Letter-spacing
(D) Padding
- (65) _____property adds a border to a webpage element.
(A) Border (B) Background-image (C) Margin-Left
(D) External Style Sheet
- (66) _____property set an image as the background of your webpage.
(A) Border (B) Background-image (C) Margin-Left
(D) External Style Sheet

- (67) _____ property sets margin area on the left side of the element.
 (A) Border (B) Background-image (C) Margin-Left
 (D) External Style Sheet
- (68) The _____ is generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages.
 (A) Border (B) Background-image (C) Margin-Left
 (D) External Style Sheet
- (69) _____ facilitates to change the look of the entire web site by changing just one file.
 (A) Border (B) Background-image (C) Margin-Left
 (D) External Style Sheet

Ans. (50) Styling	(51) Inline	(52) Inline
(53) Embedded style sheet	(54) Embedded style sheet	(55) Color
(56) Background-color	(57) Font-weight	(58) Font-style
(59) Text-decoration	(60) Text-align	(61) Font-family
(62) Font-size	(63) Letter-spacing	(64) Padding
(65) Border	(66) Background-image	(67) Margin-Left
(68) External Style Sheet	(69) External Style Sheet	

Q.4. Multiple Choice Two Correct Answers

- (1) Inline CSS is used to apply CSS on a _____ or _____.
 (A) Border (B) Background-image (C) Margin-Left (D) Single line
 (E) Element
- (2) Embedded style sheet or internal is used to apply CSS on a _____ or _____.
 (A) Single document (B) Border (C) Background-image (D) Page
 (E) Element
- (3) _____ or _____ is written inside the style tag within head section of html.
 (A) Single document (B) Embedded style sheet (C) Background-image (D) Internal
 (E) Element

Ans. (1) (D) Single line	(E) Element	(2) (A) Single document	(D) Page
(3) (B) Embedded style sheet	(D) Internal		

Q.5. Multiple Choice Three Correct Answers

- (1) There are three methods of implementing styling information to an HTML document.
 _____, _____ and _____
 (A) Inline CSS (B) Outline CSS (C) Embedded style sheet or Internal CSS
 (D) External CSS (E) Line Command CSS

Ans. (1) (A) Inline CSS	(C) Embedded style sheet or Internal CSS	(D) External CSS
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Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Inline style sheet	(a)	Uses the style attribute in the HTML start tag.
(2)	Embedded style sheet or internal	(b)	Written inside the style tag within head section.
(3)	Color property	(c)	Changes the color of the text.
(4)	Background-color property	(d)	Set the background color in your webpage.

(B)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Font-weight property	(a)	Used to bold text.
(2)	Font-style property	(b)	Used to italicize text.
(3)	Text-decoration property	(c)	Used to add strike-through marks, underline, overstrike.
(4)	Text-align property	(d)	Use to control the horizontal alignment of any block-level text.

(C)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Font-family property	(a)	Allows you to control the size of the font.
(2)	Font-size property	(b)	Allows you to control the size of the font.
(3)	Letter-spacing	(c)	Helps in controlling the horizontal spacing between characters of text.
(4)	Padding property	(d)	Used when you want to add padding (blank spaces) around the content of an element.

(D)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Border property	(a)	Adds a border to a webpage element.
(2)	Background-image property	(b)	Set an image as the background of your webpage.
(3)	Margin-Left property	(c)	Sets margin area on the left side of the element.
(4)	External Style Sheet	(d)	Generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages.

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.7. Explain the types of CSS.

- (1) There are three methods of implementing **styling** information to an HTML document Inline CSS, Embedded style sheet or Internal CSS and External CSS
- (2) **Inline** style sheet uses the style attribute in the HTML start tag.
- (3) **Inline** CSS is used to apply CSS on a single line or element.
- (4) **Embedded style sheet** or internal is used to apply CSS on a single document or page.
- (5) **Embedded style sheet** or internal is written inside the style tag within head section of html.
- (6) **Color** property changes the color of the text.

- (7) **Background-color** property set the background color in your webpage.
- (8) **Font-weight** property used to bold text.
- (9) **Font-style** property used to italicize text.
- (10) **Text-decoration** property is used to add strike-through marks, underline, overstrike and to remove underlines from links
- (11) **Text-align** property is use to control the horizontal alignment of any block-level text that are paragraphs, tables and other elements.
- (12) **Font-family** property is used to control the fonts.
- (13) **Font-size** property allows you to control the size of the font.
- (14) **Letter-spacing** helps in controlling the horizontal spacing between characters of text.
- (15) **Padding** property is used when you want to add padding (blank spaces) around the content of an element.
- (16) **Border** property adds a border to a webpage element.
- (17) **Background-image** property set an image as the background of your webpage.
- (18) **Margin-Left** property sets margin area on the left side of the element.
- (19) The **External style sheet** is generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages.
- (20) **External style sheet** facilitates to change the look of the entire web site by changing just one file.

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (70) The _____ selector selects the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
- (71) An _____ is always unique within the page so it is unique element.
- (72) The _____ selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.
- (73) The _____ selector is used when you want to change a group of elements within your HTML page.
- (74) The _____ selector is used as a wildcard character.
- (75) The _____ selector is used to select all the elements with the same style definitions.

Ans. (70) Id	(71) Id	(72) Class	(73) Class
(74) Universal	(75) Grouping		

Q.2. True or False

- (70) The Id selector selects the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
- (71) An Class is always unique within the page so it is unique element.
- (72) The Class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.
- (73) The Grouping selector is used when you want to change a group of elements within your HTML page.
- (74) The universal selector is used as a wildcard character.
- (75) The Grouping selector is used to select all the elements with the same style definitions.

Ans. (70) True	(71) False	(72) True	(73) False	(74) True
(75) True				

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (70) The _____ selector selects the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
 (A) Id (B) Class (C) Universal (D) Grouping
- (71) An _____ is always unique within the page so it is unique element.
 (A) Id (B) Class (C) Universal (D) Grouping
- (72) The _____ selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.
 (A) Id (B) Class (C) Universal (D) Grouping
- (73) The _____ selector is used when you want to change a group of elements within your HTML page.
 (A) Id (B) Class (C) Universal (D) Grouping
- (74) The _____ selector is used as a wildcard character.
 (A) Id (B) Class (C) Universal (D) Grouping
- (75) The _____ selector is used to select all the elements with the same style definitions.
 (A) Id (B) Class (C) Universal (D) Grouping

Ans. (70) Id	(71) Id	(72) Class	(73) Class
(74) Universal	(75) Grouping		

Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Id selector	(a)	Selects the id attribute of an HTML.
(2)	Class selector	(b)	Selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.
(3)	Universal selector	(c)	Used as a wildcard character.
(4)	Grouping selector	(d)	Used to select all the elements with the same style definitions.

Q.7. Answer Briefly**Q.8. Explain CSS Id Selector.**

- The **Id** selector selects the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
- An **Id** is always unique within the page so it is unique element.
- The **Class** selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.
- The **Class** selector is used when you want to change a group of elements within your HTML page.
- The **universal** selector is used as a wildcard character.
- The **grouping** selector is used to select all the elements with the same style definitions.

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (76) The _____ property is used to set position for an element.
- (77) _____ is a by- default position for HTML elements and it is not affected by the top, bottom, left and right properties.
- (78) The _____ property forces an element into a fixed position relative to the browser window
- (79) The _____ element will not move, even when the page is scrolled.

- (80) The _____ property is used to set the element relative to its normal position.
- (81) _____ property sets an element in a specific location and it is not affected by the flow of the page.
- (82) _____ property positions the element at the specified coordinates relative to your screen top-left corner.
- (83) _____ is a CSS property written in CSS file or directly in the style of an element.
- (84) The _____ property defines the flow of content.
- (85) _____ keeps the element float on left side of the container.
- (86) _____ keeps the element float on right side of container.
- (87) _____ is default property i.e. this shows the element as it is.
- (88) The _____ property in CSS defines how the components are going to be placed on the web page.
- (89) _____ is used to display an element as an inline element.
- (90) _____ is used to display an element as an block element.
- (91) _____ starts on a new line, and takes up the whole width of the browser window.
- (92) _____ value is very similar to inline element but the difference is that you are able to set the width and height.
- (93) _____ element is completely removed.

Ans. (76) position	(77) static positioning	(78) FIXED
(79) fixed	(80) relative positioning	(81) absolute positioning
(82) absolute positioning	(83) float	(84) Float
(85) float:left	(86) float:right	(87) float:none
(88) display	(89) inline	(90) block
(91) Block	(92) block-inline	(93) None

Q.2. True or False

- (76) The fixed property is used to set position for an element.
- (77) Static positioning is a by- default position for HTML elements and it is not affected by the top, bottom, left and right properties.
- (78) The position property forces an element into a fixed position relative to the browser window.
- (79) The fixed element will not move, even when the page is scrolled.
- (80) The absolute positioning property is used to set the element relative to its normal position.
- (81) Relative positioning property sets an element in a specific location and it is not affected by the flow of the page.
- (82) Absolute positioning property positions the element at the specified coordinates relative to your screen top-left corner.
- (83) Float is a CSS property written in CSS file or directly in the style of an element.
- (84) The Float property defines the flow of content.
- (85) float : right keeps the element float on left side of the container.
- (86) float : left keeps the element float on right side of container.
- (87) float : none is default property i.e. this shows the element as it is.

- (88) The block property in CSS defines how the components are going to be placed on the web page.
 (89) Intline is used to display an element as an inline element.
 (90) Display is used to display an element as an block element.
 (91) Block starts on a new line, and takes up the whole width of the browser window.
 (92) Block-inline value is very similar to inline element but the difference is that you are able to set the width and height.
 (93) None element is completely removed.

Ans. (76) False	(77) False	(78) False	(79) True	(80) False
(81) False	(82) True	(83) True	(84) True	(85) False
(86) False	(87) True	(88) False	(89) True	(90) False
(91) True	(92) True	(93) True		

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (76) The _____ property is used to set position for an element.
 (A) Position (B) Static positioning (C) Fixed (D) Relative positioning
- (77) _____ is a by- default position for HTML elements and it is not affected by the top, bottom, left and right properties.
 (A) Position (B) Static positioning (C) Fixed (D) Relative positioning
- (78) The _____ property forces an element into a fixed position relative to the browser window
 (A) Position (B) Static positioning (C) Fixed (D) Relative positioning
- (79) The _____ element will not move, even when the page is scrolled.
 (A) Position (B) Static positioning (C) Fixed (D) Relative positioning
- (80) The _____ property is used to set the element relative to its normal position.
 (A) Position (B) Static positioning (C) Fixed (D) Relative positioning
- (81) _____ property sets an element in a specific location and it is not affected by the flow of the page.
 (A) Absolute positioning (B) Float (C) Float : left (D) Float : right
- (82) _____ property positions the element at the specified coordinates relative to your screen top-left corner.
 (A) Absolute positioning (B) Float (C) Float : left (D) Float : right
- (83) _____ is a CSS property written in CSS file or directly in the style of an element.
 (A) Absolute positioning (B) Float (C) Float : left (D) Float : right
- (84) The _____ property defines the flow of content.
 (A) Absolute positioning (B) Float (C) Float : left (D) Float : right
- (85) _____ keeps the element float on left side of the container.
 (A) Absolute positioning (B) Float (C) Float : left (D) Float : right
- (86) _____ keeps the element float on right side of container.
 (A) Absolute positioning (B) Float (C) Float left (D) Float : right
- (87) _____ is default property i.e. this shows the element as it is.
 (A) Float none (B) Display (C) Inline (D) Block

- (88) The _____ property in CSS defines how the components are going to be placed on the web page.
 (A) Float : none (B) Display (C) Inline (D) Block
- (89) _____ is used to display an element as an inline element.
 (A) Float : none (B) Display (C) Inline (D) Block
- (90) _____ is used to display an element as an block element.
 (A) Float : none (B) Display (C) Inline (D) Block
- (91) _____ starts on a new line, and takes up the whole width of the browser window.
 (A) Float : none (B) Display (C) Inline (D) Block
- (92) _____ value is very similar to inline element but the difference is that you are able to set the width and height.
 (A) Block-inline (B) None (C) Inline (D) Block
- (93) _____ element is completely removed.
 (A) Block-inline (B) None (C) Inline (D) Block

Ans. (76) Position	(77) Static positioning	(78) Fixed
(79) Fixed	(80) Relative positioning	(81) Absolute positioning
(82) Absolute positioning	(83) Float	(84) Float
(85) Float:left	(86) Float:right	(87) Float:none
(88) Display	(89) Inline	(90) Block
(91) Block	(92) Block-inline	(93) None

Q.4. Multiple Choice Two Correct Answers

- (1) Block-inline value is very similar to inline element but the difference is that you are able to set the _____ and _____.
 (A) Width (B) Height (C) Display (D) Inline (E) Block

Ans. (1) (A) Width (B) Height

Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Position property	(a)	Used to set position for an element.
(2)	Static positioning	(b)	By- default position for HTML elements.
(3)	Fixed property	(c)	Forces an element into a fixed position.
(4)	Fixed element	(d)	Will not move, even when the page is scrolled.

(B)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Relative positioning property	(a)	Used to set the element relative to its normal position.
(2)	Absolute positioning property	(b)	Sets an element in a specific location.
(3)	Float	(c)	CSS property written in CSS file or directly in the style of an element.
(4)	Float property	(d)	Defines the flow of content.

(C)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Float:left	(a)	Keeps the element float on left side of the container.
(2)	Float:right	(b)	Keeps the element float on right side of container.
(3)	Float:none	(c)	Default property i.e. this shows the element as it is.
(4)	Display property in CSS	(d)	Defines how the components are going to be placed on the web page.

(D)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Inline	(a)	Used to display an element as an inline element.
(2)	Block	(b)	Used to display an element as an block element.
(3)	Block-inline value	(c)	Very similar to inline element
(4)	None element	(d)	Completely removed.

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.9. Explain Positioning in CSS.

- (1) The **position** property is used to set position for an element.
- (2) **Static positioning** is a by- default position for HTML elements and it is not affected by the top, bottom, left and right properties.
- (3) The **FIXED** property forces an element into a fixed position relative to the browser window
- (4) The **fixed** element will not move, even when the page is scrolled.
- (5) The **relative positioning** property is used to set the element relative to its normal position.
- (6) **Absolute positioning** property sets an element in a specific location and it is not affected by the flow of the page.
- (7) **Absolute positioning** property positions the element at the specified coordinates relative to your screen top-left corner.
- (8) **Float** is a CSS property written in CSS file or directly in the style of an element.
- (9) The **Float** property defines the flow of content.
- (10) **Float:left** keeps the element float on left side of the container.
- (11) **Float:right** keeps the element float on right side of container.
- (12) **Float:none** is default property i.e. this shows the element as it is.
- (13) The **Display** property in CSS defines how the components are going to be placed on the web page.
- (14) **Inline** is used to display an element as an inline element.
- (15) **Block** is used to display an element as an block element.
- (16) **Block** starts on a new line, and takes up the whole width of the browser window.
- (17) **Block-inline** value is very similar to inline element but the difference is that you are able to set the width and height.
- (18) **None** element is completely removed.

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (94) The _____ tag defines an ordered list.
 (95) An _____ list can be numerical or alphabetical.
 (96) _____ attribute 1 is default value and other values specify the numbering type for the used items.
 (97) _____ attribute specifies that the items of the list are specified in the reverse order.
 (98) _____ attribute specifies the starting number of the first item in an ordered list.
 (99) An _____ list created using the tag, and each list item starts with the tag.
 (100) The list items in _____ are marked with bullets (small black circles), by default.
 (101) To define a definition list _____ tag is used.
 (102) User can create items in _____ list with the <dt>and <dd> tags.
 (103) The _____ tag is used to define the term.
 (104) The _____ tag is used to define the term's definition.
 (105) List within another list either order list or unordered list is called _____.

Ans. (94) 	(95) Ordered	(96) type	(97) reversed
(98) Start	(99) Unordered	(100) unordered lists	(101) <dl>
(102) definition	(103) <dt>	(104) <dd>	(105) nested list

Q.2. True or False

- (94) The tag defines an ordered list.
 (95) An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.
 (96) Start attribute 1 is default value and other values specify the numbering type for the used items.
 (97) Reversed attribute specifies that the items of the list are specified in the reverse order.
 (98) Type attribute specifies the starting number of the first item in an ordered list.
 (99) An Ordered list created using the tag, and each list item starts with the tag.
 (100) The list items in nested list are marked with bullets (small black circles), by default.
 (101) To define a definition list <dl> tag is used.
 (102) User can create items in definition list with the <dt>and <dd> tags.
 (103) The <dt>tag is used to define the term.
 (104) The <dd>tag is used to define the term's definition.
 (105) List within another list either order list or unordered list is called unordered lists.

Ans. (94) True	(95) True	(96) False	(97) True	(98) False
(99) False	(100) False	(101) True	(102) True	(103) True
(104) True	(105) False			

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (94) The _____ tag defines an ordered list.
 (A) (B) Type (C) Reversed (D) Start
 (95) An _____ list can be numerical or alphabetical.
 (A) Ordered (B) Type (C) Reversed (D) Start

- (96) _____ attribute 1 is default value and other values specify the numbering type for the used items.
 (A) (B) Type (C) Reversed (D) Start
- (97) _____ attribute specifies that the items of the list are specified in the reverse order.
 (A) (B) Type (C) Reversed (D) Start
- (98) _____ attribute specifies the starting number of the first item in an ordered list.
 (A) (B) Type (C) Reversed (D) Start
- (99) An _____ list created using the tag, and each list item starts with the tag.
 (A) Ordered (B) Type (C) Unordered (D) Nested
- (100) The list items in _____ are marked with bullets (small black circles), by default.
 (A) Unordered lists (B) <dl> (C) <dt> (D) <dd>
- (101) To define a definition list _____ tag is used.
 (A) Unordered lists (B) <dl> (C) <dt> (D) <dd>
- (102) User can create items in _____ list with the <dt> and <dd> tags.
 (A) definition (B) Ordered (C) Unordered (D) Nested
- (103) The _____ tag is used to define the term.
 (A) Unordered lists (B) <dl> (C) <dt> (D) <dd>
- (104) The _____ tag is used to define the term's definition.
 (A) Unordered lists (B) <dl> (C) <dt> (D) <dd>
- (105) List within another list either order list or unordered list is called _____.
 (A) Unordered lists (B) <dl> (C) <dt> (D) Nested list

Ans. (94) 	(95) Ordered	(96) Type	(97) Reversed
(98) Start	(99) Unordered	(100) Unordered lists	(101) <dl>
(102) definition	(103) <dt>	(104) <dd>	(105) Nested list

Q.4. Multiple Choice Two Correct Answers

- (1) An ordered list can be _____ or _____.
 (A) Fast (B) Numerical (C) Alphabetical (D) Slow (E) Unordered
- (2) List within another list either _____ list or _____ list is called nested list.
 (A) Fast (B) Numerical (C) Alphabetical (D) Order (E) Unordered
- (3) User can create items in definition list with the _____ and _____ tags.
 (A) <dt> (B) Fast (C) Numerical (D) Alphabetical (E) <dd>

Ans. (1) (B) Numerical	(C) Alphabetical	(2) (D) Order	(E) Unordered
(3) (A) <dt>	(E) <dd>		

Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	 tag	(a)	Defines an ordered list.
(2)	Type attribute 1	(b)	Default value
(3)	Reversed attribute	(c)	Specifies that the items of the list are specified in the reverse order.
(4)	Start attribute	(d)	Specifies the starting number of the first item in an ordered list.

(B)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Unordered lists	(a)	Marked with bullets (small black circles).
(2)	<dl> tag	(b)	Define a definition list.
(3)	<dt> tag	(c)	Define the term's definition.
(4)	<dd> tag	(d)	Used to define the term's definition.
(5)	Nested list	(e)	List within another list either order list or unordered list

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.10. Explain the List and its Attributes.

- (1) The tag defines an ordered list.
- (2) An **ordered list** can be numerical or alphabetical.
- (3) **Type** attribute 1 is default value and other values specify the numbering type for the used items.
- (4) **Reversed** attribute specifies that the items of the list are specified in the reverse order.
- (5) **Start** attribute specifies the starting number of the first item in an ordered list.
- (6) An **Unordered** list created using the tag, and each list item starts with the tag.
- (7) The list items in **unordered lists** are marked with bullets (small black circles), by default.
- (8) To define a definition list <dl> tag is used.
- (9) User can create items in **definition list** with the <dt> and <dd> tags.
- (10) The <dt> tag is used to define the term.
- (11) The <dd> tag is used to define the term's definition.
- (12) List within another list either order list or unordered list is called **nested list**.

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (106) HTML5 features include native audio and video support without the need for _____.
- (107) IITML5 includes special elements (tags) allowing to include video and audio and to define _____
- (108) Common _____ Formats are mp3, aac & ogg.
- (109) The _____ element enables you to embed (or add) audio files on Webpages.
- (110) In _____ attribute the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready.
- (111) In _____ attribute the audio controls should be displayed (i.e. play/pause button etc.)
- (112) In _____ attribute the audio will start over again, every time it is finished.

- (113) _____ attribute specifies that the audio output should be muted.
- (114) _____ attribute specifies the URL of the audio file.
- (115) The "_____" element is used to specify the audio files which the browser may use.
- (116) The _____ tag is used to specify multiple media resources for media elements.
- (117) The HTML _____ tag is used to embed video into your web page, it has several video sources.
- (118) _____ attributes defines link to video file.
- (119) _____ attributes specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready.
- (120) _____ attribute specifies that video controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc).
- (121) _____ attribute sets the height of the video player.
- (122) _____ attribute specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished.
- (123) _____ attribute specifies that the audio output of the video should be muted.
- (124) _____ attribute specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading, or until the user hits the play button.
- (125) _____ attributes specifies if and how the author thinks the video should be loaded when the webpage loads
- (126) _____ attribute sets the width of the video player.
- (127) The _____ tag is used to specify multiple media resources for video as well as audio media elements.

Ans. (106) Flash	(107) controls	(108) Audio	(109) <audio>
(110) autoplay	(111) controls	(112) loop	(113) muted
(114) src	(115) source	(116) <source>	(117) <video>
(118) src	(119) autoplay	(120) controls	(121) height
(122) loop	(123) muted	(124) poster	(125) preload
(126) width	(127) <source>		

Q.2. True or False

- (106) HTML5 features include native audio and video support without the need for Flash.
- (107) HTML5 includes special elements (tags) allowing to include video and audio and to define controls.
- (108) Common Audio Formats are mp3, aac & ogg.
- (109) The <audio> element enables you to embed(or add) audio files on Webpages.
- (110) In Loop attribute the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready.
- (111) In controls attribute the audio controls should be displayed (i.e. play/pause button etc.).
- (112) In source attribute the audio will start over again, every time it is finished.
- (113) Src attribute specifies that the audio output should be muted.
- (114) Src attribute specifies the URL of the audio file.
- (115) The "source" element is used to specify the audio files which the browser may use.
- (116) The <source> tag is used to specify multiple media resources for media elements.
- (117) The HTML <video> tag is used to embed video into your web page, it has several video sources.
- (118) Muted attributes defines link to video file.

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- (119) Height attribute specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready.
- (120) Controls attribute specifies that video controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc).
- (121) Video attribute sets the height of the video player.
- (122) Poster attribute specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished.
- (123) Muted attribute specifies that the audio output of the video should be muted.
- (124) Loop attribute specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading, or until the user hits the play button.
- (125) Width attributes specifies and how the author thinks the video should be loaded when the webpage loads.
- (126) Preload attribute sets the width of the video player.
- (127) The <source> tag is used to specify multiple media resources for video as well as audio media elements.

Ans. (106) True	(107) True	(108) True	(109) True	(110) False
(111) True	(112) False	(113) False	(114) True	(115) True
(116) True	(117) True	(118) False	(119) False	(120) True
(121) False	(122) False	(123) True	(124) False	(125) False
(126) False	(127) True			

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (106) HTML5 features include native audio and video support without the need for_____.
- (A) Flash (B) Auto play (C) Controls (D) Loop
- (107) HTML5 includes special elements (tags) allowing to include video and audio and to define _____
- (A) Flash (B) Auto play (C) Controls (D) Loop
- (108) Common _____ Formats are mp3, aac & ogg.
- (A) Flash (B) Auto play (C) Audio (D) Loop
- (109) The _____ element enables you to embed(or add) audio files on Webpages.
- (A) <audio> (B) Auto play (C) Controls (D) Loop
- (110) In _____ attribute the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready.
- (A) <audio> (B) Auto play (C) Controls (D) Loop
- (111) In _____ attribute the audio controls should be displayed (i.e. play/pause button etc.)
- (A) <audio> (B) Auto play (C) Controls (D) Loop
- (112) In _____ attribute the audio will start over again, every time it is finished.
- (A) <audio> (B) Auto play (C) Controls (D) Loop
- (113) _____ attribute specifies that the audio output should be muted.
- (A) Muted (B) Src (C) <video> (D) Autoplay
- (114) _____ attribute specifies the URL of the audio file.
- (A) Muted (B) Src (C) <video> (D) Autoplay
- (115) The“_____”element is used to specify the audio files which the browser may use.
- (A) Muted (B) Source (C) <video> (D) Autoplay

- (116) The _____ tag is used to specify multiple media resources for media elements.
 (A) Muted (B) <source> (C) <video> (D) Autoplay
- (117) The HTML _____ tag is used to embed video into your web page, it has several video sources.
 (A) Muted (B) Src (C) <video> (D) Autoplay
- (118) _____ attributes defines link to video file.
 (A) Muted (B) Src (C) <video> (D) Autoplay
- (119) _____ attributes specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready
 (A) Muted (B) Src (C) <video> (D) Autoplay
- (120) _____ attribute specifies that video controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc).
 (A) Controls (B) Height (C) Loop (D) Muted
- (121) _____ attribute sets the height of the video player.
 (A) Controls (B) Height (C) Loop (D) Muted
- (122) _____ attribute specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished.
 (A) Controls (B) Height (C) Loop (D) Muted
- (123) _____ attribute specifies that the audio output of the video should be muted.
 (A) Controls (B) Height (C) Loop (D) Muted
- (124) _____ attribute specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading, or until the user hits the play button.
 (A) Poster (B) Preload (C) Width (D) <source>
- (125) _____ attributes specifies if and how the author thinks the video should be loaded when the webpage loads
 (A) Poster (B) Preload (C) Width (D) <source>
- (126) _____ attribute sets the width of the video player.
 (A) Poster (B) Preload (C) Width (D) <source>
- (127) The _____ tag is used to specify multiple media resources for video as well as audio media elements.
 (A) Poster (B) Preload (C) Width (D) <source>

Ans. (106) Flash	(107) Controls	(108) Audio	(109) <audio>
(110) Auto play	(111) Controls	(112) Loop	(113) Muted
(114) Src	(115) Source	(116) <source>	(117) <video>
(118) Src	(119) Autoplay	(120) Controls	(121) Height
(122) Loop	(123) Muted	(124) Poster	(125) Preload
(126) Width	(127) <source>		

Q.4. Multiple Choice Two Correct Answers

- (1) HTML5 features include native _____ and _____ support without the need for Flash.
 (A) Audio (B) Poster (C) Preload (D) Video (E) Width

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- (2) In controls attribute the audio controls should be displayed (i.e. _____ & _____ button etc.)
 (A) Poster (B) Preload (C) Play (D) Pause (E) Width
- (3) The <source> tag is used to specify multiple media resources for _____ as well as _____ media elements.
 (A) Video (B) Poster (C) Preload (D) Audio (E) Width

Ans. (1)	(A) Audio	(D) Video	(2)	(C) Play	(D) Pause
(3)	(A) Video	(D) Audio			

Q.5. Multiple Choice Three Correct Answers

- (1) HTML5 includes special elements (tags) allowing to include _____ and _____ and to define _____.
 (A) Video (B) Audio (C) Controls (D) Mp3 (E) Aac
- (2) Common Audio Formats are _____, _____ & _____
 (A) Video (B) Audio (C) Mp3 (D) Aac (E) Ogg
- (3) The controls attribute is used to add audio controls such as _____, _____, and _____.
 (A) Video (B) Play (C) Audio (D) Pause (E) Volume

Ans. (1)	(A) Video	(B) Audio	(C) Controls	(2)	(C) Mp3	(D) Aac	(E) Ogg
(3)	(B) Play	(D) Pause	(E) Volume				

Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	<audio> element	(a)	Enables you to embed(or add) audio files on Webpages.
(2)	Autoplay attribute	(b)	Audio will start playing as soon as it is ready.
(3)	Controls attribute	(c)	Audio controls should be displayed.
(4)	Loop attribute	(d)	Audio will start over again, every time it is finished.

(B)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Muted attribute	(a)	Specifies that the audio output should be muted.
(2)	Src attribute	(b)	Specifies the URL of the audio file.
(3)	"source" element	(c)	Used to specify the audio files which the browser may use.
(4)	<source> tag	(d)	Used to specify multiple media resources for media elements.

(C)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	<video> tag	(a)	Used to embed video into your web page
(2)	Src attributes	(b)	Defines link to video file.
(3)	Autoplay attributes	(c)	specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready.
(4)	Controls attribute	(d)	Specifies that video controls should be displayed.

(D)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Height attribute	(a)	Sets the height of the video player.
(2)	Loop attribute	(b)	Specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished.
(3)	Muted attribute	(c)	Specifies that the audio output of the video should be muted.
(4)	Poster attribute	(d)	Specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading.

(E)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Preload attributes	(a)	Specifies if and how the author thinks the video should be loaded
(2)	Width attribute	(b)	Sets the width of the video player.
(3)	<source> tag	(c)	Used to specify multiple media resources for video as well as audio media elements.

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.11. Explain audio and video in HTML 5 along with its attribute.

- (1) HTML5 features include native audio and video support without the need for **Flash**.
- (2) HTML5 includes special elements (tags) allowing to include video and audio and to define **controls**.
- (3) Common **Audio** Formats are mp3, aac & ogg.
- (2) The **<audio>** element enables you to embed(or add) audio files on Webpages.
- (3) In **autoplay** attribute the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready.
- (4) In **controls** attribute the audio controls should be displayed (i.e. play/pause button etc.)
- (5) In **loop** attribute the audio will start over again, every time it is finished.
- (6) **Muted** attribute specifies that the audio output should be muted.
- (7) **Src** attribute specifies the URL of the audio file.
- (8) The "**source**" element is used to specify the audio files which the browser may use.
- (9) The **<source>** tag is used to specify multiple media resources for media elements.
- (10) The HTML**<video>** tag is used to embed video into your web page, it has several video sources.
- (11) **Src** attributes defines link to video file.
- (12) **Autoplay** attributes specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready
- (13) **Controls** attribute specifies that video controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc).
- (14) **Height** attribute sets the height of the video player.
- (15) **Loop** attribute specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished.
- (16) **Muted** attribute specifies that the audio output of the video should be muted.
- (17) **Poster** attribute specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading, or until the user hits the play button.
- (18) **Preload** attributes specifies if and how the author thinks the video should be loaded when the webpage loads.

- (19) **Width** attribute sets the width of the video player.
- (20) The **<source>** tag is used to specify multiple media resources for video as well as audio media elements.

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (128) An image with multiple hyperlinks is called an _____.
- (129) _____ is used to connect links to different regions on the webpage.
- (130) An _____ is created by marking certain regions on an image clickable.
- (131) In image map clickable regions are called as _____.
- (132) _____ are of two types; Client Side and Server Side.
- (133) _____ tag is used to insert an image on a web page.
- (134) The _____ attribute acts as a pointer which indicates that the image is a client side image map.
- (135) _____ tag has only one attribute name.
- (136) _____ tag specifies name of the image used for client side image map.
- (137) _____ tag defines specific clickable regions.
- (138) A given _____ element can contain multiple **<area>** element within it.
- (139) _____ attribute defines the URL to which the clickable region within the image-map navigates.
- (140) _____ attribute can value rect, circle or poly.
- (141) _____ attributes specifies co-ordinates of the clickable regions on the image-map
- (142) _____ attribute specifies rectangular area with four co-ordinates.
- (143) _____ attribute defines a circular region. It requires three co-ordinates.
- (144) _____ attribute defines a polygon region with co-ordinates specifying each point on the polygon. It requires four co-ordinates.
- (145) _____ region covers the entire image. No co-ordinates are required.
- (146) _____ attribute specifies extra information about clickable area. It is the alternative text to the clickable region.

Ans. (128) image map	(129) image map	(130) image map	(131) Hotspots
(132) Image Maps	(133) 	(134) usemap	(135) <map>
(136) <map>	(137) <area>	(138) <map>	(139) href
(140) shape	(141) coords	(142) rect	(143) circle
(144) poly	(145) default	(146) alt	

Q.2. True or False

- (128) An image with multiple hyperlinks is called an usemap.
- (129) Image map is used to connect links to different regions on the webpage.
- (130) An image map is created by marking certain regions on an image clickable.
- (131) In image map clickable regions are called as Hotspots.
- (132) Image Maps are of two types; Client Side and Server Side.
- (133) **** tag is used to insert an image on a web page.

- (134) The image map attribute acts as a pointer which indicates that the image is a client side image map.
- (135) <map> tag has only one attribute name.
- (136) <map> tag specifies name of the image used for client side image map.
- (137) <area> tag defines specific clickable regions.
- (138) A given <map> element can contain multiple <area> element within it.
- (139) Coord attribute defines the URL to which the clickable region within the image-map navigates.
- (140) Shape attribute can value rect, circle or poly.
- (141) href attributes specifies co-ordinates of the clickable regions on the image-map.
- (142) poly attribute specifies rectangular area with four co-ordinates.
- (143) circle attribute defines a circular region. It requires three co-ordinates.
- (144) Rect attribute defines a polygon region with co-ordinates specifying each point on the polygon. It requires four co-ordinates.
- (145) Alt region covers the entire image. No co-ordinates are required.
- (146) Default attribute specifies extra information about clickable area. It is the alternative text to the clickable region.

Ans. (128) False	(129) True	(130) True	(131) True	(132) True
(133) True	(134) False	(135) True	(136) True	(137) True
(138) True	(139) False	(140) True	(141) False	(142) False
(143) True	(144) False	(145) False	(146) False	

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (128) An image with multiple hyperlinks is called an _____.
- (A) image map (B) (C) usemap (D) <map>
- (129) _____ is used to connect links to different regions on the webpage.
- (A) image map (B) (C) usemap (D) <map>
- (130) An _____ is created by marking certain regions on an image clickable.
- (A) image map (B) (C) usemap (D) <map>
- (131) In image map clickable regions are called as _____.
- (A) Hotspots (B) (C) usemap (D) <map>
- (132) _____ are of two types; Client Side and Server Side.
- (A) image map (B) (C) usemap (D) <map>
- (133) _____ tag is used to insert an image on a web page.
- (A) image map (B) (C) usemap (D) <map>
- (134) The _____ attribute acts as a pointer which indicates that the image is a client side image map.
- (A) image map (B) (C) usemap (D) <map>
- (135) _____ tag has only one attribute name.
- (A) image map (B) (C) usemap (D) <map>
- (136) _____ tag specifies name of the image used for client side image map.
- (A) image map (B) (C) usemap (D) <map>

- (137) _____ tag defines specific clickable regions.
 (A) <area> (B) href (C) shape (D) cords
- (138) A given _____ element can contain multiple <area> element within it.
 (A) <map> (B) href (C) shape (D) cords
- (139) _____ attribute defines the URL to which the clickable region within the image-map navigates.
 (A) <area> (B) href (C) shape (D) cords
- (140) _____ attribute can value rect, circle or poly.
 (A) <area> (B) href (C) shape (D) cords
- (141) _____ attributes specifies co-ordinates of the clickable regions on the image-map
 (A) <area> (B) href (C) shape (D) cords
- (142) _____ attribute specifies rectangular area with four co-ordinates.
 (A) rect (B) circle (C) poly (D) default
- (143) _____ attribute defines a circular region. It requires three co-ordinates.
 (A) rect (B) circle (C) poly (D) default
- (144) _____ attribute defines a polygon region with co-ordinates specifying each point on the polygon. It requires four co-ordinates.
 (A) rect (B) circle (C) poly (D) default
- (145) _____ region covers the entire image. No co-ordinates are required.
 (A) rect (B) circle (C) poly (D) default
- (146) _____ attribute specifies extra information about clickable area. It is the alternative text to the clickable region.
 (A) rect (B) circle (C) alt (D) default

Ans. (128) image map	(129) image map	(130) image map	(131) Hotspots
(132) image map	(133) 	(134) usemap	(135) <map>
(136) <map>	(137) <area>	(138) <map>	(139) href
(140) shape	(141) cords	(142) rect	(143) circle
(144) poly	(145) default	(146) alt	

Q.4. Multiple Choice Two Correct Answers

- (1) Image Maps are of two types _____ and _____.
 (A) Client Side (B) Rect (C) Circle (D) Server Side (E) Default
- (2) A given _____ element can contain multiple _____ element within it.
 (A) <Map> (B) Rect (C) <Area> (D) Server Side (E) Default

Ans. (1) (A) Client Side (D) Server Side (2) (A) <Map> (C) <Area>

Q.5. Multiple Choice Three Correct Answers

- (1) Shape attribute can value _____, _____ & _____.
 (A) Red (B) Rect (C) Circle (D) Blue (E) Poly

Ans. (1) (B) Rect (C) Circle (E) Poly

Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Image map	(a)	An image with multiple hyperlinks.
(2)	 tag	(b)	Used to insert an image on a web page.
(3)	usemap attribute	(c)	Acts as a pointer which indicates that the image is a client side image map.
(4)	<map> tag s	(d)	Specifies name of the image used for client side image map.

(B)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	<area> tag	(a)	Defines specific clickable regions.
(2)	href attribute	(b)	Defines the URL to which the clickable region within the image-map navigates.
(3)	shape attribute	(c)	Can value rect, circle or poly.
(4)	Coords attributes	(d)	Specifies co-ordinates of the clickable regions on the image-map.

(C)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Rect attribute	(a)	Specifies rectangular area with four co-ordinates.
(2)	Circle attribute	(b)	Defines a circular region.
(3)	Poly attribute	(c)	Defines a polygon region
(4)	Default region	(d)	Covers the entire image.
(5)	Alt attribute	(e)	Specifies extra information about clickable area.

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.12. Explain Image map in HTML 5.

- (1) An image with multiple hyperlinks is called an **image map**.
- (2) **image map** is used to connect links to different regions on the webpage.
- (3) An **image map** is created by marking certain regions on an image clickable.
- (4) In image map clickable regions are called as **Hotspots**
- (5) **Image Maps** are of two types; Client Side and Server Side.
- (6) **** tag is used to insert an image on a web page.
- (7) The **usemap** attribute acts as a pointer which indicates that the image is a client side image map.
- (8) **<map>** tag has only one attribute name.
- (9) **<map>** tag specifies name of the image used for client side image map.
- (10) **<area>** tag defines specific clickable regions.
- (11) A given **<map>** element can contain multiple **<area>** element within it.
- (12) A given **<map>** element can contain multiple **<area>** element within it.
- (13) **href** attribute defines the URL to which the clickable region within the image-map navigates.
- (14) **shape** attribute can value rect, circle or poly.

- (15) **Coords** attributes specifies co-ordinates of the clickable regions on the image-map.
- (16) **Rect** attribute specifies rectangular area with four co-ordinates.
- (17) **Circle** attribute defines a circular region. It requires three co-ordinates.
- (18) **Poly** attribute defines a polygon region with co-ordinates specifying each point on the polygon. It requires four co-ordinates.
- (19) **Default** region covers the entire image. No co-ordinates are required.
- (20) **Alt** attribute specifies extra information about clickable area. It is the alternative text to the clickable region.

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (147) The _____ element creates an inline frame.
- (148) _____ frames are often used in online advertising.
- (149) The contents of the _____ is an advertisement from an external party.
- (150) _____ attribute specifies the address of the document to embed in the <iframe>
- (151) _____ attribute specifies the height of an <iframe>
- (152) _____ attribute specifies the width of an <iframe>
- (153) _____ attribute specifies name of an <iframe>
- (154) _____ attribute specifies the HTML content of the page to show in the <iframe>

Ans. (147) <iframe>	(148) inline	(149) <iframe>	(150) src
(151) height	(152) width	(153) name	(154) srcdoc

Q.2. True or False

- (147) The <iframe> element creates an inline frame.
- (148) Name frames are often used in online advertising.
- (149) The contents of the inline is an advertisement from an external party.
- (150) Src attribute specifies the address of the document to embed in the <iframe>.
- (151) Height attribute specifies the height of an <iframe>.
- (152) Width attribute specifies the width of an <iframe>.
- (153) Srcdoc attribute specifies name of an <iframe>.
- (154) Name attribute specifies the HTML content of the page to show in the <iframe>.

Ans. (147) True	(148) False	(149) False	(150) True
(151) True	(152) True	(153) False	(154) False

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (147) The _____ element creates an inline frame.
 (A) <iframe> (B) inline (C) <noframe> (D) src
- (148) _____ frames are often used in online advertising.
 (A) <iframe> (B) inline (C) <noframe> (D) src
- (149) The contents of the _____ is an advertisement from an external party.
 (A) <noframe> (B) inline (C) <iframe> (D) src
- (150) _____ attribute specifies the address of the document to embed in the <iframe>
 (A) <iframe> (B) inline (C) <noframe> (D) src

- (151) _____ attribute specifies the height of an <iframe>
 (A) height (B) width (C) name (D) srcdoc
- (152) _____ attribute specifies the width of an <iframe>
 (A) height (B) width (C) name (D) srcdoc
- (153) _____ attribute specifies name of an <iframe>
 (A) height (B) width (C) name (D) srcdoc
- (154) _____ attribute specifies the HTML content of the page to show in the <iframe>
 (A) height (B) width (C) name (D) srcdoc

Ans. (147) <iframe>	(148) inline	(149) <iframe>	(150) src
(151) height	(152) width	(153) name	(154) srcdoc

Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	<iframe> element		Creates an inline frame.
(2)	Inline frames	(b)	Often used in online advertising.
(3)	Src attribute	(c)	Specifies the address of the document.
(4)	Height attribute	(d)	Specifies the height

(B)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Width attribute	(a)	Specifies the width
(2)	Name attribute	(b)	Specifies name
(3)	Srcdoc attribute	(c)	Specifies the HTML content of the page.

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.13. Explain Inline Frame In HTML5

- (1) The <iframe> element creates an inline frame.
- (2) Inline frames are often used in online advertising.
- (3) The contents of the <iframe> is an advertisement from an external party.
- (4) src attribute specifies the address of the document to embed in the <iframe>
- (5) height attribute specifies the height of an <iframe>
- (6) width attribute specifies the width of an <iframe>
- (7) name attribute specifies name of an <iframe>
- (8) srcdoc attribute specifies the HTML content of the page to show in the <iframe>

Q.1. Fill in the Blanks

- (155) _____ is the service of providing storage space.
- (156) The website is made available on the Internet with the help of _____
- (157) The companies that provides web hosting services are called _____.
- (158) _____ own and manage web servers.
- (159) Types of _____ are Shared hosting, Free hosting, & Dedicated hosting.

- (160) _____ gives domain name to your website.
- (161) There are some hosting websites which provide you _____ of the website for limited period of time.
- (162) _____ are paid hosting servers for large websites.

Ans. (155) web hosting	(156) web hosting	(157) web hosts	(158) web hosts
(159) web hosting	(160) shared hosting	(161) free hosting	(162) dedicated hosting

Q.2. True or False

- (155) Web hosting is the service of providing storage space.
- (156) The website is made available on the Internet with the help of shared hosting.
- (157) The companies that provides web hosting services are called web hosts.
- (158) Web hosts own and manage web servers.
- (159) Types of web hosting are Shared hosting, Free hosting, & Dedicated hosting.
- (160) Web hosting gives domain name to your website.
- (161) There are some hosting websites which provide you free hosting of the website for limited period of time.
- (162) Dedicated hosting are paid hosting servers for large websites.

Ans. (155) True	(156) False	(157) True	(158) True	(159) True
(160) False	(161) True	(162) True		

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)

- (155) _____ is the service of providing storage space.
 (A) Web hosting (B) Web hosts (C) Shared hosting (D) Free hosting
- (156) The website is made available on the Internet with the help of _____.
 (A) Web hosting (B) Web hosts (C) Shared hosting (D) Free hosting
- (157) The companies that provides web hosting services are called _____.
 (A) Web hosting (B) Web hosts (C) Shared hosting (D) Free hosting
- (158) _____ own and manage web servers.
 (A) Web hosting (B) Web hosts (C) Shared hosting (D) Free hosting
- (159) Types of _____ are Shared hosting, Free hosting, & Dedicated hosting.
 (A) Web hosting (B) Web hosts (C) Shared hosting (D) Free hosting
- (160) _____ gives domain name to your website.
 (A) Web hosting (B) Web hosts (C) Shared hosting (D) Free hosting
- (161) There are some hosting websites which provide you _____ of the website for limited period of time.
 (A) Web hosting (B) Web hosts (C) Shared hosting (D) Free hosting
- (162) _____ are paid hosting servers for large websites.
 (A) Web hosting (B) Web hosts (C) Shared hosting (D) Dedicated hosting

Ans. (155) Web hosting	(156) Web hosting	(157) Web hosts	(158) Web hosts
(159) Web hosting	(160) Shared hosting	(161) Free hosting	(162) Dedicated hosting

Q.4. Multiple Choice Two Correct Answers

- (1) Web hosts _____ and _____ web servers.
- (A) Own (B) Manage (C) Shared hosting
(D) Dedicated hosting (E) Free hosting

Ans. (1) (A) Own (B) Manage

Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Web hosting	(a)	Service of providing storage space.
(2)	Web hosting	(b)	Website is made available on the Internet
(3)	Web hosts	(c)	Own and manage web servers.
(4)	Shared hosting	(d)	Gives domain name to your website.

Q.7. Answer Briefly**Q.14. What is web hosting and types of Web hosting.**

- (1) **Web hosting** is the service of providing storage space.
- (2) The website is made available on the Internet with the help of **web hosting**.
- (3) The companies that provides web hosting services are called **web hosts**.
- (4) **Web hosts** own and manage web servers.
- (5) Types of **web hosting** are Shared hosting, Free hosting, & Dedicated hosting.
- (6) **Shared hosting** gives domain name to your website.
- (7) There are some hosting websites which provide you **free hosting** of the website for limited period of time.
- (8) **Dedicated hosting** are paid hosting servers for large websites.

Q.8. Write codes in HTML5**Q.1. Write down the HTML5 code to create form**

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Forms in html 5 </title>
</head>
<body>
<form> Name: <input type="text" autocomplete><br><br>
E-mail:<input type="email" "name"= "email"><br><br>
Date of Inception: <input type= "date" name="bday"><br><br>
Office time: <input type= "time" name="usr_time"><br><br>
Number of years completed(between 1 and 100):
<input type="number" min="1" max= "100"><br><br>

```

Office phone number:

```
<input type= "tel" name= "phone" pattern= "[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{10}" required><br><br>
```

Add your homepage:<input type= "url" name= "homepage">


```
<input type= "image" src= "1.png" alt= "click here to submit" >
```

```
</form>
```

```
</body>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Forms in html 5". The address bar displays "C:/Users/admin/Desktop/HSC%". The form contains the following fields:

- Name:
- E-mail:
- Date of Inception: (with a calendar icon)
- Office time: (with a clock icon)
- Number of years completed(between 1 and 100):
- Office phone number:
- Add your homepage:

The "electronix" logo is located at the bottom left of the form area.

Q.2. Write down the HTML5 code which contain meta tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head><title>meta tag examples</title>
```

```
<meta name= "authors" content= "RELIABLE">
```

```
<meta name= "description" content= "Advance web designing">
```

```
<meta name= "keywords" content= "html5, learn html5, list in html5">
```

```
<meta name= "copyright" content= "copyright Reliable All right Reserve">
```

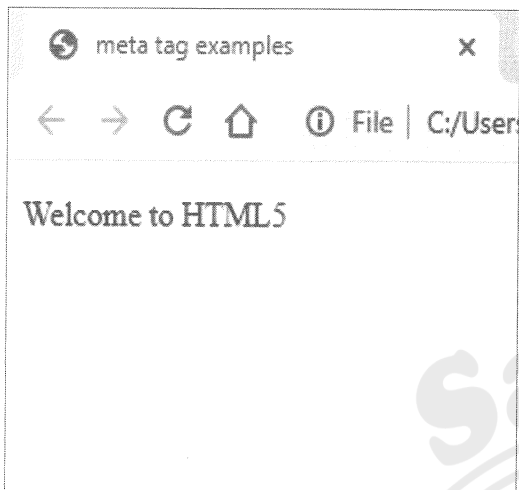
```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Welcome to HTML5</p>
```

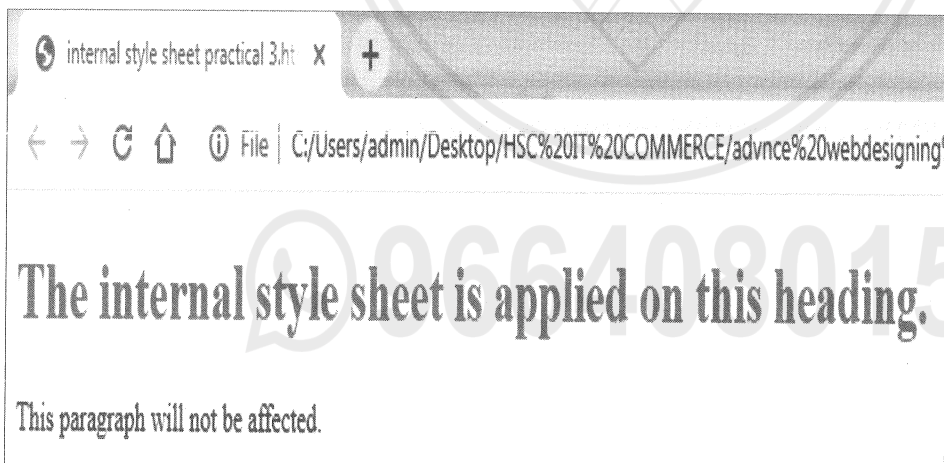
```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Q.3. Write down the CSS code for Internal Style Sheet.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>h1{color: Red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>The internal style sheet is applied on this heading.</h1>
<p>This paragraph will not be affected. </p>
</body>
</html>
```



Q.4. Write down the HTML5 code for External Style Sheet.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
```

```
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

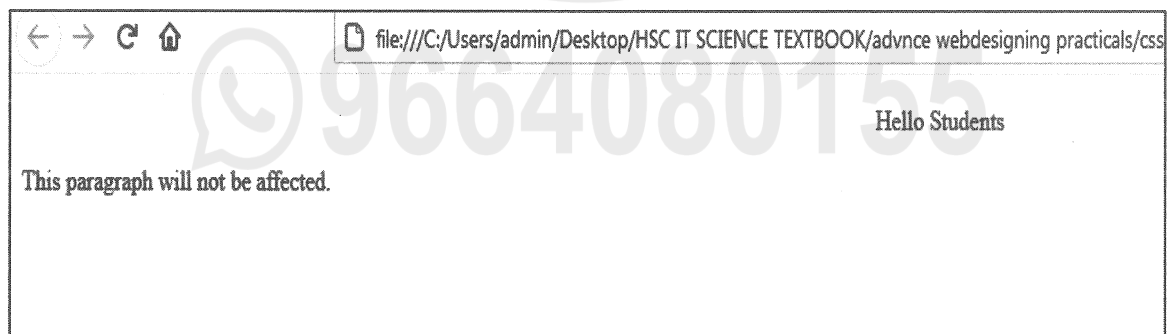
STYLE.CSS

```
h1{color:navy;margin-left:20px}
```



Q.5. Write down the HTML5 code which contain CSS Id Selector.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#para1{text-align: center; color: blue} </style>
</head>
<body>
<p id= "para1">Hello Students</p>
<p>This paragraph will not be affected.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



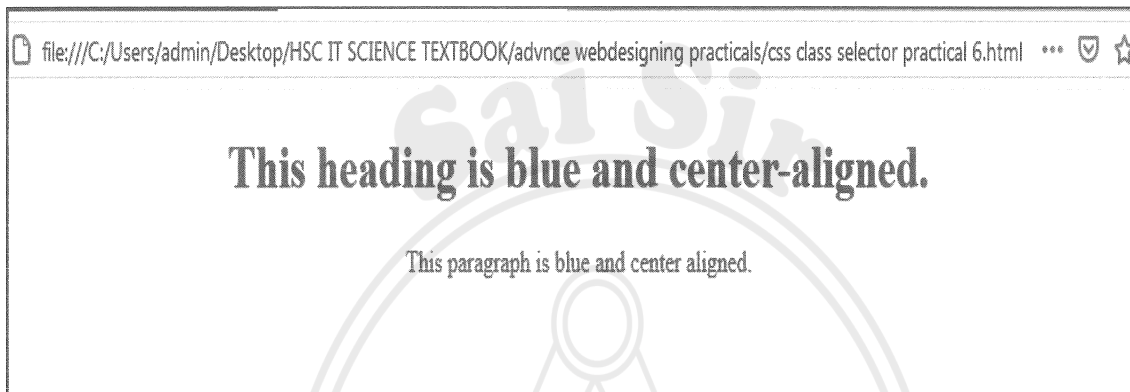
Q.6. Write down the HTML5 code which contain CSS Class Selector.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>.intro{text-align:center;color:blue}</style>
```

```

</head>
<body>
<h1 class="intro">This heading is blue and center-aligned.</h1>
<p class="intro">This paragraph is blue and center aligned.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

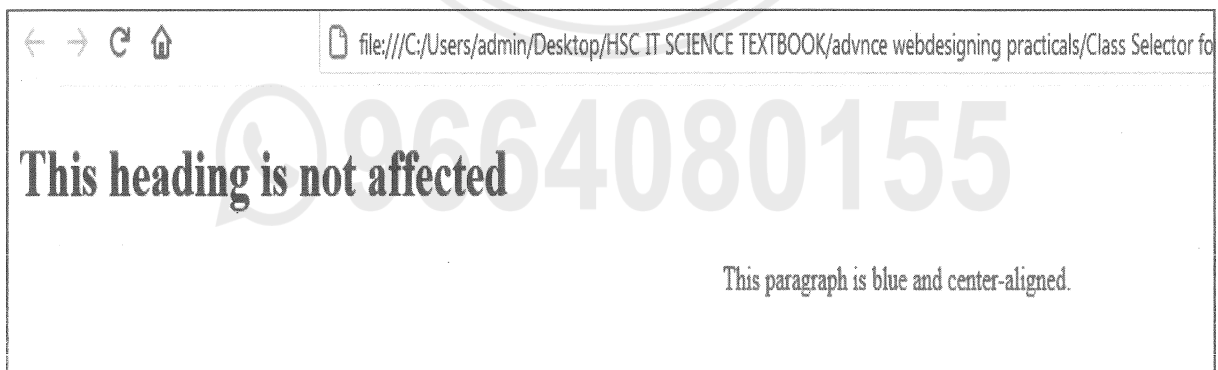


Q.7. Write down the HTML5 code which contain Class Selector for specific element.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>p.intro {text-align: center;color: blue}</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="intro">This heading is not affected</h1>
<p class="intro">This paragraph is blue and center-aligned.</p>
</body>
</html>

```



Q.8. Write down the HTML5 code which contain Universal Selector.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>* { color: green; font-size: 20px;}

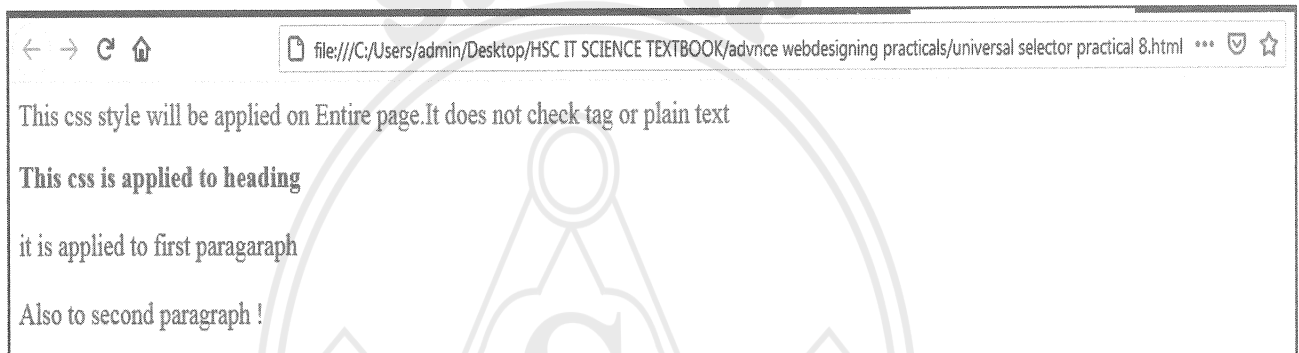
```



```

</style>
</head>
<body>
This css style will be applied on Entire page.It does not check tag or plain text<br>
<h2>This css is applied to heading </h2>
<p id= "para1">it is applied to first paragaraph</p>
<p>Also to second paragraph !</p>
</body>
</html>

```

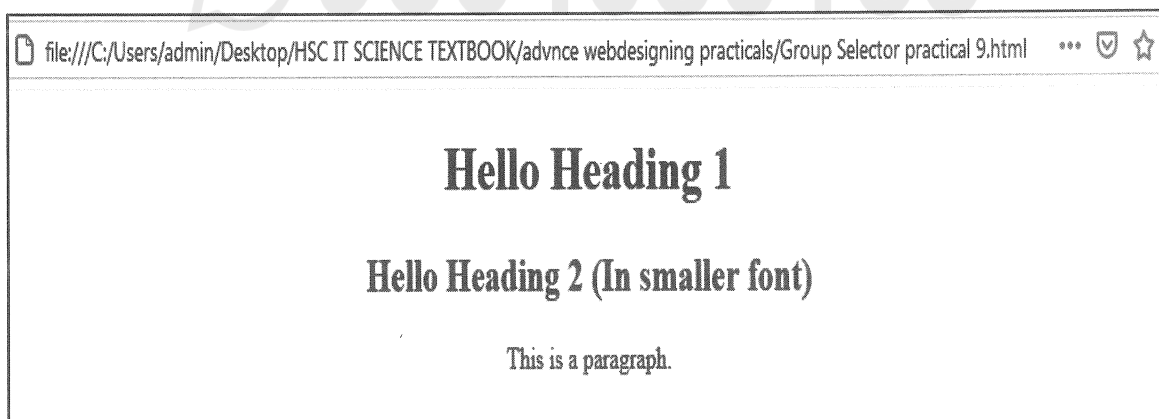


Q.9. Write down the HTML5 code which contain Group Selector.

```

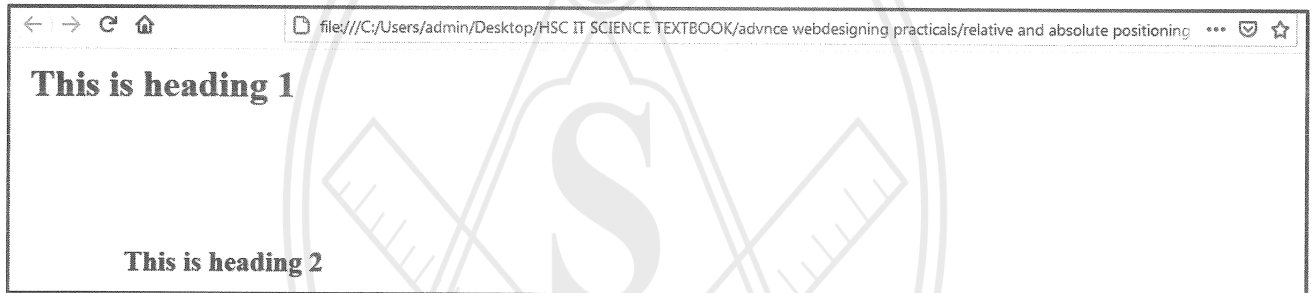
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>h1,h2,p{text-align: center; color: blue}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Hello Heading 2 (In smaller font)</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>

```



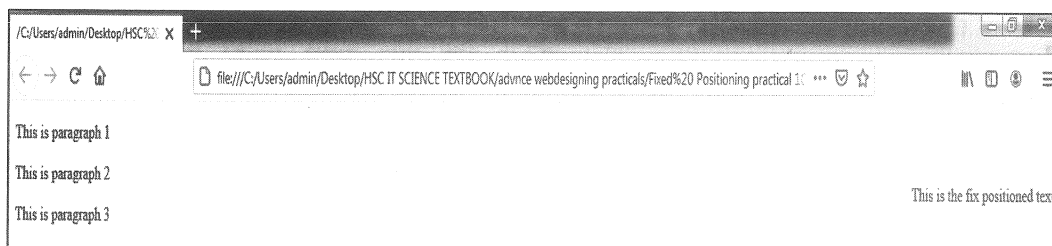
Q.10. Write down the HTML5 code which contain Fixed Positioning?

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>p.fixed{position: fixed; top: 50px; right: 5px; color: blue} </style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is paragraph 1</p>
<p>This is paragraph 2</p>
<p>This is paragraph 3</p>
<p class="fixed">This is the fix positioned text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Q.11. Write down the HTML5 code which contain relative and absolute positioning.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>.first{position: relative;top: -10px; right: -10px;}
h2{position: absolute; left:100px;top:150px}
</style>
<body>
<h1 class= "first">This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
</body>
</html>
```



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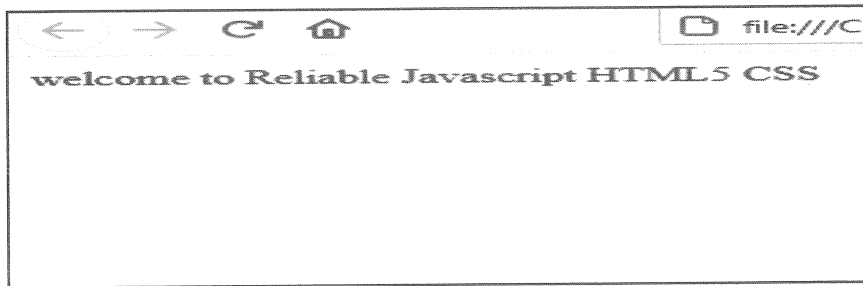
Q.12. Write down the HTML5 code which contain Float Property.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Float Example</title>
</head>
<style>
.float-left{float:left;font-size:20px;background-color:gold}
.float-right{float: right;font-size:20px;background-color:gold}
</style>
<h2 class= "float-left">RELIABLE </h2>
<p>This text rearranges itself to flow around the element that is floated left. </p>
<h2 class= "float-right">RELIABLE </h2>
<p>This text rearranges itself to flow around the element that is floated right. </p>
</body>
</html>
```



Q.13. Write down the HTML5 code which contain Inline Property

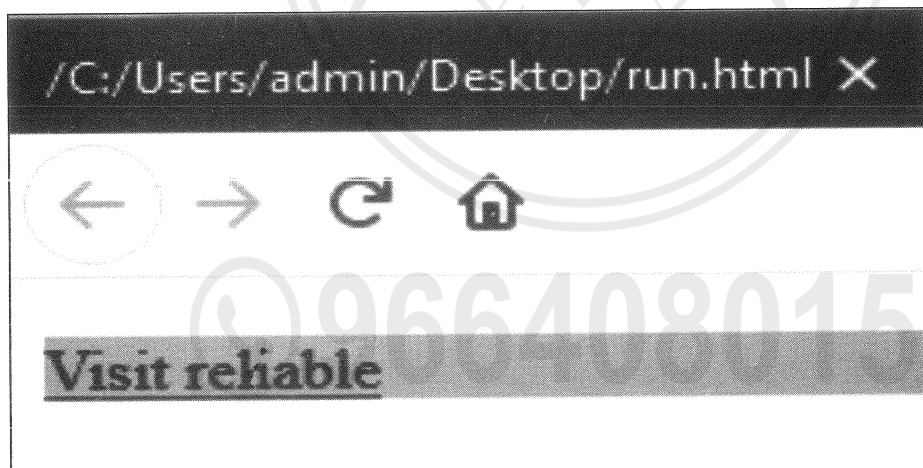
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
display: inline;
}</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>welcome to reliable</p>
<p>Javascript</p>
<p>HTML5</p>
<p>CSS</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Q.14. Write down the HTML5 code which contain Block Property.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Example of CSS display</title>
<style type="text/css">
a {
display : block;
background-color:orange;
}</style>
</head>
<body>
<p><a href= "https://www.reliable.in" >Visit reliable</a><br></p>
</body>
</html>
  
```



Q.15. Write down the HTML5 code which contain Semantic Tags.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
header
{
  
```

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```

background-color:pink;width:100%;height:20%
}
nav{background-color:skyblue;width:100%;height:20%
}
aside{background-color:grey;width:40%;height:42%;float:right
}
section
{
background-color:lightyellow;width:60%;height:10%;float:left
}
article{
background-color:violet;width:60%;height:40%
}
footer{
background-color:orange;width:100%;height:10%
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<header>
<h1>HTML5 includes new semantics</h1>
<p>It includes semantic tags like header, footer, nav
<h1>Example of complete HTML5 Basics</h1>
<h2>The markup of the future underdevelopment.</h2>
</p>
</header>
<nav>The nav element represents a section of navigation links. It is suitable for either site navigation or a table of contents.<br>
<a href="/">http://www.w3schools.com</a><br>
<a href="http://www.reliable.in">reliable website</a><br>
</nav>
<aside>
<h1>Other education based websites of State</h1>
<a href="http://mahahssboard.ac.in">State Board website</a><br>
<a href="http://unipune.ac.in">Pune university website</a><br>
</aside>
<section>
<h1>Impressive Web Designing</h1>
<p>The aside element is for content that is tangentially related to the content around it, and is

```

typically useful for marking up sidebars.</p>

</section>

<section>

<h1>Articles on:Article tag</h1>

</section>

<article>

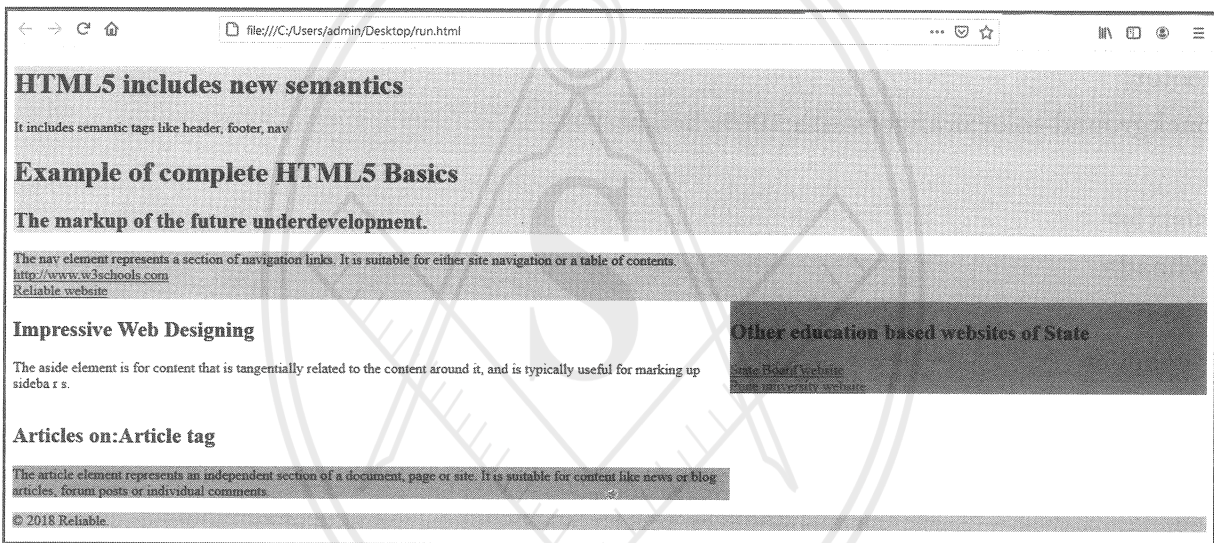
<p>The article element represents an independent section of a document, page or site. It is suitable for content like news or blog articles, forum posts or individual comments.</p>

</article>

<footer> © 2018 Reliable.</footer>

</body>

</html>



Q.16. Write down the HTML5 code which contain ordered list & List of Topics start with series 50.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h3>List of Topics</h3>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Basics of IT</li>
```

```
<li>HTML 5</li>
```

```
<li>PostgreSQL</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
<h3>List of Topics start with series 50</h3>
```

```
<ol start="50">
```

```
<li>Basics of IT</li>
```

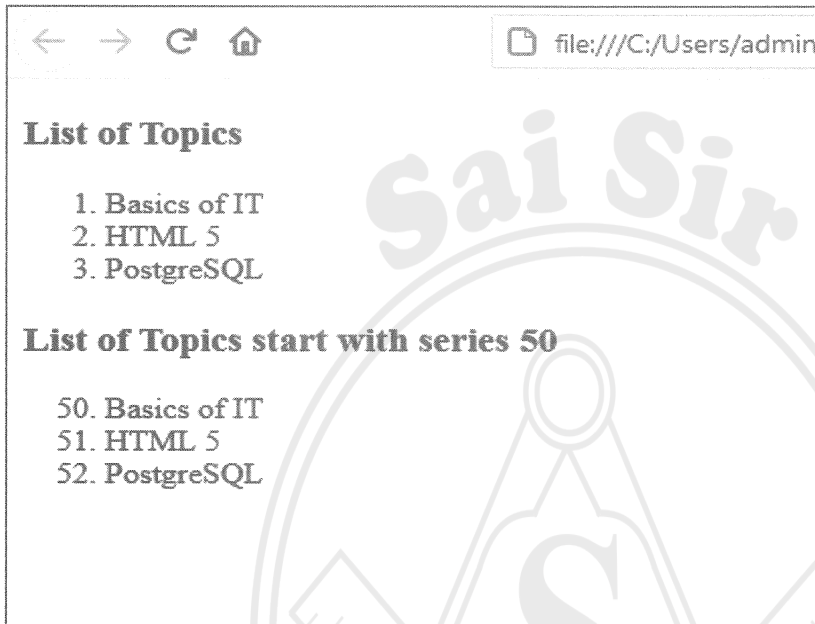
```
<li>HTML 5</li>
```



```

<li>PostgreSQL</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>

```



Q.17. Write down the HTML5 code which contain List of Topics in reverse sequence.

```

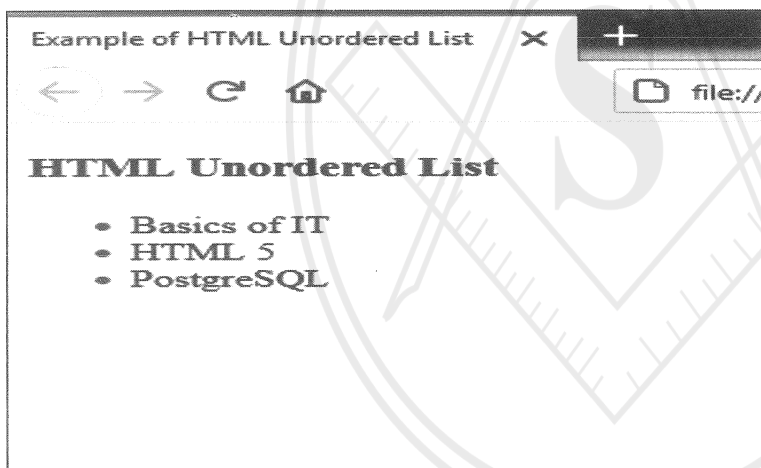
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h3>List of Topics in reverse sequence</h3>
<ol reversed>
<li>Basics of IT</li>
<li>HTML 5</li>
<li>PostgreSQL</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>

```



Q.18. Write down the HTML5 code which contain unordered list.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Example of HTML Unordered List</title>
</head>
<body>
<h3>HTML Unordered List</h3>
<ul>
<li>Basics of IT</li>
<li>HTML 5</li>
<li>PostgreSQL</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```



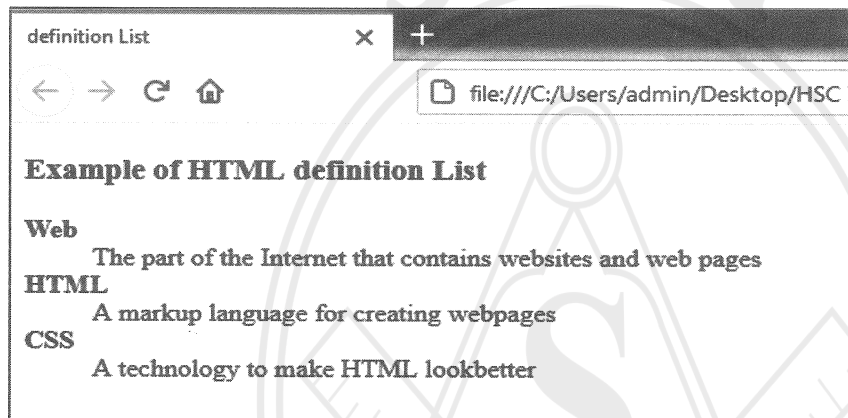
Q.19. Write down the HTML code which contain Definition List.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>definition List</title>
</head>
<body><h3>Example of HTML definition List</h3>
<dl>
<dt>
<b>Web</b>
</dt>
<dd>The part of the Internet that contains websites and web pages</dd>
</dl>
```

```

<b>HTML</b>
</dt>
<dd>A markup language for creating webpages</dd>
<dt>
<b>CSS</b>
</dt><dd>A technology to make HTML lookbetter</dd>
</dl>
</body>
</html>

```

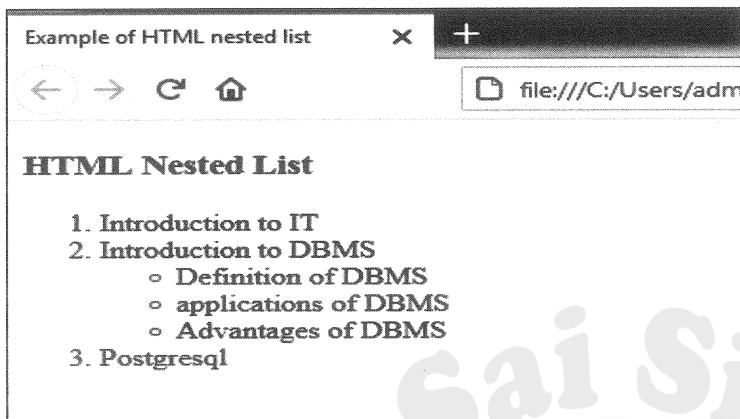


Q.20. Write down the HTML code which contain Single level nested list.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Example of HTML nested list</title>
</head>
<body><h3>HTML Nested List</h3>
<ol>
<li>Introduction to IT</li>
<li>Introduction to DBMS</li>
<ul style="list-style-type:circle">
<li>Definition of DBMS</li>
<li>applications of DBMS</li>
<li>Advantages of DBMS</li>
</ul>
<li>Postgresql</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>

```

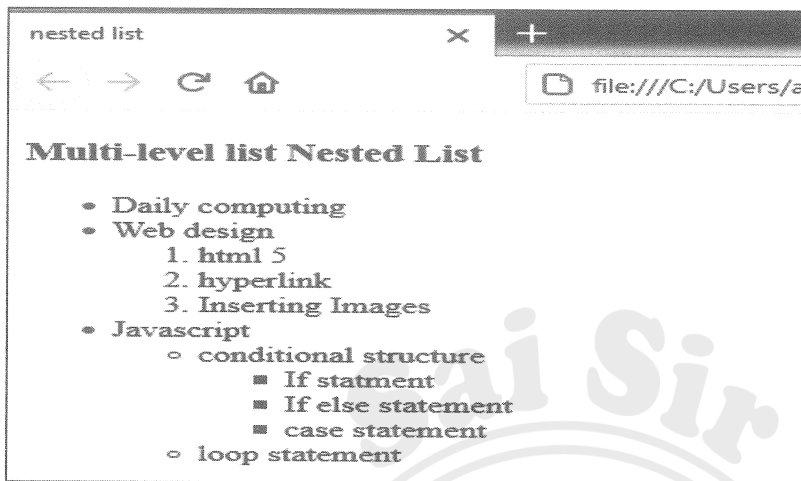



Q.21. Write down the HTML5 code which contain Multi level list.

```

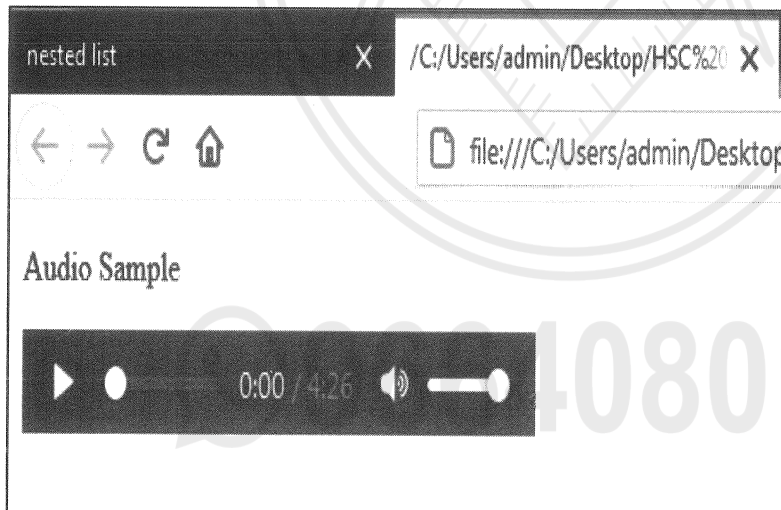
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>nested list</title>
</head>
<body>
<h3> Multi-level list Nested List</h3>
<ul>
<li>Daily computing</li>
<li>Web design</li>
<ol>
<li>html 5</li>
<li>hyperlink</li>
<li>Inserting Images</li>
</ol>
<li>Javascript</li>
<ul style= "list-style-type:circle">
<li>conditional structure</li>
<ul style= "list-style-type:square">
<li>If statment</li>
<li>If else statement</li>
<li>case statement</li>
</ul>
<li>loop statement</li>
</ul>
</ul>
</body>
</html>

```



Q.22. Write down the HTML5 code which contain audio with control.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>Audio Sample</p>
<audio controls>
<source src="test.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
</audio>
</body>
</html>
```



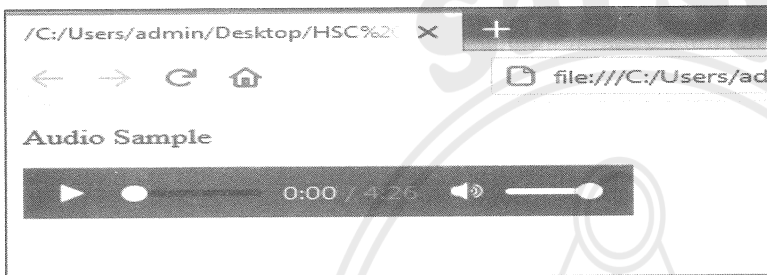
Q.23. Write down the HTML5 code which contain audio with multiple sources

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>Audio Sample</p>
<audio controls autoplay>
<source src="test.mp3"
```

```

type= "audio/mp3">
<source src= "test.ogg"
type= "audio/ogg">
<source src= "test.opus"
type= "audio/ogg">
</audio>
</body>
</html>

```



Q.24. Write down the HTML5 code which contain video with multiple sources.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
<source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
<source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg"> Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
</body>
</html>

```



Q.25. Create a Image map in HTML 5

```

<!DOCTYPE HTML><html>
<head><title>image map</title>
</head>

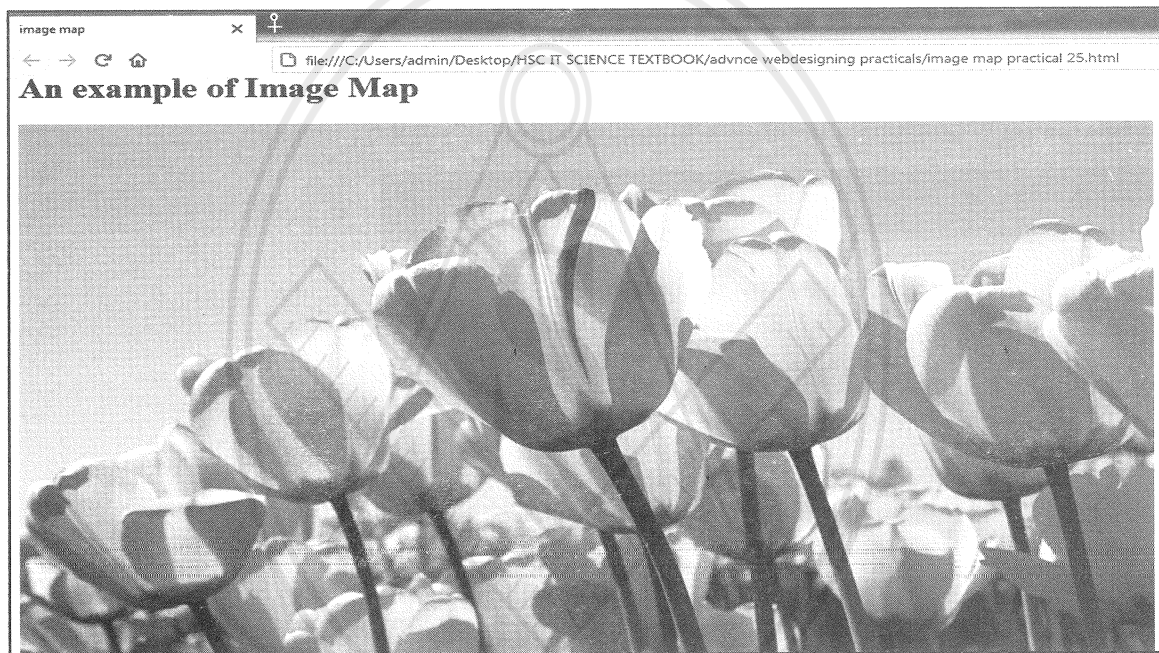
```



```

<body><h1>An example of Image Map </h1>
<img src= "Tulips.jpg" usemap= "#imagemap" alt= "Image of Tulip">
<map name= "imagemap" ><area href= "http://www.google.com" shape= "rect" coords= "0,0,93,65"
alt= "google site"/>
<area href= "great_wall_china.html" shape= "circle" coords= "118,140,40" alt= "great wall of
china"/>
<area href= "http://mahahsscboard.in" shape= "poly" coords = "145,187,198,215,245,280,305" alt=
"maharashtra stateboard site"/>
</map>
</body>
</html>

```

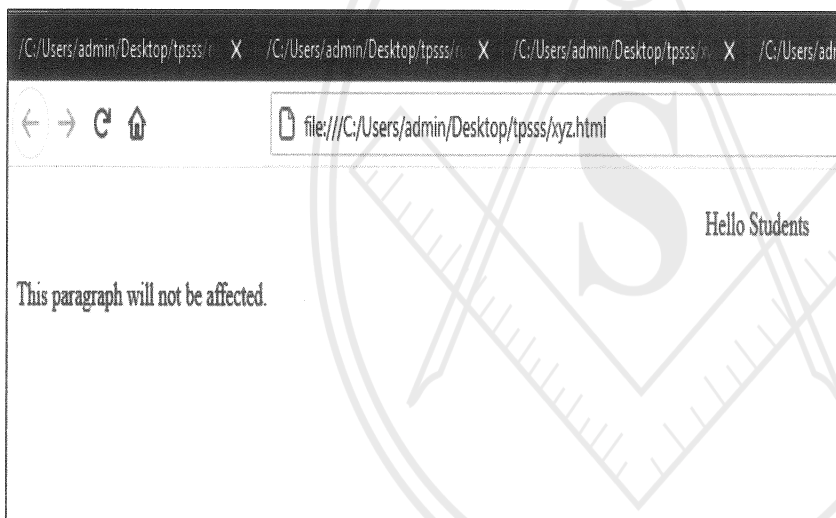
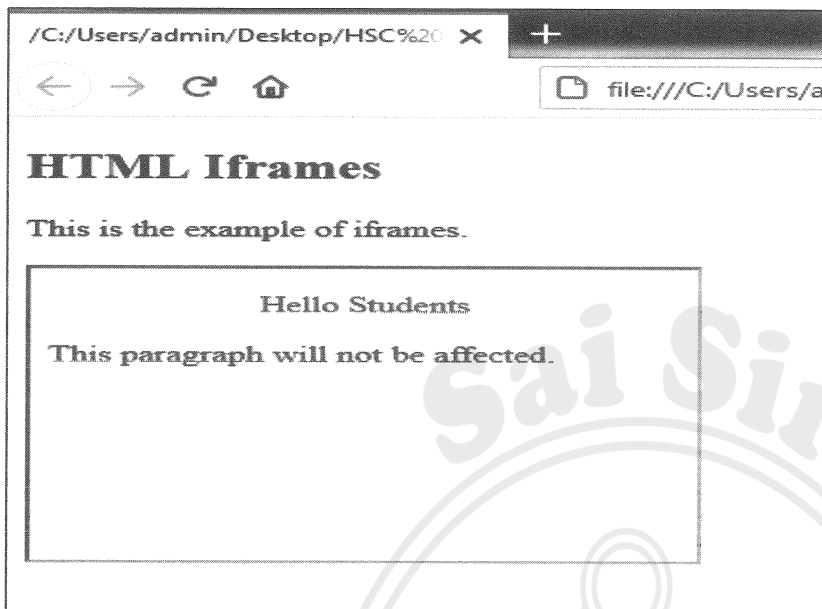


Q.26. Create a Iframe in HTML5.

```

<!DOCTYPE html><html><body><h2>HTML Iframes</h2><p>This is the example of iframes.</
p><iframe src= "xyz.html" height= "200" width= "300"></iframe></body></html>
xyz.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#para1{text-align: center; color: blue;} </style>
</head>
<body>
<p id= "para1">Hello Students</p>
<p>This paragraph will not be affected.</p>
</body>
</html>

```



Textbook Exercise

Q.1. Fill in the blanks.

- (1) The.....element is a starting element in an HTML, it indicates that document type definition being used by the document.

Ans: <!DOCTYPE html>

- (2) The..... is a tag in html that describe some aspects of contents of a webpage.

Ans: <Meta>

- (3) The tag defines an.....

Ans: Ordered List

- (4) An unordered list created using the tag

Ans:

- (5) The element creates an inline frame.

Ans: <iframe>

(6) tag is used to specify video on an HTML document

Ans: <video>

(7) If a web developer wants to add the description to an image he must use attribute of tag.

Ans: alt

(8) The property is used to set position for an element.

Ans: Position

(9) The float property defines the of content.

Ans: Flow

(10) is used with elements that overlap with each other.

Ans: Positioning

Q.2. State whether the following statement is True or False

(1) HTML is an Object Oriented Programming Language.

Ans: False

(2) Charset is used for character encoding declaration.

Ans: True

(3) An unordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.

Ans: False

(4) Multilevel list can be created in HTML 5.

Ans: True

(5) Srccode specifies the HTML content of the page to show in the <iframe>

Ans: True

(6) The 'controls' attribute is not used to add play, pause, and volume.

Ans: False

(7) .cs is the extension of CSS file

Ans: False

Q.3. Choose Single correct answer from the given options.

(1) element used to create a linking image

- (a) (b) <td> (c) <map> (d) <usemap>

Ans: (a)

(2) The tag is used to embed audio files on Webpages.

- (a) <sound> (b) <audio> (c) <video> (d) <embed>

Ans: (b)

(3) A programmer wants to define range for age between 18 to 50, he will use a form with following appropriate control.

- (a) number (b) compare (c) range (d) Textboxes

Ans: (c)

(4) character is used to create id in CSS.

- (a) % (b) \$ (c) @ (d) #

Ans: (d)

Q.4. Choose Two correct answers from the given options.

(1) List within another list either list or list is called nested list.

- (a) multilevel (b) order (c) unordered (d) general (e) cascading

Ans: (b), (c)

(2) Image maps are of two types and

- (a) Network side (b) Client Side (c) Computer side
(d) Server Side (e) n-computing

Ans: (b), (d)

(3) A CSS rule set contains.....and.....

- (a) Set (b) selector (c) post
(d) declaration (e) block

Ans: (b), (d)

(4) Client-side image map can be created using two elements and.....

- (a) <area> (b) <image> (c) <usemap> (d) <map> (e) <server>

Ans: (a), (d)

Q.5. Choose Three correct answers from the given options.

(1) Attributes of <area> tag is

- (a) href (b) src (c) cords
(d) data (e) alt (f) usemap

Ans: (a), (c), (e)

(2) Attributes used with iframe are

- (a) srcdoc (b) name (c) att
(d) src (e) href (f) loop

Ans: (a), (b), (d)

(3) Following are the Form controls

- (a) email (b) search (c) label
(d) video (e) tel (f) audio

Ans: (a), (b), (e)

(4) Attributes used with <audio> tag

- (a) autoplay (b) href (c) controls
(d) cntrl (e) loop (f) bgsound

Ans: (a), (c), (e)

(5) CSS types are, and

- (a) internal (b) external (c) control
(d) inline (e) loop (f) style

Ans: (a), (b), (d)

(6) Positioning types in CSS are

- (a) Static (b) fixed (c) absolute
(d) position (e) dynamic (f) nested

Ans: (a), (b), (c)

(7) Types of floating properties are,,

- (a) left (b) zero (c) right
(d) all (e) none (f) dock

Ans: (a), (c), (e)

Q.6. Match the following

(A)	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)		(a)	Client side image map
(2)	usemap	(b)	CSS Property
(3)	color	(c)	bulleted list
(4)		(d)	Image as a submit button
(5)	<Input type =image>	(e)	inserts an image

Ans: (1) - (c), (2) - (a), (3) - (b), (4) - (e), (5) - (d).

Q.7. Programs.

Q.1. Write a program using html with following CSS specification-

- (1) The background colour of the company name should be in green.
- (2) The text colour of the company name should be red.
- (3) The heading should be large with font "comic sans ms"
- (4) The description of the company should be displayed in blue color in a paragraph.

Ans: Coding :

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>
```

```
Hp Laptop
```

```
</title>
```

```
<style>
```

```
H1{background-color:green;color:red;fontfamil:comic Sans MS}
```

```
P{color:blue}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 align="center">Hp Laptop</h1>
```

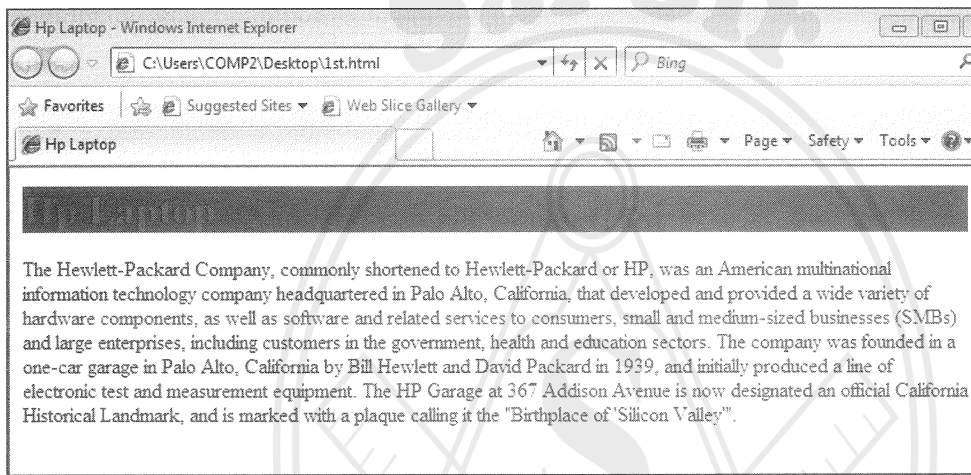
```
<p> The Hewlett-Packard Company, commonly shortened to Hewlett-Packard or HP,was an American multinational information technology company headquartered in Palo Alto, California,
```

that developed and provided a wide variety of hardware components, as well as software and related services to consumers, small and medium-sized businesses (SMBs) and large enterprises, including customers in the government, health and education sectors. The company was founded in a one-car garage in Palo Alto, California by Bill Hewlett and David Packard in 1939, and initially produced a line of electronic test and measurement equipment. The HP Garage at 367 Addison Avenue is now designated an official California Historical Landmark, and is marked with a plaque calling it the "Birthplace of 'Silicon Valley'".

</p>

</body>

</html>



Q.2. Write Html5 code with CSS as follows-

- (1) To create form to accept name, age, email address, from the user.
- (2) Create a submit button to send the data.
- (3) The heading of the form should have a background colour and a different font style.

Ans: Coding :

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>
```

```
User Registration Form
```

```
</title>
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1{background-color:orange;font-style:italic}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 align="center">User Registration Form</h1>
```

```
<form>
```

```
Enter Name
```

```
<input type="text" name="t1"><br><br>
```

```
Enter Age
```

```
<input type="number" name="age"><br><br>
```


Enter Email Id

```
<input type="email" name="email"><br><br>
```

```
<input type="submit" name="b1"><br><br>
```

```
</form>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Q.3. Write Html5 code with CSS as follows-

- (1) Create ordered list with names of tourist Cities.
- (2) Create unordered list with tourist places of those cities.
- (3) Divide the list into two sections left and right by using CSS.

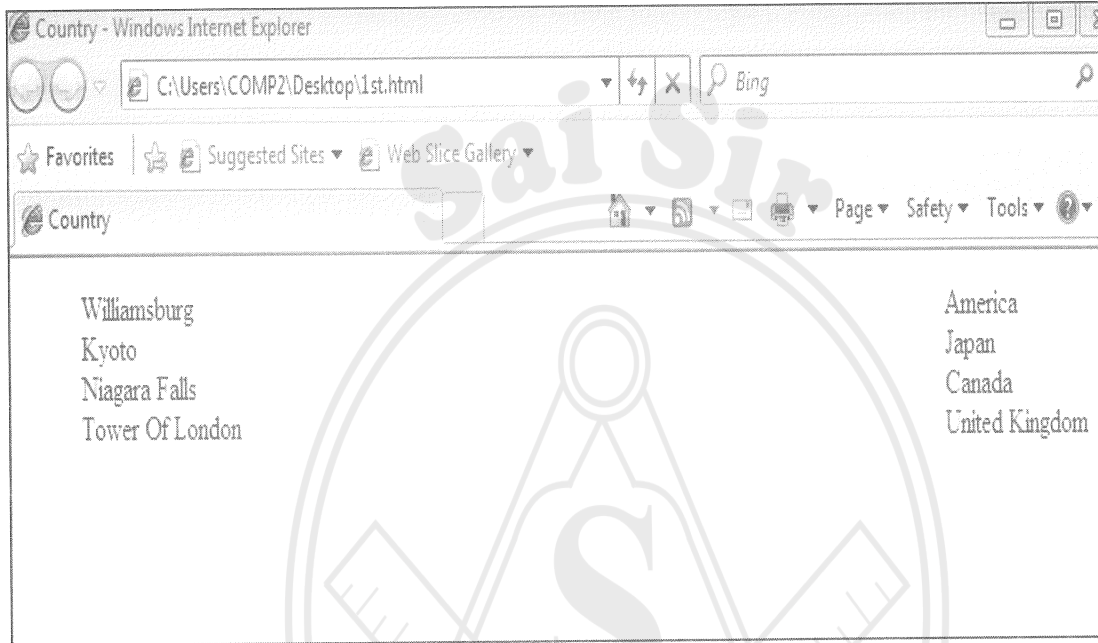
Ans:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>
Country
</title>
<style>
ul{float:left}
ol{float:right}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<ol>
<li> America </li>
<li> Japan </li>
<li> Canada </li>
<li> United Kingdom </li>
</ol>
<ul>
<li>Williamsburg</li>
<li>Kyoto</li>
```

```

<li>Niagara Falls</li>
<li>Tower Of London</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>

```



SOP Practical's

SOP 1 : Creation of website using HTML5 Create a website using html5 and CSS using any 4 css properties . Write a code for 2 separate pages having different file name such first page as in-dex.html, 2nd page as page2.html as form.html. Use any theme such as college profile or company profile etc. Every page must contain proper Meta information and design webpage as follows-

- (1) The index page must contain a heading which is highest among other text on pages and must be at center of the page. There must be a para-graph which introduces general information about the theme chosen must have at least 3 physical style tags and one image with alternate text. This page must be connected to other two pages with proper navigational links.
- (2) The 2nd page must contain the feedback or enrollment form related with theme chosen with feature of html5. The form must contain text element and email address of the company or person. Include the submit button.

Coding:

```

<html>
<head>
<title>
cipla
</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="author" content="Physical Tags">
<style>

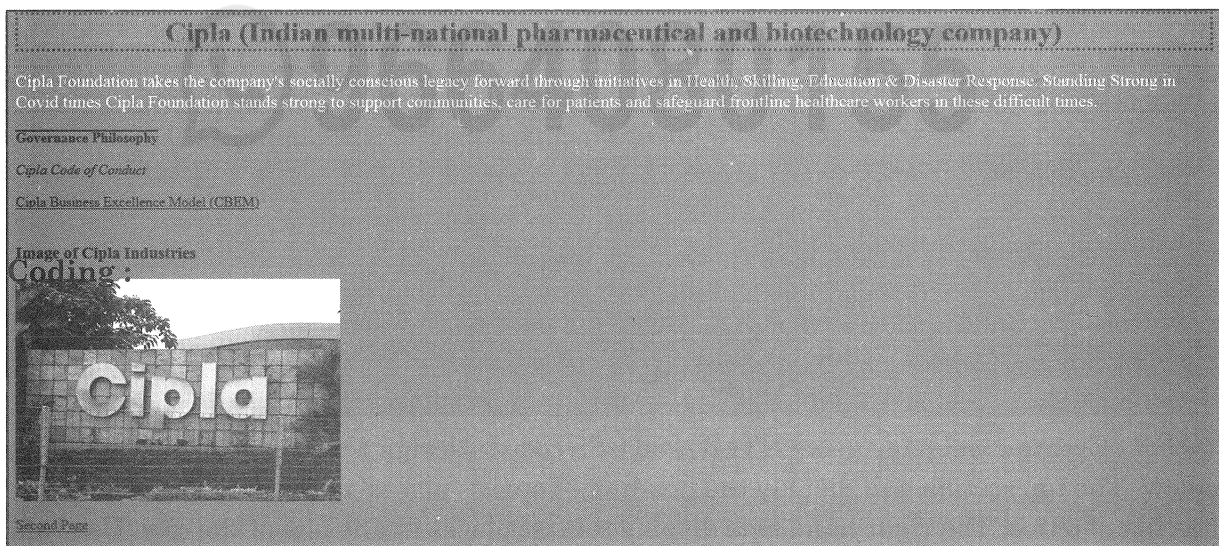
```

```

h1{border-style:dotted}
p{color:yellow;font-size:15pt}
body{background-color:red}
b{text-decoration:overline}
u{text-align:right}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">Cipla (Indian multi-national pharmaceutical and biotechnology company)</h1>
<p>
Cipla Foundation takes the company's socially conscious legacy forward through initiatives in Health, Skilling, Education & Disaster Response. Standing Strong in Covid times Cipla Foundation stands strong to support communities, care for patients and safeguard frontline healthcare workers in these difficult times.
</p>
<b>Governance Philosophy</b><br><br>
<i>Cipla Code of Conduct</i><br><br>
<u>Cipla Business Excellence Model (CBEM)</u><br><br>
<h3>Image of Cipla Industries</h3>

<br><br>
<a href="second.html">Second Page</a>
</body>
</html>

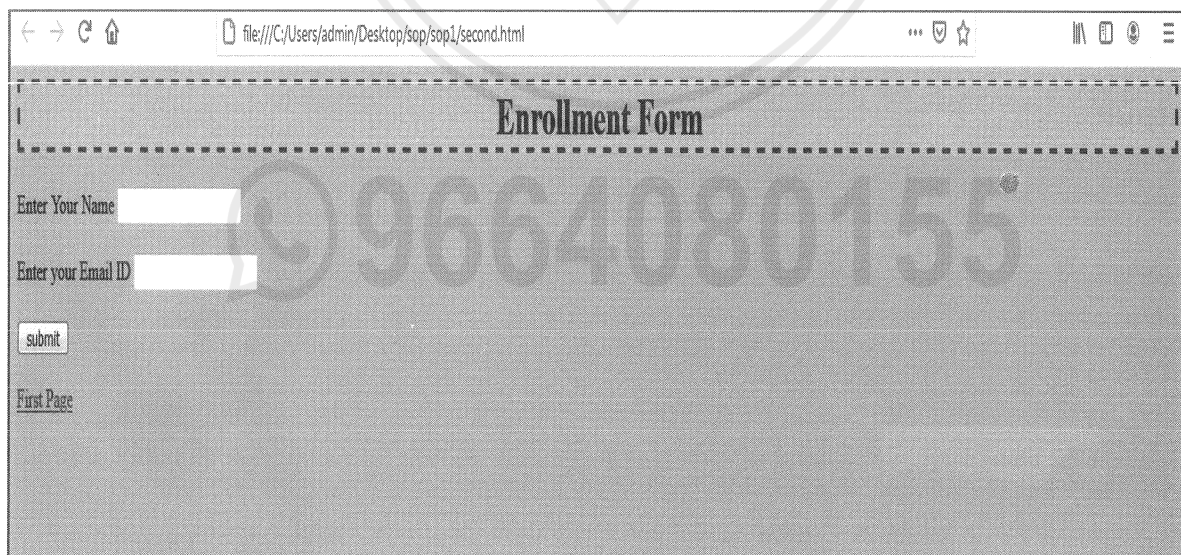
```

Output:


```

<html>
<head>
<title>
Forms
</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="author" content="Form">
<style>
h1{border-style:dashed}
body{background-color:orange}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">Enrollment Form</h1>
<form name="f1">
Enter Your Name
<input type="text" name="t1"required>
<br><br>
Enter your Email ID
<input type="email" name="emailid"><br><br>
<input type="submit" name="submitbtn" value="submit">
</form>
<a href="index.html">First Page</a>
</body>
</html>

```



SOP 2 : Create a webpage using HTML and CSS code to design a web page as the layout displayed below. The top section will display the heading, 'Tourist places' in header. The section on the left has list of cities. The right hand side display tourist places in any one of the city. Use Inline style

sheet in the top section to display background colour for the text 'Tourist places'. Use internal stylesheet for the left and right section with background colours and font styles.

Tourist places	
City 1. Pune 2. Banglore 3. Hyderabad 4. Delhi	Tourist places in Pune <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaniwarwada • Kelkar Museum • Sinhgad fort

Coding:

```

<html>
<head>
<title>
Tourist Places
</title>
<style>
section{background-color:skyblue;width:50%;height:50%;float:right}
aside{width:50%;float:left}
ol{font-style:italic;font-size:15pt}
ul{font-weight:bold;font-size:20pt}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<header style="background-color:pink;height:100pt">
<h1 align="center">Tourist Places</h1>
</header>
<br>
<aside>
<h3>City</h3>
<ol>
<li>Pune</li>
<li>Banglore</li>
<li>Hyderabad</li>
<li>Delhi</li>
</ol>
</aside>
<section>

```

```
<h3>Tourist places in Pune</h3>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>Shanivarwada</li>
```

```
<li>Kelkar Museum</li>
```

```
<li>Sinhgad Fort</li>
```

```
<li>Aga Khan Palace</li>
```

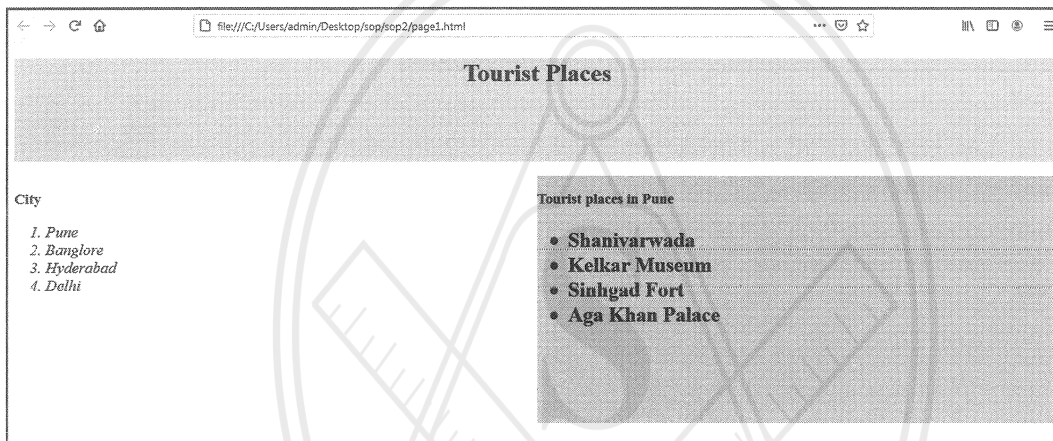
```
</ul>
```

```
</section>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



SOP 3 : Create a website using HTML and CSS code to design a web pages as follows - The first webpage will accept the name of the traveller, Date of travel, telephone number. It also has submit button as an image .The second webpage has information about the name of transporter, time , seat no and destination displayed one below the other in the form of unordered list as

Name of transporter – Air Asia

Seat no – B39

Destination – Delhi

Both pages should be interlinked. Create external stylesheet with relevant tags.

Coding :

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>
```

```
Information Form
```

```
</title>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="external.css">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 align="center">Traveller Information Form</h1>
```

```
<form name="f1">
```

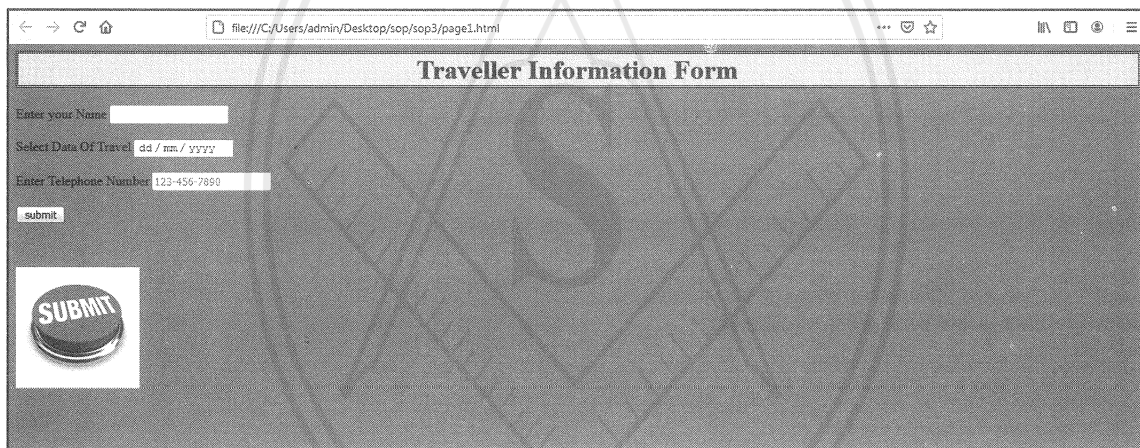
```
Enter your Name
```



```

<input type="text" name="name" autocomplete><br><br>
Select Data Of Travel
<input Type="date" name="trvdate"><br><br>
Enter Telephone Number
<input type="tel" name="phone" placeholder="123-456-7890"
pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{3}[0-9]{4}" required><br><br>
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="submit">
</form>
<br><br>
<a href="page2.html">
</a>
</body>
</html>

```

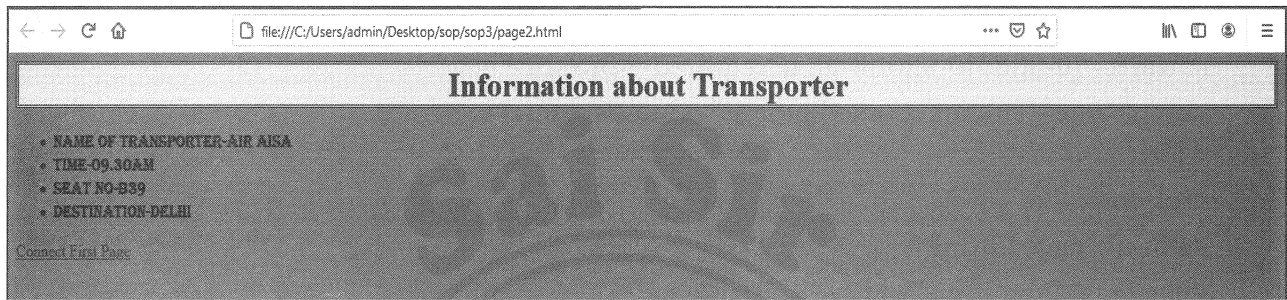
Output:**Coding :**

```

<html>
<head>
<title>
Information about transport
</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="external.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">Information about Transporter</h1>
<ul>
<li>Name of Transporter-Air Aisa</li>
<li>Time-09.30am</li>
<li>Seat no-B39</li>
<li>Destination-Delhi</li>
</ul>

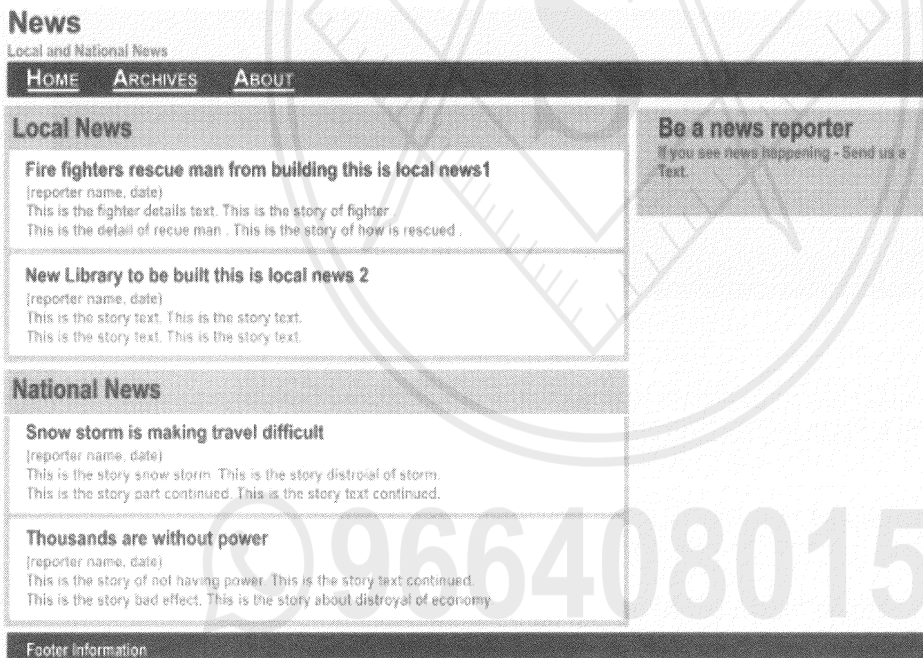
```

```
<a href="page1.html">Connect First Page</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:**External.css**

```
h1{background-color:green;border-style:double}
body{background-color:lightgreen}
ul{font-family:algerian}
```

SOP 4 : Creation of website using HTML 5 and CSS. Create a webpage as given layout use <nav>, <header>, <footer>, <aside>, <article> with CSS.

**Coding :**

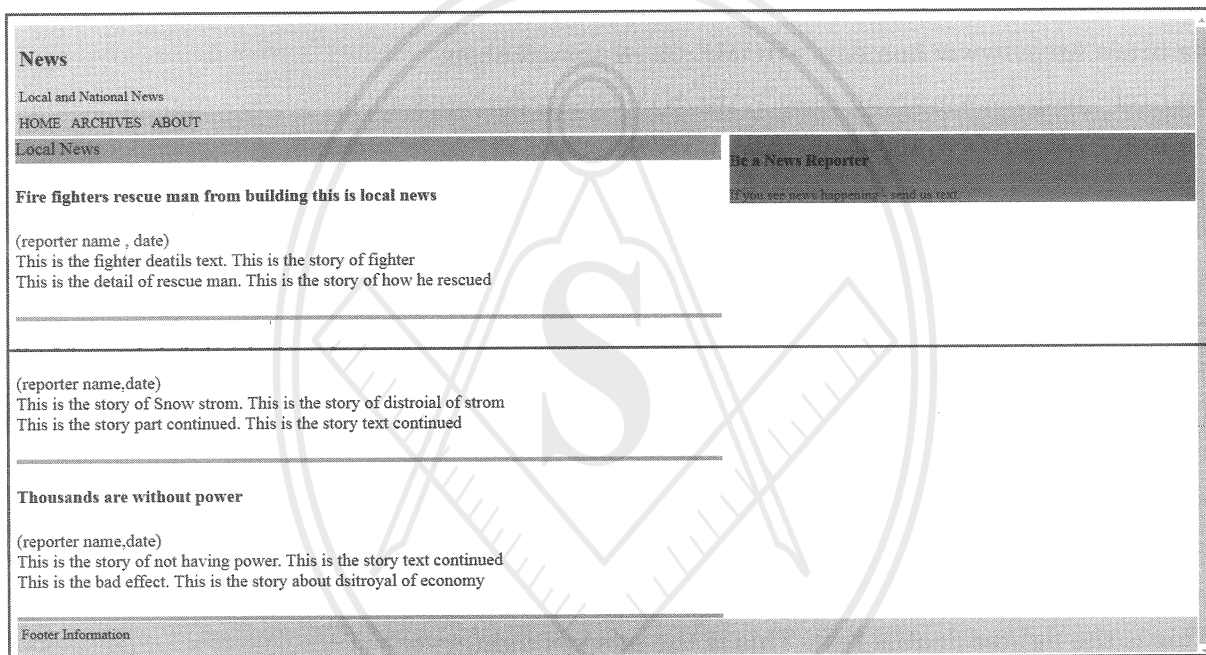
```
<html>
<head>
<style>
header{background-color:pink;width:100%;height:15%;padding:5px;}
nav{background-color:skyblue;width:100%;height:3%;padding:5px;margin-top:-20px;}
aside{background-color:grey;width:40%;float:right;margin-right:-10px;margin-top:-15px;}
section{background-color:yellow;width:100%;height:45%;float:left;margin-top:5px;}
```



```

</section>
<section>
<h4> Thousands are without power</h4>
(reporter name,date)<br>
This is the story of not having power. This is the story text continued<br>
This is the bad effect. This is the story about dsitroyal of economy<br>
</section></article>
<br><br>
<footer>Footer Information</footer>
</body></html>

```



SOP 5 : Use of Audio on web pages using html5.

Create a webpage named audio.html to set an audio file in web page with controls such that it uses html 5 elements. The audio file must play as soon as the webpage loads in browser and it will start over again, every time when it is completed.

reate another webpage named audio1.html which provides multiple source file formats for the same audio file that plays a sound automatically with controls. The browser should display the message with appropriate attribute when audio file is not supported by browser. The code must incorporate the list of sound files formats (like wav, MP3 or ogg etc).

Coding:

```

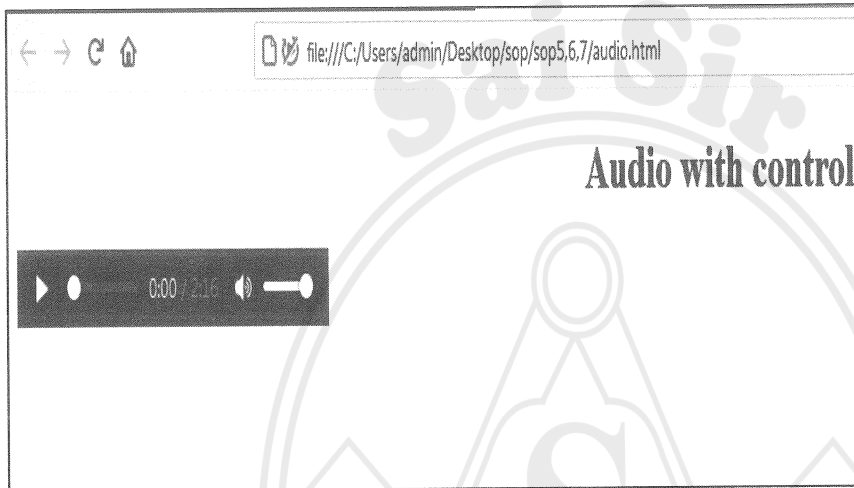
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Audio with controls </title>
</head>
<body>

```

```

<h1 align="center">Audio with control</h1>
<audio controls autoplay loop="-1">
<source src="test.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
</audio>
</body>
</html>
Output:

```

**Coding:**

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Multiple audio files with control</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">Multiple audio files with control</h1>
<h2>

```

The text between the audio tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the audio element </h2>

```

<h3>List of sound files formats</h3>
<ol>
<li>mp3-audio/mpeg</li>
<li>ogg-audio/ogg</li>
<li>wav-audio/wav</li>
</ol>
<audio controls autoplay>
<source src="test.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
<source src="test.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
<source src="test.wav" type="audio/wav">

```

Your browser does not support the audio element

```
</audio>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



SOP 6 : Use of video on web pages using html5. Create a webpage named video.html to display a video file on web page and plays automatically with controls. The dimension of video area should be 150* 150 pixels.

Create another webpage which provide multiple source file formats for the same audio file that plays a sound automatically with controls. The dimension of video area should be 100* 100 pixels. The browser should display the message with appropriate attribute when audio file is not supported by browser. The code must incorporate the list of video files formats (like webM, MP4 or ogg etc).

Coding:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Single Video file on Web Page With Controls </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">Single Video file on Web Page With controls</h1>
<video src="arabic.mp4" controls width="150" height="150" loop="-1" autoplay>
</video>
</body>
</html>
```


Output:**Coding:**

```

<DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Multiple Video File on Web Page with Controls </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">
Multiple Video File on Web Page with Controls
</h1>
<h2>
The Text between the video tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the video
element</h2>
<h3>List of video files formats</h3>
<ol>
<li>mp4-video/mpeg</li>
<li>ogg-video/ogg</li>
<li>WebM-video/webM</li>
</ol>
<video autoplay width="150" height="150" controls>
<source src="arabic.mp4" type="video/mp4">
<source src="arabic.webm" type="video/webm">
<source src="arabic.ogg" type="video/ogg">
</video>
</body>
</html>

```

Output:

SOP 7 : Navigation on an image using Client side image Mapping in web page using html

5. Create a webpage named imagemap. html with an inserted image having jpeg, png or gif extension. Create 3 different shapes (like rectangle, circle and polygon) which do not overlap. Note the co-ordinates making use of Ms-Paint/GIMP/IrfanView/Pinta. Each shape should be mapped or navigate with a different URL that should navigate to a local webpage.

Coding:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>
Client side Image Mapping
</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">Client side Image Mapping</h1>

<map name="imagemap">
<area shape="rect" coords="44,29,244,81" href="page.html">
<area shape="circ" coords="380,271,60" href="page1.html">
<area shape="poly" coords="162,279,81,373,191,431,168,368,245,388" href="page2.html">
</map>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



9664080155