Volume-II

Unit III

Web Page Development using HTML and CSS

Chapter-9

Introduction to Internet and Email

Important 2 & 3 Marks

1. What is Internet?

Several networks, small and big all over the world, are connected together to form a Global network called the internet.

2. What is Host?

Each computer on net is called as **host.**

3. What is DNS?

The heart of intranets and the internet is called as the Domain Name System(DNS), the way computers can contact each other and do things such as exchange electronic mail or display Web pages.

4. What is URL?

URL: UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR

A URL is an address that shows where a particular page can be found on the World Wide Web.

5. What is ICANN?

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers(ICANN) administers the domain name registration. It helps to avoid a name which is already registered.

6. What is W3C?

W3C stands for "**World Wide Web Consortium.**" The W3C is an international community that includes a full-time staff, industry experts, and several member organizations. These groups work together to develop standards for the World Wide Web.

7. What is the difference Dongle and Data Card?

Dongle	Data Card
Refers to any removable component used for enabling extra security. USB Dongles can be divided into • WiFi Dongles • BlueTooth Dongle • Memory Dongle	It is a removable electronic card which is used for storing for data. Types of datacard are • Expansion Card • Memory Card or Flash Card • Identification Card

8. Explain different internet connection and Access methods.

- ✓ There are several ways or methods of connecting to the Internet.
- ✓ There are two access methods direct and Indirect and these can be either fixed or mobile.

9. What is Web Browser?

To browse the internet, a software called the web browser or browser is used.

10. What is Surfing?

Looking for information on the internet is called ***surfing or browsing.***

11. What are familiar web browsers?

1. Google Chrome
2. Mozila Firefox
3. Internet Explorer
4. Safari

12. What is Webpage?

A webpage is a page of a Website. Every page has a unique address called the **Uniform Resource Locator (URL)**. The URL locates the pages on the internet.

13. What is Website?

A website is a collection of webpages. For example if there is a company that owns sricompany.com then this website will have several Webpages like Home, About Us, Contact Us,

14. What is the difference between Static and Dynamic websites?

Static Web Page	Dynamic Web Page
The content and layout of a web page is fixed	The content and layout may change during run time
Static Web pages never use databases	Databases is used to generate dynamic content through queries
Static web pages directly run on the browser and do not require any server side application program	Dynamic web pages runs on the server side application programs and displays the results
Static Web pages are easy to develop	Dynamic web page development requires programming skills

Important 5 Marks

1. What are the types of network?

Types of Network

Depending upon geographical area covered by a network, it is classified as:

1.Local Area Network (LAN)

2. Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)

3.Wide Area Network (WAN)

4. Personal Area Network(PAN)

5. Campus Area Network (CAN)

6. Wireless Local Area Network (W-LAN)

2. What are the types of internet services?

Here are some common types of Internet service.

1. Wireless

2. Mobile

3. Hotspots

4. Broadband

5. DSL - **D**igital **S**ubscriber **L**ine

6. Cable

7. Satellite

8. ISDN- **I**ntegrated **S**ervices **D**igital **N**etwork

3. What are the Advantages of E-mail?

1. Free delivery

2. Global delivery

3. Instant delivery

4. File attachment

5. Long-term storage

6. Environmentally friendly

4. What are the Internet Applications?

1. Internet telephony
2. Job search
3. Online Shopping
4. Stock market updates
5. Travel
6. Research
7. Video conferencing
8. e–commerce
9. Online payments
10. Social Networking
11. Voicemail
12. Chatting
13. e-banking
14. e-learning

5. Explain the Structure of E-mail?

Click the **Compose** button and then writing an e-mail contents

When sending an e-mail message, several fields are required to be filled:

1. The **To** field is where you type the e-mail address of the person who is the recipient of your message

2. The **From** field should contain your e-mail address.

3. If you are replying to a message, the To and From fields are automatically filled out;

4. The **Subject** should consist of a few words describing the e-mail's contents.

5. The **CC (Carbon Copy)** field allows you to specify recipients who are not direct addressees (listed in the "To" field). This field is optional

6. The **BCC (Blind Carbon Copy)** field is similar to **CC**, except the recipients are secret. Each **BCC** recipient will receive the e-mail,

7. Finally, the **Message Body** is the location you type your main message.

6. What are Internet Threats?

1. Computer virus
2. Malware
3. Trojan horse
4. Malicious spyware
5. Computer worm
6. Botnet
7. Spam
8. Phishing
9. Rootkit

7. Explain-E-Commerce Classification?

E-commerce

Classifying ecommerce according to the parties involved

1. Business to consumer **(B2C)**
2. Business to business **(B2B)**
3. Consumer to business **(C2B)**
4. Consumer to consumer **(C2C)**
5. Government to business **(G2B)**
6. Business to government **(B2G)**
7. Consumer to government **(G2C)**

8. What is E-governance? Benefits of E-governance, Types of Interactions in e-Governance.

Electronic governance or e-governance is the application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services.

Benefits of E-governance

- Reduced corruption
- High transparency
- Increased convenience
- Reduction in overall cost.
- Expanded reach of g overnment

Types of Interactions in e-Governance

1. G2G (Government to Government)
2. G2C (Government to Citizen)
3. G2B (Government to Business)
4. G2E (Government to Employees)

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Chapter-10

HTML - Structural Tags

Important 2 & 3 Marks

1. What is HTML?

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language). HTML is a special markup language ***used to create web pages.*** This language tells the browsers, how to display the text, images, animations and other contents of a hypertext document on the screen.

2. What are the HTML document structures?

An HTML document contains the text of the page itself and HTML tags, which defined the structure and appearance of the document. It also contains hyperlinks to other pages or to include multimedia elements such as audio, video, animations etc. Entire HTML document is bounded within a pair of <html> and </html> tags.

```
<html>
<head>
<title> My First Web Page </title>
</head>
<body>
This is my First Web Page
</body>
</html>
```

3. Explain the structure of HTML.

- ✓ Every web document has two sections viz. **Heading Section and Body Section**.
- ✓ The heading section is used to show the title of a webpage in title bar or tab heading in browser. The head section should begins with **<head> tag and end with </head> tag.**
- ✓ The tag <title> is used to specify the title of the webpage.
- ✓ The body section is used to display the main content on the browser window. The body section should defined within **<body> and </body>** tags.

4. How will you view the source file?

• Select View Page Source (Firefox and Chrome) / View Source (Internet Explorer) or Press ***Ctrl + U*** (all browser)

• Source file will be displayed.

• In Internet Explorer, ***View → Source*** is also used to open source file.

5. How will you reload or refresh the changes?

Click **Refresh** (Internet Explorer) / **Reload Current Page** (Firefox) / **Reload this page** (Chrome) icons on the address bar.

• Press **Ctrl + R** or **F5** will be used to refresh / reload the modifications.

6. What is mean by attribute?

Attributes are special words used inside a tag to specify additional information to a tag. Attributes should be placed within the opening tag.

7. What are the attributes of dir/lang?

Dir:

ltr (align left-to-right)

rtl (align right-to-left)

Lang:

Predefined language code

English – en

Tamil – ta

Telugu – te

8. What are the attributes of Body?

(i) Background Colour: bgcolor = color

(ii) Body text Colour: text = color

(iii) Background image: background=image

(iv) Setting Margins: margin = value

9. What is Heading? What are the levels of heading?

Headings are used to include ***titles to sections*** of a web page. HTML has ***six*** levels of headings viz. ***<h1> to <h6>.*** The number with h indicates the level of heading.

10. What is line break?

- ✓ If you create an HTML document with multiple lines of text, browser will display it as a single line.
- ✓ The **
** tag is used for line break. The **
** is an empty tag, does not have close tag and attribute. It should be placed at the end of a line.

11. Write short note on Paragraph tag.

In HTML, paragraphs are created using the tag. The content what you type between and is identified as a paragraph and display as a paragraph by the browser.

12. How will you align the page?

The tag to specify the alignment to paragraphs:

** **

Where alignment can either be **Right, Center or Justify**. Remember that, left is the default alignment.

13. What is comment?

Comments are used to describe the page or provide some kind of indication of the status of the page. The tag <!> is used to create comments.

The general form of comments:

<! comments >

14. What are the Container and Empty tags?

The HTML elements (Tags) can be classified as two types – (1) Container elements (2) Empty elements.

Container Elements:

The tags which are required opening and closing is known as container elements or tags. For example: <html>, <body>, <title>, <p> etc.,

Empty Elements:

The tags which are required only opening tag is known as empty elements or tags. For example:

Important 5 Marks

1. Explain the steps involved while creating a webpage.

Step 1: Open a text editor

Windows7 : Start → All Programs →Accessories → Notepad

Linux : Applications → Accessories → Text Editor

Step 2: In the appearing Note pad / Text Editor, type the HTML document.

Step 3: Save the file as HTML

Click File → Save (or) Press Ctrl + S

Save as dialog box appears as shown in the Figure 10.3

In “File Name” text box, type a file name with .htm or .html extension.

Select “All Files” from “Save as type” list box.

Click “Save” button.

Chapter-11

HTML - Formatting text, Creating Tables, List and Links

Important 2 & 3 Marks

1. List some formatting tags.

, , <u> are the tags to make the text as bold, italic and underline. These are all container tags. You know well about container tags. All container tags required a closing tag. These tags are otherwise known as **"Physical Style"** tags.

Opening Tag	Closing Tag	Description
		Text will be bold
		Text will be italics
<u>	</u>	Text will be Underlined
<tt>	</tt>	Text will be old type writer style i.e. fixed width font

2. Explain and tags.

** Important text**

The tag is a phrase tag. It is used to define important text. This tag displays the text as bold.

** - Emphasized text**

The tag is used to emphasize the text. That means, when you use this tag, the text will be in italics.

3. What is mean by Highlighting? How will you use the highlighting options?

Highlighting is an important formatting feature is used to call attention to the reader. The **<mark>** tag is used to highlight the text in HTML. This is also a container tag. Whatever the text given between **<mark> and </mark>** will be displayed as highlighting with default color **(mostly yellow).**

4. What is mean by subscript and superscript? Explain its tags.

- ✓ A Subscript is a way to display a character or a number below the normal line of type.
- ✓ A Superscript is also a way to show a character or a number above the normal line of type.
- ✓ The text or number given between **_{** and **}** will be displayed as subscript **(for ex- H_20).**

  Same as subscript, the text or number given between **^{** and **}** will be displayed as superscript **(for ex- $(a^2 + b^{2)}$).**

5. How will you make use of Insert <ins> and Delete <del> options?

The text what you see on browser cannot delete or insert. But you can show a text as deleted or inserted. **<del>** and **<ins>** tags are used to markup a segment of text as deleted or inserted respectively. These two tags are container tags.

The text what you specify between **~~** and **~~** will be displayed as strike through. The text you specify between **<ins>** and **</ins>** will be shown as underlined.

6. What is Strike Through?

To display a text as wrong text, the <s> tag can be used to show the text as strike through style. The <s> and <del> tags are display the text in similar way. This is also a container tag. The text you specify between <s> and </s> will be display in strike through style.

7. Explain various tags and compare it.

Tag	Usage	Tag	Usage	Final Output
<b>	To show the text in bold		To show important text	Bold
<i>	To show the text as italics		To Call attention	Italics
<u>	To show the text as underlined	<ins>	To insert a text	Underline
<s>	To show the wrong text	<del>	To replaced or deleted text	Strike through

8. What are the attributes of fonts?

1. Face **2. Size** **3. Color**

The general form of tag with attributes:

 Text to be displayed

9. What is section break? What is thematic break?

The **<hr>** (Horizontal Rules) tag, which is known as "Thematic Breaks" separate sections of an HTML document visually. It produces a horizontal line spread across the width of the browser. This is an empty tag, which means the tag has no closing tag.

10. What are the attributes of <HR> tag?

The **<hr>** tag having four attributes viz. **size, width, noshade** and **color**.

11. What are the Attributes of Ordered List?

There are two attributes can be used to customize ordered list, they are

(1) Type - changing numbering style

(2) Start - changing numbering order.

12. What is Nested List?

A list block can be defined inside another list is called as nested list.

13. What is Link? Write the syntax to create a link?

Link can be classified into 2 categories .

1. Internal Link **2. External Link**

Link in HTML is used to create hyperlinks to web content.

There are two important things needs to create a link in HTML,

(1) The name of the file or URL to which you want to link

(2) The text that will serve as the clickable link.

The anchor tag **<A>** is used to create links along with HREF attribute. HREF is abbreviated as "Hypertext Reference".

Structure of an anchor tag with href:

<A href = " Web content path / URL "> Text – Clickable link </A>

Example:

<A href = "http://tnscert.org/index.html">**SCERT** </A>

Important 5 Marks

1. What are the tags can be used to create a table?

Tags to create table elements

There are five core tags are used to create a table in HTML. They are,

<table> tag is used to create a table.

<tr> tag defines table rows

<th> tag defined table columns

<td> tag is used to specify the data in a cell

<caption> tag defines title for the table

Apart from these five core tags, **<tbody>, <thead>** and **<tfoot>** tags are also used to define and control whole sections of table. All the above tags are container tags.

2. What are the attributes of table?

Attributes of table

The <table> is a container tag. There are several attributes to improve the layout of the table. They are listed below:

1. Cellspacing

It is used to set the space between cells in a table. The value should be in pixels

2. Cellpadding

It is used to set the space between the contents of a cell and its border. the value should be in pixels.

3. Border:

Border attribute with <table> tag is used to specify the thickness of the border lines around the table. The value of the border attribute should be a non zero value in pixels. If its value is zero, HTML displays the table without border. The default value is Zero in most the browsers.

4. Bordercolor:

It is used to apply the colour to the border lines.

5. Align:

It is used to set the position of the table within the browser window. Left is the default position. Right or center may be the value of align attribute.

6. BGcolor

It is used to apply background colour to the table.

7. Height and Width

These two attributes are used to specify the height and width of a table in terms of pixels or percentage.

3. What are the attributes of <TD><TH><TR> tags?

Attributes of <TD>, <TH> and <TR> tags:

1. Align

Used to specify the horizontal alignment of content within a cell. Left is the default alignment. Possible values are Right and Center.

2. VAlign

Used to specify the vertical alignment of the contents within a cell. Bottom is the default alignment. Possible values are Top and Middle

3. Width

Used to specify the width of a cell in terms of pixels or percentage.

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4. BGcolor and Background

Bgcolor attribute is used to apply a particular colour to the background of a cell.

Background attribute is used to apply an image or picture as background of a cell.

5. Rowspan and Colspan

Rowspan attribute is used to merge two or more cells in a row as a single cell.

Colspan attribute is used to merge to two or more cells in a column as a single cell.

4. Explain the Lists in HTML?

Lists in HTML

HTML supports three types of lists viz. numbered, unnumbered and definition. These lists are called as Ordered List, Unordered List and Definition List respectively.

1. Numbered List / Ordered List

Numbered list is created within the tag pair **<OL> ….. </OL>** tag. The tag **<LI>** is used to present the list item in the list. Ordered list displays items in a numerical or alphabetical order. Both **<OL>** and **<LI>** tags are container tags. But the usual the practice, closing tag **</LI>** never be used.

2. Un-numbered List / Unordered List

Unordered lists are often referred as bulleted lists. Instead of numbers, each element in the list has prefixed with a special bullet symbol. Unordered list is surrounded within <UL> …… </UL> tags. As discussed above, each list element is defined by <LI> tag.

3. Definition List

Definition list is different from other two types of list. No bullet or number is provided for the list items. In this list type, the list element has two parts.

(1) A definition term

(2) The definition description

Definition list is surrounded within <DL> ……. </DL> tags.

Definition term is presented in between <DT> ….. </DT> tag and

Definition description should be surrounded within <DD> …… </DD> tag.

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Chapter-12

HTML - Adding multimedia elements and Forms

Important 2 & 3 Marks

1. List some familiar image formats?

1. GIF (Graphical Interchange Format)
2. JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group)
3. PNG (Portable Network Graphics)
4. SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics)

2. How will you insert an image into the HTML document?

The **<IMG>** tag along with the attribute src (Source) is used to add images in HTML document.

General format:

<img src = image_name_with_extension>

(OR)

<img src = URL>

3. What are the other attributes <img> tags?

- ✓ Alt (Alternative Text)
- ✓ Width and Height
- ✓ Vspace (Vertical Space) and Hspace (Horizontal Space)

4. How will you scroll a text?

In HTML, a piece of text or image can be moved horizontally or vertically by using <marquee> tag. This feature makes a web page as more attractive.

General format:
<marquee> Text or image to be scroll </marquee>

5. What are the attributes of <Marquee> tags?

Attributes of <marquee>:

- ➢ Height and Width Direction Behaviour
- ➢ Scrolldelay Scrollamount Loop
- ➢ Bgcolor Hspace and Vspace

6. How will you Add a Video or Audio into the webpage?

The **<embed>** tag is used to attach an audio or video file easily within webpage

General Format:

<embed src = audio / video file name with location> </embed>

7. What is form in HTML? What are its attributes?

Forms are used to receive information from the user. Forms are commonly used to allow users to register on a Web site, to log in to a Web site, to order a product, and to send feedback. In search engines, forms are used to accept the keywords for search.

The <form> tag is used to create a form.

The important attributes used with the <form> tag are method and action attributes.

- The ***method*** attribute of the **form** tag is used to identify how the form element names and values will be sent to the server.
- The ***action*** attribute identifies the server side program or script that will process the form.

8. What is the use of GET and POST method?

- The **get** method will append the names of the form elements and their values to the URL.
- The **post** method will send the names and values of the form elements as packets.

9. What are the attributes of Input Tags?

1. Type

Value of type attribute
Text
Password
Checkbox
Radio Button
Reset
Submit

2. Name
3. Value
4. Size
5. Maxlength

10. What is the use of <select> tag? What are its attributes?

The **<select>** tag is used to create dropdown list box in HTML.

Name – Provide the name to the control, which is sent to the server.

Size – Determine the style of dropdown list box.

Size = 1 dropdown list box

Size = 2 List box

Multiple – Allows user to select multiple values.

Attributes of <Option> tag:

Selected – Indicate default selection

Value – Value to be submitted to server

11. Define <Textarea> tag? What are its attributes?

The <Textarea> tag used to receive multi line text data as input. It is a container tag. The main attributes of <Textarea> are

Name – Used to define name to the control

Rows – Specifies the number of rows in the text area control

Cols – Specifies the number of columns in the text area. (number of characters in a line)

Chapter-13

CSS - Cascading Style Sheets

Important 2 & 3 Marks

1. What is the use of <style> tag?

- A style tag is used to change the default characteristics of a particular tag inthe entire web document wherever that tag is used
- The **<style>** tag controls the presentation styles of a particular HTML document.
- The <style> tags are called as **"Page-Level Styles"** or "**Internal Style sheets".**

2. What is Inline Style?

There is another style method called **"Inline style"** ,which is used to define style for a particular tag anywhere in an HTML document.

3. What is Sitewide Style Sheet Or Cascading Style sheet?

- **Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)** are also called as ***Sitewide Style sheets or external style*.**
- CSS is a style sheet language used for describing the formatting of a document written in HTML.

4. What are the advantages of CSS (Cascading Style sheet)?

Advantages of CSS:

1. Maintainability
2. Reusability
3. Easy to understand

5. Write the syntax for Style with example.

Selector Declaration

HTML Tag { Properties : Values; }

6. How will you link CSS with HTML?

The **<link>** tag is used to add CSS file with HTML in head section. While using **<link>** tag, the following attributes are also included along with standard values.

rel = "stylesheet"

type = "text/css"

The href attribute is used to link the .css file.

General format of <Link> tag

<Link rel = "stylesheet" type = "text/css" href = CSS_File_Name_with_Extension>

Chapter-13

Introduction to JavaScript

Important 2 & 3 Marks

1. Write the syntax for java script segment in HTML.

Syntax:

```
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
 JavaScript code
</script>
```

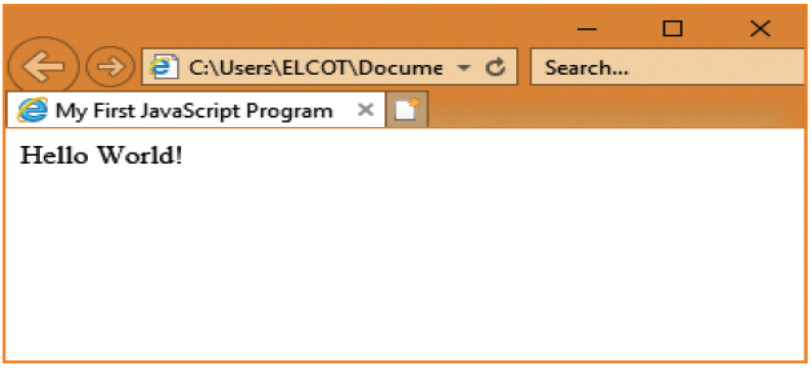
The <SCRIPT> tag takes Two important attributes:

1. Language 2. Type

2. Write Sample program to print "Hello World" in java script.

```
<Html>
<Head>
<Title>My First JavaScript Program</Title>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
document.write("Hello World!")
</script>
</Head>
<Body>
</Body>
</Html>
```

Output:



3. What is the use of single line and multiline comments?

4. What is literal?

A literal is a fixed value given to a variable in source code. Literals are often used to initialize variables. Values may be Integer, Floating point, Character, String and Boolean. For

Example,

var int_const=250; //Integer constant//

5. What is identifier?

Variable is a memory location where value can be stored. Variable is a symbolic name for a value. Variables are declared with the **var** keyword in JavaScript. Every variable has a name, called identifier.

6. What is Keywords?

In JavaScript certain **keywords** are used as reserved words, These words cannot used as identifiers in the programs

7. What are the basic data types?

Every variable has a data type that indicates what kind of data the variable holds. The basic data types in JavaScript are **Strings, Numbers, and Booleans.**

8. Write the rules for naming a variables.

1. The first character must be a letter or an underscore (_). Number cannot be as the first character.
2. The rest of the variable name can include any letter, any number, or the underscore. You can't use any other characters, including spaces, symbols, and punctuation marks.
3. JavaScript variable names are case sensitive. That is, a variable named **RegisterNumber** is treated as an entirely different variable than one named **registernumber.**
4. There is no limit to the length of the variable name.
5. JavaScript's reserved words cannot be used as a variable name. All programming languages have a supply of words that are used internally by the language and that cannot be used for variable names.

9. What are the scope of variable?

The scope of a variable is the life time of a variable of source code in which it is defined.

- A global variable has global scope; it can be defined everywhere in the JavaScript code.
- Variables declared within a function are defined only within the body of the function. They are local variables and have local scope.

10. What is type cast?

Type conversion is the act of converting one data type into a different data type which is also called as casting. In JavaScript there are two type of **casting,**

- ✓ Implicit casting and
- ✓ Explicit casting

Implicit casting occurs automatically in JavaScript when you change the data stored in a variable

11. What is expression?

An operator combines the values of its operands in some way and evaluates to a new value. Operators are used for JavaScript's ***Arithmetic expressions, Comparison expressions, Logical expressions, Assignment expressions.***

12. What is assignment statement?

An assignment operator is the operator used to assign a new value to a variable

For ex: var number1=10;

13. What is Relational or Comparison Operators?

Relational operators are also called as Comparison operators, they compares two values and the result is true or false. JavaScript provides a rich set of relational operators including == (equal to), != (not equal to), < (less than), > (greater than), <= (less than or equal to), and >= (greater than or equal to).

14. What are logical operators?

Logical operators perform logical (boolean) operations. Logical operators combine or invert boolean values. Once comparisons are made, the logical operators && (AND), || (OR) and ! (NOT) can be used to create more complex conditions.

Logical Operator	Example	Meaning	Result
&&	((4<5) && (10>5)) ((expr1) && (expr2))	(Logical AND) Returns true if expr1 and expr2 both true.	True
||	((4<5) || (10>5)) ((expr1) || (expr2))	(Logical OR) Returns true if either expr1 or expr2 is true, or both are true.	True
!	!(10>5) !(expr1)	(Logical NOT) Returns true if expr1 is false; otherwise, returns false.	False

15. What is string?

One of the built-in features of JavaScript is the ability to concatenate strings

16. What are increment and decrement operator?

1. ++ i - Pre Increment
2. i ++ - Post Increment
3. - - i - Pre Decrement
4. i - - - Post Decrement

17. What are Unary + and Unary – Operators?

1. + has no effect on numbers but causes non-numbers to be converted into numbers.

2. – Negation (changes the sign of the number or converts the expression to a number and then changes its sign)

18. What is the use of Type of Operator?

The **typeof** operator is used to get the data type (returns a string) of its operand. The operand can be either a literal or a data structure such as a variable, a function, or an object. The operator returns the data type.

Syntax:

typeof operand

(or)

typeof(operand)

19. What are the conditional Operators?

The ?: is the conditional operator in JavaScript, which requires three operands, hence it is called the ternary operator.

Syntax:

var variablename = (condition) ? value1 : value2;

Important 5 Marks

1. Explain Alert Dialog box with example program.

An alert dialog box is mostly used to give a warning message to the users. For example, if one input field requires to enter some text but the user does not provide any input, then as a part of validation, you can use an alert box to give a warning message. Alert box gives only one button "OK" to select and proceed.

The syntax of alert box is

Alert(“Message”);

(or) Window.alert(“Message”);

Example:

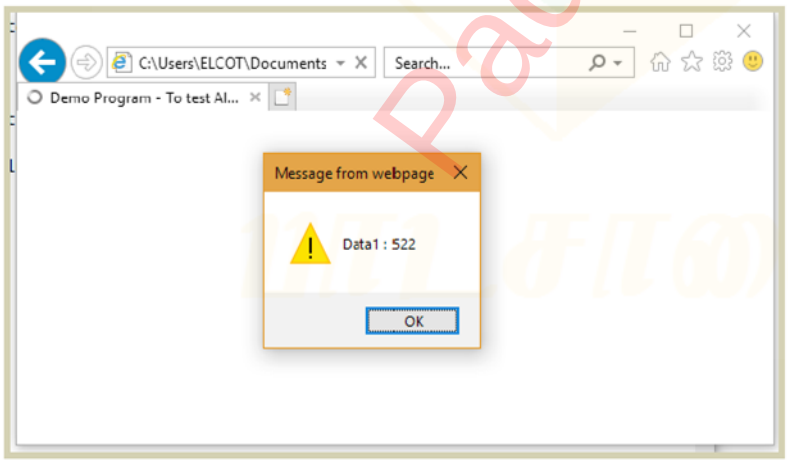
alert("Name is compulsory entry");

(or) window.alert("Name is compulsory entry");

Program

```
<Html>
<Head>
<Title>Demo Program - To test Alert Dialog Box in JavaScript </Title>
</Head>
<Body>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
var value1 = 522, value2=10;
window.alert("Data1 : "+value1);
alert("Data1 :"+value2);
</script>
</Body>
</Html>
```

Output:



2. Explain Confirm Dialog box with example program.

A confirmation dialog box is mostly used to take user's consent on any option. It displays a dialog box with two buttons: **OK** and **Cancel**. If the user clicks on the **OK** button, the confi rm() will return true. If the user clicks on the Cancel button, then confi rm() returns false.

The syntax of confirm dialog box is:

confirm("message");

(or)

window.confirm("message");

Example:

confirm("Hai Do you want to continue:");

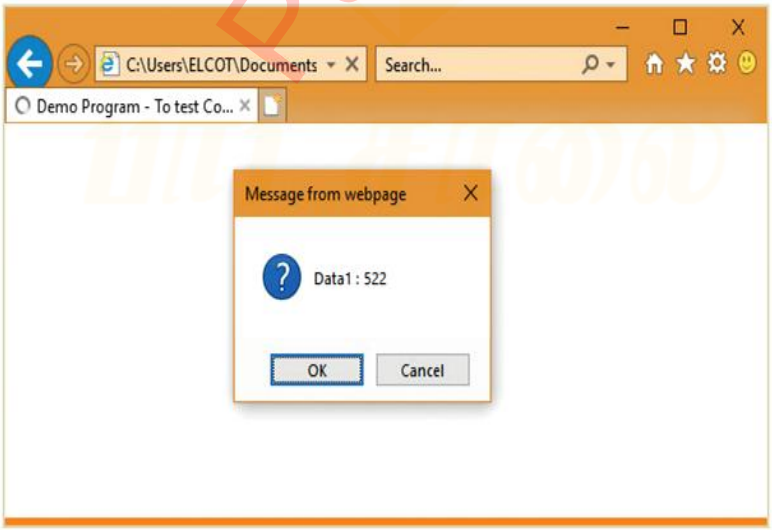
(or)

window.confirm("Hai Do you want to continue:");

Program

```
<Html>
 <Head>
 <Title>Demo Program - To test Confirm Dialog Box in JavaScript </Title> </Head>
<Body>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
var value1 = 522, value2=10;
 window.confirm("Data1 : "+value1); confi rm("Data2 :"+value2);
</script>
</Body>
</Html>
```

Output:



3. Explain Prompt Dialog box with example program.

The prompt dialog box is very useful when the user want to pop-up a text box to get user input. Thus, it enables you to interact with the user. The user needs to fill in the text box field and then click OK.

The prompt dialog box is displayed using a method called prompt() which takes two parameters: (i) a label which you want to display in the text box and (ii) a default string to display in the text box. This dialog box has two buttons: OK and Cancel. If the user clicks the OK button, the prompt() will return the entered value from the text box. If the user clicks the Cancel button, the prompt() returns null. The Syntax of prompt dialog box is,

Prompt("Message","defaultValue");

(or)

window.prompt("sometext","defaultText");

Example:

prompt("Enter Your Name:","Name");

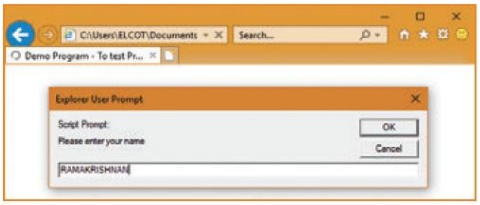
(or)

window.prompt("Enter Your Name:","Name");

Program

```
<Html>
<Head>
<Title>Demo Program - To test Prompt Dialog Box in JavaScript </Title>
</Head>
<Body>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
var sname = prompt("Please enter your name", "Name");
</script>
</Body>
</Html>
```

Output:



Chapter-15

Control Structure in JavaScript

Important 2 & 3 Marks

1. What is a conditional statement? What are its types?

Statements are executed in the order they are found in a script. Conditional statements execute or skip one or set of statements depending on the value of a specified conditional expression. There are two types of controls,

1. Branching / Selection
2. Looping / repetitive

2. What is Branching Statements? List its types.

JavaScript supports branching statements which are used to perform different actions based on different conditions.

- **if** statement
- **if … else** statement
- **else if** statement
- **switch** statement

3. What is the difference between Break and default statement?

1. The **default** structure is can be at the end of a switch structure if the result of the expression that do not match any of the case labels.

2. The **break** statement is also used commonly within switch to exit the statement once the appropriate choice is found.

4. What are looping or repetitive statements?

In JavaScript there are times when the same portion of code needs to be executed many times with slightly different values is called Loops. JavaScript supports three kinds of looping statements. They are

- **for** loop
- **while** loop
- **do..while** loop

5. Differentiate Break and Continue.

Break	***Continue***
JavaScript also supports statements used to modify flow control, specifically **break** and **continue**. The **break** statement will terminate the loop early.	The **continue** statement will skip back to the loop condition check. When the **continue** statement is executed, the current iteration of the enclosing loop is terminated, and the next iteration begins.

Important 5 Marks

1. Explain while and do..while with example.

In JavaScript **while** loop is another most basic loop. The purpose of a **while** loop is to execute a statement /block of statement repeatedly as long as an expression is true.

The while statement creates a loop that executes a specified statement as long as the test condition evaluates to true. The condition is evaluated before executing the statement.

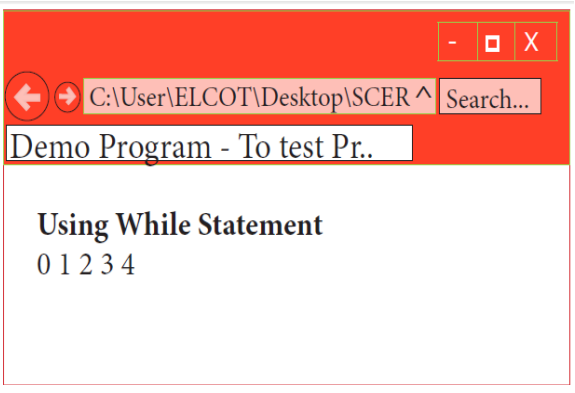
The syntax is:

```
while (condition)
{
body of the loop
}
```

Program:

```
<Html>
<Head>
<Title>Program - To test while statement in JavaScript </Title>
</Head>
<Body>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
document.write("<h2> Using while Statement </h2>");
var no2=0;
while(no2<=5)
{
document.write(no2+" ");
no2=no2+1;
}
</script>
</Body>
</Html>
```

Output



2. Explain Switch statement with example.

JavaScripts offers the **switch** statement as an alternate to using **if...else** structure. The switch statement is especially useful when testing all the possible results of an expression. The syntax of a switch structure as the following:

The syntax is:

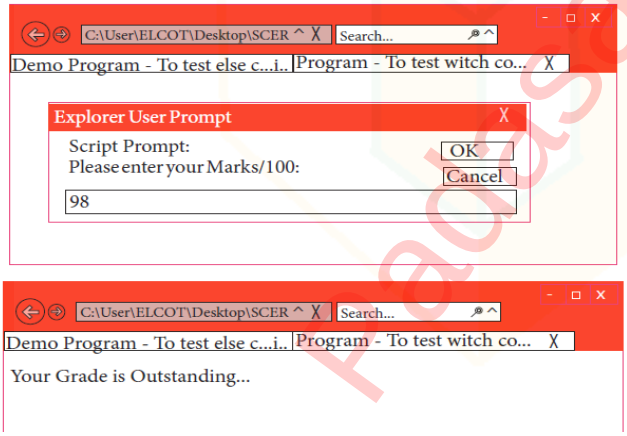
```
switch(expression)
{
        case label1:
        statements1;
        break;
        case label2:
        statements2;
        break;
        case labeln;
        statements - N;
        break;
        default:
        statements;
}
```

Program:

```
<Html>
<Head>
<Title>Program - To test witch command in JavaScript </Title>
</Head>
<Body>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
var grade=0;
var marks=prompt("Please enter your marks/100:","0");
if(marks>90)
{grade=1;}
else if(marks>70)&&(marks<=90)
{grade=2;}
else if(marks>50)&&(marks<=70)
{grade=3;}
else if(marks>40)&&(marks<=50)
{grade=4;}
else
{grade=5;}
switch(grade)
{
```

```
case 1:
document.write("Your Grade is Outstanding..");
break;
case 2:
document.write("Your Grade is Excellent..");
break;
case 3:
document.write("Your Grade is Good..");
break;
case 4:
document.write("Your Grade is Satisfectory..");
break;
default:
document.write("Your Grade Poor and have to re-appear Exam..");
}
</script>
</Body>
</Html>
```

The output will be



3. Define *for* loop. Write the syntax & program.

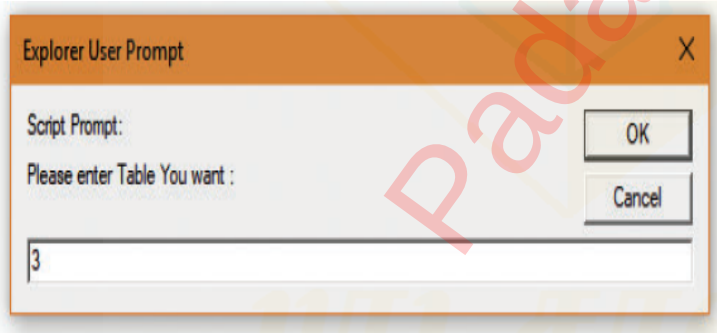
The **for** loop is a very rigid structure that loops for a pre-set number of times. In JavaScript **for** structure is very flexible, which makes this type is very useful.

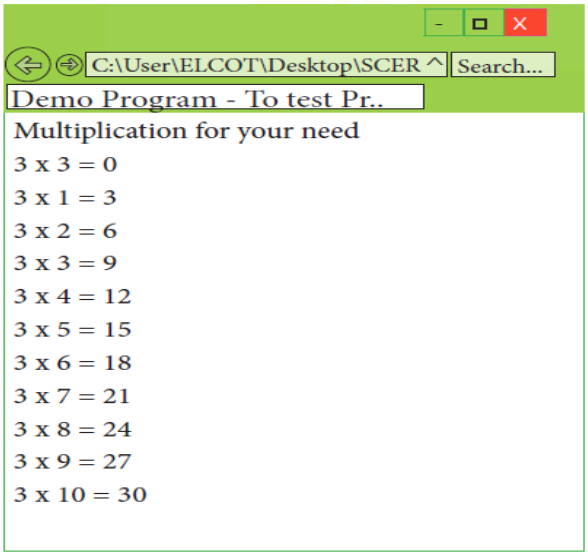
The syntax of the for loop looks like the following:

```
for(initialization; condition; increment/decrement)
{
Body of the loop;
}
```

Program:

```
<Html>
<Head>
<Title> Program - To test for statement in JavaScript </Title>
</Head>
<Body>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
var no1 = prompt("Please enter Table You want :", "0");
document.write("<h2> Multiplication for your need </h2>");
for( var no2=0;no2<=10;no2++)
{
document.write(no1+" x "+no2+" = "+no1*no2+"<br>");
}
</script>
</Body>
</Html>
```





Chapter-16

JavaScript Functions

Important 2 & 3 Marks

1. What is a function? What are its types?

A function is a block of JavaScript code that is defined once but may be executed or invoked any number of times.

JavaScript supports ***Two*** types functions. They are

1. Pre-defined or Library Functions
2. User-defined Functions

2. List some common Predefined functions.

Function	Description	Example	Result
toUpperCase()	Used to convert given string into uppercase	x="java" x.toUpperCase();	JAVA
toLowerCase()	Used to convert given string into lowercase	x="JAVA" x.toLowerCase();	java
length	Used to find length of the given string	x="JAVA" x.length();	4
parseInt()	Used to convert the given float value into an integer	parseInt(34.234);	34
parseFloat()	Used to convert the given string into a integer	parseInt("34.23");	34.23

3. Write the syntax for functions definition.

Function Definition

The format of a function definition is

```
Function function-name(parameters list)
{
    Declaration of variable
    Executable statements;        Function Body
}
```

4. What is user defined function?

User-defined functions allow the programmer to modularize a program. Most computer programs that solve real-world problems are much large, occupy more space in the computer memory and takes more time to execute. Hence such large programs are divided into small programs are called **modules.**

5. Write short note on: getElementById().

• The **getElementById()** method returns the element that has the ID attribute with the specified value. (In this example, ID is received from form tag).

• **elements[0]** indicates the first option given in the question (Ms-word).

Padasalai

Chapter-17
Computer Ethics And Cyber Security

Important 2 & 3 Marks

1. What is Computer Crime?

Illegal access to the computer or network is called Computer Crime.

For example – illegal money transferviainternet.

2. What are the types of Cyber Crimes?

1. Crime Function
2. Cyber stalking
3. Malware
4. Denial of service attack
5. Fraud
6. Harvesting
7. Identity theft

3. What is Ethics?

Ethics means "What is wrong and What is Right". It is a set of moral principles that rule the behavior of individuals who use computers.

4. What are the Guide Lines of Computer Ethics?

1. **Honesty:** Users should be truthful while using the internet.

2. Confidentiality: Usersshould not share any important information with unauthorized people.

3. Respect: Each user should respect the privacy of other users.

4. Professionalism: Each user should maintain professional conduct.

5. Obey The Law: Users should strictly obey the cyber law in computer usage.

6.Responsibility: Each user should take ownership and responsibility for their actions

5. What is Piracy? List its types.

Making and using duplicate software or hardware components is called "Piracy".

6. What is Hacking?

Hacking is intruding into a computer system to steal personal data without the owner's permission or knowledge (liketo steal a password).

7. What is cracking?

Cracking is where someone edits a program source so that the code can be exploited or modified. A cracker (also called a black hat or dark side hacker) is a malicious or criminal hacker. "Cracking" means trying to get into computer systems in order to steal, corrupt, or illegitimately view data.

8. What is IRC?

It can pretend being your friend and talk to you on Internet Relay Chat(IRC) or by Instant messenger.

9. What are the types of Attacks?

1. Virus
2. Worms
3. Spyware
4. Ransomware

10. What is Phishing?

Phishing is a type of computer crime used to attack, steal user data, including login name, password and credit card numbers.

11. What is Pharming?

- Pharming is a scamming practice in which malicious code is installed on a personal computer or server, misdirecting users to fraudulent web sites without their knowledge or permission.
- Pharming has been called "phishing without a trap".

12. What is MITM?

Man In The Middle (MITM)

Man-in-the-middle attack (MITM; also Janus attack) is an attack where the attacker secretly relays and possibly alters the communication between two parties who believe they are directly communicating with each other.

13. What is Cookies?

Cookies are messages that web servers pass to your web browser when you visit Internet sites

14. What is Firewall?

A firewall is a network security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules.

15. What is Proxy Servers?

A proxy server is a gateway between a local network and a larger-scale network such as the Internet. Proxy servers provide increased performance and security.

16. What is Encryption & Decryption? List its types.

Encryption and decryption are processes that ensure confidentiality that only authorized persons can access the information.

Encryption is the process of translating the plain text data (plaintext) into random and mangled data (called cipher-text).

Decryption is the reverse process of converting the cipher-text back to plaintext.

Types Of Encryption

There are two types of encryption schemes as listed below:

1. Symmetric Key encryption
2. Public Key encryption

17. What is Digital Signature?

Digital signatures are based on asymmetric cryptography and can provide assurances of evidence to origin, identity and status of an electronic document, transaction or message, as well as acknowledging informed by the signer.

****

Chapter-18
Tamil Computing

Important 2 & 3 Marks

1. What is E-Governance?

Getting Government services through internet is known as e-Governance.

2. List some of the familiar tamil keyboards.

NHM Writer, E-Kalappai and Lippikar – are familiar Tamil keyboard interfaces software that is used for Tamil typing which works on Tamil Unicode, using phonetics

3. What is E-Library?

E-Libraries are portal or website of collection of e-books. Tamil e-Library services provide thousands of Tamil Books as ebooks mostly at free of cost. It is the most useful service to Tamil people who live far away from their home land.

4. Expand & Give Short Note on the following: TSCII , ISCII, Unicode

1. TSCII: Tamil Script Code for Information Interchange

TSCII (Tamil Script Code for Information Interchange) is the first coding system to handle our Tamil language in an analysis of an encoding scheme that is easily handled in electronic devices, including non-English computers.

This encoding scheme was registered in IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority) unit of ICANN.

2. ISCII: Indian Script Code for Information Interchange

This is one of the encoding schemes specially designed for Indian languages including Tamil. It was unified with Unicode.

3. UNICODE:

Unicode is an encoding system, designed to handle various world languages, including Tamil.

5. What are the tamil keyboards layouts used in Android?

Sellinam and Ponmadal – are familiar Tamil keyboard layouts that works on Android operating system in Smart phone using phonetics.

Padasalai

Points to Remember:

- Tamil topped the list of the most widely used languages in India by the end of 2016, while **42%** are using the Internet.
- ***Google and Bing*** provide searching facilities in Tamil.
- Getting Government services through internet is known as **e-Governance.**
- Tamil e-Library services provide thousands of Tamil Books as ebooks mostly at free of cost.
- Thamizpori (தமிழ்பொறி) is a Tamil tranlation application having more than **30000** Tamil words equalent to English words.
- The first Tamil programming language is ***"Ezhil"*** (எழில்)
- Unicode is an encoding system, designed to handle various world languages, including Tamil.
- Among the various encoding scheme, Unicode is the suitable to handle Tamil.
- Windows Tamil Environment interface should be downloading and install from internet.

All the best !!!

Bring out your best !!! Wish you all get centum in public examination. . . .

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