

9. Introduction to internet and email

Choose the correct answer:

1. What is the expansion of WLAN?
a) **Wireless Local Area Network** b) Wired local Area Network
c) Wireless Local Area Netware d) Wireless Area Netbande
2. Range of Campus Network is
a) 10 KM b) **5 KM** c) 25 KM d) 20 KM
3. Each computer on net is called
a) **host** b) server c) workstation d) node
4. The internet is governed by
a) ICANM b) **ICANN** c) ICMA d) ICNNA
5. Expansion of W3C
a) **World Wide Web Consortium** b) Wide World Web Consortium
c) World Web Wide Consortium d) World Wide Web Consortum
6. W3C was established in 1994 by
a) **Tim Berners-Lee** b) Tim Burnard Lee
c) Kim Berners d) Kim Bernard Lee
7. Hotspot uses which type of network services?
a) LAN b) **PAN** c) WLAN d) CAN
8. USB WiFi adapters are often called as
a) Data Card b) Pen Drive c) **Dongles** d) Memory Card
9. Looking for information on the internet is called
a) **Surfing** b) Searching c) Finding d) glancing
10. Safari web browser was developed by
a) Google b) **Apple** c) Microsoft d) Linux Corpn.
11. How many types of websites are available?
a) 3 b) **2** c) 4 d) 6

PART -II

Answer to the following questions (2 Marks):

1. List any four types of available networks?

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. Name the two important protocols for internet?

The internet uses TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol) to transmit data via various types of media. TCP/IP is not a single networking protocol – it is a suite of protocols named after the two most important protocols or layers within it – TCP and IP. As with any form of communication, two things are needed: a message to transmit and the means to reliably transmit the message. The internet protocol (IP) addressing system is used to keep track of the millions of users.

3. What is a network?

A network is a collection of interconnected devices (such as computers printers)

4. What is the role of ICANN ?

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

5. What is a search engine?

A search engine is a software system that is designed to search for information on the World Wide Web. Examples of popular search engines are Yahoo, Lycos, Altavista, Hotbot, Google and Askjeeves.

6. What is a browser?

A browser is used to access websites and web pages whereas a search engine is used to search for particular information. Internet Explorer, Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and are the most popular web browsers while Google and Yahoo are the most popular search engines.

7. What are the components of url addressing ?

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.



8. What is a 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, Testimonials, Products, Services, FAQ's, and others. The first page of the website is called a Home Page. All of these pages together make up a Website.

9. What is CC and BCC in an email?

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

The **BCC (Blind Carbon Copy)** field is similar to CC, except the recipients are secret. Each **BCC** recipient will receive the e-mail, but will not see who else received a copy. The addressees (anyone listed in the "To" field) remain visible to all recipients. This field is optional.

10. What is a Static web Page?

Web pages are called Static websites as they remain the same whenever it is visited. Examples of static Websites are website owned by Small business organizations, School websites etc.

11. What is a Dynamic web page?

Websites that displays marks of Public Examinations and Entrance Examinations changes when different register numbers are given. Such websites are called as Dynamic Websites. Eg,. Websites of Government and Entrance Exams.

12. What are the benefits of e-governance?

Benefits of E-governance

- Reduced corruption • High transparency • Increased convenience
- Reduction in overall cost. • Expanded reach of government

13. What is Phishing ?

Phishing: Phishing scams are fraudulent attempts by cybercriminals to obtain private information. Phishing scams often appear in the guise of email messages designed to appear as though they are from legitimate sources.

PART-III

Answer to the following questions (3 Marks):

1. Differentiate PAN and CAN network.

PAN	CAN
Range is upto 100 meters	Range is upto 5 Kms
Used for shorter distance, controlled by a single person within a single building	Larger than LAN, but smaller than MAN. University, school or small business, enterprise
Speed up to 250 Kbps and Efficient, Cost effective and convenient. Controlled by a single person Hotspot may connect upto 8 devices.	Speed upto 40 KB/s TO 1 MB/s and Cost effective ,Wired or Wireless Network, High Bandwidth Multi-departmental Network access.

2. What is TCP/IP ?

The internet uses TCP/IP(Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol) to transmit data via various types of media. TCP/IP is not a single networking protocol .As with any form of communication, two things are needed: A message to transmit and the means to reliably transmit the message. The internet protocol (IP) addressing system is used to keep track of the millions of users. Each computer on net is called as **host**. The internet is the most cost-effective method of communications in the world.

3. Write a note on Hotspot internet service.

Hotspots are sites that offer Internet access over a wireless local area network (WLAN) by way of a router that then connects to an Internet service provider. Hotspots utilize Wi-Fi technology, which allows electronic devices to connect to the Internet or exchange data wirelessly through radio waves. Hotspots can be phone-based or free-standing, commercial or free to the public.

4. Differentiate Data Card and Dongles.

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 data card are *Expansion Card *Memory Card or Flash Card *Identification Card

5. Write a note on two access methods of connecting to internet.

1. Indirect Access This is most common method used in home and office networks. The device e.g. computer connects to a network using Ethernet or WiFi and the network connects to the Internet using Asymmetric digital subscriber line ADSL (cable or fibre.)

2. Direct Access This is most common method used when travelling. The device e.g. smart phone connects directly to the Internet using 3G/4G mobile networks /public WiFi.

6. Differentiate browser and a search engine with suitable examples.

Search Engine: "A search engine is a software system that is designed to search for information on the World Wide Web".

Examples of popular search engines are Yahoo, Lycos, AltaVista, Hotbot, Google etc.

Browser : "A browser is used to access websites and web pages whereas a search engine issued to search for particular information"

Examples: Internet Explorer, Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and Google and Yahoo are the most popular search engines.

7. Differentiate Website and Webpage.

Webpage	Website
Consists of a Single document displayed by a browser	A collection of multiple documents displayable by a browser
Shares a unique domain name	Has its own unique domain name
Makes up a website	Contains one or more webpages

8. What is the difference between Static and dynamic web page.

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

9. Write a note on W3C?

W3C stands for world wide web consortium. It sets standards for the www to facilitate better communication ability. It was established in 1994 by the creator of www, Tim Berners Lee.

10. What are Advantages of email?

Free delivery - Sending an e-mail is virtually free, outside the cost of Internet service. There is no need to buy a postage stamp to send a letter.

Global delivery - E-mail can be sent to nearly anywhere around the world, to any country.

Instant delivery - An e-mail can be instantly sent and received by the recipient over the Internet.

File attachment - An e-mail can include one or more file attachments, allowing a person to send documents, pictures, or other files with an e-mail.

Long-term storage - E-mails are stored electronically, which allows for storage and archival over long periods of time.

Environmentally friendly - Sending an e-mail does not require paper (Paperless) cardboard, or packing tape, conserving paper resources.

PART IV

1. Compare the different geographical types of Network.

SPECIFICATION	LAN	MAN	WAN
RANGE	Upto 10 Km	10 to 15 Miles	Above 1000 Kms
LOCATION	Refers to same office, same building, same company and in same schools	MAN is a network designed to extend over an entire city	It Span entire countries and continents
SPEED	Upto 10-100 Mbps	Upto 5 - 10 Mbps	Upto 256 Kbps to 2 Mbps
ADVANTAGES	Low Cost, Resource Sharing, Security	Wider than LAN	Large geographical Area

DISADVANTAGES	Area Covered Limited When number of nodes increases, performance Decreases	Data rate is slow compared to LAN Cost higher than LAN	Complicated and Complex.High Cost. Requires high Performance.Devices.Low security. Cost higher than LAN
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SPECIFICATION	PAN	CAN	WLAN
RANGE	Upto 100 meters	Upto 5 Kms	Upto 50 Kms
LOCATION	Used for shorter distance, controlled by a single person within a single building	Larger than LAN, but smaller than MAN. University, school or small business, enterprise	Ranges from a single room to an entire campus Uses WiFi or Bluetooth, Radio waves
SPEED	up to 250 Kbps	40 KB/s TO 1 MB/s	1 Mbps to 54 Mbps
ADVANTAGES	Efficient, Cost effective and convenient. Controlled by a single person Hotspot may connect upto 8 devices	Cost effective ,Wired or Wireless Network, High Bandwidth Multi-departmental Network access	Portable Installation is quick and easy
DISADVANTAGES	Shorter distance upto 10 meters only. Data rate is low compared to other network	Difficult to manage	Low Bandwidth due to interference

2. Explain any five types of internet services.

Wireless

Radio frequency bands are used in place of telephone or cable networks. One of the greatest advantages of wireless Internet connections is the "always-on" connection that can be accessed from any location that falls within network coverage.

Mobile

Many cell phone and Smartphone providers offer voice plans with Internet access. Mobile Internet connections provide good speeds and allow you to access the Internet.

Hotspots

Hotspots are sites that offer Internet access over a wireless local area network (WLAN) by way of a router that then connects to an Internet service provider. Hotspots utilize Wi-Fi technology, which allows electronic devices to connect to the Internet or exchange data wirelessly through radio waves.

Broadband

This high-speed Internet connection is provided through either cable or telephone companies. One of the fastest options available, broadband Internet uses multiple data channels to send large quantities of information. Broadband Internet connections such as DSL and cable are considered high-bandwidth connections.

DSL

DSL, which stands for Digital Subscriber Line, uses existing 2-wire copper telephone line connected to one's home so service is. Customers can still place calls while surfing the Internet.

Cable

Cable Internet connection is a form of broadband access. Through use of a cable modem, users can access the Internet over cable TV lines. Cable modems can provide extremely fast access to the Internet.

Satellite

In certain areas where broadband connection is not yet offered, a satellite Internet option may be available. Similar to wireless access, satellite connection utilizes a modem.

ISDN

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) allows users to send data, voice and video content over digital telephone lines or standard telephone wires. The installation of an ISDN adapter is required at both ends of the transmission – on the part of the user as well as the Internet access provider.

3. Explain any five internet applications with suitable examples.

1. Internet telephony Internet telephony (e.g. Skype) is another common communications service made possible by the creation of the Internet. VoIP stands for Voice-over-Internet Protocol, referring to the protocol that underlies all Internet communication.

2. Job search Nowadays, many people search for their jobs online as it is quicker and there is a larger variety of job vacancies present. People can publish resume online for prospective job. Some of the web sites providing this service are naukri.com, monster.com, summerjob.com, recuritmentindia.com etc.

3. Online Shopping The internet has also facilitated the introduction of a new market concept consisting of virtual shops. They provide information about products or services for sale through www servers. Using the internet services customers can submit specific product queries and request 12 specific sales quotes. For example amazon.com is a www based bookshop on the internet where information on all types of international books can be found

4. Stock market updates Selling or buying shares sitting on computer through internet. Several websites like ndtvprofit.com, moneypore.com, provide information regarding investment and books can be ordered online

5. Travel: One can use internet to gather information about various tourist place .it can be used for booking Holiday tours, hotels, train, bus, flights and cabs. Some of the web sites providing this service are goibibo.com, makemytrip.com, olacabs.com.

6. Research Research papers are present online which helps in the researcher doing a literature review

7. Video conferencing: It enables direct face-to-face communication across networks via web cameras, microphones, and other communication tools. Video conferencing can enable individuals in distant locations to participate in meetings on short notice, with time and money savings. The technology is also used for telecommuting, in which employees work from home. When video Conferencing is used in education, it is easier to have interactive classes between teacher to teacher, teacher to classroom, or classroom to classroom with students in different places.

8. e-commerce e-commerce (electronic commerce or EC) is the buying and selling of goods and services, or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the Internet. These business transactions occur either business-to-business, business-to-consumer, consumer-to-consumer or consumer-to-business. Largest e-commerce companies in India are Flipkart, Snapdeal, Amazon India, Paytm.

9. Online payments The rising boom of online payments in India has given way to many new entrants in the industry such as Paytm etc who are majorly wallet driven payment companies. This growth has been driven by rapid adoption led by the increasing use of smartphones, tablets and speedy access to internet through broadband, 4G etc





10. Social Networking: Social networking is the use of internet-based social media programs to make connections with friends, family, classmates, customers and clients. Social networking can be done for social purposes, business purposes or both. The programs show the associations between individuals and facilitate the acquisition of new contacts. Examples of social networking includes Facebook


11. Voicemail: Voicemail is a system of sending messages over the phone. Calls are answered by a machine which connects you to the person you want to leave a message for, and they can listen to their messages later.

12. Chatting On the Internet, chatting is talking to other people who are using the Internet at the same time you are. Usually, this "talking" is the exchange of typed-in messages and a group of users who take part from anywhere on the Internet.. Chats can be ongoing or scheduled for a particular time and duration. Most chats are focused on a particular topic of interest and some involve guest experts or famous people who "talk" to anyone joining the chat. Transcripts of a chat can be archived for later reference.

13. e-banking : E-banking (Online banking) , also known as internet banking, it is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial institution's website. The online banking system will typically connect to or be part of the core banking system operated by a bank and is in contrast to branch banking which was the traditional way customers accessed banking services.

4. Write a note on any five Internet browsers other than that given in the book.

	Opera is smaller and faster than most other browsers, yet it is full- featured. Fast, user-friendly, with keyboard interface, multiple windows, zoom functions, and more. Java and non Java-enabled versions available. Ideal for newcomers to the Internet, school children, handicap and as a front-end for CD-Rom and kiosks.
	Lynx is a fully-featured World Wide Web browser for users on Unix, VMS, and other platforms running cursor-addressable, character-cell terminals or emulators.
	Chromium is an open-source Web browser project started by Google, to provide the source code for the proprietary Google Chrome browser.[5] The two browsers share the majority of code and features, though there are some minor differences in features and logos, and they have different licensing.
	UC Browser is a web browser developed by the Chinese mobile Internet company UCWeb, which is in turn owned by the Alibaba Group. As of August 2018 it is the third most popular mobile browser in the world by market share,

	Netscape Navigator was a proprietary web browser, and the original browser of the Netscape line, from versions 1 to 4.08, and 9.x. It was the flagship product of the Netscape Communications Corp and was the dominant web browser in terms of usage share in the 1990s, but by 2002 its use had almost disappeared.
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Familiar Internet Browser



Google Chrome is a freeware familiar web browser **developed by Google Inc.** It is best for its speed, simplicity, security, privacy and customization features. Google Chrome supports on Android 4.0 or higher, iOS 6.0 or higher, Mac OSX 10.6 or higher and Windows (XP sp2 or higher) and Linux system.



Mozilla Firefox is a free and open source web browser **developed by Mozilla Foundation and Mozilla Corporation.** FireFox is **default browser in Ubuntu** . It supports Windows, Mac OS X, Linux and Android system.



Internet Explorer commonly known as Microsoft Internet Explorer or Windows Internet Explorer is the first or default browser for a Windows PC. It is **developed by Microsoft.**



Safari is a web browser **developed by Apple Inc.** and comes with OS X and iOS. Some version of safari browser also supports in Windows Operating System. **Exclusively used in Apple Mac system.**

5. Classify and explain any five e-commerce parties with suitable examples.

1. Business to consumer (B2C) – Transactions happen between businesses and consumers. In B2C ecommerce, businesses are the ones selling products or services to end-users (i.e. consumers).

2. Business to business (B2B) – As its name states, B2B ecommerce pertains to transactions conducted between two businesses. Any company whose customers are other businesses operate on a B2B model.

3. Consumer to business (C2B) – Consumer to business ecommerce happens when a consumer sells or contributes monetary value to a business. Many crowd sourcing campaigns fall under C2B ecommerce.

4. Consumer to consumer (C2C) – As you might have guessed, C2C ecommerce happens when something is bought and sold between two consumers. C2C commonly takes place on online marketplaces such as eBay, in which one individual sells a product or service to another.

5. Government to business (G2B) – G2C transactions takes place when a company pays for government goods, services, or fees online. Examples could be a business paying for taxes using the Internet.

6. Business to government (B2G) – When a government entity uses the Internet to purchases goods or services from a business, the transaction may fall under B2G ecommerce. Let's say a city or town hires a web design firm to update its website. This type of deal may be considered a form of B2G.

7. Consumer to government (G2C) – Consumers can also engage in B2C ecommerce. People paying for traffic tickets or paying for their car registration renewals online may fall under this category.

6. Explain the different types of interactions in e-governance.

1. G2G (Government to Government): When the exchange of information and services is within the periphery of the government, is termed as G2G interaction. This can be both horizontal, i.e. among various government entities and vertical, i.e. between national, state and local government entities and within different levels of the entity.

2. G2C (Government to Citizen): The interaction amidst the government and general public is G2C interaction. Here an interface is set up between government and citizens, which enables citizens to get access to wide variety of public services. The citizens have the freedom to share their views and grievances on government policies anytime, anywhere.

3. G2B (Government to Business): In this case, the e-governance helps the business class to interact with the government seamlessly. It aims at eliminating red-tapism, saving time, cost and establish transparency in the business environment.

Government.

4. G2E (Government to Employees): The government of any country is the biggest employer and so it also deals with employees on a regular basis, as other employers do. ICT helps in making the interaction between government and employees fast and efficient, along with raising their level of satisfaction by providing perquisites and add-on benefits.

10. HTML - STRUCTURAL TAGS

1. HTML is acronym for

- (a) Hyper Transfer Markup Language (b) **Hyper Text Markup Language**
(c) Hyper Transfer Makeup Language (d) Hyper Text Makeup Language

2. The coded HTML keywords that indicates how web browser should format and display the content is called.....

- (a) **Tags** (b) Attributes (c) Headings (d) Body

3. Which of the following is a special word used inside tag to specify additional information to the tag?

- (a) Tags (b) **Attributes** (c) Headings (d) Body

4. HTML tags should be specified within:

- (a) [] (b) { } (c) () (d) **< >**

5. An HTML document is bounded within a pair of tags

- (a) <body> </body> (b) <title> </title>
(c) **<html> </html>** (d) <head> </head>

6. Which of the following symbol is used to define a closing tag?

- (a) < > (b) % (c) **/** (d) \

7. Which section of the browser window displays the main contents?

- (a) Head (b) **Body** (c) Title (d) Heading

8. Which of the following tag is a structural tag?

- (a) **<html>** (b) <h1> (c)
 (d) <p>

9. In HTML, colours are represented as
 (a) Binary values (b) Octal values (c) Decimal values (d) **Hexadecimal values**
10. Which of the following symbol is used to prefix with hexadecimal value representing colour in HTML?
 (a) % (b) **#** (c) @ (d) &
11. Which of the following attribute is used to change text colour within body tag?
 (a) **bgcolor** (b) background (c) text (d) color
12. Within body section, which of the following attribute is used to set top margin?
 (a) margin (b) top (c) **topmargin** (d) leftmargin
13. How many levels of heading tags available in HTML?
 (a) **6** (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 3
14. The tag used to insert a line break:
 (a) <h1> (b) **
** (c) <html> (d) <p>
15. The tag used to define a paragraph in HTML:
 (a) <para> (b) **<p>** (c) <q> (d)

Part - II

Answer to the following questions (2 Marks):

1. Sandhiya is creating a webpage. She is entering HTML code on her computer. In between, she keeps pressing "Refersh" / "Reload" button on her browser. What is the purpose?

Reload / Refresh the changes:

After modify and save the source file, minimize your source file. Go to the browser. 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.

2. Explain with the help of an example the difference between container and empty elements of HTML.

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:

3. What is the wrong in the following coding?

```
<html>
<my web page>
<title> Welcome to my web page
</head>
</title>
```

SOLUTION:

```
<html>
<head> <title>my web page</title>
</head>
<body> Welcome to my web page</body></html>
```

4. How do you define comments in HTML?

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. Comments never show up onscreen. Comments can be placed anywhere in HTML document.

The general form of comments: <!-- Comments -->

5. How do you include an image as your web page background?

An image or picture can be applied as background to a webpage. When you insert an image as background, the text will be displayed on top of the image. Background images can be a texture or bitmap or even a photo.

The tag to apply an image as background:

```
<body background = "image_name_with_extenstion">
```

Part - III

Answer to the following questions (3 Marks):

1. Explain the attributes available with <body> tag.

(i) Background Colour: bgcolor = color

By default all the browsers display the text on white background. However, the background color of the browser can be changed by using bgcolor tag. The tag to change background colour:

```
<body bgcolor = color_name/color_code>
```

ii. Body text Colour: text = color

The default text colour of body section is "black", it is often called as automatic color. text attribute within body tag is used to change the text colour.

The tag to change body text colour: **<body text = color_name/color_code>**

iii. Background image: background=image An image or picture can be applied as background to a webpage. When you insert an image as background, the text will be displayed on top of the image. Background images can be a texture or bitmap or even a photo.

The tag to apply an image as background:

<body background = "image_name_with_extenstion">

2. What are the attributes available in <html> tags?

<html> tag has two attributes viz. **dir** and **lang** to specify the **text direction** and **language setting** respectively

Dir:

dir attribute specifies the direction of the text to be aligned within the entire document. It is global attribute.

*ltr is the default value

*rtl is used for Arabian languages.

Lang:

lang attribute specify the language used with in the document. Predefined language code will be used for this purpose.

Malayalam - ml; Kannada - kn; Hindi - hi; French - fr; German - de.

3. How do you view the source file?

* Right click on the browser

* 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.

4. How do you save a file as HTML file?

1. Click File → Save (or) Press Ctrl + S
2. Save as dialog box appears as shown in the Figure
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.

11. HTML - Formatting text, Creating Tables, List and Links

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following tags are called as physical style tags?
 (A) <html>, ,
 (B) ,
, <u>
 (C) <A>, , <i> (D) , <i>, <u>
2. Which feature is used to call attention to the reader?
 (A) **Highlight** (B) **Bold** (C) *Italics* (D) Underline
3. The tags <sub> and <sup> used for:
 (A) Subject and Super (B) Subscript and Super
 (C) Subject and Superscript (D) **Subscript and Superscript**
4. A named set of certain style of character and number is:
 (A) Style (B) Character (C) **Font** (D) List
5. Pick odd one from the list
 (A) <tr> (B) <th> (C) **<dh>** (D) <td>
6. Match the following:
 (a) tfoot - (1) Order list
 (b) start - (2) Hyperlink
 (c) href - (3) Highlight
 (d) mark - (4) Table

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	4	1	2	3
(B)	1	4	3	2
(C)	4	3	2	1
(D)	1	2	4	3

7. Definition list has how many parts?

- (A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 3 **(D) 2**

8. A list block can be defined inside another list is

- (A) Inner List **(B) Nested List** (C) Outer List (D) Listing List

9. Read the following statement and choose the correct statement(s):

(I) Link in HTML is used to create hyperlinks to web content.

(II) HREF is abbreviated as Hypertext Markup File

- (A) I is correct** (B) II is correct
(C) I and II is correct (D) Both are wrong

10. To create internal link, which of the following attribute should be used?

- (A) link **(B) name** (C) local (D) Inter

Part - II

Answer to the following questions (2 Marks):

1. Write a short note on (i) (ii)

 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.

2. What is the use of <mark> tag?

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).

3. Write the following equation as HTML notation: Pd = 25 - Q2

```
<Html> <head> <title>html notation</title> </head>  
<body> Pd = 25 - Q2 </body>  
</html>
```

4. Write about any two attributes of font tag.

* The **face** is an attribute to set different font style. The name of a font has multiple words it should be specified within double quote.

* The **size** attribute is used to set size of the text. The size can have an absolute value from 1 to 7. These predefined sizes are known as virtual size. Each virtual size is successively 20% larger than the previous one.

* The **color** attribute is used to set the color to the text. As you learnt earlier color name or color code in hexadecimal may be used.

5. 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.

6. What is pixel?

A pixel is one of the tiny dots that make up the display on computer. Generally, 72 pixels equal to an inch. Pixel is usually referred as points.

For example: The code `<hr size = 72>` display a horizontal line with 1 inch thickness. The default size is 3 pixels.

7. What are the types of list 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.

8. How will you define numbered list?

Numbered list is created within the tag pair ` ` tag. The tag `` is used to present the list item in the list. Ordered list displays items in a numerical or alphabetical order. Both `` and `` tags are container tags.

Part - III

Answer to the following questions (3 Marks):

1. Write an HTML code to display the following text in exactly the same way as given below.

I am studying Computer Science Application.

```
<html>
<head><title> Computer Application</title>
</head>
<body>
<h3> I am studying Computer Science Application</h3>
</body>
</html>
```

2. Briefly explain the attributes of `<hr>` tag.

The `<hr>` tag having four attributes viz. **size**, **width**, **noshade** and **color**. These attributes are used to set size, width, 3D appearance and color to the horizontal line respectively.

The general syntax of `<hr>` tag with attributes:

```
<hr size=value width=value noshade, color=color_name/code>
```


3. What are the core tags used to create table in HTML?

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

4. Write an HTML code to provide hyperlink to <https://www.w3schools.com>

```
<html>
<head><title> hyperlink</title>
</head>
<body>
<A href= "http://www.w3schools.com"> Click </A>
</body>
</html>
```

5. Difference between and tags.

Ordered lists:

Numbered list is created within the tag pair ** ** tag. The tag **** is used to present the list item in the list. Ordered list displays items in a numerical or alphabetical order. Both **** and **** tags are container tags.

Unordered lists:

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 ** ** tags. As discussed above, each list element is defined by **** tag.

6. Write HTML code to produce the following Table:

```
<table border=1 cellspacing=0 cellpadding=12>
<tr VAlign =top>
<td rowspan=2>A</td><td> B</td>
</tr>
<tr><td> C</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

A	B
	C

SECTION-D

Answer to the following questions (5 Marks):

1. Write an HTML code to show the following text:

Program:

```
<html><head><title>table program</title></head>
<boby>
<center>MODERN ATOMIC THEORY</center>
<b>The findings of modern atomic theory are given as follows:</b>
<ul >
<li>An atom is the smallest particle which takes part in chemical reaction.
<li>An atom is considered to be a divisible particle.
<li>The atoms of the same element may not be similar in all respects.
<dl>
<dd>eg: Isotopes (<sub>17</sub>Cl<sup>35</sup>,
<sub>17</sub>Cl<sup>37</sup>)
</dl> </ul>
<ul>
<li>The atoms of different elements may be similar in some respects.
<dl>
<dd>eg. Isobars (<sub>18</sub>Ar<sup>40</sup>,
<sub>20</sub>Ca<sup>40</sup>)
</dl>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

2. Explain the attributes used with <table> tag in HTML.

Attributes of table (Any 3)

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. (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. Explain the types of list with suitable HTML code.

HTML supports three types of lists viz. numbered, unnumbered and definition.

These lists are called as Ordered List, Unordered List and Definition List respectively.

Numbered List/ Ordered List

- ☐ Numbered list is created within the tag pair tag.
- ☐ The tag is used to present the list item in the list.
- ☐ Ordered list displays items in a numerical or alphabetical order.
- ☐ Both and tags are container tags. closing tag never be used.

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.

Using tag

- ☐ Unordered list is surrounded within tags

Definition List

- ☐ Definition list is different from other two types of list. No bullet or number is provided for the list items.

- ☐ 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.

Example:

```
<html> <head> <title> list in Html</title></head>
<body>
<ol type=A>
<li> hardware
<li> software
<ul>
<ul type= B>
<li> network
<li> mail
</ul>
<dl>
<dt> HTML
<dd> Hypertext markup Lanaguage
</dl>
</body></html>
```

OUTPUT:

```
A
1.hardware
2. software
B
• network
• mail

HTML
Hypertext markup Language
```

4. What is Link and explain the types of links.

- ☐ Link is an important feature of HTML to connect web resources.
- ☐ **Link** in HTML is used to create **hyperlinks** to web content.
- ☐ Web content may be an HTML document(**internal**) or an **external** webpage or any multimedia content such as an image, video, audio, animation etc., or even a part of the current document.

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:

** Text - Clickable link **

Example: **SCERT **

5. Write HTML code to create the following table:

```
</table>
<table border=1 cellpadding=0 cellspacing=16>
<tr>
<td rowspan=3 VAlign=top>A</td>
<th colspan=4>B</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td rowspan=2 VAlign=top>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th colspan=3>F</th></table>
```

12. HTML - Adding multimedia elements and Forms

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which image format was standardize by W3C?

(A) JPEG (B) **SVG** (C) GIF (D) PNG

2. The tag used to insert an image in HTML:

(A) Image (B) Picture (C) **Img** (D) Pic

3. In HTML, a piece of text or image can be moved horizontally or vertically by using:

(A) **<marquee>** (B) (C) <embed> (D) <text>

4. Inline sound can be inserted using which of the following tag?

(A) <inline> (B) **<backgroundsound>** (C) <bgsound> (D) <sound>

5. Which value causes the audio play as long as the page is in view?

(A) Stop (B) Never Stop (C) Continue (D) **Infinite**

6. The important attributes used with the <form> tag are

(A) **method and action** (B) name and size

(C) post and get (D) type and name

7. The tag is used to create dropdown list box in HTML is:

(A) <dropdown> (B) <select> (C) <list box> (D) <input>

8. Match the following:

(a) <textarea> - (1) inline

(b) <input> - (2) Video

(c) <bgsound> - (3) Multiline input

(d) <embed> - (4) Password

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 3 1 4 2

(B) 3 4 1 2

(C) 2 3 4 1

(D) 2 1 3 4

Part - II

Answer to the following questions (2 Marks):

1. List out the popular image formats.

Most of the browsers supports, GIF, JPEG and PNG images formats

☐ GIF (Graphical Interchange Format)

☐ JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group)

☐ PNG (Portable Network Graphics)

2. Write down the general format of marquee

General format:

<marquee> Text or image to be scroll </marquee>

3. What is inline sound or movie?

Music can be played in the background to a webpage, while the page is viewed. This is known as 'inline' sound or movie..

4. What is the purpose of <input> tag?

The purpose of <input> tag is to form controls, form controls are created by using

<input> tag. The <input> is an empty tag used to create different form elements or controls

such as text box, radio buttons so on.

5. Which tag is used to specify the list of items in dropdown list box?

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

☐ It provides a list of various options as a dropdown list.

6. What are the major attributes available in <textarea> tag? Define <textarea>

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)

Part – III

Answer to the following questions (3 Marks):

1. Write a short note on familiar images format.

i. GIF (Graphical Interchange Format)

- ☐ This format is one of the popular format for **animated images**.
- ☐ It was developed by **CompuServe**.
- ☐ This format is suitable for presenting tiny animated images, logos, icons, etc.,
- ☐ It is not suitable for photographic work, because it uses maximum of **256** colours.
- ☐ Animated **GIF** do not support sound or playback control.

ii. JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group)

- ☐ JPEG is the most popular image format supported by all web browsers.
- ☐ This format is suitable for photographic images.
- ☐ JPEG can include any number of colours. (supported Full color)

iii. PNG (Portable Network Graphics)

- ☐ PNG is designed as a replacement for **GIF**.
- ☐ It is also supported by all browsers.

iv. SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) ---- HTML-5 introduces SVG images.

- ☐ SVG is a graphics format that was developed for web.
- ☐ It was standardized by World Wide Web Consortium (**W3C**) in **2001**.

2. How will you scroll the text in HTML?

The HTML <marquee> tag is used for scrolling piece of text or image image can be moved

horizontally or vertically. This feature makes a web page as more attractive.

General format:

<marquee> Text or image to be scroll </marquee>

Attributes of <marquee> : Behavior, direction, Height & Width, loop, scrolldelay, scrollamount, Vspace & Hspace

3. Explain the main attributes used with <form> tag.

Main Attributes used with <form> tag

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

Method

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 **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.

Action

The **action** attribute identifies the server side program or script that will process the form.

The action will be the name of a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) program written in programming languages like Perl, JavaScript, PHP or Active Server Pages (ASP).

4. Explain the values of <input> tag's type attribute.

Value of type attribute	Description
Text	Create a Text Box . The element used to get all kind of text input such as name, address etc.,
Password	Similar as Text box. But, while entering data, the characters are appearing as coded symbols such as asterisk .
Checkbox Multiselect box	Check box is an element appearing like a small square box. When the user click on the square a tiny tick mark will appear inside the square. This element is used to select multiple options.
Radio Button	Radio button is used to select any one of the multiple options from the list. This element looks like a small circle, when the user select an item, a tiny dot will appear within the circle. If the user selects another option, previously selected option will be deselected . This means, user can select any one of the given option form a group.
Reset	It is a special command button used to clear all the entries made in the form.
Submit	It is also a special command button used to submit all the entries made in the form to the backend server.
Button	This is a standard graphical button on the form used to call functions on click .

5.

5. Explain the attributes of <select> and <option> tags

- ☐ The <select> tag is used to create dropdown list box in HTML.
- ☐ It provides a list of various options as a dropdown list.
- ☐ This element is more helpful when a number of options are to be displayed in a limited space.
- ☐ The <option> tag is used to specify list items.

Attributes of <Select> tag:	Attributes of <Option> tag:
Name – Provide the name to the control, which is sent to the server.	Selected – Indicate default selection
Size – Determine the style of dropdown list box. Size = 1 dropdown list box Size = 2 List box	Value – Value to be submitted to server
Multiple – Allows user to select multiple values.	

13 CSS - Cascading Style Sheets

Part - I

Choose the correct answer:

1. Expansion of CSS

- (A) Cascading Style Schools (B) Cascading Style Scheme
(C) **Cascading Style Sheets** (D) Cascading Style Shares

2. Which of the following is the page level style?

- (A) <Page> (B) **<Style>** (C) <Link> (D) <H>

3. CSS is also called as:

- (A) **Sitewide Style Sheets** (B) Internal Style Sheets
(C) Inline Style Sheets (D) Internal Inline Sheets

4. The extension of CSS file is

- (A) .ssc (B) **.css** (C) .csc (D) .htm

5. What is selector?

- (A) Property (B) Value (C) **HTML tag** (D) name

6. The Declaration block of CSS is surrounded by

- (A) () (B) [] (D) <>

7. The declaration should be terminated by

(A) : (B) ; (C) . (D) ,

8. What is the property to set text as bold?

(A) Font-Style (B) **Font-Weight** (C) Font-Property (D) Font-Bold

9. Which of the following indicates that the text included is a comment ?

(A) /* */ (B) !* *! (C) <* *> (D) * *\

10. Which of the following ways below is correct to write a CSS?

(A) p{color:red; text-align:center}; (B) p {color:red; text-align:center}

(C) p {color:red; text-align:center;} (D) p (color:red;text-align:center;)

Part - II

Answer to the following questions (2 Marks):

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

A **style** tag is used to change the default characteristics of a particular tag in the

entire web document wherever that tag is used.

The **<style>** tag controls the presentation styles of a particular HTML document. If

you want to use a particular tag with the same style applied in one HTML document to

another is not possible.

Thus, the **<style>** tags are called as “**Page-Level Styles**” or “**Internal Style sheets**”.

2. What is CSS? Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

☐ CSS is a style sheet language used for describing the formatting of a document written in HTML.

☐ You can control the font colour, font style, spacing between pages, columns size, border colour, background image or colour and various other effects in a web page.

3. Write the general format of linking CSS with HTML.

General format of <Link> tag

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

Attribute	Value	Description
<u>href</u>	<u>URL</u>	Specifies the location of the linked document
<u>rel</u>	<u>stylesheet</u>	Specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document
<u>type</u>	<u>media_type</u>	Specifies the media type of the linked document

4. What is Inline Style?

- ☐ Inline style is used to define style for a particular tag anywhere in an HTML doc.
- ☐ You can define styles for any tag within an HTML document.
- ☐ But it is applicable only on that line where it is defined

5. Write down general format of CSS declaration.

CSS - Style definition rules

The body of the style sheet consists of a series of rules.

Selector

Declaration

HTML Tag

{ Properties : Values; }

Part - III

Answer to the following questions (3 Marks):

1. What are the advantages of using CSS?

Advantages of CSS

- 1. Maintainability** -CSS are also defined and stored as separate files. So, the style and appearance of a web page can be dynamically changed and maintain with less effort.
- 2. Reusability** - The styles defined in CSS can be reused in multiple HTML pages.
- 3. Easy to understand** - The tags in web pages are well organized with style specifications and therefore it is easy to understand

2. Write a short note on rule of CSS.

CSS style declaration consists of two major parts; Selector and Declaration.

- ☐ The Selector refers an HTML tag in which you want to apply styles.
- ☐ The Declaration is a block of code contains style definition.
- ☐ It should be surrounded by curly braces.
- ☐ You can include any number of properties for each selector,
- ☐ The property name and its value should be separated by a colon.
- ☐ Each declaration should be terminated by a semicolon (;).

3. Write a CSS file to define text color and alignment to <p> tag.

Mystyle.css - CSS file

P

{

color: pink; Text-align : center;

} **NOTE: Save the css file with extension .css**

4. Write a CSS file to define font type, style and size to <h1> tag.

Mystyle.css - CSS file

H1

{

Font-family : "Times New Roman"; Font-style : Italic; Font-size : 14px;

} **NOTE: Save the css file with extension .css**

Part - IV

Answer to the following questions (5 Marks):

1. Write an HTML document to display the following paragraph as per the given description Using CSS: • Font Name : Cooper Black • Style : Bold Italics • Color : Blue

"The State Institute of Education (SIE) was established in 1965 to provide for systematic study of problems relating to School Education under the administration of Directorate of School Education."

<html>

<head><title> CSS DOCUMENT</title>

<style>

P

{

Font-family: "Cooper Black"; Font-style: Bold ; Font-weight: Italics; Color: Blue;

}

</style>

<body>

<p>

The State Institute of Education (SIE) was established in 1965 to provide for systematic study of problems relating to School Education under the administration of Directorate of

School Education.

</p>

</body>

</html>

2. List and explain the Font and text element properties and values used CSS

Formatting	Properties	Values	Example
Text Colour	Color	Predefined_Color_ Name	P { color: pink; } H1 { color : MediumSeaGreen; }
Text Alignment	Text-align	Center / Left / Right / Justify	P { Text-align : center; }
Font type	Font-family	Font_name	P { Font-family : "Times New Roman"; }
Font Style	Font-style	Normal / Italic	P { Font-family : "Times New Roman"; Font-style : Italic; }
Font Style (Bold)	Font-weight	Normal / Bold	P { Font-family : "Times New Roman"; Font-style : Italic; Font-weight : bold; }

Font size	Font-size	Size in pixels	P { Font-family : "Times New Roman"; Font-style : Italic; Font-size : 14px; }
Background Colour	Background Colour	Predefined_Color_ Name	Body { background-color : violet; }
Border Colour	Border	Border thickness <space> border style <space>Predefined _borderColor_Nam e	H2 { border : 2px solid red; }

HTML supports nearly 140 color names.



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