

**CLASS:-XII**

**HTML NOTES**

Q.1 Write the tags to define the following:

- (i) A text box                      (ii) A radio button                      (iii) A check box                      (iv) A password box  
(v) Submit button

Ans. (i) <INPUT type = "text" name = "name of text box">  
(ii) <INPUT type = "radio" name = "rbutton" value = "radio button">  
(iii) <INPUT type = "checkbox" name = "nameofTheCheckbox" value = "theValueTobeused">  
(iv) <INPUT type = "password" name = "<name of password box>" >  
(v) <INPUT type = "submit" name = "Submit" value = "Submit" />

Q.2 What do you understand by a (i) Web browser (ii) Web server?

Ans. A Web Browser is a WWW client that navigates through the World Wide Web and displays web pages. A Web Server is a WWW server that stores web documents and responds to the requests made by web browsers.

Q.3 What are the major functions provided by a Web server?

Ans. Serving Web pages  
Running gateway programs and returning output  
Controlling access to the server  
Monitoring and logging server access statistics

Q.4 What is WWW? How does it function?

Ans. The World Wide Web is a set of programs, it is based upon clients and servers. A WWW client is called a Web browser or simply a browser, and a WWW server is called a Web server or sometimes just a server.

Q.5 Differentiate between <TITLE> and >HEAD> tags?

Ans. The HEAD tag is used to define the document header. The <HEAD> tag contains information about the document, including its title, scripts used, style definitions and document descriptions. The title element contains your document title and identifies its content in a global context. The title is typically displayed in the title bar at the top of the browser window. To add <HEAD> tag, we enter it between <HTML> tags; to add <TITLE> tag, we enter in between <HEAD> tags.

Q.6 Differentiate between container and empty elements?

Ans. Container elements require pair tags i.e., a starting as well as an ending tag e.g., <TITLE>...</TITLE>, <HEAD>...</HEAD>. Empty elements require just a starting tag and not an ending tag e.g., <BR>, <HR>.

Q.7 Differentiate between <BR> and <P> tag.

Ans. To simply end one line and jump to the next, use a line break, or <BR>. To end a line and also show a blank line before beginning anything else, use a paragraph marker <P>.

Q.8 List and define different types of heading tags.

Ans. Different types of heading tags are <H1>, <H2>, <H3>, <H4>, <H5>, and <H6>, each representing different levels of headings, with <H1> being the largest.

Q.9 List and explain the different attributes of body tag?

- |        |            |  |
|--------|------------|--|
| (i)    | background | To load an image and using it as a background when displaying a page |
| (ii)   | bgcolor    | To change background color   |
| (iii)  | text       | To change color of text  |
| (iv)   | link       | To change color of links   |
| (v)    | vlink      | To change color of visited links                                     |
| (vi)   | alink      | To change color of active links                                      |
| (vii)  | leftmargin | To leave some blank area in the left side                            |
| (viii) | topmargin  | To set the top margin, i.e., distance from the top edge              |

Q.10 What is the difference between basefont and font tag?

Ans. The <BASEFONT> tag lets you define the basic size for the font, the browser will use to render normal document text i.e., the text for which no other font-size setting has been provided. The <FONT> tag lets you change the size, style and color of text - It is generally used for changing the appearance of a short segment of text.

- Q.11 What are logical and physical text styles?  
Ans. Logical Text Styles are general descriptions. Each browser handles a logical style in its own way. Logical styles render the text according to its meaning e.g., <EM> is for emphasizing something and <STRONG> is for strongly emphasizing some thing.  
Physical Text Styles indicate the specific type of appearance for a section e.g., bold, italics etc. Physical Styles are rendered in the same manner by all browsers.
- Q.12 What for are rowspan and colspan attributes used?  
Ans. Sometimes, a table cell is bigger than other. Its span is spread to more rows or columns. Such cells can be created with rowspan and colspan.
- Q.13 How is form data processed when the form is submitted? Are there any pre-requisites for form-processing?  
Ans. An HTML form doesn't do anything without a program to process the information. The processing program can be in form of a script in a scripting language or CGI script or any other specified action. This program must be on the server. Once we have decided on a script, we need to specify two things in order to get the form processed:
1. Where the processing program is located.
  2. How it takes information i.e., whether we need to use the POST or GET method.
- Q.14 Differentiate between order and unordered lists.  
Ans. The <UL> tag is used for defining unordered lists (or unnumbered lists). In these lists a special bullet symbol appears in front of every list item.  
The <OL> tag, on the other hand, is used for defining ordered or numbered lists. In these lists, a number or letter appears in front by every list item.
- Q.15 What is the use of TYPE attribute in a list?  
Ans. TYPE attribute in a list is used to define the style of lists. For <UL> tag, TYPE attribute changes the bullet style to "disc", "square" or "circle". For <OL> tag TYPE attribute changes numbering style to "A", "I", "i" or "1" for common Arabic numerals.
- Q.16 Write the difference between cellpadding and cell spacing.  
Ans. Cellpadding attribute of <TABLE> tag gives the amount of space between the cell border and the cell contents. Whereas Cellspacing attribute of <TABLE> tag gives the amount of space between cells.
- Q.17 What is the use of START attribute in a list?  
Ans. Normally, browsers automatically number ordered list items beginning with Arabic numeral 1. The START attribute for <OL> tag lets us change that beginning value.
- Q.18 What is the difference between the Submit button and Reset button of HTML form?  
Ans. Submit and Reset buttons of HTML form are special buttons which have a traditional purpose to serve  
When Submit button is clicked then forms data is submitted to the back-end application  
When Reset button is clicked then all forms controls are reset to default state.
- Q.19 Specify the tags and attributes to Send a form to the e-mail address mymail@emailaccount.com.  
<FORM action = "mailto:mymail@emailaccount.com" method = "post">
- Q.20 Specify the tag and attributes used to create a textbox which can accept maximum of 20 characters with a default value "Enter Name".  
The tag to create a textbox to accept maximum 20 characters with default value "Enter Name" is as follows:  
<INPUT type = "text" name = "name" size = "20" value = "Enter Name">