# ANSWER KEY

## Touchpad MODULAR Ver 1.0
## Class-9

## 1. Ethics and Safety Measures in Computing

### EXERCISE

**A.** 1. (a)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (a)      5. (d)      6. (a)      7. (a)

**B.** 1. (T)      2. (F)      3. (F)      4. (T)      5. (F)      6. (T)

**C.** 1. Trademark   2. Plagiarism   3. Patent   4. Phishing   5. Spam

**D.** 1. Software piracy means illegal use of software.

2. Hacking is the unauthorised access to computer system for the purpose of destroying the system or stealing important information from the system.

3. Two examples of intellectual property rights are patents, copyright.

4. Two ways to stops cyberbullying:

   (i) Don't disclose your personal information like address, phone number and school name online with unknown people.

   (ii) Be careful about sharing private information with others online as this could be shared with or seen by people with malicious intent.

5. Computer Ethics are the common guidelines that we need to follow while using the computer.

**E.** 1. Patent is the right that gives an inventor the complete right to make, use, and sell his or her work for a specific time period whereas Trademark is a symbol or word legally registered or established used as representing a company or product.

2. Internet is Network of Networks, means International Network.

   Three disadvantages of Internet:

   (i) Wastage of Time: It is a wastage of time as with the excessive use of the Internet people get addicted to it and spend lots of time on surfing.

   (ii) Virus and Spam Attacks: Internet has also increased the cases of virus attacks. Users can lost their data and programs in these virus attacks.

   (iii) Loss of Personal Information: We share our personal information over the Internet that can be misused by cyber criminals to harm you.

3. Three protective measures to avoid Palagiarism:

   (i) We should always mention the source of information.

   (ii) We should rephrase the content as per our requirement to avoid Plagiarism.

   (iii) We should use quotation marks to write the word or lines written by someone else.

4. Three ways to stay protective online:
   (i) Be cautious while using your password online.
   (ii) Don't entertain strangers or suspicious mails.
   (iii) Don't share your personal details with anyone online.

Do yourself.

# 2. HTML—An Introduction

## EXERCISE

**A.** 1. (c)  2. (b)  3. (c)  4. (a)  5. (d)  6. (a)

**B.** 1. (F)  2. (F)  3. (T)  4. (T)  5. (T)

**C.** 1. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is the most widely used markup language to design web pages.

2. The <HEAD> tag defines header area of your web page.

3. Two types of HTML editor are:

   (i) WYSIWYG      (ii) Text Editor

4. Hypertext is a piece of ordinary text that has special feature of linking to other documents or web pages.

**D.** 1. The <HTML> tag tells the web browser that the text contained between <HTML> and </HTML> is a web page and can be viewed using a web browser. The <BODY> tag tells the web browser that the text contained between <BODY> and </BODY> tags to be shown on the web page.

2. Rules for writing HTML tags are:

   (i) Container tags should always be closed properly.

   (ii) Values given to the attributes should be enclosed within the double quotes.

3. Container Tags: The tags that have both opening and closing tags are called Container Tags.

   For example <B> ...... </B>

   <HEAD> ...... </HEAD>

   Empty Tags: Empty tags contain only opening tag. They do not have closing tag. These tags do not enclose any data.

4. The steps to save a HTML documents are:

   Step 1   Click on File menu.

   Step 2   Click on Save option.

   Step 3   Select All Files.

   Step 4   Choose the location where you want to save the file.

Step 5   Enter name for the file as 'First Web Page.html' in the File name: box.

Step 6   Click on Save button.

======== ‖‖‖ **IN THE LAB** SUBJECT ENRICHMENT ‖‖‖

Do yourself.

# Periodic Assessment-1

(Based on chapters 1 & 2)

**A.**   Do yourself.

**B.**   1. Software piracy means illegal use of software.

2. Computer Ethics are the common guidelines that one should follow while using the internet.

3. This attribute is used to apply a colour in the background of your web page.

# 3. Formatting a Web Page

### EXERCISE

**A.**   1. (b)        2. (d)        3. (c)        4. (d)        5. (b)        6. (a)

7. (b)        8. (a)

**B.**   1. (F)        2. (F)        3. (F)        4. (F)        5. (F)        6. (T)

**C.**   1. markup    2. head      3. <b>       4. <p>       5. <sub>

**D.**   1. <HR>      2. <U>       3. <BR>      4. <H1>      5. <SUB>     6. <H6>

**E.**   1. The <HR> tag is used when you want to divide your web page into different sections.

2. <BR> tag is used to break the lines of text.

3. The <U> tag is used to underline your text.

4. The <I> tag is used to give italic effect to your text.

5. ALIGN atribute of the <Hn> tag is used to align the text.

**F.**   1. The <SUB> tag is used to turn the enclosed text into a subscript. For example, H2O is coded as

```
H<sub>2</sub>O
<html>
<head>
<title> Superscript and Subscript </title>
</head>
<body>
```

The <SUP> tag is used to turn the enclosed text into a superscript. For example, $E=mc2$ is coded as `E=mc<sup>2</sup>`

2. **FACE**: It allows you to set the font family such as Times New Roman, Verdana.

   ```
   <font face="Times New Roman"> Animation </p>
   ```

   **SIZE**: It allows you to set the font size.

   ```
   <font size="4"> Animation </p>
   ```

3. The <HR> tag is used when you want to divide your web page into different sections.

   The <BR> tag is used when you want to start a new line, but do not want to start a new paragraph.

4. The <P> tag defines start and end of a paragraph in the text. It is both a container as well as an empty tag. Whenever you want to start a new paragraph, you can start the paragraph tag using <P> without closing the previous paragraph tag.

   ```
   <html>
        <head>
            <title> Example of Paragraph</title>
        </head>
        <body>
            <p> First paragraph of content</p>
            <p> Second paragraph of content</p>
            <p> Third paragraph of content</p>
            <p> Fourth paragraph of content</p>
        </body>
   </html>
   ```

**IN THE LAB** SUBJECT ENRICHMENT

Do yourself.

# 4. Lists in HTML

## EXERCISE

**A.** 1. (b)     2. (a)     3. (a)     4. (c)     5. (a)     6. (b)

**B.** 1. (F)     2. (T)     3. (T)     4. (T)

**C.** 1. ordered list    2. list item    3. <UL>    4. disc    5. table

**D.** 1. A list is a collection of related items that can be used to represent information in an ordered manner.

2. The description list is also known as definition list. The description list is created by using the <DL> tag in conjunction with <DD> and <DT> tags.

3. TYPE attributes can be use in the following way:

   <OL TYPE ="A"> - will start the list from A.

   <OL TYPE ="a" START="4"> - will start the list from d.

   <OL TYPE ="1" START="25"> - will start the list from 25.

   <OL TYPE ="I" START="2"> - will start the list from II.

   <OL TYPE ="i" START="4"> - will start the list from iv.

4. The <LI> tag is used to define an item in the list. It can be used as an empty tag as well as a container tag.

E. 1. An ordered list is also called the numbered list. This type of list is used to display the items in a sequential manner. For example, steps in an algorithm, etc. In HTML, the <OL> tag is used to create an ordered list. The <LI> tag is used to define an item in the list. It can be used as an empty tag as well as a container tag. The <OL> tag have two attributes named TYPE and START which you can use in the following way:

   <OL TYPE ="A"> - will start the list from A.

   <OL TYPE ="a" START="4"> - will start the list from d.

   <OL TYPE ="1" START="25"> - will start the list from 25.

   <OL TYPE ="I" START="2"> - will start the list from II.

   <OL TYPE ="i" START="4"> - will start the list from iv.

   Let us use the <OL> tag.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD> <TITLE> Ordered List or Numbered List </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<B> Cup of Tea </B>
<HR>
```

   Steps to make a cup of Tea.

```
<OL>
      <LI> Take 3/4 cup of water and boil it in kettle.
      <LI> Add a table spoon sugar.
      <LI> Add 1/4 cup of milk.
      <LI> Pour the tea into a cup.
      <LI> Add a tea bag.
</OL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

An unordered list is also called bulleted list. This type of list is generally used to display random items which never require to place in a sequential manner. The <UL>tag is used to define an unordered list.

The default bullet style is Disc in HTML. Let us use the <UL> tag to create an unordered list:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD> <TITLE> Unordered List or Bulleted List </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<B> Winter Clothes </B>
<UL>
<LI> Sweaters
<LI> Woollen Caps
<LI> Gloves
<LI> Jackets
</UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

2.
```
<HTML>
<HEAD> <TITLE> Unordered List or Bulleted List </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<B> Adobe Software </B>
<UL>
<LI> Animate CC
<LI> Photoshop CC
</UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

**IN THE LAB** Subject Enrichment

Do yourself.

# Periodic Assessment-2
## (Based on chapters 3 & 4)

**A.** 1. <B>     2. <U>     3. <BR>     4. <CENTER>     5. <LI>     6. <H1>

**B.** Do yourself.

**C.**  1. <H1> to <H6>

    2. <TITLE>

# Test Sheet-1
### (Based on chapters 1 to 4)

## Section A

**A.** 1. (a)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (c)      5. (c)      6. (b)

     7. (d)      8. (a)      9. (a)      10. (a)

**B.** 1. (F)      2. (T)      3. (T)      4. (F)      5. (T)

**C.** 1. Protocol     2. mesh     3. query     4. relational     5. field grid     6. Navigation

## Section B

**A.** 1. Two examples of intellectual property rights are patents, copyright.

     2. Computer Ethics are the common guidelines that we need to follow while using the computer.

     3. Two types of HTML editor are:

       (i) WYSIWYG       (ii) Text Editor

     4. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

     5. <BR> tag is used to break the lines of text.

     6. The definition list is also known as description list. The description list is created by using the <DL> tag in conjunction with <DD> and <DT> tags.

**B.** 1. Internet is Network of Networks, means International Network.

     Three disadvantages of Internet:

       (i) Wastage of Time: It is a wastage of time as with the excessive use of the Internet people get addicted to it and spend lots of time on surfing.

       (ii) Virus and Spam Attacks: Internet has also increased the cases of virus attacks. Users can lost their data and programs in these virus attacks.

       (iii) Loss of Personal Information: We share our personal information over the Internet that can be misused by cyber criminals to harm you.

     2. Three ways to stay protective online:

       (i) Be cautious while using your password online.

       (ii) Don't entertain strangers or suspicious mails.

       (iii) Don't share your personal details with anyone online.

     3. The <HTML> tag tells the web browser that the text contained between <HTML> and </HTML> is a web page and can be viewed using a web browser. The <BODY> tag tells the web browser that the text contained between <BODY> and </BODY> tags to be shown on the web page.

4. **FACE**: It allows you to set the font family such as Times New Roman, Verdana.

```
<font face="Times New Roman"> Animation </p>
```

**SIZE**: It allows you to set the font size.

```
<font size="4"> Animation </p>
```

5.
```
<HTML>
<HEAD> <TITLE> Unordered List or Bulleted List </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<B> Adobe Software </B>
<UL>
<LI> Animate CC
<LI> Photoshop CC
</UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

# 5. Tables in HTML

## EXERCISE

**A.** 1. (b)  2. (c)  3. (d)  4. (a)  5. (b)  6. (b)

**B.** 1. <TH>  2. Tables  3. CELLSPACING  4. BORDER

**C.** 1. (F)  2. (T)  3. (T)  4. (T)

**D.** 1. Tables represent the data in the form of rows and columns. In HTML, a table is created by using the <TABLE> tag. It is a container tag. The <TABLE> tag should be defined inside the <BODY> tag.

2. The VALIGN attribute is used to align the position of text in the cell vertically, that is, vertical alignment. It can take any one from three values, "top", "middle" and "bottom". This is useful when a text has to be aligned in case of rowspan.

3. <TR> tag is used for defining table rows.

**E.** 1. Four attributes of <TABLE> tag are:

* <TR>: This tag is used for defining table rows.

* <TD>: This tag is used for defining table data, that is, the data of the cells.

* <CAPTION>: This tag is used for defining the title of the table.

* <TH>: This tag is used for defining table headings.

2. **ROWSPAN**: The ROWSPAN attribute applies when a single cell is extended for more than a single row, that is, the cell spans for 2 or more rows instead of 1 as shown in below table.

| Category | Type |
|---|---|
| Sports | Badminton |
| | Football |
| | Basketball |
| Martial Arts | Judo |
| | Karate |

Table with rowspan

Here, the cell "Sports" is taking a span of 3 rows and "Martial Arts" is taking a span of 2 rows. Example for using ROWSPAN attribute is:

```
<TD ROWSPAN="3">
```

**COLSPAN**: The COLSPAN attribute applies when a single cell is extended to more than a single column, that is, the cell spans for 2 or more columns instead of 1 as shown in table below:

| Roll No. | Name | | Marks | Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First | Last | | |
| | | | | |

Table with colspan

Here, "Name" cell is taking a span of 2 columns. Example for using ROWSPAN attribute is:
```
<TD COLSPAN="2">
```

3. The <TD> tag stands for Table Data. It is used to fill the data in the table cells. Following are the attributes used to present the cell or table data in more effective manner:

**ALIGN**: The ALIGN attribute is used to set display position of the text in a cell horizontally, that is, horizontal alignment of the text. It can take any one of the following four values:

• "justify" – straches the content so that each character has equal width.

• "center" – to align text to the center of the cell.

• "left" – to align text to the left edge of the cell.

• "right" – to align text to the right edge of the cell.

For example,

```
<TD ALIGN="center">
```

**BGCOLOR**: The BGCOLOR attribute is used to give background color to an individual cell wherever it is specified. For example,

```
<TD BGCOLOR="Pink">
```

# 6. Images, Links and Frames in HTML

## EXERCISE

**A.** 1. (a)    2. (b)    3. (b)    4. (a)    5. (c)    6. (a)    7. (d)

**B.** 1. internal link    2. <A>    3. DIRECTION    4. <FRAMESET>

**C.** 1. (T)    2. (F)    3. (F)    4. (F)

**D.** 1. (b)    2. (d)    3. (a)    4. (c)

**E.** 1. HREF stands for Hypertext Reference. It takes the URL of the web page which we want to link when we create external linking.

2. **ALINK** attribute is used to set the color of the active link.

3. **BORDER** attribute specifies the thickness of the border surrounding the image.

```
<IMG SRC="lily.jpg" BORDER="2">
```

4. **ROWS** attribute is used to divide the window into horizontal sections.

**F.** 1. (a) SCROLLAMOUNT: It indicates the speed of the moving object.

The SCROLLAMOUNT = 1 means the slowest moving object.

- <MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT=1> The slowest speed of the moving text
  </MARQUEE>
- <MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT=10> The medium speed of the moving text
  </MARQUEE>
- <MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT=20> The fastest speed of the moving text
  </MARQUEE>

(b) **ALT**: It specifies the alternate text to be displayed in the web browser, if the provided image is not found. For example,

```
<IMG SRC="lily.jpg" ALT="Describing the flower">
```

2. **SRC**: It specifies the source or URL of the image that has to be inserted in the web page. For example, `<IMG SRC="C:/Mydocuments/lily.jpg">`

**WIDTH**: It specifies the width of the image in the web page. For example,

```
<IMG SRC="lily.jpg" WIDTH="50%">
```

3. Where, URL is the address of a web page in which you want to display the frame. The <FRAMESET> tag provides two attributes which are as follows:

**ROWS**: This attribute is used to divide the window into horizontal sections.

**COLS**: This attribute is used to divide the window into vertical sections.

The various attributes used with <FRAME> tag are:

**FRAMEBORDER**: This attribute is used to define whether a border is to be created around the frame or not. The value taken by the attribute is 0 in case no border is to be shown and

1 in case a border is to be shown. For example,
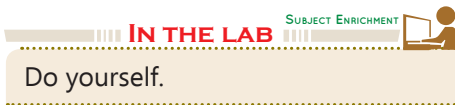
```
<FRAME FRAMEBORDER="0">
```

**NORESIZE**: This attribute is used to restrict the user to resize the frame on the web page.

For example,

```
<FRAME NORESIZE>
```

**SRC**: This attribute is used to define the URL or path of the web page which is to be linked to the frame. For example,

```
<FRAME SRC="frames.html">
```

**IN THE LAB**   SUBJECT ENRICHMENT

Do yourself.

# Periodic Assessment-3
### (Based on chapters 5 & 6)

**A.**  1. **ROWS** attribute is used to divide the window into vertical sections.

2. **FRAMEBORDER** attribute is used to define whether a border is to be created around the frame or not. The value taken by the attribute is 0 in case no border is to be shown and 1 in case a border is to be shown. For example,

```
<FRAME FRAMEBORDER="0">
```

3. **NORESIZE** This attribute is used to restrict the user to resize the frame on the web page. For example,

```
<FRAME NORESIZE>
```

4. **ALINK** attribute is used to set the color of the active link.

5. **VLINK** attribute is used to set the color of the visited links.

6. **TARGET** attribute is used to specify the place in which the linked web page will open.

It takes any one of the following four values:

• **blank**: Opens the linked web page in a new window or tab of the web browser.

• **parent**: Opens the linked web page in a parent window or tab of the web browser.

• **self**: Opens the linked web page in current window or tab.

• **top**: Opens the linked web page in the window that is on top in all the windows.

**B.**  Do yourself.

# 7. Forms in HTML

**A.** 1. (c)  2. (a)  3. (a)  4. (c)  5. (c)  6. (b)

**B.** 1. (T)  2. (T)  3. (F)  4. (T)  5. (F)

**C.** 1. <TEXTAREA>  2. <INPUT>  3. PASSWORD

4. RADIO  5. ALIGN

**D.** 1. A HTML form is an interface of a web page that facilitates the user to enter data (such as name, e-mail address, password, phone number, etc.) that is to be sent to the server for further processing.

2. Sometime, we need to display multiple options in the form of a drop-down menu or list from which we can select only one option at a time. This type of control is known as combo box.

3. (This question was printed incorrectly in the book. Please correct it in you text book.)

Q. What is the use of NAME attribute in <INPUT> tag?

Ans. NAME attribute is used to specify the identity of the field on the web page.

**E.** 1. The <TEXTAREA> tag is used to create a multiline text box that can accept log text values. We can specify the number of rows and columns we want in text area by using the ROWS and CLOS attributes of the <TEXTAREA> tag. The syntax of the <TEXTAREA> tag is as follows:

```
<TEXTAREA ROWS="2" COLS="70">
```

2. The <FORM> tag is used to create the form boundary on the web page. It is a container tag.

The syntax to use the <FORM> tag is as follows:

```
<FORM> Form Elements </FORM>
```

The <FORM> tag has the two main attributes which are:

**ACTION**: This attribute is used to specify the action that will take place when we submit the form values. It takes the URL of another web page or an e-mail address to receive the information.

**METHOD**: It specifies the type of method form will use to accept the values entered into form fields. The most commonly used values for this attribute are POST and GET.

3. The code to create the registration form is as follows:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Form </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="lightyellow" TEXT="blue">
<CENTER>
<H1> Registration Form </H1>
```

```
</CENTER>
<HR>
<FORM>
Name : <INPUT TYPE="TEXT"> <BR><BR>
Father's Name : <INPUT TYPE="TEXT"> <BR><BR>
Age in Years : <INPUT TYPE="TEXT"> <BR><BR>
Gender : <INPUT TYPE="RADIO" NAME="gender"> Male <INPUT TYPE="RADIO"
NAME="gender"> Female <BR> <BR>
Address : <TEXTAREA ROWS ="4" COLS = "80"> </TEXTAREA> <BR> <BR>
Hobbies: <BR>
<INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX"> Playing Cricket <BR>
<INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX"> Listening to Music <BR>
<INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX"> Reading Books <BR>
<BR> <BR>
Enroll for Class :
<SELECT>
<OPTION> Class 1
<OPTION> Class 2
<OPTION> Class 3
<OPTION> Class 4
<OPTION> Class 5
<OPTION> Class 6
<OPTION> Class 7
<OPTION> Class 8
</SELECT>
<BR>
<BR>
<INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT" VALUE="SUBMIT"> <INPUT TYPE="RESET" VALUE="RESET">
</FORM>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

4. A text box allows a user to enter data such as any character and number. Let us create a web page to display a text box.

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
```

```
<FORM>
USER NAME :
<INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="EName1" SIZE="30" VALUE="Enter User name">
</FORM>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

**IN THE LAB** SUBJECT ENRICHMENT

Do yourself.

# 8. Cascading Style Sheets

## EXERCISE

**A.** 1. (a)　　　2. (b)　　　3. (a)　　　4. (c)　　　5. (d)

**B.** 1. (T)　　　2. (T)　　　3. (F)　　　4. (T)

**C.** 1. CSS　　　2. text-align　　3. curly braces, semicolon　　4. Background Color

**D.** 1. An inline style is used to apply a unique style for a single element.

2. 'External Style Sheet', is a way of inserting or linking "style sheet in which look of an entire website can be changed by updating just one CSS file.

3. CSS 'margin' properties enables to create space around an HTML element, outside any border.

4. The 'float' property is used for positioning and formatting content. It wraps the text around the images.

**E.** 1. 'Cascading Style Sheet' is commonly referred to as CSS. It is a simple design language which enables to simplify the process of making web pages. It handles and describes how a HTML web page will be presented on a web browser. It saves a lot of time as one design layout can be used to make more number of web pages.

CSS comprises of style rules that are interpreted by the web browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in a document. Its style rule is made of two parts i.e. 'Selector' and 'Declaration'. 'Declaration' can be further categorized into 'Property' and 'Value'.

Syntax: Selector {Property:Value}

2. The CSS border properties enable to specify the style, width and color of a border.

**Border Style**

The 'border-style' property specifies the outline style of border.

**Border Colour**

The 'border-color' property enables to set the colour of the four sides of border.

**Border Width**

The 'border-width' property enables to set the width of a border.

3. The 'text-align' property is used to align the text in desired position. Left, Right, Center, Justify are the types of available text alignment.

```
Syntax: <P STYLE = "TEXT-ALIGN: Value;">
TEXT
</P>
```

**IN THE LAB** SUBJECT ENRICHMENT

Do yourself.

# 9. Web Publishing

## EXERCISE

**A.** 1. (a)  2. (a)  3. (a)  4. (c)

**B.** 1. Web publishing is a process through which you can upload and update your web pages on the Internet. It is also known as web hosting or online hosting.

2. Web hosting service providers are the organizations that provide servers, connectivity, and associated services to host websites.

**C.** 1. **VPS Web Hosting**

Virtual Private Server (VPS) web hosting service providers give you one physical server which act like multiple or separate servers. These are expensive than the shared web hosting service providers. Some of the examples of the VPS web hosting service providers are:

https://www.hostwinds.com

https://www.bluehost.com

**Shared Web Hosting**

Shared hosting means to hosts your website on a shared server. A shared server is server on which some other websites are also hosted. Some examples of shared web hosting service providers are:

https://www.bluehost.com

https://in.godaddy.com

2. **Dedicated Web Hosting**

Dedicated web hosting service providers give you a separate server for your website, which means you are renting one physical server from a hosting organization. Some of the examples of the dedicated web hosting service providers:

https://www.hostgator.com

https://www.siteground.com

# Periodic Assessment-4

(Based on chapters 7 & 9)

**A.** Do yourself.

**B.** 1. background-color

2. He can use the <LINK> tag to link a stylesheet to the document.

3. <MARQUEE>

**C.** 1. Virtual Private Server (VPS) web hosting service providers give you one physical server which act like multiple or separate servers.

2. Dedicated web hosting service providers give you a separate server for your website, which means you are renting one physical server from a hosting organization.

# Test Sheet-2

(Based on chapters 5 to 8)

## Section A

**A.** 1. (b)     2. (a)     3. (b)     4. (c)     5. (c)     6. (d)

7. (a)     8. (a)     9. (c)     10. (b)

**B.** 1. (T)     2. (T)     3. (T)     4. (F)     5. (F)

**C.** 1. table     2. internal link     3. <TEXTAREA>

4. World Wide Web     5. Shared hosting     6. CSS margin

## Section B

**A.** 1. Tables represent the data in the form of rows and columns. In HTML, a table is created by using the <TABLE> tag. It is a container tag. The <TABLE> tag should be defined inside the <BODY> tag.

2. HREF stands for Hypertext Reference. It takes the URL of the web page which we want to link when we create external linking.

3. There are three ways of inserting or linking a style sheets:
   * External Style Sheet
   * Internal Style Sheet
   * Inline Style

4. The 'float' property is used for positioning and formatting content. It wraps the text around the images.

5. Web publishing is a process through which you can upload and update your web pages on the Internet. It is also known as web hosting or online hosting.

**B.** 1. **ROWSPAN**: The ROWSPAN attribute applies when a single cell is extended for more than a single row, that is, the cell spans for 2 or more rows instead of 1 as shown in below table.

| Category | Type |
|---|---|
| Sports | Badminton |
| | Football |
| | Basketball |
| Martial Arts | Judo |
| | Karate |

Table with rowspan

Here, the cell "Sports" is taking a span of 3 rows and "Martial Arts" is taking a span of 2 rows. Example for using ROWSPAN attribute is:

`<TD ROWSPAN="3">`

**COLSPAN**: The COLSPAN attribute applies when a single cell is extended to more than a single column, that is, the cell spans for 2 or more columns instead of 1 as shown in table below:

| Roll No. | Name | | Marks | Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First | Last | | |
| | | | | |

Table with colspan

Here, "Name" cell is taking a span of 2 columns. Example for using ROWSPAN attribute is:
`<TD COLSPAN="2">`

2. (a) **SCROLLAMOUNT**: It indicates the speed of the moving object.

The SCROLLAMOUNT = 1 means the slowest moving object.

- `<MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT=1>` The slowest speed of the moving text `</MARQUEE>`
- `<MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT=10>` The medium speed of the moving text `</MARQUEE>`
- `<MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT=20>` The fastest speed of the moving text `</MARQUEE>`

(b) **ALT**: It specifies the alternate text to be displayed in the web browser, if the provided image is not found. For example,

`<IMG SRC="lily.jpg" ALT="Describing the flower">`

3. The <TEXTAREA> tag is used to create a multiline text box that can accept log text values. We can specify the number of rows and columns we want in text area by using the ROWS and CLOS attributes of the <TEXTAREA> tag. The syntax of the <TEXTAREA> tag is as follows:

`<TEXTAREA ROWS="2" COLS="70">`

4. 'Cascading Style Sheet' is commonly referred to as CSS. It is a simple design language which enables to simplify the process of making web pages. It handles and describes how a HTML web page will be presented on a web browser. It saves a lot of time as one design layout can be used to make more number of web pages.

CSS comprises of style rules that are interpreted by the web browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in a document. Its style rule is made of two parts i.e. 'Selector' and 'Declaration'. 'Declaration' can be further categorized into 'Property' and 'Value'.

Syntax: Selector {Property:Value}

5. **Dedicated Web Hosting**

Dedicated web hosting service providers give you a separate server for your website, which means you are renting one physical server from a hosting organization. Some of the examples of the dedicated web hosting service providers:

https://www.hostgator.com

https://www.siteground.com