

## 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. This means that the software is not purchased or the user don't have permission to use it.
2. Hacking is the unauthorised access to a computer system with the intent to disrupt its operation or steal sensitive information.
3. Two intellectual property rights are:
- Copyright:** It is the legal right given exclusively to the person for a fixed number of years allowing them to publish, record, or use their literary, artistic, or musical work.
- Trademark:** It is a symbol or word legally registered or established and used as representing a company or a product.
4. Ways to stop cyberbullying are:
- Be careful while sharing private information with others online as this could be shared with or seen by people with malicious intent.
  - Don't disclose your personal information like address, phone number and school name online with unknown people.
5. **Computer Ethics** are the common guidelines that we need to follow while using the computer. These are also known as Etiquettes that tell us how to use the Internet wisely.

E. 1.	Patent	Trademark
	It is the right that gives an inventor the complete right to make, use, and sell their invention for a specific time period.	It is a symbol or word legally registered or established and used as representing a company or a product that help to protect brand names, logo, and design of the product.
	The validity period for a Patent is 20 years.	The validity period for a Trademark is 10 years and can be renewed after that.

2. Internet is also called as “the NET” or Network of Networks, which means International Network. It is a network used all over the world where users located at different locations can communicate and exchange information with each other. It is a collection of networks which are connected to one another and forms a global network.

**Disadvantages of Internet are:**

- **Wastage of Time:** Excessive use of the Internet can lead to wastage of time, as children may become addicted and spend a lot of time surfing the web.
- **Virus and Spam Attacks:** Internet has also increased the cases of virus attacks. Users can lose their data and programs in these virus attacks.
- **Loss of Personal Information:** We share our personal information over the Internet that can be misused by cyber criminals to harm you.

**3. Measures to avoid plagiarism are:**

- We should use quotation marks to write the word or lines written by someone else.
- We should rephrase the content as per our requirement to avoid plagiarism.
- Another important way to avoid plagiarism is to include a reference page at the end of the document. On this page, we can mention the links or sources from where we have taken information.

**4. Ways to stay safe online are:**

- Install authorised and updated antivirus in your computer system.
- Be cautious while using your password online.
- Don't entertain strangers or suspicious mails.

## IN THE LAB

Do it 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 Hypertext Markup Language. It is a markup language that describes the structure of the web page.
2. Features of HTML5 are:
- It allows us to build tables.
  - It is a very easy and simple language.
3. Two types of HTML editor are WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) editor and 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**

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. Every web page coding must start with the <HTML> tag and ends with the </HTML> tag.

**The <BODY> Tag**

The <BODY> tag tells the web browser that the text contained between <BODY> and </BODY> tags is to be shown on the web page. It is a container tag.

2. The rules for writing HTML code are given below:

- Container tags should always be closed properly.
- Values given to the attributes should be enclosed within the double quotes.
- A tag name should not contain spaces.
- There should be no spaces between a tag. For example: <TagName>.
- Tags must be nested correctly.

3. **Container Tags:** The tags that have both opening and closing tags are called container tags or paired tags.

**For example:** <HEAD> ..... </HEAD>

Container tags are different from empty tags because empty tags only have opening tag.

4. Steps to save an HTML document:

Step 1: Open the Notepad and type the HTML code.

Step 2: Click on File menu.

Step 3: Click on Save option. The Save As dialog box appears.

Step 4: Select All Files from Save as type drop-down list.

Step 5: Choose the location where you want to save the file.

Step 6: Enter name for the file as 'First Web Page.html' in the File name: text box.

Step 7: Click on Save button to save the file.

## IN THE LAB

Do it yourself.

## Periodic Assessment-1

(Based on chapters 1 & 2)

**A. <!DOCTYPE HTML>**

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Introduction to HTML5</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is a markup language that describes the structure of the web page. It allows us to create web pages that contain paragraphs, headings, links and block quotes. The output of HTML web pages is same on any type of computer and on any operating system, i.e., Mac, Windows, etc.

</BODY>

</HTML>

- B.**
1. Software piracy means illegal use of software. This means that you have not bought software or you don't have permission to use it.
  2. Computer Ethics are the common guidelines that we need to follow while using the computer.
  3. STYLE attribute allows inline CSS styling directly on the <BODY> tag.

### 3. 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 CSS is used to apply a unique style for a single element.
- Syntax:** <ELEMENT STYLE = "...STYLE RULES...">
2. By using External CSS, look of an entire website can be changed by updating just one CSS file. Web page must include a reference to the External CSS file within a <LINK> element inside the <HEAD> section.
3. Margin is the space that appears around an element. The margin property is used to set margins for any web page element. The four sides used with the margin property are: left, right, top and bottom.
4. The FLOAT property is used for positioning and formatting content. It wraps the text around the images. The float property can be set with values such as left, right, none, etc.
- Syntax:** FLOAT: VALUE;
- E.** 1. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. 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.

**Syntax:** Selector {Property:Value}

**Selector:** It signifies or points to the HTML element, to which a style will be applied.

**Property:** The property is the style you want to change. It tells the browser which part of the element you want to adjust, like the colour, size, or margin.



**Value:** It is the value assigned to the property.

2. Different properties of CSS border are:

**Border Style:** The BORDER-STYLE property specifies the outline style of border. Some of the outline styles of border are dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge etc.

**Syntax:** BORDER-STYLE: NAME\_OF\_THE\_BORDER;

**Border Color:** The BORDER-COLOR property enables to set the colour of the four sides of border. All the four sides of a border can also be individually customised to have different colour in each side.

**Syntax:**

BORDER-COLOR: COLOUR\_NAME;

OR

BORDER-COLOR: COLOUR\_VALUE;

**Border Width:** The BORDER-WIDTH property enables to set the width of a border. The value width could be either a length in 'px', 'pt' or 'cm' or it should be set to thin, medium or thick. All the four sides of a border can also be individually customised to have different width in each side.

**Syntax:** BORDER-WIDTH: WIDTH\_VALUE;

3. To align the text, we can use TEXT-ALIGN property. Left, Right, Center, Justify are the types of available text alignment.

**Syntax:** TEXT-ALIGN: VALUE;

## IN THE LAB

Do it yourself.

## 4. Formatting a Web Page

### EXERCISE



- |           |           |         |          |         |          |         |      |
|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|------|
| <b>A.</b> | 1. b      | 2. c    | 3. d     | 4. b    | 5. a     | 6. a    | 7. a |
| <b>B.</b> | 1. F      | 2. F    | 3. F     | 4. F    | 5. T     | 6. T    |      |
| <b>C.</b> | 1. Markup | 2. Head | 3. <B>   | 4. <P>  | 5. <SUB> |         |      |
| <b>D.</b> | 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. It is also used when you want to draw a line between two paragraphs.
  2. <BR/> tag is used to break the lines of text.
  3. The <U> tag is used to underline the text.
  4. The <I> tag is used to give italic effect to the text.
  5. The TEXT-ALIGN property is used to align the text.

- F. 1. The <SUP> tag is used to turn the enclosed text into a superscript. For example,  $E=mc^2$  is coded as `E=mc<SUP>2</SUP>` whereas the <SUB> tag is used to turn the enclosed text into a subscript. For example,  $H_2O$  is coded as `H<SUB>2</SUB>O`.

2. The following CSS properties can be used to customise the font:

**FONT-FAMILY:** It allows you to set the font family such as Times New Roman, Verdana.

**Example:** `<P STYLE="FONT-FAMILY: Arial, sans-serif;">FONT FAMILY </P>`

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

**Example:** `<P STYLE="FONT-SIZE: 16PX;">Font Size</P>`

- 3.
- | <b>&lt;BR/&gt; tag</b>   | <b>&lt;HR/&gt; tag</b>   |
|--|--|
| The <BR/> tag is used when you want to start a new line, but do not want to start a new paragraph. | The <HR/> tag is used when you want to divide your web page into different sections and it is also used when you want to draw a line between two paragraphs. |
| This tag forces a line break wherever you will place it.   | It gives a horizontal ruler (line) on the page and then the next element will be shown in a new line after the ruler.  |

4. The <P> tag defines start and end of a paragraph in the text. It is a container tag. Whenever you want to start a new paragraph, you can start the paragraph tag using <P> tag. It is primarily used to group text into paragraphs, which are the basic building blocks of a document.

Following web page is created by using the <P> tag:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<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

Do it yourself.



## Periodic Assessment-2

(Based on chapters 3 & 4)

- A. 1. <B>            2. <U>            3. <BR/>            4. <DIV>            5. FLOAT property  
6. TEXT-ALIGN property
- B. <!DOCTYPE HTML>  
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
<TITLE>Solar System</TITLE>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY>  
<U><H1 STYLE="COLOR: RED;">SOLAR SYSTEM</H1></U>  
<I><P>The The Solar System is a gravitationally bound system of the sun and the objects that orbit it, either directly or indirectly.</P></I>  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
- C. 1. Satyam will choose the CSS margin property.  
2. Niharika can use the internal CSS to change the style of the elements of a web page.

## Test Sheet-1

(Based on chapters 1 to 4)

### Section A

- A. 1. b            2. c            3. c            4. c            5. c            6. b            7. d  
8. c            9. a
- B. 1. F            2. T            3. T            4. T            5. F
- C. 1. Trademark            2. Patent            3. Curly braces, Semicolon  
4. HEAD            5. CSS            6. Background-color

### Section B

- A. 1. Two intellectual property rights are:
- **Copyright:** It is the legal right given exclusively to the person for a fixed number of years allowing them to publish, record, or use their literary, artistic, or musical work.
  - **Trademark:** It is a symbol or word legally registered or established and used as representing a company or a product.
2. Features of HTML5 are:
- It allows us to build tables.
  - It is a very easy and simple language.



3. Margin is the space that appears around an element. The margin property is used to set margins for any web page element. The four sides used with the margin property are: left, right, top and bottom.
4. The <HR/> tag is used when you want to divide your web page into different sections. It is also used when you want to draw a line between two paragraphs.
5. TEXT-ALIGN property.
6. The FLOAT property is used for positioning and formatting content. It wraps the text around the images. The float property can be set with values such as left, right, none, etc.

**Syntax:** FLOAT: VALUE;

- B.** 1. Internet is also called as “the NET” or Network of Networks, which means International Network. It is a network used all over the world where users located at different locations can communicate and exchange information with each other. It is a collection of networks which are connected to one another and forms a global network.

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**Syntax:** BORDER-WIDTH: WIDTH\_VALUE;





4. The following CSS properties can be used to customise the font:

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5. Ways to stay safe online are:

- Install authorised and updated antivirus in your computer system.
- Be cautious while using your password online.
- Don't entertain strangers or suspicious mails.

## 5. Lists in HTML

### EXERCISE



- A.** 1. b                  2. a                  3. a                  4. c                  5. a                  6. c
- B.** 1. T                  2. F                  3. T                  4. T
- C.** 1. Ordered list                  2. List item                  3. List-style-image                  4. Disc
5. Description term
- D.** 1. A list is a collection of related items that can be used to represent information in an ordered manner.
2. The definition list is also known as description list. The description list is created by using the Description List i.e, `<DL>` tag in conjunction with Description Definition i.e, `<DD>` and Description Term i.e, `<DT>` tags.
3. The type property in ordered list is used to set the type of list. There are mainly five types of ordered list such as decimal, lower-alpha, upper-alpha, lower-roman and upper-roman.
4. The `<LI>` tag in HTML is used to define a list item.

<b>E.</b> 1.	<b>Unordered list</b>	<b>Ordered list</b>
	An unordered list is also called bulleted list.	An ordered list is also called the numbered list.
	This type of list is generally used to display random items which never require to place in a sequential manner.	This type of list is used to display the items in a sequential manner.
	The <code>&lt;UL&gt;</code> tag is used to define an unordered list.	The <code>&lt;OL&gt;</code> tag is used to create an ordered list.
	There are three bullet styles that can be used in an unordered list. They are Disc, Circle and Square.	There are mainly five styles that can be used in an ordered list. They are decimal, lower-alpha, upper-alpha, lower-roman and upper-roman.

2. Following is the code to create the given list:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>Adobe Software List</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <H2>Adobe Software</H2>
  <UL>
    <LI>Animate CC</LI>
    <LI>Photoshop CC</LI>
  </UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

## IN THE LAB

Do it yourself.

## 6. Tables in HTML

### EXERCISE



- A.** 1. b                      2. a                      3. b                      4. c                      5. b                      6. b
- B.** 1. <TH>                      2. Tables                      3. Table Data                      4. Color
- C.** 1. F                      2. F                      3. T                      4. T
- D.** 1. Tables represent the data in the form of rows and columns. In HTML5, a table is created by using the <TABLE> tag.
2. The border-spacing property is used to specify the space between the borders of adjacent cells.
3. The <TR> stands for Table Row, and is used to start a row. It is a container tag which ends up with </TR>.
- E.** 1. CSS properties used with <TABLE> tag are:
- Border property: The border property of CSS allows to apply a border to the table.
  - Width property: The width property is used to specify the width of a box or table.
  - Padding property: The padding property is used to specify the space around the content of a cell and the border of the cell in a table.
  - Background-color property: The background-color property is used to specify the colour for the background in a table on the web page.



2.

ROWSPAN	COLSPAN																								
The ROWSPAN attribute applies when a cell is extended for more than one row, that is, the cell spans for 2 or more rows instead of 1.	The COLSPAN attribute applies when a cell is extended to more than one column, that is, the cell spans for 2 or more columns instead of 1.																								
Example for using ROWSPAN attribute is:	Example for using COLSPAN attribute is:																								
<table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Types</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Sports</td><td>Badminton</td></tr><tr><td>Football</td></tr><tr><td>Basketball</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Martial Arts</td><td>Judo</td></tr><tr><td>Karate</td></tr></table>	Category	Types	Sports	Badminton	Football	Basketball	Martial Arts	Judo	Karate	<table><tr><th>Roll No.</th><th colspan="2">Name</th><th>Marks</th><th>Grade</th></tr><tr><td>Sports</td><td>First</td><td>Last</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Roll No.	Name		Marks	Grade	Sports	First	Last							
Category	Types																								
Sports	Badminton																								
	Football																								
	Basketball																								
Martial Arts	Judo																								
	Karate																								
Roll No.	Name		Marks	Grade																					
Sports	First	Last																							

3. The <TD> tag stands for Table Data. This tag is used for defining table data, that is, the data of the cells. It is a container tag.

Following are the attributes used to present the cell or table data in more effective manner:

- **ROWSPAN:** The ROWSPAN attribute applies when a cell is extended for more than one row, that is, the cell spans for 2 or more rows instead of 1.
- **COLSPAN:** The COLSPAN attribute applies when a cell is extended to more than one column, that is, the cell spans for 2 or more columns instead of 1.

## IN THE LAB

Do it yourself.

### Periodic Assessment-3

(Based on chapters 5 & 6)

- A.**
1. Specifies the type of the list item marker.
  2. Specifies an image to be used as the list item marker instead of the default marker.
  3. Specifies the colour of the list item marker.
  4. The START attribute accepts only integer values.
  5. The <DL> tag defines the entire description list.

- B.** <!DOCTYPE HTML>

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Permanent Gases of the Atmosphere</TITLE>

<STYLE>

table {

width: 70%;

margin: 20px auto;

```

}
th, td {
    border: 1px solid green;
    padding: 10px;
    text-align: center;
}
table, th, td {
    border-spacing: 0; /* Prevent double spacing between borders */
}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE>
    <TR>
        <TH COLSPAN="3">Permanent Gases of the Atmosphere</TH>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TH>Constituent</TH>
        <TH>Percent by volume</TH>
        <TH>Concentration (ppm)</TH>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD>Nitrogen</TD>
        <TD>78.084</TD>
        <TD>780,840.00</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD>Oxygen</TD>
        <TD>20.986</TD>
        <TD>209,460.00</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD>Argon</TD>
        <TD>0.934</TD>
        <TD>9,340.00</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>

```



```

        <TD>Carbon dioxide</TD>
        <TD>0.036</TD>
        <TD>360</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD>Neon</TD>
        <TD>0.00182</TD>
        <TD>18.2</td>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD>Helium</TD>
        <TD>0.000524</TD>
        <TD>5.24</TD>
    </TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

## 7. Images, Links and Frames in HTML

### EXERCISE



- A.** 1. c                      2. b                      3. c                      4. b                      5. d                      6. d
- B.** 1. Internal link                      2. <A>                      3. SRC                      4. Empty
- C.** 1. F                      2. F                      3. F                      4. F
- D.** 1. c                      2. a                      3. b
- E.** 1. HREF stands for Hypertext Reference.  
 2. SRC attribute specifies the source or URL that has to be inserted in the web page.  
 3. ALT attribute specifies the alternate text to be displayed in the web browser, if the provided image is not found.  
 4. ALLOWFULLSCREEN attribute of <IFRAME> tag is used to allow the window to display content in full screen.
- F.** 1. Frames are used to display more than one web pages on a single screen of the web browser. Frames are the different sections or parts of a web page. The <IFRAME> (short for inline frame) tag is used in HTML5 to embed another web page, video, map, or any external content within the current web page. For example,  
 <IFRAME SRC="URL" WIDTH="600" HEIGHT="400"></IFRAME>

2. Attributes used with the <IMG> tag are:

- **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/rose.jpeg"/>
```

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

```
<IMG SRC="rose.jpeg" ALT="Describing the flower"/>
```

3. The <IFRAME> tag provides four main attributes which are as follows:

- **SRC:** This attribute specifies the URL of the embedded page. If the src attribute of an <IFRAME> is missing or incorrect, the frame will appear as a empty area.
- **WIDTH:** This attribute defines the width of the embedded page.
- **HEIGHT:** This attribute defines the height of the embedded page.
- **ALLOWFULLSCREEN:** This attribute enables full screen mode for videos.

## IN THE LAB

Do it yourself.

## 8. Forms in HTML

### EXERCISE



- A.** 1. c                      2. a                      3. a                      4. c                      5. b                      6. b
- B.** 1. T                      2. T                      3. F                      4. T                      5. F
- C.** 1. <TEXTAREA>                      2. <INPUT/>                      3. RADIO                      4. PASSWORD                      5. Data
- D.** 1. 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 select box.
3. 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 COLS attributes of the <TEXTAREA> tag. The syntax of the <TEXTAREA> tag is as follows:
- ```
<TEXTAREA NAME="FIELD_NAME" ROWS="ROWS_VALUE" COLS="COLS_VALUE">  
DEFAULT TEXT  
</TEXTAREA>
```
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 student registration form is as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Form </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY STYLE="BACKGROUND-COLOR: LIGHTYELLOW; COLOR: BLUE">
<H1 STYLE="TEXT-ALIGN: CENTER"> Registration Form </H1>
<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>
<OPTION> Class 2 </OPTION>
<OPTION> Class 3 </OPTION>
<OPTION> Class 4 </OPTION>
<OPTION> Class 5 </OPTION>
<OPTION> Class 6 </OPTION>
<OPTION> Class 7 </OPTION>
<OPTION> Class 8 </OPTION>
```



```

</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's create a web page to display a text box:

```

<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Form</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<FORM>
USER NAME :
<INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="EName1" SIZE="30" PLACEHOLDER="Enter Your
Name"/>
</FORM>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

## IN THE LAB

Do it 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.
2. Web hosting refers to the service provided by organizations (known as web hosting service providers) that supply the servers, connectivity, and necessary resources to host websites on the internet.





C. 1.	<b>Shared Web Hosting</b> Shared hosting means to host your website on a shared server. The main advantage of this type of hosting is distribution of charges. Some examples of shared web hosting service providers are: <a href="https://www.bluehost.com">https://www.bluehost.com</a> <a href="https://in.godaddy.com">https://in.godaddy.com</a>	<b>VPS Web Hosting</b> 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: <a href="https://www.hostwinds.com">https://www.hostwinds.com</a> <a href="https://www.bluehost.com">https://www.bluehost.com</a>
-------	--	--

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 organisation. You can have full control of your server. Generally, large organisations choose this type of web hosting service. The example of dedicated web hosting is <https://www.hostgator.com>.

## IN THE LAB

Do it yourself.

### Periodic Assessment-4

(Based on chapters 7 to 9)

A. `<!DOCTYPE HTML>`  
`<HTML>`  
`<HEAD>`  
`<TITLE>Simple Form</TITLE>`  
`</HEAD>`  
`<BODY>`  
`<FORM STYLE="background-color: peachpuff; padding: 20px; width: 350px; margin: 50px auto;">`  
     Enter Username:  
     `<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="username" STYLE="margin-bottom: 10px; display: block; width: 180px;"><br>`  
     Enter Password:  
     `<INPUT TYPE="password" NAME="password" STYLE="display: block; width: 180px;">`  
`</FORM>`  
`</BODY>`  
`</HTML>`

- B.** 1. Riya should use IMG tag to display the image.  
2. Aman should use anchor tag to create hyperlinks.  
3. Priya should use <IFRAME> tag.
- C.** 1. VPS web hosting is the hosting in which the service providers give you one physical server which act like multiple or separate servers.  
2. Dedicated web hosting is the hosting in which service providers give you a separate server for your website, which means you are renting one physical server from a hosting organisation.

## Test Sheet-2

(Based on chapters 5 to 9)

### Section A

- A.** 1. c                      2. a                      3. a                      4. b                      5. d  
6. b                      7. c                      8. a                      9. c                      10. a
- B.** 1. T                      2. T                      3. F                      4. T                      5. F
- C.** 1. Ordered list                      2. Tables                      3. <TEXTAREA>                      4. Empty  
5. Data                      6. <TH>

### Section B

- A.** 1. The type attribute in ordered list is used to set the type of list. There are mainly five types of ordered list such as decimal, lower-alpha, upper-alpha, lower-roman and upper-roman.  
2. The <TR> stands for Table Row, and is used to start a row. It is a container tag which ends up with </TR>.  
3. ALT attribute specifies the alternate text to be displayed in the web browser, if the provided image is not found.  
4. 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 select box.  
5. Web publishing is a process through which you can upload and update your web pages on the Internet.

<b>B.</b> 1.	<b>Unordered list</b>	<b>Ordered list</b>
	An unordered list is also called bulleted list.	An ordered list is also called the numbered list.
	This type of list is generally used to display random items which never require to place in a sequential manner.	This type of list is used to display the items in a sequential manner.
	The <UL> tag is used to define an unordered list.	The <OL> tag is used to create an ordered list.
	There are three bullet styles that can be used in an unordered list. They are Disc, Circle and Square.	There are mainly five styles that can be used in an ordered list. They are decimal, lower-alpha, upper-alpha, lower-roman and upper-roman.



2. Difference between ROWSPAN and COLSPAN:

ROWSPAN	COLSPAN																								
The ROWSPAN attribute applies when a cell is extended for more than one row, that is, the cell spans for 2 or more rows instead of 1.	The COLSPAN attribute applies when a cell is extended to more than one column, that is, the cell spans for 2 or more columns instead of 1.																								
Example for using ROWSPAN attribute is:	Example for using COLSPAN attribute is:																								
<table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Types</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Sports</td><td>Badminton</td></tr><tr><td>Football</td></tr><tr><td>Basketball</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Martial Arts</td><td>Judo</td></tr><tr><td>Karate</td></tr></table>	Category	Types	Sports	Badminton	Football	Basketball	Martial Arts	Judo	Karate	<table><tr><th>Roll No.</th><th colspan="2">Name</th><th>Marks</th><th>Grade</th></tr><tr><td>Sports</td><td>First</td><td>Last</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Roll No.	Name		Marks	Grade	Sports	First	Last							
Category	Types																								
Sports	Badminton																								
	Football																								
	Basketball																								
Martial Arts	Judo																								
	Karate																								
Roll No.	Name		Marks	Grade																					
Sports	First	Last																							

3. The <IFRAME> tag provides four main attributes which are as follows:

- **SRC:** This attribute specifies the URL of the embedded page. If the src attribute of an <IFRAME> is missing or incorrect, the frame will appear as a empty area.
- **WIDTH:** This attribute defines the width of the embedded page.
- **HEIGHT:** This attribute defines the height of the embedded page.
- **ALLOWFULLSCREEN:** This attribute enables full screen mode for videos.

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

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Form </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY STYLE="BACKGROUND-COLOR: LIGHTYELLOW; COLOR: BLUE">
<H1 STYLE="TEXT-ALIGN: CENTER"> Registration Form </H1>
<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>
<OPTION> Class 2 </OPTION>
<OPTION> Class 3 </OPTION>
<OPTION> Class 4 </OPTION>
<OPTION> Class 5 </OPTION>
<OPTION> Class 6 </OPTION>
<OPTION> Class 7 </OPTION>
<OPTION> Class 8 </OPTION>
</SELECT>
<BR/>
<BR/>
<INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT" VALUE="SUBMIT"/> <INPUT TYPE="RESET"
VALUE="RESET"/>
</FORM>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

5. Dedicated web hosting service providers give you a separate server for your website, which means you are renting one physical server from a hosting organisation. You can have full control of your server. Generally, large organisations choose this type of web hosting service. The example of dedicated web hosting is <https://www.hostgator.com>.

