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## SELF PRACTICE

2. (d) <h6>

**Related Theory**

↳ HTML has six levels of headings from <h1> to <h6>. <H1> is the largest and <H6> is the smallest heading

4. (c) not case sensitive

**Explanation:** HTML is not case sensitive, which means you can write an HTML tag in small letter (lower case) or in capital letter (upper case). For example, <HTML> and <html>, both are same for the browser.

5. (a) <i>

**Related Theory**

↳ <i> is a container tag, i.e. it has opening as well as closing tag. Eg. <i> Computer is an electronic device </i>

7. (a) web browser

**Explanation:** HTML documents can be viewed in any web browser such as Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Opera etc.

8. (b) <OL>

**Explanation:** Ordered list displays items preceded with a number or a letter. It is created within the tag pair <OL> .....</OL> tag. The tag <LI> is used to present the list item in the list.

9. (d) <BODY bgcolor = "red">

**Explanation:** To change the background colour of the web page bgcolor attribute is used with <BODY> tag.

**Caution**

↳ Colour of the background can be defined by colour name or its hexadecimal value

11. (d) < and >

**Related Theory**

↳ HTML tags are like keywords which define that how web browser will format and display the content enclosed within the tag. A web browser renders the contents to be displayed according to the tag specified before or after it

12. (d) horizontal ruler

14. (c) disc, circle, square

**Caution**

↳ Default bullet is a solid circle, however you can change the bullet style using the attribute type.

The attribute may have a value either disc, circle or square

16. (d) <OL type = "1" start = "5">

**Explanation:** The start attribute sets the starting value of the list item.

18. (c) Using <!-- and --->

21. (a) head and body

**Related Theory**

↳ Every web document has two sections: Head (Heading) and Body. The heading section is used to show the title of a webpage in title bar or tab heading in browser. The body section defines the main content to be displayed on the browser window

23. (b) size

**Caution**

↳ Attributes that can be given with <BODY> tag are: bgcolor, Background, text, link, alink, vlink

24. (d) <H7>

**Explanation:** HTML has only six levels of headings from <h1> to <h6>.

**Related Theory**

↳ <H1> is the largest and <H6> is the smallest heading.

26. (d) <HR>

**Explanation:** <HR> is an empty and formatting type of tag. It does not have a closing tag

29. (d) Length

**Related Theory**

↳ The length of the horizontal rule can be specified using width attribute. By default the rule is drawn across the full width of the browser. The value of the width attribute may be in pixel or a certain percentage. 100% is the default width

32. Container

**Caution**

↳ Some elements do not have closing tag. These are called empty elements

33. vlink

**Related Theory**

↳ vlink attribute specifies the color of visited links and alink attribute specifies the colour of active link in an HTML document. Both the attributes are used with <BODY> tag.



36. <BR>, <HR>

**Explanation:** Both <BR> and <HR> tags are used to break the line and start from next line. The only difference is that <BR> only changes the line and the text following the tag is displayed from the new line, while <HR> inserts a horizontal ruler/ line that divides the page in sections.

37. square



**Related Theory**

↳ Default bullet is a solid circle, however the bullet style can be changed using the attribute type. The attribute may have a value disc, circle or square.

39. face.

**Explanation:** The <FONT> tag in HTML lets you change the size, style and colour of the text. The font type of the text to be displayed can be changed using the FACE attribute. With the FACE attribute a list of font names is provided, enclosed within quotes.

For eg. <FONT face = "Times new roman" > my first web page </FONT>

41. The HTML code is <BODY background="C:\Images \comp.jpg">.

43. <br> tag is used to insert a single line break in a HTML Document.



**Related Theory**

↳ The <BR> tag is known as the line break tag. It inserts a single line break-up on the web page. It is an empty tag, meaning it has no end tag. It shifts the text to a new line without inserting a blank line in between.

45. The two common graphic file formats are .gif and .jpg.

47. <BR>, <HR>



**Related Theory**

↳ <BR> marks a line break i.e. the text following the tag will be displayed on next line.

↳ <HR> tag displays a horizontal ruler

49. a link attribute specifies the color of the active link. An active link is a link that is being clicked on the Web page. The default color of a link is red.

For eg. <body a link = green>

51. The code will set the Web page background color as yellow, text color as red and visited link color as blue

52. <!-- Any text -->

**Explanation:** 'A comment in HTML allows developers to leave notes about their code, its

functionality or to indicate necessary changes for the future. To comment, in HTML <!-- --> tag is used.

For eg. <!--This is a comment line-->

53. The <FONT> tag is used to change the size, color and type face of the text on web page. It uses attributes such as size, face etc.

Eg. <font face="times new roman" size=1 color=red>HTML is a Markup Language</font>

55. 'A comment in HTML allows developers to leave notes about their code, its functionality or to indicate necessary changes for the future

56. <H1>element gives the most prominent heading. The text enclosed in <H1>....</H1> is displayed as heading on webpage.

58. <P>, <B>, <CENTER>.



**Related Theory**

↳ <P>...</P> is used to mark paragraph.

↳ <B>...</B> makes the enclosed text bold.

↳ <CENTER>....</CENTER> is used to centralize the enclosed text.

59. <HR> tag is used to insert a horizontal line in a Web page. it divides the page into visible sections.

61. The given HTML code will display a horizontal rule with size 5, centrally aligned on page, with width 25 pixels and of red colour

62. <HR color = "blue">

63. <Head>----</Head>  
<body>----</body>

65. <html>  
<head>  
<title>Fitness Gym</title>  
</head>  
<body bgcolor = pink text = white>  
<h1> Fitness Gym Activities </h1>  
<b>Treadmill</b> 15 minutes  
<br>  
Cross Trainer 10 minutes  
</body>  
</html>

66. (B) (a) Square  
(C) (a) Ordered list  
(E) (a) Career Coaching  
(G) (b) unordered and ordered

69. (A) (c) Grey  
(C) (b) Definition Term



**Related Theory**

↳ <DT> is used to mark the text as definition term in definition list.



(E) (a) <DL>



### Related Theory

↳ Definition list is marked using <DL> ..... </DL> tags. Definition term is presented in between <DT>.....</DT> tag and Definition description is given using <DD> ..... </DD> tag

(F) (b) Title bar of the web browser

(G) (c) horizontal rule

71. (A) Introduction

(B) The image flower.jpg will be displayed in the background.

(C) Browser window will display 'Hello world' as heading 1 on left side

'HTML is a markup language. It is easy to understand' will be displayed on right side of the browser window. A horizontal ruler will also be displayed.

(D) It will mark a horizontal ruler of blue colour in the browser window

72. (B) (c) Tags

(D) (c) Element

**Explanation:** The pair of tags is called an element.

(E) (c) Attribute



### Related Theory

↳ To change the background colour of the web page bgcolor attribute is used with <body> tag.

(G) (b) Structural



### Related Theory

↳ Structural tags in HTML are used to create a basic structure of coding

73. <html>

```
<body>
  <h2>List of Software</h2>
  <ol type=A>
    <li>Operating System
      <ul type=circle>
        <li>DOS
        <li>Windows
        <li>Unix
      </ul>
    <li>Accessories
      <ul type=square>
        <li>Paint
        <li>Calculator
        <li>Notepad
      </ul>
    </li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

75. (A) (d) <body>

(B) (b) bgcolor

(D) (c) Both (a) and (b)



### Related Theory

↳ By default there is no margin setting in any browser. For leaving space from left and top leftmargin and topmargin attributes are used respectively.

(F) (b) <body text=yellow>



### Related Theory

↳ You can change the colour of text using the attribute text. Syntax is as follows:

↳ <body text = color\_name/color\_code>

76. (A) About HTML

(B) 'Paragraph 1' will not be printed anywhere because it is a comment entry.

(C) The face of font will be displayed as times new roman, size as 5 and is italicized.

(D) 'About HTML' paragraph is aligned as center and the next paragraph 'The Hyper Text.....justified' is aligned as Justified

78. (A) (b) Text Formatting

(C) (a) <br>

(E) (d) <b> International Airport </b>

**Explanation:** <b></b> tag is used to mark the text as bold.

(G) (b) <p></p>



### Related Theory

↳ <p></p> is used to mark the text as paragraph. You can align complete paragraph as left, right, center or justify using align attribute.

79. <html>

```
<head>
  <title> Science Project</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor=black text=white>
  <basefont face="times new roman"
    size=5>
  <h1>Acids</h1>
  <ul>
    <li>Sulphuric acid <font color=red>
      (H< sub>2
      </sub>SO<sub>4</sub></font>
    <li> Nitric acid <font color=red>
      (HNO< sub>3</sub></font>
  </ul>
  <h1>Bases</h1>
  <ul>
    <li> Sodium hydroxide <font
      color= red>
      (NaOH)</font>
    <li> Calcium hydroxide <font color=
      red>
      (Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub></font>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

```

80. <html>
    <head>
        <title>Algebra</title>
    </head>
    <body bgcolor=yellow>
        <h1 align = CENTER>Algebraic
                                Expressions
        </h1>
        <hr size=5>
        <dl>
            <dt><font color=purple><strong>
                                Expression 1
            </strong></font></dt>
            <dd><i> ( a + b)<sup>2
                                </sup> = a<sup>2
                                </sup> + 2ab + b<sup>2
                                </sup></i></dd>
            <hr noshade>
            <dt><font color=purple><strong>
                                Expression 2
            </strong></font></dt>
            <dd><i> ( a - b)<sup>2</sup> =
                a<sup>2</sup><sup>2</sup> - 2ab + b
                                <sup>2</sup></i></dd>
            <hr noshade>
            <dt><font color=purple><strong>Exp
                                ression 3
            </strong></font></dt>
            <dd><i> ( a + b)(a - b) = a
                                <sup>2</sup></sup>
                - b<sup>2</sup></i></dd>
            <hr noshade>
        </dl>
    </body>
</html>

```

82. (A) (b) List example  
(B) (c) <LI>

 **Related Theory**

- ↳ <LI> tag marks each list item in numbered and unnumbered list as well.
- (C) Types of ordered list
- (D) <i>, <OL type = A>

 **Related Theory**

↳ The attribute type is used with <OL> tag to change the numbering style. Possible values are 1, A, a, i, l. The default numbering is 1, 2, 3...

83. To know how a HTML code will render a web page, the HTML file is to be opened in a web browser. No internet connection is required to view a web page rendered by a HTML code.
85. The six heading levels are differentiated from each other through typeface, point size and the space above and below them.
87. The default style is 1.,2.,3.,..... The style of numbers in an ordered list can be changed using type attribute with <OL> tag. The possible values for type attribute are A, a, 1, l, i. eg. The below given code

```

<OL type = "A">
    <LI> Computer Science
    <LI> Mathematics
    <LI> Science
</OL>

```

will produce the output as  
A. Computer Science  
B. Mathematics  
C. Science

88. In HTML attributes provide additional information to the tag/ elements. Attributes are always specified with the start tag of an element, following the tag name. These are generally used to modify the properties of text such as colour, alignment etc., thus resulting in the improvement of the appearance of an HTML document.

89.

Ordered List	Unordered List
Ordered list displays items tagged with a number or letter.	Unordered lists are bulleted lists, i.e. such lists have each item prefixed with a special bullet symbol.
Ordered list is created using <OL>.....</OL> tag.	Unordered list is created using <UL>..... </UL> tags.
The default numbering style is 1,2,3...	The default bullet is a solid circle.
The numbering style can be changed to A, a, i, l.	The bullet style can be changed to disc, circle and square.

91. The attribute NOSHADE is used with <HR> tag to display 2D rule. The default view of a horizontal rule line is 3D. The attribute "noshade" turns off 3D view and turns on 2D view. Noshade is a Boolean type attribute.
94. Definition list is a list of items, with a definition term and its description. The definition lists are by default indented list without any bullet symbol or any number in front of list item. Tags used in definition lists are as follows:  
<DL> Opening tag that marks the starting of the list.  
<DT> This tag defines the definition term.  
<DD> It defines definition term or the list item.  
</DL> Closing tag that marks the end of the list
95. <HTML>  
<BODY>  
<DL>  
<DT><B>HTML</B>  
<DD>A Markup Language

```

        <DT><B>Python</B>
        <DD> A high level language
    </DL>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

97.

  Tag	<P> Tag
It is used to insert a line break.	It is used to mark a paragraph of the text on the Web page.
It has no attribute	Align attribute is used with this tag to align the paragraph to left, right or center of the web page.
It is an empty tag	It is a container tag

100. Following errors are there in the given code
- (1) The <TITLE> element should be placed between <HEAD> and </HEAD>
  - (2) The title of the webpage should be enclosed in <TITLE> and </TITLE>
  - (3) The ending tag of <HTML> should be placed at the end of the document.

The correct code is:

```

<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE> My Webpage</TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY> ..... </BODY>
</HTML>

```

101. <BASEFONT> tag specifies a default font size, color and face for the normal text for which no other font setting is provided. The browser uses these specifications to render the normal document text. It occurs only for one time in the document. The attributes of this tag are size and face.

102. The topmargin attribute sets the margin i.e. the blank area from the top edge of the browser window and the leftmargin attribute sets the blank area from the left of the browser window. By default there is no margin setting in any browser.

Syntax

```
<body leftmargin = value topmargin = value>
```

The Value is referred in pixels where 72 pixels = 1 inch.

104. <HTML>

```

<HEAD>
  <TITLE> Library </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <H1> Harmony Library </H1>
  <B>Book List by Author's Name</B>
  <UL type=disc>
    <LI><B>Leo Tolstoy</B>
      <OL type =a>
        <LI> War and peace
        <LI>The Cossacks
      </OL>
    <LI><B>William Shakespeare</B>
      <ol type = i>
        <LI> Hamlet
        <LI> Macbeth
      </ol>
    <LI><B>R.K. Narayan</B>
      <ol type = l>
        <LI> Swami and Friends
        <LI>Malgudi days
      </ol>
  </UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

106. <HTML>

```

<head>
  <title> definition lists</title>
</head>
<BODY>
  <DL>
    <DT><B>HTML</B>
    <DD><i>Hyper Text Markup
      Language</i>
    <DT><B>WWW</B>
    <DD><i>World Wide Web</i>
    <DT><B>HTTP</B>
    <DD><i>Hyper Text Transfer
      Protocol</i>
  </DL>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

Output

