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SELF PRACTICE

Multiple Choice Questions

2. (d) Dynamic Hyper Text Markup language

**Related Theory**

→ DHTML is a web technology that is used to create dynamic, interactive and animated web pages.

4. (c) Document Object Model

**Related Theory**

→ DOM is a standard interface of programming for HTML. It is mainly used for defining the objects and properties of all elements in HTML.

6. (d) Property

**Related Theory**

→ A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. In short, all the HTML attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be color, border etc.

7. (d) Selector

10. (b) Repeat-Y

**Related Theory**

→ Following are the values of background-repeat and their affects on web page.

- (1) Repeat-x – repeats the image horizontally
- (2) Repeat-y – repeats the image vertically
- (3) Repeat – repeats the image in both directions
- (4) No-repeat – does not repeats the image

12. (d) Changes the boldness or heaviness for the font

13. (c) Font-family:

**Related Theory**

→ The property font-family is used to define a list of fonts.

**Related Theory**

→ The list of fonts can be prioritized. If the first font in the list is not installed on the computer then the next font on the list will be tried until the suitable font is found.

15. (d) Textline

**Related Theory**

→ A Style is a file that contains the specifications of a document's layout, such as fonts, font sizes, background layout etc. There are three ways of inserting a style sheet: Inline, Internal and External

19. (a) style

**Related Theory**

→ For inline styles, use the style attribute within the tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

Syntax:

```
<Element/ tagname style = declaration_
in_quotes>
```

21. (b) CSS definitions

**Related Theory**

→ The external style sheet does not contain <style> tag or attribute. The file needs to contain CSS definitions only. HTML tags should not be included in the style sheet. Once you have created the style sheet with your definitions, save the file with the .css extension.

24. (a) Font-size

**Related Theory**

→ The size of the font can be given in pixels/ pt/ ems/ percent.

27. (a) <input type = "checkbox">

**Related Theory**

→ The checkbox is shown as a square box that is ticked or checked when activated. Checkboxes are used to let a user select one or more options from a limited number of choices.

28. (d) <option>

**Related Theory**

→ The <option> tags inside the <select> element defines the available options in the drop-down list.

30. (a) <select>

32. normal, small-caps

34. text-transform





Related Theory

- ↳ The `text-transform` property controls the capitalization of the text. The values of this property are `uppercase/ lowercase/ capitalize`.

35. `text-indent`



Related Theory

- ↳ The value to `text-indent` property is given in pixels.

39. External style sheet

42. Static web pages are simple HTML written pages in which all the information and data is static or fixed in nature for every viewer. It does not get changed until someone changes it manually.

44. The components of CSS style are:

- (1) Selector
- (2) Property
- (3) Value

46. `css`



Related Theory

- ↳ The external style files need to contain CSS definitions only and are saved with the `.css` extension. These files can be written using any text editor like Notepad etc.

48. To change the text colour '`color`' property is used. Example `p{color: red;}`

50. `padding`.



Related Theory

- ↳ `padding` defines the inner distance between the border and the content of the element. It creates a filling around the text of the element. The four padding values i.e. `top`, `bottom`, `right` and `left` are given in the same order as mentioned above.

Example: `H1{color: red; padding: 20px 20px 20px 20px;}`

52. The property `background-color` is used to set the colour for the background.

The property `background-image` is used to set the image in the background of the web page.

54. The property `font-weight` is used to control the boldness or heaviness for the font. We can give the value `bold/ bolder` to make the text bold.

56. The property `border-color` controls the colour of the border in CSS.

57. The property `border-width` controls the thickness of the border.

61. The `textbox` or `text field` is a single line text input field. It is useful when you want to get the user input data such as first name, middle name etc. You can create this using the syntax as given below.

Syntax:
`<input type="text">`

62. `<input type="radio" name="xxxx" value="xxxx">`

65. `{margin: 20px 15px 10px 25px;}`

66. (A) (b) `Textbox`

(B) (c) `Radio buttons`

(D) (b) `Combobox`

(F) (c) `Password`

67. The HTML code is:

```
<html>
<body>
  <p style="font-style: italic; text-align: center; font-family: sans serif; background-color: pink; color: blue">This text is formatted with inline style</p>
</body>
</html>
```

69. (A) (b) `internal`

(C) (c) `background-color: Silver; padding: 10px; text-align: left; color : maroon;`

(F) (c) `Text`

(G) (c) `Padding`

70. (A) The code of `student.css` file is-

```
H1 {
  Color: red;
  Text-align: center;
  Padding: 5px 5px 5px 5px;
  Font -family: times new roman;
}
```

```
(B) P {
  font-family: arial;
  Font-size: 8px;
}
```

72. (A) (a) `inline`

(B) (c) `Font face`



Related Theory

- ↳ The `font family` is used to define the list of fonts that a browser should search for on a client computer.



Generic family name can also be specified here like *Serif, Sans Serif, Monospace* etc.

(D) (d) Default

Explanation: Since the style definition is inline so it will be applicable for the <p> tag in which it is defined while the <p. tags that do not have style definition will use the default font.

(G) (a) In head section

74. (B) (a) Same content with different format

Explanation: all <Source>files should contain same video content but with different formats fro the browser to play which one it supports.

(D) (c) Play the video as soon as it can do so without stopping to load the data.

(E) (c) Type

(F) (d) All of these

(G) False

Explanation: The HTML does not specify which video formats browser should support in the <VIDEO> tag, but most commonly used video formats are ogg, mpeg4.

78. (1) You can use selector and grouping methods to apply styles in complex situations.

(2) No extra download is required to import the information.

80.

Static web page	Dynamic web page
Static web pages are simple HTML written pages in which all the information and data is static or fixed in nature for every viewer.	The dynamic web page contains information that changes each time it is viewed.
These web pages are not interactive.	These web pages are interactive. They allow you to create a user profile and comment on a post.

81. The three types of text alignment can be done in CSS. These are left alignment, right alignment and center alignment.

Eg `h1{align: center;}`

83. `P {color: green; align: center;}`

85. The text on web page can be capitalized using `text-transform` property of CSS.

The possible values are `capitalize`, `uppercase`, `lowercase` and `none`.

89. CSS has following limitations:

(1) CSS works differently on different browsers.

(2) Multiple levels of CSS such as CSS, CSS 2, CSS 3 etc. can create confusion for non-developers and beginners.

91. The border property is used to control the borders around text. These are as follows

(1) `Border-width`: Specifies the width of the border. It can take the values `thin`, `medium` and `thick` or a value in pixels. Eg. `{border-width: medium;}`

(2) `Border-style`: Specifies the style of the border. It can take eight different values viz `dotted`, `groove`, `dashed`, `ridge`, `solid`, `inset`, `double`, `outset`. Eg. `{border-style : ridge;}`

(3) `Border-color`: Specifies the colour of the border. The value can be specified as hexadecimal, RGB or simply name of the colour. Eg. `{border-color: red;}`

(4) `Border`: It compiles all the border properties into one . the order of compiling is `[border-width] [border-style] [border-color]`

94. `<html>`

`<head>`

`<title> Password Field </Title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<form>`

`User Id : <input type="text" name="userid" />`

`

`

`Password<input type=" password" name ="pswrd" value="password" />`

`</form>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

