C. Very Short Answer Questions

Ans. 1. **Empty tags-**An empty tag does not require a closing tag.

Non-empty tag-A non empty tag requires an opening (ON) tag and a closing (OFF) tag.

Ans. 2. **WYSIWYG-**What you see is what you get

D. Short Answer Questions

Ans. 1. Structure of an HTML document

```
<HTML>
    <HEAD>
        <TITLE>
        </TITLE>
    </HEAD>
    <BODY>
        ............
        ............
    </BODY>
</HTML>
```

lesson 5 questions answer

Head Section provides general information about the document.

Body section contains the text that gets displayed on the web page.

Ans. 2. CSS handles the style of the web page. It is used to control the looks of a page i.e., the colour of the text, the style of the fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, column size as well as variety of other effects.

Syntax :

Selector ⟶ representators of the code block

{

property : value; ⟶ each property value is terminated by semicolon(;)

⟶ Properties belonging to an element

}

Note: { } are called code binders

Ans. 3. The inline style affects only a particular elements that declares it. But, when you want to apply a particular type of formatting to all the other similar tags used further on the web page, use the internal styles.

Ans. 4. This elements of CSS is used to set the background styles for an element. It has many properties that allows you to make the page more appealing.

Background color

Syntax: body {background-color:red;}

Background image

Syntax: body {background-image:url("image.jpg)"}

Ans. 5. (a) <BODY> – The body tag holds the entire content of the web page. This is the largest part of the HTML document.

Syntax   <BODY>

....

</BODY>

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(b) <HR>   –   Horizontal Ruler or HR are simple horizontal lines spread across the width of the web page or the screen. It is an empty tag that can be used to separate different parts of the text from one another.

Syntax: <HR>

(c) Formatting tags like <B>, <I>, <U> –

The Bold, Italics and Underline tags are the formatting styles that can be applied to a text.

To make the text bold, italics and underline

<B> Bold

<I> Italics

<U> Underline

6. Bgcolor attribute specifies the background colour of the web page.

<BODY bgcolor = "Colorname">

Background Color property sets a solid color to the background of the HTML element.

Syntax: body{background-color:red;}

E. Long Answer Questions

Ans. 1. HTML stands for HyperText markup language. HyperText is the text which when clicked, opens up in another location. It shows information on the same page or moves you to a totally new web page.

Features of HTML

❖ HTML documents are simple text files. Web browsers act as HTML formatters.

❖ No need of compiling an HTML file, as in case of other programming languages.

❖ It is not a case sensitive language.

Ans. 2. To view an HTML document (web page), open your browser software and follow the given steps:

Step 1: Click the File menu→ Open option. The open dialog box appears.

Step 2: Click the Browse button to choose a file. A new window appears.

Step 3: Select the location and choose your HTML file. Click the Open button.

Step 4: Click the OK button on the Open dialog box.

Ans. 3. Attributes of body tag are: lesson 5 questions answer

Bgcolor: specifies the background colour of the web page.

Text: specifies the colour of the text written on the web page.

Background: specifies an image as the background of the web page.

Top Margin: specifies the top margin of the web page.

Left Margin: specifies the left margin of the web page.

Ans. 4. (a) Header Tag : Headers are like the chapter headings of a book. You can use six different headers in your web page.

Syntax-<Hn> where n is number from 1 to 6.

(b) Paragraph Tag : In HTML, to add paragraphs, <P> tag is used. The paragraph tag is written as <P> and </P>.

A blank line is inserted before and after the text enclosed between these two tags.

(c) Font tag: You can also use formatting in HTML using the <FONT> tag. It is useful when different parts of the text require different looks and styles.

Syntax-<FONT>......</FONT>

Ans. 5. HTML editors are programs used for creating and saving the HTML documents. There are two types of HTML editors.

Text Editor –   A text editor is used to create or compose HTML documents. Examples: Notepad and WordPad.

WYSIWYG Editor – WYSIWYG Stands for 'What you see is what you Get'. This editor contains various tools and graphical interfaces. It can also be used by users who do not have the knowledge of HTML commands.