

Model Viva Questions for “Internet and web page design Lab”

Branch : IT Vth SEM

Title of the Practical 1: **Create Web page and apply some block level tags, text level tags.**

Q 1 What is HTML?

A1 HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is a Universal language which allows an individual using special code to create web pages to be viewed on the Internet.

Q2 What is a tag?

A1 In HTML, a tag tells the browser what to do. When you write an HTML page, you enter tags for many reasons -- to change the appearance of text, to show a graphic, or to make a link to another page.

Q3 What is the simplest HTML page?

A3 HTML Code:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>This is my page title! </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
This is my message to the world!
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Q4 How can I include comments in HTML?

A4 An HTML comment begins with "<!--", ends with "-->", and does not contain "--" or ">" anywhere in the comment. The following are examples of HTML comments:

```
* <!-- This is a comment. -->
* <!-- This is another comment,
and it continues onto a second line. -->
* <!-->
```

Q5 What is everyone using to write HTML?

A5 Everyone has a different preference for which tool works best for them. Keep in mind that typically the less HTML the tool requires you to know, the worse the output of the HTML. In other words, you can always do it better by hand if you take the time to learn a little HTML.

Q6 How do I specify page breaks in HTML?

A6 There is no way in standard HTML to specify where page breaks will occur when printing a page. HTML was designed to be a device-independent structural definition language, and page breaks depend on things like the fonts and paper size that the person viewing the page is using.

Q7 Can I use any HTML in the box?

A7 Yes. Any HTML tag that your browser supports will work in the box. So you can carry tags from chapters to chapters and mix and match..

Q8 What is Empty Elements in HTML?

A8 Empty elements in html is that element have no value inside the opening and closing tag.It closed in opening tag itself,No separte close tags.

Q9 What is BODY in HTML document?

A9 The effects which we want in the window are mentioned with the help of tags in the body. It is the place where the actual [data](#) is given in html. All the changes can be viewed by changing the tags content in the body whereas the head part is the introduction .

Q10 What is contained in HTML markup?

A10 It consists of :1. Character-based data types2. Several key components, including elements (and their attributes)3. Character references and entity references. 4. Also the document type declaration.

Title of the Practical 2: Create Web page and apply background colour, text colour, horizontal rules. And special characters.

Q1: Define Horizontal Rules?

A1: A horizontal line on the page rule line are exilent for visually saperating section of a web page just before heading.

Q2: What syntax of Background color?

A2: < body bgcolor = "red">

Q3: How many type of special character are?

A3: Named entities and Numbered entities

Q4: Define Named entities?

A4: Named entities began with are ampersand and end with a semicolon in between the name of the character.

Q5: Give example of Named entities?

A5: Named entities
& copy;

Q6: : Define Numbered entities?

A6: The Numbered entities began with are ampersand and end with a semicolon but rather than a name , # sign and the number.

Q7: Give example of Numbered entities?

A7: Numbered entities
& #120;

Q8: Are <Hr> tag empty element or container element ?

A8: Container element

Q9: Define text color ?

A9: control the color of all pages body text tag is not name including heading body tag.

Q10: Give example of horizontal rule?

A10:< hr width = 50% size = "3" no shade>

Title of the Practical 3: Create Web Page and include ordered list, unordered list, definite list and nested list.

Q1. How many type of list?

A1. Orderlist, Unorderlist, Nestedlist, definitionlist.

Q2: Define the orderlist?

A2. ORDERED LISTS: To display items in a specific order such as a set of instruction or a table of content. Also use various styles while creating a list.

Syntax:
.....
.....

Q3: Define the unorderlist?

A3: UNORDERED LISTS: An unordered list has bullets placed in front of each items. By default, round bullets (disc) appear in front of each item unless specified.

The container element for ordered list .UL stand for unordered List. Here also each item should start with empty element .

Syntax:
.....
.....

Q4: Define the Customizing unordered list?

A4: Customizing unordered list: Unordered List can also be customized to replace the round bullets (Disc) with different styles.

The type attributes of unordered list is :a. Disc. b. Circle c. Square

Q5: Define nesting list?

A5: NESTING LISTS: To display additional information about an item in a list, can create another list within that list. This procedure of creating a list within a list called nested list.

Q6: Define the Definition list?

A6: Definition list define the actual definition of the definition term.

Syntax: <DL>
<DT>.....
<DD>.....
</DL>

Q7. What do you mean by DT?

A7: DT stands for Definition Term This tag tells the browser that this term is to be defined. After <DT> tag, <DD> tag is used.

Q8: What do you mean by DD ?

A8: DD stands for Definition Description and is also an empty element DD tells the web Browser the actual definition. Both the tags namely <DT> and <DD> come between the opening and closing tags of the Definition List.

Q9: Define customize ordered list ?

A9: Customize ordered list by using any ordered value in place of 1,2,3 and so on. This can be done by using tag.

Types of attributes are:

- 1= for Arabic number (1,2,3,.....)
- i= for lower case roman no. (i, ii, iii,.....)
- I= for upper case roman no. (I, II, III,.....)
- a= for lower case English alphabets (a,b,c,.....)

A=for upper case English alphabets(A,B,C.....)

Q10: Write the example of orderlist ?

A10: EXAMPLE: :

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE> ORDERED LIST</TITLE>
  <BODY>

  <H2> CONTENTS</H2>
  <OL>
    <LI> introduction
    <LI> About Us
    <LI> Catalogue
    <LI> Contact Us
  </OL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Title of the Practical 4 : To using image tag for inserting image on html page.

Q1 How do I link an image to something?

A1 Just use the image as the link content, like this:

```
<a href=...><img src=... alt=...></a>
```

.Q2 How can I display an image on my page?

A2 Use an IMG element. The SRC attribute specifies the location of the image. The ALT attribute provides alternate text for those not loading images. For example:

```

```

Q3 How do I create a link?

A3 Use an anchor element. The HREF attribute specifies the URL of the document that you want to link to. The following example links the text "Web Authoring FAQ" to <URL:http://www.htmlhelp.com/faq/html/>:

```
<A HREF="http://www.yoursite.com/faq/html/">Web Authoring FAQ</A>
```

Q4 How do I create a link that opens a new window?

A4 opens a new, unnamed window.

 opens a new window named "example", provided that a window or frame by that name does not already exist.

Note that the TARGET attribute is not part of HTML 4 Strict.

Q5 How do I let people download a file from my page?

A5 Once the file is uploaded to the server, you need only use an anchor reference tag to link to it. An example would be:

```
<a href="..files/foo.zip">Download Foo Now! (100kb ZIP)</a>
```

Q6 How do I create a button which acts like a link?

A6 This is best done with a small form:

```
<FORM ACTION="[URL]" METHOD=GET>  
<INPUT TYPE=submit VALUE="Text on button">  
</FORM>
```

Q7 How do I create a link that sends me email?

A7 Use a mailto link.

Q8 How do I make a picture a link?

A8 Use the A HREF link tag around the IMG image tag as shown below.

```
<A HREF="http://www.computerhope.com"><IMG SRC="title.gif"></A>
```

Q9 What is a Hypertext link?

A9 A hypertext link is a special tag that links one page to another page or resource. If you click the link, the browser jumps to the link's destination.

Q10. How do I do multiple colors of text?

A10 . <html>

```
<font color="red">H</font> <font color="blue">T</font> <font color="green">M </font> <font color="orange">L </font>
</html>
```

Title of the Practical 5 : Create tables and format tables using basic table tags and different attributes..

Q1: Can I nest tables within tables?

A1 Yes, a table can be embedded inside a cell in another table. Here's a simple example:

```
<table>
<tr>
<td>this is the first cell of the outer table</td>
<td>this is the second cell of the outer table,
with the inner table embedded in it
<table>
<tr>
<td>this is the first cell of the inner table</td>
<td>this is the second cell of the inner table</td>
</tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Q2 How do I align a table to the right (or left)?

A2 Can use `<TABLE ALIGN="right">` to float a table to the right. (Use `ALIGN="left"` to float it to the left.) Any content that follows the closing `</TABLE>` tag will flow around the table. Use `<BR CLEAR="right">` or `<BR CLEAR="all">` to mark the end of the text that is to flow around the table.

Q3 Can I use percentage values for `<TD WIDTH=...>`?

A3 The HTML 3.2 and HTML 4.0 specifications allow only integer values (representing a number of pixels) for the `WIDTH` attribute of the `TD` element. However, the HTML 4.0 DTD allows percentage (and other non-integer) values, so an HTML validator will not complain about `<TD WIDTH="xx%">`.

Q4 Why doesn't `<TABLE WIDTH="100%">` use the full browser width?

A4 Graphical browsers leave a narrow margin between the edge of the display area and the content.

Also note that Navigator always leaves room for a scrollbar on the right, but draws the scrollbar only when the document is long enough to require scrolling. If the document does not require scrolling, then this leaves a right "margin" that cannot be removed.

Q5 Why is there extra space before or after my table?

A5 This is often caused by invalid HTML syntax. Specifically, it is often caused by loose content within the table (i.e., content that is not inside a `TD` or `TH` element). There is no standard way to handle loose content within a table. Some browsers display all loose content before or after the table. When the loose content contains only multiple line breaks or empty paragraphs, then these browsers will display all this empty space before or after the table itself.

Q6 What are differences between `DIV` and `SPAN`?

A6 `DIV` is used to select a block of text so that one can apply styles to it. `SPAN` is used to select inline text and let users to apply styles to it. The main difference between `DIV` and `SPAN` is `SPAN` does not.

Q7 What are the differences between cell spacing and cell padding?

A7 Cell Padding: Cell padding is used for formatting purpose which is used to specify the space needed between the edges of the cells and also in the cell contents. The general format of specifying cell

Cell Spacing is used to set space between different table cells Cell Padding is used for formatting the space needed between the edges of the cell and the content of the cell.

Q8 How to place a background for a single table cell?

A8 You can put a background for a single table cell in two ways namely: Either by using HTML Using CSS HTML

Approach: In this one can make use of the td tag as follows.

Q9 How do I center a table?

A9

```
<html>
<table border="1" align="center">
<tr>
<td bgcolor="red">text1</td>
<td bgcolor="red">text2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2" bgcolor="yellow">text 1 and text2</td>
</tr>
</table>
</html>
```

Q10 Why doesn't <TABLE WIDTH="100%"> use the full browser width?

A10 Graphical browsers leave a narrow margin between the edge of the display area and the content.

Also note that Navigator always leaves room for a scrollbar on the right, but draws the scrollbar only when the document is long enough to require scrolling. If the document does not require scrolling, then this leaves a right "margin" that cannot be removed.

Title of the Practical 6 :Create a frameset that divides browse window into horizontal and vertical framesets.

Q1 How do I create frames?

A1 Frames allow an author to divide a browser window into multiple (rectangular) regions. Multiple documents can be displayed in a single window, each within its own frame.

Q2 What is a frameset?

A2 create a frameset document that defines a particular combination of frames, and then display your content documents inside those frames. The frameset document should also include alternative non-framed content in a NOFRAMES element.

Q3 How do I change the title of a framed document?

A3 The title displayed is the title of the frameset document rather than the titles of any of the pages within frames. To change the title displayed, link to a new frameset document using TARGET="_top" (replacing the entire frameset).

Q4 How do I remove the border around frames?

A4 Removing the border around frames involves both not drawing the frame borders and eliminating the space between the frames. The most widely supported way to display borderless frames is <FRAMESET ... BORDER=0 FRAMEBORDER=0 FRAMESPACING=0>.

Q5 List of frame attribute are?

A5 Frameset, Rows="n1,n2 , Cols="n1, n2 , No frames

Q6 Which frame attribute define the establishes Frames within an html document?

A6 Frameset.

Q7 Which attribute define the Sets a section of a html to be visible to no framed browsers?

A7 No frame.

Q8.What is frame attribute?

A8.Its identifies frame characterizes and initial content.

Q9 Which attribute Sets the size for rows horizontal frames-in pixel, as a percentage or as a proportion of the remaining space with "*"?

A9. Rows="n1,n2..."

Q10. Which attribute Sets the size for rows Vertical frames-in pixel, as a percentage or as a proportion of the remaining space with "*" ?

A10. Cols="n1, n2..."

