Chapter 7: Introduction to HTML

Brain Developer

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Hypertext
2. Web browser
3. <sub>
4. Container
5.

B. Write T for True and F for False.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

C. Select the correct option.

1. c 2. a 3 . b 4. a 5. c

D. Application-based questions.

1. <H1> to <H6> as per her requirements.
2.
 tag

E. Answer the following questions.

1. HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It allows you to create web pages that contain both text and graphics. It is a simple markup language that describes the structure and behaviour of the web document. All the web browsers are designed to understand and interpret this language.

2. Tags are the building blocks of a web page. They have elements that define how the information on a web page is formatted or displayed. Attributes are the properties that provide additional information about HTML elements. They enhance the functionality of tags. For example, <body bgcolor='red'>.

3. An HTML element consists of an ON tag, the content, and an OFF tag. The HTML elements can be container elements or empty elements.

4. CSS is a style sheet that provides a set of style rules for defining the layout of the HTML documents. Using CSS, you can control the colour of the text, style of fonts, spacing between paragraphs, size, and layout of columns, background images as well as a variety of the other effects.

5. The <body> tag contains the contents of your document that gets displayed on the web page in your browser window. In the <body> tag, you can use a number of the formatting elements, images, heading, list, and hypertext links to enhance the appearance of a web page.

6. Following are two attributes of <body> tag:

Bgcolor: This attribute is used to change the background colour of the web page.

Example: <body bgcolor = "Red">

Topmargin: The topmargin attribute is used to set the top margin of a web page.

Example:<body topmargin="100">