Descriptive Questions with answers

Unit 1 : Chapter 1

Q.1 What is internet? Discuss different services provided by internet.

Answer: - internet is a means of connecting a computer to any other computer anywhere in the world via dedicated routers and servers. When two computers are connected over the Internet, they can send and receive all kinds of information such as text, graphics, voice, video, and computer programs.

Services provided by internet are as follows: -

Information retrieval

Information retrieval is a service provided by the internet. It is the activity of obtaining information system resources relevant to an information need from a collection. Searches can be based on full-text or other content-based indexing. Information retrieval is the science of searching for information in a document, searching for documents themselves, and also searching for word and string that describe data, and for databases of texts, images or sounds. Automated information retrieval systems are used to reduce what has been called information overload. An IR system is a software that provide access to books, journals and other documents, stores them and manages the document. Web search engines are the most visible IR applications.

Locating sites using search engines

Search engine is a service that allows Internet users to search for content or sites via the World Wide Web (WWW). A user enters keywords or key phrases or name of the site into a search engine and receives a list of Web content results in the form of websites, images, videos or other online data. The list of content returned via a search engine to a user is known as a search engine results page (SERP). To simplify, think of a search engine as two components. First a spider/web crawler trolls the web for content that is added to the search engine's index. Then, when a user queries a search engine, relevant results are returned based on the search engine's algorithm. Early search engines were based largely on page content, but as websites learned to game the system, algorithms have become much more complex and search results returned can be based on literally hundreds of variables. Currently, Google and Microsoft's Bing control the vast majority of the market.

Finding people on the net

There are numerous sites on the Internet and search engines that can be used to help find people on the Internet. Below are some of the different sites and methods of locating someone online. Most of these services work best for finding someone that is alive. If you are looking for someone that is deceased, you may want to start with a Google search. Another option that could work better are genealogy sites, which can have more details for deceased people. However, some of the sites facebook, twiter, instagram, linkedIn and pipl do have

other countries available and the Google search tips listed near the bottom of this page can be used by anyone in the world. Many of these services require some registration or payment to get more detailed information about the person you are trying to find. There is no service or site we are aware of that will provide very personal information about a person for free.

Web Services

Chat

Chat refers to the process of communicating, interacting and/or exchanging messages over the Internet. It involves two or more individuals that communicate through a chat-enabled service or software. Chat is also known as chatting, online chat or Internet chat. Chat may be delivered through text, verbal, audio, visual or audio-visual (A/V) communication via the Internet. If conducted through a desktop, chat requires software that supports Internet Relay Chat (IRC) or an instant messenger application, where a central server manages chat communication between different end user clients.

We have so many softwares for chatting like hangout, yahoo chat but now a days the most common chatting tool or App or application or software on Smartphone's is WhatsApp .

WhatsApp is a free to download messenger app for Smartphone's. WhatsApp uses the internet to send messages, images, audio or video. The service is very similar to text messaging services, however, because WhatsApp uses the internet to send messages, the cost of using WhatsApp is significantly less than texting. You can also use Whatsapp on your desktop, simply go to the WhatsApp website and download it to Mac or Windows. It is popular with teenagers because of features like group chatting, voice messages, video calling and location sharing. WhatsApp was founded in 2009 by Brian Acton and Jan Koum, both former employees of Yahoo!.

Email

Email is a very popular way of communicating with others over the Internet. An application that allows users to send, receive, and read email is called an email client.

An email client is a piece of software on your computer that you use to read and send emails from your computer. The advantage of using an email client is that the emails are stored on your computer and are accessible faster than using a web based email interface. Also, with an email client you can read the messages you already received without being connected to the internet (a cost savings if you are on dial up). You can also compose email while offline. Once connected again to the Internet, the emails can be sent.

Video Conferencing

Video conferencing refers to conducting a video conference or video teleconference in which two or more sets of hardware and software interact while simultaneously transmitting and receiving video and audio signals from two or more geographic locations. Video conferencing may also involve sharing documents, various presentation materials, whiteboards, flip charts

and similar group presentation visual aids. A telepresence system is most often used at the corporate or enterprise level and represents high-end video conferencing systems. Video conferencing is differentiated from video phone calls, which serve individuals as opposed to a conference. Video conferencing is also known as online video conferencing and PC video conferencing. Video conferencing was established as early as the invention of the television, and consisted of two closed-circuit television systems using coaxial cable or radio transmission. NASA used video conferencing during the first manned space flight in 1961, with two radiofrequency links, one in each direction. TV news channels used the same technology for reporting from distant locations; thereafter, trucks with mounted satellite dishes provided mobile links for video conference transmissions.

E- Learning

E- Learning is the synonym of electronic learning. Internet has provided may online learning websites on which you can find the video lectures of different persons on different topics. You can access them easily free of cost on so many sites one of the commonly use site is YouTube. YouTube is a video shearing website where you can upload, share, view and like videos on any topic you want. YouTube was created by three employees of PayPal for sharing videos. You can create your own channel where you can where you upload your videos at a specific location. By getting likes on your videos you can earn money. You have to create your login account and when you add your account details in the account your amount will be transferred into it.

E-Banking

E-banking means electronic banking or Online banking allows a user to conduct financial transactions via the internet. Online banking offers customers almost every service traditionally available through a local branch including deposits, transfers, and online bill payments. Virtually every banking institution has some form of online banking, available both on desktop versions and through mobile apps. With online banking, consumers aren't required to visit a bank branch to complete most of their basic banking transactions. They can do all of this at their own convenience, wherever they want—at home, at work, or while on the go.

Online banking requires a computer or other device, an internet connection, and a bank or debit card. In order to access the service, clients need to register for their bank's online banking service. In order to register, they need to create a password. Once that's done, they can use the service to do all their banking.

E- Shopping

The ability to do business without the usual constraints of time or distance make e-shopping one of the most important services provided by the Internet. With the single click of a mouse, online customers can purchase almost anything day or night from the comfort of their own home. Since human interaction and the need for an actual brick-and-mortar location do not figure into the e-shopping equation, doing business on the Internet does not cost as much.

This levels the business playing field and allows small business to compete with large corporations.

E-Reservation

E-reservation is a paperless electronic document used for reserving the place being it a hotel or a train flight without physical presence. For example when a customer books a flight by telephone or using the web, the details of the reservation are stored in the computer. Although the customer can request for the hardcopy confirmation to be sent by postal mail, but it not needed at the check-in desk. A confirmation number is assigned to the passenger which is required for the authentication, when required.

E-Governance

Electronic governance is used for providing government related works and tasks on a common platform. This concept of Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India to ensure the Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Digital India consists of three core components, (a) development of secure and stable digital infrastructure, (b) delivering government services digitally, and (c) universal digital literacy. This campaign launched on 1 July 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, it is both enabler and beneficiary of other key Government of India schemes, such as BharatNet, Make in India, Startup India and Standup India, Industrial corridors, Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Dedicated Freight Corridors and UDAN-RCS. By the Digital India initiative you are able to get almost all the services online without going anywhere. There are so many services provided online like passport application, lost found report, FIR's, birth certificate, death certificate and many more.

E-Groups

E-group is electronic groups where people who have common interest meets. They give you access to share massages, Music, Photos, shared links, play games and many more such features. Check Yahoo groups, Google groups and there are so many games also where many pleases play the same game as a different player.

Social Media

Social media is an internet-based form of communication. Social media platforms allow users to have conversations, share information and create web content. There are many forms of social media, including blogs, micro-blogs, wikis, social networking sites, photo-sharing sites, instant messaging, video-sharing sites, podcasts, widgets, virtual worlds, and more.

Billions of people around the world use social media to share information and make connections. On a personal level, social media allows you to communicate with friends and family, learn new things, develop your interests, and be entertained. On a professional level, you can use social media to broaden your knowledge in a particular field and build your

professional network by connecting with other professionals in your industry. At the company level, social media allows you to have a conversation with your audience, gain customer feedback, and elevate your brand.

Q.2 Write Short note on the following

1. WWW: - World Wide Web (WWW) is a network of online content that is formatted in HTML and accessed via HTTP. The term refers to all the interlinked HTML pages that can be accessed over the Internet. The World Wide Web was originally designed in 1991 by Tim Berners-Lee while he was a contractor at CERN. The World Wide Web is what most people think of as the Internet.

2. Web Browser: - An internet browser, also known as a web browser or simply a browser, is a software program that you use to access the internet and view web pages on your computer. You can say that your browser works as your gateway to the internet. The main purpose of an internet browser is to translate, or render, the code that websites are designed in into the text, graphics, and other features of the web pages that we are all used to seeing today. The most common web browsers are Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox and Opera.

3. Blog: - A blog is a type of website that is updated regularly with new content. Most blogs contain short, informal articles called blog posts. These posts usually contain some combination of text, photos, videos, and other media. At its core, a blog is just a space on the Web that you can create to record and express your opinions, experiences, and interests.

4. DNS: - The domain name system (DNS) is the way that internet domain names are located and translated into internet protocol (IP) addresses. The domain name system maps the name people use to locate a website to the IP address that a computer uses to locate a website.

5. 4G: - Fourth generation wireless (4G) is an abbreviation for the fourth generation of cellular wireless standards and replaces the third generation of broadband mobile communications. The standards for 4G, set by the radio sector of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU-R), are denoted as International Mobile Telecommunications Advanced (IMT-Advanced).

Q.3 What is HTML? Why it is used?

Answer: - A blog is a type of website that is updated regularly with new content. Most blogs contain short, informal articles called blog posts. These posts usually contain some combination of text, photos, videos, and other media. At its core, a blog is just a space on the Web that you can create to record and express your opinions, experiences, and interests.

Q.4 What is protocol? Explain different internet and emote login protocols are there in the network.

Answer: - Network protocols are formal standards and policies comprised of rules, procedures and formats that define communication between two or more devices over a network.

Network protocols govern the end-to-end processes of timely, secure and managed data or network communication.

We have two categories of protocol

Internet protocols

Internet Protocol (IP) is the principal set (or communications protocol) of digital message formats and rules for exchanging messages between computers across a single network or a series of interconnected networks, using the Internet Protocol Suite (often referred to as TCP/IP). Messages are exchanged as datagrams, also known as data packets or just packets. There are so many internet protocol in the network some of them are TCP/IP, SMTP, POP, HTTP and HTTPS

Remote login and file transfer protocols

Remote login is use to access a computer from a distance or you can say if you want to access your home computer from the office computer then that is possible with the help of remote login. There are many protocols for remote login and file transfer some of them are SSH, FTP, SFTP, SCP, Telnet, SMTP and TCP/IP.

Q.5 Explain Mobile technology and briefly describe SMS and MMS services of Mobile technology?

Answer: - Mobile technology is a form of technology that is mostly used in cellular communication and other related aspects. It uses a form of platform where by many transmitters have the ability to send data at the same time on a single channel. This platform is called Code-division multiple access (CDMA). This platform allows many users to make use of single frequencies because it restricts the likelihood of interference of frequencies from two or more sources.

SMS

Short Message Service (SMS) is the most basic communications technology for mobile data transfer and is characterized by the exchange of short alphanumeric text messages between digital line and mobile devices. SMS messaging key influential factor is affordability. SMS messages hold up to 140 bytes (1,120 bits) of data, which allows a 160-character alphanumeric message in the default 7-bit alphabet or a 70-character message in a non-Latin language, such as Chinese. SMS is also known as text messaging. SMS is supported by all Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) mobile phones and is also available on third generation (3G) wireless networks.

MMS

Multimedia message service (MMS) is a mobile content exchange mechanism that allows users to transmit and receive videos, images, ringtones and text files. MMS uses Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) for transmission over mobile wireless networks. MMS also supports

email functionality such as sending email directly to email addresses. MMS is under development by the Open Mobile Alliance (OMA). When launched, MMS was touted as a successor to short message service (SMS). While SMS only supports text, MMS supports multimedia images, music and videos. Currently, MMS is designed for non-real-time delivery support to recipients lacking a real-time streaming feature.

Unit 2 : Chapter 2

Q.1 Define HTML? Explain different advantages of HTML?

Answer: - HTML is the language in which most websites are written. HTML is used to create pages and make them functional. It is a simple scripting language. HTML is short for HyperText Markup Language.

Hypertext refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus, the link available on a webpage is called Hypertext.

The most important benefits of HTML are:

You can use tags the editor does not support.

You can read the code of other people's pages, and "borrow" the cool effects.

You can do the work yourself, when the editor simply refuses to create the effects you want.

Q.2 How a HTML document creates.

Answer: - HTML files are text files which contain the code of a web page. Let us learn how to program some basic HTML code. When beginning, it is best to use a simple text editor such as notepad or notepad++. You can open notepad++ in the following way:

1. Click on the Start Button

2. Search for the notepad++

3. Press ENTER on the keyboard

The notepad++ window should pop up.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>First Page</title>
</head>
<body>
```

This is the First HTML page created by me ……..

After writing the code you need save the file with file_name.html, because web browsers are only able to understand html files.

Q.3 Which software is use to write and run the HTML program and why?

Answer: - Basically an HTML document is a plain text file that contains text and nothing else. When a browser opens an HTML file, the browser will look for HTML codes in the text and use them to change the layout, insert images, or create links to other pages. Since HTML documents are just text files they can be written in even the simplest text editor.

Q.4 Explain different basic tags of HTML.

Here are some basic tags used by html –

Sr.No	Tag	Description
1	<html>	**This tag encloses the complete HTML document and mainly comprises of document header which is represented by <head>...</head> and document body which is represented by <body>...</body> tags.**
2	<head>	**This tag represents the document's header which can keep other HTML tags like <title>, <link> etc.**
3	<title>	**The <title> tag is used inside the <head> tag to mention the document title.**
4	<body>	**This tag represents the document's body which keeps other HTML tags like <h1>, <div>, <p> etc.**
5	<h1>	**This tag represents the heading.**
6	<p>	**This tag represents a paragraph.**
7	<b>	**Bold Highlight important information**
8	<i>	**Italic To denote text**
9	<u>	**Underlined Text Used for links or text highlights**

Q.5 Write short note on the following:-

1. Line break: - Html does not understand format so we have to use do everything with the tags. Whenever you use the <br> element, anything following it starts from the next line. This tag is an example of an empty element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.

2. Horizontal line: - Horizontal lines are used to visually break-up sections of a document. The <hr> tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and breaks the line accordingly.

3. Comment: -Comment is a piece of code which is ignored by any web browser. It is a good practice to add comments into your HTML code, especially in complex documents, to indicate sections of a document, and any other notes to anyone looking at the code. Comments help you and others understand your code and increases code readability.

4. NonBreaking Space: - Suppose you want to use the phrase "I am a Student of Class 10th." Here, you would not want a browser to split the "12, Angry" and "Men" across two lines –

An example of this technique appears the sentence "I am a Student of Class 10th."

In cases, where you do not want the client browser to break text, you should use a nonbreaking space entity   instead of a normal space. For example, when coding the "I am a Student of Class 10th."in a paragraph.

Q.6 What is heading tags? Define different heading tags with example?

Answer: - Any document starts with a heading. Heading are pre formatted macros just like given in the ms-word. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, and <h6>. While displaying any heading, browser adds one line before and one line after that heading.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Heading Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
</body>
</html>
```

Q.7 What is listing tag? What is difference between order and unordered listing?

Answer: - Lists commonly are found in documents, including web pages. They are an easy and effective way to itemize such things as elements, components, or ingredients. HTML offers web authors three ways for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists may contain –

unordered list - delineates a list, where the items are generally of equal importance and do not need to go in any particular order. Each item begins with a <li> tag. Unordered lists may be nested inside unordered lists or inside any other types of lists (one list inside of another list inside of another list). A line space automatically is inserted before and after an unordered list (that is, an entire line is skipped between an unordered list and any text before and after it), except for (on most browsers) a list nested within another list.

ordered list - delineates a list, where the items are in sequential, numerical order. Each item begins with a <li> tag. Ordered lists may be nested inside ordered lists or inside any other types of lists (one list inside of another list inside of another list). A line space automatically is inserted before and after an ordered list (that is, an entire line is skipped between an ordered list and any text before and after it), except for (on most browsers) a list nested within another list.

Unordered List

An unordered list is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence. This list is created by using HTML <ul> tag. Each item in the list is marked with a bullet.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Unordered List</title>
</head>
<body>
<ul type="square">
<li>Hindi</li>
<li>English</li>
<li>Mathematics</li>
<li>Science</li>
<li>Social Science</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

If you are required to put your items in a numbered list instead of bulleted, then HTML ordered list will be used. This list is created by using <ol> tag. The numbering starts at one and is incremented by one for each successive ordered list element tagged with <li>.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Ordered List</title>
</head>
<body>
<ol>
<li>Hindi</li>
<li>English</li>
<li>Mathematics</li>
<li>Science</li>
<li>Social Science</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Q.8 What is type and start attribute in ordered list.

Answer: - **Start Attribute**

You can use start attribute for <ol> tag to specify the starting point of numbering you need. Following are the possible options –

```
<ol type = "1" start = "4">    - Numerals starts with 4.
<ol type = "I" start = "4">    - Numerals starts with IV.
<ol type = "i" start = "4">    - Numerals starts with iv.
<ol type = "a" start = "4">    - Letters starts with d.
```

<ol type = "A" start = "4">   - Letters starts with D.

Q.9 Explain Font tag with different attributes.

Answer: - Fonts play a very important role in making a website more user friendly and increasing content readability. Font face and color depends entirely on the computer and browser that is being used to view your page but you can use HTML tag to add style, size, and color to the text on your website. You can use a <basefont> tag to set all of your text to the same size, face, and color.

The font tag is having three attributes called size, color, and face to customize your fonts. To change any of the font attributes at any time within your webpage, simply use the tag. The text that follows will remain changed until you close with the tag. You can change one or all of the font attributes within one <font> tag.

Unit 2 : Chapter 3

Questions with Answers

Q.1 How images can be inserted in the html? Explain different attributes of image with example?

Answer You can insert any image in your web page by using <img> tag. Following is the simple syntax to use this tag.

The alt attribute is a mandatory attribute which specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed.

Set Image Location

Usually we keep all the images in a separate directory. So let's keep HTML file in our home directory and create a subdirectory images inside the home directory where we will keep our image.

Image Width/Height

You can set image width and height based on your requirement using width and height attributes. You can specify width and height of the image in terms of either pixels or percentage of its actual size.

Image Border

By default, image will have a border around it, you can specify border thickness in terms of pixels using border attribute. A thickness of 0 means, no border around the picture.

Image Alignment

By default, image will align at the left side of the page, but you can use align attribute to set it in the center or right.

Q.2 Write short note on the following:-

1. Align:- Determines how to align the object. It can be set to either center, left or right.

2. Border:- Image and table will have a border around it, you can specify border thickness in terms of pixels using border attribute. A thickness of 0 means, no border around the picture.

3. Border-color:- The border-color property allows you to change the color of the border surrounding an element. You can individually change the color of the bottom, left, top and right sides of an element's border using the properties like border-color-left, border-color-right, border-color-top and border-color-bottom.

4. Subscript:- The content of a _{...} element is written in subscript; the font size used is the same as the characters surrounding it, but is displayed half a character's height beneath the other characters.

5. Superscript:- The content of a ^{...} element is written in superscript; the font size used is the same size as the characters surrounding it but is displayed half a character's height above the other characters

Q.3 What is form tag in html? Why it is used?

Answer:- HTML Forms are required, when you want to collect some data from the site visitor. For example, during user registration you would like to collect information such as name, email address, credit card, etc.

Q.4 Describe different attributes of form tag?

Answer:-

Sr.No	Attribute	Description
1	action	Backend script ready to process your passed data.
2	method	Method to be used to upload data. The most frequently used are GET and POST methods.
3	target	Specify the target window or frame where the result of the script will be displayed. It takes values like _blank, _self, _parent etc.

Q.5 What are different controls under form tag?

Answer:- There are different types of form controls that you can use to collect data using HTML form –

- Text Input Controls
- Checkboxes Controls

- Radio Box Controls
- List Box Controls

Clickable and Submit and Reset Button

Q.6 What is embedding of audio and video?

Answer:- Sometimes you need to add music or video into your web page. The easiest way to add video or sound to your web site is to include the special HTML tag called <embed>. This tag causes the browser itself to include controls for the multimedia automatically provided browser supports <embed> tag and given media type.

Q.7 How table is created in the html?

Answer:- The HTML tables are created using the <table> tag in which the <tr> tag is used to create table rows and <td> tag is used to create data cells. The elements under <td> are regular and left aligned by default

Q.8 What is the difference between <TR> and <TH> tag?

Answer:- <TR > is use to create table row of the table. But <th> tag will be put to replace <td> tag, which is used to represent actual data cell. Normally you will put your top row as table heading.

Q.9 Why rowspan and colspan used explain with example?

Answer:- You will use colspan attribute if you want to merge two or more columns into a single column. Similar way you will use rowspan if you want to merge two or more rows.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Table Colspan/Rowspan</title>
</head>
<body>
<table border = "1" bgcolor="green" >
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan = "2">Row 1 Cell 1</td>
<td>Row 1 Cell 2</td>
<td>Row 1 Cell 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row 2 Cell 2</td>
<td>Row 2 Cell 3</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td colspan = "3">Row 3 Cell 1</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Q.10 What is linking of document? How it works?

A webpage can contain various links that take you directly to other pages and even specific parts of a given page. These links are known as hyperlinks.

Hyperlinks allow visitors to navigate between Web sites by clicking on words, phrases, and images. Thus you can create hyperlinks using text or images available on a webpage.

A link is specified using HTML tag <a>. This tag is called anchor tag and anything between the opening <a> tag and the closing tag becomes part of the link and a user can click that part to reach to the linked document.

Q.11 What is the difference internal and external linking?

Answer:-

External Linking:- A link is specified using HTML tag <a>. This tag is called anchor tag and anything between the opening <a> tag and the closing tag becomes part of the link and a user can click that part to reach to the linked document.

Internal Linking:- You can create a link to a particular section of a given webpage by using name attribute. This is a two-step process.

First create a link to the place where you want to reach with-in a webpage and name it using <a...> tag as follows –

<h1>This is Top of the page </h1>

Second step is to create a hyperlink to link the document and place where you want to reach go to top -

Go to the Top

This will produce following link, where you can click on the link generated Go to the Top to reach to the top of the HTML Text Link tutorial.

Q.12 How download links can e created?

You can create text link to make your PDF, or DOC or ZIP files downloadable. This is very simple, you just need to give complete URL of the downloadable.

Q.13 Can we create an email link?

HTML <a> tag provides you option to specify an email address to send an email. While using <a> tag as an email tag, you will use mailto: email address along with href attribute. Following is the syntax of using mailto instead of using http.

Q.14 What is CSS? Why it is used with HTML?

Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simple design language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.

CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, what background images or colors are used, layout designs, and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes as well as a variety of other effects.

Q.15 What are the different ways to use CSS with HTML?

Answer:- There are four ways to associate styles with your HTML document. Most commonly used methods are inline CSS and External CSS.

Embedded CSS - The <style> Element

You can put your CSS rules into an HTML document using the <style> element. This tag is placed inside the <head>...</head> tags. Rules defined using this syntax will be applied to all the elements available in the document. Here is the generic syntax –

Attributes associated with <style> elements are –

Attribute	Value	Description
type	text/css	**Specifies the style sheet language as a content-type (MIME type). This is required attribute.**
media	screen tty tv projection handheld print braille aural all	**Specifies the device the document will be displayed on. Default value is all. This is an optional attribute.**

Inline CSS - The style Attribute

You can use style attribute of any HTML element to define style rules. These rules will be applied to that element only. Here is the generic syntax –

<element style = "...style rules....">

Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description
style	style rules	**The value of style attribute is a combination of style declarations separated by semicolon (;).**

External CSS - The <link> Element

The <link> element can be used to include an external stylesheet file in your HTML document. An external style sheet is a separate text file with .css extension. You define all the Style rules within this text file and then you can include this file in any HTML document using <link> element.

Here is the generic syntax of including external CSS file –

<head>

   <link type = "text/css" href = "..." media = "..." />

</head>

Attributes associated with <style> elements are –

Attribute	Value	Description
type	**text css**	**Specifies the style sheet language as a content-type (MIME type). This attribute is required.**
href	**URL**	**Specifies the style sheet file having Style rules. This attribute is a required.**
rel	**alternate author dns-prefetch help icon license next pingback preconnect prefetch preload prev search stylesheet**	**specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document/resource.**

Q.16 How comments done in CSS?

Answer:- Many times, you may need to put additional comments in your style sheet blocks. So, it is very easy to comment any part in style sheet. You can simple put your comments inside /*.....this is a comment in style sheet.....*/.

Q.17 What are Font attributes used in CSS?

Font is use to set the writing style of the characters in the html. You how to set fonts of a content, available in an HTML element. You can set following font properties of an element –

Sr.No	Option	Description
1	**Font-family**	**property is used to change the face of a font.**
2	**Font-style**	**property is used to make a font italic or oblique.**
3	**Font-variant**	**property is used to create a small-caps effect.**
4	**Font-weight**	**property is used to increase or decrease how bold or light a font appears.**
5	**Font-size**	**property is used to increase or decrease the size of a font.**
6	**Font**	**property is used as shorthand to specify a number of other font properties.**

Q.18 What is the use of frame? What are the disadvantages of frames?

Answer:- There are few drawbacks with using frames, so it's never recommended to use frames in your webpages –

- Some smaller devices cannot cope with frames often because their screen is not big enough to be divided up.
- Sometimes your page will be displayed differently on different computers due to different screen resolution.
- The browser's back button might not work as the user hopes.
- There are still few browsers that do not support frame technology.

Unit 3 : Chapter 4

Descriptive Questions and answer

Q.1 What is Netiquette? Give ten rules of good netiquette.

Answer: - Netiquette is short for "Internet etiquette." Just like etiquette is a code of polite behavior in society, netiquette is a code of good behavior on the Internet. This includes several aspects of the Internet, such as email, social media, online chat, web forums, website comments, multiplayer gaming, and other types of online communication.

While there is no official list of netiquette rules or guidelines, the general idea is to respect others online. Below are ten rules to follow for good netiquette:

Rule 1: Remember the Human

Rule 2: Adhere to the same standards of behavior online that you follow in real life

Rule 3: Know where you are in cyberspace

Rule 4: Respect other people's time and bandwidth

Rule 5: Make yourself look good online

Rule 6: Share expert knowledge

Rule 7: Help keep flame wars under control

Rule 8: Respect other people's privacy

Rule 9: Don't abuse your power

Rule 10: Be forgiving of other people's mistakes.

Q.2 What are the key points about software license.

Answer: - Software licensing describes the legal rights pertaining to the authorized use of digital material. Failure to adhere to software license agreement terms often incurs criminal charges related to licensed intellectual property (IP) and copyrighted material.

Q.3 What is intellectual property right?

Answer: - Intellectual property rights are the legal rights that cover the privileges given to individuals who are the owners and inventors of a work, and have created something with their intellectual creativity. Individuals related to areas such as literature, music, invention, etc., can be granted such rights, which can then be used in the business practices by them.

Q.4 What are different type of intellectual property right?

Answer: - Intellectual Property Rights can be further classified into the following categories –

- Copyright
- Patent
- Patent
- Trade Secrets, etc.

Q.5 What is Plagiarism? Define different type of Plagiarism?

Answer: - Plagiarism, or passing someone else's work as your own, is not a new phenomenon in research. It has gained greater attention with the advent of technology that has made it easier to uncover instances of plagiarism. Although no degree of plagiarism is acceptable, it can range from complete plagiarism, as the most egregious act of fraud, to accidental plagiarism.

There are many types of plagiarism they are as follows: -

Direct Plagiarism: - Direct plagiarism is the word-for-word transcription of a section of someone else's work, without attribution and without quotation marks. The deliberate plagiarism of someone else's work is unethical, academically dishonest, and grounds for disciplinary actions, including expulsion.

Self Plagiarism: - Self-plagiarism occurs when a student submits his or her own previous work, or mixes parts of previous works, without permission from all professors involved. For example, it would be unacceptable to incorporate part of a term paper you wrote in high school into a paper assigned in a college course. Self-plagiarism also applies to submitting the same piece of work for assignments in different classes without previous permission from both professors.

Mosaic Plagiarism: - Mosaic Plagiarism occurs when a student borrows phrases from a source without using quotation marks, or finds synonyms for the author's language while keeping to the same general structure and meaning of the original. Sometimes called "patch writing," this kind of paraphrasing, whether intentional or not, is academically dishonest and punishable.

Accidental Plagiarism: - Accidental plagiarism occurs when a person neglects to cite their sources, or misquotes their sources, or unintentionally paraphrases a source by using similar words, groups of words, and/or sentence structure without attribution.

Q.6 Define digital property right?

Answer: - Digital property right includes data, Internet accounts, and other rights in the digital world, including contractual rights and intellectual property rights. Data are the files and information stored and used by computers (such as e‑mails, word processing documents, spreadsheets, pictures, audio files, and movies). This data may be stored locally on a computer's hard drive or on removable media, or data may be stored remotely and accessed over the Internet.

Q.7 What is digital divide? Define different context of digital divide?

Answer: - The digital divide refers to the difference between people who have easy access to the Internet and those who do not. A lack of access is believed to be a disadvantage to those on the disadvantaged side of the digital divide because of the huge knowledge base that can only be found online.

The digital divide appears in a number of different contexts, including:

- Differences between rural and urban Internet access
- Socioeconomic differences between people of different races, income and education that affects their ability to access the Internet.
- Differences between developed, developing and emerging nations in terms of the availability of Internet.

Q.8 What is e-commerce? Explain advantages and disadvantages of e-commerce?

Answer: - Electronic commerce or e-commerce (sometimes written as e-commerce) is a business model that lets firms and individuals conduct business over electronic networks, most notably: the internet.

Advantages of E-commerce

Convenience: - E-commerce can occur 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Increased selection: - Many stores offer a wider array of products online than they carry in their brick-and-mortar counterparts. And many stores that solely exist online may offer consumers exclusive inventory that's unavailable elsewhere.

Disadvantages of E-commerce:

Limited customer service: - If you're shopping online for a computer, you cannot simply ask an employee to demonstrate a particular model's features in person. And although some websites let you chat online with a staff member, this is not a typical practice.

Lack of instant gratification: - When you buy an item online, you must wait for it to be shipped to your home or office. However, retailers like Amazon make the waiting game a little bit less painful, by offering same-day delivery, as a premium option for select products.

Inability to touch products: - Online images don't necessarily convey the whole story about an item, therefore e-commerce purchases can be dissatisfying when the products received don't match consumer expectations. Case in point: an item of clothing may be made from shoddier fabric than its online image indicates.

Q.9 What is fraud ? Give reasons for lack of prosecution in fraud?

Answer: - Fraud is an intentional false representation of a fact. The purpose of fraud is to deceive another party in order to obtain a profit.

The lack of prosecution in fraud is due to the following three reasons:

- It is hard to detect online fraud and catch the correct fraudster. The fraudster frequently creates a fake email account and opens a post box under an alias revealing no information about himself.
- The police do not prioritize online fraud nearly as highly due to the fact that the average amount of each case is low.
- Online fraud repeatedly crosses borders, which makes it harder to find a legal punishment.

Q.10 What is Secure data transmission? Give different Secure data transmission?

Answer: - Secure data transmission refers to the transfer of data such as confidential or proprietary information over a secure channel. Many secure transmission methods require a type of encryption. The most common email encryption is called Public Key Infrastructure. In order to open the encrypted file an exchange of keys is done. Many infrastructures such as banks rely on secure transmission protocols to prevent a catastrophic breach of security.

Method of secure data transmission

- E-mail encryption
- Web site encryption
- Application encryption
- Remote user communication
- Laptops and PDAs
- Wireless networks

Unit 4 : Chapter 6

Descriptive Questions and answers

Q.1 What is Python?

Answer: - Python is a powerful modern computer programming language. It bears some similarities to Fortran, one of the earliest programming languages, but it is much more powerful than Fortran. Python was developed by Guido van Rossum, and it is free software.

Q.2 Is python a case sensitive language? Explain with example.

Answer: - Python is case sensitive language for this let's take an example of print command

print("Hello Class") print is use to print anything on the console.

It will return Hello Class in the next line. But when we write

Print("Hello Class")

This is how Python will respond:

Syntax error: invalid syntax

Q.3 What is variable? Explain the rule of declaring variable.

Answer: - A variable is like a container that stores values that you can access or change. It is a way of pointing to a memory location used by a program. You can use variables to instruct the computer to save or retrieve data to and from this memory location. Python is a lot more flexible when it comes to handling variables. If you need a variable, you'll just think of a name and declare it by assigning a value. If you need to, you can change the value and data type that the variable stores during program execution.

Example

my_variable = 10 , my_variable = "yellow"

Q.4 What is Data type? How it declare in the python.

Answer: - Python recognizes several different types of data. It has four built-in numeric data types. Python 3 supports three types: integer, floating-point numbers, and complex numbers. There is no need to define the type of data of any variable in python it will automatically

selected by the value which is contained by variable is the data type of that variable like if a=10 so a is int, if a="Hello" so a is string, if a=20.78 so a is float.

Q.5 How many different types of operators in are there in the python. Explain in brief.

Answer: - The type of different operators are as follows:-

Type of Operators	Operators	Example
Arithmetic Operators	+, -, *, /, **, %, //	>>>1+2 >>>1-2 >>>1*2 >>>1/2 >>>1**2 >>>1%2 >>>1//2

Assignment Operators	=, +=, -=,*=, /=, **=, //=	>>>a=1
		
		>>>a+=2
		
		>>>a-=2
		
		>>> a*=2
		
		>>> a/=2
		
		>>>a**=2
		
		>>>a//=2

Relational or Comparison Operators	==, <, >, <=, >=, !=	>>>1==2 >>>1>2 >>>1<2 >>>1<=2 >>>1>=2 >>>1!=2
Logical Operators	And, or, not	>>>1>2 and 2<1

		>>>1>2 or 2<1
		not 1<2

Q.6 What is IDLE in Python?

Answer: - The IDLE (Integrated Development and Learning Environment) tool is included in Python's installation package but you can choose to download more sophisticated third party IDEs.

The IDLE tool offers a more efficient platform to write your code and work interactively with Python. You can access IDLE on the same folder where you found the command line icon or on the start menu.

Q.7 Explain different data types in python.

Answer: - list of data types are as follows:-

1. Number

Number data type stores Numerical Values. This data type is immutable i.e. value of its object cannot be changed (we will talk about this aspect later). These are of three different types:

1.1 Integer(int)

1.1.1 Boolean

1.2. Floating point number

1.3. Complex number

1.1 Integer (int)

Integers are whole numbers without decimal point. They can be positive or negative as long as they don't contain a decimal point that would make a number a floating number, a distinct numeric type. While writing a large integer value, don't use commas to separate digits. Also integers should not have leading zeros. When we are working with integers, we need not to worry about the size of integer as a very big integer value is automatically handled by Python.

>> a=5

1.1.1 Boolean

Comparisons in Python can only generate one of two possible responses: True or False. These data types are called Booleans. To illustrate, you can create several variables to store Boolean values and print the result.

1.2 Floating-point numbers

Also known as floats, floating-point numbers signify real numbers. Floats are written with a decimal point that segregates the integer from the fractional numbers.

>>>6.5

6.5

1.3 Complex numbers

Complex numbers are pairs of real and imaginary numbers. The syntax of complex method is complex(real, imaginary). They take the form 'a + bJ' where 'a' is a float and the real part of the complex number. On the other side is bJ where 'b' is a float and J or its lowercase indicates the square root of an imaginary number, -1. This makes 'b' the imaginary part of the complex number.

2. None

This is special data type with single value. It is used to signify the absence of value/false in a situation. It is represented by None.

3. Sequence

A sequence is an ordered collection of items, indexed by positive integers. It is combination of mutable and non mutable data types. Three types of sequence data type available in Python are Strings, Lists & Tuples.

3.1 String

String is an ordered sequence of letters/characters. They are enclosed in single quotes (' ') or double (" "). The quotes are not part of string. They only tell the computer where the string constant begins and ends. They can have any character or sign, including space in them. These are immutable data types.

3.2 Lists

A list is a data type that can be used to store any type and number of variables and information. Other important sequence types used in Python include lists. A sequence type is formed by putting together some other types in a sequence. Here is how we form lists

You can define and assign items to a list with the expression:

my_list = [item_1, item_2, item_3]

3.3 Tuples

A Tuple is a collection of Python objects separated by commas, or you can say a tuple is a sequence of immutable Python objects. Tuples are sequences, just like lists. The differences

between tuples and lists are, the tuples cannot be changed unlike lists and tuples use parentheses, whereas lists use square brackets. Creating a tuple is as simple as putting different comma-separated values. Optionally you can put these comma-separated values between parentheses also.

Syntax of creating tuple

>>>tuplename=(element1,element2,….)

4. Sets

Set is an unordered collection of values, of any type, with no duplicate entry. Sets are immutable.

Example

s = set ([1,2,34])

5. Mapping

This data type is unordered and mutable. Dictionaries fall under Mappings.

5.1 Dictionaries

A dictionary is like a list but instead of looking up an index to access values, you'll be using a unique key, which can be a number, string, or tuple. Dictionary values can be anything but the keys must be an immutable data type. Each key is separated from its value by a colon (:), the items are separated by commas, and the whole thing is enclosed in curly braces { }. An empty dictionary without any items is written with just two curly braces, like this: {}. Here is the syntax of dictionary structure: dictionary = {key_1 : a, key_2 : 2, key_3 : ab}

>>>ditem={"Tea":10,"Coffee":20,","Cold Drink":35,"Mango Shake":50}

Q.8 What is range function? Where it is used?

Python has a more efficient way to handle a series of numbers and arithmetic progressions and this is by using one its built-in functions: range(). The range function is particularly useful in 'for loops'.

The syntax of the *range()* function.

>>>range(n)

It is used to generate a list of number given in the brackets.

Q.9 What is conditional statement in python.

Answer: - Conditional statements are common among programming languages and they are used to perform actions or calculations based on whether a condition is evaluated as true or

false. The if statement is a compound statement that enables us to conditionally execute blocks of code. If statements or conditional expressions are essential features of programming languages and they make programs more useful to users. The if statement in Python has the following basic structure:
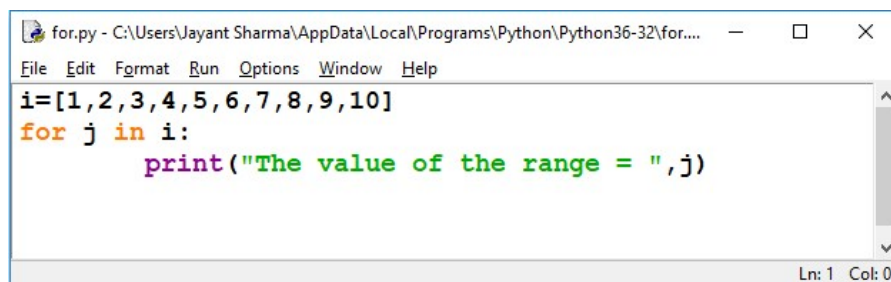
if condition1:

block1_statement

Q.10 How for loop works explain with example?

Answer: - Python implements an iterator-based 'for loop'. It is a type of 'for loop' that iterates over a list of items through an explicit or implicit iterator. The loop is introduced by the keyword 'for' which is followed by a random variable name which will contain the values supplied by the object.
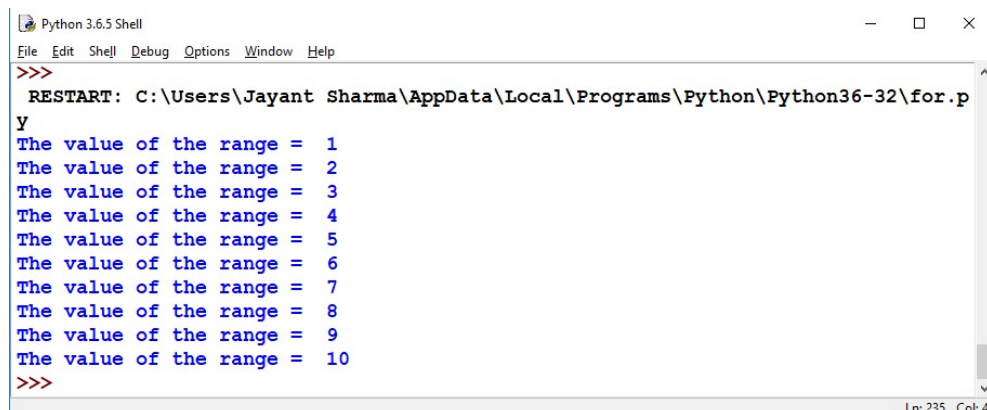
This is the syntax of Python's 'for loop':

for variable in list:

    statements

```
for.py - C:\Users\Jayant Sharma\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python36-32\for....   —   □   ×
File  Edit  Format  Run  Options  Window  Help
i=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
for j in i:
        print("The value of the range = ",j)



                                                                              Ln: 1  Col: 0
```

The output of the following code is :

```
Python 3.6.5 Shell                                                  —   □   ×
File  Edit  Shell  Debug  Options  Window  Help
>>>
 RESTART: C:\Users\Jayant Sharma\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python36-32\for.p
y
The value of the range =  1
The value of the range =  2
The value of the range =  3
The value of the range =  4
The value of the range =  5
The value of the range =  6
The value of the range =  7
The value of the range =  8
The value of the range =  9
The value of the range =  10
>>>
                                                                      Ln: 235  Col: 4
```

Q.11 what is while loop ? provide syntax of while loop?

Answer: - A Python 'while loop' repeatedly carries out a target statement while the condition is true. The loop iterates as long as the defined condition is true. When it ceases to be true and becomes false, control passes to the first line after the loop.

The 'while loop' has the following syntax:

while condition

       statement

       statement