

CHAPTER 7

WORLDWIDE WEB AND HTML

SHORT AND LONG QUESTIONS

Q1. What is Worldwide Web?

Ans: Worldwide Web (www):

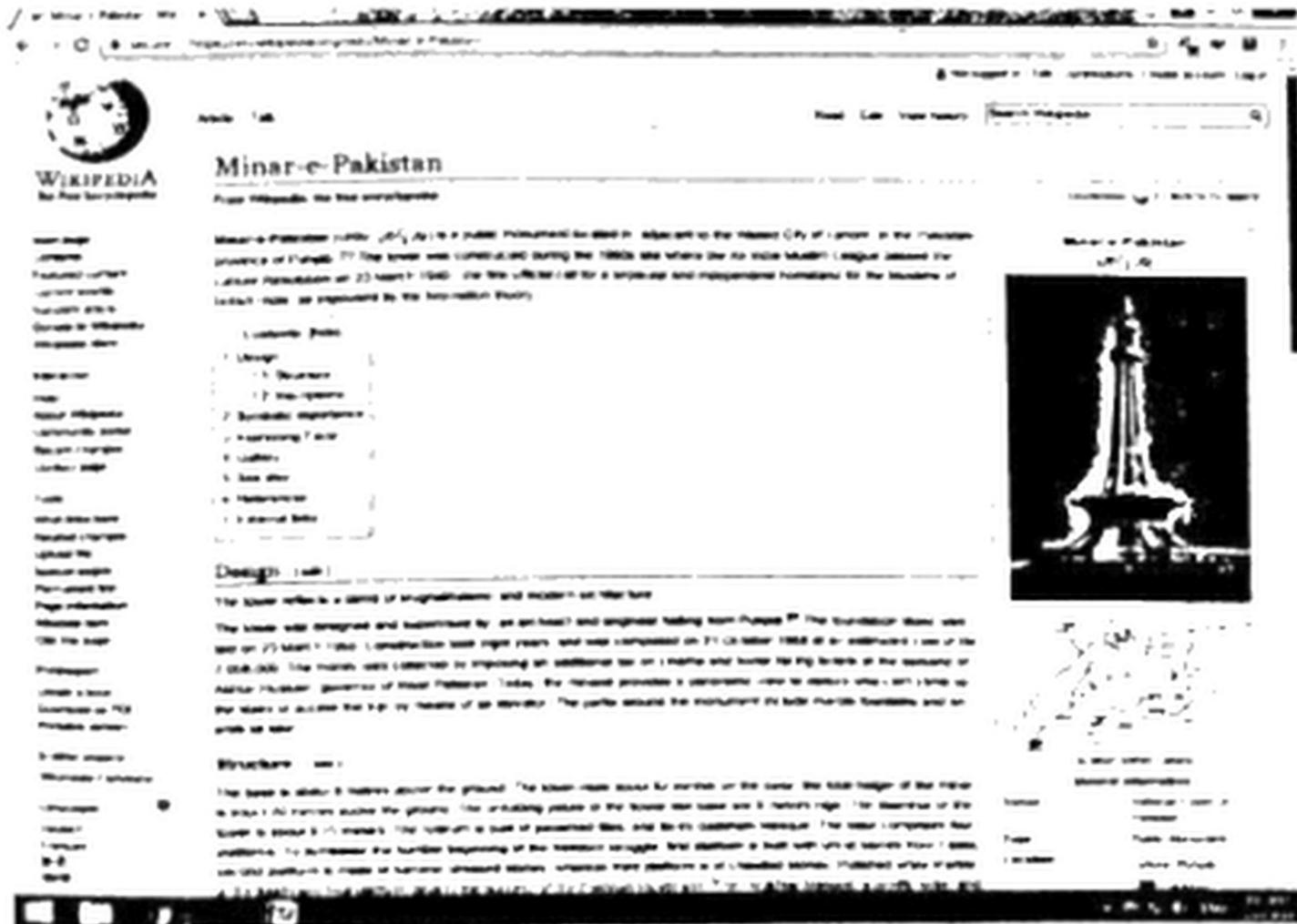
Internet is a worldwide network of computers and World Wide Web is the main application of Internet for accessing and sharing information. It allows people all over the world to share knowledge and ideas.

Q2. Define Web Page.

Ans: Web Page:

A Web Page is a document on the Internet that can be accessed through a Web browser. Web browser displays Web pages on monitor or mobile devices.

Web pages may have hyperlinks that provide navigation to other Web pages. Web pages contain text, graphic, images, sound and video clips all in one place. A web page is shown in Fig.



A Web page

Q3. Describe Web Browser.

Ans: Web Browser:

A Web browser is a software that enables users to retrieve information on the Web. Information on the Web is accessed by the URLs.

Web browsers allow users to open multiple websites at the same time, either in different browser windows or in different tabs of the same window. All the browsers have graphical interface which is very easy to learn and use.

Two very popular Web browsers are Internet Explorer from Microsoft and Google Chrome from Google which is shown in Fig-A.

It can also be opened in other languages e.g. Urdu as shown in Fig-B.



A – Google Chrome Web browser

- **Resource name:**

It is the address of a specific computer where the website is located. It consists of three parts, separated with dots (.) between them.

- **Domain name:**

This is the name of the website. This is the name that the browser uses to check with the web server whether this site exists or not.

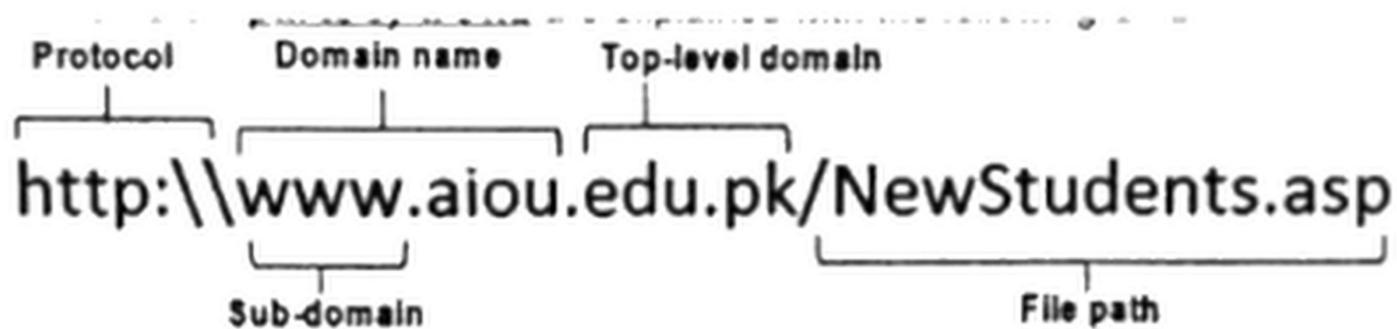
- **Top-level domain:**

The .com is referred to as the top level domain (TLD). This is the name the browser will use to resolve the location of the requested site. Most common TLDs are .com, .org, .net etc. Some sites have another part next to the top level domain for example. .pk (for Pakistan), .uk, .us etc. This is called country-code top-level domain (ccTLD). They are specific to each country.

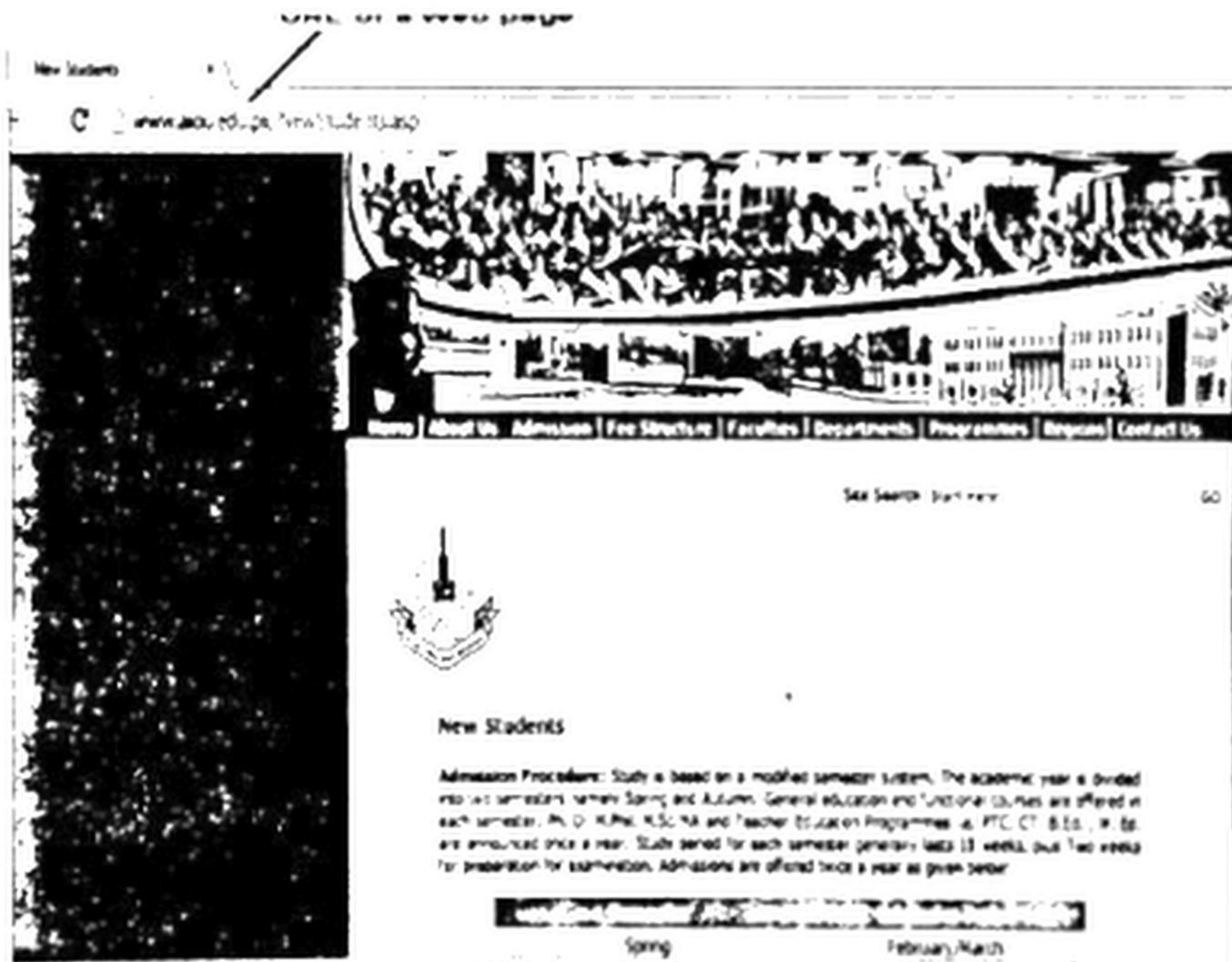
- **File Path:**

It links to a specific page or resource in the website.

Different parts of a URL are explained with the following URL.



In this URL, www.aiou.edu.pk is the Resource name of the Web server on which the Website is stored. The letters **edu** mean it is an educational website and **pk** means the Web server is located in Pakistan. **NewStudents.asp** is file name given to file path. If a file name is not mentioned in the URL then the **Home** page of the website will be open. This URL is shown in Fig.



URL in a Web page

Q5. What is home page in website?

Ans: Home Page:

Home Page refers to the main/first Web page of a website that opens in a browser when user access it. Home page also means the Web page that automatically loads when a Web browser starts or when the browser Home Button is pressed. Home page of the website zameen.com is shown in Fig.



Home page of a website

Q6. Describe web hosting and how does it work?

Ans: Web Hosting:

Web Hosting is a service that uploads a website on a Web server and makes it available for computer users. It makes the website running on a computer all the time that is connected to Internet.

To host a website a Web server and a permanent connection to the Internet is required. It also required website administration such as managing and configuring a Web server and virus protection.

Computer users first design Web pages on their computer and test it to ensure they work properly. When Web pages are ready they are uploaded on a Web server to make them available for others.

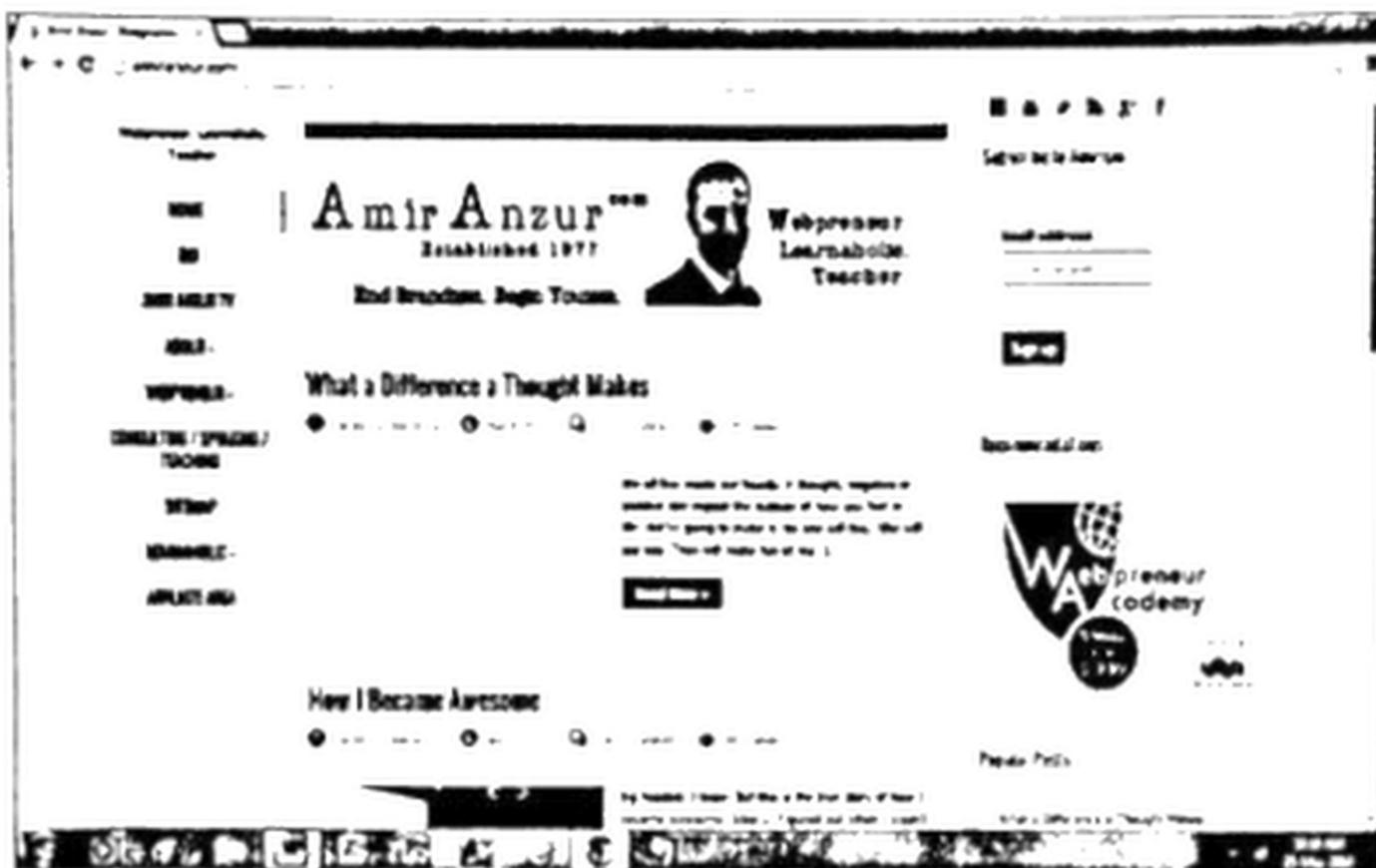
There are companies that provide Web hosting services. These companies provide 24 hour support and online control for managing the website.

Q7. Describe the purpose of a personal website?

Ans: Personal Websites:

As the name suggests, a personal website is created and maintained by an individual for personal use. It contains information about a person's interests, hobbies etc.

The purpose of personal sites is to share personal information with family members and friends. Personal websites are also open for public and anybody can visit and leave comments. A personal website is shown in Fig.



personal website

Q8. What is the purpose of business websites?

Ans: Business Websites:

Business websites provide facilities to maintain business relationships and selling information, services and commodities via Internet.

Business websites facilitate exchange of business documents such as orders or invoices between suppliers and customers. Services provided by business sites include sale of goods, provision of services, such as banking, ticket reservation and stock market transactions and even remote education. A business website for ticket reservation is shown in Fig.



Business website for ticket reservation

Q9. What is the purpose of entertainment website? Give some examples.

Ans: Entertainment Websites:

A website that provides some form of entertainment to computer user is known as an entertainment website.

Entertainment websites include sport, music, movies, radio, television, computer game, comedy, fashion and theater websites. These websites are created by those

people who find enjoyment in providing information about people to visitors that they never knew before and to reach people who have common interests.

Examples:

Some examples of entertainment websites are www.youtube.com, www.hamariweb.com, sports.ptv.com.pk, and www.radionet.pk

The sports website sports.ptv.com.pk is shown in Fig.



A sports website

Q10. Describe the creation of the first HTML document.

Ans: Creating the first HTML Document:

Open the notepad program and type the text shown in Fig.



Creating a HTML document

Now to save your first HTML document, open the File menu and select **Save As....** And give it the name first.html.

Displaying the HTML Document (Web page):

To open the first.html document in the browser window, go to the location where you saved it Double click on it to open. The browser window will be displayed it as shown in Fig.



Browser window displaying the first.html document

Q11. Identify the tags used to mark-up HTML elements.**Ans: Tags Used to Mark-Up HTML Elements:**

An HTML tag is a command or code that specifies how a Web page is formatted. HTML documents consist of text files that contain HTML elements. HTML elements are defined using HTML tags.

HTML tags are surrounded by the two characters < and > and generally they come in pairs, such as <head> and </head>

The text between these two tags is known as **element content**. The first tag is the start tag and the second tag is the end tag.

HTML tags are not case sensitive, so the user can write them in upper-case or lower-case letters. Lower-case letters will be used throughout this unit.

Q12. Identify the HTML, Head section and Body section of HTML file.**Ans: The HTML, Head and Body Tags:**

The following tags are used to mark-up the HTML elements in the first html document.

<html></html> Tags

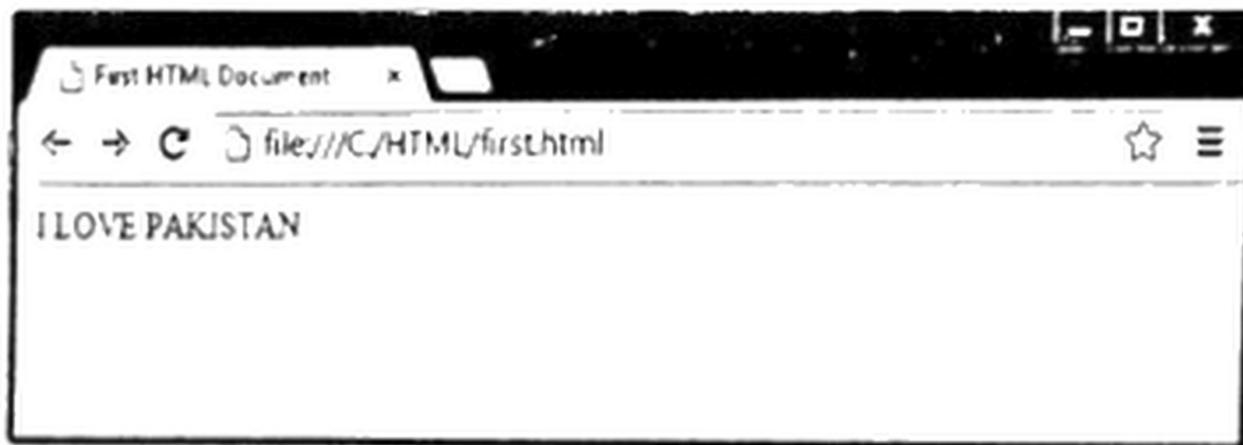
The first tag in the html document is **<html>** that indicates the start of the HTML document. The last tag is **</html>** that tells the browser that this is the end of the HTML document.

<head></head> Tags

It is used to give title to the Web page.

<body></body> Tags

Anything typed inside the body tags will be displayed in the browser window as shown in Fig.



Browser window displaying the first.html document

If there is any change required in HTML file, it can be done by opening it again in text editor. To open it, click on the file to select it and then right click, select **Open with** and click the text editor in the shortcut menu. Now edit and save it again.

Q13. Explain the basics of text formatting.

Ans: Text Formatting:

Text formatting refers to the use of HTML tags to format the appearance of text in a Web page.

Basics of Text Formatting:

Specifying a Page Title:

The `<title></title>` tags are used to specify page title.

The text between these tags is used to set the title to the page. It is displayed on the title bar of the Web browser.

For example, `<title>First HTML Document</title>` will display the text, **First HTML Document** on the title bar of the web browser.

Creating A Paragraph:

The `<p></p>` tags are used to define paragraph. HTML automatically adds an extra blank line before and after a paragraph.

Inserting Line Breaks:

The `
` tag is line break tag. It is used to end a line wherever it is placed and it does not have a closing tag.

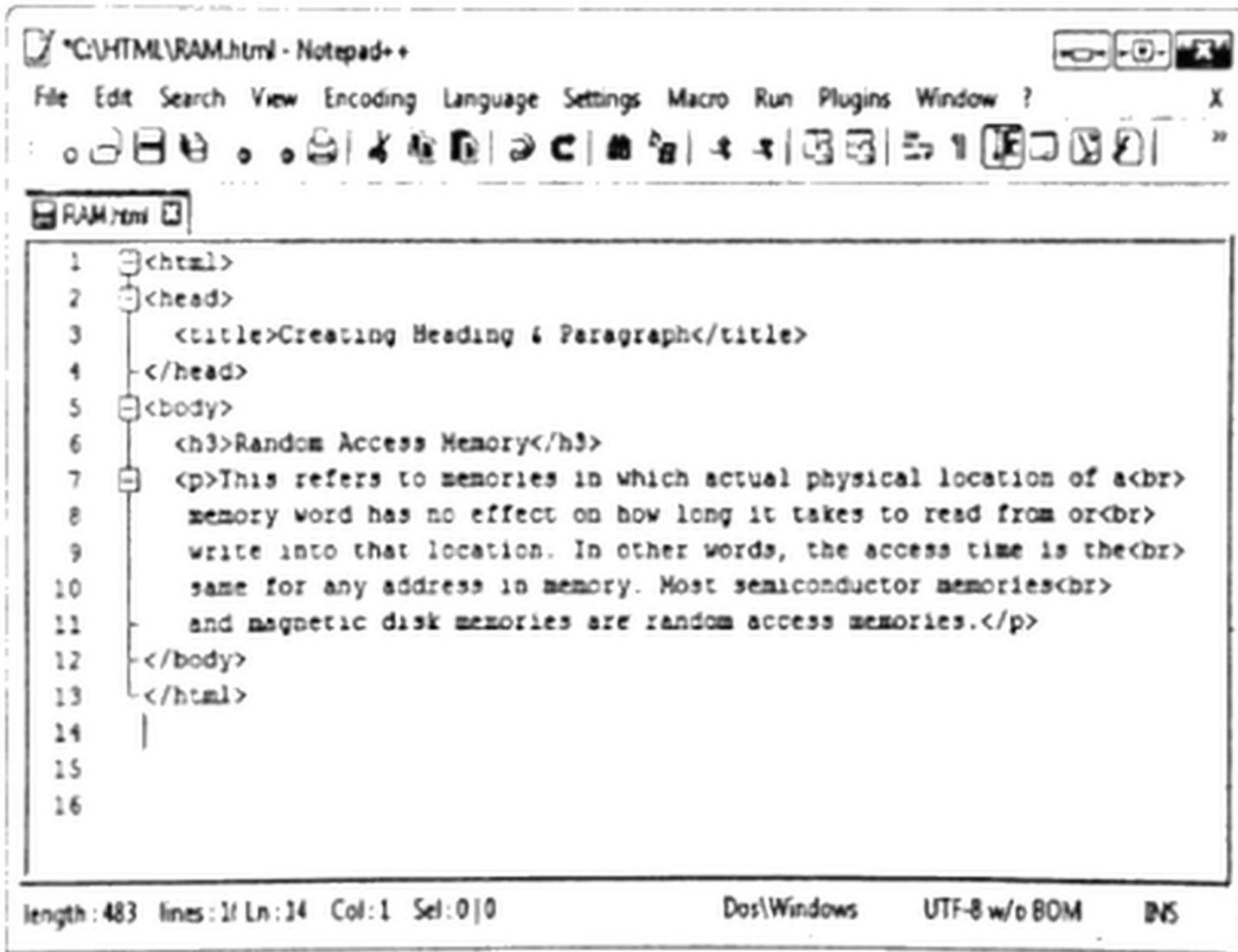
Inserting Spaces:

Very often, spaces are needed in HTML documents. If the user inserts more than one space anywhere in a document, the browser will show only one space, rest of the spaces will be truncated. If the user wants to have many spaces in a HTML document then the ` ` character entity must be used. Some characters have special meaning in HTML, like ` ` (non-breaking space) and `<` these are known as character entities.

Adding Headings/Sub Headings:

There are six heading tags, `<h1></h1>` to `<h6></h6>`. The `<h1></h1>` tags are used to specify the largest heading and `<h6></h6>` tags specify the smallest.

The HTML document in Fig, demonstrates how to use the above mentioned tags in a Web page.

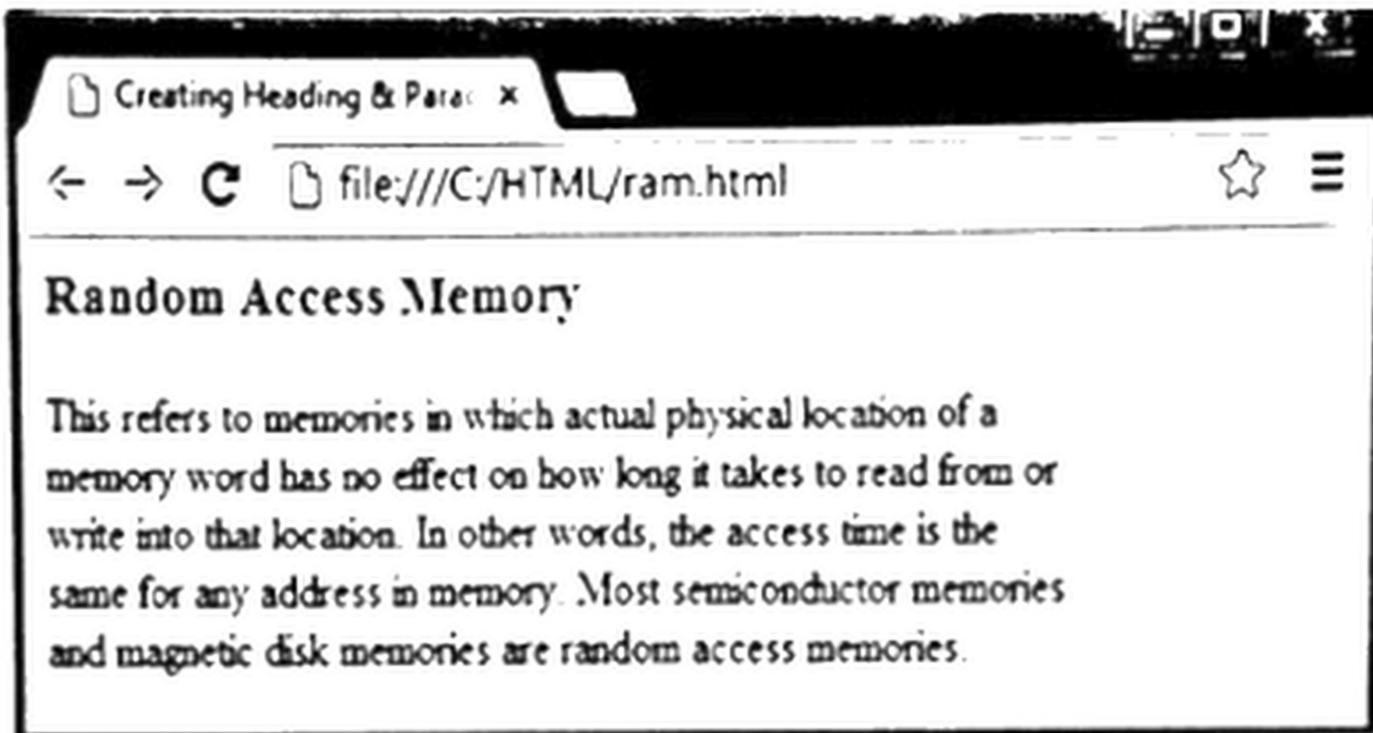


```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Creating Heading & Paragraph</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6   <h3>Random Access Memory</h3>
7   <p>This refers to memories in which actual physical location of a<br>
8     memory word has no effect on how long it takes to read from or<br>
9     write into that location. In other words, the access time is the<br>
10    same for any address in memory. Most semiconductor memories<br>
11    and magnetic disk memories are random access memories.</p>
12 </body>
13 </html>
14
15
16
```

length: 483 lines: 17 Ln: 14 Col: 1 Sel: 0|0 Dos/Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM IN5

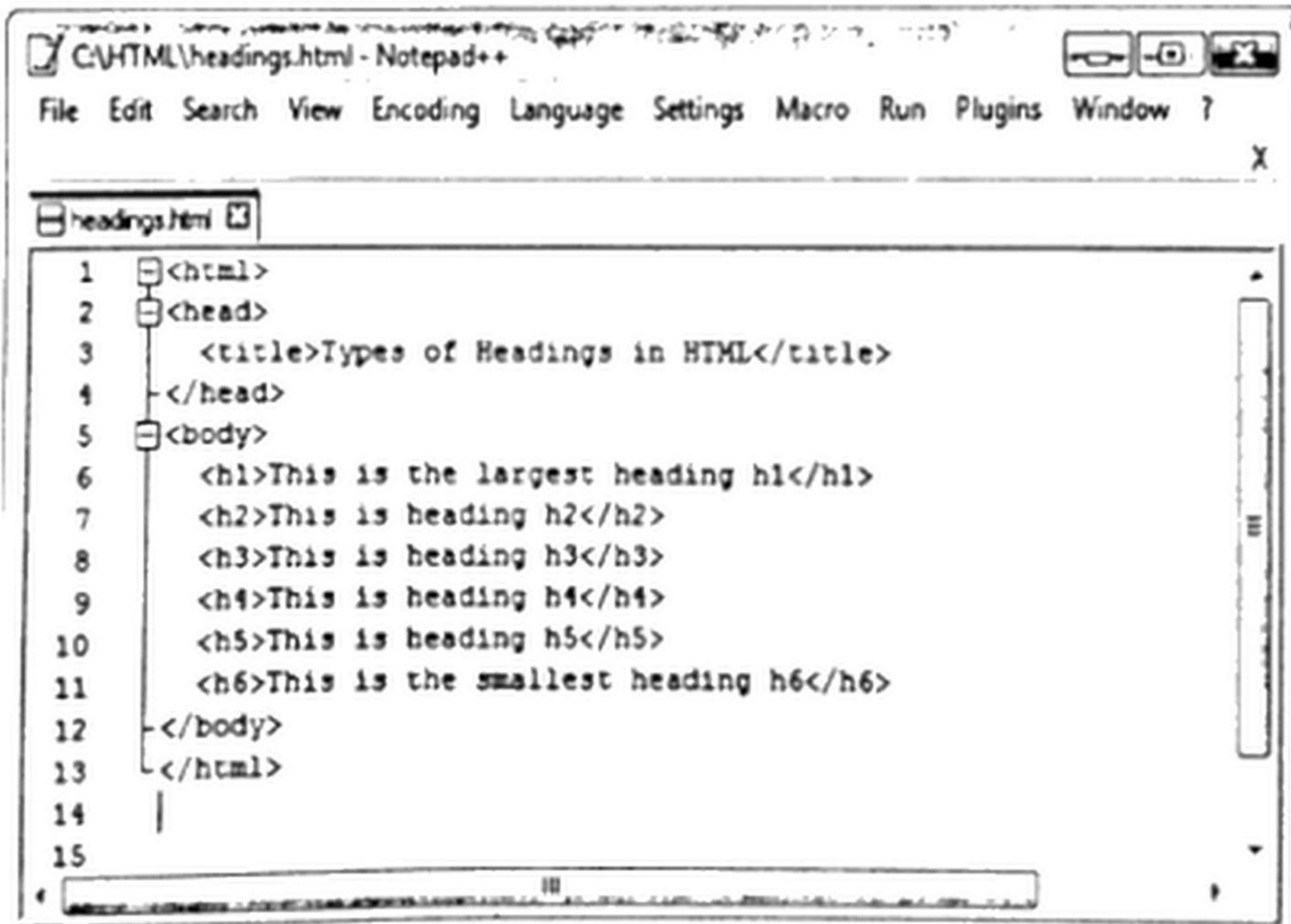
HTML Document to demonstrate the use of basic tags

The browser window will display it as shown in Fig.



Browser window showing heading and paragraph

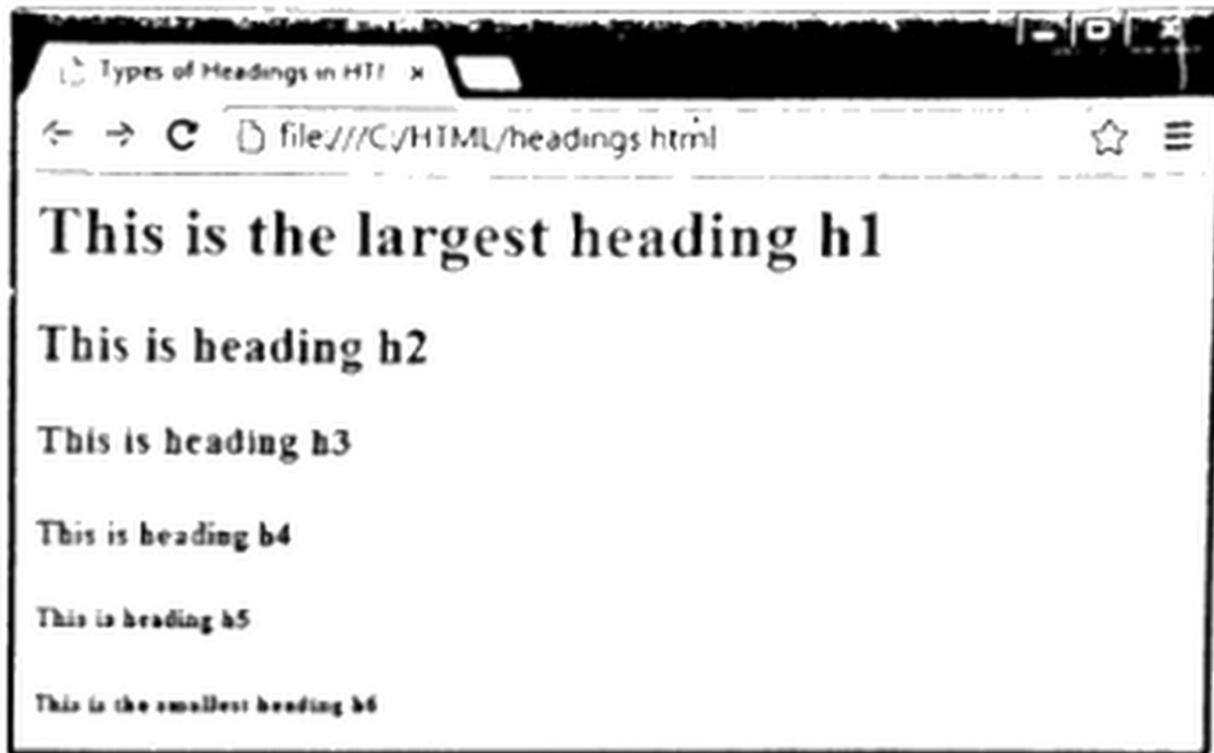
The HTML document in Fig, demonstrates the use of all the heading tags.



```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Types of Headings in HTML</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6   <h1>This is the largest heading h1</h1>
7   <h2>This is heading h2</h2>
8   <h3>This is heading h3</h3>
9   <h4>This is heading h4</h4>
10  <h5>This is heading h5</h5>
11  <h6>This is the smallest heading h6</h6>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

Using all the heading tags in a HTML document

The browser window will display it as shown in Fig.



Browser window displaying various headings

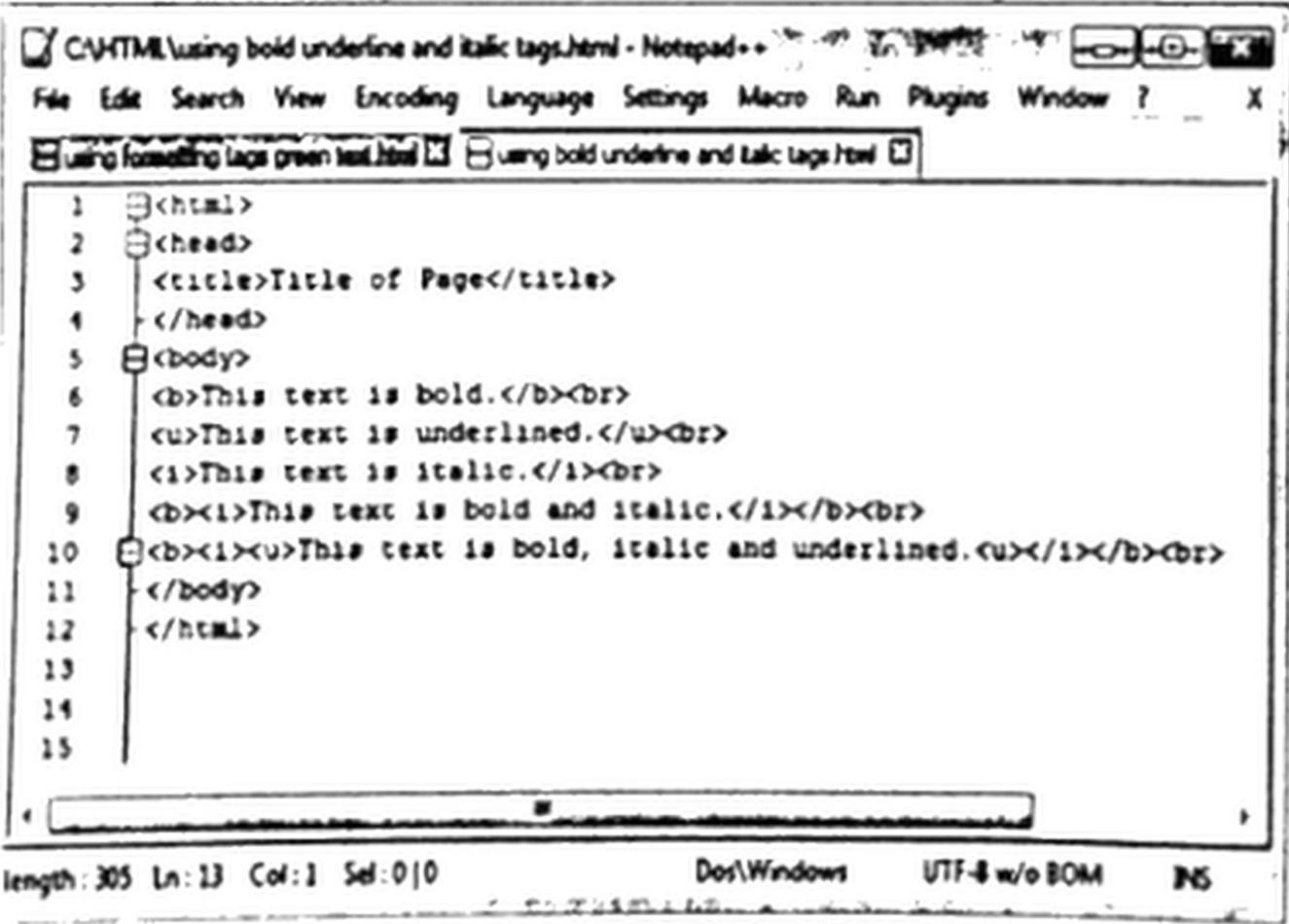
Q14. Write/Demonstrates the use of various text formatting tags in HTML document.

Ans: Using Text Formatting Tags:

The following HTML document demonstrates the use of various text formatting tags.

- **Using Bold, Underline and Italic Tags:**

Any combination of these tags can be applied to text at the same time. For example, text can be made bold and underline or bold and italic at the same time. The HTML document in Fig. demonstrates the use of these tags.



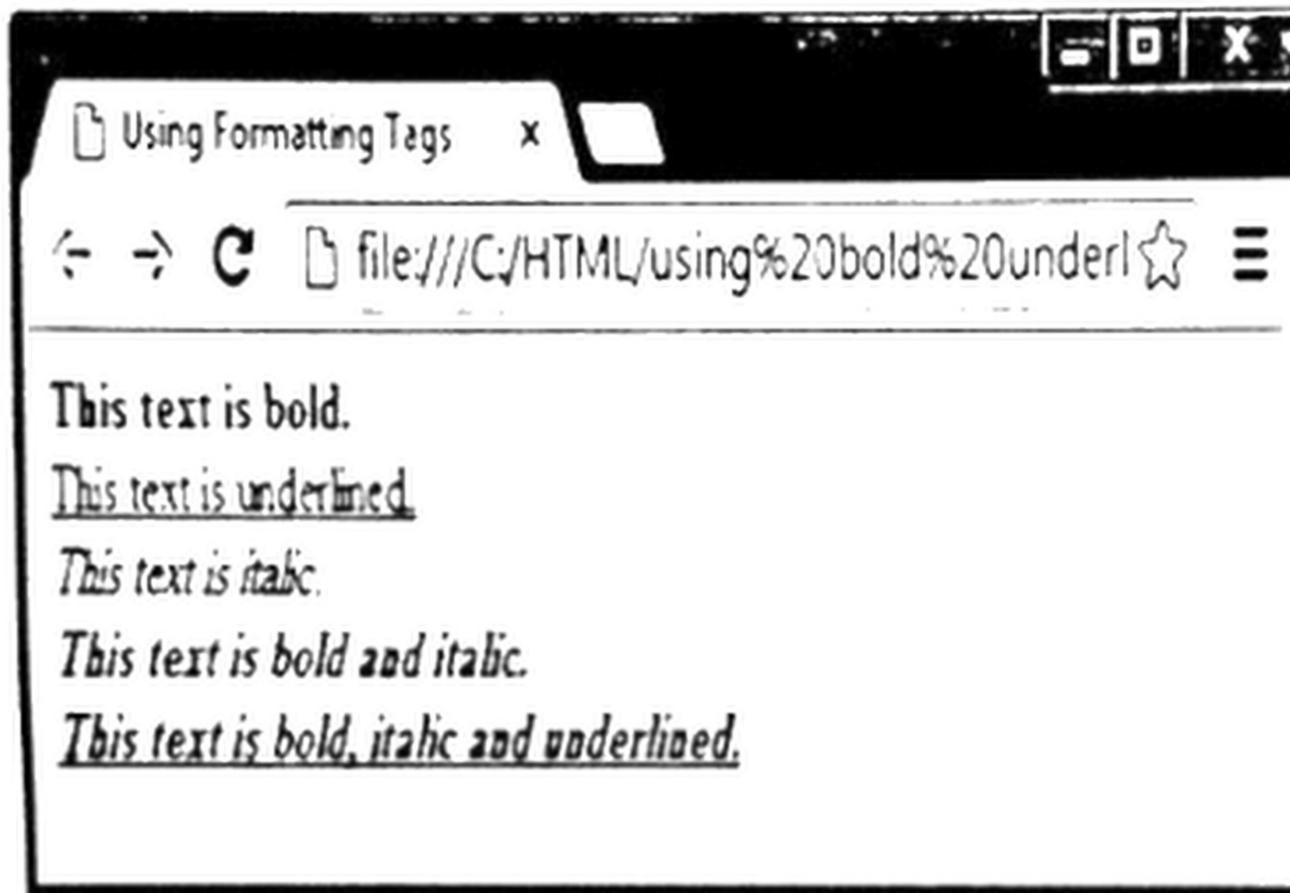
The screenshot shows a Notepad++ window with the following HTML code:

```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Title of Page</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6   <b>This text is bold.</b><br>
7   <u>This text is underlined.</u><br>
8   <i>This text is italic.</i><br>
9   <b><i>This text is bold and italic.</i></b><br>
10  <b><i><u>This text is bold, italic and underlined.</u></i></b><br>
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

The status bar at the bottom of the window displays: length: 305 Ln: 13 Col: 1 Sel: 0|0 Dos\Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM IN5

Using bold underline and italic in HTML document

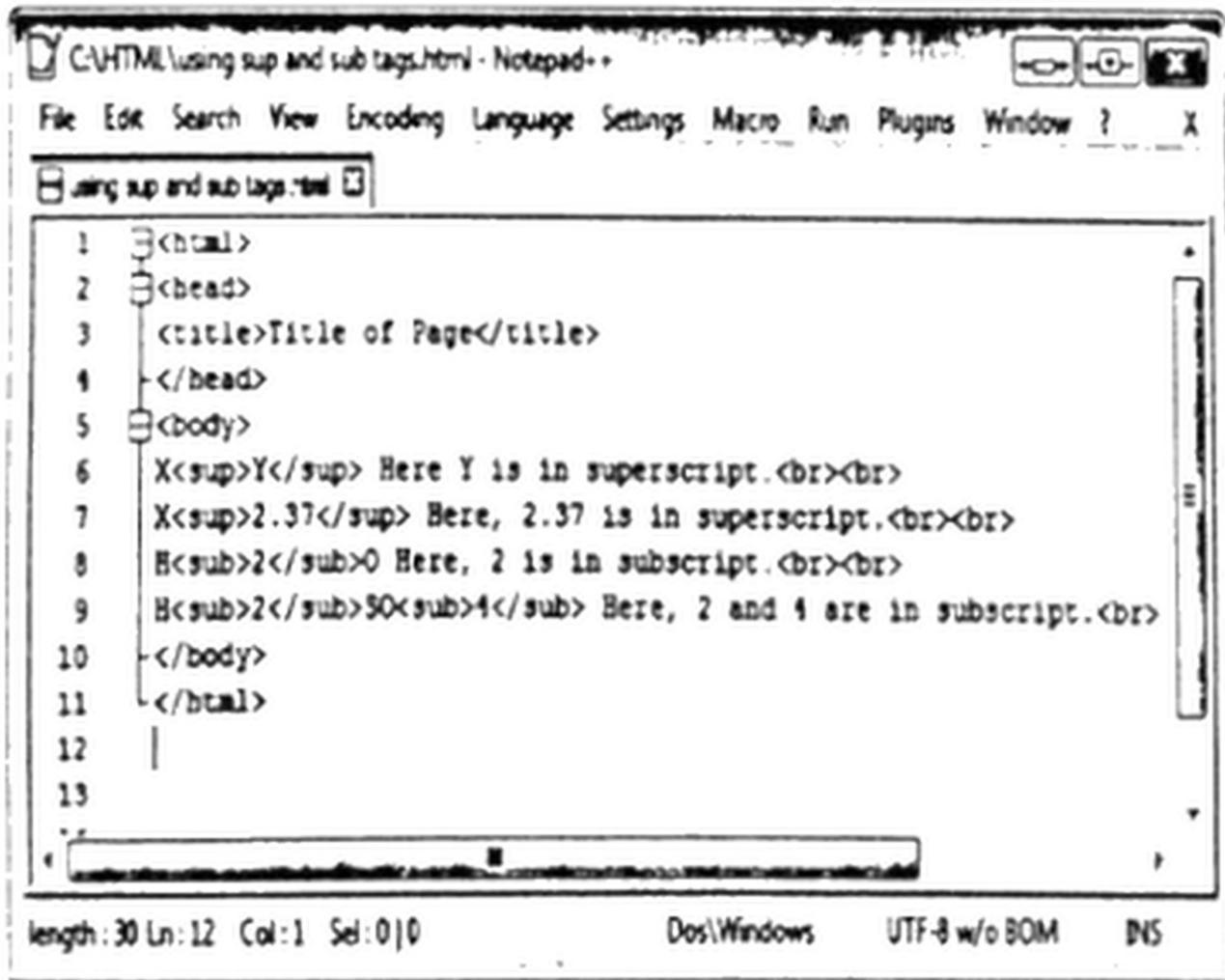
The browser window will display it as shown in Fig.



Use of bold, underline and italic tags in Web page

- **Using Superscript and Subscript Tags:**

The HTML document in Fig demonstrates the use of superscript and subscript tags.

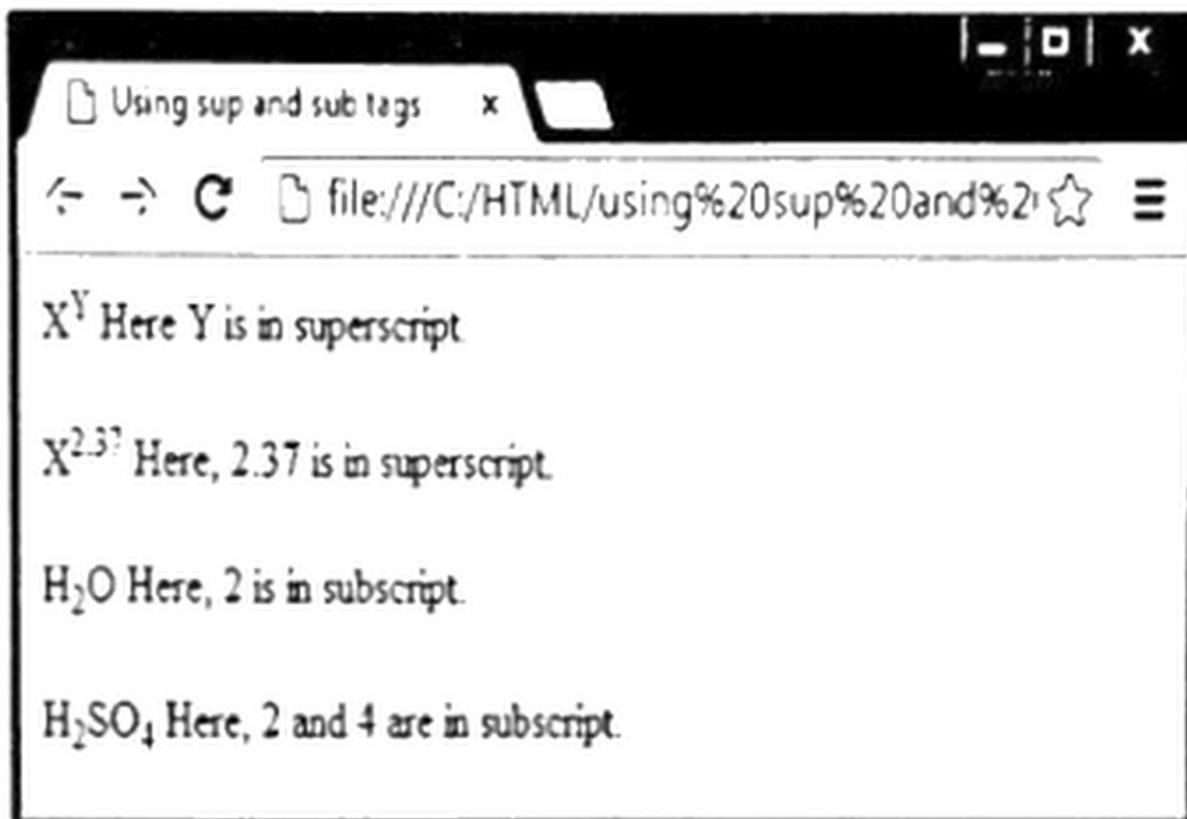


```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Title of Page</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6   X<sup>Y</sup> Here Y is in superscript.<br><br>
7   X<sup>2.37</sup> Here, 2.37 is in superscript.<br><br>
8   H<sub>2</sub>O Here, 2 is in subscript.<br><br>
9   H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> Here, 2 and 4 are in subscript.<br>
10 </body>
11 </html>
12
13
```

length: 30 Ln: 12 Col: 1 Sel: 0|0 Dos/Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM DNS

Using superscript and subscript in HTML document

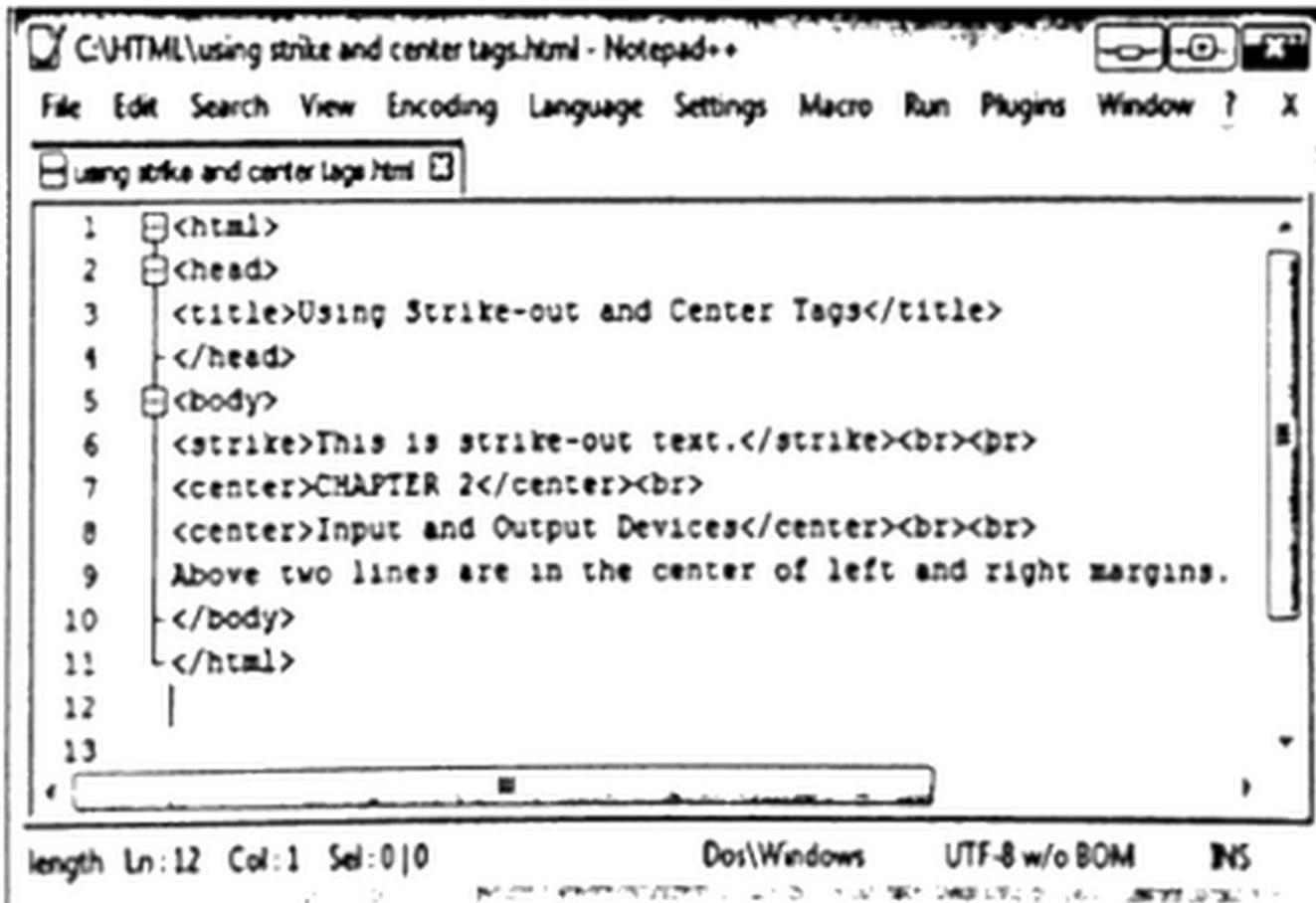
The browser window will display it as shown in Fig.



Use of superscript and subscript tags in Web page

- **Using Strike-Out and Center Tags:**

The HTML document in Fig, demonstrates the use of strike-out and center tags.

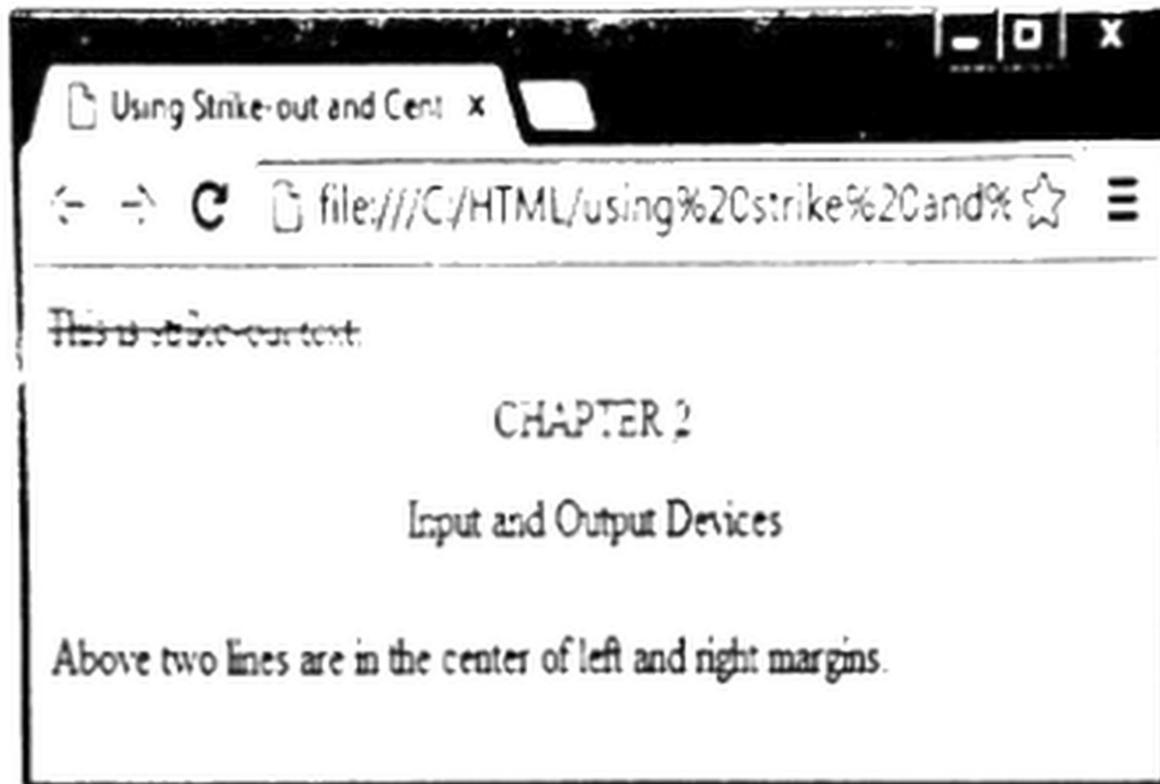


```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Using Strike-out and Center Tags</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6   <del>This is strike-out text.</del><br><br>
7   <center>CHAPTER 2</center><br>
8   <center>Input and Output Devices</center><br><br>
9   Above two lines are in the center of left and right margins.
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

length Ln:12 Col:1 Sel:0|0 Dos/Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM INS

Using strike – out and center tags in HTML document

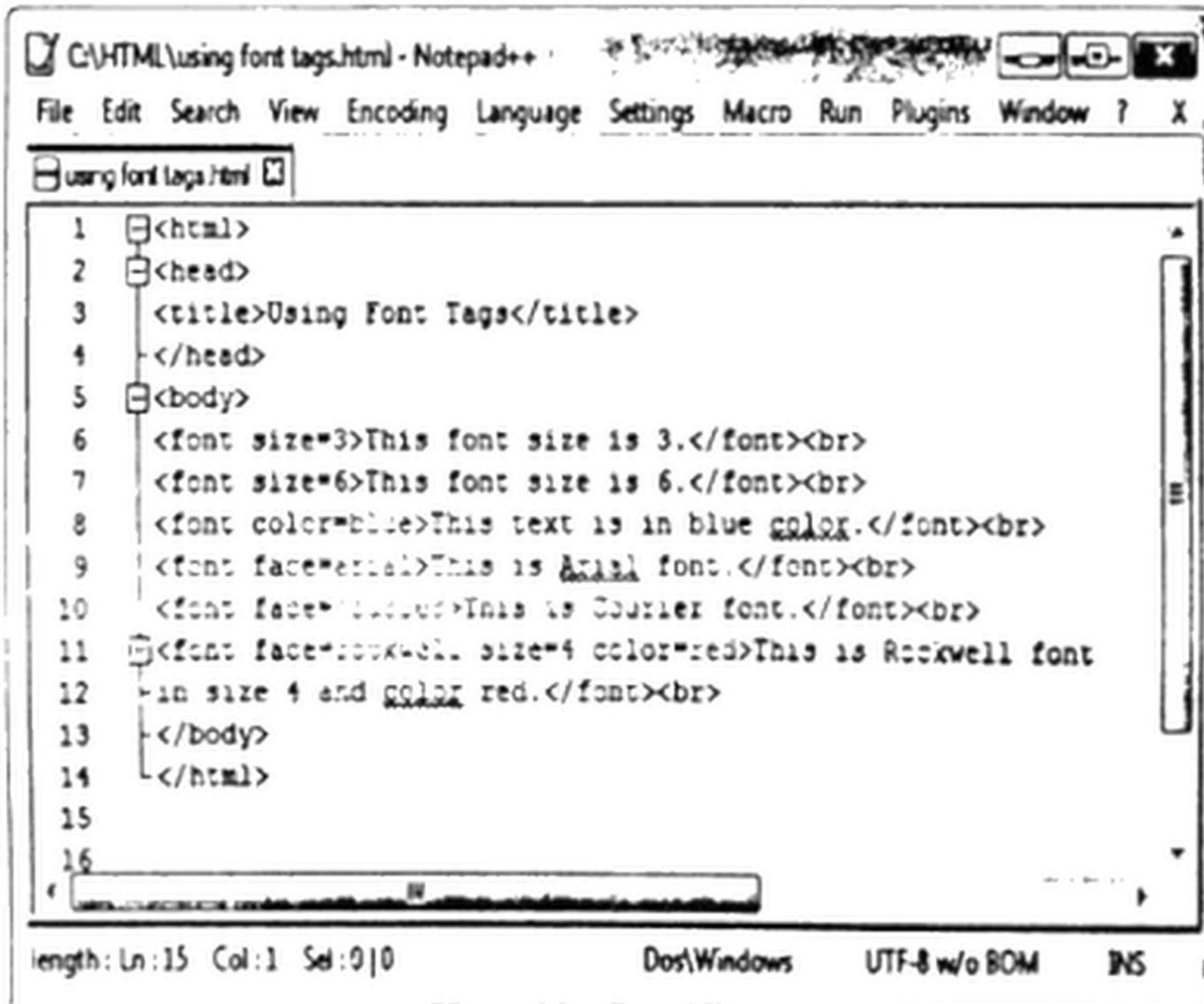
The browser window will display it as shown in Fig.



Use of strike – out and center tags in Web page

- **Using Font tags:**

The HTML document in Fig. demonstrates the use of font tags.

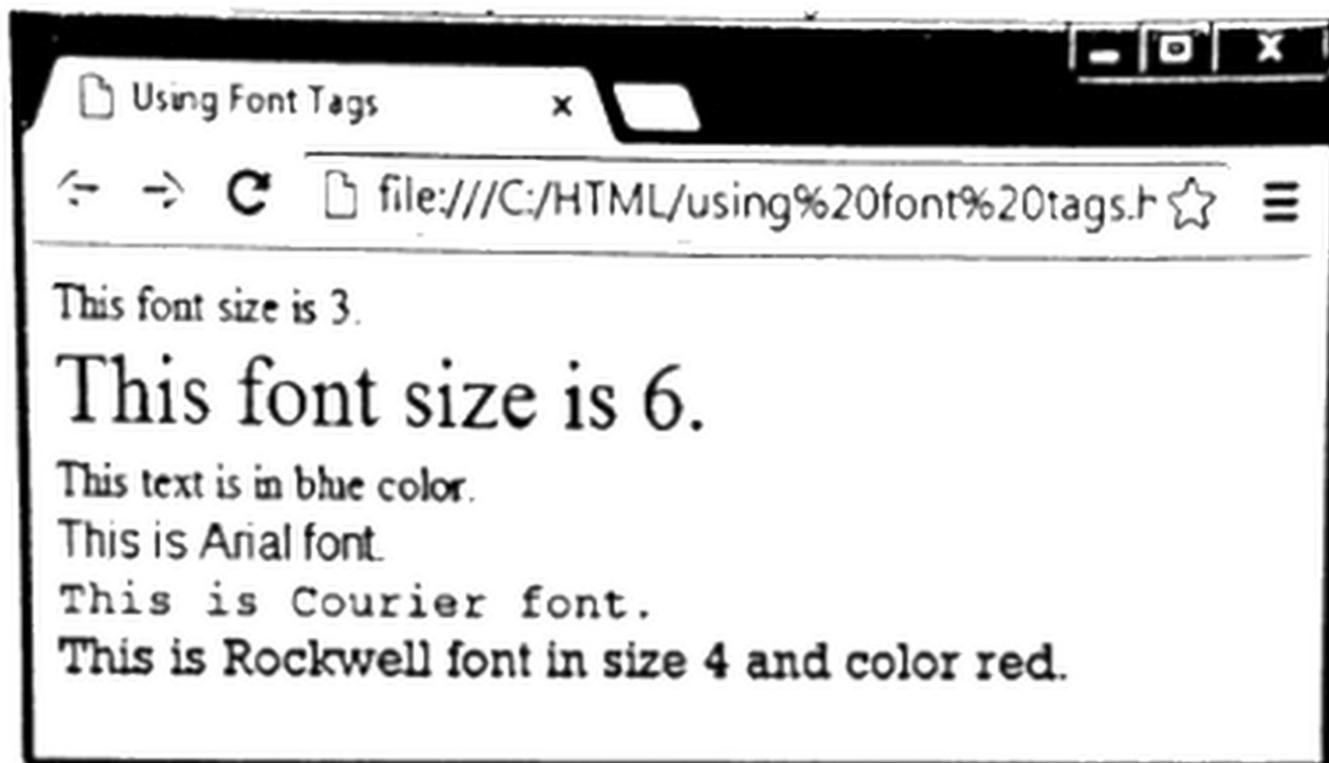


```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Using Font Tags</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6   <font size=3>This font size is 3.</font><br>
7   <font size=6>This font size is 6.</font><br>
8   <font color=blue>This text is in blue color.</font><br>
9   <font face=arial>This is Arial font.</font><br>
10  <font face=courier>This is Courier font.</font><br>
11  <font face=rockwell size=4 color=red>This is Rockwell font
12  in size 4 and color red.</font><br>
13 </body>
14 </html>
15
16
```

length: Ln:15 Col:1 Sel:0|0 Dos/Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM INS

Using font tags in HTML document

The browser window will display it as shown in Fig.



Use of font tags in Web page

Q15. Differentiate among unordered, ordered, definition and nested lists in HTML.

OR

Describe lists and its types in HTML.

Ans: Creating Lists in HTML:

Lists are very commonly required in Web pages. HTML provides various methods for specifying lists of information.

Types of Lists:

Four types of lists are commonly used in HTML pages. These are unordered list, ordered list, definition list and nested list.

- **Unordered List:**

In an unordered list each item of the list generally starts with a bullet. Unordered means the list items are not having a number. The `` tags are used for creating an unordered list and each item of the list is surrounded with `` tags.

- **Ordered List:**

In an ordered list all the items of the list start with a number and the numbers are in ascending order. The `` tags are used for creating an ordered list and each item of the list is surrounded with `` tags.

- **Definition List:**

Definition list is used to define terms. It is not a list of items. It is list of terms with their explanations. A definition list is created using `<dl></dl>`, `<dt></dt>` and `<dd></dd>` tags.

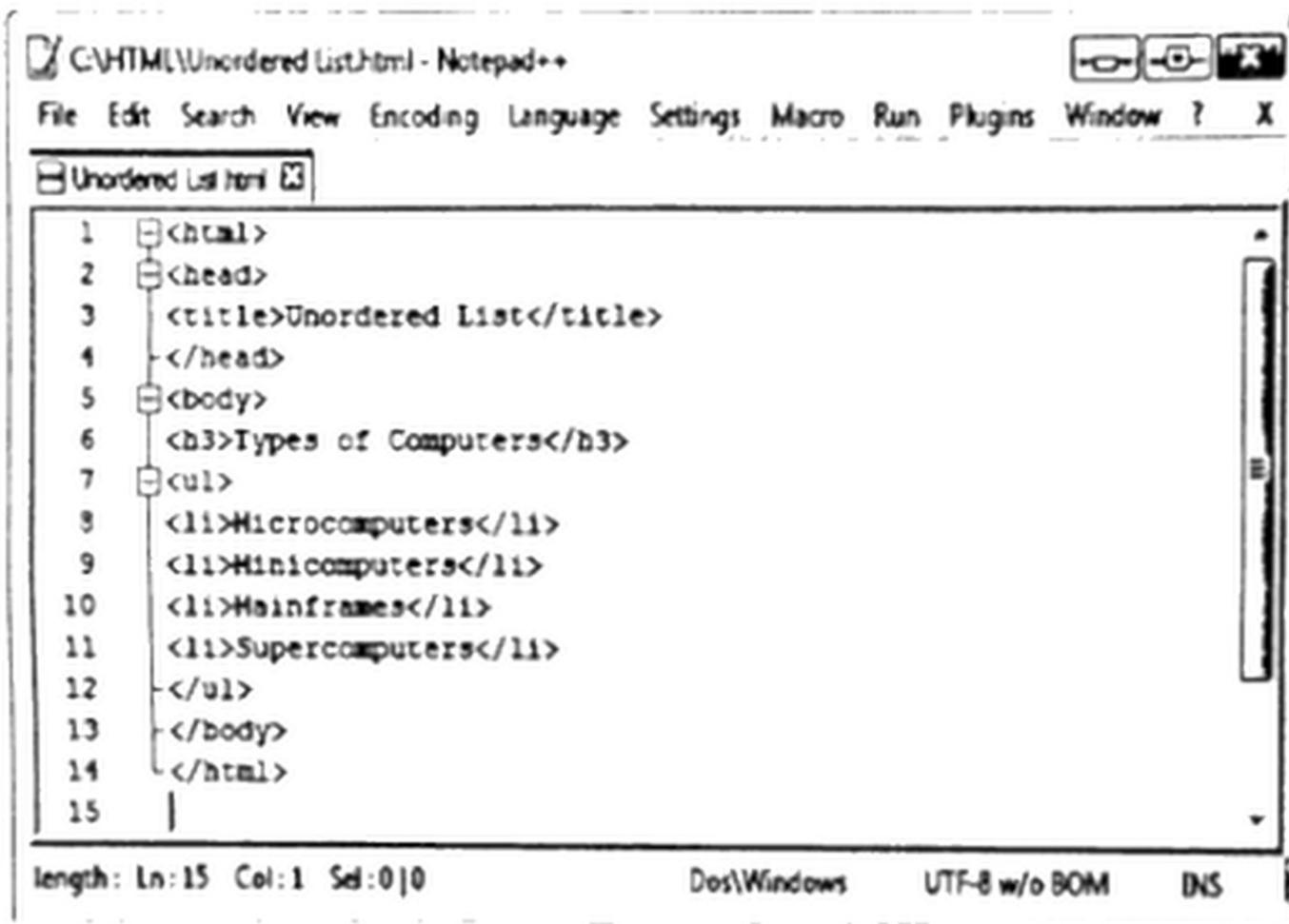
`<dl></dl>`: These tags are used to define a definition list.

`<dt></dt>`: these tags are used to define each term of definition list.

`<dd></dd>`: These tags are used to explain each term of definition list.

- **Nested List:**

Nested list means a list within another list. We can create a nested unordered list within another unordered list. Any combination of ordered or unordered lists can be used for creating nested lists.



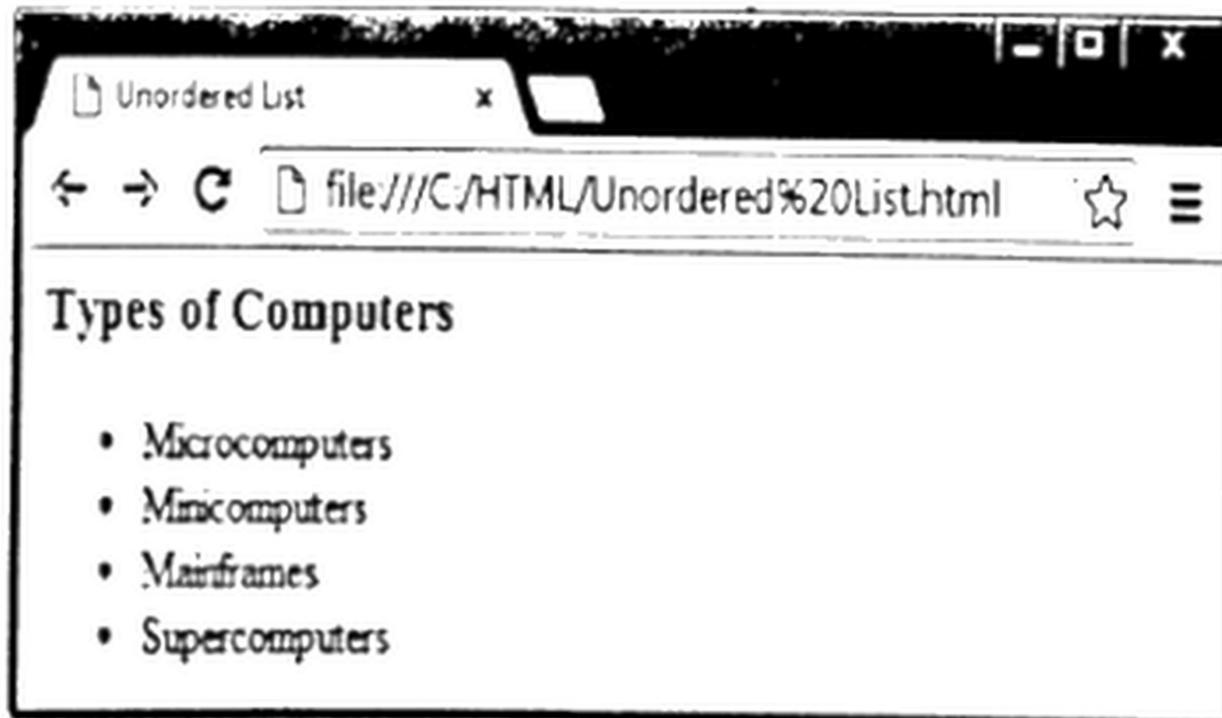
```
C:\HTML\Unordered List.html - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins Window ? X
Unordered List.html
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>Unordered List</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 <h3>Types of Computers</h3>
7 <ul>
8 <li>Microcomputers</li>
9 <li>Minicomputers</li>
10 <li>Mainframes</li>
11 <li>Supercomputers</li>
12 </ul>
13 </body>
14 </html>
15 |
length: Ln:15 Col:1 Sel:0|0 Dos/Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM DNS
```

Creating an unordered list of items

Q16. Demonstrates the creation of an unordered list in HTML document.

Ans: Creating an Unordered List:

The HTML document in Fig. demonstrates the creation of an unordered list. The browser window will display it as shown in Fig.

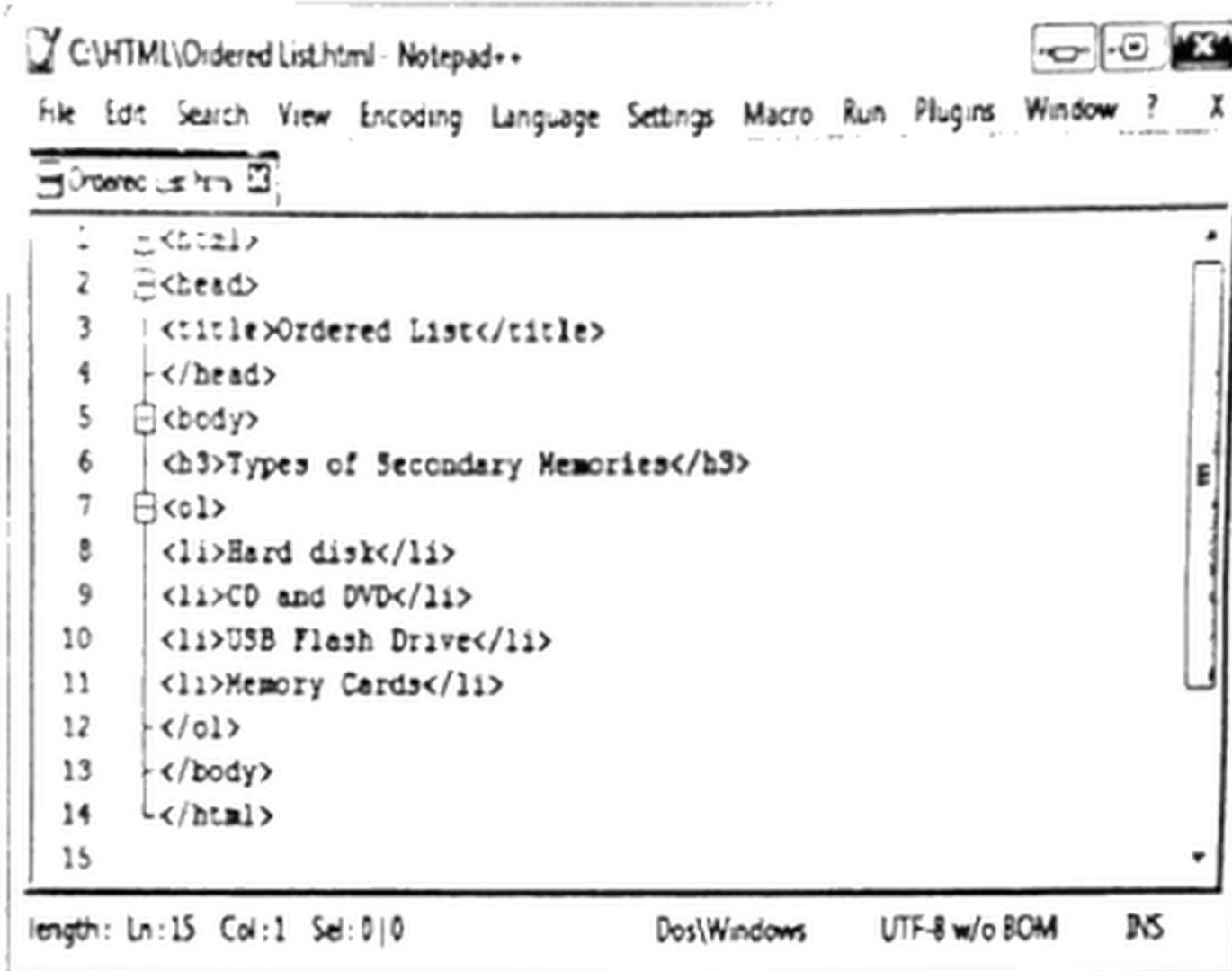


Use of unordered list in Web page

Q17. Demonstrates the creation of an ordered list in HTML document.

Ans: Creating an Ordered List:

The HTML document in Fig. demonstrates the creation of an ordered list.

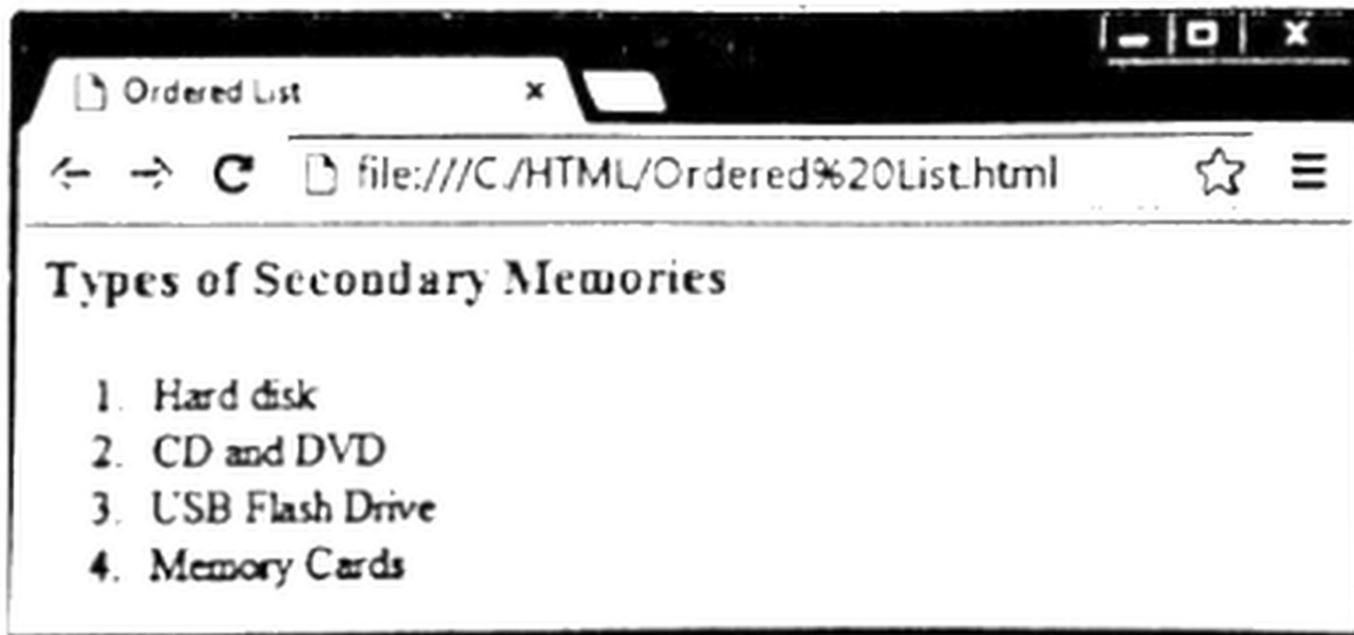


```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Ordered List</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6   <h3>Types of Secondary Memories</h3>
7   <ol>
8     <li>Hard disk</li>
9     <li>CD and DVD</li>
10    <li>USB Flash Drive</li>
11    <li>Memory Cards</li>
12  </ol>
13 </body>
14 </html>
15
```

length: Ln:15 Col:1 Sel:0|0 Dos/Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM INS

Creating an ordered list of items

The browser window will display it as shown in Fig.



Use of ordered list in Web page

Q18. Creates a definition list that defines local area and wide area networks in HTML document.

Ans: Creating a Definition List:

The HTML document in Fig. creates a definition list that defines local area and wide area networks.

```

1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>Definition List</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 <dl>
7 <dt><h4>Local Area Network</h4></dt>
8 <dd>Local Area Network (LAN) is the most common type of<br>
9 network. It is a network that spans a limited physical area,<br>
10 usually ranging from a small office to a campus of buildings.<br>
11 A LAN uses high-speed wired or wireless connections <br>
12 between the computers.</dd>
13 <dt><h4>Wide Area Network</h4></dt>
14 <dd>When a network covers a larger area, making it impractical<br>
15 to wire computers together with high-speed communication lines,<br>
16 it becomes a Wide Area Network (WAN). A WAN spans a large<br>
17 physical area, connecting several sites of an organization across<br>
18 cities, countries and continents.</dd>
19 </dl>
20 </body>
21 </html>
22
23
24

```

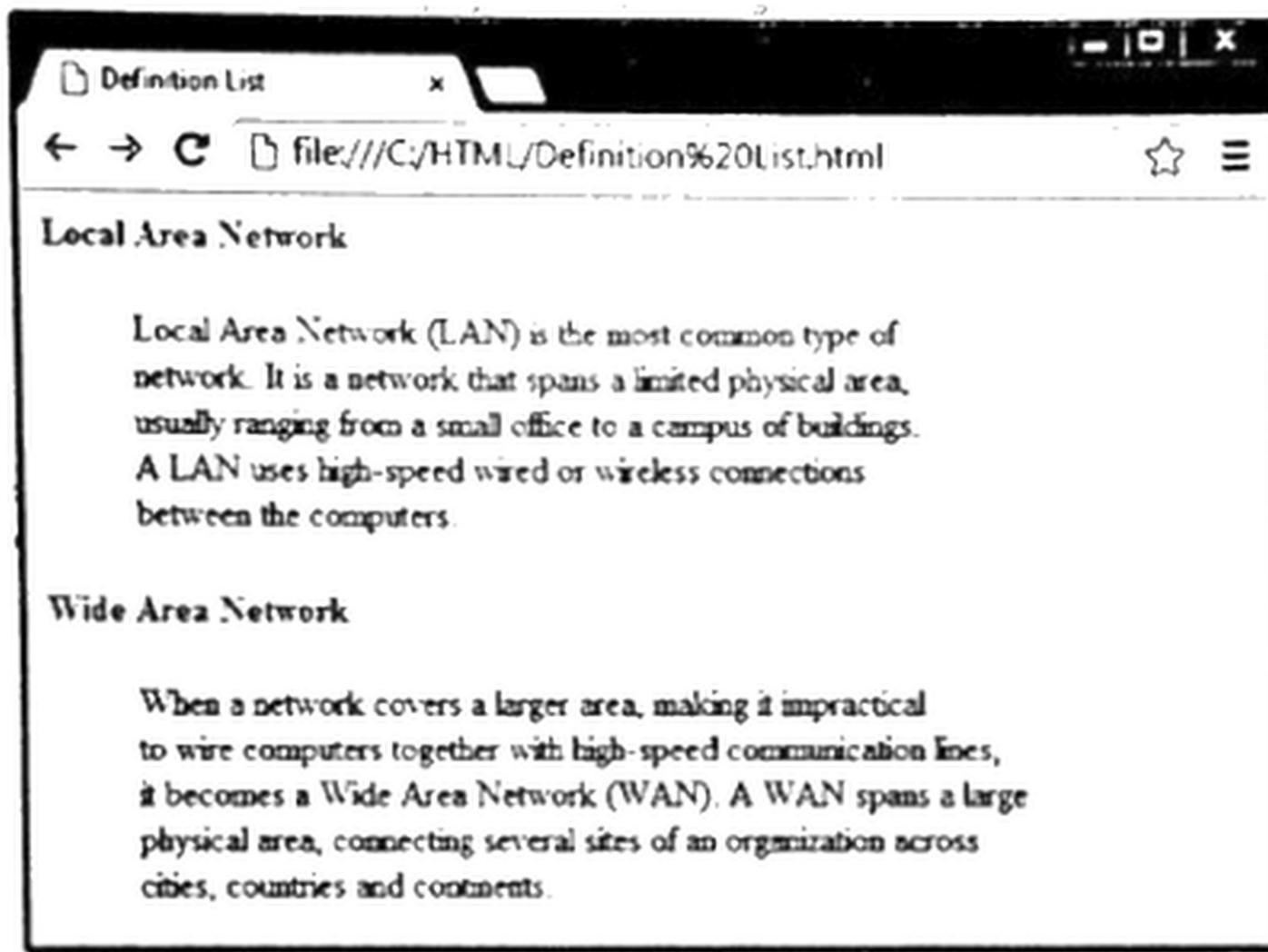
length: 770 lines: 22 Col: 1 Sel: 0|0 DostWindows UTF-8 w. BOM INS

Creating a definition list of terms

In this HTML document, the entire definition list is within the <dl></dl> tags. The two terms **Local Area network** and **Wide Area Network** are enclosed within the <dt></dt> tags.

The explanation of the terms is written within the <dd></dd> tags in paragraphs.

The browser window will display it as shown in Fig.



Use of definition list in Web page

Q19. Creates a Nested List in HTML document.

Ans: Creating a Nested List:

Sometimes, it is required in a Web page to nest a list inside another list. This makes it easy for the reader to understand the information presented in a Web page.

Consider the following example.

Types of Memories

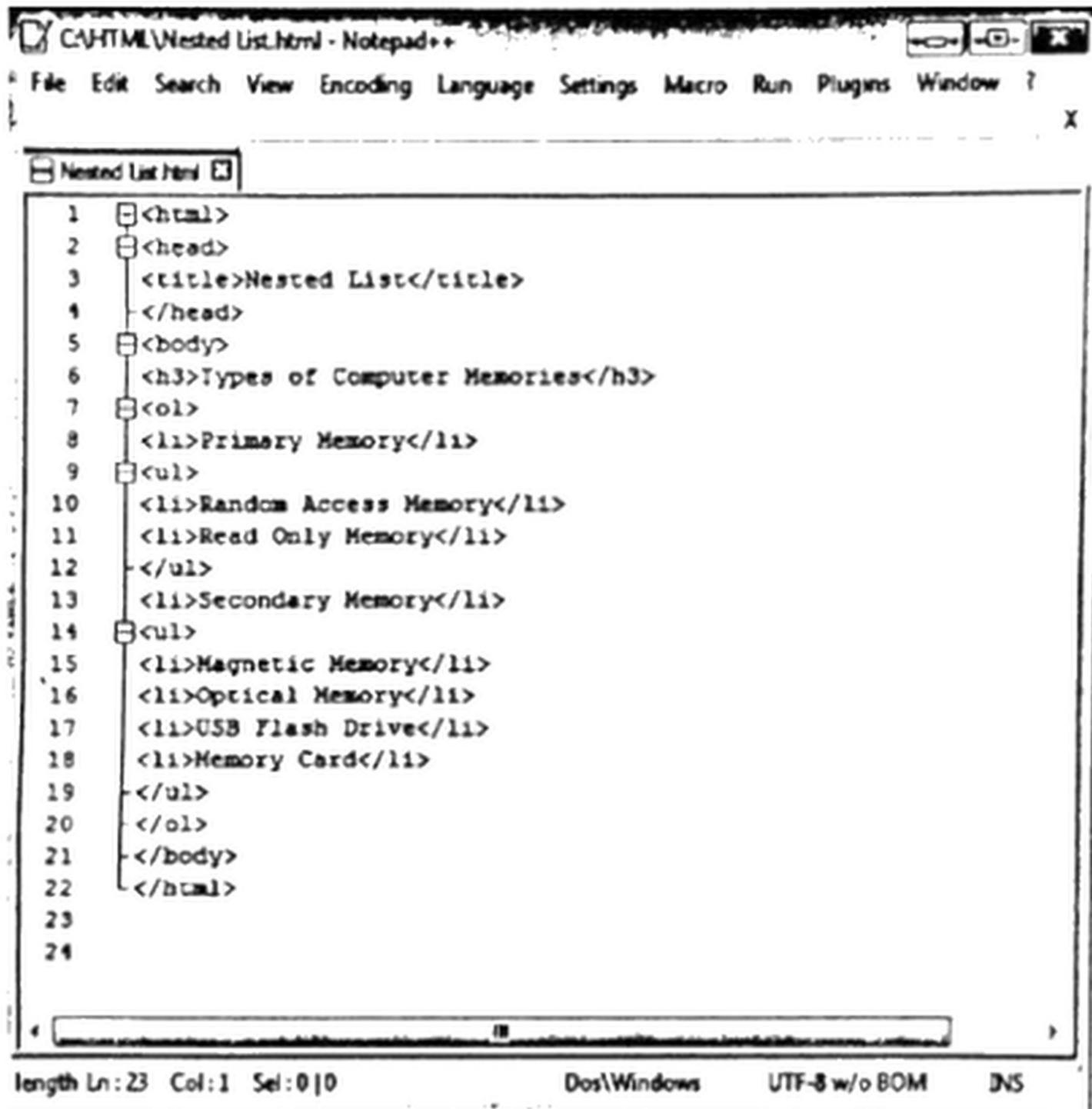
0. Primary Memory

- Random Access memory
- Read Only Memory

1. Secondary Memory

- Magnetic memory
- Optical Memory
- USB Flash Drive
- Memory card

In this example, an unordered list is nested inside an ordered list. The HTML document in Fig, creates this nested list.



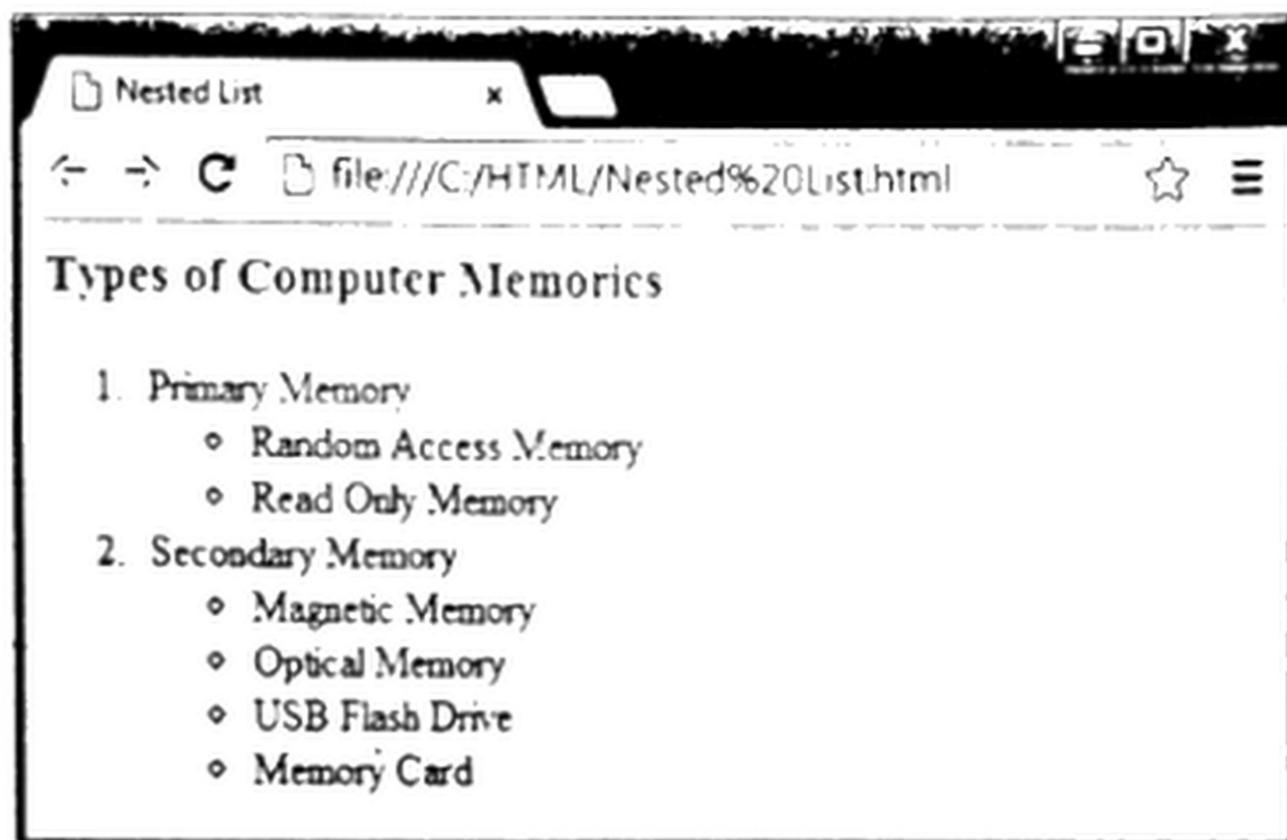
```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Nested List</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6   <h3>Types of Computer Memories</h3>
7   <ol>
8     <li>Primary Memory</li>
9     <ul>
10      <li>Random Access Memory</li>
11      <li>Read Only Memory</li>
12    </ul>
13     <li>Secondary Memory</li>
14     <ul>
15       <li>Magnetic Memory</li>
16       <li>Optical Memory</li>
17       <li>USB Flash Drive</li>
18       <li>Memory Card</li>
19     </ul>
20   </ol>
21 </body>
22 </html>
23
24
```

length Ln: 23 Col: 1 Sel: 0 | 0 Dos\Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM DNS

Here, heading tags `<h3></h3>` are used for the title, **Types of Computer Memories**.

The ordered list has two items having the subtitles, **Primary memory** and **Secondary Memory**. The first subtitle has a list of two unordered items and the second subtitle has a list of four unordered items.

The browser window will display it as shown in Fig.



Browser window displaying a nested list in a Web page

Q20. Write its importance of images and Backgrounds that used in Web pages.

Ans: Images and Backgrounds:

Instead of reading a lot of text which takes time and effort, people prefer Web pages with relevant images. Images can be of great value in a Web Page. Image attract attention and provide an easy way to improve the visitor's experience of a Web page.

Q21. Describe how you will add an image in a web page.

Ans: Adding Image in a Web Page:

The image tag `` with its `src` attribute is used for displaying an image in a Web page. Image is not part of HTML file, it is a separate file stored in computer's memory.

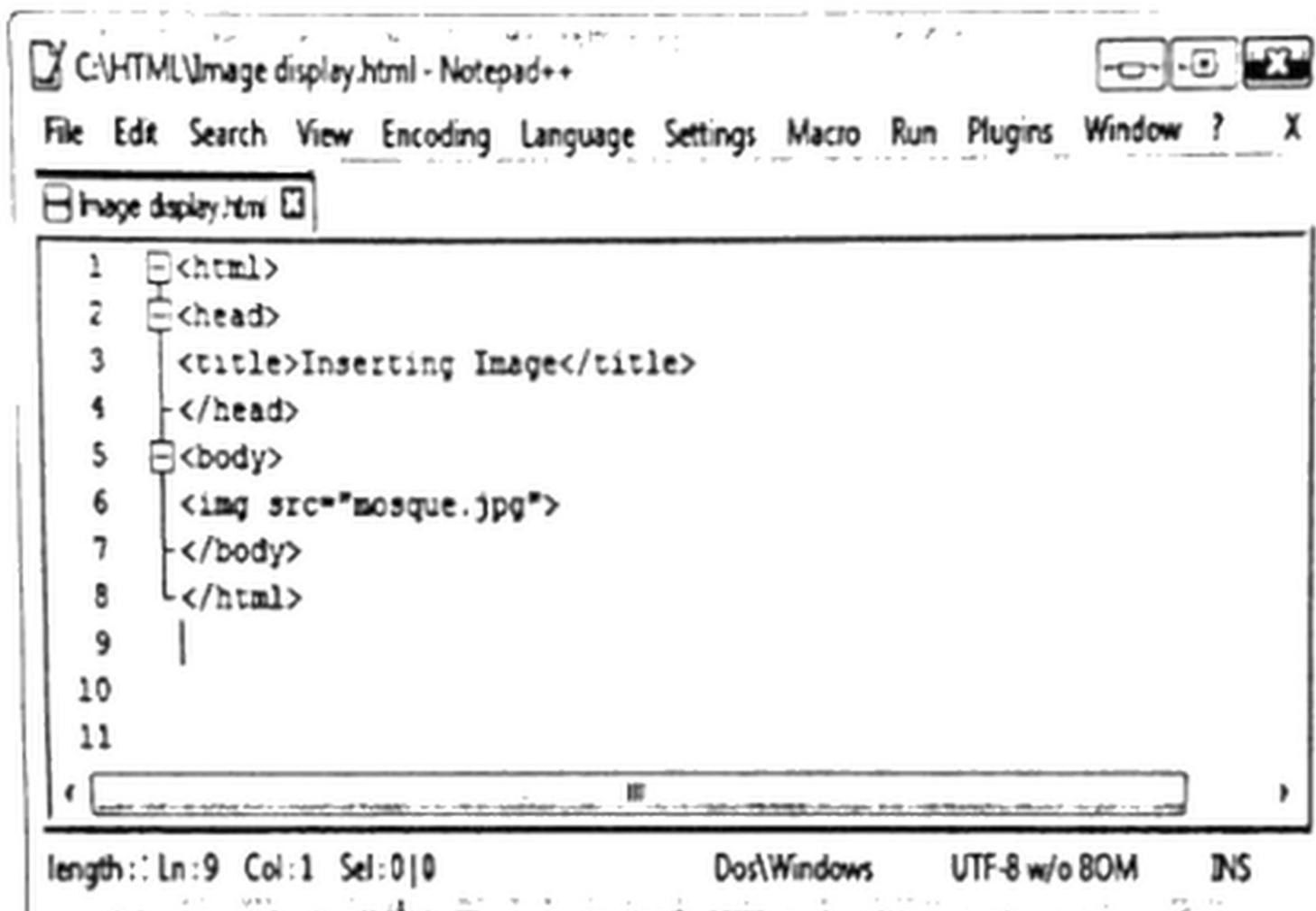
** tag:**

It is the HTML tag that inserts an image in a Web page. It has attributes but no closing tag.

Src Attribute:

It stands for source. It tells the browser where the image file is located `` tag has many attributes but `src` is the most important one.

The HTML document in Fig, demonstrate how to display an image in a page. Assume that the image file `mosque.jpg` and HTML document are in the same folder.



```
C:\HTML\image display.html - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins Window ? X
Image display.html
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Inserting Image</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6   
7 </body>
8 </html>
9
10
11
length: Ln:9 Col:1 Sel:0|0
Dos\Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM INS
```

Using image is HTML document

The browser window will display it as shown in Fig.

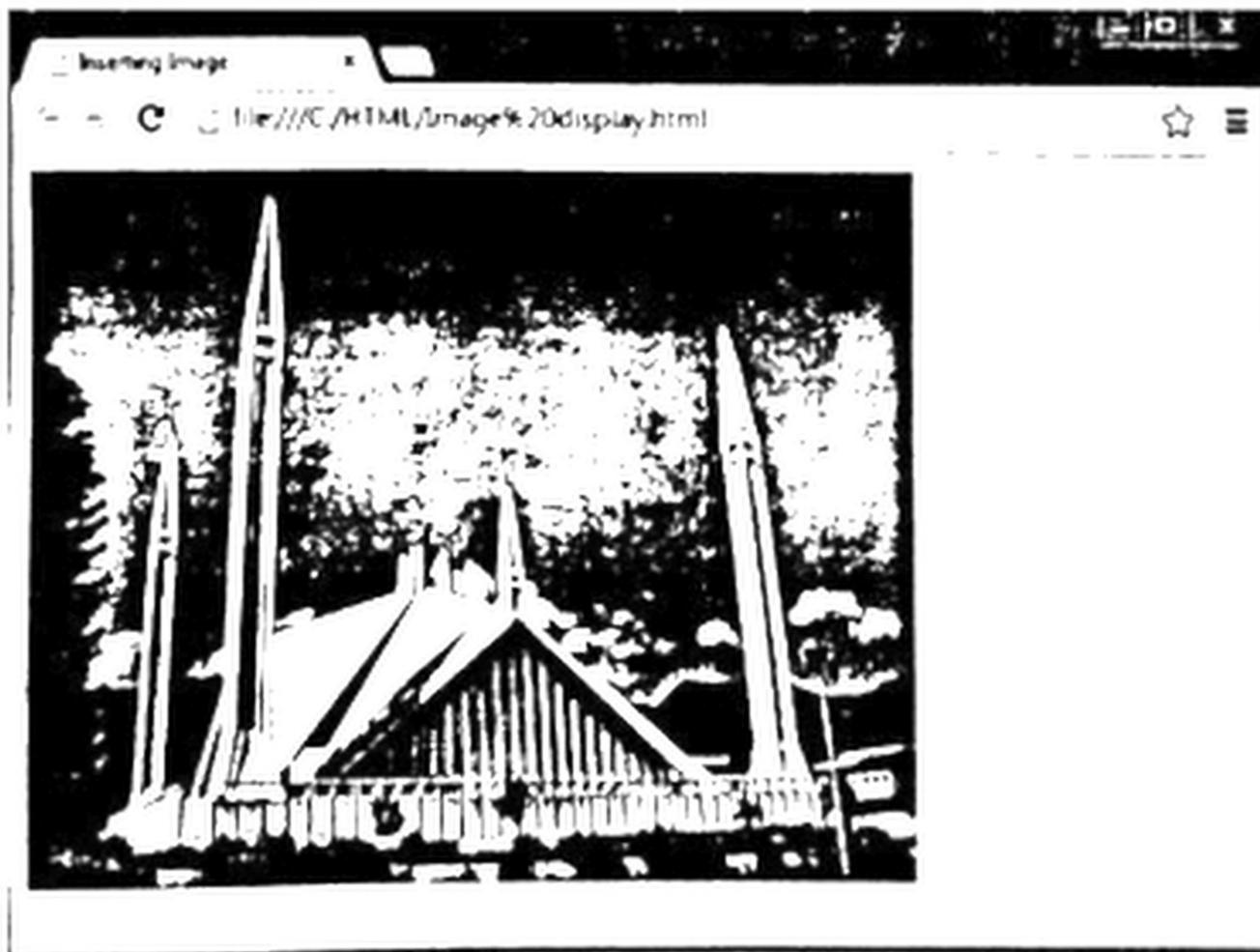


Image displayed in browser window

Q22. How you will add a border to an image in HTML?

Ans: Adding Border to an Image:

Border is a box that is around the boundary of an image. A border can be set around an image using the border attribute in the tag as given below.

```

```

Here, the number 5 specifies the width of the border in pixels. The browser window will display the image with border as shown in Fig.

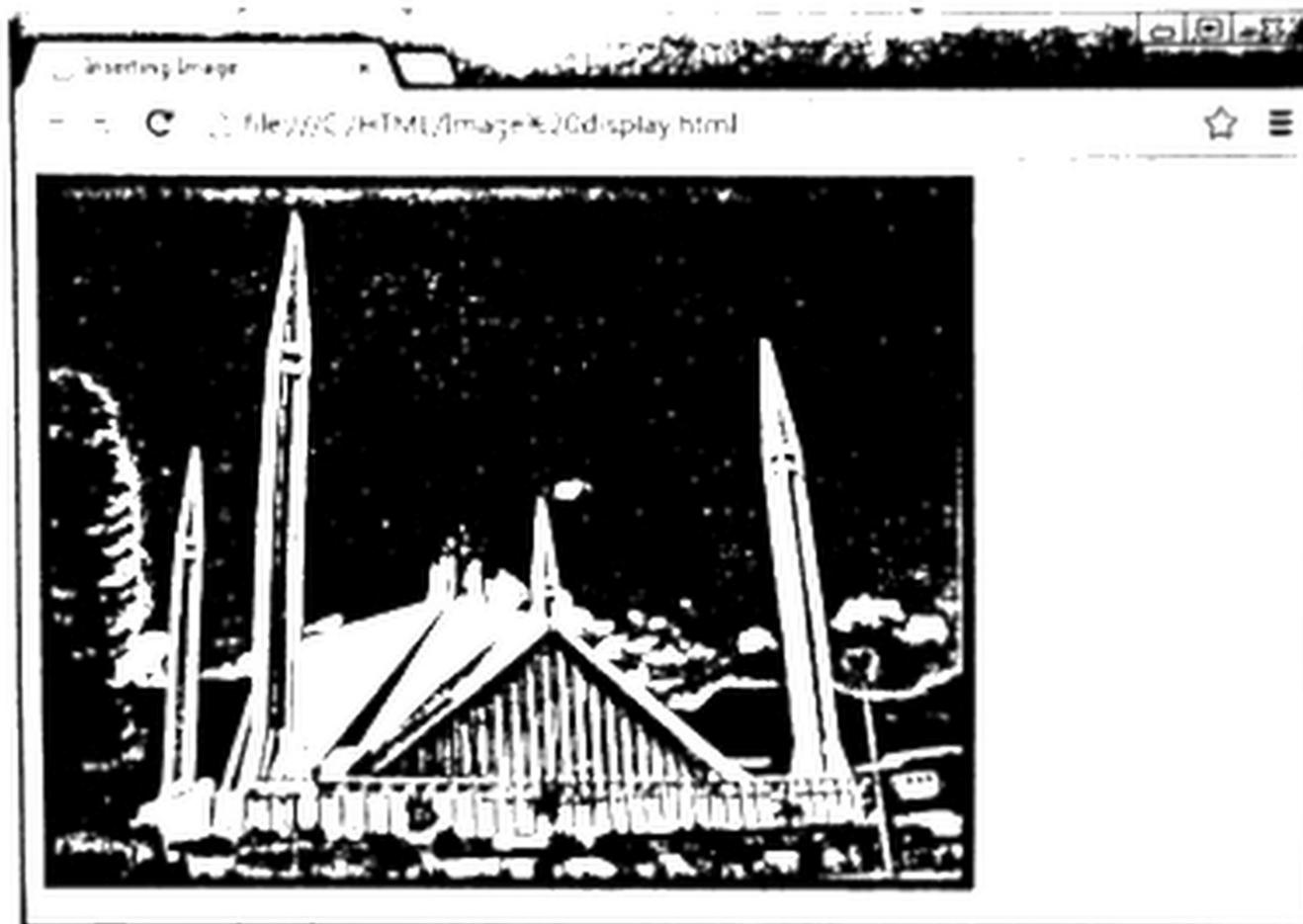


Image with border displayed in browser window

Q23. Explain Specification of width and height of an image in a Web Page.

Ans: Specifying Image in a Web Page:

User can use the height, width and alt attributes in the `` tag to resize the image in Web page.

Height Attribute:

This attribute is inserted in the `` tag to specify the height of the image in pixels. This can be different that the real height of the image. The browser resizes the image as specified in the `` tag.

Width Attribute:

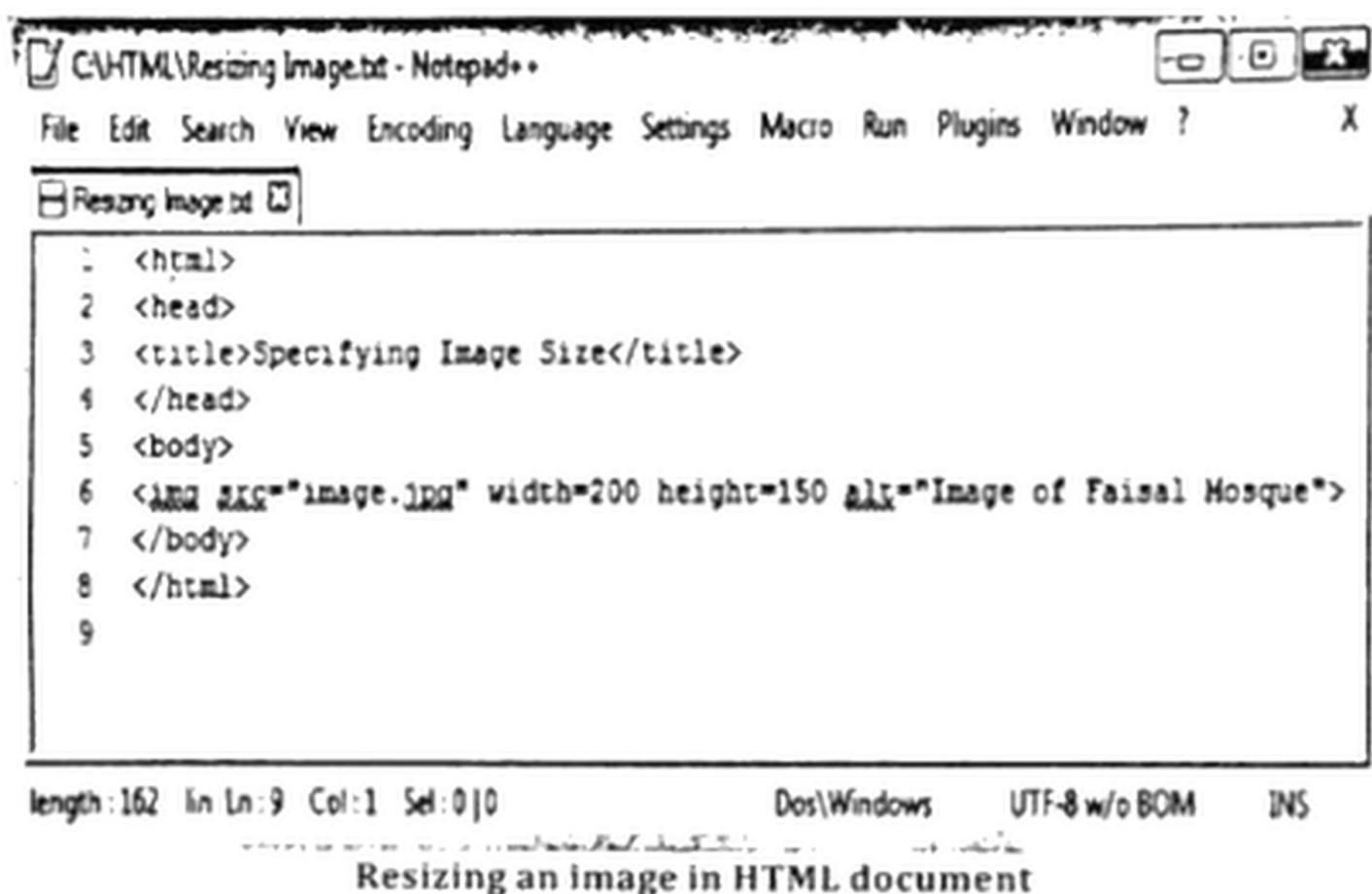
This attribute is inserted in the `` tag to specify the width of the image in pixels. This can be different that the real width of the image. The browser resizes the image as specified in the `` tag.

Alt Attribute:

If for some reason the browser cannot display an image, the user can insert the alt attribute in the tag to tell the reader what image is missing in the page. The value of the alt attribute provides alternative text in place of image in the web page.

Tag to resize an image in Web Page:

The HTML document in Fig demonstrates the use of height, width and alt attributes in tag to resize an image in web page.

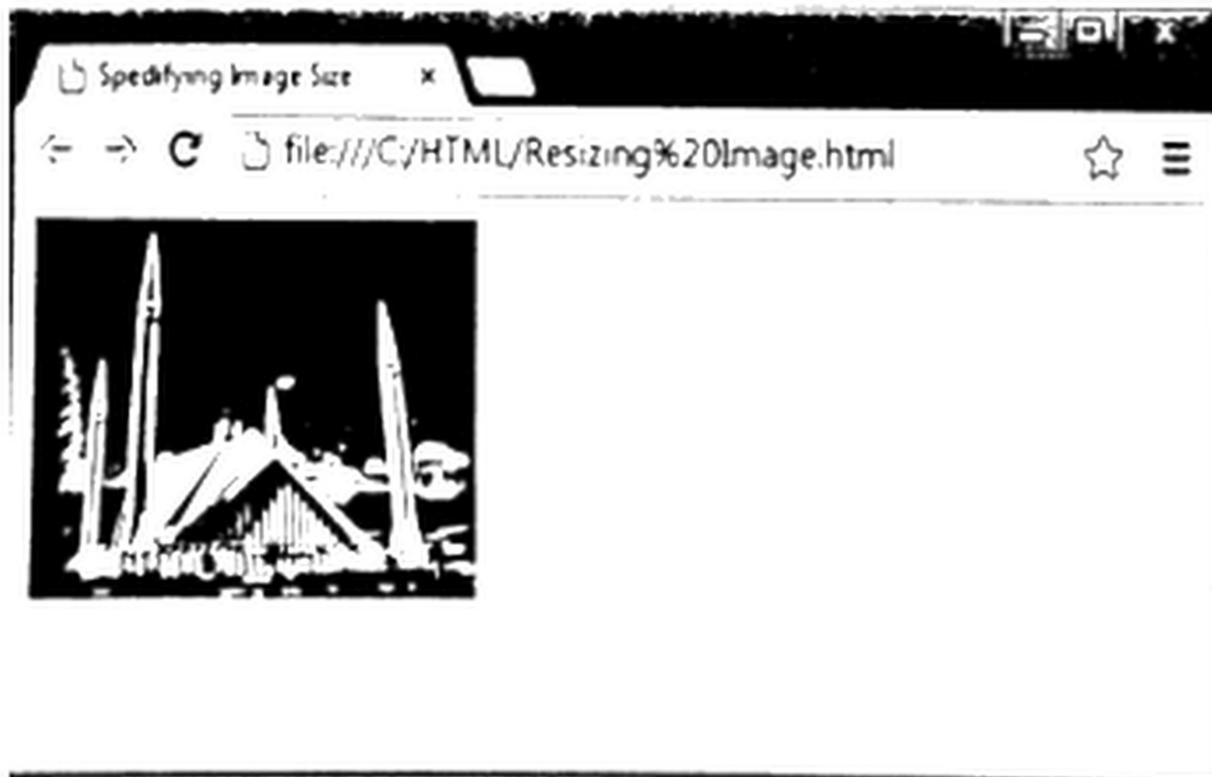


```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>Specifying Image Size</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 
7 </body>
8 </html>
9
```

length:162 ln Ln:9 Col:1 Sel:0|0 Dos\Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM INS

Resizing an image in HTML document

The browser window will display it as shown in Fig.



Resized image in Web page

If the browser cannot display the image for some reason, the Web page will be displayed as shown in Fig.



Web page if image is not displayed

Q24. Describe the purpose of hyperlinks.

Ans: Hyperlinks:

The entire World Wide Web is connected by hyperlinks. Web pages contain many hyperlinks, each sends the user to a related Web page or picture/file.

A hyperlink is text or image in a Web page that links it to another Web page or another section of the same page when user clicks on it. Hyperlinks are usually blue and underlined. When the reader moves the pointer over a hyperlink, the pointer changes to a small hand. Clicking on it allows the reads to jump from page to page.

Q25. Describe the purpose of Anchor Tags.

Ans: Anchor Tags:

The `<a>` tag is known as anchor. It is used to create a hyperlink which may be text or image, with the **href** attitude.

Q26. How you will create a hyperlink to a web page?

Ans: Creating a Hyperlink to a Web Page:

The syntax of creating a hyperlink to another web page is:

```
<a href= "url">text to be displayed</a>
```

For example

```
<a href= http://www.fbise.edu.pk> Visit Federal Board</a>
```

It will be displayed as Visit Federal Board in the browser window and when the reader clicks on it, it will open the Federal Board website that has the URL

www.fbise.edu.pk

Few more examples of creating hyperlinks are given below.

```
<a href= https://www.ilmkiduniya.com>IlmkiDuniya</a>
```

```
<a href= https://www.nationa.com.pk>The Nation</a>
```

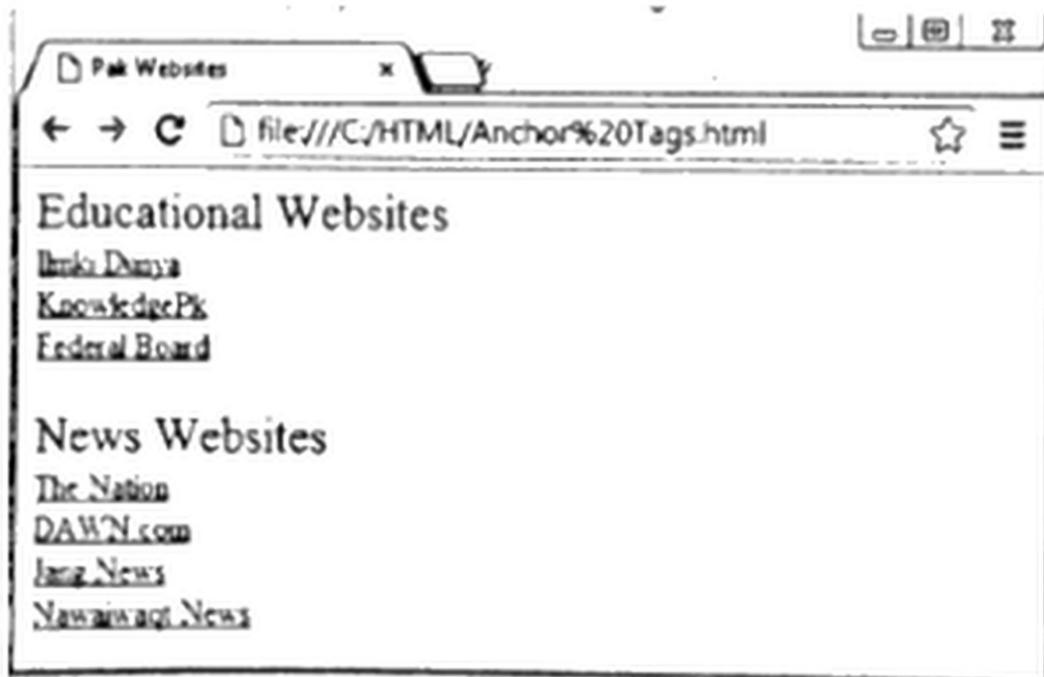
The HTML document in Fig, demonstrates the use of hyperlinks in a Web page.



```
2 <head>
3   <title>PAK Websites</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6   <font size=5>Educational Websites</font><br>
7   <a href="http://www.ilmkidunya.com">Ilmki Dunya</a><br>
8   <a href="http://www.knowledgepk.com">KnowledgePk</a><br>
9   <a href="http://www.fbise.edu.pk">Federal Board</a><br><br>
10  <font size=5>News Websites</font><br>
11  <a href="http://www.nation.com.pk">The Nation</a><br>
12  <a href="http://www.dawn.com">DAWN.com</a><br>
13  <a href="http://www.jang.com.pk">Jang News</a><br>
14  <a href="http://www.nawawagt.com.pk">Nawawagt News</a>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

Creating hyperlinks in HTML document

The browser will display it as shown in Fig.



Hyperlinks in Web page

Creating a Hyperlinks within a Web Page:

Anchor with a name is used to create a hyperlink within a Web page. It involves two steps, creating the anchor itself and then creating a hyperlink to the anchor.

Q27. Define and create a Hyperlink to the Anchor.

An: Anchor Tags:

The `<a>` tag is known as anchor. It is used to create a hyperlink which may be text or image, with the **href** attribute.

Creating the Anchor:

Create the label in the anchor tag at the location in the page where you want to hyperlink. The syntax for creating the label is: ``

Creating a Hyperlink to the Anchor:

The user can make a hyperlink to the anchor using the normal `<a>` tag with the **href** attribute. The syntax for this is:

```
<a href='#label'>text to be displayed</a>
```

The #symbol must be put before the label.

For example, create the following anchor before Chapter 5 and this is the location where you want to hyperlink.

```
<a name='chapter5'></a>
```

Now, create the hyperlink to the anchor at any location as given below.

Click `here` to go to Chapter 5.

The browser window will display it as:

Click here to go to Chapter 5.

When the reader clicks on the word here, it will take him to the location where Chapter 5 to go to Chapter 5.

When the reader clicks on the word here, it will take him to the location where Chapter 5 starts within the Web page.

The HTML document in Fig. demonstrates how to create hyperlinks within a Web page.

```

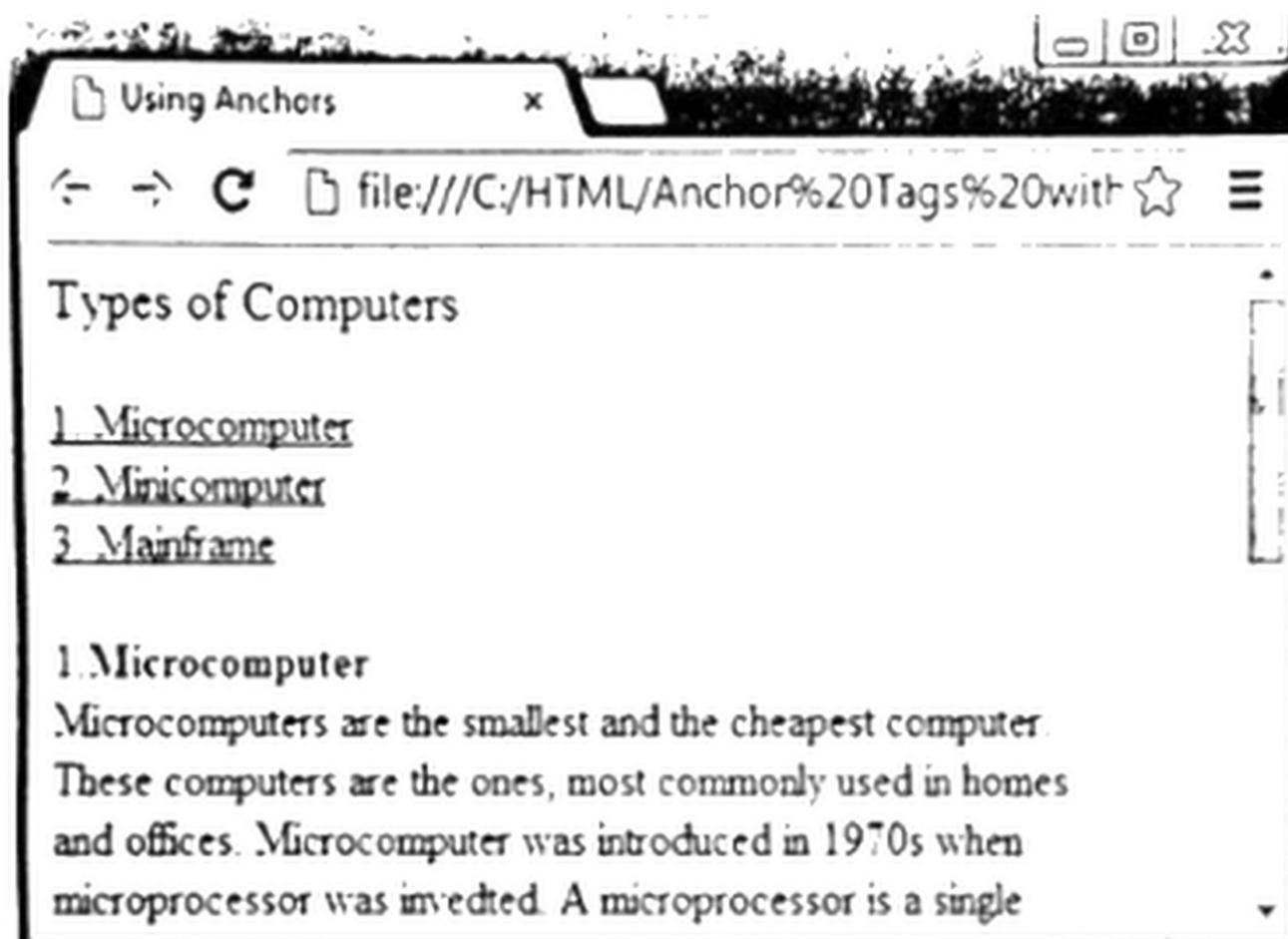
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>Using Anchors</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 <font size=4>Types of Computers</font><br><br>
7 <a href=#Microcomputer>1. Microcomputer</a><br>
8 <a href=#Minicomputer>2. Minicomputer</a><br>
9 <a href=#Mainframe>3. Mainframe</a><br><br>
10 1.<a name=Microcomputer></a><b>Microcomputer</b><br>
11 Microcomputers are the smallest and the cheapest computer.<br>
12 These computers are the ones, most commonly used in homes<br>
13 and offices. Microcomputer was introduced in 1970s when<br>
14 microprocessor was introduced. A microprocessor is a single<br>
15 IC chip that controls the operation of the computer.<br><br>
16 2.<a name=Minicomputer></a><b>Minicomputer</b><br>
17 Minicomputers were introduced in the 1960s when IC chips were<br>
18 introduced. A minicomputer is bigger than a microcomputer but<br>
19 smaller than a mainframe. These computers can execute billions<br>
20 of instructions per second. Therefore, they can process more<br><br>
21 3.<a name=Mainframe></a><b>Mainframe</b><br>
22 Mainframe is a very large, very powerful and expensive<br>
23 computers that can support hundreds and thousands of users<br>
24 at the same time. Mainframes are used in large organizations<br>
25 such as banks, airlines, big universities, research centers,<br>
26 and government departments.<br>
27 </body>
28 </html>
29
30
length: 1298 | Ln: 28 | Col: 8 | Sel: 0 | 0 | Dos/Windows | UTF-8 w/o BOM | DNS
  
```

Using hyperlinks within a Web page in HTML document

There are three hyperlinks in this HTML document. When the user clicks on the second hyperlink, it will take him to the second topic which is about minicomputer. When the user clicks on the third hyperlinks, it will take him to the third type of computer

which is mainframe. If the user click the first hyperlink nothing will happen since the first topic about microcomputer is already displayed on the screen.

The browser windows will display the Web page as shown in Fig.



Hyperlinks within a Web page

Q28. Describe the purpose of creating frames.

Ans: Creating Frames:

Frames are commonly used in Web pages to present HTML documents in multiple views. Frames allow to display information in an organized manner within a Web page.

Q29. Define a frame.

Ans: Frame:

A frame is a small rectangular window or pane within a browser window. Frames allow the user to display more than one HTML document in the same browser window. Each frame is independent of the other and each displays a different HTML document.

The `<frame>` tag is used to place a HTML document in a frame.

Q30. Define a Frameset.

Ans: Frameset:

Frameset defines how to divide the browser window into frames. The `<frameset></frameset>` tags are used to achieve this. The user can divide the browser window into vertical frames or horizontal frames.

Q31. How will you create a frameset in html?

Ans: Creating a Frameset:

The `<frameset></frameset>` and `<frame>` tags are used together to create frames in browser window.

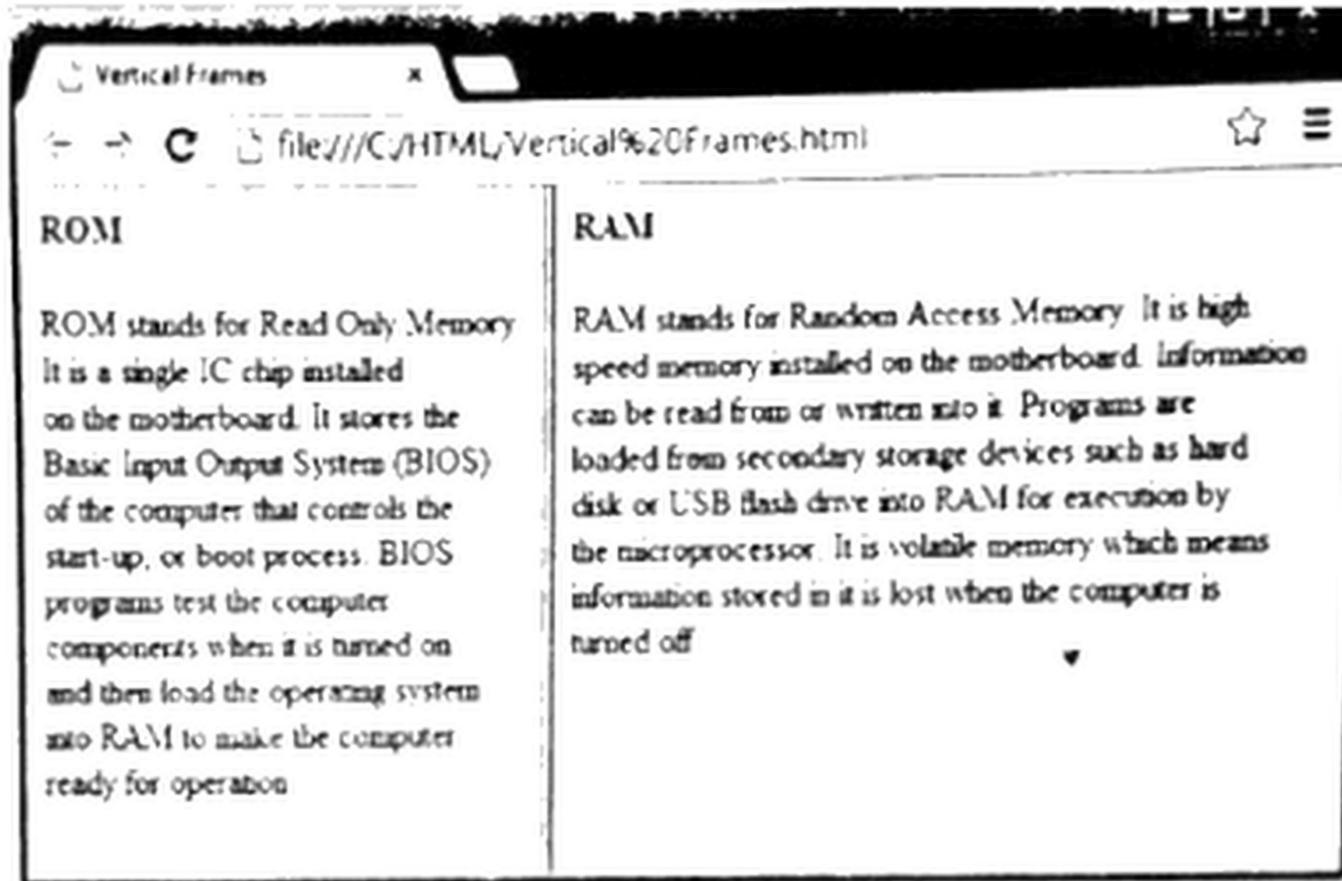
The `<frameset></frameset>` tags define either a series of columns or rows. It has two attributes `cols` and `rows`. The syntax of both attributes is the same. `Cols` defines a series of column and `rows` defines a series of rows.

For example, the tag

```
<frameset cols= 30%, 30%, 40%>
```

Will divide the browser window into three columns. The first two columns will be set to 30% of the width of browser window and the third column to 40%. This will create three vertical frames.

Similarly, the tag

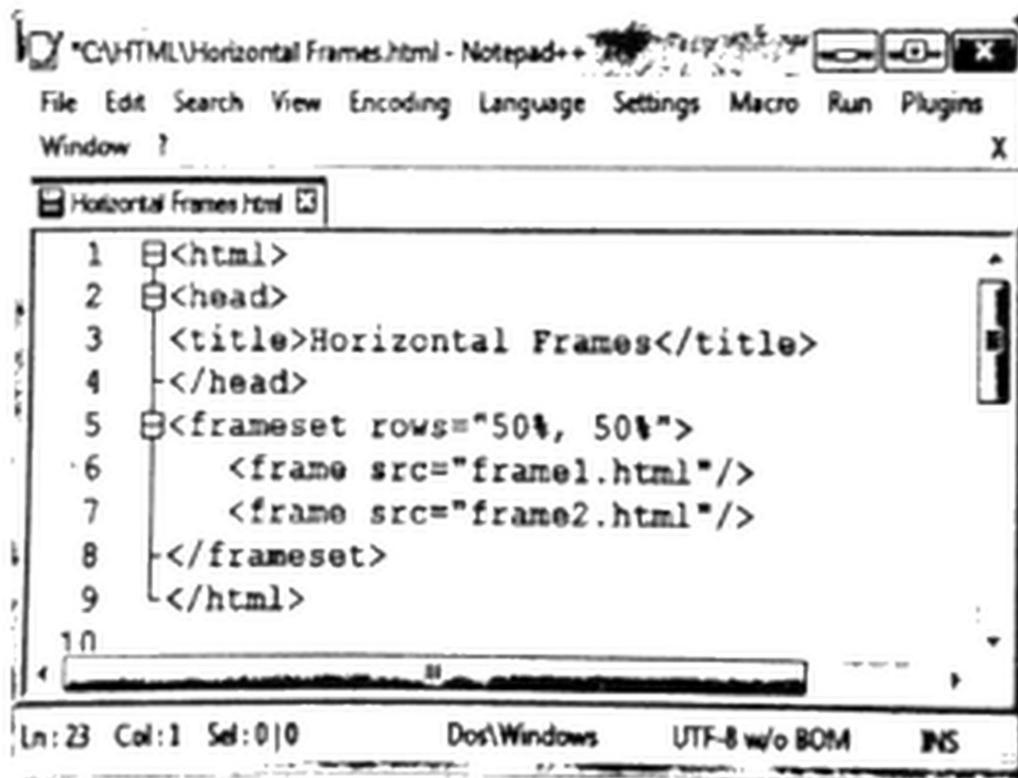


Browser window having two vertical frames

Q33. How will you create a horizontal frame in HTML document?

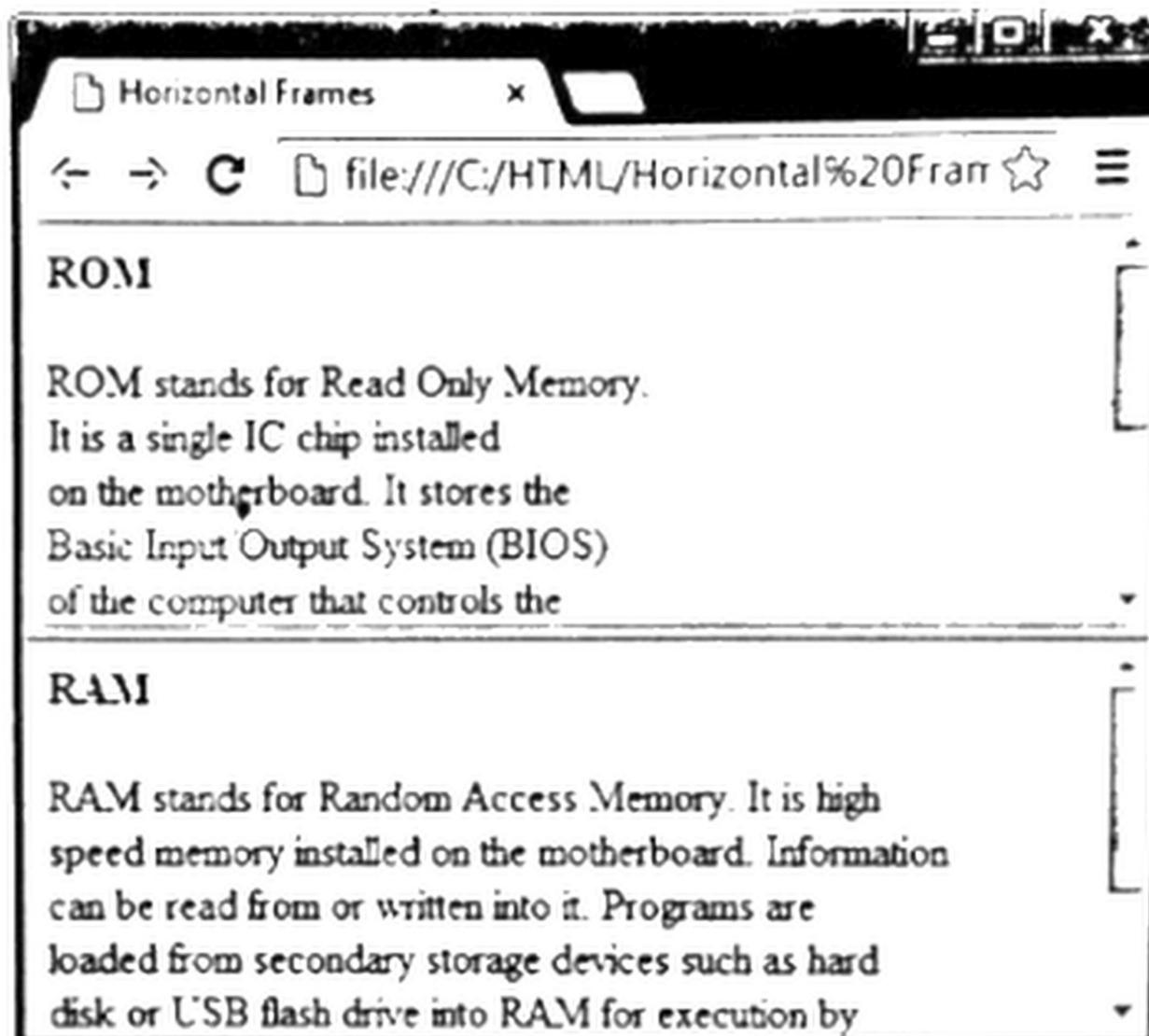
Ans: Creating a Horizontal Frameset:

The HTML document in Fig, demonstrates how to create horizontal frames.



The HTML document for creating horizontal frames

This will divide the browser window into two equal sized horizontal frames. The HTML document frame1.html will be placed in the first frame and frame2.html in the second frame as shown in Fig.



Browser window having two horizontal frames

KEY POINTS

- **Internet** is a worldwide network of computers and World Wide Web is the main application of Internet for accessing and sharing information.
- **Web Page** is a document on the Internet that can be accessed through a Web browser.

- **Website** is a collection of related web pages hosted on a Web server and accessible through an Internet address known as Uniform Resource Locator.
- **Web Browser** is a software that enables users to retrieve information on the web.
- **Web server** is a computer that makes web pages available through the Internet
- **Uniform Resource** Locator (URL) is an Internet address that identifies a website.
- **Search Engine** is a website or software that allows people to find information on the world wide web.
- **Home Page** refers to the main Web page of a website that opens in a browser when user access it. It also means the Web page that automatically loads when a Web browser is opened.
- **Web Portal** is a website that offers a large variety of services such as online shopping mall, news, stock prices, e-mail, search engine etc.
- **HTML** is the language of Internet's World Wide Web. Web pages are written in HTML.
- **Hyperlink** is a text or image in a Web page that links it to another. Web page or another section of the same page when the user clicks on it.
- **Frame** is a small rectangular window or pane within a browser window. It allows the user to display more than one HTML document in the same browser window
- **Frameset** defines how to divide the browser window into frames.

