

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS 8
DIGITECH COMPUTER

CHAPTER- 2 HTML

A. Tick the correct option:

1. Ans. (a) Link and Vlink
2. Ans. (b) Angle
3. Ans. (a) Sir Timothy Berners Lee
4. Ans. (a) HR
5. Ans. (a) Numbered List

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Hyperlink
2. body
3. Paragraph
4. IMG
5. Ordered

C. Write true or false:

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True

D. Match the columns:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <HR> | :Empty tag |
| 2. Marquee | :2D |
| 3. <Title> | :Container tag |
| 4. HTML Elements | :Angle brackets enclosed |
| 5. Text editor | :Notepad |

E. Answer the following questions:

1. HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, which is the most widely used language on the Web pages. The features which make HTML useful are:
 - 1) It is easy to use and understand.
 - 2) It is not case sensitive.
 - 3) It is supported by every web browsing software.
 - 4) There is no need to install special software. The notepad can be used to write an HTML code.
2. <html>
<head>
<title> Title of the web page</title>
</head>
<body>Content of the page
</body>
<html>
3. Tags are a piece of code which acts as a label that a web browser interprets. Attributes is a property value that modifies an HTML elements. Attributes appears inside the opening tag and their values is always inside the Quotation marks.
4. The HTML coding used the following tags:

<html> tag indicate that this web page is written in HTML.
<Title> contains the web page title.
<head> tag contains information about the web.
<body> tag contains the content of the web page.
</html> marks the end of the web page.

- 1) The <!DOCTYPE html>
 - 2) The <html>
 - 3) The </html>
 - 4) The <head>
 - 5) The <title>
 - 6) The <body>
 - 7) The <h1>
 - 8) The <p>
5. An HTML Marquee is a scrolling piece of text displayed either horizontally across or vertically down your WebPages depending on the settings. This is created by using HTML <marquees> tag.
6. Lists are used to represent many items in an ordinary arrangement. HTML supports three types of list.
- F. Write the full forms of the following:**
1. : Image
 2. <TITLE> : Title
 3. <HR> : Horizontal
 4. : Font
 5. <MARQUEE> : Marquee
 6. : Ordered List
 7. : Unordered List
 8. <p> : Paragraph
 9. : Bold
 10. <I> : Italic
-

CHAPTER- 3 More on HTML

A. Tick the correct option:

1. Ans. (c) <A>
2. Ans. (d) None of these
3. Ans. (d) All of these
4. Ans. (a) name
5. Ans. (b) SRC

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Frameset
2. Frame
3. External
4. Cols
5. Hyperlink

C. Write true or false:

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. False
5. True

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Hyperlinks enable us to connect different WebPages. The strings on a website are known as hyperlink. There are three type of linking that can be done in HTML.
2. To insert hyperlink in an HTML document <A> (anchor) tag is used. The HREF attribute of the <A> tag stores the reference (address) of the document that is to be link. The text that appears on the hyperlink is enclosed between the starting tag <A> and ending tag (/A). <A> tag is an Anchor tag.

3. The different type of linking in HTML are:
 - 1) External linking: it involves connecting two different WebPages. When you click a hyperlink, a new webpage, to which the hyperlink is linked, gets displayed in the browser window.
 - 2) Internal linking: It involves linking various sections of the same WebPages. This type of linking is useful when a WebPages is very long.
 - 3) E-mail linking: To link to an email address, you use the **mailto:** key before the e-mail address in the href attributes of the <A> tag.
4. The Attributes of frames are:
 - 1) SRC: This attributes specifies the path of file that should be shown in the frame.
 - 2) Frameborder: This attributes specifies whether the borders of that frame are shown or not.
 - 3) MarginWidth and Marginheight: These attributes specify the distance between the contents of the frame and top and bottom(for marginheight) or left or right edges of frame border.
 - 4) Noresize: The noresize attributes prevents a user from being able to resize the frame.
 - 5) Scrolling: If the content of the frame do not fit in its dimensions, the scroll bars will be displayed.

The advantages of frame are:

 - 1) Some smaller devices cannot cope with frames often because their screen is not big enough to be divided.
 - 2) The browser back button might not work as the user hopes.
 - 3) There are still a few browsers that do not support frame technology.

E. Match the columns:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <A> | : Anchor tag |
| 2. External linking | : Different web pages |
| 3. Dividing webpage into sections | : Frames |
| 4. Internal linking | : Same web page |
| 5. SRC | : Path of the file |

F. (To be given in the class)

CHAPTER- 4 Introduction to Microsoft access 2013

A. Tick the correct option:

1. Ans. (a) E.F. Codd
2. Ans. (c) SQL
3. Ans. (d) All of these
4. Ans. (d) Animating
5. Ans. (d) All of these

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. database
2. DBMS
3. relation
4. Forms
5. menu

C. Write true or false:

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. True

D. Answer the following questions:

1. A database is an organised collection of related data so that it can be easily accessed, managed and updated.

A database Management System (DBMS) is a software program that enables you to create, modify and extract data from a database.

2. A database Management System (DBMS) is a software program that enables you to create, modify and extract data from a database. Whereas, a DBMS based on the relational data model stores data in the form of tables and is called Relational Database Management System.
3. Microsoft Access is the most popular RDBMS that comes as a part of the Microsoft Office Suite. The Databases created in Access 2010 are saved with the extension .accdb. Databases in Access 2010 are composed of four main object: tables, queries, forms and reports.
4. The advantages of database are:
 - 1) Reduce Data Redundancy: The duplication of data is referred to as data redundancy. DBMS prevents data duplication.
 - 2) Reduced Update on errors and Increased Consistency: DBMS ensures data consistency by storing data at one place and ensuring that there is no duplication.
 - 3) Improved Data Access to User: DBMS stores data at a centralised location and facilities sharing of data among multiple users according to their requirements.
 - 4) Improved Data Security: One of the most important advantages of DBMS is data security.
 - 5) Maintaining standards: DBMS ensures that the stored data follows the organisations own standards or national/ international standards.
5. The objectives in MS Access are as follows:
 - 1) Table: They are used to store data in the form of rows (records) and columns (fields).
 - 2) Queries: They let you find and work on the data from one or multiple tables according to the specified conditions.
 - 3) Forms: They provide a user interface that lets users enter and change data in the tables.
 - 4) Reports: If forms are for input, the reports are for output.
6. RDBMS such as Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server and My SQL can be performed using SQL on a database.

E. Match the columns:

1. SQL :RDBMS
2. Table :Relation
3. Date/ time :Data type
4. Primary key :Records with different entry
5. 65,536 characters :Memo

F. Describe the following data types briefly:

1. Memo : The fields with memo data type can store lengthy text, that is, up to 65, 536 characters.
2. Data/ time : The fields with this data type can store date and time values.
3. Currency : The fields with this data type can store currency values and then display them in different format.
4. OLE Object : The fields with this data type can store files such as Word document and Excel file.
5. Attachment : This data type has been introduced in Access 2007. Fields with this data type store results of a calculation. The calculation must refer to other fields in the same table.

CHAPTER- 5 Advanced Features of Access 2013

A. Tick the correct option:

1. Ans. (a) Displaying data stored in database tables
2. Ans. (b) Reports
3. Ans. (b) 4,4
4. Ans. (d)Form

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Query
2. three
3. four
4. design

5. database

C. Write true or false:

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Microsoft Access is the most popular RDBMS that comes as a part of the Microsoft Office Suite. The Databases created in Access 2013 are saved with the extension .accdb. Databases in Access 2013 are composed of four main objects: tables, queries, forms and reports.
2. A Query is used to retrieve selective data based on specific criteria from one or more tables. A query may have one or more tables.
3. To create a simple query:
 - 1) Click on the create tab.
 - 2) Click on the query design.
 - 3) Choose the table in which you want to base on query and click on the **Add** button.
 - 4) Add fields to be used in the query in the **Design grid**.
 - 5) Type the search condition in the **criteria** row of the field on the basis of which you want to choose or filter the records.
 - 6) To sort the query, select **Ascending** and **Descending** order from the sort box.
 - 7) Click on the **save** option on the file tab to save the query.
4. Specifying the condition in the Criteria row for more than one field will result in a query that will select only those records that meet all the conditions are called query with multiple condition. For example, Query shows records for E salary>5000 and Designation is Clerk.

Field:	EName	Esalary	Eregion	Edesignation
Table:	Empolyee	Empolyee	Empolyee	Empolyee
Sort:		Ascending		
Show:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria:		> 5000		
or:				

↓

Empolyee			
EName	Esalary	Eregion	Edesignation
Amit	10000	North	clerk
Rohit	15000	East	clerk

5. A Form provides an interface that allows users to enter, change and view the data in a database table. Forms can be displayed in three views:
 - i. Form view.
 - ii. Layout view.
 - iii. Design view.

Reports are used to present data from data tables or queries in a format that can be printed. Reports can work in four views:

- i. Report View.
- ii. Print View.
- iii. Design View.
- iv. Layout View.