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SUBJECT - IWD (CS1006)

## Assignment - 2

- Q1) What is Web? Explain different phase of Web Development.  
Ans The web is common name for world wide web which is subset of Internet. Web is the service provided by the Internet.

The different phases of web development are :-

- \* Phase 1 - Information Gathering
  - This is most important phase for website design & implementation.
  - It analyzes clients needs and requirements and is also known as discovery phase.
  - In this phase, designer portrays the client vision into the paper.
  - It is also very important to know the goal of any website, which target the audience you want to get targeted, type of content your targeted audience will look for.
- \* Phase 2 - Planning
  - Good website is result of good planning.
  - Planning is nothing but prioritizing tasks for website completion.
  - In this phase, we develop the sitemap of website.
  - Here, we decide menus, content, navigational system for website.
- \* Phase 3 - Designing
  - This is creative phase of website design.
  - In this phase, designer needs to understand each and every aspects of direct client expectation and try to sketch it.
  - From logo design to selecting templates, everything is done in this phase.

#### \* Phase 4 - Development

- Also known as implementing phase.
- All the information that had collected from initial phase is implemented here.
- Creating database, logic and actual programming is done here.

#### \* Phase 5 - Testing & Delivery

- The testing is done by QA, also responsible for preparing test cases.
- The following are types of website testing
  - Content Testing
  - Functional Testing
  - Design Testing
- After website testing is done, the files are uploaded to the server.

#### \* Phase-6 Maintainence

- Maintainence means uploading the contents & design of website.
- The maintainence facility is provided for limited time that is provided by the company.

Q2) What is Website? Differentiate between static & Dynamic website.

Ans The website is collection of web pages and related content that is identified by common domain name and published on atleast one or more servers.

## \* Static Website

- Static websites are ones that are fixed and display same content for every user.
- This is most basic form of website, easier to create & perfect for small scale sites.
- Static websites always comes with fixed number of pages that have specific layout.
- A static website is usually created with client-side HTML and CSS in simple text.
- A static website also called stationary website is displayed on web browser exactly as it is created.

## \* Dynamic Websites

- A dynamic website is one that can display different content & provide user interaction.
- Dynamic website is more functional.
- It allows user to interact with information that is displayed on the page.
- Dynamic websites rely on both client side and server side scripting languages such as Javascript, PHP.
- A dynamic websites contain information & contents that changes.
- The content of your site is stored on database or CMS.
- When the information is updated or changed within the databases, it changes on the site.
- Pages are generated on the fly based on the data, also referred to database driven sites.

Q3) Explain HTML Table, iframe, form with some example code.

Ans Tables

- An HTML table is defined with `<table>` tag.
- Each table row is defined with `<tr>` tag.
- A table header is defined with the `<th>` tag. By default, table headings are bold and centered.
- Table data is defined with `<td>` tag.
- To make the cell span more than one column, we use `colspan` attribute.
- To make the cell span more than one row, we use `rowspan` attribute.
- The `<caption>` tag defines the table caption.
- The `<caption>` tag must be inserted immediately after `<table>` tag.

CODE

```

<html>
<body>
<table>
  <tr>
    <th> NAME </th>
    <th> ID </th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> Arayush </td>
    <td> 21124058 </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> Nikesh </td>
    <td> 21124059 </td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

## Iframe

- The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.
- An inline frame is used to embed another document within current HTML document.
- We use height and width attribute to specify the size of iframe.
- To remove border, add the style attribute and use CSS border property.

### CODE

```
<html>
<body>
<h1> HTML Iframe </h1>
<iframe src="main.html" height="200" width="400">
</body>
</html>
```

## Forms

- The HTML <form> element defines a form that is used to collect user input.
- The user input is sent to server for further processing.
- The <form> element is container for different types of input elements such as text fields, radio buttons, submit, etc.

### CODE

```
<html>
<body>
<form>
<label for="fname"> First Name: </label>
<input type="text" id="fname" value="Raj" > <br>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

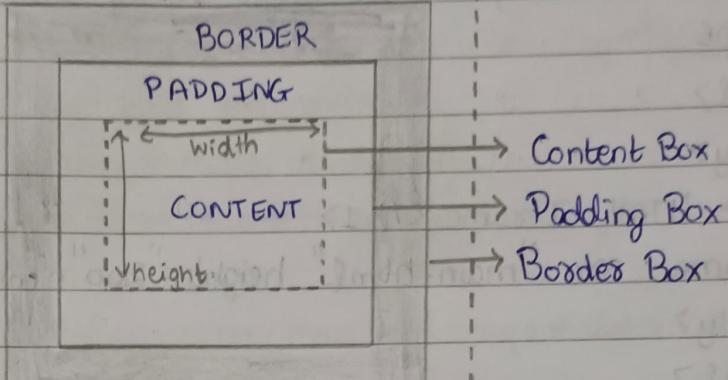
Q4) Explain CSS box model with diagram.

Ans

### CSS box model

It consists of margins, border, padding, actual content.

#### MARGIN



### CSS Border

- This property allows you to specify the style, width & color of element borders.

#### ⇒ CSS Border - Style

This border style property specifies what kind of border to display

p { border-style: dotted; }

p { border-style: solid; }

#### ⇒ CSS Border- Width

This border width property specifies the width of four borders.

p { border-width: 5px; }

#### ⇒ CSS Border- Color

This border color property specifies the color of the borders.

p { border-color: red; }

### CSS Margins

- The CSS margins property are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.
- There are properties for setting margin for each side of element. margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, margin-left

### CSS Padding

- Padding is used to create space around an elements content, inside of any defined borders.
- There are properties for setting padding for each side of element. padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, padding-left

### CSS Height and Width

- The CSS height and width properties are used to set height and width of the element.
- div {

```
    height : 100px; width : 20px;
}
```

Q5) Explain different 2D transformation.

Ans Different 2D transformations are :

(i) Translate method

The translate method moves an element from its current position

e.g. transform: translate (20px, 30px);

(ii) Rotate method

It gives an element clockwise or anticlockwise according to given degree.

e.g. transform: rotate (30 deg);

### (iii) Scale Method

The scale method increases or decreases the size of an element.

e.g. `transform: scale(2,4);`

### (iv) Skew Method

The skew method skews an element using the axis by given angle.

e.g. `transform: skewX(30deg);`

Q6) What is difference between HTML and XML?

Ans      HTML                          XML

- | <u>HTML</u>   | <u>XML</u>  |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HTML is used to markup text so it can be displayed to users</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>XML is used to markup data so it can be processed by computer</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HTML describes both structure and appearance</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>XML describes only content or meaning.</li> </ul>                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HTML uses fixed, unchangeable set of tags.</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In XML, you make up your own tags.</li> </ul>                            |

Q7) Write one example of valid XML document. (NOTE - you can validate against DTD or XSD)

Ans

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE note SYSTEM "Note.dtd">
<note>
  <to> Love </to>
  <from> Jaanu </from>
  <heading> Reminder </heading>
  <body>
    Don't forget to meet me this weekend.
  </body>
</note>
```

Note.dtd

```
<!DOCTYPE note>
[<
  <!ELEMENT note (to,from,heading,body)>
  <!ELEMENT to (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT from (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT heading (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT body (#PCDATA)>
]>
```

Q8) Develop small website using Weebly & WIX.  
(Note - mention only domain name & URL of website)

Ans Website using WIX (URL - www.wix.com)

- First we will sign up and then give our domain name of website and URL of website.

Name - Travels and Tourism

Email - hapsusw@gmail.com

Phone - 9773290131

Address - Vadodara, Gujarat, India

- The website of travels and tourism will be created.

Website using WEEBLY (URL - www.weebly.com)

Step 1 - Choose a platform

Step 2 - Find hosting and register domain name

Step 3 - Set up your website.

Name - Modern & Elegant shopping

Email - hapsusw@gmail.com.

Q9) What is Domain name & web hosting? Explain different type of web hosting.

Ans Domain Name

- It is the address of your website that people type in browser's URL bar to visit your webpage.
- A domain name can have words which make it easy to remember your website address.

Web Hosting

- It is the place where all files of your website is lived.  
It is like home of your websites where it actually lives.

Different types of Web hostings are:

(i) Free Hosting

- This is free non-paid web hosting service. This type of hosting is available with many prominent sites that offers to host some web pages for no cost.

(ii) Shared / Virtual Hosting

- It is web hosting service where many websites reside on one web server connected to the Internet.
- This type of hosting is provided under one's domain name.  
e.g. www.abcd.com

(iii) Dedicated Hosting

- This type of hosting is best suited for large websites with high traffic.
- This is suitable for companies having larger websites, maintaining other sites or managing a big online mall etc.

#### (iv) Co-located Hosting

- This hosting lets you place your webserver on the premises of service provider.
- Its similar to that of dedicated hosting except for fact that server is now provided by user-company itself and its physical needs are met by hosting company.

#### (v) Cloud Hosting

- It is hosting solution that works via network & enables companies to consume the computing resource like utility.
- Cloud-based hosting is scalable, meaning your site can grow over time, using as many resources as it requires and while website owner only pays for what they need.