Wta Assignment Answers

1) Illustrate the structure of HTML document with an example?

Soln)

The DOCTYPE (Document Type Definition) element, which tells the browser what type of document it is about to process. It must only appear once, at the top of the page. The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive. The <!DOCTYPE> declaration for HTML5 is:

<!DOCTYPE html>

Head and Body: The <html> element is sometimes called the root element as it contains all the other HTML elements in the document. HTML pages are divided into two sections: the head and the body, which correspond to the <head> and <body> elements. The head contains descriptive elements about the document, such as its title, any style sheets or JavaScript files it uses, and other types of Meta information used by search engines and other programs. Body contains the visible page content.

**Tags in head section**

1) The <base> tag: The <base> tag acts as a reference point for all the links on a page. This reference

point is specified with the <base> tag's href attribute.

2) The <link> tag :The <link> tag defines a relationship between two documents. It is used to define the

relationship between the document where it is located and another document.

3) The <meta> tag: The <meta> tag is one of the most important tags in HTML. The <meta> tag is used

to describe the page in some way as well as other things such as refreshing a page automatically after a

certain amount of time,

4) The <script> tag: The <script> tag is used to place scripts on a webpage.

5) The <style> tag :The <style> tag is used to declare an internal stylesheet.

6) The <title> tag : The <title> tag declares the title for a webpage. The title of a webpage can be seen in the top left corner of the web browser.

2) What are the 3 aims of HTML5?

Soln)

There are three main aims to HTML5:

1. Specify unambiguously how browsers should deal with invalid markup.

2. Provide an open, nonproprietary programming framework (via JavaScript) for creating rich web

applications.

3. Be backwards compatible with the existing web.

3) Explain Semantic Markup in brief?

Soln)

Over the past decade, a strong and broad consensus has grown around the belief that HTML documents should only focus on the structure of the document. Information about how the content should look when it is displayed in the browser is best left to CSS. As a consequence, beginning HTML authors are often counseled to create semantic HTML documents. That is, an HTML document should not describe how to visually present content, but only describe its content’s structural semantics or meaning.

Eliminating presentation oriented markup and writing semantic HTML markup has a variety of important

advantages:

• Maintainability

• Faster

• Accessibility

•Search engine optimization

4) What is CSS? List common properties of css and benefits

Soln)

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a W3C standard style sheet language used to describe

the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML. CSS describes how elements should be rendered on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media

Properties:

• Font properties: font, font-family, font-size, font-style, font-weight

• Colors, and background: background, background-color, background-image, background-position, color

• Sizes: height, max-height, max-width, min-height, min-width

• Borders: border-color, border-width, border-style, border-top

* List: list-style, list-style-image, list-style-type
* Text: text-align, text-decoration, text-indent, letter-spacing, line-height

Benefits:

•Improved control over formatting:

•Improved site maintainability:

•Improved accessibility:

•Improved page download speed:

•Improved output flexibility:

5) What are selectors? Explain with example class, id, and universal selection.

Soln) Selectors are used to "find" (or select) HTML elements based on their element

name, id, class, attribute, and more. CSS selectors allow selecting individual or multiple

HTML elements.

Class Selectors: A class selector allows to simultaneously targeting different HTML

elements regardless of their position in the document tree. Syntax: period (.) followed by the class name.

Eg:



Id Selectors: An id selector allows targeting a specific element by its id attribute regardless

of its type or position.

Eg:



Universal selectors: All elements can be selected by using the universal element selector,

which is the \* (asterisk) character.



6) List and explain border properties

Soln) The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display. Borders provide a way to

visually separate elements. Borders can be around all four sides of an element, or just one, two,

or three of the sides. Table below lists the various border properties.

