Web Technologies

WEEK -1

Introduction to Web Technologies
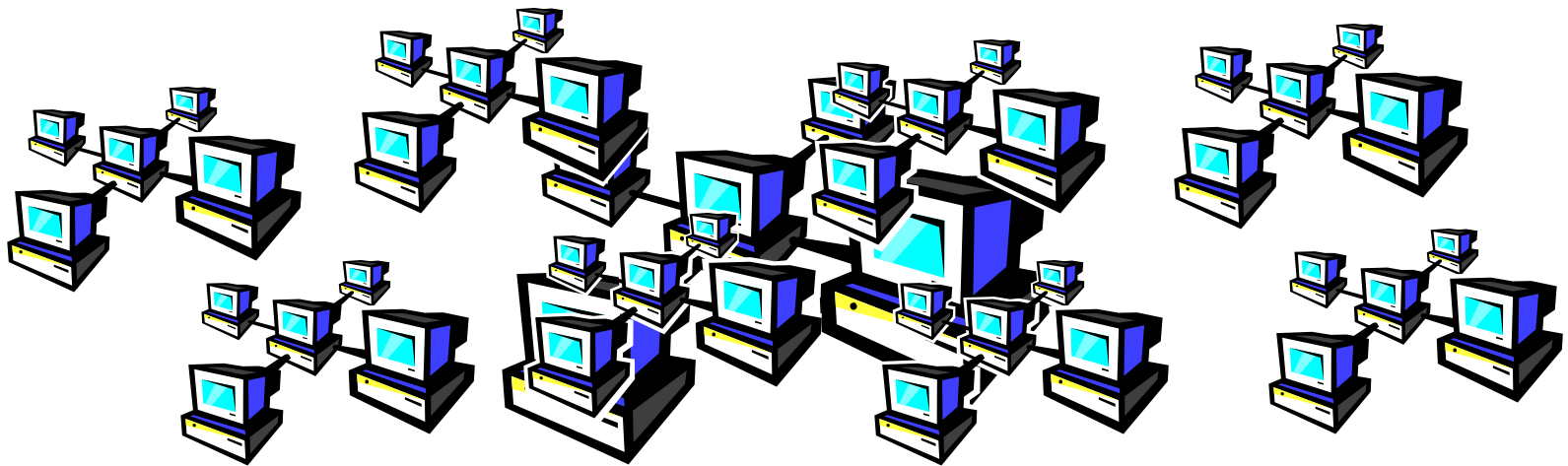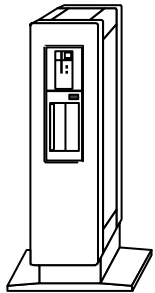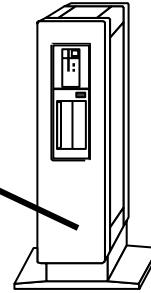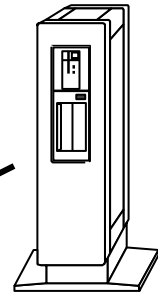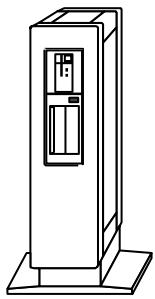
Connect to the World!

Internet and the World Wide Web:
The Basics

Thousand Oaks Library

A Network of Networks

The Internet is the largest group of computers ever linked together.

Network of Computers -
Serving out Information

Structure and Nature of Internet- What is Internet?

The **Internet** is a large network of systems interconnected with each other. Internet offers a variety of services and tools.

Today, people across the world interchange lot of information called 'data' using the Internet. The most common uses of the Internet are sending and receiving e-mails, chatting, searching for information, etc.

Terms you should know:

Intranet:

An Intranet is the private networking system within an organization. You can simply define it as a private internet. Intranet serves as powerful tool of communication in an organization.

Extranet:

An Extranet is actually an Intranet that is partially accessible to authorized outsiders. Simply, it is an extended Intranet to the users outside an organization. People who are not related to the organization cannot access the information.

A brief history of the internet

- 1957: Sputnik launched, US creates DARPA
- 1969: ARPANET goes online
  (UCLA, Stanford, UCSB, University of Utah)
- 1972: Email adapted for internet
- 1973: TCP/IP protocols developed
- 1979: USENET started
- 1988: First T1 lines become the internet backbone
- 1990: ARPANET taken out of service
- 1992: World Wide Web
- 1999: Wi-fi standardized
- 2005: One Laptop Per Child Project begins

The Internet's Major Services

- The World Wide Web
- Electronic mail
- News
- File Transfer Protocol
- Chat
- Instant messaging
- Online services
- Peer-to-peer services

WWW (World Wide Web)

➢ The World Wide Web (abbreviated WWW or the Web) is an information space where documents and other web resources are identified by Uniform Resource Locators (URLs), interlinked by hypertext links, and can be accessed via the Internet.

➢ English scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. He wrote the first web browser computer programme in 1990 while employed at CERN in Switzerland.

➢ W3C Stands for World Wide Web Consortium.

➢ W4 Stands for World Wide Web Worms

Website Planning and Design Issue

- **Website accessibility (Simplicity)**
- **Compatibility with browsers (Compatibility)**
- **Navigational structure (Navigability)**
- **Positioning of content(Consistency)**
- **Scalability**
- **Performance**
- **Security**
- **Robustness**
- **Visual appeal**

Difference Between HTTP & HTTPS

Sr.No	HTTP	HTTPs
1	It is hypertext transfer protocol	It is hypertext transfer protocol with secure
2	It is not secure & unreliable	It is secure and reliable
3	HTTP URLs begin with http://	HTTPs URLs begin with https://
4	It uses port 80 for communication	It uses port 443 for communication
5	Operates at Application Layer	Operates at Transport Layer
6	No encryption &No certificates required	Encryption is present &certificate required

Difference Between HTML4 & HTML5

Sr. No	HTML4	HTML5
1	Doctype declaration in Html is too longer <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">	DOCTYPE declaration in Html5 is very simple "<!DOCTYPE html>
2	character encoding in Html is also longer <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">	character encoding (charset) declaration is also very simple <meta charset="UTF-8">
3	Audio and Video are not part of HTML4	Audio and Videos are integral part of HTML5 e.g. <audio> and <video> tags.
4	Vector Graphics is possible with the help of technologies such as VML, Silverlight, Flash etc	Vector graphics is integral part of HTML5 e.g. SVG and canvas
5	Html5 use cookies.	It provides local storage in place of cookies.

Difference Between HTML4 & HTML5

Sr. No	HTML4	HTML5
6	It is almost impossible to get true GeoLocation of user browsing any website especially if it comes to mobile devices.	JS GeoLocation API in HTML5 helps identify location of user browsing any website (provided user allows it)
7	ot possible to draw shapes like circle, rectangle, triangle.	Using Html5 you can draw shapes like circle, rectangle, triangle.
8	Does not allow JavaScript to run in browser. JS runs in same thread as browser interface.	Allows JavaScript to run in background. This is possible due to JS Web worker API in HTML5
9	Works with all old browsers	Supported by all new browser.
10	ot possible to draw shapes like circle, rectangle, triangle.	Using Html5 you can draw shapes like circle, rectangle, triangle.

HTML-5

➢ HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language**.

➢ HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup.

➢ Markup Language is a way of writing layout information within documents.

➢ HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages .

➢ HTML elements are represented by tags.

➢ **<!DOCTYPE html>** is compulsory in HTML-5.

➢ The default character encoding in HTML5 is **UTF-8**.

HTML-5

➢ **WYSIWYG** Called as "What You See Is What You Get".

➢ **HTML Editor** :Notepad,TestEdit,Simple Text, NotePad ++, etc.

➢ **HTML editors (WYSIWYG Editors):**Microsoft Front Page, Macromedia Dreamweaver,Netscape Composer, Microsoft Word, Visual Studio

➢ **HTML Extension**: .htm or .html

➢ **Tim Berners-Lee invented HTML in 1991.**

➢ **Html**: Not case-Sensitive language.

HTML Version

Version	Year
HTML	1991
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML	2000
HTML5	2014

Page Structure of HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>My First HTML Page</title>
 </head>

<body>
    <p>This is some text...</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

HTML header

Opening tag

Closing tag

HTML body

Only the content inside the <body> section (the green area above) is displayed in a browser.

Page Structure of HTML

➢ The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly

➢ The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines this document to be HTML5

➢ The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page

➢ The <head> element contains meta information about the document

➢ The <title> element specifies a title for the document

➢ The <body> element contains the visible page content

➢ **The <head> Section: Title, Meta, Script, Style**

New HTML5 Elements

The most interesting new HTML5 elements are:

➢ New **semantic elements** like <header>, <footer>, <article>, and <section>.

➢ New **attributes of form elements** like number, date, time, calendar, and range.

➢ New **graphic elements**: <svg> and <canvas>.

➢ New **multimedia elements**: <audio> and <video>

Basic Tags of HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<Title> HTML5</title>
</head>
<Body>
This is my First Program</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<Title> HTML5</title>
</head>
<Body>
This is my First Program.
This is my second program.
This is my Third program.
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

This is my First Program

Output:

This is my First Program. This is my second program. This is my Third program.

Basic Tags of HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<Title> HTML5</title>
</head>
<Body>
<p>This is my First Program </p></body>
</html>
```

Paragraph tag(paired tag)

Output:

This is my First Program

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<Title> HTML5</title>
</head>
<Body>
<p>This is my First Program.</p>
<p>This is my second program.</p>
<p>This is my Third program.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

This is my First Program.

This is my second program.

This is my Third program.

Basic Tags of HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<Title> HTML5</title>
</head>
<Body>
Program<hr>
This is my First Program.<br>
This is my second program</br>
This is my third Program
</body>
</html>
```

> **Hr:Horizantal Line tag (Unpaired tag) define like<hr> or <hr/>**

> **Br:Break Line tag (Unpaired tag) define like
 or
**

Output:

Program
_____

This is my First Program.
This is my second program
This is my third Program

Basic Tags of HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<Title> HTML5</title>
</head>
<p>something is in <strong>bold</strong> </p>  <hr/>
<!-- Check this is comment line.-->
<p>something is in <em>italic</em> </p>
<p>something is in <sup>Superscript</sup> </p>
<p>something is in <sub>Subscript</sub> </p>
<p>something is <Mark>Mark</sub> </Mark></p>
<Body>
</body>
</html>
```

Strong: Defines important text

<em> Renders as emphasized text

Sup: define superscripted text.

Sub: define subscripted text.

Mark:Highlight with Yellow color.

Output:

something is in **bold**

something is in *italic*

something is in Superscript

something is in Subscript

something is Mark

Heading Element

➢ HTML headings are defined with the **<h1>** to **<h6>** tags.(All are paired tag)

➢ <h7> to till infinity tag work as like paragraph.

➢ <h1> headings should be used for main headings, followed by <h2> headings, then the less important <h3>, and so on.

➢ **Note:** Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text **BIG** or **bold or strong.**

Heading Element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<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>
<h7> This is heading 7</h7>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

This is heading 1

This is heading 2

This is heading 3

This is heading 4

This is heading 5

This is heading 6

This is heading 7

Heading Element

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2 style**="background-color: red"**> Background-color set by using red</h2>

<h2 style="**font-size: 500 %"**> Background-color set by using </h2>

<h2 style="**font-family: Algerian**">Background-color set by using yellow</h2>

<h2 style="**color: red"**> Background-color set by using red</h2>

</body>

</html>

Output:

Background-color set by using red

Background-color set by using

BACKGROUND-COLOR SET BY USING YELLOW

Background-color set by using red

Heading Element

All Font Tag in 1 program.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2 style="background-color: red; font-size: 500 %; font-family: Algerian; color:blue "> Background-color set by using red</h2>

</body>

</html>   **Output:**

BACKGROUND-COLOR SET BY USING RED

OR (continue…)

Heading Element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h2 {
background-color: red;font-size: 500 %;font-family:Algerian;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue">H1 Heading </h1>
<h2 >H2 Heading< /h2>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

H1 Heading

H2 HEADING< /H2>

Body Tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-image: url("img_tree.png");
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-position: left top;
    margin-right: 200px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<p>W3Schools background no-repeat, set position
    example.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Hello World!

W3Schools background no-repeat, set position example

Body Tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<Title> Body tag</title>
</head>
<body style="background-color:yellow;>
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<p> W3Schoolbackground no-repeat, set
    position example.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Hello World!

W3Schools background no-repeat, set position example.

Anchor Tag

➢ **<a>** anchor tag with attribute **href**.

➢ The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

➢ The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

➢ The target attribute can have one of the following values:

▪ **_blank** :Opens the linked document in a new window or tab

▪ **_self** : Opens the linked document in the same window/tab as it was clicked (this is default)

▪ **_parent** - Opens the linked document in the parent frame

▪ **_top** - Opens the linked document in the full body of the window

▪ **framename** - Opens the linked document in a named frame

Anchor Tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<a href = "https://www.w3schools.com" target="_top" >VisitW3Schools.com!</a>
</body>
</html>
```

<a>:Anchor tag with attribute href(paired tag)

Output:

After click on link output is as follows

Visit W3Schools.com!

w3schools.com
THE WORLD'S LARGEST WEB DEVELOPER SITE

HTML

The language for building web pages

LEARN HTML   HTML REFERENCE

Image Tag

➢ The <img> or <IMAGE> tag defines an image in an HTML page.
➢ It is paired as well as unpaired tag
➢ The <img> tag has two required attributes: src and alt.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley face" width="42" height="42">
</body>
</html>
```

src (source):attribute of image tag

Output:

Table Tag

➢An HTML table is defined with the **<table>** tag.

➢Each table row is defined with the **<tr>** tag.

➢A table header is defined with the **<th>** tag.

➢By default, table headings are bold and centered.

➢A table data/cell is defined with the **<td>** tag.

➢Rowspan and Colspan only used in **<th> and <td>** tag.

➢**<th>,<td>,<tr>** are paired as well as unpaired tag.

➢The <td> elements are the data containers of the table. They can contain all sorts of HTML elements; text, images, lists, other tables, etc.

Table Tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<table border=1>
<caption> table</caption>
 <tr>
   <th>Firstname</th>
   <th>Lastname</th>
   <th>Age</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
   <td>Jill</td>
   <td>Smith</td>
   <td>50</td>
 </tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>Eve</td>
   <td>Jackson</td>
   <td>94</td>
 </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

First Table

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94

Note: The <caption> tag must be inserted immediately after the <table> tag.

34

Table Tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Cell that spans two columns:</h2>
<table border=1>
 <tr>
 <th>Name</th>
  <th colspan="2">Telephone</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>Bill Gates</td>
  <td>55577854</td>
  <td>55577855</td>
 </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Cell that spans two columns:</h2>
<table border=1>
 <tr>
 <th>Name</th>
  <th rowspan="2">Telephone</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>Bill Gates</td>
  <td>55577854</td>
  <td>55577855</td>
 </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Table Tag

Output:

Cell that spans two columns:

Name	Telephone	
Bill Gates	55577854	55577855

Cell that spans two rows:

Name	Telephone		
Bill Gates		55577854	55577855

Table Tag

➢Use the HTML **<table>** element to define a table

➢Use the HTML **<tr>** element to define a table row

➢Use the HTML **<td>** element to define a table data

➢Use the HTML **<th>** element to define a table heading

➢Use the HTML **<caption>** element to define a table caption

➢Use the CSS **border** property to define a border

➢Use the CSS **border-collapse** property to collapse cell borders

➢Use the CSS **padding** property to add padding to cells

➢Use the CSS **text-align** property to align cell text

➢Use the CSS **border-spacing** property to set the spacing between cells

➢Use the **colspan** attribute to make a cell span many columns

➢Use the **rowspan** attribute to make a cell span many rows

➢Use the **id** attribute to uniquely define one table

Table Tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid black;
    border-color:red;
    background-color:green;
    text-align:right;
    text-transform: uppercase;
    padding: 6px 6px 6px 12px;
    font: bold 11px "Verdana, Arial, Helvetica,
        sans-serif;
color: pink;
border-right: 1px solid yellow;
border-bottom: 1px solid blue;
}
</style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
<h2>Add a border to a table:</h2>
<table style= "">
 <tr>
  <th>Firstname</th>
  <th>Lastname</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>Peter</td>
  <td>Griffin</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>Lois</td>
  <td>Griffin</td>
 </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Add a border to a table:

FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME
PETER	GRIFFIN
LOIS	GRIFFIN

List Tag

➢An unordered list starts with the **<ul>** tag.

➢Each list item starts with the **<li>** tag.

➢An ordered list starts with the **<ol>** tag.

➢The unordered list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

➢The ordered list items will be marked with numbers by default:

➢List can be nested.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>An unordered HTML list</h2>
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

An unordered HTML list

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>An ordered HTML list</h2>
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

An ordered HTML list

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

List Tag

```
!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul.a {list-style-type: circle;}
ul.b {list-style-type: square;}
ol.c {list-style-type: upper-roman;}
ol.d {list-style-type: lower-alpha;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>Example of unordered lists:</p>
<ul class="a">
 <li>Coffee</li>
 <li>Tea</li>
 <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
```

```
<ul class="b">
 <li>Coffee</li>
 <li>Tea</li>
 <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
<p>Example of ordered lists:</p>
<ol class="c">
 <li>Coffee</li>
 <li>Tea</li>
 <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>
<ol class="d">
 <li>Coffee</li>
 <li>Tea</li>
 <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Example of unordered lists:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

Example of ordered lists:

I. Coffee
II. Tea
III. Coca Cola

a. Coffee
b. Tea
c. Coca Cola

List Tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Unordered List with Square
    Bullets</h2>
<ul style="list-style-type:square">
 <li>Coffee</li>
 <li>Tea</li>
 <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Unordered List with Square
    Bullets</h2>
<ol style="list-style-type:lower-alpha">
 <li>Coffee</li>
 <li>Tea</li>
 <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

An unordered HTML list

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

An ordered HTML list

a. Coffee
b. Tea
c. Milk

41

Form, Option,Textarea, Checkbox, Radio Tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<form action="List.html">
First name:<br>
<input type="text" name="firstname">
<br>
Last name:<br>
<input type="text" name="lastname">
<br><br>
<select name="cars">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
 </select>
 <br><br>
```

```
<<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle1"
value="Bike">I have a bike
<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle2" value="Car">I
have a car
<br><br>
<input type="radio" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">I
have a bike
<br>
<input type="radio" name="vehicle2" value="Car">I
have a car
<br><br>
<input type="submit">
</form>
<p>Note that the form itself is not visible.</p>
<p>Also note that the default width of a text field is 20
characters.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

First name:

Last name:

Volvo ▾
Volvo
Saab
Fiat
Audi

The cat was playing in the garden.

☐ I have a bike
☐ I have a car

◯ I have a bike
◯ I have a car

Submit Query

Tag

Sr.No	Tag	Description
1	<dl>	Defines a description list
2	<dt>	Defines a term in a description list
3	<dd>	Describes the term in a description list
4	<del>	Deleted text
5	<ins>	Inserted text
6	**<q>**	Defines a short quotation.
7	<iframe>	Defines an inline frame
8	<figcaption>	Defines a caption for a <figure> element

Tag

Sr.No	Tag	Description
9	<footer>	Defines a footer for the document or a section
10	<header>	Defines a header for the document or a section
11	<time>	Defines a date/time
12	<div>	defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
13	<datalist>	Define a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.
14	<keygen>	Definespecifies a key-pair generator field used for forms.The keygen tag is not supported in Internet Explorer
15	<optgroup>	used to group related options in a drop-down list.
16	<video>	specifies video, such as a movie clip or other video streams.

Important Points

➢There are 3 supported video formats for the <video> element: MP4, WebM, and Ogg.

➢Default Color of active link is red.

➢The visited link in Mozilla Firefox & Google Chrome is generally shown in purple color.

➢The visited link in Internet Explorer is generally shown in blue color

➢The style and color of unvisited link in any browser is underline and blue.

➢ Target attribute is used to specify where to open the linked document.

MCQS

1.What is internet?
   a) a single network   b) a vast collection of different networks
   c) interconnection of local area networks   d) none of the mentioned

2.Which one of the following protocol is not used in internet?
   a) HTTP   b) DHCP   c) DNS   **d) none of the mentioned**

3 .The Internet was originally a project of which agency?
A. ARPA   B. NSF   C. NSA   D. None of these

4. The computer jargon - WWWW, stands for :
   A. World Wide Web Worm   B. World Wide Wildlife Web
   C. World Wide Women's Web   D. World Wide Women's Week

5. The common element which describe the web page, is ?
   A.heading   B. Paragraph   C. List   D. All of these

6. HTML stands for?
   A.Hyper Text Markup Language   B.High Text Markup Language
   C.Hyper Tabular Markup Language   D.None of these

7.which of the following tag is used to mark a begining of paragraph ?
          A.\<TD>   B.\
    C. \<P> D. \<TR>

MCQS

8. Correct HTML tag for the largest heading is
A.<head>   B. <h6>   C. <heading>   D. <h1>

9: Markup tags tell the web browser
A.How to organise the page   B.How to display the page
C.How to display message box on page D.None of these

10: www is based on which model?
A.Local-server   B. Client-server   C. 3-tier   D. None of these

11: What are Empty elements and is it valid?
A.No, there is no such terms as Empty Element
B.Empty elements are element with no data
C.No, it is not valid to use Empty Element
D. None of these

12: Which of the following attributes of text box control allow to limit the maximum character?
A.size   B. Len   C.maxlength   D. all of these

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13.HTML is a subset of
A.SGMT   B. SGML   **C.** SGMD   **D.**None of these

14.Character encoding is
A.method used to represent numbers in a character
B.method used to represent character in a number
C.a system that consists of a code which pairs each character with a pattern,sequence of natural numbers or electrical pulse in order to transmit the data
D.none of these

15.Correct HTML to left align the content inside a table cell is
A.<tdleft>   **B.** <td ralign = "left" >   **C.**<td align = "left">   **D.** <td leftalign>

16.The tag which allows you to rest other HTML tags within the description is
A.<TH>   **B.** <TD>   **C.** <TR>   **D.**<CAPTION>
17.How can you open a link in a new browser window?
A.< a href = "url" target = "new">   B. <a href = "url" target= "-blank">
C.<a href = "url".new>   **D.** <a href = "url" target ="open">
18.The tag used to create a new list item and also include a hyperlink is
A.<LI>   **B.** <DL> **C.**<DD>   **D.** <UL>

19.<INPUT> is

A.format tag   B. empty tag   C.both (a) and (b)   D. none of these

20.What i s the correct HTML for adding a background color?

A.<background>yellow<Background>   B. <body color = "yellow">

C.<body bg color = "yellow">   D. <body bg ="yellow">

21. Main container for <TR>, <TD> and <TH> is

A.<TABLE>   B. <GROUP>   C. <DATA>   D.All of these

22. How can you make an e-mail link?

A.<mail href +"xxx@y.com">   **B.** <a href ="mail to: xxx@y.com">

C.<a href = "xxx@y.com">   **D.** Both (b) and (c)

23. The web standard allows programmers on many different computer platforms to dispersed format and display the information server. These programs are called _____ Ans: Web Browser

24. We can write HTML Code using _____. Select appropriate option(s).

A.Notepad   B.Microsoft word   C.both a&b   D.vlc media

25. HTML program is saved using _____ extension.

A. .hml   B. .htnl   C. .htl   D. .html

26. Who was the primary author of HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language). ?
A. Brendan Eich   B. Tim Berners-Lee C. Google Inc. D. Sabir Bhatiya

27. .... is suitable for remote administration of a computer.
 A) FTP`   B) Shell   C) Remote Procedure Call   D) Telnet

28. Title tag is nested within the ....tag.
A) Body B) Head   C) List D) Table

29.The purpose of Markup is to
A. Add hypertext capabilities   B. Enhance the document
C. Both A and B   D.None of the above

30.width="100px" and width="100%" the same?
 A. No B. Yes

31.What are <div> tags used for?
A. To replace paragraphs. i.e. p tags   B.to logically divide the paragraphs
C.To logically divide the document   D.To provide space between tables

32What is the attribute for <image> tag?
A. Pt   B. url   C. Path   D. src

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33. Which of the following feature is a part of HTML 5?
A Canvas B - Audio & Video   C - Geolocation D - All of the above.

34.HTML is governed by who?
A. The Microsoft Corporation.   B. The Google Corporation.
C. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).
D. The United Nations committee on Telecommunications Ans. C

35.HTML5 browswers will support the following new technology.
A. CSS 2   B. PDF 10.2   C. Macromedia Flash   D. CSS 3

36.Following code is used for
<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
<source src="test.mp4" type="video/mp4" /> </video>
A. display audio   B.display video   C. display text   D.display image

37.Which among the following tags define a caption for a <fieldset> element?
A) <select>   B) <label>   C) <legend>   D) <textarea>

38.ISP Stands for internet Service provider.

39.HTTP stands for Hypertext Transfer protocol.

40.URL stands for uniform Resource Locator.

41.The link in Html is of type

a.Visited   b.Active   c.Unvisited   d.All of the Above

42.Default color of active link is

a.Red   b.green   c.blue   d.magenta

43.The attribute that define the relationship between current document and hrefed URL is _____

a.Rel   b.url   c.rev   d.All

44.If image is can not be displayed then _____ specifies an alternate text for an image.

a.Text attribute   b.value attribute   c.alt atrribute   d.none

45.In Image tag <img src="TajMahal.jpg"> the "TajMahal.jpg" is_____

a.Element   b.attribute   c.Value   d.None

46.When creating a web document, what format is used to express an image's height and width?

a.Centimeter   b.pixel   c.dots per inch   d.None

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47. The default character encoding in HTML5 is.

A) UTF-16   B) UTF-32   C) UTF-8   D) ISO-8859-1

48. How many new form elements are introduced in HTML5?

A) 6   B) 4   C) 3   D) 2

49. Which tag creates a check box for a form in HTML?

a. <checkbox>   b. <input type="checkbox">

c. <input=checkbox>   d. <input checkbox>

50. **Inline elements are normally displayed without starting a new line.(T/F)**

Ans.True

51. Correct way to declaring character encoding in html5 is:

A. <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />

B. <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" charset=UTF-8" />

C. <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;/>

D. <meta content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />

E. <meta charset="UTF-8" />

52.Which of the following is HTML layout tag?

a.<a>   b.<meta>   c.<div>   d.<script>

53.CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet.

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