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## WEEK – 1

### **1.What is web programming?**

-> Web programming refers to the writing, markup and coding involved in Web development, which includes Web content, Web client and server scripting and network security. The most common languages used for Web programming are XML, HTML, JavaScript, Perl 5 and PHP. Web programming is different from just programming, which requires interdisciplinary knowledge on the application area, client and server scripting, and database technology.

-> To improve user experience and related functionalities on the client side, JavaScript is usually used. It is an excellent client-side platform for designing and implementing Web applications.

-> HTML5 and CSS3 supports most of the client-side functionality provided by other application frameworks.

### **2.what is full form of HTML ? and what is its version?**

-> HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE .

-> current version is HTML5

### **3.How do we write code in HTML?**

<html>

<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

#### 4. Difference b/w LAN, MAN & VAN

-> A LAN (local area network) is a group of computers and network devices connected together, usually within the same building.

-> A MAN (metropolitan area network) is a larger network that usually spans several buildings in the same city or town.

-> A WAN (wide area network), in comparison to a MAN, is not restricted to a geographical location, although it might be confined within the bounds of a state or country. A WAN connects several LANs, and may be limited to an enterprise (a corporation or an organization) or accessible to the public. The technology is high speed and relatively expensive. The Internet is an example of a worldwide public WAN.

## 5. Difference between physical address and logical address

-> The logical address is a virtual address and can be viewed by the user. ... The fundamental difference between logical and physical address is that logical address is generated by CPU during a program execution whereas, the physical address refers to a location in the memory unit.

## 6. What are h1-h6 tags in HTML?

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    <h1>Heading 1</h1>
```

```
    <h2>Heading 2</h2>
```

```
    <h3>Heading 3</h3>
```

```
    <h4>Heading 4</h4>
```

```
    <h5>Heading 5</h5>
```

```
    <h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## 7. How many types of tags are there in HTML and what are they ?

### 1. Paired and Unpaired Tags

**Paired Tags :** <p> This text is a paragraph . </p>

**Unpaired Tags :**

<p> This is a paragraph </p>

<hr>

<i> <b> This is a bold and italicized text </b> </i>

## 2. Self-Closing Tags



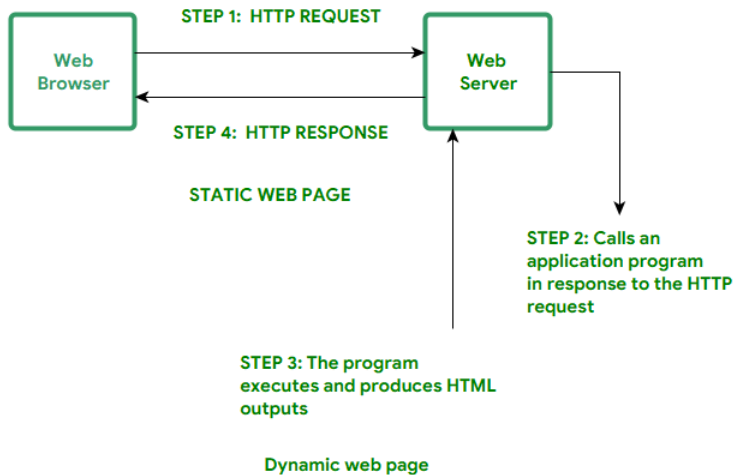
## 3. Utility-Based Tags

-> This is done using tags like <font>, <b>, <u>, etc. Tables, divisions, and span tags are also those tags that help format a web page or document and set the layout of the page.

## Control Tags

Another category of tags that can be created is 'Control Tags'. The Script tags, radio buttons or checkboxes, the Form tags, etc., forms the control tags

## 8. what is a web page and what are the different types of web pages?



web page is a document available on world wide web. Web Pages are stored on web server and can be viewed using a web browser. A web page can contain huge information including text, graphics, audio, video and hyper links. These hyper links are the link to other web pages

### -> Static Web pages:

Static Web pages are very simple. It is written in languages such as HTML, JavaScript, CSS, etc. For static web pages when a server receives a request for a web page, then the server sends the response to the client without doing any additional process. And these web pages are seen through a web browser. In static web pages, Pages will remain the same until someone changes it manually.

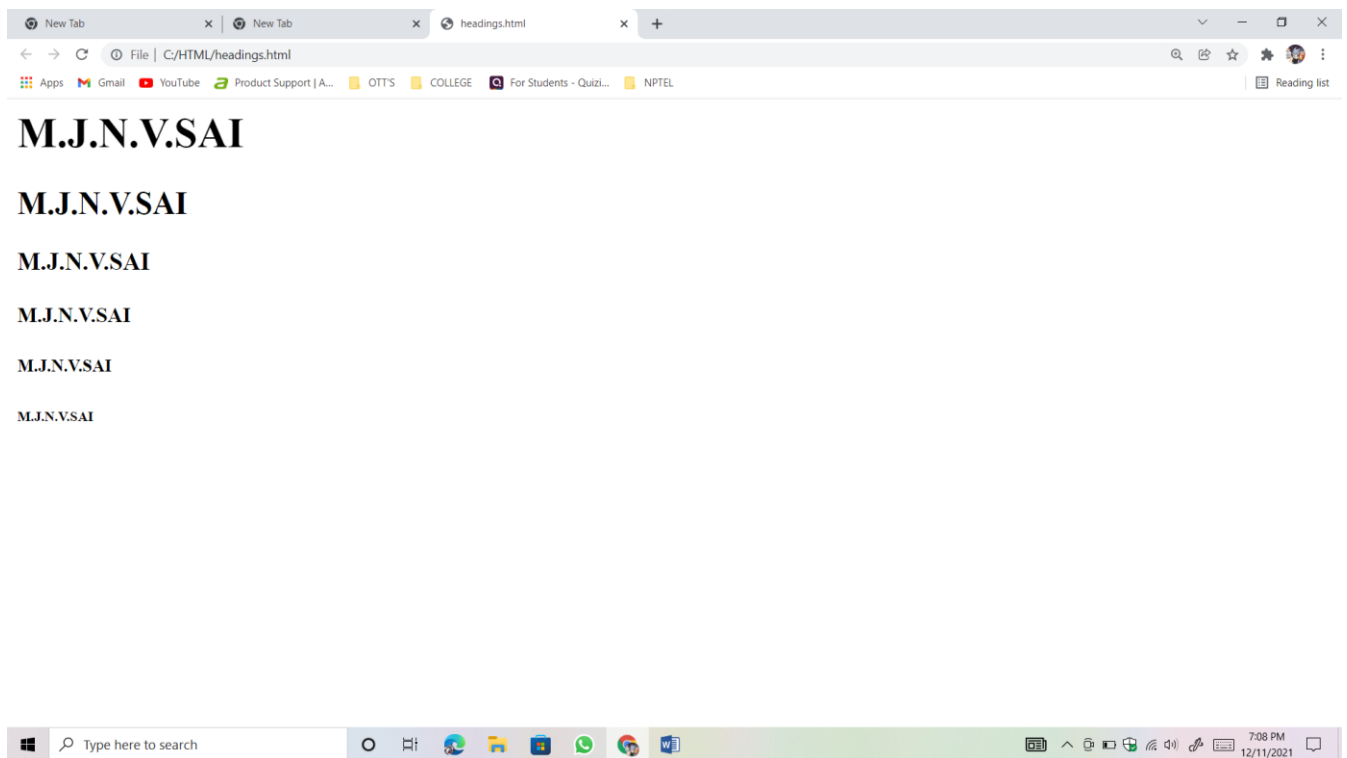
### -> Dynamic Web Pages:

Dynamic Web Pages are written in languages such as CGI, AJAX, ASP, ASP.NET, etc. In dynamic web pages, the Content of pages is different for different visitors. It takes more time to load than the static web page. Dynamic web pages are used where the information is changed frequently, for example, stock prices, weather information, etc.

## 9.what is a website ?

A website is a collection of web pages and related content that is identified by a common domain name and published on at least one web server. Notable examples are wikipedia.org, google.com, and amazon.com. All publicly accessible websites collectively constitute the World Wide Web

## OUTPUT:



## WEEK – 2

### 1) What is the difference between b/n heading , title , body?

Heading fonts and body fonts are part of the templates available to you as part of your brand.

Heading fonts are used as larger, higher impact text, such as in a title or section header

Body fonts are usually used with longer text, like a paragraph or secondary text. We recommend an easy-to-read font that pairs well with your heading font. You may want to choose an easy to read font that compliments your heading font choice. Body fonts also support bold and italics styles. If you'd like you can select your regular font, and we will build the italics and bold styles automatically for you, but your text will look its best when you also upload the font files all the text styling options.

**A title leads the entire document and captures its content in one or two phrases**

### 2) What is the difference between web application and mobile application?

#### Native apps:

They are installed onto the device itself and are developed especially for a particular mobile operating system. These apps are available on app stores such as Apple App Store, Google Play Store, etc.

Native apps work in specific mobile operating systems such as Apple iOS or Android OS. If an app made for Android OS then it will not work on Apple iOS or Windows OS. We have to build separate apps for each operating system if we want to work our app across all major operating systems. This means we have to spend more money and more effort (time, resources).

- Native apps are faster than web apps.
- Native apps can access system/device resources such as a GPS or camera.
- These apps can work without an internet connections



## Web Apps:

Web Apps can be accessed through the mobile device's Web browser, Web Apps are based on internet-enabled applications. In order to access we don't need to download and install the app onto a mobile device.

The app is developed as web pages in HTML and CSS, interactive parts are developed in JQuery, JavaScript, or similar language. The single web app can be used on most devices capable of surfing the web, it does not depend upon the operating system they use.

- Web Apps do not work without an internet connection.
- Web apps work slower than mobile apps.
- It is difficult to discover web apps since they aren't hosted in a specific database like an app store

### 3) List out various types of tags?.

## Various types of Tags:

- **Title tag:**

The `<title>` tag defines the title of the document. The title must be text-only, and it is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab.

The `<title>` tag is required in HTML documents!

The contents of a page title is very important for search engine optimization (SEO)! The page title is used by search engine algorithms to decide the order when listing pages in search results.

The `<title>` element:

- defines a title in the browser toolbar
- provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites
- displays a title for the page in search-engine results

- **Strong Tag:**

The **<strong>** tag is used to define text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in **bold**.

- **Center Tag:**

`<center> ..... </center>` : places at the center of web-page

- **Small tags:**

- 1. `<b> ..... </b>` : bolds the string
- 2. `<u> ..... </u>` : underlines the string
- 3. `<i> ..... </i>` : string will be in italic style

**Image tag:**

`<img src "pic url" align="right" or align="left" or align="center" width="100" height="100" >`

Src : image source

Width & height : they are image dimensions

**Hyper – link tag:**

`<a href="link url"> link-name </a>`

**OUTPUT:**



## WEEK-3

### Lists:

What are lists in HTML language and types of Lists?

There are 2 types of lists and they are:

- Ordered Lists
- Unordered Lists

#### Ordered Lists:

- An ordered list starts with the `<ol>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag. The list items will be marked with numbers by default.
- The HTML `<ol>` tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.

#### Type attributes in Ordered list:

The `type` attribute of the `<ol>` tag, defines the type of the list item marker:

Type	Description
<code>type="1"</code>	The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)
<code>type="A"</code>	The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters
<code>type="a"</code>	The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters
<code>type="I"</code>	The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers

`type="i"` The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

### Syntax: (ordered list)

```
<ol type="">
```

```
<li>.....</li>
```

```
<li> .....</li>
```

```
<li>.....</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

- Use the HTML `<ol>` element to define an ordered list
- Use the HTML `type` attribute to define the numbering type
- Use the HTML `<li>` element to define a list item
- Lists can be nested
- List items can contain other HTML elements

## Unordered List:

- ✚ An unordered list starts with the `<ul>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag.
- ✚ The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default
- ✚ The HTML `<ul>` tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.

### Type attributes in unordered lists:

- ❖ The `type` attribute of the `<ul>` tag, defines the type of the list item marker:

Value	Description
-------	-------------

disc	Sets the list item marker to a bullet (default)
circle	Sets the list item marker to a circle
square	Sets the list item marker to a square
none	The list items will not be marked

### Unordered lists syntax:

```
<ul type="">
    <li>.....</li>
    <li>.....</li>
    <li>.....</li>
</ul>
```

### Video Tag:

The `<video>` tag is used to embed video content in a document, such as a movie clip or other video streams.

The `<video>` tag contains one or more `<source>` tags with different video sources. The browser will choose the first source it supports.

The text between the `<video>` and `</video>` tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the `<video>` element.

There are three supported video formats in HTML: MP4, WebM, and OGG.

### Attributes in video tag:

Attribute	Value	Description
<a href="#">autoplay</a>	autoplay	Specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready
<a href="#">controls</a>	controls	Specifies that video controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc).
<a href="#">height</a>	<i>pixels</i>	Sets the height of the video player
<a href="#">loop</a>	loop	Specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished
<a href="#">muted</a>	muted	Specifies that the audio output of the video should be muted
<a href="#">poster</a>	<i>URL</i>	Specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading, or until the user hits the play button
<a href="#">preload</a>	auto metadata none	Specifies if and how the author thinks the video should be loaded when the page loads
<a href="#">src</a>	<i>URL</i>	Specifies the URL of the video file

[width](#)

*pixels*

Sets the width of the video player

### Syntax for Video tag:

```
<video width = “ ” height = “ ” poster = “.png/.jpeg/url” controls>
```

```
<source src = “url or path of file.mp4” type = “video/mp4”>
```

(or)

```
<source src = “url or path of file.ogg” type = “video/ogg”>
```

```
</video>
```

### Audio Tag:

The `<audio>` tag is used to embed sound content in a document, such as music or other audio streams.

The `<audio>` tag contains one or more [<source>](#) tags with different audio sources. The browser will choose the first source it supports.

The text between the `<audio>` and `</audio>` tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the `<audio>` element.

There are three supported audio formats in HTML: MP3, WAV, and OGG.

### Attributes in Audio tag:

Attribute	Value	Description
<a href="#">autoplay</a>	autoplay	Specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready



<a href="#">controls</a>	controls	Specifies that audio controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc)
<a href="#">loop</a>	loop	Specifies that the audio will start over again, every time it is finished
<a href="#">muted</a>	muted	Specifies that the audio output should be muted
<a href="#">preload</a>	auto metadata none	Specifies if and how the author thinks the audio should be loaded when the page loads
<a href="#">src</a>	<i>URL</i>	Specifies the URL of the audio file

### Syntax for Audio Tag:

<audio controls>

<source src = “url or path of file.mp3” type = “audio/mpeg”>

(or)

<source src = “url or path of file.ogg” type = “audio/ogg”>

</audio>

### OUTPUT:

Resume of MOTAMARRI JAYA NAGA VENKATA SAI


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Contact number: 8331062449  
Codechef username: msai\_45  
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[mygithub.com](#)

At present i am studying 2nd year of B.Tech at V.R.S.E.C in the Branch of Information Technology After then i have completed my intermediate in K.B.N Shine college and also i have completed 10th Class in Ravindra Bharathi Public School in Bhavanipuram Branch, at present My short-term goal is to Become Best in Coding and My middle-term goal is To get best rank in any Coding platform and My long-term goal is to get placed in AMAZON Company and my hobbies are listening music, watching Anime and movies, Improving My coding skills in leishure time....


**Technical Skills:**

1. C-Programming
2. Python Language
3. C++ Programming Language


**Self-Affirmation Video**



**Self-Affirmation Video**



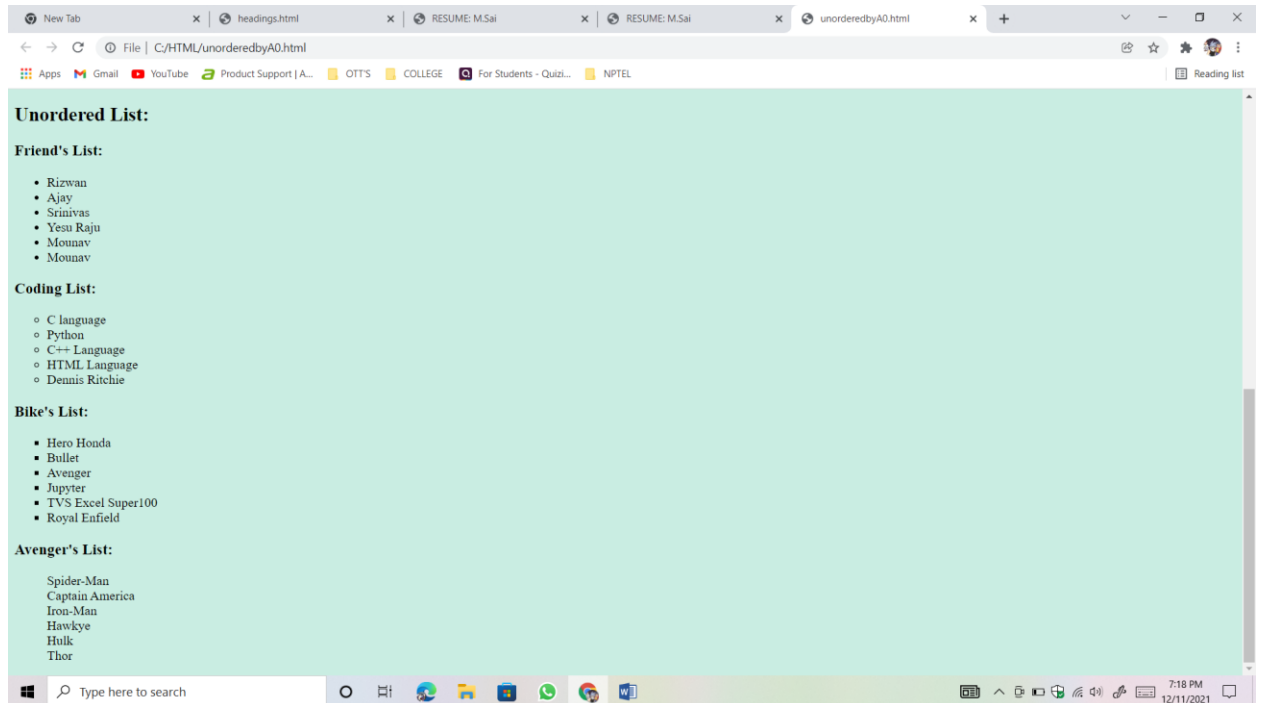
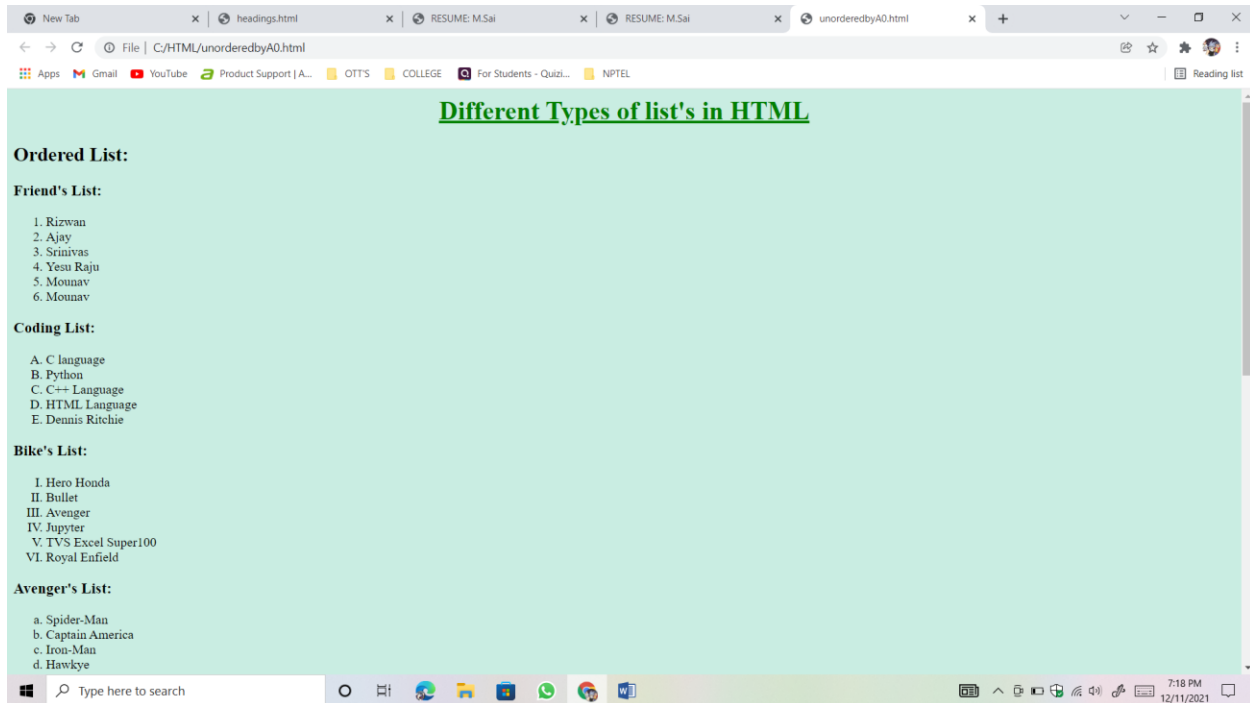
**Self-Affirmation Audio**



**Hobbies:**

- Listening Music
- Watching Movies & Web-series
- Video and Photo editing

DOB: 15-01-2002  
Age: 19  
Fathers name: M.Krishna Rao  
Address: 76-7-18/1, bhavanipuram, vijayawada



## Week – 4

### Frameset:

The <frameset> tag in HTML is used to define the frameset. The <frameset> element contains one or more frame elements. It is used to specify the number of rows and columns in frameset with their pixel of spaces. Each element can hold a separate document.

HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML document. A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset. The window is divided into frames in a similar way the tables are organized: into rows and columns.

### Attributes in Frameset:

**cols**: The cols attribute is used to create vertical frames in a web browser. This attribute is basically used to define the no. of columns and their size inside the frameset tag.

**rows**: The rows attribute is used to create horizontal frames in the web browser. This attribute is used to define the no. of rows and their size inside the frameset tag.

**border**: This attribute of frameset tag defines the width of the border of each frame in pixels. Zero value is used for no border.

**frameborder**: This attribute of frameset tag is used to specify whether a three-dimensional border should be displayed between the frames or not for this use two values 0 and 1, where 0 defines no border and value 1 signifies for yes there will be a border.

**framespacing:** This attribute of frameset tag is used to specify the amount of spacing between the frames in a frameset. This can take any integer value as a parameter which basically denotes the value in pixel.

### **Syntax For Column's Division:**

```
<frameset cols = "n1%, n2%, n3%>
```

```
    <frame name = "top" src = "first file.html" />
```

```
    <frame name = "main" src = "second file.html" />
```

```
    <frame name = "bottom" src = "third file.html" />
```

```
    .
```

```
    .
```

```
    .
```

```
    .
```

```
</noframes>
```

```
    <body>
```

You can write here documentation.

n1,n2,n3 are the division of web-page percentages.

```
    </body>
```

```
</noframes>
```

```
</frameset>
```

## Syntax For Row's Division:

```
<frameset rows = "n1%, n2%, n3%">
```

```
    <frame name = "top" src = "first file.html" />
```

```
    <frame name = "main" src = "second file.html" />
```

```
    <frame name = "bottom" src = "third file.html" />
```

```
    .
```

```
    .
```

```
    .
```

```
    .
```

```
</noframes>
```

```
    <body>
```

You can write here documentation.


n1,n2,n3 are the division of web-page percentages.

```
    </body>
```

```
</noframes>
```

```
</frameset>
```

## OUTPUT:



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**My Self:**

At present i am studying 2nd year of B.Tech at V.R.S.E.C in the Branch of Information Technology After then i have completed my intermediate in K.B.N Shine college and also i have completed 10th Class in Ravindra Bharathi Public School in Bhavanipuram Branch, at present My short-term goal is to Become Best in Coding and My middle-term goal is To get best rank in any Coding platform and My long-term goal is to get placed in AMAZON Company and my hobbies are listening music, watching Anime and movies, Improving My coding skills in leisure time...

**Self-Affirmation Video**



**Self-Affirmation Audio**



**Technical Skills:**

- C-Programming
- Python Language
- C++ Programming Language

**Hobbies:**

- Listening Music
- Watching Movies & Web-series
- Video and Photo Editing

**Languages known:**

- Telugu
- English

**Academic Qualifications**

S.No	Board of Study	Course	Institution	Year of Study	Percentage
1	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Kakimada	B.Tech (IT)	Velagapudi Ramakrishna Siddhartha Engineering College	2020 - 2024	81%
2	Board of Intermediate Andhra Pradesh	Intermediate (M.P.C)	Kakurpathi Bhavanaryana College	2018 - 2020	93%
3	Board of Secondary Education Andhra Pradesh	S.S.C	Ravindra Bharathi Public School	2017 - 2018	87%

**Personal:**

DOB: 15-01-2002


Age: 19

Fathers name: M.Krishna Rao

Mothers name: M.Mani

Address: 17-7-18-1,Bhavanipuram,vijayawada

Type here to search



## WEEK – 5

### Tables:

- HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.
- The HTML tables are created using the **<table>** tag in which the **<tr>** tag is used to create table rows and **<td>** tag is used to create data cells. The elements under <td> are regular and left aligned by default

### Table Heading:

- Table heading can be defined using **<th>** tag. This tag will be put to replace <td> tag, which is used to represent actual data cell. Normally you will put your top row as table heading as shown below, otherwise you can use <th> element in any row. Headings, which are defined in <th> tag are centered and bold by default.

### Cellpadding and Cellspacing:

- There are two attributes called cellpadding and cellspacing which you will use to adjust the white space in your table cells. The cellspacing attribute defines space between table cells, while cellpadding represents the distance between cell borders and the content within a cell.

### Table Height and Width:

- ❖ You can set a table width and height using width and height attributes. You can specify table width or height in terms of pixels or in terms of percentage of available screen area.

### Table Backgrounds:



- + You can set table background using one of the following two ways
  - 
  - + bgcolor attribute – You can set background color for whole table or just for one cell.
  - + background attribute – You can set background image for whole table or just for one cell.
  - + You can also set border color also using bordercolor attribute

Table Header: use <th> ..... </th>

Table rows or columns: use <tr> ..... </tr>

Table Data: use <td> ..... </td>

## Attributes in Table Tag:

Tag	Description
<a href="#"><u>&lt;table&gt;</u></a>	Defines a table
<a href="#"><u>&lt;th&gt;</u></a>	Defines a header cell in a table
<a href="#"><u>&lt;tr&gt;</u></a>	Defines a row in a table
<a href="#"><u>&lt;td&gt;</u></a>	Defines a cell in a table

[<caption>](#) Defines a table caption

[<colgroup>](#) Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting

[<col>](#) Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element

[<thead>](#) Groups the header content in a table

[<tbody>](#) Groups the body content in a table

[<tfoot>](#) Groups the footer content in a table

## **Syntax For Table:**

```
<table border = " " width = " " height = " " cellpadding = " "
bordercolor = " " bgcolor = " " >
```

```
    <tr>
        <th> ..... </th>
        .
        .
        .
    </tr>
```

```

<tr>
  <td> ..... </td>
  <td> ..... </td>
  .
  .
  .
  .
</tr>
.
.
.
.
.
</table>

```

**OUTPUT:**

New Tab xheadings.html xRESUME: M.Sai xRESUME: M.Sai xunorderedbyAO.html xRESUME xacademic\_table.html x

File | C:/HTML/academic\_table.html

AppsGmailYouTubeProduct Support | A...OTT'SCOLLEGEFor Students - Quizi...NPTELReading list

Academic Qualifications

S.no	Board of Study	Course	Institution	Year of Study	Percentage
1	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Kakinada	B.Tech (IT)	Velagapudi Ramakrishna Siddhartha Engineering College	2020 - 2024	81%
2	Board of Intermediate Andhra Pradesh	Intermediate (M.P.C)	Kakarpathi Bhavanaryana College	2018 - 2020	93%
3	Board of Secondary Education Andhra Pradesh	S.S.C	Ravindra Bharathi Public School	2017 - 2018	87%

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7:22 PM 12/11/2021