1. 1) what is web-programming?
2. A)Web programming can be briefly categorized into client and server coding. The client side needs programming related to accessing data from users and providing information. It also needs to ensure there are enough plug ins to enrich user experience in a graphic user interface, including security measures.
3. ==> 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.
4. ==> 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.
5. ==> HTML5 and CSS3 supports most of the client-side functionality provided by other application frameworks.
6. The server side needs programming mostly related to data retrieval, security and performance. Some of the tools used here include ASP, Lotus Notes, PHP, Java and MySQL. There are certain tools/platforms that aid in both client- and server-side programming. Some examples of these are Opa and Tersus.
8. 2)WHAT IS THE FULL FORM OF HTML.and what is the present version of HTML?
9. A) HTML. (HyperText Markup Language) The official logo of the latest version, HTML5.
11. 3) how do we write code in HTML?
12. A)<!DOCTYPE html>
13. <html>
14. <body>
16. <h1>My First Heading</h1>
18. <p>My first paragraph.</p>
20. </body>
21. </html>
22. Step 1: Open Notepad (PC)
23. Step 2: Write Some HTML code
24. step 3: Save the HTML Page
25. Step 4: View the HTML Page in Your Browser
27. 4) what is the difference between LAN,WAN,MAN?
28. A) LAN:
29. A LAN (local area network) is a group of computers and network devices connected together, usually within the same building. By definition, the connections must be high speed and relatively inexpensive (e.g., token ring or Ethernet). Most Indiana University Bloomington departments are on LANs.
31. A LAN connection is a high-speed connection to a LAN. On the IUB campus, most connections are either Ethernet (10 Mbps) or Fast Ethernet (100 Mbps), and a few locations have Gigabit Ethernet (1000 Mbps) connections.
33. LAN stands for local area network. It is a group of network devices that allow communication between various connected devices. Private ownership has control over the local area network rather than the public. LAN has a short propagation delay than MAN as well as WAN. It covers the smaller area such as colleges, schools, hospitals, and so on.
35. WAN:
36. 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
37. WAN stands for wide area network. It covers a large area than LAN as well as a MAN such as country/continent etc. WAN is expensive and should or might not be owned by one organization. PSTN or satellite medium is used for wide area networks.
39. MAN:
40. A MAN (metropolitan area network) is a larger network that usually spans several buildings in the same city or town. The IUB network is an example of a MAN.
41. MAN stands for metropolitan area network. It covers the larger area than LAN such as small towns, cities, etc. MAN connects two or more computers that reside within the same or completely different cities. MAN is expensive and should or might not be owned by one organization.
43. 5)what is the difference between physical and logical address?
44. A) The basic difference between Logical and physical address is that Logical address is generated by CPU in perspective of a program. On the other hand, the physical address is a location that exists in the memory unit. ... The set of all logical addresses generated by CPU for a program is called Logical Address Space.
46. 6) what are h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6 tags in HTML?
47. A) HTML defines six levels of headings. A heading element implies all the font changes, paragraph breaks before and after, and any white space necessary to render the heading.
48. ==> The <h1> to <h6> tags are used to define HTML headings.
49. <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.
51. 7) how many types of tags are there in HTML and what are they?
52. A) HTML tags can be of two types:
53. 1. Paired Tags. 2. Singular Tags. 3.Self-Closing Tags 4.unpaired tags
54. the four main tags are:
55. html, title, head and body.
57. 8) what is a web page and types of web pages?
58. A) 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..
59. there are two types of web pages: static and dynamic.
61. 9) what is a website?
62. A)Collection of linked web pages on a web server is known as website.