**Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalaya Indore**

**Shri Vaishnav Institute of Computer Application**

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**Assignment-2**

**Web Designing Lab**

**BCCA507 Lab II**

**BCA V Semester (III year)**

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**Q1. Explain following HTML tags with example**

1. **Heading tags**

**Ans.** A HTML heading or HTML h tag can be defined as a title or a subtitle which you want to display on the webpage. When you place the text within the heading tags <h1>.........</h1>, it is displayed on the browser in the bold format and size of the text depends on the number of heading.There are six different HTML headings which are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags, from highest level h1 (main heading) to the least level h6 (least important heading).

h1 is the largest heading tag and h6 is the smallest one. So h1 is used for most important heading and h6 is used for least important.

**Example:**

**<h1>**Heading no. 1**</h1>**

**<h2>**Heading no. 2**</h2>**

**<h3>**Heading no. 3**</h3>**

**<h4>**Heading no. 4**</h4>**

**<h5>**Heading no. 5**</h5>**

**<h6>**Heading no. 6**</h6>**

1. ` **Paragraph tag**

Ans. HTML paragraph or HTML p tag is used to define a paragraph in a webpage. Let's take a simple example to see how it work. It is a notable point that a browser itself add an empty line before and after a paragraph. An HTML <p> tag indicates starting of new paragraph.

**Example:**

**<p>**This is first paragraph.**</p>**

**<p>**This is second paragraph.**</p>**

**<p>**This is third paragraph.**</p>**

1. **Line break tag**

Ans. The **<br> tag** in **HTML** document is used to create a line break in a text.

It is generally used in poem or address where the division of line is necessary. It is an empty tag, which means it does not need a company of end tag. If you place the <br> tag in the HTML code, then it works the same as pressing the enter key in a word processor.

**Syntax:** Text **<br>** Text

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE HTML**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>**  Example of BR tag  **</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<p>**If you want to break a line **<br>** in a paragraph, **<br>** use the BR element in **<br>** your HTML document. **</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**Output:**

If you want to break a line

in a paragraph,

use the BR element in your HTML document.

1. **Center tag**

Ans. The HTML <center> is a block level element which contains both block level and inline contents within it. The content written between the <center> elements will be displayed at the middle of the page.

The <center> tag has been deprecated in HTML 4 and obsolete in HTML5.

**Syntax:** **<center>**Add Content Here....**</center>**

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>**Center tag**</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h2>**Example of center tag**</h2>**

**<center>**This content is displayed in the middle of page, but try to use CSS  property to align the content as this tag is deprecated now.**</center>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

## Output:

## Example of center tag

This content is displayed in the middle of page, but try to use CSS property to align the content as this tag is deprecated now.

1. **Horizontal Line tag**

Ans. The <hr> tag in HTML stands for horizontal rule and is used to insert a horizontal rule or a thematic break in an HTML page to divide or separate document sections. The <hr> tag is an empty tag, and it does not require an end tag.

**Syntax:** <hr> ...

**Example:**

**<h2>**HTML**</h2>**

**<p>**HTML is a language for describing web pages.**</p>**

**<hr/>**

**<h2>**HR Tag **</h2>**

**<p>** HR tag is used to draw a horizontal line within the texts to sepate content.**<p>**

**Output:**

## HTML

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

## HR Tag

HR tag is used to draw a horizontal line within the texts to sepate content.

1. **Image Tag**

Ans. **HTML img tag** is used to display image on the web page. HTML img tag is an empty tag that contains attributes only, closing tags are not used in HTML image element.

**Example:**

**<h2>**HTML Image Example**</h2>**

**<img** src="good\_morning.jpg" alt="Good Morning Friends"**/>**

**Output:**

## HTML Image Example



1. **Anchor Tag**

Ans. The HTML anchor tag defines a hyperlink that links one page to another page. It can create hyperlink to other web page as well as files, location, or any URL. The "href" attribute is the most important attribute of the HTML a tag. and which links to destination page or URL.

## href attribute of HTML anchor tag: The href attribute is used to define the address of the file to be linked. In other words, it points out the destination page.

**Syntax:** <a href = "..........."> Link Text </a>

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE>

<html>

<body>

<a href="second.html">Click for Second Page</a>

</body>

</html>

**Q2. What are HTML frames? Why are they used? Explain**

**with one example.**

**Ans.** **HTML <frame> tag** define the particular area within an HTML file where another HTML web page can be displayed.

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. Or A <frame> tag is used with <frameset>, and it divides a webpage into multiple sections or frames, and each frame can contain different web pages.

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>**Frame tag**</title>**

**</head>**

**<frameset** cols="25%,50%,25%"**>**

**<frame** src="frame1.html" **>**

**<frame** src="frame2.html"**>**

**<frame** src="frame3.html"**>**

**</frameset>**

**</html>**

**Q3. Write one example of form tag with its coding.**

**Ans.** An **HTML form** is a section of a document which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.

An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing such as name, email address, password, phone number, etc.

**Syntax: <form** action="server url" method="get|post"**>**

//input controls e.g. textfield, textarea, radiobutton, button

**</form>**

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>**Form in HTML**</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h2>**Registration form**</h2>**

**<form>**

**<fieldset>**

**<legend>**PERSONAL DETAIL**</legend>**

**<label>**Enter your full name**</label><br>**

**<input** type="text" name="name"**><br>**

**<label>**Enter your email**</label><br>**

**<input** type="email" name="email"**><br>**

**<label>**Enter your password**</label><br>**

**<input** type="password" name="pass"**><br>**

**<label>**confirm your password**</label><br>**

**<input** type="password" name="pass"**><br>**

**<br><label>**Enter your gender**</label><br>**

**<input** type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="male"**/>**Male  **<br>**

**<input** type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="female"**/>**Female **<br>**

**<input** type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="others"**/>**others **<br/>**

**<br>**Enter your Address:**<br>**

**<textarea></textarea><br>**

**<input** type="submit" value="sign-up"**>**

**</fieldset>**

**</form>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**Q4. How to use font and div tag in CSS? Explain.**

**Ans.** **Use font tag in CSS:** **CSS Fonts** is a module of CSS that defines font-related properties and how font resources are loaded. It lets you define the style of a font, such as its family, size and weight, line height, and the glyph variants to use when multiple are available for a single character.

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Font Tag</title>

<style>

.p1{

color: blue;

font-size:35px;

}

.p2{

font-size: 20px;

color: green;

}

.p3{

font-family: cursive;

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Change font using CSS</h2>

<p>This is normal text without any font styling</p>

<p class="p1">Text with normal size and default face</p>

<p class="p2">Text with Increased size and default face </p>

<p class ="p3">Text with Changed face</p>

</body>

</html>

**Output:**

## Change font using CSS

This is normal text without any font styling

Text with normal size and default face

Text with Increased size and default face

Text with Changed face

**Use div tag in CSS:** The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.The <div> tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.The <div> tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute.

Any sort of content can be put inside the <div> tag!

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.myDiv {

border: 5px outset brown;

margin:59px;

background-color: pink;

text-align: center;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>The div element</h1>

<div class="myDiv">

<h2>This is a heading in a div element</h2>

<p>This is some text in a div element.</p>

</div>

<p>This is some text outside the div element.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Q5. Take a suitable example and explain the concept of**

**local and global variables in PHP.**

## Ans. Local variable: The variables that are declared within a function are called local variables for that function. These local variables have their scope only in that particular function in which they are declared. This means that these variables cannot be accessed outside the function, as they have local scope.

## “A variable declared within a function has a LOCAL SCOPE and can only be accessed within that function:”

## Example:

## <!DOCTYPE html>

## <html>

## <body>

## <?php

## function myTest() {

## $x = 5; // local scope

## echo "<p>Variable x inside function is: $x</p>";

## }

## myTest();

## // using x outside the function will generate an error

## echo "<p>Variable x outside function is: $x</p>";

## ?>

## </body>

## </html>

## Output:

Variable x inside function is: 5

Variable x outside function is:

## Global variable: The global variables are the variables that are declared outside the function. These variables can be accessed anywhere in the program. To access the global variable within a function, use the GLOBAL keyword before the variable. However, these variables can be directly accessed or used outside the function without any keyword. Therefore there is no need to use any keyword to access a global variable outside the function.

## “A variable declared outside a function has a GLOBAL SCOPE and can only be accessed outside a function:”

## Example:

## <!DOCTYPE html>

## <html>

## <body>

## <?php

## $x = 5; // global scope

## function myTest() {

## // using x inside this function will generate an error

## echo "<p>Variable x inside function is: $x</p>";

## }

## myTest();

## echo "<p>Variable x outside function is: $x</p>";

## ?>

## </body>

## </html>

## Output:

Variable x inside function is:

Variable x outside function is: 5

**Q6. Explain if-else statement with suitable example in PHP.**

**Ans.** **PHP if-else statement** is executed whether condition is true or false.

If-else statement is slightly different from if statement. It executes one block of code if the specified condition is **true** and another block of code if the condition is **false**.

**Syntax: if**(condition){

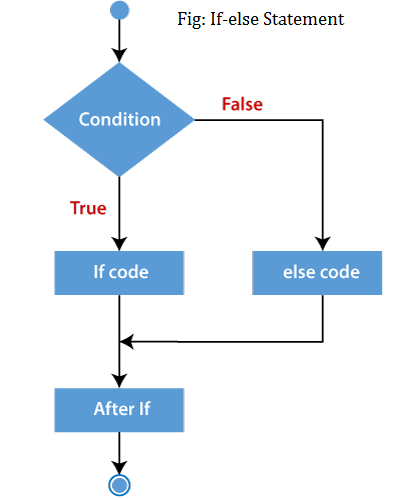
//code to be executed if true

}**else**{

//code to be executed if false

}

**Flowchart:**



## Example:

## <!DOCTYPE html>

## <html>

## <body>

## <?php

## $num=35;

## if($num%2==0){

## echo "$num is even number";

## }else{

## echo "$num is odd number";

## }

## ?>

## </body>

## </html>

## Output:

## 35 is odd number

**Q7. Explain while loop with a suitable example in PHP.**

**Ans.** **PHP while loop** can be used to traverse set of code like for loop. The while loop executes a block of code repeatedly until the condition is FALSE. Once the condition gets FALSE, it exits from the body of loop.

It should be used if the number of iterations is not known.

The while loop is also called an **Entry control loop** because the condition is checked before entering the loop body. This means that first the condition is checked. If the condition is true, the block of code will be executed.

**Syntax:** **while**(condition){

//code to be executed

}  

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<?php

$x = 1;

while($x <= 5) {

echo "The number is: $x <br>";

$x++; }

?>

</body>

</html>

**Output:**

The number is: 1

The number is: 2

The number is: 3

The number is: 4

The number is: 5

**Q8. Explain do while loop with a suitable example in PHP.**

**Ans.** **PHP do-while loop** can be used to traverse set of code like php while loop. The PHP do-while loop is guaranteed to run at least once.The PHP do-while loop is used to execute a set of code of the program several times. If you have to execute the loop at least once and the number of iterations is not even fixed, it is recommended to use the **do-while** loop.

It executes the code at least one time always because the condition is checked after executing the code.The do-while loop is very much similar to the while loop except the condition check. The main difference between both loops is that while loop checks the condition at the beginning, whereas do-while loop checks the condition at the end of the loop.

**Syntax: do**{

//code to be executed

}**while**(condition);

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<?php

$x = 1;

do {

echo "The number is: $x <br>";

$x++;

} while ($x <= 5);

?>

</body>

</html>

**Output:**

The number is: 1

The number is: 2

The number is: 3

The number is: 4

The number is: 5

**Q9. Explain for loop with a suitable example in PHP.**

**Ans.** **PHP for loop** can be used to traverse set of code for the specified number of times.

It should be used if the number of iterations is known otherwise use while loop. This means for loop is used when you already know how many times you want to execute a block of code.

**Syntax: for**(initialization; condition; increment/decrement){

//code to be executed

}

* **initialization** - Initialize the loop counter value. The initial value of the for loop is done only once. This parameter is optional.
* **condition** - Evaluate each iteration value. The loop continuously executes until the condition is false. If TRUE, the loop execution continues, otherwise the execution of the loop ends.
* **Increment/decrement** - It increments or decrements the value of the variable.

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<?php

for ($x = 0; $x <= 10; $x++) {

echo "The number is: $x <br>";

}

?>

</body>

</html>

**Output:**

The number is: 0

The number is: 1

The number is: 2

The number is: 3

The number is: 4

The number is: 5

The number is: 6

The number is: 7

The number is: 8

The number is: 9

The number is: 10

‘

**Q10. Take a suitable example and write coding to create**

**hyperlink between two pages.**

**Ans**

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