

MIDTERM

(Pg 1)

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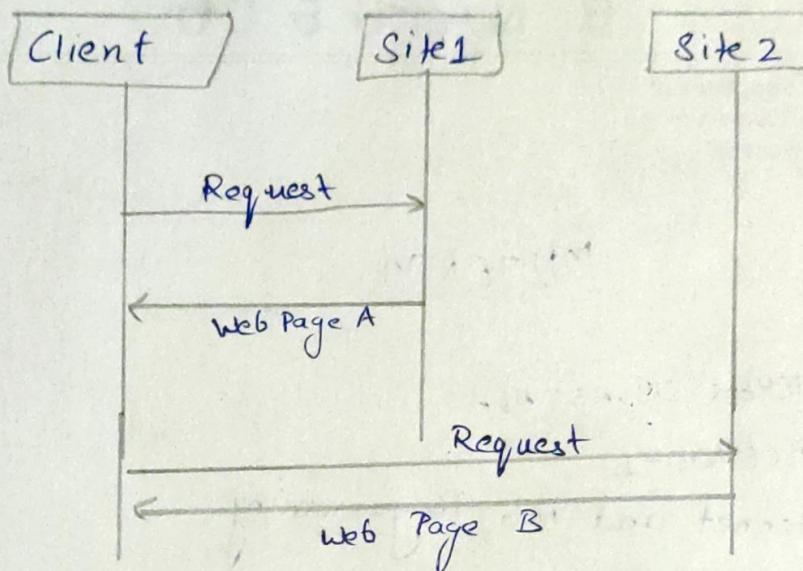
ANSWERS

[Q1]

The world wide web (www) is a collection of documents and other web resources which are identified by URL's, interlinked by hypertext link, and can be accessed or searched by browsers via the internet.

Let us go through a scenario to understand it better.

(2)



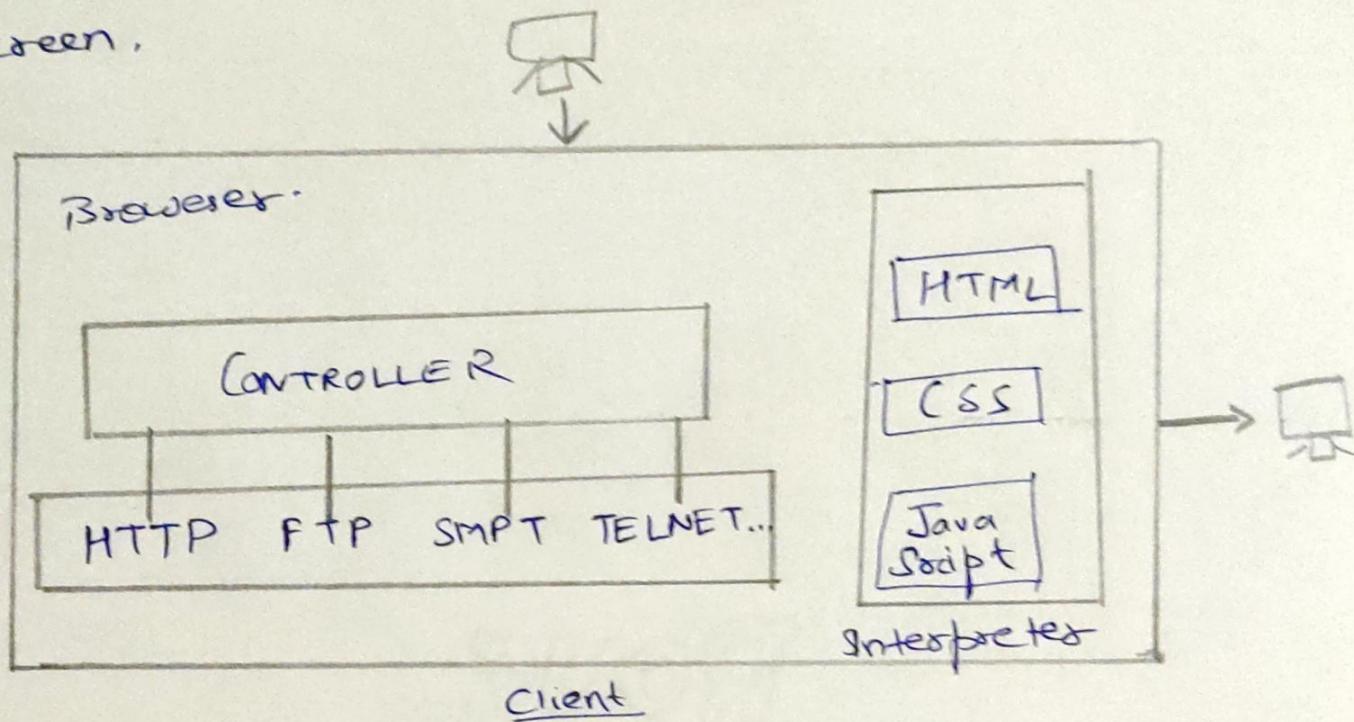
- The client wants to see information that belongs to site1.
- It sends request through the browser to the server at site2.
- The server at site1 finds the document and sends it to the client.

CLIENT (BROWSER)

- Web browser is a program, which is used to communicate with the internet web server through the internet.
- Each browser consists of three parts :
 - A controller
 - client protocol
 - Interpreter
- The controller receives input from the input device and use the program to access the document.

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- After accessing the document, the controller uses one of the interpreters to display the document on the screen.



Examples: Web Browser, Email Client, online chat has a variety of client, games run on client computer.

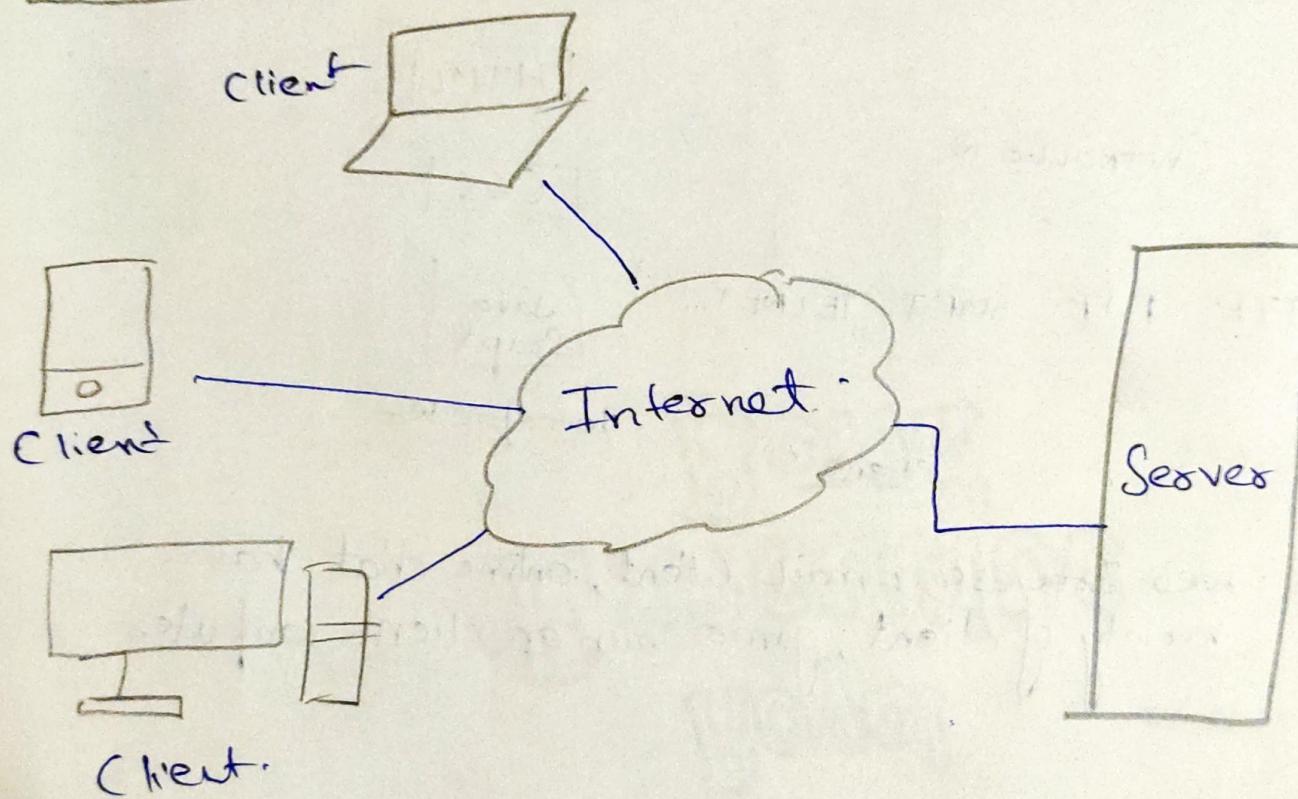
SERVER

- A computer which is available for network resources and provides service to the other computers on request is known as a server.
- The web pages are stored on a server.
- It accepts TCP connection from the client Browser.
- Gets name of file required.

- The server gets the stored file. Returns the file to the client and released the TCP connection.

Examples : home media server, web server, print servers.

Client - Server Architecture



Q3] Registration Form.

(5)

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE-edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
  initial-scale=1.0" >
</head>

<body>
  <form action="" method="post">
    <label for="fname"> First Name: </label>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" >
    <br><br>
    <label for="Lname"> Last Name: </label>
    <input type="text" id="Lname" name="Lname" >
    <br><br>
    <label for="Rnum"> Registration Number: </label>
    <input type="text" id="Rnum" name="Rnum" >
    <br><br>
    <button type="submit" value="Submit"> Enter Password: </button>
    <label for="pass"> Enter Password: </label>
    <input type="password" id="pass" name="pass" >
  </form>
</body>

```

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```

<button type="submit" value="submit">Submit </button>
<button type="reset" value="reset">Reset </button>

```

</body>

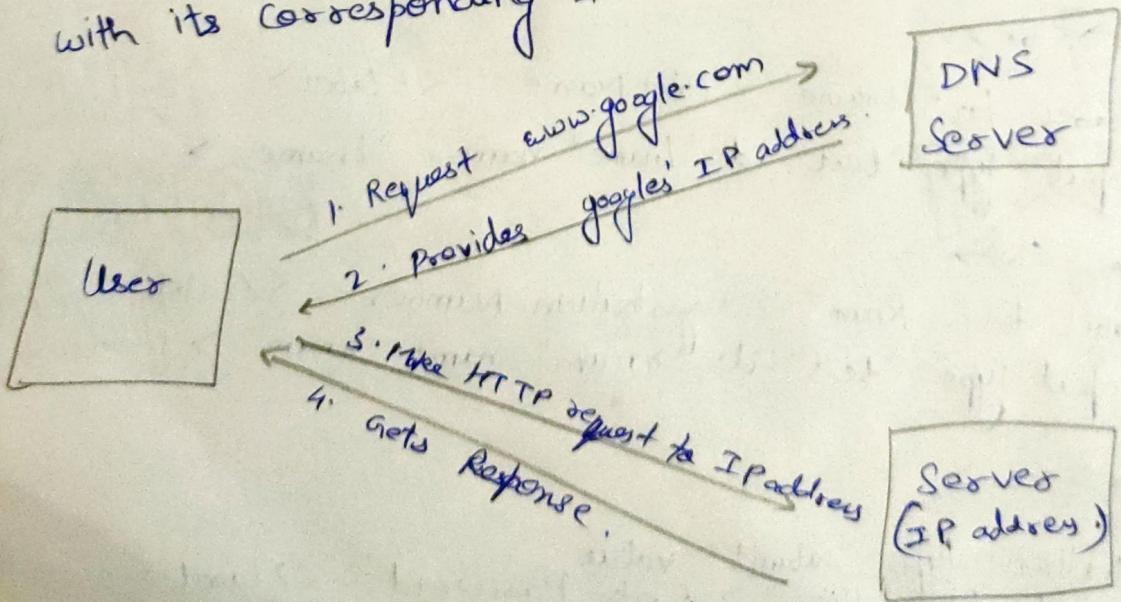
</html>

Q2] Explain the Protocols:-

(a)

1] DNS

- It stands for Domain Name Server. ~~It~~ is the name given to any website.
- Example : google.com.
- DNS is like a phone directory which stores all the domain names across the web.
- Domain Name Server maps a domain name with its corresponding IP address.



(7)

2] WWW.

It stands for World Wide Web. It is the collection of documents and other web resources which are identified by URL's, inter-linked by hypertext links, and can be accessed and searched by browsers via a internet.

3] MIME

It stands for Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension. It is used to extend the capabilities of Internet Email protocol such as SMTP.

The MIME protocol allows the user to exchange various kinds of digital content such as picture, audio, video, and other types of files via email. It does not operate independently.

4] FTP and SMTP

FTP stands for File Transfer protocol. This protocol is used for transferring files from one system to another. This works on a client-server model architecture using separate control and data connection between client and server.

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SMTP stands for Simple mail transfer protocol. These protocols are important for sending and distributing outgoing emails. This protocol uses the header of the email to get the email id of the receiver and enters the mail into the queue of outgoing emails. After being delivered, it removes the email from the outgoing lists.

5] URL

A URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. It is a type of Uniform resource identifier and is address of a resource on the world wide web and the protocol used to access it.

URL protocols include HTTP (Hypertext transfer Protocol) and HTTPS (HTTP Secure) for web resources, mail to for email addresses, FTP for files on the File transfer Protocol (FTP) server, and telnet for a session to access remote computers.

Q2]

(b) Explain with example frames in HTML

- A framed page is actually made up of multiple HTML pages.
- A frame partitions a web browser window.
- A frame displays multiple web documents simultaneously.

Creating Frames.

Tag:-

- <FRAMESET> - divides the screen into rows and columns.
- <FRAME> - An element, one per division for the browser window.

NOTE

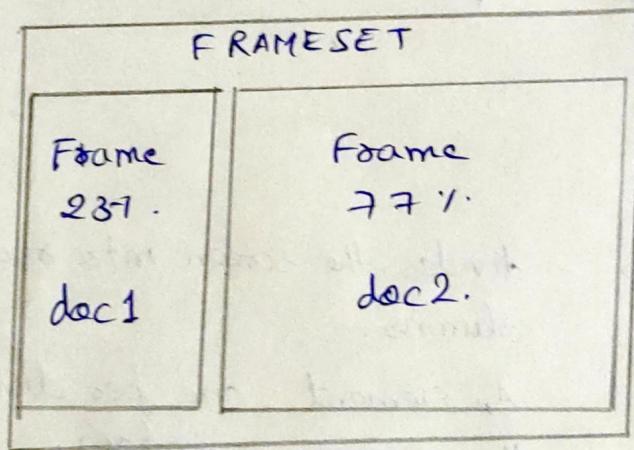
Since there is no body container, FRAMESET pages cannot have background images or background colours associated with them.

Example

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Foamed page </TITLE>
<FRAMESET Cols = "23%, 77%">
  <FRAME Src = "doc1.html">
  <FRAME Src = "doc2.html">
</FRAMESET>
</HEAD>
</HTML>

```



Attributes of FRAMESET.

- Rows
- Cols
- Frame border
- Framespacing
- border
- bordercolor

Attributes of Frame.

- Src
- Name
- marginwidth
- Marginheight
- scrolling

4] Types of Lists:-

HTML provides two types of Lists :-

- a) Ordered - It is numbered.
- b) Unordered - It uses bullet points.

Ordered List

1. First Item
2. Second
3. Third
4. Fourth

Unordered List

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3
- Item 4.

Unordered List Code \Rightarrow It is represented by


```

<li> Hello </li>
<li> Bye </li>
<li> Okay </li>
<li> Alright </li>

```


 \Rightarrow Unordered list

 \Rightarrow List item

Ordered List Code → It is represented by ⑫

 Hello

 Bye

 Okay

 Alright

 → ordered list

 → list item.

5]

(13)

CSS stands for Cascading Style sheets. CSS is used to format the layout of the webpage.

With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, spacing between elements, how elements are positioned, methods of different display and many other great things.

CSS can be added to HTML document in three ways:-

- Inline
- Internal
- External

Inline CSS

Inline CSS uses style attributes of an HTML Element.

Eg:-

```
<h1 style = "color: blue;"> Abhishek </h1>
```

My name Abhishek will appear in blue color.

Internal CSS

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of HTML page, within style tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      h1 {
        color: blue;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Abhishek</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

External CSS

In this, we ~~define~~ add link to external file in <head>. This is mostly used in real world.

Example:

(15)

```
<!DOCTYPE>
<html>
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./style.css" >
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Abhishek</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

In style.css

```
h1 {
    color: blue;
}
```