**WEEK 1**

|  | **Aim:Know Basics of webprogramming** **1)what is web programming?** |
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|  | **ans)** |
|  | **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** |
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|  | **2)what is full form of Html ? What is present version Hof Html?** |
|  | **ans) Html full form-Hyper text markup language** |
|  | **and present version is html5** |
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|  | **3)How do we write the code in html?** |
|  | **ans)STEPS:-** |
|  | **1)Open Notepad** |
|  | **2)Write Some HTML** |
|  | **3)Save the HTML Page With .html or .htm extension** |
|  | **4)View the HTML Page in Your Browser** |
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|  | **4)What is difference between lan,wan,man?** |
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|  | **Lan:-LAN stands for local area network** |
|  | **LAN’s ownership is private.** |
|  | **The transmission speed of a LAN is high.** |
|  | **The propagation delay is short in a LAN.** |
|  | **LAN’s design and maintenance is easy.** |
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|  | **Man:** |
|  | **MAN stands for metropolitan area network** |
|  | **MAN’s ownership can be private or public.** |
|  | **While the transmission speed of a MAN is average.** |
|  | **There is a moderate propagation delay in a MAN.** |
|  | **While MAN’s design and maintenance is difficult than LAN.** |
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|  | **Wan:-** |
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|  | **WAN stands for wide area network.** |
|  | **While WAN also might not be owned by one organization.** |
|  | **Whereas the transmission speed of a WAN is low.** |
|  | **Whereas, there is a long propagation delay in a WAN.** |
|  | **Whereas WAN’s design and maintenance is also difficult than LAN as well MAN.** |
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|  | **5)what is difference between physical and logical address?** |
|  | **ans)** |
|  | **LOGICAL ADDRESS:-** |
|  | **basic- generated by CPU** |
|  | **Logical Address Space is set of all logical addresses generated by CPU in reference to a program.** |
|  | **User can view the logical address of a program** |
|  | **The user can use the logical address to access the physical address.** |
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|  | **PHYSICAL ADDRESS:-** |
|  | **location in a memory unit** |
|  | **Physical Address is set of all physical addresses mapped to the corresponding logical addresses.** |
|  | **User can never view physical address of program.** |
|  | **Computed by MMU(Memory Management Unit)** |
|  | **The user can indirectly access physical address but not directly.** |
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|  | **6)What are h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6 in html?** |
|  | **ans) HTML headings can be defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags, where the size of the text varies as per the number of heading. The highest level is h1. It can be used to represent the main heading. While h6 being the least level is used to define the least important heading.** |
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|  | **7)How many types of tags are there in html?listout them into categories?** |
|  | **ans)** |
|  | **1)Basic HTML Tags** |
|  | **2)Formatting HTML Tags** |
|  | **3)Forms and Input Tags** |
|  | **4)Frame Tags** |
|  | **5)Images Tags** |
|  | **6)Audio/Video Tags** |
|  | **7)Link Tags** |
|  | **8)List Tags** |
|  | **9)Table Tags** |
|  | **10)Style and Semantic Tags** |
|  | **11)Programming Tags** |
|  | **12)Meta Tags** |
|  |  |
|  | **8)What is webpage?what are different kinds of webpages?** |
|  | **ans)**  **Web Page** |
|  | **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.** |
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|  | **A web page can cotain huge information including text, graphics, audio, video and hyper links. These hyper links are the link to other web pages.** |
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|  | **Collection of linked web pages on a web server is known as website. There is unique Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is associated with each web page.** |
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|  | **Types:-** |
|  | **Static web pages are also known as flat or stationary web page. They are loaded on the client’s browser as exactly they are stored on the web server. Such web pages contain only static information. User can only read the information but can’t do any modification or interact with the information.** |
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|  | **Static web pages are created using only HTML. Static web pages are only used when the information is no more required to be modified.** |
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|  | **dynamic:-** |
|  | **Dynamic web page shows different information at different point of time. It is possible to change a portaion of a web page without loading the entire web page. It has been made possible using Ajax technology.** |
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|  | **Server-side dynamic web page** |
|  | **It is created by using server-side scripting. There are server-side scripting parameters that determine how to assemble a new web page which also include setting up of more client-side processing.** |
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|  | **9)what is a website?** |
|  | **ans)**  **A website is a collection of publicly accessible, interlinked Web pages that share a single domain name. Websites can be created and maintained by an individual, group, business or organization to serve a variety of purposes.** |
|  | **Together, all publicly accessible websites constitute the World Wide Web.** |

|  | **WEEK2**  **Aim:- More about html and tags**  **1)What is difference between heading,title and body?** |
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|  | **ans)** |
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|  | **title:-** |
|  | **The Title Tag is a meta tag: it's in the head of the page, that is not part of the actual content. You won't see the title tag on the page, other than at the top of your browser screen.** |
|  | **The title tag is relevant for SEO for two reasons:** |
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|  | **It's a hint to Google what your page is about** |
|  | **It is shown in the SERP as the link searchers click on to visit your page.** |
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|  | **Heading:-** |
|  | **a Heading or H1 is visible on the page. In other words. It's usually the most prominent text, and tells a visitor what to expect on that page.** |
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|  | **Here is the example of H1 on the main page of a website** |
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|  | **body tag:-** |
|  | **The HTML <body> tag defines the main content of the HTML document or the section of the HTML document that will be directly visible on your web page. This tag is also commonly referred to as the <body> element** |
|  | **The <body> tag defines the document's body.** |
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|  | **The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc** |
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|  | **2)What is difference between web application and mobile application?** |
|  | **ans)** |
|  | **A difference between these two types of apps is that web apps require an active Internet connection in order to function, whereas mobile apps can often function while offline** |
|  | **Mobile apps tend to be faster and more efficient than web apps, but in order to maintain optimum functionality, users must regularly download updates, whereas web apps update themselves** |
|  | **Function in-browser, and therefore do not need to be downloaded or installed whereas mobile application need to install** |
|  | **webapps easier and faster to build than mobile apps** |
|  | **speed:-mobile application faster and web are slow** |
|  | **application is more than web application.** |
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|  | **3)List out various categories of tags?** |
|  | **ans)** **The HTML tags can also be simply divided based on basic categories like Basic HTML Root Tags, Formatting tags, Audio and Video Tags, Form and Input Tags, Frame Tags, Link Tags, List Tags, Table Tags, Style Tags, Meta Tags, etc.**  **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**  **<img src="a.jpg" alt="This is an alternate text">**  **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** |
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|  | **4)RESUME** |
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|  | **WEEK3** **Aim:Usage of lists in html**  **Output:-** |
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|  | **Syntax;-**  **There are 2 types of lists and they are:**  **Ø Ordered Lists**  **Ø 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** | | --- | --- | | **type="1"** | **The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)** | | **type="A"** | **The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters** | | **type="a"** | **The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters** | | **type="I"** | **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:**  **v 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>**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_source.asp) **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** | | --- | --- | --- | | [**autoplay**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_video_autoplay.asp) | **autoplay** | **Specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready** | | [**controls**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_video_controls.asp) | **controls** | **Specifies that video controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc).** | | [**height**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_video_height.asp) | **pixels** | **Sets the height of the video player** | | [**loop**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_video_loop.asp) | **loop** | **Specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished** | | [**muted**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_video_muted.asp) | **muted** | **Specifies that the audio output of the video should be muted** | | [**poster**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_video_poster.asp) | **URL** | **Specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading, or until the user hits the play button** | | [**preload**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_video_preload.asp) | **auto**  **metadata**  **none** | **Specifies if and how the author thinks the video should be loaded when the page loads** | | [**src**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_video_src.asp) | **URL** | **Specifies the URL of the video file** | | [**width**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_video_width.asp) | **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”>**    **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>**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_source.asp) **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** | | --- | --- | --- | | [**autoplay**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_audio_autoplay.asp) | **autoplay** | **Specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready** | | [**controls**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_audio_controls.asp) | **controls** | **Specifies that audio controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc)** | | [**loop**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_audio_loop.asp) | **loop** | **Specifies that the audio will start over again, every time it is finished** | | [**muted**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_audio_muted.asp) | **muted** | **Specifies that the audio output should be muted** | | [**preload**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_audio_preload.asp) | **auto**  **metadata**  **none** | **Specifies if and how the author thinks the audio should be loaded when the page loads** | | [**src**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_audio_src.asp) | **URL** | **Specifies the URL of the audio file** |       **WEEK4**  **Aim:-Usage of frames in html**    **Frames:**  **Output:**    **General syntax:-**  **<HTML>**  **<HEAD>**  **</HEAD>**  **<FRAMESET rows="33%,33%,33%">**  **<FRAMESET cols="50%,50%">**  **<FRAME name="frame1">**  **<FRAME name="frame2">**  **</FRAMESET>**  **<FRAME name="frame3">**  **<FRAME name="frame4">**  **</FRAMESET>**  **<BODY>**  **...contents to display in non-frame-capable user agent...**  **</BODY>**  **</HTML>**  **Include 3 slides with separate code in above code to make a 3 framed webpage**  **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.**  **Week5**  **Aim:- Usage of tables in html**  **Output:-**    **Syntax;**  **<table> to create table**  **<tr> to create rows**  **<th> to create columns**  **<td> table data**  **We can also perform row and columns span**  **The output is as in the figure of tables in html** |
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