

# Internet Application Development

Chapter # 02: Exercises

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## **Question # 2.6:**

Write XHTML markup that assigns the value "An example is written as <x, b>." (including the quotes) to the value attribute of an input control of type text. (You may want to test your answer by including your markup in an XHTML document containing a form.)

## **Solution:**

As we know that both XHTML and HTML can be used to solve the above question but, in this solution, we'll discuss both of the solutions considering both of them have their own preference.

**XHTML is typically reserved for niche uses cases that demand XML compliance.**

**In comparison with XHTML, HTML is preferred because of flexibility of syntax, ease of development, browser compatibility, and more.**

## **HTML Code:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form>
    <input type="text" style="width: 200px;" value="&quot;An example is
written as &lt;x, b&gt;.&quot;" >
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

where,

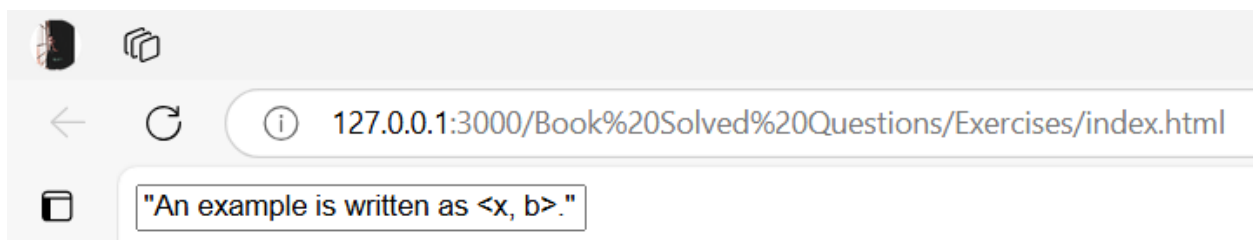
`type="text"` specifies type of input control.

`style="width: 200px;"` applies inline CSS and sets the width of input box to 200 pixels

`value="&quot;An example is written as &lt;x, b>.&quot;"`

Specifies the text shown inside the box with `&quot;` for double quote, `&lt;` for less-than symbol and `&gt;` for greater than symbol.

### **Output:**



Few key differences between XHTML and HTML are:

HTML	XHTML
<code>&lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt;</code> (HTML5 or HTML 4.x)	<code>&lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt;</code> (XHTML 1.0 Transitional/Strict)
Case-insensitive. E.g. <code>&lt;INPUT&gt;</code>	Tags and attributes must be in lower case. E.g. <code>&lt;input&gt;</code>
Self-Closing tags not mandatory. <code>&lt;input&gt;</code>	Must close with / <code>&lt;input /&gt;</code>
Special Characters optional for most cases unless strictly needed. E.g. <code>&lt;</code>	Special Characters mandatory for reserved characters like <code>&lt;</code> as <code>&amp;lt;</code>
Quoting attributes is optional if the value has no spaces.	Quoting attributes is mandatory as all values must be in double quotes.
Parsing rules are more lenient.	Stricter parsing rules.

### **Question # 2.11:**

Assume that the base URL for a web page is

<http://www.example.com/hw1/detail/page7.html>

Also assume that this page contains the relative URL

[../images/icon5.gif](#)

Give the absolute URL corresponding to this relative URL.

### **Solution:**

In order to convert the relative URL ([../images/icon5.gif](#)) into absolute URL, let us first understand them.

### **Definition:**

An **absolute URL** is a complete URL that specifies the full path to a resource, including the protocol, domain and resource location, where the **base URL** is the starting point to resolve relative URLs on a webpage.

### **Conversion:**

Moving on the conversion which requires few steps to be followed:

**Step # 01:** Starting with the base URL:

<http://www.example.com/hw1/detail/page7.html>.

**Step # 02:** The relative URL "[../images/icon5.gif](#)" indicates to move one level up in the directory structure (using the "." symbols) and then proceed to the "images" directory.

**Step # 03:** Once in the "images" directory we need to go to the "icon5.gif" file within the "images" directory.

The final absolute URL corresponding to the relative URL "[../images/icon5.gif](#)" is: <http://www.example.com/hw1/images/icon5.gif>