

## i) Describe phases of Web Site Development

→ The phases of web site development are:

### i) Requirements & Specifications:

- In this phase, requirements are collected from clients.
- Requirements are nothing but list of customer needs like navigators, colors, branding requirements.
- These requirements are then analyzed & team prepares project specifications that contain design needs, page layouts etc

### ii) Information Design & Taxonomy Creation:

- In this section the designers prepare the structure of the site in such a way that the contents can be represented in most meaningful way & easy to navigate by user.

### iii) Graphics Design:

- At same time of information design & taxonomy creation, the design sketches & page mockup is usually sketched.
- These mockups can be easily modified, based on the suggestions to create the Web Page Design.

### iv) Content Development:

- After the complete & stable design, this phase starts.
- In this phase all the technical activities such as content development, coding & validation are conducted.
- Some sort of testing is done while loading & evaluation.

### v) Quality Assurance & Unit Testing:

During this phase, team performs various tests at different bandwidths, data forms, testing links & multimedia technologies.

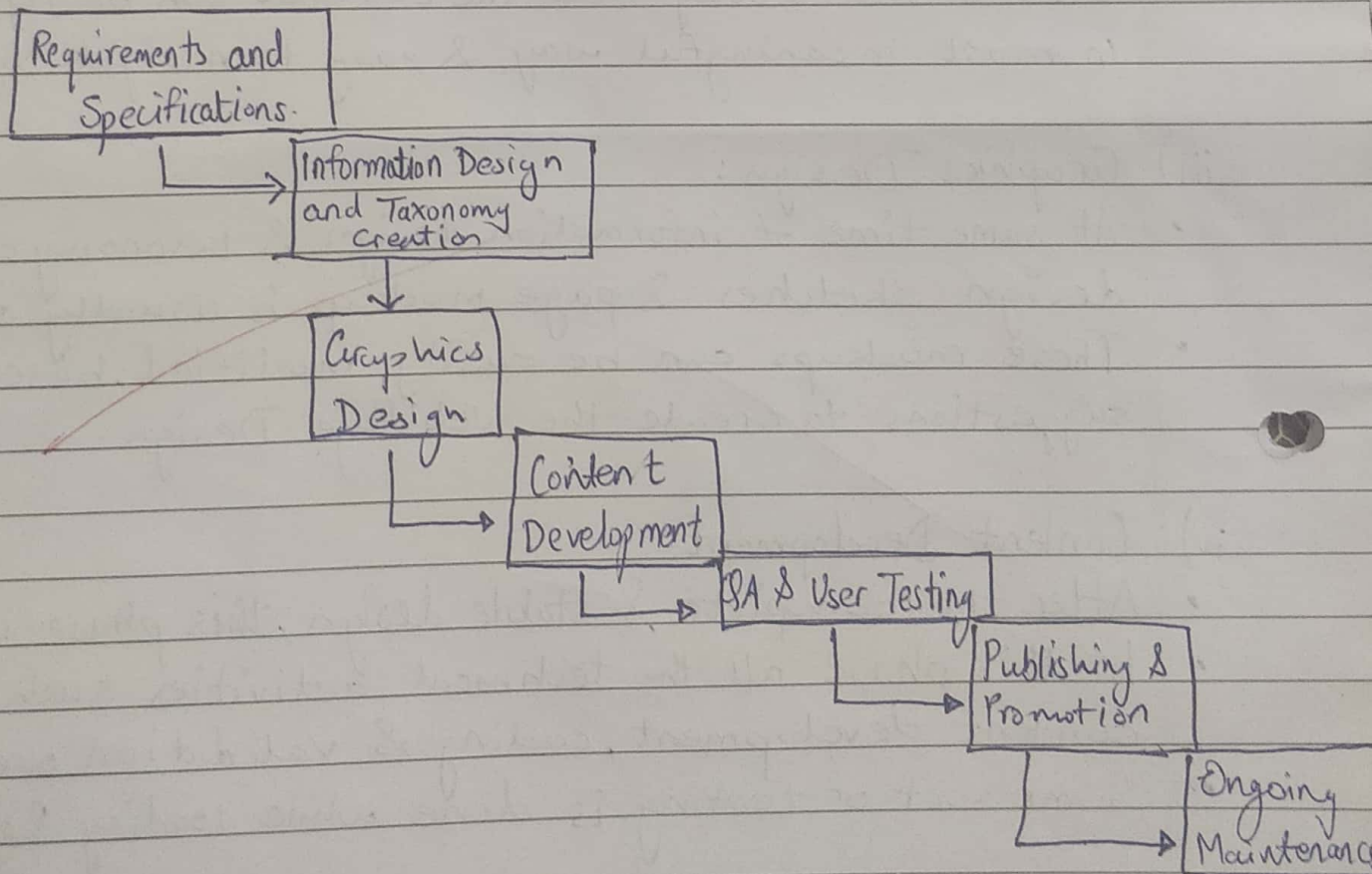


## vi) Publishing & Promotion

→ During this stage, the website is published to web or organization intranet. The client then begins to make the promotion of this site.

## vii) Ongoing Maintenance:

- This stage begins as soon as website gets activated. The web contents must be updated & kept upto date.
- New sections can be added based on the requirement. The newer interactive features can be added to make the site more interactive.



2) Describe any 5 HTML Tags

Ans. i) Headings :

- The different headings may require different sizes as per their importance. HTML has 6 levels of headings. Six elements namely `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>` & `<h6>` are used to give headings.
- `<h1>` is biggest heading tag while `<h6>` is smallest heading tag.

Eg: `<h1> Hello </h1>`    `<h6> Hello </h6>`

o/p: Hello Hello

ii) Paragraph:

<p> tag is used to define paragraphs in HTML. This tag structures our text in different paragraphs. The paragraph of text is enclosed in <p> & </p> tags.

Eg:  $\langle p \rangle$  Hello. I am Sudeesh  $\langle /p \rangle$

o/p: ~~Hello, I am Sudesh.~~

- iii) Line Break.

→ The `<br>` tag is used to give line break. It is called as empty element, it doesn't need any closing tag.

Eg: Hello   
 world.

o/p: Hello  
world



#### iv) Table:

- To create a table on web page, the table beginning tag is `<table>` & `</table>` tag is used for ending table.
- Within `<table>...</table>` we create rows & columns.
- Rows are created using `<tr></tr>` & columns using `<td></td>`

Eg: `<table border="5">`

```
<tr>
  <td> Left Cell Row 1 </td>
  <td> Right Cell Row 1 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> Left Cell Row 2 </td>
  <td> Right Cell Row 2 </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

#### v) Images:

- We can display images as a link. We have to use `` tag for this purpose.
- Within double quotes image file should be mentioned. Normally .gif or .jpeg files are used.

Eg: ``

3. What are ways of creating style sheets?

→ There are 3 levels of creating style sheets:

i) Inline Style Sheet:

- It is the type in which the CSS properties are specified within the HTML Tag under style attribute.

\* Syntax

```
<html-tag style="! - CSS Properties Here - - !">
```

- Example:

```
<p style="font-family: Arial; color: red">
```

ii) Document Level Style Sheet:

- This type appears in the head section under the `<style>` tag, where newly defined Selector Tags are used with actual contents

- Example:

```
<style> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
      h1
      { font-family: Arial }
      </link>
```

iii) External Stylesheet:

- The central idea in this type of style sheet is that the desired style is stored in one CSS file & then this file is included in our web pages.
- Then the styles defined inside .css file will be applied to all these pages



4) What is need of XML ?

- XML is used to display the meta contents i.e. XML describes the content of the document.
- XML is useful in exchanging data between the applications.
- The data can be extracted from database & can be used in more than one application. Different applications can perform different tasks on this data.
- Every XML doc. has a tree structure.
- Hence complex data can be arranged systematically & can be understood in simple manner.
- Users can define their own tags. This allows to restrict the use of the set of tags defined by proprietary vendors.

Conclusion:

Hence, we have successfully designed & developed a suitable web application using HTML/CSS & XML.