



Nashik District Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj, Nashik

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# COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Gangapur Road, Nashik - 422 013.

Unit Test \_\_\_\_\_ Subject \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Branch \_\_\_\_\_

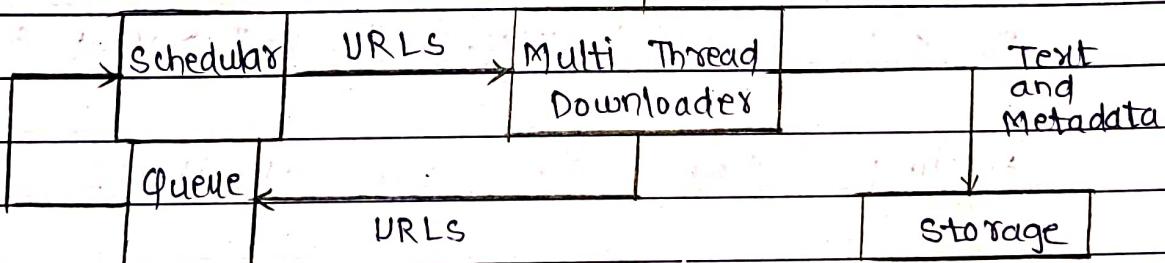
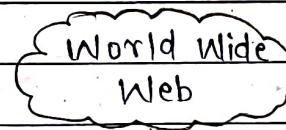
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Q.1 Write note on WWW and how it support Web Technologies.

- • World Wide Web (WWW), commonly known as the web, is the world's most dominant software platform. It was originally hypertext document management system accessed over the internet.
- The resources of the web are transferred via a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), may be accessed by users by a software application called as "web browsers", and are published by software application called as "web servers".



- There are two main groups that handle the web standard
  - Community Group
  - Working Group

- Community groups are where initial innovation happens around a new web technologies. New web standards can be produced by community groups but they are officially seen as "pre-standard".
- Working groups are where new web standards are officially designed. Working group usually start with a submission of standard. However, some technical work is carried out on these standards before it goes for final approval.
- After performing technical analysis & working, this standard goes in "recommendation" phase in W3C (World Wide Web Consortium). Then the proposed standard is implemented & used across the web.

Q.2 Explain any 5 tags used in HTML with their attributes.

→ 1] Anchor `<a>` tag with href attribute

The `<a>` tag is used to define hyperlink. href attribute defines URL of the page the link goes to.

eg. `<a href = "www.google.com" > Visit Google </a>`

2] `<img>` tag with src attribute

HTML images are defined by using `<img>` tag. The src attribute defines the path to the image to be displayed.

eg. `<img src = "flower.jpg" >`

### 3) `<img>` tag with height & width attribute

The `<img>` tag should also contain height & width attribute, which specifies the height & width of the image (in pixels).

eg. ``

### 4) `<html>` tag with lang attribute

`<html>` tag sometimes also called as root tag as it contains other html tags in the document. You should always include the lang tag attribute with `<html>` tag, to declare the language of the web page. This is meant to assist the search engine & web browsers.

eg. `<!DOCTYPE html>`

`<html lang="en">`

`<body>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

### 5) `<p>` (paragraph) tag with style attribute

`<p>` is used to define paragraph content in the html document. The style attribut is used to add style to an element such as color, size, font & more

eg. `<p style="color:red;">This is red paragraph.</p>`

### 6) `<div>` tag with align attribute

`<div>` tag defines a division or section in HTML document align attribute gives alignment to text at left, right or center

e.g. `<div align="center">Text in center</div>`

Q.3 What is HTML? Why we use HTML?

- HTML is a Hypertext Markup Language.
- HTML is a standard markup language for creating webpages.
- HTML describes the structure of the webpage.
- HTML consists of series of elements.
- HTML element tell the browser how to display the content.
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

#### \* Reasons to use HTML :-

- HTML is a widely used scripting language.
- HTML is the backbone of the website as it describe the structure of the webpage.
- It is easy to code for novice programmers.
- It is lightweighted and fast to load.
- Every browser support HTML language.
- It is not required to purchase any extra software because it is by default supported by every browser.
- HTML has many tags & attributes which can short your line of code.

Q.4 Describe any 5 tags in HTML.

→ Tags in HTML :

1. DOCTYPE :

It stands for document type which tell the browser which type of document it is about to process.

e.g. <!DOCTYPE html>



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### 2. HTML :

<html> tag sometimes also called as root tag as it contains all other html elements in the document.

e.g. <html>

<head>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

### 3. Head :

HTML pages are divided into two sections, head and body correspond to <head> and <body> tags.

<head> tag contains all the descriptive elements about the document such as title, any style sheet or Javascript files it used.

e.g. <head> Contains elements describing documents </head>

### 4. Body :

<body> tag contain contents (both HTML elements and regular text) that will be displayed by browser

e.g. <body> Content of your page </body>

Q. Difference between CSS & Bootstrap.

CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)	Bootstrap
1. CSS represent the style & appearance of content like font, color, margin, padding etc that is used for building responsive website.	Bootstrap is a free & open source CSS framework that is used for building responsive website.
2. CSS does not have grid system.	Bootstrap is based on grid system.
3. CSS does not provide responsive webpages or website.	In CSS we can design a responsive webpages or website.
4. CSS is more complex than Bootstrap because there no pre-defined class & design.	Bootstrap is easy to understand & there is much pre-defined class & design.
5. If you want to build a super custom layout that you'll want to customize a lot then better to stick CSS grid.	If you want simple, plain front end & you don't care how front end looks like then Bootstrap is great for you.

Q. Write with examples tags used to include audio & video in HTML.

→ HTML5 provides a new standard for embedding an audio file on a webpage. You can embed an audio file to a webpage by using `<audio>` tag.

Various tags used for having the audio control are

Tag	Description
<audio>	This tag is used to define the sound content.
<source>	Define multiple resource elements for audio control. Resource elements are nothing but your sound file. The sound file is specified with the help of name & its type.

Various file formats that are used for playing an audio along with their media type are

File Format	Media Type
MP3	audio/mpeg
Ogg	audio/ogg
WAV	audio/wav

#### <body>

e.g. <audio controls>

<source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">

Your browser does not support the audio element

</audio>

</body>

#### • Video

The <video> control allows us to add video in HTML page. The control attribute adds video controls like play, pause, volume.

The height & width attributes are specified for this control.

The <source> element allows you to specify alternative video files which browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.

HTML video file format along with their media type are -

File Format	Media Type
MP4	video/mp4
OGG	video/ogg
WebM	video/webm

eg. <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1> The video Element </h1>

<video width="320" height="240" controls>

<source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4"

Your browser does not support video tag

</video>

</body>

</html>

Q. What is the purpose of CSS? Explain types of CSS with example.

→ CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet.

• CSS is a markup language used in a web document for presentation purpose.

• CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, page or other media.

• CSS saves lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple webpages all at once.



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## • Types of CSS

### 1. Inline CSS :

Inline CSS contains CSS property in the body section attached with an element. This kind of style is specified with HTML tag using the style attribute.

e.g. <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<h1>Inline CSS </h1>

<body>

<p style="color: red;"> A red Paragraph. </p>

</body>

</head>

</html>

### 2. Internal CSS :-

An Internal CSS used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An Internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of HTML page, within a <style> element.

eg. <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body { background-color: yellow; }
h1 { color: blue; }
p { color: red; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading </h1>
<p>This is a paragraph </p>
</body>
</html>
```

### 3] External CSS :-

External style sheet is used to define a style for many html pages.

To use an external style sheet, add a link of it in the <head> section of each HTML page.

• demo.html

eg. <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading </h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

- style.css

The file must not contain any html code and must be saved with a .css extension.

```
body {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
}  
  
p {  
    color: red;  
}
```

Q. What is Bootstrap? Write a importance of Bootstrap.

- • Bootstrap is a free front-end framework for faster & easier web development.
- Bootstrap includes HTML & CSS based design templates for typography, tables, forms, buttons, modals, navigation, image & many others, as well as Javascript plugins.
- Bootstrap also gives you a ability to easily create responsive designs.

• Importance of Bootstrap:

- Easy to use :

Anybody with just basic knowledge of HTML & CSS can start using Bootstrap.

- Browser compatibility :

Bootstrap is compatible with all modern browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Opera, Safari, Edge)

- Mobile First Approach:

In Bootstrap 3, mobile first styles are part of the core framework.

- Responsive Features:

Bootstrap's responsive CSS adjusts to phone, tablets & desktops.

- Steps to use Bootstrap in HTML

→ There are two ways to use Bootstrap in a webpage

I] The first way is to use CDN or Content Delivery Network. Using bootstrap CDN means that we'll not download & store the Bootstrap files in our local machine. We'll just include bootstrap CSS and Javascript links on our webpage.

II] The second way is to downloading & storing the copy of Bootstrap files in our local machine. We can download the Bootstrap from <https://getbootstrap.com>

- If you want to use CDN then we'll include the Bootstrap CSS as follows

```
<link rel="stylesheet"  
      href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/  
            bootstrap.min.css">
```

- If you want to use your own downloaded copy then we'll use

```
<link rel="stylesheet"  
      href="bootstrap-3.3.7/css/bootstrap.min.css">
```

- Similarly the Jquery can be used as

```
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/
3.0.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
```

or

```
<script src="jquery-3.0.0.min.js"></script>
```

#### Q. Write note on Bootstrap Grid System

- Bootstrap's Grid System allows up to 12 columns across the page.
- If you do not want to use all 12 columns individually, then you can group the columns together to create wider columns

span 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
span 4	span 4				span 4	span 4				span 4			
span 4	span 4				span 8	span 8				span 8			
span 6	span 6						span 6	span 6					
span 12													

- Bootstrap's grid system is responsive. That means as we resize the browser windows, the columns arrangement changes as per screen size.

- Bootstrap Grid System has four classes. Those are:

Class	Purpose
xs	It is used for phone
sm	It is used for tablet screen
md	It is used for small laptops
lg	It is used for laptop & desktop

## • Basic structure of Bootstrap Grid :

```
<div class="row">  
  <div class="col-*-*></div>  
  <div class="col-*-*></div>  
</div>  
  
<div class="row">  
  <div class="col-*-*></div>  
  <div class="col-*-*></div>  
  <div class="col-*-*></div>  
</div>
```

- We can adding row by using : `<div class="row">`

- We can add column for that row :-

```
<div class="col-*-*></div>
```

- The first \* star (\*) indicate the class i.e xs or sm or md or lg and second star indicate the number of columns. We can add at most 12 columns.

## • CSS Properties

Properties	Description
color	Sets the color of the text
text-align	Align the text in an element
text-indent	Indents the first line of text in an element
border	Sets all border properties in one declaration
border-color	Sets the border color of four borders
border-style	Sets the border style of four borders
font	Sets all font properties in one declaration
font-family	Set font family for text
font-style	Set font style for text
font-size	Set the font size of text