

# MAJLIS ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE PG DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

(Affiliated to the University of Calicut, approved by the Government of Kerala)

Majlis Nagar, Puramannur-P.O 676552 Malappuram Dt, Kerala.



## FIFTH SEMESTER ONLINE STUDY CAMP

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## WEB PROGRAMMING USING PHP

### MODULE 1

MAJLIS ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, PURAMANNUR

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

WEB PROGRAMMING USING PHP (5<sup>th</sup> Semester Online Study Material)

B.Sc Computer Science & BCA

(Questions and answers based on **First** Module)

1. CSS stands for -----

*Ans: Cascading Style Sheet*

2. -----HTML tag is used to define an internal style sheet.

*Ans: <style>*

3. The expansion of URL is ----

*Ans: Uniform Resource Locator*

4. HTML stands for-----

*Ans: Hypertext Markup language*

5. The entire contents of the webpage is enclosed within -----tags.

*Ans: <body>*

6. The initial page present in the website is the -----page.

*Ans: home page*

7. How to add comments in CSS?

*Ans:*

*CSS comment is placed inside<style> element and start with /\* and end with \*/*

8. Explain the properties of style sheet.

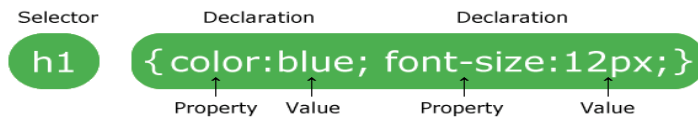
*Ans:*

- *CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets*
- *CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media*
- *CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once*

- External style sheets are stored in CSS files

## CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

EXAMPLE:

```
p {
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
}
```

- *p* is a **selector** in CSS (it points to the HTML element you want to style: <p>).
- *color* is a property, and *red* is the property value
- *text-align* is a property, and *center* is the property value

A CSS style sheet is a collection of a number of style definitions, each style definition has two main components

**Selector:** To select the element to which the CSS rule applies

**Declaration:** Specifies how the selected element should be styled. Multiple declarations are separated by colon(,)

The Declaration further comprises of two components:

**Property:** Specifies the feature of the element to be affected. Eg: **font-family,color** etc.

**Value:** The value for the given property.

- The property name and value are separated by a colon (:).

9. What is a web browser?

Ans:

*Web browser is a software application for accessing information on the WWW.*

10. Differentiate static, active, dynamic web pages.

Ans:

#### **Static web page**

- 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.

#### **Dynamic web page**

- It shows different information at different point of time.
- It is possible to change a portion of a web page without loading the entire web page.
- It has been made possible using Ajax technology.
- Scripting language is used to create dynamic web pages.

#### **Active web page**

- An active web page is a page where the browser performs the logic instead of the server.
- Example: when you've got a page where you're showing share prices, then you want it to update e.g. every 5 seconds.

11. Differentiate client side and server side scripting.

Ans:

**Client scripting**

**server scripting**

1. Executed in the client side  
or web browser

Executed in the web server

2. Does not provide  
much security for the  
data

More security for the data

3. Cannot be used to  
Connect the database  
On the web server

connect to the database

4. Cannot access the file  
System that resides at  
the web server

can access the file system

5. Response is faster  
compared to server  
side scripting

response is slow  
compared to client

side scripting

6. Languages used in:  
**Javascript, VB Script, etc.**

**Ruby, PHP, ASP, etc**

12. Explain how to add CSS to HTML document.

Ans:

### Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

#### External CSS

External styles are defined within the `<link>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page

Eg:

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

mystyle.css"

```
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}
```

```
h1 {
  color: navy;
  margin-left: 20px;
}
```

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor, and must be saved with a `.css` extension.

The external `.css` file should not contain any HTML tags

#### Internal CSS

An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.

*The internal style is defined inside the <style> element, inside the head section.*

*Eg:*

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body {
  background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

### **Inline CSS**

*An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.*

*To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.*

*Example*

*Inline styles are defined within the "style" attribute of the relevant element:*

```
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

13. Describe how to apply CSS in tables with example.

Ans:

#### *CSS Table Properties*

##### Width & height

The width and height of a table are defined by the `width` and `height` properties.

```
table {  
  width:100%;  
  height:70px;  
}
```

##### border-collapse

The `border-collapse` property sets whether the table borders should be collapsed into a single border

```
border-collapse: collapse;
```

##### text-align

The `text-align` property sets the horizontal alignment (like left, right, or center) of the content in `<th>` or `<td>`.

```
th {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

##### padding

To control the space between the border and the content in a table, use the `padding` property on `<td>` and `<th>` elements.

```
th{padding:45px;}
```

##### border

The `border` property is a shorthand property for:

- `border-width`
- `border-style`
- `border-color`



*border: border-width border-style border-color;*

*border-width: Specifies the width of the border. Default value is "medium"*

*border-style : Specifies the style of the border. Default value is "none"*

- *dotted - Defines a dotted border*
- *dashed - Defines a dashed border*
- *solid - Defines a solid border*
- *double - Defines a double border*
- *groove - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value*
- *ridge - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value*
- *inset - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value*
- *outset - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value*
- *none - Defines no border*
- 

*border-color: Specifies the color of the border. Default value is the color of the text*

eg:

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h2>Add a border to a table:</h2>
```

```
<table>
<tr>
  <th>Firstname</th>
  <th>Lastname</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Peter</td>
  <td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Lois</td>
```

```
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

14. How is CSS used to create an image gallery? Explain with example.

Ans:

*Set the margin property to indicate space between image boxes.*

*Padding indicates the space between image and text.*

*Text-align indicate textbox in your preferred position.*

Eg:

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
```

```
.gallery {
  margin: 5px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  float: left;
  width: 180px;
}
```

```
div.gallery:hover
```

```
{
  border: 1px solid #777;
}
```

```
div.gallery img {
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
}
```

```
div.desc {
  padding: 15px;
  text-align: center;
}
```

```
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="gallery">
  <a target="_blank" href="img_5terre.jpg">
    
  </a>
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
</div>

<div class="gallery">
  <a target="_blank" href="img_forest.jpg">
    
  </a>
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
</div>

<div class="gallery">
  <a target="_blank" href="img_lights.jpg">
    
  </a>
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
</div>

<div class="gallery">
  <a target="_blank" href="img_mountains.jpg">
    
  </a>
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

15. Explain CSS selectors.

Ans:

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

Five categories:

- Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)

- *Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)*
- *Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)*
- *Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)*
- *Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)*

### *The CSS element Selector*

*The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.*

```
p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

### *The CSS id Selector*

*The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.*

*The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!*

*To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.*

*Eg:*

```
#para1
{
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
<p id="para 1">welcome</p>
```

### *The CSS class Selector*

*The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.*

*To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.*

*Eg:*

```
.c
{
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
<p class="c ">this paragraph refers to two classes. </p>
```

## *The CSS Universal Selector*

*The universal selector (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page.*

```
* {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: blue;  
}
```



## *The CSS Grouping Selector*

*The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.*

```
h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
h2 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

*It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code.*

*To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.*

*Eg:*

```
h1, h2, p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```