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TE-A-42

UNIT-I

Q.1 External Explain the differences between external and internal DTDs

→

Parameters	Internal DTD	External DTD
Element declaration	In internal DTD elements are declared inside the XML files	In external DTD the elements are declared out of XML file
Standalone attribute	In XML declaration the Standalone attribute is set to yes to reference it as internal	In XML declaration the standalone attribute is set to no reference it as external
Syntax	<!DOCTYPE root-element [element-declarations]> root-element-name of root element element-declarations is where the elements are declared.	<!DOCTYPE root-element SYSTEM "file-name">
Example	<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" Standalone="yes"?> <!DOCTYPE details [<!ELEMENT details	<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" Standalone="no"?> <!DOCTYPE Details" Details.dtd">

```
(emp_name,company,emp_
phone)><!ELEMENT emp-
name (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT company(#PC
 DATA)>
<!ELEMENT emp-phone(
 #PCDATA)>
]>
<Details>
<emp-name>Kunal</emp-
name>
<company>Phonix Info Tech</
 company>
<emp-phone>0206470051
5</emp-phone>
<!Details>
```

```
<Details>
<emp-name>Kunal</
emp-name>
<company>Phonix Inf
Tech</company>
<emp-phone>020647
0515</emp-phone>
</Details>
The content of the DT
file address did are
as shown:<!ELEMEN
details
(emp-name, company,
emp-phone)>
<!ELEMENT emp-name
(#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT company
(#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT emp-phone
(#PCDATA)>
```

Q.2 What are XML Schemas? How are they better than DTDs

→ XML schema defines the elements, attributes and data types. Schema element supports namespaces.

- XML is better than DTD because of following points:

- XML schemas are written in XML while DTD are derived from SGML syntax.
- XML Schemas define datatypes for elements and attributes while DTD doesn't support datatypes.
- XML schemas allow support for name spaces while DTD does not.
- XML schemas can be manipulated on your own with XML DOM but it is not possible in case of DTD.
- XML schema defines number & order of child elements, while DTD does not.
- Using XML schema user need not to learn a new language but working with DTD is difficult for a user.
- XML schema provides secure data communication i.e sender can describe the data in a way that receiver will understand, but in case of DTD data can be misunderstood by the receiver.
- XML Schemas are extensible while DTD is not extensible.

Q.3) List and describe any 5 HTML5 tags with one example.

→ 1) Headings :

- The different headings may require different sizes as per their importance.

HTML has six levels of headings. Six elements namely <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, & <h6> are used to give headings. -<h1> is the biggest heading tag while <h6> is the smallest heading tag. Hence h1 should be used for the most important heading text & h6 should be used for least important heading text.

Example :- prog to display various headings.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> www.PhoenixGlobe.com</title>
</head>
<body>
 <h1> Heading 1 </h1>
 <h2> Heading 2 </h2>
 <h3> Heading 3 </h3>
 <h4> Heading 4 </h4>
 <h5> Heading 5 </h5>
 <h6> Heading 6 </h6>
</body>
</html>
```

* Output :-

Heading 1
Heading 2
Heading 3
Heading 4
Heading 5
Heading 6

2. Paragraph :-

Use : The <P> tag is used to define paragraph in HTML. This tag structures our text in different paragraphs. The paragraph of text is enclosed in opening <P> & closing </P> tags.

example.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title> Paragraph Tags </title>
</head>
<body>
  <P> Phoenix Info Tech </P>
  <P> Computer Training Institute-Pune
  </P>
  <P> Make education your dream &
  it will help you to fulfill your
  dream </P>
</body>
</html>
```

* Output :

Phoenix Info Tech
Computer Training Institute - Pune
Make education your dream and it will help you to fulfill your dream.

3) Line Breaks :-

Use : The
 tag is used to give the line break. It works just like '\n' of C programming language. This tag is called as empty element as it does not need any closing tag.

Example : prog showing line break eg.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
   <title> line Break Tag </title>
  </head>
  <body>
      Ishita always like to help everybody.
  <br>
  Kunal like to study hard.
   </body>
   </html>
```

* Output

Ishita always like to help everybody.
Kunal like to study hard.

4) body :-

The <body> tag has number of attributes which are used to set colors to different entities.

(a) bgcolor : used to set color to the background of the page

(b) text : used to set colour to the body text.

c) alink : Used to set color to the active links or selected links.
d) Link : Used to set color to the linked text.
e) vlink : Used to set color to the visited links - that is for linked text that you have already clicked on.

5) Font :
- tag. The text in a webpage can be formatted by setting the ..... tag & various font attributes.
- The <font> tag has following attributes :
  1. face 2. size 3. color

font face :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> font Attributes </title>
  </head>
  <body>
<font face = "Times New Roman, Sans Serif" size = "5" color = "red">
People can do whatever they want if they just set their heart to it & just never give up, and just go out there & do it.
</font>
</body>
</html>
```

* Output :-

People can do whatever they want if they just set their heart to it, & just never give up, & just go out there and do it.

Q.5) Define the terms :
1) Website 2) webpage 3) Web Server
4) URL 5) Home page.

-> 1) Website : A website is made of number of web pages. Simply a website is a file which is accessible Anywhere in the world through internet.

2) web page : web pages are known as web documents commonly written in Hyper Text Markup language (HTML) that is accessible through the Internet or other network using an internet browser.

3) Web Server : Web Server is also called as HTTP server. The main function ality of web server is to handle the requests means to accept the client request & generates the response.

4) URL : when web pages related to some website are linked, then it is not necessary to specify the complete path of webpage. This path is known as URL

5) HomePage : A home page is a webpage that Serves as the starting point of website.