

PROG8166 Assignment 2

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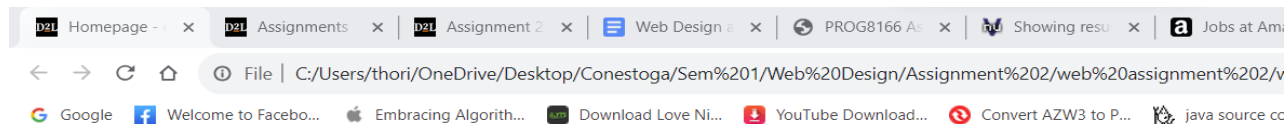
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Question 1:

Answer :



PROG8166 Assignment 1

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1. What is HTML5? Describe it in your own words, including for which applications it could be used, along with an example application.

Answer:

- HTML5 full form is HyperText Markup Language.
 - HTML5 is the latest version.
 - Main use of HTML5 is for developing and designing web pages and applications.
 - And also support functionality like multi-media, audio, video etc.
 - Used HTML5 image, animation view, Video stream, live TV show, E commerce website development
- ❖ HTML5 use below some application list :
- Google Doc
 - Zoho
 - HTML5 slides apps
 - Aviary
 - Scribd
 - Hootsuite
 - Angry Birds
 - Facebook Mobile app

2. Explain and provide an example of each of the following: <body>, <head>, <html>, <p>, HTML5 document declaration

Answer:

<html>

- This tag is the entry point of file start and close in this tag. We write all other tags like that head tag and body tag part tag here.

Ex:

```
<html>
```

```
.....
```

```
//Here write another tag like head and body tag
```

```
.....
```

```
</html>
```

<head>

- This tag is used to provide document header titles and some of the declaration and initialization of HTML web pages.
- Inside this tag, we also declare external and internal style sheets.
- In this tag contents like <title>, <meta>, <link>, <style>.

Ex:

3. Differentiate between **b** and **strong**, and between **em** and **i**, and provide examples of each

Answer:

** V/S **

- Both tags are used for formatting text as bold.
- ** tag used only when bold text, word, paragraph but not any special meaning.
- ** tag use when show strong instruction and some important restriction information highlight for users this case use this tag.

Ex:

```
<p><strong>This Assignment Deadline 1 October.</strong></p>
<p><b>This Assignment Completed as soon as possible.</b></p>
```

** V/S <i>**

- Both tag italicize text.
- ** this tag used for emphasis. Some most important words.
- <i>** tag used for only italicizing text not emphasis word.

Ex:

```
<p><em>This Assignment Deadline 2 October.</em></p>
<p><i>This Assignment Deadline 1 October.</i></p>
```

4. Consider the poem problem, as shown below: while we would like for each line in the poem to be shown separately, Web browsers will render this paragraph as a single line. Propose two solutions to the problem such that the poem is shown with each line rendered separately.

Answer:

Solution 1:

```
<p>
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.<br>
My Bonnie lies over the sea.<br>
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.<br>
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.<br>
</p>
```

-
** tag use for line break.

Solution 2:

```
<p>
<pre>
My Bonnie lies over the ocean. My Bonnie lies over the sea.
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
</pre>
</p>
```

- <pre>** tag is used to print text as it is written in coding. If there is any space or line break then it is included in output also.

5. What is referenced in the middle part of the figure that appears below, where the question mark is shown? Explain

Answer:

Definition : This specification defines a big part of the web platform, in lots of detail. Its place in the web platform specification stack relative to other specifications can be best summed up as shown in figure. (Reference : <https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/introduction.html#introduction>)

The web application can not be developed by only HTML or CSS. This figure shows that, for the excellent web page and designing, there are a number of services available and with the help of it, the perfect Web Application development is possible which is called "The Specification".

6. For each of the quotations below, specify which element would be most appropriate to apply, and why.

Answer:

- (a)
- Why:** This is the **<q>** element because this represents a general quotation statement which gives the good thoughts. Therefore, it should be displayed as a different text.

<q> A man who makes a mistake and does not correct it is making two mistakes. **</q>**

- (b)
- Why:** This is part of the main subject so does not require any special formatting text so one kind of using paragraph element **<p>** tag.

<p> For nearly 60 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by more than one million members in the United States and close to five million globally. **<p>**

- (c)
- Why:** This matches the **** element to represent a statement with its own importance because someone gives the surety, so it is emphasized text.

**** Do not worry about your difficulties in mathematics; I can assure you that mine are still greater ****

- (d)
- Why:** : It provides information about main subjects like conestoga college. So this is one kind of paragraph. So **<p>** tag will be more appropriate.

<p> Established in 1967, Conestoga now serves approximately 23,000 registered students through campuses and training centers in Kitchener, Waterloo, Cambridge, Guelph, Stratford, Ingersoll and Brantford and is a provincial leader in apprenticeship training. **<p>**

- (e)
- Why:** This is a **** quote because this statement represents a difficult situation. One kind of motivation is to type this statement. So, strong importance is required

**** Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler. ****

7. Differentiate between and provide examples of absolute addressing and relative addressing in hyperlinks.

Answer:

1. Absolute Addressing:

- Absolute addressing use for completed and clear URL of file path decided the position of the linked resource. It provides a path from root to the resource. So that it is independent of the current location to link documents.
- In this type includes the domain name, IP address, protocol (like **http://** & **https://**)
- Web URL Link** : **https://www.xyz.com/title.txt**
- File Path Link** : **C:\Users\xyz\upload\resume.pdf**

Web Design assignment 2 - PROG8166 Assignment 1 - Web Design 1 - HTML Standard

File | C:/Users/thori/OneDrive/Desktop/Conestoga/Sem%201/Web%20Design/Assignment%202/web

Google>Welcome to Facebook.../Embracing Algorithm.../Download Love Ni.../YouTube Download.../Convert AZW3

...
b. • margin: 1px 2px 4px 8px;
c. • margin: 16px 32px;
d. • margin-top: 128px;
 • margin-right: 256px;
 • margin-bottom: 128px;
 • margin-left: 256px;
e. • margin: 1px 2px 4px 8px;
 • margin-top: 512px;
 • margin-right: 512px;
 • margin-bottom: 512px;
 • margin-left: 512px;

9. The following code block produces one error and one warning from W3C Markup Validation Service. Describe, in your own words, the error and warning, and provide a concrete solution that solves them.

Answer:

Error:

- <head> section in missing character encoding declaration issues.
- If missing character encoding then web browser in character rendering problem comes.

Warning:

- Warning shows when <meta> tag is missing. Actually this is not an error but the <meta> tag provides a summary of the webpage.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="description" content="Short information your web page.">
<title>Web Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>First-level Heading</h1>
<p>Paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

10. Correct all errors and warnings from the code block below.

Answer:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>A Heading</h1>
<p>A paragraph with a line break.</p>
<a href="#">Hyperlink</a>

<strong>Bolded text</strong>
<!-- Comment -->
</body>
</html>
```

Web Design assignment 2 - PROG8166 Assignment 1 - Web Design 1 - HTML Standard Showing results for PROG8166Assignment1.html

validator.w3.org/#file

Google>Welcome to Facebook.../Embracing Algorithm.../Download Love Ni.../YouTube Download.../Convert AZW3 to P.../java source code/LOOK Disk Schedul.../merge word to PDF.../M

Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

Showing results for PROG8166Assignment1.html

Checker Input

Show ☒ source ☐ outline ☐ image report

Check by No file chosen

Uploaded files with .xhtml or .xht extensions are parsed using the XML parser.

Use the Message Filtering button below to hide/show particular messages, and to see total counts of errors and warnings.

Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

Source

```
1. <!DOCTYPE html>↵
2. <html lang="en">↵
3.   <head>↵
4.     <meta charset="UTF-8">↵
5.     <title>PROG8166 Assignment 1</title>↵
6.     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="PROG8166.css">↵
7.   ↵
8.   <style>↵
9.     .custom-icon {↵
10.       list-style: none;↵
11.       padding-left: 0;↵
12.     }
```

Question 2:

Answer :

If we were to apply inline, internal, and external styles to a single element, then **inline CSS** has *the highest precedence*, **internal CSS** has *second highest* and **external CSS** has *the lowest order precedence* among these.

Example :

stylesheet_example.html file :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="external_css.css" />
    <style>
      p {
        color: green;
      }
    </style>
    <title>Question2 Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="color: red">This is a paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

external_css.css file :

```
p {
  color: blue;
}
```

Above is the example of inline, internal and external CSS example, in which we have applied all the 3 types of css to one element <p>. We can see that, paragraph would be rendered in the browser as red in this code because the red color has been defined as an inline style sheet and it has the highest precedence.

If we remove the inline stylesheet, then the paragraph would be rendered as green because this internal stylesheet has second highest precedence.

At last, if we remove the internal stylesheet, the paragraph would be rendered as blue in browser because it has the lowest precedence in all three CSS types.

Finally, Applying order of css respectively is :

1. Inline CSS
2. Internal CSS
3. External CSS

Question 3 :

Answer :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
  div {
    border: 20px solid red;
    background-color: green;
    padding: 30px 20px;
    width: 300px;
  }
  p {
    border: 2px dashed black;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <div>
    <p>x<br>x</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Question 4 :

Answer :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Title</title>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
</head>
<body>
<h1>Heading</h1>
<p>
Lorem ipsum <em>dolor sit
```

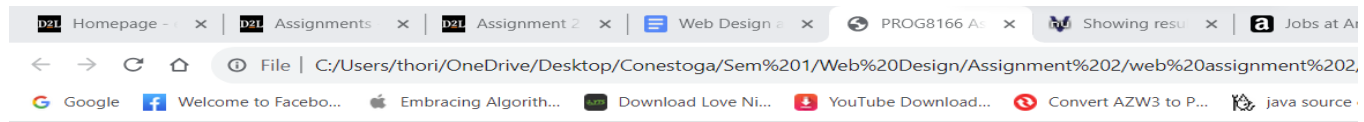
```
<strong>amet consecetur</strong>
adipiscing elit.
</em>
</p>
<ul>
<li>jedan
<li>dva
<li>tri
<li>&#269;etri
<li>pet
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Error

- End tag p seen, but there were open elements, it means that one of the child elements of p is em,that is not yet closed and before the p element is closed.
- Unclosed element em, it means that em element is not closed but its parent element is closed before it.
- End tag for html seen, but there were unclosed elements, it means that the end tag of html is seen but there is still some tag that is not yet closed which may lead to uncertain output.
- Unclosed element ul, it means that ul element is open but never closed before the end of the html ending tag. So, it must be closed.
- All the tags except the head tag, should be inside the body tag but the body element is missing entirely. (Actually, We are not able to see the 5th error of this code on W3 Markup Validation but we expect that it can be one of the error.)

Question 5 :

Answer :



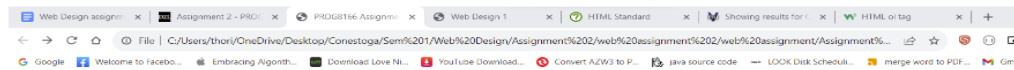
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- ✦ HTML 5 use below some application list.
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2. Explain and provide an example of each of the following: <body>, <head>, <html>, <p>, HTML5 document declaration

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...

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Answer:

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    <p>x<br>x</p>
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Question 4:

Answer:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
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</head>
<body>
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  <p>
    Lorem ipsum <em>dolor sit
    <strong>amet consectetur</strong>
    adipiscing elit.
  </em>
  </p>
  <ul>
    <li>jedan
    <li>dva
    <li>tri
    <li>&#269;etri
    <li>pet
  </li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```


Error

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Question 5:

Answer:

Browser tabs: D21 Assignments, D21 Assignment 2, Web Design, PROG8166 Assignment 2, Showing results, Jobs at AI. Address bar: File | C:/Users/thori/OneDrive/Desktop/Conestoga/Sem%201/Web%20Design/Assignment%202/web%20assignment%202. Search bar: Google, Facebook, Embracing Algorithms, Download Love Ni..., YouTube Download..., Convert AZW3 to P..., java source code.

PROG8166 Assignment 2

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Question 1:

Answer:

Browser tabs: Assignment 2 - PROG, PROG8166 Assignment 2, Web Design 1, Showing results, HTML Images. Address bar: File | C:/Users/thori/OneDrive/Desktop/Conestoga/Sem%201/Web%20Design/Assignment%202/web%20assignment%202/web%20assignment%202. Search bar: Google, Facebook, Embracing Algorithms, Download Love Ni..., YouTube Download..., Convert AZW3 to P..., java source code, LOOK Disk Schedule..., merge word to PDF..., Gite.

PROG8166 Assignment 1

1. What is HTML? Describe it in your own words, including for which applications it could be used, along with an example application.

Answer:

- HTML is full form of Hypertext Markup Language.
- HTML is the latest version.
- It is a set of rules for the formatting and designing web pages and applications.
- And also support functionality like audio, multimedia, video etc.
- Used HTML to design, maintain types, video, digital, live TV, etc. & responsive website development.

2. Explain and provide an example of each of the following: <body>, <head>, <html>, <!-- -->, HTML document declaration.

Answer:

<html>

- This tag is the entry point of file start and close in this tag. We write all other tags like <head> tag and <body> tag just below.

Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

Showing results for PROG8166Assignment2.html

Checker Input

Show ☒ source ☐ outline ☐ image report

Check by No file chosen

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Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

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5.     <title>PROG8166 Assignment 1</title>↵
6.     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="PROG8166.css">↵
7.   ↵
8.   <style>↵
9.     code {↵
10.       font-weight: bold;↵
11.     }↵
12.     .main-ul{↵
13.       list-style: none;↵
14.       padding-left: 0;↵
15.     }↵
16.     h2 {↵
17.       font-weight: bold;↵
18.     }↵
19.   </style>↵
20. </html>↵
```