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CE247 - WEB TECHNOLOGIES

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4CE2 => B-BATCH Host 7

COMPUTER ENGINEERING

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ANSWERS

Q 5 Client side Scripting

- 1) A technique used in web development that involves using scripts that runs on a the client machine's browser.

- 2) HTML, CSS, Javascript are used. PHP, Python, Ruby, Java & ASP.NET are used.

- 3) Execute in client-side of web browser

Server side Scripting

- A technique used in web development that involves using scripts on web server to produce a response that is customised for each client request to website.

- Execute in back end of web server

Advantages :-

- i) No compilation needed
- ii) Platform independent
- iii) Easy to debug & test
- iv) Event-based programming language
- v) Makes interactive webpage
- vi) Adds behaviour to website

Javascript is untyped language. This means that a Javascript variable can hold a value of any data type, you need to used the var keyword. whether it is a number or string, use var keyword for declaration.

```
<script>var age=20;
if(age>18)
document.write ("Holla! You are Eligible");
```

```
</script>
```

Q1 Limitations of HTML 4.0

- 1) It does not provide audio support.
- 2) It does not provide video support.
- 3) We cannot draw shape using HTML 4.0 (i.e. canvas).
- 4) We cannot embed animations (both 2D & 3D) using HTML 4.0.
- 5) It has very few input controls available in form tag.
- 6) It does not allow JavaScript to run on browser.

CSS overcomes those limitations:

- 1) We just need to write style once, rather than inline CSS, browser can apply the style many times.
- 2) By using CSS, we can easily insert media.
- 3) We can apply animation (both 2D & 3D).
- 4) We can easily apply transitions, without using any external plug-ins.

Benefits of CSS:

- i) Lightweight code
- ii) Faster download times
- iii) Easier to maintain & update
- iv) More formatting options
- v) Greater consistency in design
- vi) Greater accessibility

Q3) CSS Selectors :-

i) Universal selector

ii) Element type selector

iii) ID selector

iv) class selector

v) Attribute selector

vi) Pseudo-class

vii) Pseudo-element

ID selector :- This selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. ID of an element is unique within the page, so id selector is used to select one unique element.

Eg :- <body>

<p id = "a">

HelloWorld

</p>

</body>

CSS file :-

#P1 {

color: Yellow;

Class selector: It selects HTML element with a specific class attribute. To select elements with a specific class, write a period(.) character, followed by a class name.

Eg: HTML file => `<body>`

`<p class="a1">`

Welcome

`</p>`

`</body>`

CSS File =>

`.a1 {`

`color: white;`

`}`

Difference between ID and class selector:

ID selector

class selector

i) A selector in CSS that styles the element in a specified ID.

A selector in CSS that styles selected elements with specified class.

ID Selector

- i) Syntax is
#id {css declarations}

- ii) Used to apply styling to one specific element

class selector

- Syntax is
.class {css declarations}

Used to apply styling to multiple elements.

Q8) `<html>`

`<head>`

`<title> Addition of two numbers</title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<input type="text" id="a" onkeyup="sumc()">`

`<input type="text" id="b" onkeyup="sumc()">`

`<input type="text" id="c" onkeyup="sumc()">`

`<script type="text/javascript">`

Function sumc {

var n1 = document.getElementById("a").value;

var n2 = document.getElementById("b").value;

var ans = parseInt(n1) + parseInt(n2);

document.getElementById("c").value = ans;

`</script>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

Output:	a →	5
	b →	6
	c →	11

Q 4

CSS 2.0

CSS 3.0

- i) CSS splits up different sections of code into different modules. Both CSS & HTML were put into a single file, no modules are created.
- ii) Only web safe fonts are used. Special fonts are used such as those in Google.
- iii) Using CSS 2.0 for rounded borders, coding the CSS styles were complex. Using CSS 3.0, there is a provision for styling rounded borders.
- iv) CSS 2.0 does not support border-box property. CSS 3.0 supports border-box property.
- v) It supports concepts of media types. It has improvised visual types.
- vi) There is no backward compatibility. There is backward compatibility.

<html>

<head>

<title> Kashyap </title>

<style>

body {

background-image: url ("a1.jpg"), url ("a2.jpg"),
url ("a3.jpg");

background-position: top, middle, bottom;

background-repeat: no-repeat, no-repeat, no-repeat;

background-size: 600px, 600px, 600px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

CSS 3.6 background properties :-

i) background-color

(vi) background-repeat

ii) background-image

(vii) background-origin

iii) background-attachment

(viii) background-position

iv) background-size

v) background-clip