1. Define HTTP

**Ans**: HTTP, in full HyperText Transfer Protocol, standard application-level protocol used for exchanging files on the World Wide Web.

**Example**: **https://**

1. Domain:

Ans: A domain is **the name of a website**

**Example: https://www.w3schools.com/**

1. IP Address

Ans: IP address stands for “Internet Protocol address.” The Internet Protocol is a set of rules for communication over the internet, such as sending mail, streaming video, or connecting to a website.

Example: 172.25.25.25

1. URL

Ans:  **URL stands for** Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is nothing more than the address of a given unique resource on the Web.

1. Generic Structure of HTML

The basic structure of an HTML document consists of 5 elements:

<!DOCTYPE html><!--The DOCTYPE tells the web browser which version of HTML the page is written in. -->

<html> <!-- The <html> element tells the browser that the page will be formatted in HTML-->

<head>

<title>Website Title</title>

</head>

<body> <!-- <The <body> element surrounds all the actual content (text, images, videos, links, etc.) that will be displayed on our web page. -->

Web Page Content Write here

</body>

</html>>

1. A web page to calculate total price from quantity, and unit price in Taka,

<body>

<fieldset>

<form>

<legend>Calculate Total</legend>

<label>Quantity</label>

<input type="number" name="quantity" id="quantity">

<br>

<label>Unit Price</label>

<input type="number" name="unit\_price" id="unit\_price">

<br>

<label>Total Price</label>

<input type="number" name="total\_price" id="total\_price">

<input type="button" name="calculate" value="Total" onclick="totalCalculate()">

<form />

</fieldset>

<script type="text/javascript">

function totalCalculate(){

var quantity = document.getElementById('quantity').value; // catch quanity id for geting value

var unit\_price = document.getElementById('unit\_price').value; // catch unit\_price id for geting value

var total\_price = quantity\*unit\_price; // calculate

document.getElementById('total\_price').value=total\_price; // pass value into total\_price text field value

}

</script>

</body>

1. CSS Definition

**Ans**: CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

* **Inline** - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements
* **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
* **External** - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file

**Inline CSS:**

<h1 style="color:blue;">Hello Web Programming in PGDIT</h1>

**Internal CSS:**

<style>  
 h1{color: blue;}  
</style>

<body>

<h1>Hello Web Programming in PGDIT</h1>

</body>

**External CSS:**

<head>

<link href=”externalStyle.css”;

</head>

<body>

<h1 class=”heading”>Hello Web Programming in PGDIT</h1>

</body>

**externalStyle.css File**

.heading{

color: red;

}

1. Give an example of CSS to format a paragraph with red colored font. Give the example of external and internal CSS to do this.

**Paragraph color red using External CSS**

<html>

<style>

<link href=”externalStyle.css”;

</style>

</html>

<body>

<p class=”paragraph”>Hello Web Programming in PGDIT</p>

</body>

**externalStyle.css file**

.paragraph{

color: red;

}

**Paragraph color red using Internal CSS**

<html>

<style>

.paragraph{

color: red;

}

</style>

</html>

<body>

<p class=”paragraph”>Hello Web Programming in PGDIT</p>

</body>

1. **If the following is an internal CSS the how do you use it in your body**

**<style>**

**#p01 {**

**color: blue;**

**}**

**</style>**

**<body>**

**<h1 class=”#p01”>Hello PGDIT</h1>**

**</body>**