# **CUI**Comsats University Islamabad (Vehari Campus)



## Academic Year 22-27 Department: CS

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"Assignment # 02"

**Student Name:** 

M. Taimoor

(FA22-BSE-072)

**Subject:** 

Web Technology

Batch: "19"

#### **Teacher Name:**

Ma'am Yasmeen Jana

## Q no.1: Explain why semantic HTML is important for web accessibility and SEO.

#### Assistive Technologies (AT) and Web Accessibility:

- 1. Screen Readers: Semantic HTML helps screen readers understand the page structure, allowing them to provide accurate and contextual information to users with visual impairments.
- 2. Keyboard Navigation: By using semantic HTML, developers can ensure that keyboard navigation is logical and consistent, making it easier for users with mobility or dexterity impairments to navigate the page.
- 3. Other Assistive Technologies: Semantic HTML also benefits other assistive technologies, such as braille displays, switch access, and eye-tracking devices.

#### **Search Engine Optimization (SEO):**

- 1. Improved Crawling: Search engines like Google can better understand the structure and content of web pages when semantic HTML is used, leading to improved crawling and indexing.
- 2. Relevant Search Results: By providing meaningful structure to web pages, semantic HTML helps search engines deliver more relevant search results, increasing the chances of your website being listed higher in search engine results pages (SERPs).
- 3. Enhanced User Experience: Semantic HTML also contributes to a better user experience, as it provides a clear and consistent structure, making it easier for users to find what they're looking for.

#### **Benefits of Semantic HTML:**

- 1. Improved Accessibility: Semantic HTML ensures that web pages are accessible to users with disabilities, promoting inclusivity and equal access to information.
- 2. Better SEO: By providing meaningful structure to web pages, semantic HTML improves search engine crawling, indexing, and ranking.
- 3. Future-Proofing: Semantic HTML prepares your website for future technologies, such as voice assistants, augmented reality, and other emerging technologies.
- 4. Easier Maintenance: Semantic HTML makes it easier to maintain and update web pages, as the structure and content are clearly defined.

#### **Best Practices for Semantic HTML:**

- 1. Use Header Tags (H1-H6): Organize content with header tags, indicating the importance and structure of the content.
- 2. Use Meaningful Element Names: Choose element names that accurately describe the content, such as <nav>, <footer>, and <article>.
- 3. Use ARIA Attributes: Provide additional meaning to elements using ARIA (Accessible Rich Internet Applications) attributes, such as role and aria-label.
- 4. Validate Your HTML: Regularly validate your HTML to ensure it's error-free and semantic.

Create a Student Information Table with columns for Name, RollNumber, Class, Marks, and Grade. Use proper table attributes

```
HTML
```

```
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}

#student-table {
    border-collapse: collapse;
    width: 80%;
    margin: 20px auto;
}
```

```
border: 1px solid #ddd;
padding: 10px;
text-align: left;
}

#student-table th {
   background-color: #f0f0f0;
}

#student-table tr:nth-child(even) {
   background-color: #f9f9f9;
}
```



#### **Student Information Table**

Name	Roll Number	Semester	Marks	Grade
taimoor	072	6 semester	85	A
Asad	037	6 semester	90	A+
Anas	039	6 semester	78	В

Design a Feedback Form with fields for Name, Email, Feedback, Rating (1-5), and a Submit button. Include basic form validation.

```
HTML:
```

```
/* Global Styles */

* {
   box-sizing: border-box;
   margin: 0;
   padding: 0;
}
```

```
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    line-height: 1.5;
    color: #333;
    background: linear-gradient(to bottom, #99ccff, #66ccff);
    background-attachment: fixed;
    animation: background-animation 10s infinite;
}
```

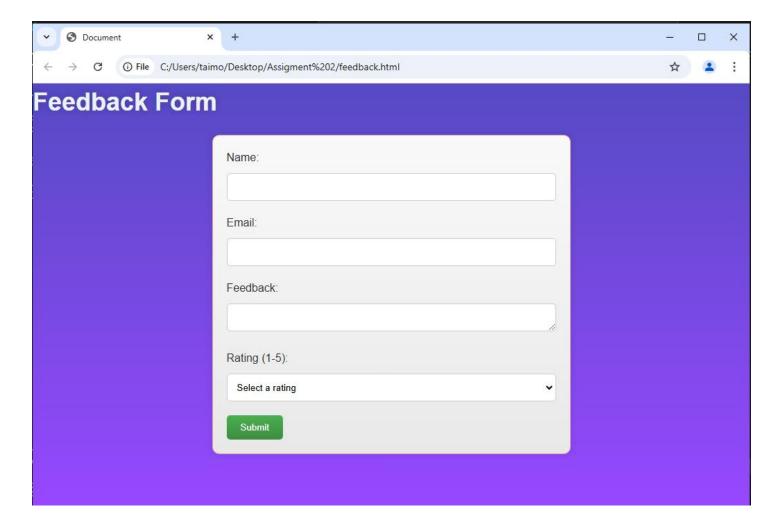
```
@keyframes background-animation {
    0% {
        background: linear-gradient(to bottom, #99ccff, #66ccff);
    }
    50% {
        background: linear-gradient(to bottom, #99ccff, #66ccff);
    }
    100% {
        background: linear-gradient(to bottom, #99ccff, #66ccff);
    }
}
```

```
.container {
    max-width: 1200px;
    margin: 40px auto;
    padding: 20px;
    background: linear-gradient(to bottom, #99ccff, #66ccff);
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
    display: flex;
    flex-wrap: wrap;
    justify-content: space-between;
    animation: container-animation 5s infinite;
}
```

```
@keyframes container-animation {
    0% {
        transform: scale(1);
    }
    50% {
        transform: scale(1.1);
    }
}
```

```
Java Script:
```

### **Output:**



- 1. Create a CSS file named style.css and link it to your HTML files. Apply consistent color schemes and fonts.
- 2. Implement a Flexbox Layout to display the profile section and feedback form side by side on larger screens and stacked on smaller screens. Use media queries for responsiveness.

#### HTML:

```
/* Global Styles */

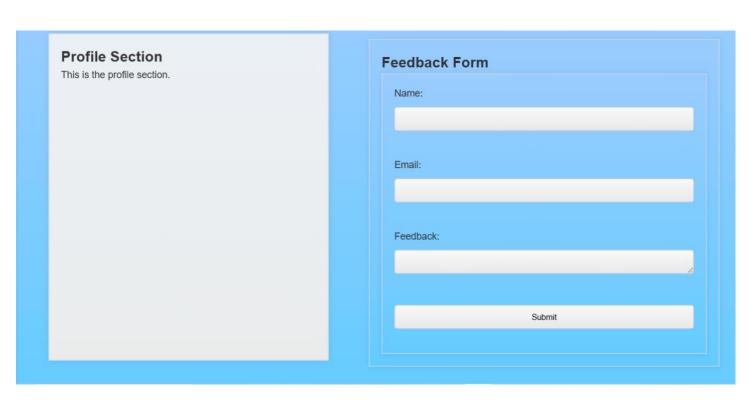
* {
   box-sizing: border-box;
   margin: 0;
   padding: 0;
}
```

```
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    line-height: 1.5;
    color: #333;
    background: linear-gradient(to bottom, #99ccff, #66ccff);
    background-attachment: fixed;
    animation: background-animation 10s infinite;
}
```

```
.profile-section {
    flex-basis: 40%;
    margin: 20px;
    padding: 20px;
    background: linear-gradient(to bottom, #ebf0f5, #eaecec);
    border: 1px solid #ddd;
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
```

```
width: 100%;
height: 40px;
margin-bottom: 20px;
padding: 10px;
border: none;
border-radius: 5px;
background: linear-gradient(to bottom, #4CAF50, #3e8e41);
color: #fff;
cursor: pointer;
}
button:hover {
  background: linear-gradient(to bottom, #3e8e41, #2f6d31);
}
```

#### **OUTPUT:**



Use the Grid Layout to create a Photo Gallery with at least 6 images. The gallery should be responsive, adjusting the number of columns based on screen size. Create a Navigation Bar using Bootstrap with links to Home, About, Gallery, and Contact pages. Use utility classes for styling.

#### HTML:

```
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    background-color: #f9f9f9;
}
.navbar {
    background-color: #333;
    color: #fff;
    padding: 1rem;
    text-align: center;
}
```

```
.navbar-brand {
   color: #fff;
   font-size: 1.5rem;
   font-weight: bold;
   text-decoration: none;
}
```

```
.navbar-nav {
    list-style: none;
```

### **OUTPUT:**

#### Photo Gallery Home About Gallery Contact







