CMR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



<u>Internal Assessment Test 1 – September. 2017</u>

Scheme and Solution

Sub:	Programming the Web							Code:	10CS73
Date:	21/ 09/2014	Duration:	90 mins	Max Marks:	50	Sem:	VII	Branch:	ISE

Note: Answer any five questions:

1. What is hypertext? Explain HTTP phases. Mention various methods and status codes of HTTP.

10M

Hypertext definition – 1M

A software system allowing extensive cross-referencing between related sections of text and associated graphic material.

General Form of an HTTP request-2M

- Request Phase
 - Form:

HTTP method domain part of URL HTTP ver.

Header fields

blank line

Message body

Different HTTP methods-1M

- GET Fetch a document
- POST Execute the document, using the data in body
- HEAD Fetch just the header of the document
- PUT Store a new document on the server
- DELETE Remove a document from the server

Format of the header field-1M

• Four categories of header fields:

General, request, response, & entity

• Common request fields:

Accept: text/plain

Accept: text/*

If-Modified since: date

• Common response fields:

Content-length: 488 Content-type: text/html

- Can communicate with HTTP without a browser
- > telnet blanca.uccs.edu http

GET /respond.html HTTP/1.1

Host: blanca.uccs.edu

The general form of an HTTP response-2M • Form: Status line Response header fields blank line Response body • Status line format: HTTP version status code explanation Method and Status Codes-2 M • Status code is a three-digit number; first digit specifies the general status 1 => Informational 2 => Success 3 => Redirection 4 => Client error 5 => Server error • The header field, Content-type, is required **Explanation-1M** Create XHTML document to illustrate a form which accepts buyer's name, Address, City, State, zip, 10M Product name (book, mobile pen drive), price, quantity, payment method, Submit button and clear form buttons <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?> <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC > <html> <form action = ""> <body> Name: <input type = "text" name = "Name" /> Address: <input type = "text" name = "Addr1" /> <input type = "text" name = "Addr2" />
 City: <input type = "text" name = "city" /> State: <select name = "state"> <option> state1 </option> <option> state2 <option> state3 </option> <option> state4 </select> Zip: <input type = "text" name = "zip" />

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<input type = "text" name = "price" />
Product name:<br/>
<input type = "radio" name = "product" />Book
<input type = "radio" name = "product" />Mobile
<input type = "radio" name = "product" />Pen Drive
Payment:<br/>
<input type = "checkbox" name ="payment" value = "Visa" checked = "checked">
Visa
<input type = "checkbox" name =" payment " value = "Mastercard">
Mastercard
<input type = "checkbox" name = " payment " value= "Discover">
Discover
<input type = "reset" value = "Clear">
<input type = "submit" value = "Submit Form">
</body>
</html>
Create XHTML document that has two frames. The left frame displays contents.html and right frame
                                                                                                  10 M
displays cars.html where the second frame is a target link from the first frame [Note: contents.html is a
list of links to the cars description]
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
    <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"</p>
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1- frameset .dtd">
    <html><head><title>Cars Frames</title></head>
      <frameset columns="50%,50%">
      <frame src="contents.html" />
      <frame src="cars.html" name="descriptions" />
     </frameset>
    </html>
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
    <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"</p>
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1- transitional .dtd">
    <html><head><title>Contents of Cars</title></head>
    <body>
    <h4> Cars</h4>
    <ul>
    <a href="mercedes.html" target="descriptions">Mercedes</a>
    <a href= "suv.html" target= "descriptions">SUV</a>
    <a href= "jeep.html" target= "descriptions">jeep</a>
    </body>
    </html>
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
    <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1. //EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
<!—cars.html →
```

<html><head><title>Information of Cars</title></head>

<body>

>

A **car** (or automobile) is a wheeled motor vehicle used for transportation. ... Examples include rear reversing cameras, air conditioning, navigation systems, and in **car** entertainment. Most **cars** in use in the 2010s are propelled by an internal combustion engine, fueled by the combustion of fossil fuels.

</body>

</html>

4. Bring out the differences between HTML and XHTML.

Listing differences – 5 M

PARAMETERS	HTML	XHTML
Case Sensitivity	Tags and attributes names are case insensitive	Tags and attributes names must be in lowercase
Closing tags	Closing tags may be omitted	All elements must have closing tag
Quoted attribute values	Special characters are quoted. Numeric values are rarely quoted.	All attribute values must be quoted including numbers
Explicit attribute values	Some attribute values are implicit. For example: <table border>. A default value for border is assumed</table 	All attribute values must be explicitly stated
id and name attributes	Both <i>id</i> and <i>name</i> attributes are encouraged	Use of <i>id</i> is encouraged and use of <i>name</i> is discouraged
Element nesting	Rules against improper nesting of elements (for example: a form element cannot contain another form element) are not enforced.	All nesting rules are strictly enforced

b) Explain all CSS selector forms Simple Selector-1M Class Selector with example -2M Generic Selector-1M id Selector-1M

1) Simple selector form

5 M

5 M

The selector is a tag name or a list of tag names, separated by commas h1. h3 p Contextual selectors ol ol li 2) Class selectors Used to allow different occurrences of the same tag to use different style specifications A style class has a name, which is attached to a tag name p.narrow {property/value list} p.wide {property/value list} • The class you want on a particular occurrence of a tag is specified with the class attribute of the tag 3) Generic Selectors A generic class can be defined if you want a style to apply to more than one kind of tag A generic class must be named, and the name must begin with a period • Example, .really-big { ... } 4) id Selectors An id selector allow the application of a style to one specific element General form: #specific-id {property-value list} Create an XHTML document that includes at least two images and enough text to precede the images, 10M flow around them(one on the left and one on the right) and continue after the last image(NOTE: use CSS tags for the problems). <head> <title> The float property </title> <style type = "text/css"> img.image1 {float: left} p.right {text-align:right;} img.image2 {float:right} p.left{text-align:left;} </style> </head> <body> This is a picture of a Cessna 210. The 210 is the flagship single-engine Cessna aircraft. Although the 210 began as a four-place aircraft, it soon acquired a third row of seats, stretching it to a six-place plane. > This is a picture of a Cessna 210. The 210 is the flagship single-engine Cessna aircraft. Although the 210 began as a four-place aircraft, it soon acquired a third row of seats, stretching it to a six-place plane. </body>

</html> Explain the two uses of the following: MIME type specification 5M MIME stands for Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension. The server system apart from sending the requested document, it will also send MIME information. The MIME information is used by web browser for rendering the document properly. The format of MIME is: type/subtype Example: text/html, text/doc, image/jpeg, video/mpeg When the type is either text or image, the browser renders the document without any problem However, if the type is video or audio, it cannot render the document It has to take the help of other software like media player, win amp etc., These softwares are called as **helper applications or plugins** These non-textual information are known as HYPER MEDIA Experimental document types are used when user wants to create a customized information & make it available in the internet The format of experimental document type is: type/x-subtype Example: database/x-xbase, video/x-msvideo Along with creating customized information, the user should also create helper applications. This helper application will be used for rendering the document by browser. The list of MIME specifications is stored in configuration file of web server. b) Write a note on conflict resolution 5M When two or more rules apply to the same tag there are rules for deciding which rule applies Document level In-line style sheets have precedence over document style sheets Document style sheets have precedence over external style sheets Within the same level there can be conflicts A tag may be used twice as a selector A tag may inherit a property and also be used as a selector Style sheets can have different sources The author of a document may specify styles The user, through browser settings, may specify styles Individual properties can be specified as important Write an XHTML document that has six short paragraphs of text. Define three different paragraph 10M styles p1, p2, and p3. The p1 style must use left and right margins of 20 pixels, a background color of yellow and a fore ground color of blue. The p2 style must use font size of 18 points, font name 'Arial' and font style in italic form. The p3 style must use a text indent of 1 cm, a background color of green, and foreground color of white. The 1st and 4th paragraph must use p1, the second and 5th must use p2, and 3rd and 6th must use p3 <head> <title>CSS Example</title> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="ch03_eg02.css" /> </head> <body> The first paragraph of text. The second paragraph The third paragraph The fourth paragraph The fifth paragraph. The sixth paragraph

