1) Difference b/n HTML5 & XHTML 1.0?

	HTML	XHTML
Full Form	→ Hypertext mark up language	→ Extensible Hypertext mark-up language
Appli cation	→ Standard Generalized Markup language	→ Application of XML
Extension	→ .html, htm	→ .xhtml, xht, xml, html, htm
Type	→ Document File Format	→ Mark-up language.
condition	→ may or may not be nested properly → closing tags not must	→ compulsory nested properly → closing tags must

→ may be written in Capital or small

→ Attribute value not in Quotes

→ compulsory small

→ Attribute value must be in Quotes

2) XML event Specifiers

3

3) Different browsers in web programming, write about the feautures

- few are
  Internet explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, Opera, Google Chrome.

Internet explorer! A product from software gaint Microsoft. A universal browser since 1995 with Win 95

Google Chrome! developed by google Today, Chrome is one of the most popular web browser with global share of more than 50%.

Safari! developed by apple very good support with XHTML, CSS 2 etc..

In all browser can see the source code of the website.

4) Applications of XML

→ Database application
→ Document Markup (with HTML
→ Used in programming
language Ex.
→ Channel definition format
→ Mathematical Mark-up language
etc...

1) HTML 5 applications, Tables & examples

HTML 5 applications:

→ Web page development
→ We document creation
→ Responsive images on web page

Tables: A table is an arrangement of data in rows & columns. Tables are widely used in

communication, research and data analysis.

→ Tables are useful for various tasks such as presenting text information & numerical data

→ Tables can be used to compare two or more items

→ Tables are used to create databases

Defining:

→ An HTML table is defined with "table" tag (<table>).

→ Each table row is defined with the "tr" tag (<tr>)
(default table headings are center)

→ Table datacell is defined with the tag "td"
(default table data are left)

ex:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<table style="width:100%"
        border=1px>
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priya</td>
<td>Sharma</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam</td>
<td>Watson</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

</body>
</html>

o/p

First name	Last name	age
Priya	Sharma	24
Sam	Watson	41

We got many attribut

CSS

border ⇒ border : 1px solid black;

padding ⇒ padding : 15px;

align → text-align : left

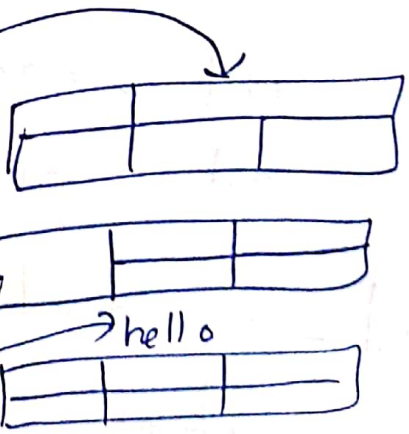
border spacing → border-spacing : 5px

Attribut

colspan = "2"

rowspan = "2"

caption = "hello"



colours can also be given

2) Syntax & usage of form & list with example

* List:

A list is a record of short piece of information, such as people's names, usually written or printed with a single thing (shape) on each line & ordered in a way that make particular thing easy to find

ex: shopping list, to do list etc.

list are mainly of 2 type

ul - unordered list
ol - ordered list

ul - unordered, this will list items using plain bullets

ol - orderderd list. This will use different schemes like numbers

ex:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Grocery list</h2>

<ul>
  <li>Bread</li>
  <li>Eggs</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
  <li>Coffe</li>

<ul>

<h2>

<ol>
  <li>Bread</li>
  <li>Eggs</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
  <li>Coffe</li>

</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

o/p

Grocery list

- Bread
- Eggs
- Milk
- Coffee

1. Bread
2. Eggs
3. Milk
4. Coffe.

→ For ordered list we specify LL schema type = "1" or type = "A" or type = "I" etc.

Similary for ~~Of~~ unordered list we can give any shape

"list-style-type: square"

Forms:

HTML Forms are required, when you want to collect some data from the visitor

ex: registrations

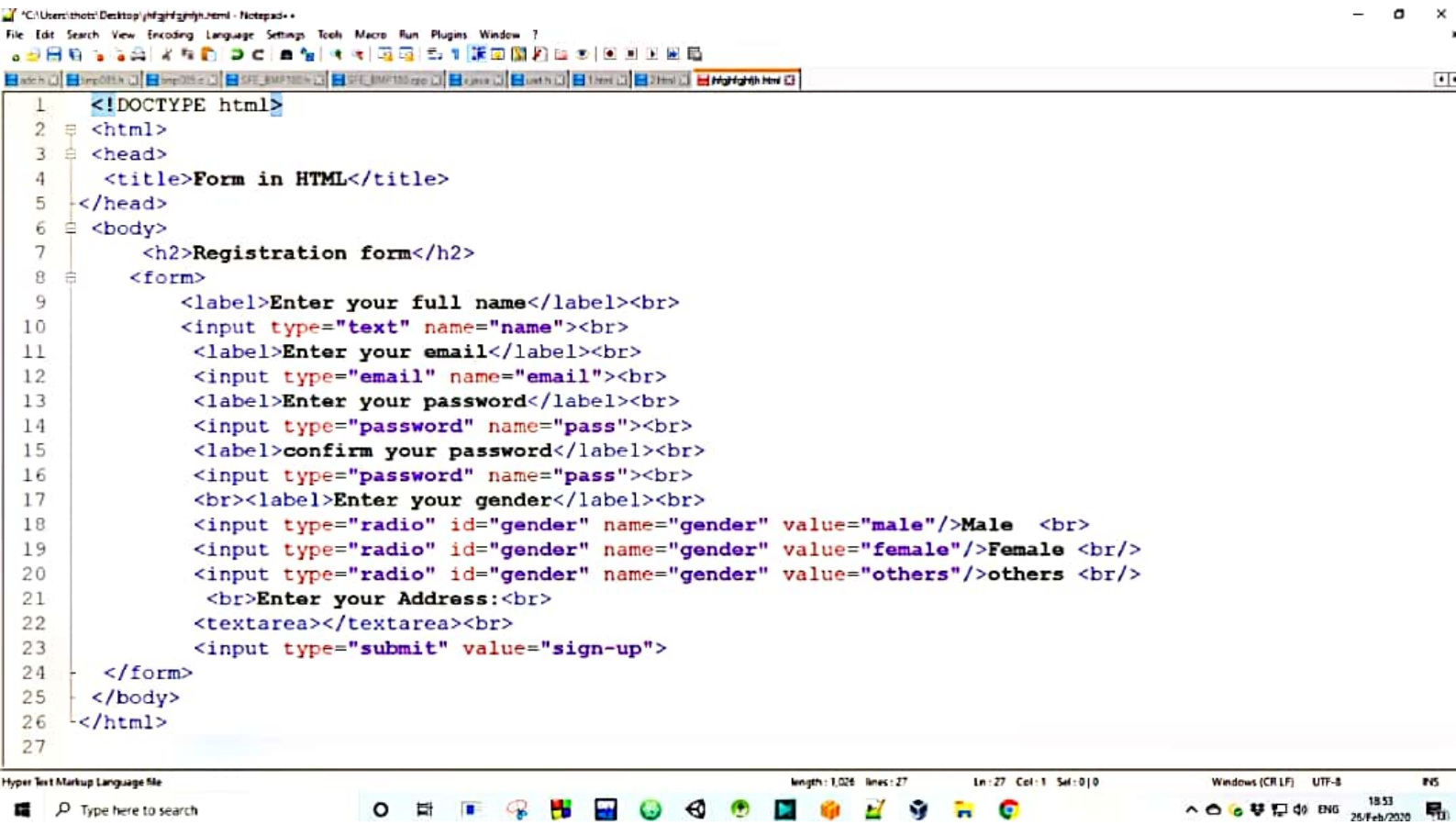
```
<form>
  ⋮
<form>
```

to take input we use input tag

```
<input>
```

inputs are many types

check example for better understanding


File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Form in HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Registration form</h2>
<form>
<label>Enter your full name</label>
<input type="text" name="name">
<label>Enter your email</label>
<input type="email" name="email">
<label>Enter your password</label>
<input type="password" name="pass">
<label>confirm your password</label>
<input type="password" name="pass">

<label>Enter your gender</label>
<input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="male"/>Male
<input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="female"/>Female
<input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="others"/>others

Enter your Address:
<textarea></textarea>
<input type="submit" value="sign-up">
</form>
</body>
</html>
Hyper Text Markup Language file
length : 1,026 lines : 27
Ln : 27 Col : 1 Sel : 0 | 0
Windows (CR LF) UTF-8
INS
Type here to search
ENG
18:53
26/Feb/2020

```
<html>
<head>
	<title>Time Table</title>
	<style>
	td
	{
	text-align:center
	}
	</style>
</head>

<body>
<table>
<tr>
<th>
<img src="1.jpg" height="75%" width="75%">
</th>
<th>
<pre style="font-size:25px" align="center">
METHODIST
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
Approved by AICET New Delhi Affiliated to Osmania Universirt,Hyderabad
Adress:King Koti Road ,Abids,Hyderabad,Telanagana,50001|Email : princiupal@methodist.edu.in
</th>
</pre>
</table>
<pre style="font-size:20px" align="center">
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
CLASS TIME-TABLE
```

Class : VI Semester BE CSE -A 2019 - 2020 Semester VI W. E.
F:06-01-2020 LE:

```
</pre>
<table style="width:100%" border="2px" align=CENTER>
<tr>
	<th> Days </th>
	<th>I <br/> 9 :30 -10:30 </th>
	<th>II <br/> 10:30-11:30 </th>
	<th>III <br/> 11:30-12:30 </th>
	<th> <br/> 12:30-01:15 </th>
	<th>IV <br/> 01:15-02:15 </th>
	<th>V <br/> 02:15-03:15 </th>
	<th>VI <br/> 03:15-04:15 </th>
	<th>VII<br/> 04:15-05:00 </th>
</tr>
<tr>
	<td > MON </td>
	<td > DAA </td>
	<td> SE </td>
	<td> LIBRARY </td>
	<td rowspan="6"> L<BR>U<BR>N<BR>C<BR>H </td>
	<td> GT/AD(T) </td>
	<td colspan=2> WP/CNP LAB </td>
	<td> SPORTS/NSS </td>
</tr>
<tr>
	<td> TUE </td>
	<td > SE </td>
	<td > CNP </td>
```

```
        <td>    DAA                 </td>
        <td>   Dis.M          </td>
        <td colspan=2>    SE/CNP LAB          </td>
        <td>    REMEDIAL          </td>
</tr>
<tr>
        <td>   WED       </td>
        <td colspan=2>    WP/SE LAB          </td>
        <td >    INTERNET            </td>
        <td >    GT/AD </td>
        <td>   WP       </td>
        <td>    WP          </td>
        <td>    MENTOR          </td>
</tr>
<tr>
        <td>   THU       </td>
        <td>   GT/AD          </td>
        <td > CNP(T)              </td>
        <td >   Dis.M </td>
        <td>    WP                  </td>
        <td>    DAA(T)     </td>
        <td>    SE         </td>
        <td>    MAKE UP          </td>
</tr>
<tr>
        <td>   FRI       </td>
        <td>   CNP          </td>
        <td > CNP              </td>
        <td >   DAA </td>
```

```
        <td>    GT/AD                </td>
        <td>    Dis.M    </td>
        <td>    SE(T)        </td>
        <td>    SPORTS/NSS          </td>
</tr>
<tr>
        <td>  SAT      </td>
        <td>  WP(T)          </td>
        <td colspan=2> FOSS/CCNA              </td>
        <td colspan=3>   MC                  </td>
        <td>    SPORTS/NSS          </td>
</tr>
</table>
<p align=right>By ESWAR💔</p>
</body>
</html>
```

3) Document type definition syntax & its application with advantage & disadvantage

XML DTD

XML Document type Definition/Declaration

→ used to describe XML language precisely.

→ used to define structure of a XML file

→ Contains list of legal element.

→ used to perform validation.

Syntax:

```
<! DOCTYPE element DTD
   Identifier [ declaration 1
                declaration 2 ]>
```

syntax
antage

type

ML

]>

Types of DTD

Internal
elements are declared within XML file.

External
elements are declared outside XML files.

ex! <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "UTF-8" >

root element → Address [

<!DOCTYPE Address [
<! Element Address (Name, Company, Phone) >
<! Element Name (#PCDATA)
⋮ ⋮

] > → Root element

<Address>
<Name> — </Name>
<Company> — </Company>
<Phone> — </Phone>
</Address>

Advantages

→ compact & easy to use
→ can be defined outside/ within XML document
→ Widely used

Disadvantage:

→ They lack some flexibility
→ Not written using XML syntax.
→ No data typing (can't limit to string or integer.

4) XML documents with name space & ~~schema~~ & about XSL

→ XSLT is a language for transforming XML document
→ XSL code is written with extension .xsd

XML Namespace:

To avoid nam conflicts in xml dtd's we use xml name space

syntax: < Element xmlns:nam = "URL" >

ex: student.xml

```
<? xml version = "1.0" encoding = "UTF - 8" ?>
<? xml -stylsheet type = "text/xsl" href = "rule.xsl" ?>

<student>
  <s>
    <name> me </name>
    <branch> CSE </branch>
    <age> 30 </age>
    <city> Japan </city>
  </s>
  <s>
    <name> you </name>
    <brame> CSE </branch>
```

```
<age> 20 </age>
<city> hyd </city>
</s>
</student>
```

rule.xsl

```
<?xml version="1.0" Encoding
="UTF-8"?>
<?xsl: stylesheet version="1.0"
xmlns:xsl="student.xsl">
<xsl: template match="/">
<html>
<body>
<h1 align="center">
Student details
</h1>
<table border "1" align="center">
<tr>
<th> Name </th>
<th> branch </th>
<th> age </th>
```

```
<th>city</th>
</tr>
<xsl:for-each select
="student">
<tr>
<td><xsl:value-of
select="name"/>
<td><xsl:value-of
select="branch"/>
<td><xsl:value-of
select="age"/>
<td><xsl:value-of
select="city"/>
</tr>
</xsl:for-each>
</table>
</body>
</html>
</xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

O/P

Student details

Name	Branch	Age	City
me	CSE	30	japan
you	CSC	20	hyd

VSAQ's

6) CSS? Give example for inline style sheet

✓ CSS:

→ CSS stand for Cascading style sheet

→ Describe the presentation of document written in any mark up language like HTML

CSS ~~is of~~ 3 can be added in 3 ways

→ inline
→ Internal
→ External

Inline: Applied inside the tag
e.g. <p style = "color: blue"
font-size = "45px" >

5) What is the purpose of DTD

→ DTD: Document type Definition
→ DTD is used to define legal building block of an XML document
→ Specify the valid tag sequence / arrangement.
→ Sharing grammar / data with others.
→ Can be declared inline or an external reference

3) image formats used in web programming?

→ JPEG / JPG: (Joint Photographic Experts Group)
→ most famous format & highly used digitally.

→ Adjustable compression
makes file low size
→ High resolution is also
available
→ transperancy not available

GIF: (Graphics Interchange Format)
→ has transparent background
→ only 256 colors hence
not much clarity.
→ small clips without audio

PNG: (Portable network graphic)
→ transparent background, low
size, high resolution.

SVG: Scalable Vector graphic
→ Ultra HD (infinite scalability)
→ Small size
→ Used in website & blogs

2) What are xml entity references

* An entity reference is a group of characters used in as a substitute for a single specific character that is a markup determinant

character	entity	definition
&	&amp;	Ampersand
<	&lt;	less than
>	&gt;	greater than
"	&quot;	quotation
'	&apos;	Apostrophe

3) Protocol? give use of HTTP

Protocol: A protocol is a set of rules and guidelines. In the network in order to communicate or transmit data successfully

HTTP :- hypertext transfer protocol

→ used to transfer data

worddwide web

→ client & server interaction can be identified.

→ It is an application layer protocol