

Name : Sana Urooj

ID # 11575

Subject : Web Technologies 1

Teacher : Sir: Daud

Date : 22-6-2020

(1)

Q1) What is global or persistent navigation? Why do most websites feature global navigation?

Ans) **GLOBAL NAVIGATION:**

Global navigation is a region of the graphical user interface reserved for buttons, links, search bars or any other design element affording movement from one set of content to another. In this global navigation area, you can find dropdown menus, tabs, and a search bar.

PERSISTENT NAVIGATION:

Web site navigation that remains persistent in location, and for the most part, consistently displays the same links.

- Website navigation is one of the top factors to consider, though because if visitors can't find your web from, it doesn't matter how pretty it is. Website navigation allows visitors to flow from one page to another without frustration.

(2)

Q2) CSS provides class and id selectors.

(i) State two benefits of using id and class selectors for a developer.

Ans) In CSS, class and ID selectors are used to identify various HTML elements. The main benefit of setting class or ID is that you can present the same HTML element differently depending on its class or ID.

(ii) What is the difference between the class and id selectors.

Ans) In the CSS, a class selector is a name preceded by a full stop (".") and an ID selector is a name preceded by a hash character ("#"). The difference between an ID and a class is that an ID can be used to identify one element, whereas a class can be used to identify more than one.

(3)

Q6) What do you understand by relative and absolute paths, give appropriate examples?

Ans) **ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE PATHS :**
An absolute or full path points to the same location in a file system, regardless of the current working directory. To do that, it must include the root directory. By contrast, a relative path starts from some given working directory, avoiding the need to provide the full absolute path.

ABSOLUTE PATH :
An Absolute path is a path that describes the location of a file or folder regardless of the current working directory in fact, it is relative to the root directory. It contains the complete location of a file or directory, hence the name. It is also referred to as absolute pathname or full path and it always starts at the same place, which is the root directory. Absolute paths contain all the relevant information to find the resources

(4)

indicated by an absolute URL. An absolute path must be used to refer to websites that are on a domain other than your home domain.

Example:- home/sally/statusReport.

RELATIVE PATH :

A Relative path is a path that describes the location of a file or folder in relative to the current working directory. It can be best used to refer to websites that are located on the same domain, ideally on certain sections of websites in which the documents never change relationships to each other. Unlike absolute paths, relative paths contain information that is only relative to the current document within the same website which avoids the need to provide a full absolute path. In simple words, relative path refers to a path relative to the location of the current webpage.

Example:- joe/foo is a relative path.

(5)

Q7) Name three reasons why we should use CSS and not tables for controlling the layout of a web page.

Ans) CSS is the best way to build web page designs.

Learning to write CSS layouts can be tricky, especially if you are familiar with using tables to create fancy web page layouts. But while HTML5 allows tables for layout, it is not a good idea.

TABLES ARE NOT ACCESSIBLE

Similar to search engines, most screen readers read web pages in the order that they display in the HTML, and tables can be very hard for screen readers to parse. The content in a table layout, while linear, doesn't always make sense when read left-to-right and top-to-bottom. Plus with nested tables, and various spans on the table cells can make the page difficult to figure out. With CSS, you can define a section as belonging on

6

the left side of the page but place it last in the HTML. Then screen readers and search engines alike will read the important parts (the content) first and the less important parts (navigation) last.

TABLES ARE INFLEXIBLE :

While it is possible to create table layouts with percentage widths, they are often slower to load and can dramatically change how your layout looks. But if you use specified widths for your tables, you end up with a very rigid layout that won't look good on monitors that are sized differently from your own. Creating flexible layouts that look good on many monitors, browsers, and resolutions is relatively easy. In fact, with CSS media queries, you can create separate designs for different size screens.

(7)

TABLES DON'T ALWAYS PRINT WELL
Many table designs don't print well because they are simply too wide for the printer. So, to make them fit, browsers cut the tables off and print sections below resulting in disjointed pages. Sometimes you end up with pages that look okay, but the whole right side is missing. Other pages will print sections on various sheets.

With CSS you can create a separate style sheet just for printing the page.

Q8) List five key features of a web Content Management System.

Ans) Every organization is different, but at its core, there are features that are beneficial to every enterprise.

The following are some of the must-have ECMs features we recommend:

- ① Easy Administration
- ② Powerfull Publishing Tools
- ③ Built-in SEO Tools
- ④ Social Media Integration
- ⑤ Detailed Analytics

(8)

1) EASY ADMINISTRATION &

The admin dashboard is the heart of any ECMS and it should make it easy to manage all the tasks involved in content production.

That means;

- Keeping track of Scheduled Content and related assets.
- Monitoring site and administrator activity.
- Adding functionality through modules and plugins.
- Managing notifications for tasks.
- Administering multiple sites and platforms, if necessary.

2) POWERFULL PUBLISHING TOOLS &

Just as the content you publish is the backbone of your interaction with your key audiences, Publishing Tools are the core of any ECMS. A good ECMS will adapt to the type of content you want to publish everything from short news items to longer articles with custom layouts to landing pages with embedded documents and integrate this into an overall publication.

(9)

workflow. It will also handle SEO, Content tagging, adding images, video and more from within the publishing interface.

3) BUILT-IN SEO TOOLS:

Google is always tweaking its search algorithms and there are many factors that influence your ranking.

While it may be difficult to know every off-page factor that plays into your search rankings, you can be sure that on-page search engine optimization isn't going away.

4) SOCIAL MEDIA INTEGRATION:

Social Media ~~to~~ platforms remain the go-to destination to reach and interact with your key audiences. That's why any modern CMS must take account of social tools.

5) DETAILED ANALYTICS :

Tracking engagement on your platforms is an essential part of carrying out your content strategy. Your CMS should integrate with the ~~most~~ most popular analytics tools, especially Google Analytics - so that you can track your KPIs, right from your dashboard.

~~Q2~~ Q3) Write Complete HTML Codes to display table below?

```

<table style = "width: 100%" >
<tr >
<th> Firstname </th>
<th> Lastname </th>
<th> Age </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Jill </td>
<td> Smith </td>
<td> 50 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Eve </td>
<td> Jackson </td>
<td> 94 </td>

```

11

```
</table>  
</table>
```

Q4) Write a JavaScript program to calculate.

Your program should enable the user to enter the values of r , b and h using HTML forms.

(i) Area of a circle. [Formula:
 $Area = \pi \times r^2$]

```
<html>  
<head> <title> Practise </title> </head>  
<body>  
<form method="post">  
Circumference of a circle or the Area <br>  
The Radius of the circle: <input type="text"  
name="num1"> <br>  
<input type="submit" value="submit">  
</form> <br>
```

```
<?php  
$num = $_POST["3.14"] * $_POST["num1"];  
echo "The Circumference of the circle  
is $num <br>";  
?>  
<br>  
</body>  
</html>
```

(12)

(ii) Area of a Triangle. [Formula:
 $Area = (1/2) \times b \times h$]

~~<h3> Calculo de Areas </h3>
<p> Ingrese la Informacion requerida
para sacar el Area~~

```
<input id = "input Base" type = "number"  
placeholder = "Ancho" name = "triangulo" >
```

```
<input id = "input Altura" type = "number"  
placeholder = "Alto" "Largo" name =  
"triangulo Altura" onchange = "area-  
calculator(this.value)" >
```

```
<script>  
function areaCalculator () {  
var base = document.getElementById  
( 'input Base' ). value;
```

```
var altura = document.getElementById  
( 'input Altura' ). value;
```

```
document.getElementById ( "outputArea")  
.id.innerHTML = (base * altura) / 2;  
}
```

```
</script>
```

(13)

Q5) For each of the following HTML elements, identify the tag name, the attributes, the values and the content of the element.

(i) `<video width = "320" height = "240" controls = "controls">`

~~`<vide width = "320" height = "240"`~~
`<video width = "320" height = "240" controls = "controls">`
`<source src = "movie.mp4" type = "video/mp4">`
`<source src = "movie.ogv" type = "video/ogg">`

Your browser does not support the video tag.

`</video>`

90) `MDN`

`<a` → tag

`href = "https://"` → attribute

`developer.mozilla` → content

`` → tag

14

iii) `<img src = " mdn-logo-sm.png"
alt = "MDN" >`

` tag`

`" mdn-logo-sm.png" alt => Content`

(i) `<video width = "320" height = "240"
controls = " controls" >`

`<video => tag`

`width => Attribute`

`320 => value`

`height => Attribute`

`240 => value`