

WEB PROGRAMMING - Rev 2015 TED 5133 ANSWER KEY			
Q no	Scoring Indicators	split score	Total score
I	PART A		
1	Name,action,method,enctype,novalidate,target	Any two	2
2	The CSS syntax consists of a set of rules. These rules have 3 parts: a selector, a property, and a value. selector { property: value }	2	2
3	Server-side Programming : It is the program that runs on server dealing with the generation of content of web page. Client-side Programming : It is the program that runs on the client machine (browser) and deals with the user interface/display and any other processing that can happen on client machine like reading/writing cookies.	2	2
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHP is Open Source. ... • PHP is extendible. • Large amount of databases are supported. • PHP is platform independent. ... • Compatible with servers like IIS and APACHE. 	Any two	2
5	Joomla,Drupal,Magento,Squarespace,Wix,TYPO3	Any two	2
II	PART B		
1	The <table> tag defines an HTML table. An HTML table consists of the <table> element and one or more <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements. The <tr> element defines a table row, the <th> element defines a table header, and the <td> element defines a table cell.	Def-2 Exp-2 Example-2	6
2	The Document Object Model (DOM) is a programming interface for HTML and XML(Extensible markup language) documents. It defines the logical structure of documents and the way a document is accessed and manipulated. DOM is a way to represent the webpage in the structured hierarchical way so that it will become easier for programmers and users to glide through the document. With DOM, we can easily access and manipulate tags, IDs, classes, Attributes or Elements using commands or methods provided by Document	3+3	6

	object.		
3	<pre>function checkForm(form) { d=document.getElementById("t1"); if(d.value.search(/^\d{2}\d{2}\d{4}\$/)) { alert("Date is correct"); } else { alert("Not correct format"); } }</pre>	Read-2 search- 2 alert box-2	6
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GET Method • The GET method sends the encoded user information appended to the page request. • The GET method produces a long string that appears in your server logs, in the browser's Location: box. • The GET method is restricted to send upto 1024 characters only. • Never use GET method if you have password or other sensitive information to be sent to the server. • GET can't be used to send binary data, like images or word documents, to the server. • The data sent by GET method can be accessed using QUERY_STRING environment variable. • The PHP provides \$_GET associative array to access all the sent information using GET method. • POST Method • The POST method transfers information via HTTP headers. • The POST method does not have any restriction on data size to be sent. • The POST method can be used to send ASCII as well as binary data. <p>The data sent by POST method goes through HTTP header so security depends on HTTP protocol. By using Secure HTTP you can make sure that your information is secure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PHP provides \$_POST associative array to access all the sent information using POST method. 	3 points each *2	6
5	A cookie is often used to identify a user. A cookie is a small file		6

	<p>that the server embeds on the user's computer. Each time the same computer requests a page with a browser, it will send the cookie too. With PHP, you can both create and retrieve cookie values.</p> <p>A cookie is created with the <code>setcookie()</code> function.</p> <p><code>setcookie(name, value, expire, path, domain, secure, httponly);</code></p>	Defn-2 Exp-4	
6	<p>Domain name is the address of your website that people type in the browser's URL bar to visit your website.</p> <p>Web hosting is the place where all the files of your website live. It is like the home of your website where it actually lives.</p>	2 * 3	6
7	<p>The process of uploading a file follows these steps –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The user opens the page containing a HTML form featuring a text files, a browse button and a submit button. • The user clicks the browse button and selects a file to upload from the local PC. • The full path to the selected file appears in the text filed then the user clicks the submit button. • The selected file is sent to the temporary directory on the server. • The PHP script that was specified as the form handler in the form's action attribute checks that the file has arrived and then copies the file into an intended directory. • The PHP script confirms the success to the user. 	6	6
PART C			
III (a)	<p>HTML links are hyperlinks.</p> <p>You can click on a link and jump to another document.</p> <p>When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.</p> <p>Hyperlinks are defined with the HTML <code><a></code> tag: <code>link text</code></p>	Def-2 Exp-4 Exempl e-3	9
(b)	<p>HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML document.</p>	6	6

	Hyperlinks are defined with the HTML <a> tag: link text		
(b)	HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML document. The <frameset> tag defines, how to divide the window into frames. The rows attribute of <frameset> tag defines horizontal frames and cols attribute defines vertical frames. Each frame is indicated by <frame> tag and it defines which HTML document shall open into the frame.	6	6
IV	HTML Form Controls		
(a)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Text Input Controls. 2. Checkboxes Controls. 3. Radio Box Controls. 4. Select Box Controls. 5. File Select boxes. 6. Hidden Controls. 7. Clickable Buttons. 8. Submit and Reset Button. 	Any 3 with expl *3	9
(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ordered list 2. Unordered list 3. Definition list 	3*2	6
V	CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:		
(a)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inline - by using the style attribute in HTML elements. 2. Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section. 3. External - by using an external CSS file. 	Expln of 3 *3	9
(b)	<pre><script type="text/javascript"> function add_number (var first_number = parseInt(document.getElementById("Text1").value); var second_number = parseInt(document.getElementById("Text2").value); var result = first_number + second_number; document.getElementById("txtresult").innerHTML = result; } </script></pre>	2+1+3	6
VI	CSS Selector	Defn-2 marks	9
(a)	CSS selectors are used to select the content you want to style.	Listing-	

	<p>Selectors are the part of CSS rule set. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc.</p> <p>There are several different types of selectors in CSS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.CSS Element Selector 2.CSS Id Selector 3.CSS Class Selector 4.CSS Universal Selector 5.CSS Group Selector 	<p>1 marks Expln any three - 3*2</p>	
(b)	<p>Font Properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>font</u> Defines a variety of font properties within one declaration. <u>font-family</u> Defines a list of fonts for element. ➤ <u>font-size</u> Defines the font size for the text. ➤ <u>font-size-adjust</u> Preserves the readability of text when font fallback occurs. ➤ <u>font-stretch</u> Selects a normal, condensed, or expanded face from a font. ➤ <u>font-style</u> Defines the font style for the text. ➤ <u>font-variant</u> Specify the font variant. ➤ <u>font-weight</u> Specify the font weight of the text. <p>Border Properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>border</u> Sets the width, style, and color for all four sides of an element's border. ➤ <u>border-bottom</u> Sets the width, style, and color of the bottom border of an element. ➤ <u>border-bottom-color</u> Sets the color of the bottom border of an element. ➤ <u>border-bottom-left-radius</u> Defines the shape of the bottom-left border corner of an element. ➤ <u>border-bottom-right-radius</u> Defines the shape of the bottom-right border corner of an element. ➤ <u>border-bottom-style</u> Sets the style of the bottom border of an element. ➤ <u>border-bottom-width</u> Sets the width of the bottom border of an element. <p>Text Properties</p> <p>Text properties is used to format text and style text.</p>	<p>3+3+3</p>	<p>6</p>

	<p>CSS text formatting include following properties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Text-color 2. Text-alignment 3. Text-decoration 4. Text-transformation 5. Text-indentation 6. Letter spacing 7. Line height 8. Text-direction 9. Text-shadow 10. Word spacing 		
VI I (a)	<p>Three types of arrays in PHP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indexed or Numeric Arrays: An array with a numeric index where values are stored linearly. • Associative Arrays: An array with a string index where instead of linear storage, each value can be assigned a specific key. • Multidimensional Arrays: An array which contains single or multiple array within it and can be accessed via multiple indices. 	Expln of each-3+3+3	9
(b)	<pre><?php \$myfile = fopen("d.txt","r") or die("Unable to open file!"); echo fread(\$myfile,filesize("d.txt")); fclose(\$myfile); ?></pre>	fopen-2 fread-2 fclose-2	6
VI II (a)	<p>PHP divides the operators in the following groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arithmetic operators • Assignment operators • Comparison operators • Increment/Decrement operators • Logical operators • String operators • Array operators • Conditional assignment operators 	Listing-1 Expln any three-4*2	9

(b)	<p>PHP Form Handling with POST</p> <p>When we use the POST method, the array of key-value pair(the form-data), coming from the HTML form are sent as part of the HTTP request, hence they are invisible to the user. Also, there is no character limit for the information/data being transmitted.</p> <p>POST method also supports multipart form-data upload which is used for file upload.</p> <p>PHP Form Handling with GET method</p> <p>In case of GET method, form-data is submitted as URL parameters, i.e. all the values entered in the form fields by the user are sent to the action script, appended in the URL.</p>	Expln-3 marks each	6
IX (a)	<p>PHP has a rich collection of built in functions for manipulating MySQL databases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •mysql_connect function •mysql_select_db function •mysql_query function •mysql_fetch_array function •mysql_close function 	8	8
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User Management • Media Manager • Banner Management • Contact Management • Search • Web Link Management • Content Management • Syndication and Newsfeed Management • Template Management • Integrated Help System • System Features 	Expln any four	7

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web Services • Powerful Extensibility 		
X (a)	<pre> <?php \$servername ="localhost"; \$username ="username"; \$password ="password"; \$dbname ="myDB"; // Create connection \$conn =new mysqli(\$servername, \$username, \$password, \$db- name); // Check connection if(\$conn->connect_error){ die("Connection failed: ",\$conn->connect_error); } \$sql ="INSERT INTO MyGuests (firstname, lastname, email) VALUES ('John', 'Doe', 'john@example.com)"; if(\$conn->query(\$sql) === TRUE) { echo "New record created successfully"; }else{ echo "Error: ".\$sql."
".\$conn->error; } \$conn->close(); ?> </pre>	Examp e-4 Expln-4	8
(b)	<p>Step1: Decide What Type of Website You Want. You will typically find 2 types of websites:</p> <p>Step2: Choose Your Hosting Server. ...</p> <p>Step3: Select Your Web Hosting Plan. ...</p> <p>Step4: Change Your DNS Address. ...</p> <p>Step5: Upload Your Website.</p>	Listing- 2 marks, Expln-5	7