

Vijit-S

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Web Development
Assignment 1
II Semester

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Section: C

1. Discuss in detail about the following:

a) URL

Ans i.) URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator.

ii.) It is also called the web page's address.

iii.) It was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1994.

iv.) Generally, we type it in our web browser's location bar when you want to view a web page.

The general format of URL is

<Protocol identifier>: <resource name>

e.g:

http://www.abcd.com

protocol needed
to communicate
with web server

name of web
server

- first part: Protocol identifier is also called scheme and it indicates what protocol to use.

e.g: ftp, http, telnet, mail, mailto

- Second part: It contains the domain name of a site as well as other information, including the

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- server
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- protocol and path. for example, in the URL:
'https://cloudflare.com/~~is the domain name~~ /learning/~~name~~'
 - 'cloudflare.com' is the domain name
 - 'https' is the protocol
 - '/learning' is the path to a specific page on the website.

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internet

The protocol identifier and the resource name are separated by a colon and a double forward slash.

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b.) MIME

Ans i.) MIME stands for Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions and is an extension of the original Simple Mail Transport Protocol (SMTP) email protocol.

ii.) It is an e-mail format standard.

iii.) It lets users exchange different kinds of data files, including audio, video, images and application programmes over email.

iv.) Unlike SMTP, MIME supports sending both ASCII Text and non-ASCII data via email.

v.) New version is SIMIME - secure MIME

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c.) HTTP

Ans i.) It stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol.

ii.) It is an underlying protocol used for WWW.

iii.) It allows computers on the WWW to communicate with one another.

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iv) It handles the "request" sent to the Web Server and also the "response" received from the Web Server.

v) Stateless protocol is something that does not maintain a relationship between requests.

How HTTP works?

- Through the HTTP protocol, resources are exchanged between client devices and servers over the internet.

- Client devices send requests to servers for the resources needed to load a web page; the servers send responses back to the client to fulfill the requests. Requests and responses share sub-documents such as data on images, text, text layouts etc.

- A web browser is an HTTP client that sends requests to servers. When the browser user enters file requests by either "opening" a web file by typing in a URL or clicking on a hypertext link, the browser builds an HTTP request and sends it to the Internet Protocol address (IP address) indicated by the URL. The HTTP daemon in the destination server receives the request and sends back the requested file or files associated with the request.

- When these request/response pairs are being sent they use TCP/IP to reduce and transport info in small packets of binary sequences of ones and zeros.

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c.) Cloud Security

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Ans i) Cloud Security is a broad category of security solutions that protect your users, devices and wider network.

ii.) Types of security attacks:

* Passive attacks:

- can be form of Eavesdropping (listening to others discussions, traffic analysis)
- Very difficult to detect.

* Active attacks:

- involves modification of some data stream or creation of false stream.

iii.) Top security threats:

* Ransomware: These attacks encrypt data and then demand a ransom payment in exchange for a decryption key.

* Phishing: These attacks trick users into things like divulging login credentials or downloading spyware.
- These are often carried out through email, text messages or malicious websites.

* Denial of Service (DoS)

- These attacks ~~exploit~~ slow or even shut down a network device such as a server by sending it more data than it can process.

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How does klebSecurity work?

- kleb security functions sit between your environment endpoints and the internet. From there, they inspect traffic and requests travelling in both directions.
- Secure kleb Gateway (SKLG), firewall/IPS and URL filtering are some ways to secure your web page.

d.) klebServer

Ans i.) A web server is dedicated software that runs on the server side. When any user requests their web browser to run any web page, the web server places all the data materials together into an organized web page and forwards them back to the web browser with the help of the internet.

ii.) It consists of the hardware and software that is responsible for responding to requests on the world wide web with the use of HTTP and other protocols.

iii.) The kleb Browser, such as Firefox or Internet Explorer, is the client that sends a request for a kleb Page.

iv.) The kleb Server answers the request and delivers the requested page to the browser so you can view it.

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2) Differentiate between `<p>` and `<pre>` tag

Ans

i) The HTML `<p>` element defines a paragraph.

ii) A paragraph always starts on a new line and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

iii) e.g:

`<p>`This is a paragraph`</p>`
`<p>`This is another paragraph`</p>`

i) The `<pre>` tag defines formatted text.

ii) Text in a `<pre>` element is displayed in a fixed width font, and the text preserves both spaces and line breaks. The text will be displayed exactly as written in the HTML source code.

iii) e.g: `<pre>`

Text in a `pre` element is displayed in a fixed-width font, and it preserves both spaces and line breaks `</pre>`

3) Discuss about Lists tags supported and its attributes.

Ans HTML List tags

Tag	Description
<code></code>	Defines an unordered list
<code></code>	Defines an ordered list
<code></code>	Defines a list item
<code><dl></code>	Defines a description list
<code><dt></code>	Defines a term in a description list
<code><dd></code>	Describes the term in a description list

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1.) Discuss about the following HTML form controls elements:

a.) file upload

Ans If you want to allow a user to upload a file to your web site, you will need to use a file upload box, also known as a file select box. This is also created using the `<input>` element but type attribute is set to file.

e.g:

```
<body>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<input type="file" name="fileupload" accept="image/*" />
```

```
</form>
```

```
</body>
```

Output:

No file chosen

b.) Drop down list box

Ans A drop down menu is a list of options that gets revealed vertically when a user interacts with the menu by either clicking on it or hovering over it with their cursor.

This menu or list also disappears when the user stops interacting with the menu by clicking again or taking the cursor away from the menu.

Syntax:

```
<select name="id" >
```

```
<option value="" > </option>
```

```
</select>
```

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c) Radio button

Ans The `<input type="radio">` defines a radio button. Radio buttons are normally presented in radio groups (a collection of radio buttons describing a set of related options). Only one radio button in a group can be selected at the same time.

Syntax:

```
<input type="radio">
```

e.g:

```
<input type="radio" id="html" name="fav_language" value="HTML">
```

d) Submit

Ans The `<input type="submit">` defines a button for submitting the form data to a form handler.

The form handler is typically a file on the server with a script for processing input data.

The form handler is specified in the form's action attribute.

e.g:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">first name: </label> <br>  
  <label for="lname">last name: </label> <br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```


e.) Text area tag

Ans i) The `<textarea>` tag defines a multi-line text input control.

The `<textarea>` element is often used in a form to collect user inputs like comments or reviews.

ii.) A text area can hold an unlimited number of characters and the text renders in a fixed width font.

iii.) The size of a text area is specified by the `cols` and `rows` attributes.

The `name` attribute is needed to reference the form data after the form is submitted

e.g:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style> <body>
```

```
<textarea id = "w3review" name = "w3review"
rows = "4" cols = "50">
```

A multilined text

A multilined text

```
</textarea>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```