Chapter = 06

Web Development

Q1. Define the following terms

(i) World Wide Web (WWW)

The word world wide web (www) is commonly known as the web. The Web is a collection of computers connected through a network to provide publicly accessible information.

(ii) Web Page

A webpage is a document commonly written in HTML that is accessible through internet by using internet browser.

(iii) Website

A website is a collection of web pages containing text, images, and all types of multimedia related to a specific set of information. A website can be accessed through a Uniform Resource Locator (URL).

(iv) Web Browser

A web browser is a software application for accessing websites on the world wide web. Most common web browsers include Microsoft Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, and Safari.

v) Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

It is the address of a resource on the internet (e.g. https://www.google.com). It includes the following two components.

· The protocol used to access the resource (https://)

· The location of the server. (www.google.com)

(vi) Search Engine

A Search Engine is a web-based tool that enables a user to locate information on the web. Most popular search engines are Google, Yahoo, and Bing.

(vii) Home Page

A home page (also known as landing page) is a web page that serves as the starting point of the website.

(vii) Web Hosting

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Web Hosting is a service that allows a web developer to make a website publicly accessible through the internet.

(viii) Web Server

A web server is the computer that is responsible for serving a website and all of its content including text and media to a user.

Q2. What are the different types of websites?

Portal:

A web portal is a website that provides a single access point of information for all of its users. It collects information from different sources like emails, forums, search engines and presents it to the user in a uniform way. Yahoo and MSN are common examples of web portal.

News:

A news website is the modern-day alternative for newspapers. Such websites contain everyday information related to current affairs, sports, politics, weather, health, technology, entertainment, etc. Informational: Informational websites provide detailed information of any field. There are many dedicated informational websites for science, arts, sports, online trainings, research, etc.

Educational:

Educational websites are purely designed to deliver educational material for both, teachers and students such as sabaq.pk, khan academy.org, etc.

Personal:

A person can share about his or her biography or achievements in a custom developed website.

Business:

A business website is the best way for any organization to market their products and services. It also tells about the teams, policies and procedures of that business. For instance, www.psx.com.pk is the website of Pakistan Stock Exchange.

Blogs:

A blog is a special type of website that is composed of articles and posts. These articles are organized into categories and sorted by the time when they were published. WordPress is a popular blog site. Forums: A forum is an online place where different users can discuss about any topic. These topics can be categorized so that users can easily locate topics of their interest.

Entertainment:

An entertainment website serves content like videos or games purely for the purpose of entertainment. YouTube is widely used for entertainment.

Social:

Social website is a platform where different people get together and socialize with each other. They can also share their ideas, opinions and media. Facebook and Twitter are instances of social networking websites.

Q3. What is HTML? Write Steps Involved In Creating Web Page In HTML

HTML

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. HTML is used to create web pages that are displayed by web browsers mainly on internet.

It is standard markup language for text documents. It allows the user to create structured content by adding headings, paragraphs, links, blockquotes and other media. It takes advantage of simple code structures called tags and attributes to achieve formatting, graphic and navigation effects on web pages.
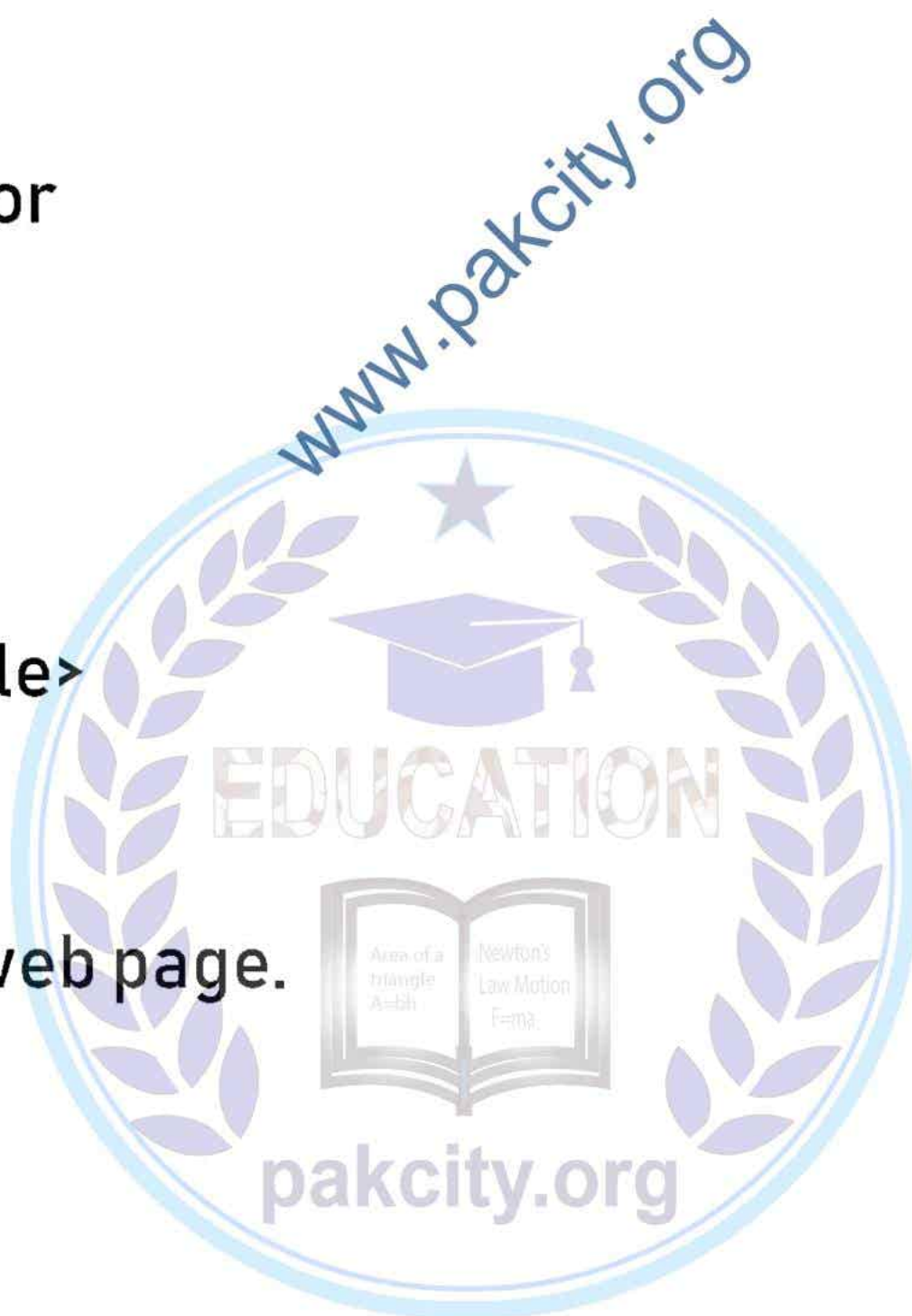
Step 1:

Text Editor Start by simply creating a new blank file in a text editor of your choice. A simple text editor like notepad can be used to start coding HTML for a web page.

Step 2:

Write HTML code in Text Editor

Example

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title>My Website</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        Welcome to my first web page.
    </body>
</html>
```

Step 3:

Save HTML Page Go to File menu and click on Save. Make sure to provide .htm or .html extension for the file being saved. This will save the document as a web page instead of a plain text file. Step 4: View HTML Page in Browser Open the saved HTML file in your default web browser. The web browser will automatically translate HTML codes to correctly display the web page.

Q4. Briefly describe the html tags

‹!DOCTYPE html›

It specifies the HTML version used so the web browsers can show the web page according to HTML standards. All HTML documents must start with this tag.

‹html›

All HTML documents start with ‹html› tag and end with ‹/html› tag.

‹head›

It is used to define additional information about the web page. It contains a set of tags such as ‹title›, ‹meta› , ‹style›,‹script›, etc.

‹body›

The main content of the web page is contained between ‹body› and ‹/body›

‹title›

It defines the title of a web page. Titles are very important as they appear on top of the browser window and displayed on search engine result pages.

‹footer›

It defines the footer for a web page. e.g. "Copyright 2020. All rights reserved."

‹p›

It defines a paragraph of text in a webpage. It always starts from a new line and adds space before and after its text.

‹br›

It defines a line break and starts the following content from a new line. Unlike <p> tag, it does not add space before or after the break.

<hr>

It draws a horizontal line where it is defined. It is used to differentiate between sections of the page.

<h1> – <h6>

It is used to define six levels of HTML headings (h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6) with <h1> being heaviest heading and <h6> being the lightest heading.

<b>, <i>, <u>

These tags are used to bold, italicize and underline text respectively.

<pre>

It is used to define a preformatted text. The web browser displays such text with spaces and line breaks as defined in HTML codes.

<font>

It is used to define the font, size and color of its text. This tag can be composed with three attributes: size, color and face. This tag is supported till version 4.1 of HTML.

<center>

It is used to align its text to the horizontal center of the web page. This tag is supported till version 4.1 of HTML.

<sub>

It defines subscript text which is under the baseline of other text and has a smaller size. e.g. H2O

<sup>

It defines superscript text which is slightly above the normal line of other text and has a smaller size.

Q5. Name some web designing tools

WEB DESIGNING TOOLS

Following is the list of some of the tools that help in designing and developing a website:

1. Microsoft FrontPage
2. Coral Draw
3. Adobe Dreamweaver
4. WordPress
5. Microsoft Visual Studio
6. Wix
7. Figma
8. Coffee Cup HTML Editor
9. Adobe XD