

① Fully qualified Domain NAME : the host name and all of the domain names together
(http://www-groups-google.com)

Document root : ^{Directory server looks in for files to serve} If document root is /documents, and ~~url~~ request is for /index.html, it will look in the /documents directory for index.html
(~~name/www-data~~)

server root : the root directory where the server and its support software. (/etc/apache2) is stored.

#3

```
<html ... >
<head> <title> Question 3 </title>
<meta http-equiv = "refresh" content="5 ;
      url = http://somewhere.com" />
</head>
<body>
<p>Hi there </p>
</body>
</html>
```

```
4. <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "utf-8" >
<!DOCTYPE ... >
<html xmlns = "... " >
<head> <title> flowers </title>
</head>
<body>
<p> <span title = "blue" > red </span>
    blue , green flowers .
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

2.

A MIME type specifies the type of file. It suggests which application would use the file. The file could be an image, or a video, an audio or an application. This is specified in the type. The more specific, ^{type} ~~of~~ ~~this~~ its subtype. The format is

type / subtype

Experimental types are written as

type / x - subtype

Example:-

text/html

image/gif

printed
document

HTML → 301
POST → 302

- 400
- 401
- 403
- 404
- 500
- 501

404

404

5 <table style = "background-color: blue">

<tr>

<td style = "background-color: green
height = "10" width = "5"> -- </td>

</tr>

<tr>

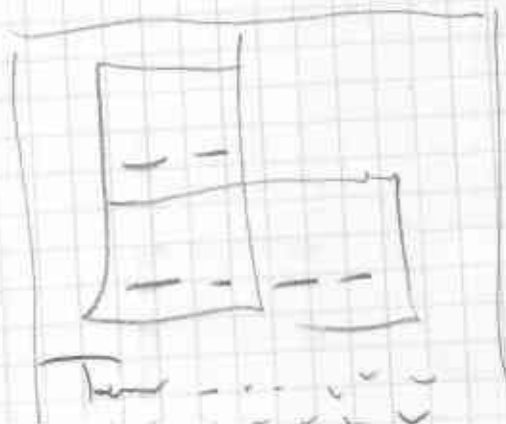
<td style = "background-color: green"
height = "10" width = "5"> -- </td>
<td style = "background-color: green"
height = "10" width = "5"> -- </td>

</tr>

</table>

<p> This is a histogram
the rows represents X-axis
and the columns represents Y-axis

</p>



6. The data is encoded and sent to the server as a QUERY_STRING. The QUERY_STRING is concatenated to the right-hand side of the URL for the page containing the form.

When the browser makes a GET request, this also appears appended to which document is requested

The format of the QUERY_STRING is as follows:

?name₁=value₁ & name₂=value₂ ... & name_n=value_n

HTTP:// If there are space characters in a value string it is first encoded as "%20" and put in the QUERY_STRING

Ex GET index.html/?

name₁=value₁

```
7 <!DOCTYPE --->
  <html xmlns=" " -- ">
```

```
<head> <title> form example </title>
```

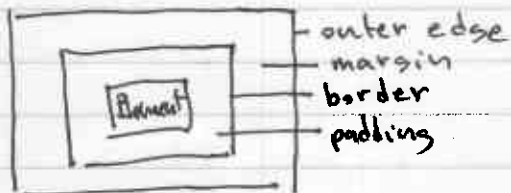
```
</head> <script type="text/javascript">
  function check(form)
  var str = form.textfield.value;
  var pos = str.search(/(dd|dd)-(dd|dd)
  return true; // </script>
```

```
<form name="myform"
  <input type="text" name="textfield"
  onsubmit="check(this)"
</form>
```

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

5) The Box Model

XML & XHTML uses the box model to organize displayed elements.



padding - the space between the element and its border

border - border that surrounds the element

margin - space between the border and outer edge

outer edge - the very edge of an element

9

Function fastenSeatBelt()

```
{  
  // some code  
}
```

Function car(state)

```
{  
  this.beltState = state;  
  this.fastenBelt = fastSeatBelt; // set-up  
  // method
```

```
}  
// create an object of type car  
myCar = new car(false);
```

```
#10 <html ... >
    <head >
        <style type="text/css" >
            p.rel { position: relative; left: 10px; top: 20px }
            p.abs { position: absolute; left: 10px; top: 20px }
        </style >
    </head >
    <body >
        <p > zero </p >
        <p class="rel" > one </p >
        <p class="abs" > two </p >
    </body >
</html >
```

This appears as :

zero
two
one

because "two" is absolutely positioned from the top left of the page, while "one" is relatively positioned from "zero"