



श्री स्वामी विवेकानंद शिक्षण संस्था, कोल्हापूर
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur.

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

(An Empowered Autonomous Institute)

Affiliated to Shivaji University

NAAC Reaccredited "A+" CGPA 3.29 | College with Potential for excellence | ISO 9001:2015



Department of Computer Studies

NOTICE

Date-28/03/2026

All the **MCA I Year** students that the **Unit Test** for the subject "**Advance Web Technology**" will be conducted as per the details given below: Students are required to be present on time with proper preparation.

Date :01/04/2026

Time :11:00AM to 12:00PM

Room No. : 512



Vijay
Mr. V. B. Pujari
HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF M. C. A.
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR
(EMPOWERED AUTONOMOUS)





ज्ञान विज्ञान अग्नि सूर्योत्थार योग्यता शिक्षण संस्था - विद्यार्थ्यांनी ही वास्तुची संस्था
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur.

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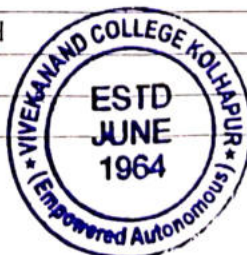
Department of Computer studies

Subject-Advance Web Technology

Date 01/04/2026
20/03/2026

Unit Test-I

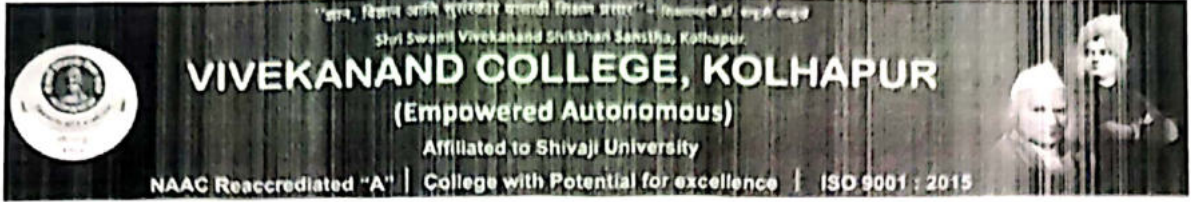
SR. NO.	NAME	Sign
1	AMBOLE SWAPNIL AMAR	AB
2	ATIGRE PRATHMESH UMESH	R. V. Atigre
3	BABAR MINAL SACHIN	M. S. Babar
4	BABAR SANJANA SURESH	SB
5	SHRIRAM TUKARAM BATE	SBate
6	CHOUTHE NIKITA SAMBHAJI	AB
7	CHOUGALE MANALI BHIMRAO	Chougale
8	CHOUGULE TIRTHA AMIT	Tirtha
9	DAHOTRE ADITYA DIVAKAR	Aditya
10	DALVI SAKSHI VISHWAS	Sakshi
11	DAVANG PRANALI PANDURANG	Davang
12	DESAI KHUSHI MAINUDDIN	Khushi Desai
13	DESAI SANDESH SUDHIR	AB
14	DESAI MAYURI RAVINDRA	AB
15	DESAI ADITYA VILAS	Aditya
16	DHONUKSHE ROHAN NAMDEV	Rohan
17	DIVASE PRACHI PANDHARINATH	Prachi
18	DIXIT VAISHNAVI UMESH	AB
19	DUBALE PRATHMESH DADASO	Dubale
20	EKAL PRUTHVIRAJ VISHWANATH	Pruthvi
21	GADKARI NAWAZ SALIM	Gadkari
22	GAIKWAD SHREYA SHIVAJI	Gaikwad
23	GAWADE VINAYAK AMRUT	Gawade
24	GOKHALE NEEL MAKARAND	Gokhale
25	GURAV VAISHNAVI SAMBHAJI	Gurav
26	HASABE SUSHANT VIKRAM	AB
27	HIREMATH ROHINI MANTESH	Rohini
28	JADHAV MAHESH DHANAJI	Mahesh
29	JADHAV SUDESHA GANESH	Sudeshga



30	JAGTAP TANVI NIHIN	Jagtap
31	KADAM RAJ SHANKAR	AB
32	KADAM HARSHADA HINDURAO	Kadama
33	KADAM RUTUJA MARUTI	PKadama
34	KAMBALE SOURAV KRISHINAT	Kambale
35	KAMBLE KRANTI VITTHAL	Krant. i.
36	KAMBLE SANDIP SADASHIV	gme
37	KAMBLE VAISHNAVI NANASO	Wscamble
38	KASHID SHRUTIKA PRAKASH	AB
39	KHADE PRITI SANJAY	Pskhade
40	KHANDEKAR VISHAL VILAS	UK
41	KOTHMIRE SHIVAM KIRANRAO	AB
42	LOHAR PIYUSH PRAKASH	AB
43	MANDEKAR SOURABH VIJAY	Mandekar
44	PARIT SALONI SHAHAJI	Parit
45	PARIT APARNA NAMDEV	Parit
46	PATIL PRATIK NAMDEV	AB
47	PATIL NANDINI SHRIKANT	Patil
48	PATIL ABHISHEK TANAJI	Patil
49	PATIL SANDESH SHAHAJI	Patil
50	PATIL MADHURA MOHAN	Patil
51	PATIL PAYAL NAMDEV	Patil
52	PATIL SHRUTIKA BALWANT	Patil
53	PATIL ADITYA RANJIT	Patil
54	PATKARE DIVYANGANA SANJAY	D.s. Patkare
55	POTDAR AISHWARYA VIJAY	Potdar
56	POWAR SAYALI JAGANNATH	AB
57	POWAR SIDDHESH RUPESH	Powar
58	PRASADE SMIT SAMIR	Prasad
59	SHIKALGAR ALSHIFA PARVEJ	AB
60	SHINDE SAKSHI PANDURANG	Shinde
61	SINGH ROHAN UMACHARAN	AB
62	SURYAVANSHI VAISHNAVI VINAYAK	Saish
63	SUTAR SHWETA SURESH	Sutar
64	VARUTE SAMRUDDHI BABURAO	Varute
65	WAINGADE SONIYA VIJAY	Waingade
66	YADAV PRANALI DHONDIRAM	Yadav



[Signature]
Faculty Sign



MCA – I Semester – II
UNIT Test - I Result
Subject: Advance Web Technology

Marks: 20

Date: 01/04/2026

ROLL NO.	NAME	MARKS
1	AMBOLE SWAPNIL AMAR	AB
2	ATIGRE PRATHMESH UMESH	06
3	BABAR MINAL SACHIN	19
4	BABAR SANJANA SURESH	14
5	SHRIRAM TUKARAM BATE	15
6	CHOUTHE NIKITA SAMBHAJI	AB
7	CHOUGALE MANALI BHIMRAO	14
8	CHOUGULE TIRTHA AMIT	04
9	DAHOTRE ADITYA DIVAKAR	07
10	DALVI SAKSHI VISHWAS	19
11	DAVANG PRANALI PANDURANG	15
12	DESAI KHUSHI MAINUDDIN	09
13	DESAI SANDESH SUDHIR	AB
14	DESAI MAYURI RAVINDRA	AB
15	DESAI ADITYA VILAS	06
16	DHONUKSHE ROHAN NAMDEV	06
17	DIVASE PRACHI PANDHARINATH	20
18	DIXIT VAISHNAVI UMESH	AB
19	DUBALE PRATHMESH DADASO	00
20	EKAL PRUTHVIRAJ VISHWANATH	08
21	GADKARI NAWAZ SALIM	09
22	GAIKWAD SHREYA SHIVAJI	09
23	GAWADE VINAYAK AMRUT	03
24	GOKHALE NEEL MAKARAND	12
25	GURAV VAISHNAVI SAMBHAJI	08
26	HASABE SUSHANT VIKRAM	AB
27	HIREMATH ROHINI MANTESH	19
28	JADHAV MADHAV DHANAJI	02
29	JADHAV SUDESHA GANESH	13
30	JAGTAP TANVI NITIN	18
31	KADAM RAJ SHANKAR	AB
32	KADAM HARSHADA HINDURAO	06



33	KADAM RUTUJA MARUTI	16
34	KAMBALE SOURAV KRISHNAT	02
35	KAMBLE KRANTI VITTHAL	09
36	KAMBLE SANDIP SADASHIV	04
37	KAMBLE VAISHNAVI NANASO	05
38	KASHID SHRUTIKA PRAKASH	AB
39	KHADE PRITI SANJAY	11
40	KHANDEKAR VISHAL VILAS	09
41	KOTHMIRE SHIVAM KIRANRAO	AB
42	LOHAR PIYUSH PRAKASH	AB
43	MANDEKAR SOURABH VIJAY	07
44	PARIT SALONI SHAHAJI	14
45	PARIT APARNA NAMDEV	16
46	PATIL PRATIK NAMDEV	AB
47	PATIL NANDINI SHRIKANT	10
48	PATIL ABHISHEK TANAJI	12
49	PATIL SANDESH SHAHAJI	11
50	PATIL MADHURA MOHAN	14
51	PATIL PAYAL NAMDEV	15
52	PATIL SHRUTIKA BALWANT	09
53	PATIL ADITYA RANJIT	03
54	PATKARE DIVYANGANA SANJAY	03
55	POTDAR AISHWARYA VIJAY	18
56	POWAR SAYALI JAGANNATH	AB
57	POWAR SIDDHESH RUPESH	14
58	PRASADE SMIT SAMEER	12
59	SHIKALGAR ALSHIFA PARVEJ	AB
60	SHINDE SAKSHI PANDURANG	16
61	SINGH ROHAN UMACHARAN	AB
62	SURYAVANSHI VAISHNAVI VINAYAK	07
63	SUTAR SHWETA SURESH	11
64	VARUTE SAMRUDDHI BABURAO	12
65	WAINGADE SONIYA VIJAY	05
66	YADAV PRANALI DHONDIRAM	13

Total Students: 66

Absent Students: 14

Present Students: 52

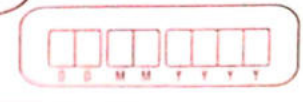
Mr. V. B. Pujari
H.O.D. Signature

HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF M. C. A.
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR
(EMPOWERED AUTONOMOUS)



Mr. V. V. Shegale
Teacher's Signature

20
20



Name - Prachi Pandharinath Divase

Roll No - 17

class - MCA

Date - 11/04/2026

- Q1] Explain the structure & semantics of an HTML document describe each part with suitable examples.
- Q2] Explain HTML forms. Describe different form elements & input types used to collect users data. & demonstrate their usage with examples.
- Q3] Explain XHTML syntax rules. Compare XHTML & HTML & analyze the key difference.
- Q4] Explain decision-making statements in PHP. Describe if, if-else & switch statement with suitable example.

Q1]

Introduction:

HTML stand for hypertext markup language. HTML language written in the form of tag. Tag is descriptive formative code written in the html document.

All tags include opening angle brackets and closing angle bracket. all code written in the form of tag.

structure of HTML document:

① `<!doctype html>` : This tag specifies the document type of html document.

② `<html>` : It is the root element of html document. It specifies the beginning & end of the html document.

④ `<head>` : In the head tag contain metadata.

⑤ `<title>` : It specifies the title of the html document. In the html document title appears in the header of the web page.

③ `<body>` : In the body tag contain all the tag in html document. In the body tag contain all the information of tag display on web page.

Structure:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>      </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    </body>
  </html>
    
```

This is the basic structure of html document.

Ex -

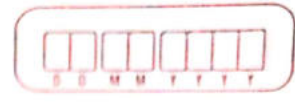
```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Hey student </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Hello Vck </h1>
    <p> This is website </p>
  </body>
</html>
    
```

• Semantic of an html document:

HTML define the structure of the document. semantic tag define the purpose and meaning of the contain of html document. semantic tag are properly structured & meaningful. following are basic semantic tags include:

- ① <main> : Display the main contain
- ② <nav> : Display the navigation link
- ③ <header> : It specifies the header section on the web page. It include all top approach in the web page.
- ④ <footer> : It specifies the bottom of approach. It include all bottom sections. The footer section in the web page include all bottom approach.



<articles> : It include independent contain.

Ex -

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> This is website </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Hey students </h1> <br>
    <b> welcome to vck </b> <br>
    <p> This is vck-website </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Semantic tags in html document is contain of document; semantic tag main purpose & role is proper presentation of meaningful structure provide. All tags must be proper closed.

Q2]

HTML Form:

- In the html document form are written the `<form> </form>` tag
- `<form>` tag are used to create form for user interaction.
- using the form tag we can give user feedback.

syntax - `<form>`

`</form>`

Form Elements in HTML

① `<input>` : input textfield is specified the user input.

EX - `<input type = 'text'>`

② `<button>` : In the html document button tag is used in following ways :

- `<submit>` : The submit button is used to submit the data.

- `<reset>` : The reset button is used to reset the data.

- `<image>` : The image button also include in html document. we can create image button in html document. when you click on the image we can place on location

EX - `<input type = 'submit'>`

③ `<textarea>` : In the html document `textarea` is used for input multiple line of text
 Ex- `<textarea row = 3 cols = 4 >`
`</textarea>`

④ `<radio>` : In the html document `<radio>` is used for selecting one options into multiple options.

Ex: Gender : `<input type = "radio" name = "Gender`

⑤ `<checkbox>` : checkbox field is used for select multiple options at a time.

Ex: class: `<input type = "checkbox" value = "MCA" >`
`<input type = "checkbox" value = "BCA" >`

⑥ `<select >` : In the html document `<select >` is used for creating dropdown list.

Ex .

city : `<select >`

`<option > Pune </option >`

`<option > kop </option >`

`<option > satara </option >`

`</select >`

Attributes :

① `name` : Name specifies the name of the form given to the html form

② `target` : target specifies the target of the address.

② Methods: In the html two methods are include

i] Get: Get method is used to get data f using the get method in the form the data is append into URL

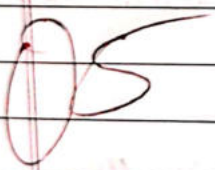
ii] Post: using the post method data are stored in the web page.

Ex:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> student form </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      Name: <input type = "text " > <br>
      class: <input type = "text" > <br>
      Address: <textarea row = 3 cols = 4 >
        </textarea > <br>
      Gender: <input type = "radio " name = "gender"
        value = "male" > <br>
        <input type = "radio " name = "gender"
        value = "female" > <br>
      City: <select >
        <option > Pune </option >
        <option > kop </option >
      </select >
      <input type = "submit " >
      <input type = "reset" >
    </form >
  </body >
</html >

```



Q3]

XHTML:

- XHTML stand for extensible hypertext markup language.
- XHTML is advanced and stricter version of HTML

Rules of XHTML:

- (1) In the XHTML all tags must be properly closed.
- (2) All Attributes must be quoted.
- (3) All tags in XHTML must be lower case, because XHTML is case sensitive language.
- (4) In the XHTML all tags are closed with proper & meaningful content.
- (5) In the XHTML Empty tags are must be self closed.
- (6) As compare to HTML language XHTML are stricter.
- (7) In the XHTML language attribute & values must be lower case because it is case sensitive language.

Points	HTML	XHTML
① stand for	Hypertext Markup language	Extensible Hypertext markup language
② syntax	flexible	strict
③ case sensitive	Not case sensitive	case sensitive
④ closed tag	many tag are not closed	must be closed all tag
⑤ Empty tag	Empty tag not closed	must be self closed

Q4]

Decision making statement

in the php decision making statement are:

① if statement: if statement is decision making statement in php. if the statement is true then the statement is executed.

syntax - if (condition):
 //code

```
Ex: <?php $a=20;
     if ($a > 18):
         echo "you can vote";
```

?>

② if-else: if-else statement is decision making statement in php. If the statement is true then the statement is executed in if block otherwise else block are executed.

syntax: if (condition);

// code

else

// code

Ex - ex.php

```
$a = 20;
```

```
if ($a > 0)
```

```
    echo "Number is Positive";
```

```
else
```

```
    echo "Number is Negative";
```

```
?>
```

③ switch statement:

switch statement is used to execute multiple condition in the program.

syntax:

```
switch ( )
```

```
    case1: // code
```

```
        break;
```

```
    case2: // code
```

```
        break;
```

```
    case n: // code
```

```
        break;
```

```
    default:
```

```
        ( )
```

< z.php

```
$color = "Red";
```

```
switch (color) {
```

```
case "Red": echo "This is red colour";  
            break;
```

```
case "blue": echo "This is blue colour";  
            break;
```

```
case "pink": echo "This is pink colour";  
            break;
```

```
default:
```

```
echo "Valid colour enter";
```

① S >

14/2026

Advanced web Technology

Test no 1



Name - Hirenath Robini Mantish

std - MCA I

Roll NO - 27

sub - AWT

Date - 14/26

Q1) Explain the structure and semantics of an HTML document. Describe each part with suitable example.

Q2) Explain HTML forms. Describe different form elements and input types used to collect user data and demonstrate their usage with examples.

Q3) Explain XHTML syntax rules. Compare XHTML and HTML and analyze key differences.

Q4) Explain decision-making statements in PHP. Describe if, if else, and switch statement with examples.

Q1) → HTML stands for hyper text markup language that defines the structure of a web page.

- It is markup language which defines the layout.
- HTML comprises of different tags that is understood by browser to decide layout of web page.
- The elements are arranged in HTML, element refers to opening tag $\langle P \rangle$ or the content and a closing tag $\langle /P \rangle$.
- The HTML 5 supports the semantic structure to optimize the web page for screen readers and search engine optimization.
- The HTML structure includes.
 - a) $\langle !DOCTYPE htm \rangle$ → tells browser the document is of html type (optional)
 - b) $\langle HTML \rangle \langle /HTML \rangle$ → Root Element the document must begin with root element
 - c) $\langle Head \rangle \langle /Head \rangle$ → the meta data such as lang,

title, encode etc are stored in <head> tag (links etc)
 d) <Body> → Main content to be displayed on page
 is written in <Body> tag

the semantic tag optimizes the web page using :-
 <nav>, </nav> - the nav bar displayed for
 easy navigation

<main header> </header> - to display title / heading

<main> </main> - to display main content.

<aside> </aside> - to display side content like add

<article> </article> - to display heavy & brief content

<footer> </footer> - to display copyright, contact or
 other important link.

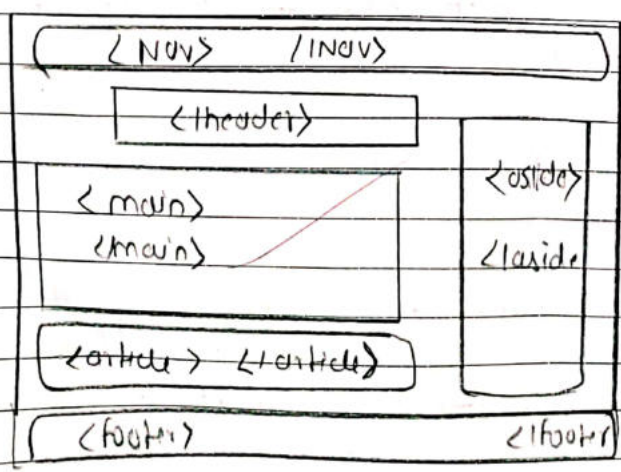
Basic HTML structure ex:-

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<HTML>
  <head>
    <title> page1 </head title>
  </head>
  <Body>
    <P> Hello world! </P>
  </Body>
</HTML>
  
```



Semantic HTML :-



Q.2) HTML has a special tag named `<form>` that is used to get data from the user which eventually makes the web page dynamic.

- The `<form>` tag has various elements such as:-

- 1) `<input>` - to get input from user
- 2) `<Button>` - to provide action of submission
- 3) `<Radio>` `<Label>` - to provide the information about the input box

- etc the form has attribute and so does its element

- form attributes are method, action, etc.

action → after submission data from input box is taken to the next page.

method → the method through which data is sent to server

a) get :- Through URL

b) POST :- Through message body

- Attribute of input tags

- type - defines type of input user should enter
ex :- email, password, number, submit etc
- name - the identical name for input later used in server side scripting
- ~~value~~ placeholder - for extra information to user
- id - for CSS purpose.

- The validation is also applied using these attributes,

maxlength - to decide maximum length

required - user should ~~at~~ compulsory fill it

readonly - only readable

autocomplete - to fill according to user previous input.

- Other important elements of form are

4) `<option>` - to provide dropdown list

5) `<select>` - multiple selection etc has nested element `<option>`

6) checkbox

Q3 → XHTML stands for extensible hypertext markup language

- The ~~XHTML~~ XHTML has stricter rules than ~~XHTML~~ HTML & forgives and attempt to avoid the mistakes made by users.

- XHTML on contrast throws error, it does not accomodate mistakes that HTML does.

- Rules for XHTML

- All the tag, elements should be in small case

- The closing ~~parenthesis~~ tag is important, but if tag is singleton or empty tag it should be self closing. ex - `
`, `<image />`, `<hr />`

• The XHTML is case sensitive,

• The elements should be carefully nested in sequence
difference between HTML & XHTML.

HTML	XHTML
1) Case insensitive	• Case sensitive
2) brows don't mind for small mistakes	• throws errors.
3) can run if closing tag is missing	• No closing tag throws error
4) if singleton tag No self closing is necessary	• Not acceptable if empty tag is not self closing.
ex) 1 <code><Body></code> <code><P> Helloworld!
 <IP></code> <code></BODY></code> is acceptable & still runs.	ex) 2 <code><body></code> <code><P> Helloworld! <IP></code> <code>
</code> <code></body></code>

Q4 → The decision making statements in PHP are same like other programming languages, in order to control the flow of program being executed.

•) if statement

- if the given statement is true then body of if ~~is~~ executed OR ~~its~~ otherwise the if body is skipped and cursor moves to next statement

- Note:- if braces aren't defined only single statement after if condition is treated as if's body

```
ex 1) :- <?php
        $ a = 5;
        if ( $ a % 2 == 0 )
            print echo " Number is even ";
        >?>
```

O/p :- No o/p.

• if - else statement

- if - else is extension of if statement, if condition satisfy then if body executes, if condition is wrong or unsatisfy then else block of executes.

```
ex 2) <?php
        $ a = 10 ;
        $ b = 20 ;
        if ( $ a > $ b )
            print " A is bigger ";
        else
            print " B is bigger ";
        >?>
```

O/p: B is bigger.

• Switch statement: If program has multiple conditions then switch statement comes into picture.

= Here the expression is matched with switch variable.

- important keywords.

• break - breaks the switch loop and gets out of loop

• default - if the switch variable doesn't match any expression default statement executes

• case - used to hold the various conditions

ex 3) <?php

```
$ a = 3;
```

```
switch ($a) {
```

```
case 1: echo "Sunday";  
break;
```

```
case 2: echo "Monday";  
break;
```

```
case 3: echo "Tuesday";  
break;
```

```
default: echo "Enter 1 to 3 only";
```

```
?>
```

O/S
o/p Tuesday

Q2) Example for form.

```
<HTML>
```

```
<Body>
```

```
<form action = "next.php" method = "Post">
```

```
<label> Name; </label>
```

```
<input type = "text" value = "name", name = "name"  
required />
```

```
<label> email </label>
```

```
<input type = "email" value = "email" />
```

"email" required />

<label> password: </label>

<input type="password" required name="pass" />

<input type="submit" />

O/P =>

Name:	<input type="text"/>
email:	<input type="text"/>
password:	<input type="password"/>
<input type="submit" value="submit"/>	

different types of input types

<input type="..."

- 1) email - to get email (companies of @.com)
 - 2) password - to hide at first glance (**)
 - 3) number - to get digits (whole number)
 - 4) text - to get single line text (Name)
 - 5) textArea - to get multiline text (Address)
 - 6) Range - to get a range
 - 7) file - to get file (we can browse file from device)
- eh

18/20

Unit Test - I

Name :- Tanvi Nitin Jagtap
std :- MCA-1
Roll No :- 30
subject :- Advance Web Technology.

- Q.1] Explain the structure & semantics of an HTML document. Describe each part with suitable examples.
- Q.2] Explain HTML form. Describe diffnt form elements & input types used to collect web data, & demonstrate their usage with examples.
- Q.3] Explain decision-making statement in PHP. Describe if, if-else, & switch statements with suitable ex.
- Q.5] Explain web application APIs in HTML 5. Analyze any four APIs & evaluate their importance in modern web development.

- Q.1] i) HTML stands for Hypertext Markup language.
- ii) HTML is used to create web pages.

• Structure :-

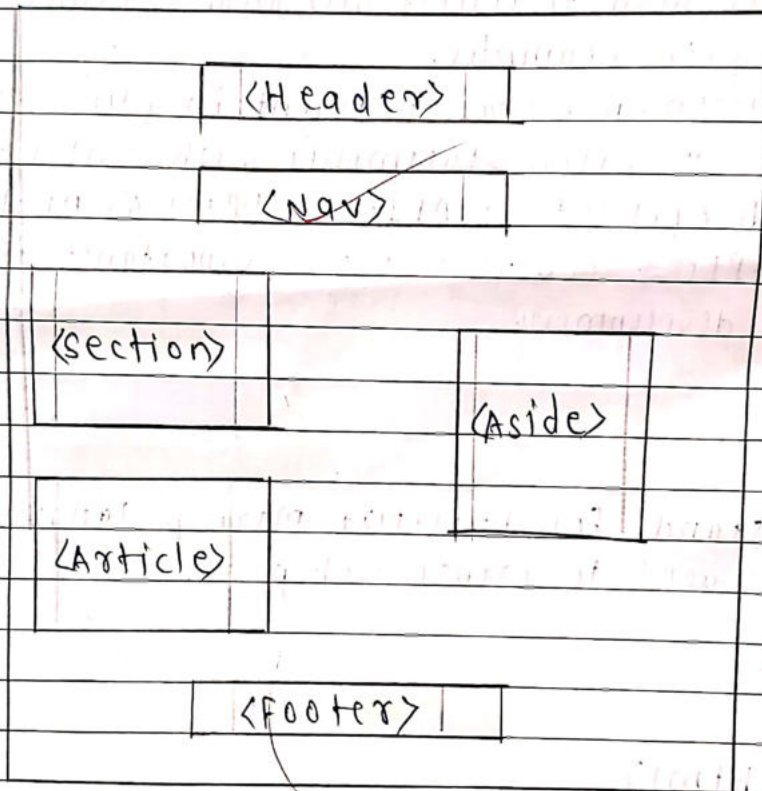
```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title> My first web page </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1> Web Technology </h1>
  <b> Vivekanand College </b>
</body>
</html>

```

- i) `<!DOCTYPE html>` used to know the document is a type of html.
- ii) `<head>` contains the meta information about the web page.
- iii) `<html>` is the starting/root of html page.
- iv) `<title>` gives the title of the web page.
- v) `<body>` contains the element from which the web page is created.

• Semantics of HTML.



- i) `<header>` :- Header is the top section of an html semantic. It contains the main information. ex. - logo.
- ii) `<nav>` :- In nav navigational links are included. with the help of `<nav>` we can go another page of web page which is linked.

<section> :- section is the part of semantics in which divided into subsections.
ex. - chapters, news items.

<article> :- Article is self-dependent content in which the own handled.
ex. - user blogs, comments.

<footer> :- footer is the last & bottom section of semantic html.
ex. - copyright.

<aside> :- Aside is the part which is declaring in the aside of web page.
ex. menu bar, sidebar.

```

- <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Semantics </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header>
      <h1> It is Header </h1>
    </header>
    <nav>
      <a href = "www.ex.com" > meet </a>
    </nav>
    <section>
      <article>
        <p> This is paragraph </p>
        <h2> This is Bolder </h2>
      </article>
    </section>
    <footer> copyright 2026 </footer>
  </body>
</html>

```



Q.3] Explain XHTML syntax Rules. compare XHTML with HTML & analyze the key differences.

- i) XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext markup language.
- ii) XHTML is the updated version of html.
- iii) XHTML contains many features which is updated in which not in html.

Syntax :-

```
<html> . . . . . </html>
```

• Comparing & analyzing with syntax rules.

1] Proper Nesting of Tags :-

- i) Tags must be nested properly.
ex.- <i> Tanvi </i>

2] Tag names should be in lower case :-

- i) Names of Tags must be in lowercase.
ex.- <P> This is para </P>

3] All Tags must be enclosed :-

- i) The tags which is paired that tag must be closed at the end.
ex.- <div> This is div </div>

4] Attributes are mandatory :-

- i) Attributes should return where it is in tag.
ex.-

5] Attributes should be in Double Quoted :-

i) Attributes ^{value} are compulsory written in double quote.
ex. - `<input type = "text">`

6] No minimization Attributes :-

i) There is no minimization of attributes.

ii) Attributes are written completely in syntactically.
ex. - `visit Google `

7] Must follow Proper Structure :-

i) There should follow the proper structure of html

ii) No any missing part.

iii) The needed part of the structure is required.

04

14] Decision-Making Statement in PHP.

i) Decision-making statements in php are the statements in which the condition gives the true / false result.

ii) There are some decision-making statements

They are -

i) IF - Statement :-

i) IF statement gives only true decision.

ii) It means it satisfy the true condition.

Syntax :- IF (condition)

```
{  
    // code
```

```
}
```

```
ex-4 <:php
```

```
$age = 20;
```

```
if ($age >= 18)
```

```
{
```

```
    echo "You are eligible for voting";
```

```
}
```

```
?>
```

2] IF-Else Statement :-

i) In if-else, 'if' block executes the true condition & in 'else' block executes the false condition.

ii) It means, 'IF' block is not executed otherwise 'else' block is executed.

Syntax :- if (condition)

```
{
```

```
    //code
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{
```

```
    //code
```

```
}
```

```
4. <?php
```

```
$x = 12;
```

```
if ($x >= 18)
```

```
{
```

```
    echo "You are eligible for voting";
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{    "You are not eligible for voting";
```

```
?>
```

Goodluck



Q7] Switch statement :-

i) Switch statement used for to choose one condition from multiple choices / condition.

Syntax:- switch (expression)

```
{  
  case 1 : // statement  
    break;  
  case 2 : // statement  
    break;  
  default : // statement  
}
```

ex. - <?php

```
$favorite_color = "BLUE";
```

```
switch ($favorite_color)
```

```
{
```

```
  case "Red":
```

```
    "Your favorite color is Red";
```

```
    break;
```

```
  case "BLUE":
```

```
    "Your favorite color is BLUE";
```

```
    break;
```

```
  default:
```

```
    "Your favorite color not  
    Red, neither blue";
```

```
}
```

- Q.5] i) Web Application APIs are the interfaces of semantics which used by developer to develop or create modern web application.
- ii) We can use APIs to create modern web App/m

1] Geological API :-

- i) Geological API are used to find the location of the user.
- ii) used in the google maps.
- iii) It finds the user's geographical location.

2] Web-Storage API :-

- i) Web storage API is used in the server to store the data on the web server.
- ii) It helps for storing of data.
- iii) In login form data is saved.

3] Canvas API :-

- i) Canvas API is used for downloading image, videos, animations on the web page on server.
- ii) It is used in play games, animation.

4] Web-Worker API :-

- i) Web-Workers APIs are the APIs in which they allows downloads on the background without affecting the performance of the website.