

**NGM COLLEGE  
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**16UCS518-Web Technology**

**K1 Level Questions**

**1: HTML stands for?**

- A.**Hyper Text Markup Language
- B.**High Text Markup Language
- C.**Hyper Tabular Markup Language
- D.**None of these

**2. which of the following tag is used to mark a beginning of paragraph ?**

- A.**<TD>
- B.**<br>
- C.**<P>
- D.**<TR>

**3. From which tag descriptive list starts ?**

- A.**<LL>
- B.**<DD>
- C.**<DL>
- D.**<DS>

**4. The attribute of <form> tag**

- A.**Method
- B.**Action
- C.**Both (a)&(b)
- D.**None of these

**5. Web pages starts with which of the following tag?**

- A.**<Body>
- B.**<Title>
- C.**<HTML>
- D.**<Form>

**6. HTML is a subset of**

- a) SGML
- b) SGMD
- c) SGMA
- d) None of these

7. Correct HTML to left align the content inside a table cell is

- A.<tdleft>
- B.<td ralign = "left" >
- C.<td align = "left">
- D.<td leftalign>

8.How can you open a link in a new browser window?

- A.<a href = "url" target = "new">
- B.<a href = "url" target= "\_blank">
- C.<a href = "url".new>
- D.<a href = "url" target ="open">

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute specifies an inline style associated with an element, which determines the rendering of the affected element.

- a) dir
- b) style
- c) class
- d) article

10. Apart from <b> tag, what other tag makes text bold ?

- A.<fat>
- B.<strong>
- C.<black>
- D.<emp>

## UNIT-II

1. You can add a row using SQL in a database with which of the following?

- A. ADD
- B. CREATE
- C. INSERT
- D. MAKE

2. Is Mysql query is case sensitive?

No

```
1 SELECT VERSION(), CURRENT_DATE;  
2 SeLect version(), current_date;  
3 seleCt vErSiOn(), current_DATE;
```

All these examples are same. It is not case sensitive.

3. The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is:

- A. REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ...
- B. DROP FROM CUSTOMER ...
- C. DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ...
- D. UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ...

4. To use MySQL on your computer, you'll need

- A. Perl, PHP or Java
- B. Some sort of client program to access the databases
- C. A Browser
- D. FTP and Telnet

Ans: B

5. Which of the following can add a row to a table?

- A. Alter
- B. Add
- C. Insert
- D. Create
- E. Update
- F. Commit

Ans: C

6. Which of the following is NOT supported by MySQL

- A. Temporary (Hash) Tables
- B. Table Joining
- C. Stored Procedures
- D. Regular Expression Matching

Ans: C

7. If you want to undo a GRANT, you should use

- A. REVOKE
- B. UNDO
- C. UNGRANT
- D. DELETE
- E. WITHDRAW
- F. ROLLBACK

Ans: A

8. Which of the following is NOT available in MySQL:

- A. REVOKE
- B. FETCH
- C. LIKE
- D. JOIN
- E. SELECT

Ans: B

9. Which of these field types would be best to hold a .jpg image?

- A. char binary
- B. nchar binary
- C. text
- D. blob

Ans: D

10. Which among the following have the maximum bytes?

- a) Varchar
- b) Char
- c) Text type
- d) Both Varchar and Char

Answer: c

### UNIT -3

1. PHP scripts are enclosed within \_\_\_\_\_

A. <php> . . . </php>

B. <?php . . . ?>

C. ?php . . . ?php

D. <p> . . . </p>

2. Which of the following operator is used to concatenate two strings?

A - .

B - +

C - [append](#)

D - [None of the above.](#)

3. Which of the following method can be used to close a MySQL database using PHP?

A - [mysql\\_connect\(\)](#)

B - [mysql\\_query\(\)](#)

C - **mysql\_close()**

D - [None of the above](#)

4. 1. PHP's numerically indexed array begin with position \_\_\_\_\_

a)1

b)2

c)**0**

d) -1

5. Which one of the following PHP functions can be used to find files?

a)glob()

b)file()

c)fold()

d) [get\\_file\(\)](#)

6. Which one of the following functions can be used to compress a string?

a)zip\_compress()

b)zip()

c)compress()

d) **gzcompress()**

7. PHP Stands for

A. Php Hypertext Processor

**B. Php Hypertext Preprocessor**

C. Php Hypermarkup Preprocessor

D. Php Hypermarkup Processor.

8.PHP is \_\_\_\_\_ scripting language.

**A. Server-side**

B. Client-side

C. Middle-side

D. Out-side

9. What does the hash (#) sign mean in PHP?

**A. It indicates lines that are commented out.**

B. It indicates variable declaration.

C. It indicates function declaration.

D. No uses in PHP.

10. What is the use of strlen( ) function in PHP?

A. It returns the type of a string

B. It returns the value of a string

**C. It returns the length of a string**

D. It returns the subset value of a string

#### UNIT -4

1. PHP's numerically indexed array begin with position \_\_\_\_\_

a) 1

b) 2

**c) 0**

d) -1

2. Indices of arrays can be either strings or numbers and they are denoted as

- A. `$my_array {4}`
- B. `$my_array [4]`**
- C. `$my_array| 4 |`
- D. None of them

3. Arrays that can store their values in association with unique keys or indices are called

- A. Associative arrays**
- B. Key based arrays
- C. indices based arrays
- D. All of them

4. PHP function calls are

- A. call-by-value**
- B. call-by-location
- C. call-by-reference
- D. All of them

5. Which of the following function is used to read the content of a file?

- A - `fopen()`
- B - `fread()`**
- C - `filesize()`
- D - `file_exist()`

6. Which of the following function is used to check if a file exists or not?

- A - `fopen()`
- B - `fread()`
- C - `filesize()`
- D - `file_exist()`**

7. The `filesize()` function returns the file size in \_\_\_\_.

- A. bits
- **B. bytes**

- C. kilobytes
- D. gigabytes

8. Which one of the following function is capable of reading a specific number of characters form a file?

- A. fgets()
- B. fget()
- C. fileget()
- D. filegets()

9. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```
<?php  
echo "chr(52)";  
?>
```

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

10. Which of the following can be used to get information sent via get/post method in PHP?

A - \$\_REQUEST

B - \$REQUEST

C - \$REQUEST\_PAGE

D - None of the above.

### Unit-5

1. Which of the following is not a web server?

- a) Apache tomcat
- b) **BlueGriffon**
- c) Jetty
- d) Tornado

2. Which of the following allows user to view a webpage?

- a) Operating System
- b) Website
- c) Interpreter
- d) **Internet Browser**

3 Which web server is developed by Microsoft?

- ) Apache tomcat
- b) Internet Information Services**
- c) Jetty
- d) Tornado

4 Tomcat is an open source web server that provides a servlet container allowing you to run Java code.

- a) True**
- b) False

5. What is DOM?

- a) Hierarchy of objects in ASP.NET
- b) Application programming interface
- c) Convention for representing and interacting with objects in html documents**
- d) Language dependent application programming

6. Most famous HTTP response error "Not Found", code is

- A. 400
- B. 404
- C. 405
- D. 408

7. *By default Apache uses the /etc/passwd file for user authentication.*

- A. True
- B. False**

8. Which log file is maintained by apache HTTP server?

- A. Apache/logs/access.log
- B. Apache/logs/error.log
- C. Apache/access/file.log
- D. Both A and B**

9. Client side error indication series is

- A. 300
- B. 400**
- C. 500
- D. 600

10. 500 series codes indicates a

- A. Client side error
- B. Server side error**
- C. Redirection
- D. Success

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**K2 Level Questions**

**1. Difference Between Dhtml And Html?**

**Answer :**

1. The first and foremost difference is HTML is markup language but DHTML is not a language.
2. DHTML stands with combination of HTML, CSS, JavaScript and DOM but HTML alone is an enough although static.
3. HTML cannot have nay server side code but DHTML may contain server side code also.
4. In HTML there is no need for database connectivity but DHTML may require to connect to database as it interacts with user.

**2.\_What Is Html?**

**Answer :**

HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is a Universal language which allows an individual using special code to create web pages to be viewed on the Internet.

**3.\_What Is A Tag?**

**Answer :**

In HTML, a tag tells the browser what to do. When you write an HTML page, you enter tags for many reasons -- to change the appearance of text, to show a graphic, or to make a link to another page.

**4.\_How Do I Create Frames? What Is A Frameset?**

**Answer :**

Frames allow an author to divide a browser window into multiple (rectangular) regions. Multiple documents can be displayed in a single window, each within its own frame. Graphical browsers allow these frames to be scrolled independently of each other, and links can update the document displayed in one frame without affecting the others.

You can't just "add frames" to an existing document. Rather, you must create a frameset document that defines a particular combination of frames, and then display your content documents inside those frames. The frameset document should also include alternative non-framed content in a NOFRAMES element. The HTML 4 frames model has significant design flaws that cause usability problems for web users. Frames should be used only with great care.

**5.\_What Is A Hypertext Link?**

**Answer :**

A hypertext link is a special tag that links one page to another page or resource. If you click the link, the browser jumps to the link's destination.

**6.\_ How Do I Link An Image To Something?**

**Answer :**

Just use the image as the link content, like this:

```
<a href=...><img src=... alt=...></a>
```

## 7. How DHTML work with JavaScript?

Using JavaScript, we can made dynamic HTML content.

We can use document.write() to show dynamic content on your web page. Below I have given you HTML page which made dynamic after using JavaScript. This example will show current date.

Example:

1. <html> <body> <script type="text/javascript">
2. document.write(Date()),
3. </script> </body> </html>

## 8. What Is Sgml?

**Answer :**

SGML is a system for defining markup languages. Authors mark up their documents by representing structural, presentational, and semantic information alongside content. HTML is one example of a markup language.

## 9. What are the 3 types of CSS?

Inline CSS. Internal CSS. ExternalCSS

## 10. What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media**
- CSS **saves a lot of work**. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in **CSS files**

## UNIT-II

### 1. What are the advantages of MySQL when compared with Oracle?

- MySQL is open source software which is available at any time and has no cost involved.
- MySQL is portable
- GUI with command prompt.
- Administration is supported using MySQL Query Browser

All these examples are same. It is not case sensitive.

### 2. What is MySQL?

MySQL is an open source DBMS which is built, supported and distributed by MySQL AB (now acquired by Oracle)

### 3. What are the objects can be created using CREATE statement?

Following objects are created using CREATE statement:

- DATABASE
- EVENT
- FUNCTION
- INDEX
- PROCEDURE
- TABLE
- TRIGGER
- USER
- VIEW

### 4. What are the technical features of MySQL?

MySQL database software is a client or server system which includes

- Multithreaded SQL server supporting various client programs and libraries
- Different backend
- Wide range of application programming interfaces and
- Administrative tools.

### 5. Why MySQL is used?

MySQL database server is reliable, fast and very easy to use. This software can be downloaded as freeware and can be downloaded from the internet.

### 6. Differentiate between FLOAT and DOUBLE?

Following are differences for FLOAT and DOUBLE:

- Floating point numbers are stored in FLOAT with eight place accuracy and it has four bytes.
- Floating point numbers are stored in DOUBLE with accuracy of 18 places and it has eight bytes.

### 7. What is the syntax for concatenating tables in MySQL?

The syntax for concatenating tables in MySQL is CONCAT (string 1, string 2, string 3)

### 8. What is the difference between primary key and candidate key?

Primary key in MySQL is used to identify every row of a table in a unique manner. For one table there is only one primary key. One of the candidate keys is the primary key and the candidate keys can be used to reference the foreign keys.

### 9. What is the difference between DELETE TABLE and TRUNCATE TABLE commands in MySQL?

Basically DELETE TABLE is a logged operation and every row deleted is logged. Therefore the process is usually slow. TRUNCATE TABLE also deletes rows in a table but it will not log any of the rows deleted. The process is faster in comparison. TRUNCATE TABLE can be rolled back and is functionally similar to the DELETE statement using no WHERE clause.

### 10. What is the difference between primary key and unique key?

While both are used to enforce uniqueness of the column defined but a primary key would create a clustered index whereas a unique key would create a non-clustered index on the column. A primary key does not allow 'NULL' but a unique key allows it.

## UNIT -3

### 1. What is PHP?

#### Answer:

PHP is one of the popular server-side scripting languages for developing a web application.

The full form of PHP is Hypertext Preprocessor. It is used by embedding HTML for creating dynamic content, communicating with a database server, handling sessions etc.

### 2. How is a variable declared in PHP?

A PHP variable is a name of a memory location that holds data. It is a temporary storage.

#### Syntax:

```
$variableName=value;
```

### 3. What are the ways to define a constant in PHP?

PHP constants are names or identifiers that can't be changed during execution of the script. PHP constants are defined in two ways:

- Using define() function
- Using const() function

#### 4. How many types of array are there in PHP?

There are three types of array in PHP:

- Indexed array
- Associative array
- Multidimensional array

#### 5. What is the difference between indexed and associative array?

The indexed array holds elements in an indexed form which is represented by number starting from 0 and incremented by 1. For example:

```
$season=array("summer","winter","spring","autumn");
```

The associative array holds elements with name. For example:

```
$salary=array("Sonoo"=>"350000","John"=>"450000","Kartik"=>"200000");
```

#### 6. Explain some of the PHP string functions?

There are many array functions in PHP:

- strtolower()
- strtoupper()
- ucfirst()
- lcfirst()
- ucwords()
- stripslashes()
- strlen()

#### 7. How is the comparison of objects done in PHP?

We use the operator '==' to test if two objects are instantiated from the same class and have same attributes and equal values. We can test if two objects are referring to the same instance of the same class by the use of the identity operator '==='.

#### 8) How can PHP and HTML interact?

It is possible to generate HTML through PHP scripts, and it is possible to pass pieces of information from HTML to PHP.

### 9. In PHP, objects are they passed by value or by reference?

In PHP, objects passed by value.

### 10. what is the difference between for and foreach?

for is expressed as follows:

```
for (expr1; expr2; expr3)
```

```
statement
```

The first expression is executed once at the beginning. In each iteration, expr2 is evaluated. If it is TRUE, the loop continues, and the statements inside for are executed. If it evaluates to FALSE, the execution of the loop ends. expr3 is tested at the end of each iteration.

However, foreach provides an easy way to iterate over arrays, and it is only used with arrays and objects.

## UNIT -4

### 1. Which function you can use in PHP to open a file for reading or writing or for both?

**Answer:**

You can use **fopen()** function to read or write or for doing both in PHP.

**Sample code:**

```
$file1 = fopen("myfile1.txt","r"); //Open for reading  
$file2 = fopen("myfile2.txt","w"); //Open for writing  
$file3 = fopen("myfile3.txt","r+"); //Open for reading and writing
```

### 2. Which function is used in PHP to delete a file?

**Answer:**

**unlink()** function is used in PHP to delete any file.

**Sample code:**

```
unlink('filename');
```

### 3. How can you declare a constant variable in PHP?

**Answer:**

**define()** function is used to declare a constant variable in PHP. Constant variable declares without the \$ symbol.

**Sample code:**

```
define("PI",3.14);
```

### 4. Does PHP support multiple inheritances?

**Answer:**

PHP does not support multiple inheritances. To implement the features of multiple inheritances, the interface is used in PHP.

### 5. What are the differences between session and cookie?

#### Answer:

The session is a global variable which is used in the server to store the session data. When a new session creates the cookie with the session id is stored on the visitor's computer. The session variable can store more data than the cookie variable.

Session data are stored in a `$_SESSION` array and Cookie data are stored in a `$_COOKIE` array. Session values are removed automatically when the visitor closes the browser and cookie values are not removed automatically.

### 6. What is the difference between abstract class and interface?

#### Answer:

- Abstract classes are used for closely related objects and interfaces are used for unrelated objects.
- PHP class can implement multiple interfaces but can't inherit multiple abstract classes.
- Common behavior can be implemented in the abstract class but not an interface.

### 7. How is a constant defined in a PHP script?

The `define()` directive lets us defining a constant as follows:

```
define ("ACONSTANT", 123);
```

### 8. In PHP, objects are they passed by value or by reference?

In PHP, objects passed by value.

### 9. What is the goto statement useful for?

The `goto` statement can be placed to enable jumping inside the PHP program. The target is pointed by a label followed by a colon, and the instruction is specified as a `goto` statement followed by the desired target label.

### 10. How to execute a PHP script from the command line?

To execute a PHP script, use the **PHP Command Line Interface (CLI)** and specify the file name of the script in the following way:

```
1 php script.php
```

## Unit-5

### 1. Why do we require Apache Tomcat?

**Answer:** Apache Tomcat is required to run Java Web Applications on the host and server-based system. It also helps to run JSP and Servlets.

### 2. What is the default port for Apache Tomcat?

**Answer:** The default port of Apache Tomcat is port 8080.

### 3. What is the name of inbuilt Web Container in Tomcat?

**Answer:** The name of the inbuilt Web Container in Tomcat is Catalina which is present in the bin directory. Catalina is used for loading all the requests related to HTTP and can instantiate the objects of GET () and POST () methods.

### 4. What is Apache web server?

**Answer :** Apache web server HTTP is a most popular, powerful and Open Source to host websites on the web server by serving web files on the networks. It works on HTTP as in Hypertext Transfer protocol, which provides a standard for servers and client side web browsers to communicate. It supports SSL, CGI files, Virtual hosting and many other features.

### 5. Can we have two Apache Web servers on a single machine?

**Answer :** Yes, we can run two different Apache servers at one time on a Linux machine, but the condition for that is they should listen on different ports and we can change the ports with Listen directive of Apache.

### 6. How do you start and Stop Apache Tomcat using services?

**Answer:**

**The services are as follows:**

- Services httpd start
- Httpd stop

### 7. What is the result of Select \* from the tab?

**Answer:** This query would display all the tables that are stored in the database.

### 8. What do you understand by MPM in Apache?

Answer : MPM stands for Multi Processing Modules, actually Apache follows some mechanism to accept and complete web server requests.

### **9.What is Apache Virtual Hosting?**

Answer : Apache Virtual hosting is the concept of hosting multiple website on a single web server. There are two types of Virtual hosts can be setup with Apache are Name Based Virtual hosting and IP based virtual hosting.

### **10.What is Virtual Host in Apache?**

Answer : The Virtual Host section contains the information like Website name, Document root, Directory Index, Server Admin Email, ErrorLog File location etc.

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**WEB TECHNOLOGY**

UNIT -1

1. Explain the different attributes in HEAD Section.
2. Explain the different attributes in BODY Section.
3. Explain how to insert Frames in HTML document.
4. Explain how to append image in HTML document.
5. Explain how to insert the Table in the HTML document.
6. Explain Cascading Style Sheet with example program.
7. Show the difference between Inline Style Sheets and Embedded Style Sheets.
8. Explain External Style Sheet with example program.
9. Explain different text formatting tags in HTML.
10. Explain DHTML in detail.

UNIT –II

1. Explain the following commands with syntax and example
  - i) Insert
  - ii) Update
2. Explain the following commands with syntax and example
  - i) Select
  - ii) delete
3. Explain administrative detail with example.
4. Explain the following commands with syntax and example
  - i) Inner join
  - ii) Left join
5. Explain loading database in detail.
6. Explain dumping database in detail.
7. Explain the following commands with syntax and example



6. Write a PHP program for writing the contents into the file.
7. Explain PHP Global Variables in detail.
8. Differentiate indexed array and associative array.
9. Write a PHP program to validate a form .
10. Write a PHP program for finding the square root using functions.

#### UNIT –V

1. Explain how to start and stop Apache in detail.
2. Explain how to Modify the Default Configuration in Apache.
3. Explain Apache control with .htaccess
4. How Do You Install the Apache Web Server?
5. Explain Set User and Group in Apache .

## 16UCS518 - WEB TECHNOLOGY

### K4 Level

#### UNIT –I

1. Analyze the elements, attributes of DTD with an appropriate example.
2. Explain how to embed an image with in the document.
3. Analyze a webpage with perfect validations with an example.
4. What is the uses of body section of a HTML document Prologues, links, basics. Write with an example document.
5. Compare and contrast inline and external style sheets.

#### UNIT –II

1. Analyze the advantages of MYSQL.
2. Write about how to create a database and a table with proper commands.
3. Analyze various commands for the following: Select, insert, update and delete statement.
4. Categories the difference between the loading and dumping of a database.
5. Analyze the administrative level concepts in details with its commands.

#### UNIT –III

1. Give a neat sketch of PHP syntax, variables and data types.
2. Write about PHP String functions, constants and PHP operators with its usage.
3. Write an example program for PHP Arithmetic operators.
4. Write an example program for PHP string operators.
5. Write an example program for PHP increment operators.

#### UNIT –IV

1. Analyze how to sort arrays in PHP with example.
2. Write in detail about PHP Global variables with an example form.
3. Write a program for PHP forms with all its properties.
4. Write in detail about Form handling in PHP.
5. Implement a PHP web page for login page with proper Form validation.

#### UNIT – V

1. Analyze the procedures involved in starting apache server.
2. Analyze the procedures involved in stopping apache server.

3. Analyze the procedures involved in restarting apache server.

## 16UCS518 - WEB TECHNOLOGY

### K5 Level

#### UNIT –I

1. Compare which is more ease of use in HTML document, i)internal style sheet, ii)external style sheet.
2. Evaluate a HTML document with its head section and body section.
3. Evaluate a HTML document with all its list properties with an example.
4. Briefly appraise the CSS with all its style properties.
5. Briefly evaluate the concepts of grouping and inheritance with an example.

#### UNIT –II

1. Briefly write about introduction of MYSQL.
2. Evaluate the concept behind the show databases and tables.
3. Briefly write about USE command with its appropriate usage.
4. Evaluate the concept behind the describe table statement.
5. Briefly write about the table joins with neat diagram.

#### UNIT –III

1. Briefly explain the PHP decrement operator with an example program.
2. Briefly explain the PHP comparison operator with an example program.
3. Briefly explain the PHP logical operator with an example program.
4. Briefly explain the PHP array operator with an example program.
5. Write a PHP program for student registration form with the maximum usage of PHP properties and tags.

#### UNIT – IV

1. Evaluate PHP functions with proper example document.
2. Write a coding for Opening a student file for entering marks.
3. Write a coding for closing a student file for entering marks.
4. Write a coding Read and write a student file for attendance percentage.

#### UNIT – V

1. Evaluate the default configurations and modifications in Apache server.
2. Briefly explain the steps involved in securing Apache server.
3. Write all the commands involved in setting user and group in Apache.

