## **Web Designing Assignment**

## Module (HTML) - 1

### Q-1) Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

(Ans.) No, these are not same things. They are different each other. An element is a set of opening and closing tags in use. Tags are labels you use to mark up the beginning and end of an element. All tags have the same format: they begin with a less-than sign "<" and end with a greater-than sign ">".

#### Q-2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

(**Ans.**) Tags and attributes are the basis of the HTML. They work together but, perform different functions.

#### **\*** What are HTML Tags?

- ❖ Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets. An example of a tag is: <h1>.
- ❖ Most tags must be opened <h1> and closed </h1> in order to function.

#### **\*** What are HTML Attributes?

- Attributes contain additional pieces of information. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is placed inside.
- ❖ An example of an attribute is:- <img src ="IMG20200417175226-01.jpg" alt ="A photo is about leaf.">
- ❖ In this example, the image source (src) and the alt text (alt) are attributes of the <img> tag.

#### **O-3**) What are void elements in HTML?

(Ans.) A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances.

- ❖ There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements.
- ❖ Void elements doesn't have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content.

#### **\*** Characteristics of Void Elements:

- Void elements do not have end tags.
- Void elements cannot have content inside it.
- Void elements have attributes.
- Void elements cannot be nested.

## **\*** Examples of Void Elements:

- <br>
- <hr>
- <img>
- <
- <meta>
- <param>
- <area>
- <base>
- <col>
- <embed>

#### **Q-4) What are HTML Entities?**

(Ans.) HTML character entities are used as a replacement of reserved characters in HTML. You can also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard by entities.

**For example:-** If you use less than (<) or greater than (>) symbols in your text, the browser can mix them with tags. That's why character entities are used in HTML to display reserved characters.

**Syntax of entities:-** & entity\_name;

#### **O-5)** What are different lists in HTML?

(Ans.) HTML lists are used to specify lists of information. All lists may contain one or more list elements. There are three different types of lists:

- 1) Ordered lists (ol)
- 2) Unordered lists (ul)
- 3) Description lists (dl)

Let's explain these:-

</01>

#### Ordered lists:-

Syntax:

```
    Ahmedabad
    Vadodara
    Surat
    Rajkot
    Dhrangadhara
```

#### • Output:

- 1. Ahmedabad
- 2. Vadodara
- 3. Surat
- 4. Rajkot
- 5. Dhrangadhara

#### **Unordered lists:-**

■ Syntax:

```
\langle ul \rangle
```

Ahmedabad

Vadodara

Surat

Rajkot

Dhrangadhara

## • Output:

- o Ahmedabad
- o Vadodara
- o Surst
- o Rajkot
- o Dhrangadhara

## Description lists:-

The HTML description list contains following three tags:

- 1) <dl> tag defines start of the list.
- 2) <dt> tag defines term.
- 3) <dd> tag defines the term definition (description)

#### ■ Syntax:

#### Output:

Dhrangadhara

```
Ahmedabad
-The Smart City.
Vadodara
-The Sanskari Nagari.
Surat
-The Diamond City.
Rajkot
-Rangilu Rajkot.
```

-The Stone City.

## Q-6) What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

- The class is an attribute which specifies one or more class names for an HTML element.
- The class attribute can be used on any HTML element.
- The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name.
- The class attribute in HTML is used to set one or more classnames for an element. With the specified class name you can work it through CSS and point in a style-sheet.

# Q-7) What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?

#### (Ans.)

	<u>Id attribute</u>	Class attribute
1.)	The id is unique in a page, and we	We can apply a class to various
	can only apply it to one specific	elements, so that it could be numerous
	element.	times on a single page.
2.)	The name of the id starts with the	The class is assigned to an element and
	'#' symbol followed by a unique	it's name starts with '.' followed by the
	id name.	name of the class.
3.)	We can attach only one id selector	We can attach multiple class selectors
	to an element.	to an element.
4.)	Syntax:-	Syntax:-
	.class{	#id{
	//declaration of css.	// declaration of css.
	}	}

## Q-8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

#### (Ans.)

#### 1) < b> :- Bold text

➤ The HTML **<b>** element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

## 2) <strong>:- Important text

- ➤ The HTML<strong> element defines text without strong importance.
- > The Content inside is typically displayed in bold.

#### **3**) **<i>:- Italic Text**

- The HTML **<i>** element defines a part of text in content inside is typically displayed in *Italic*.
- ➤ (Note):- The <i> tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase, from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc..

#### 4) <em>:- Emphasized text

- ➤ The HTML <em> element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in *Italic*.
- ➤ (Note):- A screen reader will pronounce the words in <em> with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

#### 5) <mark>:- Marked text

➤ The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted text.

#### 6) <small>:- Smaller text

➤ The HTML <small> element defines smaller text.

#### 7) <del>:- Deleted text

- The HTML **del**> element defines a text that has been deleted from a document.
- > Browsers will usually strike on a line through deleted text.

#### 8) <ins>:- Inserted text

- ➤ The HTML **<ins>** element defines a text that has been inserted into a document.
- > Browsers will usually Underline inserted text.

## 9) <sub>:- Subscript text

- ➤ The HTML **<sub>** element defines subscript text.
- ➤ Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.
- ➤ Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H<sub>2</sub>O: O2 H2SO4

## 10) <sub>:- Subscript text

- ➤ The HTML **<sup>** element defines superscript text.
- > Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes tendered in a smaller font.
- Superscript text can be used for footnotes. like 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>,9<sup>th</sup>,etc...

## 11) <nav>:- Defines navigation links

➤ The <nav> tag defines a set of navigation links.

## Q-9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

## **4** Cell-Padding:-

(Ans.) Cell-padding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it.

- ➤ Cell-padding specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the cell edge and the content of the cell.
  - ➤ Cell-spacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

## **4** Cell-Spacing:-

- ➤ Cell-spacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.
- ➤ Cell-spacing specifies the space between cells (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the edges of the adjacent cells.

## **Difference between Cell-padding and Cell-Spacing:**

No.	Cell-padding	Cell-spacing
1)	It specifies the space between the border	It specifies the space between adjacent cells.
	of a table cell and it contents.	
2)	It is created by using HTML  tag	It is also created by using HTML
	but type attribute is set to cell-padding.	tag but type attribute is set to cell-spacing.
3)	It is mainly meant for a single cell.	Cell-spacing can get subjected to more than
		one cell.
4)	The default cell-padding value is 1.	Whereas, default Cell-spacing value is 2.
5)	Cell-padding is widely used and	Cell-spacing is less effective than Cell-
	considered to be an effective mean.	padding.
6)	Cell-padding is an attribute.	Cell-spacing is also an attribute.

## Q-10) How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?

(Ans.) To merge cells in HTML, use the colspan and rowspan attribute.

- The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should span.
- ➤ Whereas the colspan attribute is for a number of columns a cell should span.

## Q-11) What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

#### (Ans.) Block element:-

- They consume the entire width available irrespective of their sufficiency.
- They always start in a new line and have top and bottom margins.
- It does not contain any other elements next to it.
- Block-level elements may only appear inside the body tag.
- Block-level elements create a larger structure than inline elements.

#### **Inline element:-**

- Inline elements occupy only enough width that is sufficient to it and allows other elements next to it which are inline.
- Inline elements don't start from a new line and don't have top and bottom margins as block elements have.
- Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

NO.	Block-level Elements	Inline Elements
1.)	Block-level elements generally	Inline elements generally only
	can contain text, data, inline-	contain text, data, or other elements.
	elements, or other block-level	They are usually "smaller" than
	elements.	block-level elements.
2.)	Block-level elements takes up the	Inline element takes up the width as
	full width of the page.	per the content.
3.)	Block level elements always	Inline element does not starts on a
	starts on a new line.	new line.
4.)	Block level element accepts	Inline element does not accepts
	height and margin on all four	height and top and bottom margin.
	sides.	

## Q-12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

## (Ans.) HTML links are hyperlinks.

- You can click on link and jump to another document.
- The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.
- The *link text* is the part that will be visible to the reader.
- Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.
- For Example:- <a href="https://www.youtube.com/">Visit yourube.com!</a>

#### Q-13) What is the use of an iframe tag?

(Ans.) The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

- An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.
- The iframe in HTML stands for Inline Frame.
- The "iframe" tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders.

## Q-14) What is the use of a spantag? Explain with an example.

(Ans.) The span tag is used for the grouping of inline elements & this tag does not make any visual change by itself.

- Span is very similar to the div tag, but div is a block-level tag and span is an inline tag.
- The **span tag** is a paired tag means it has both open (<) and closing (>) tags, and it is mandatory to close the tag.
- The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.
- The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.
- The <span> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML.
- The <span> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML.

```
    Example of span tag:-
    !DOCTYPE html>
    head>
    title>Span Tag</title>
    head>
    body>
    p>I have choosen only
    <span style="color: red;">red</span>,
    <span style="color: blue;">blue</span>, and
    <span style="color: green;">green</span> colors for my painting.

</body>
</html>
```

#### **❖** OUTPUT:-

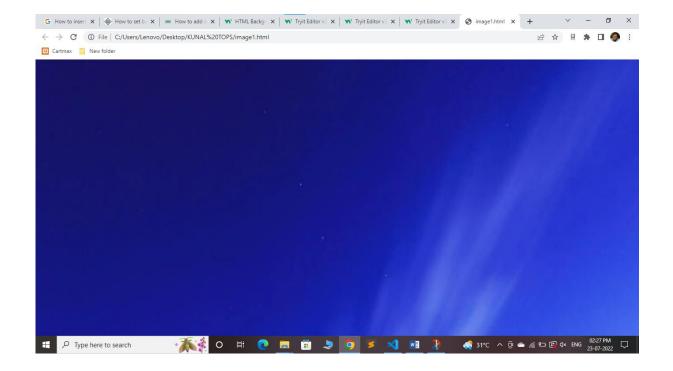
I have choosen only red, blue, and green colors for my painting.

## Q-15) How to insert a picture into a background image of a webpage?

(Ans.) To set the background image of a webpage, use the CSS style. Under the CSS <style> tag, add the property background-image.

- The property sets a graphic such as jpg, png, svg, gif, etc.
- HTML5 do not support the <body> background attribute, so CSS is used to change set background image.
- Example:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('Screenshot 2022-07-23 142803');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-size: cover;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```



#### Q-16) How are active links different from normal links?

(Ans.) The default color for normal and active links is blue.

- Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; others recognize active links when the link has the focus.
- Those that don't have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal link.

## Q-17) What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

(Ans.) There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:

- **<br/>dr> tag** Usually **<**br>> tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.
- <**p> tag** This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.
- **<blockquote> tag** It is used to define a large quoted section.

## Q-18) What is SVG?

(Ans.) SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

- SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web.
- SVG defines the graphics in XML format.
- Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated.
- The SVG file format is a popular tool for displaying two-dimensional graphics, charts, and illustrations on websites. Plus, as a vector file, it can be scaled up or down without losing any of its resolution.

# Q-19) What is the difference between HTML and XHTML. (Ans.)

No.	HTML	XHTML
1.)	HTML stands for Hyper Text	XHTML stands for Extensible
	Markup Language.	Hyper Text Markup Language.
2.)	It was developed in 1991.	It was released in 2000.
<b>3.</b> )	It is Extended from SGML.	It is extended from XML and
		HTML.
4.)	The format is a document file	The format is a markup language.
	format.	
5.)	All tags and attributes are not	In this, every tag and attribute
	necessarily to be lower or	should be in lower case.
	uppercase.	
6.)	Doctype is not necessary to write	Doctype is every necessary to write
	at the top.	at the top of the file.
7.)	File name extansion used are	File name extansion used are .xhtml,
	.html, .htm	.xht, .xml

# Q-20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML? (Ans.)

## **Logical Tags:-**

- ➤ Logical tags describe the behaviour, nature of content for the text enclosed inside the tag. They represent the function of text on the page.
- > It Carries certain obligations.
- > It is used to mention visually impaired texts.
- ➤ Here, the pages are more accessible.
- > It supports the latest technology.

## **4** Physical Tags:-

- ➤ Physical tags are used to decide the appearance of the text and do not provide any information about text.
- > It is extremely straight-forward.
- > It is used to indicate the specific characters which need formation.
- ➤ Page accessibility is comparatively low.
- > This concept is dependent upon weak tools.