



AKSHITA MODA (23BCI0088)

BCSE203E- Web Programming

Activity -21.1.2.2024

Trace the output for the following elements and infer the similarities and differences

1. Div and span

Screenshot code

```
C: > Users > akshi > Downloads > <> try.html > <> html > <> body
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Document</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9      "The Silent Patient" by Alex Michaelides generally
10     receives positive reviews
11     for its captivating mystery surrounding a woman who suddenly stops
12     speaking after shooting
13     her husband, with many praising the slow-burn, <div style="color: blue">layered
14     approach to unraveling her secrets
15     through the perspective of her therapist, Theo</div>.
16     Critics often highlight the book's
17     immersive writing style that keeps readers hooked
18     as they piece together Alicia's
19     dark past, leading to a satisfying, shocking reveal
20     at the end. However, some
21     <span style="color: blue">find the plot to be slightly
22     melodramatic</span> at times and might criticize certain
23     character motivations as overly dependent on their past trauma. |
24 </body>
25 </html>
```

OUTPUT:

"The Silent Patient" by Alex Michaelides generally receives positive reviews for its captivating mystery surrounding a woman who suddenly stops speaking after shooting her husband, with many praising the slow-burn, layered approach to unraveling her secrets through the perspective of her therapist, Theo. Critics often highlight the book's immersive writing style that keeps readers hooked as they piece together Alicia's dark past, leading to a satisfying, shocking reveal at the end. However, some find the plot to be slightly melodramatic at times and might criticize certain character motivations as overly dependent on their past trauma.

Div<div>- defines a division or a section in an HTML document. (writes text in a different line)

Span- to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. (in the same line)

Inference- A div element is used for block-level organization and styling of page elements, whereas a span element is used for inline organization and styling.

2. Div and section

Screenshot code

```
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   "The Silent Patient" by Alex Michaelides generally
10  receives positive reviews
11  for its captivating mystery surrounding a woman who suddenly stops
12  speaking after shooting
13  her husband, with many praising the slow-burn, <div style="color: blue">layered
14  approach to unraveling her secrets
15  through the perspective of her therapist, Theo</div>.
16  Critics often highlight the book's
17  immersive writing style that keeps readers hooked
18  as they piece together Alicia's
19  dark past, leading to a satisfying, shocking reveal
20  at the end. However, some
21  <section>find the plot to be slightly
22  melodramatic</section> at times and might criticize certain
23  character motivations as overly dependent on their past trauma.
24 </body>
25 </html>
```

Output:

"The Silent Patient" by Alex Michaelides generally receives positive reviews for its captivating mystery surrounding a woman who suddenly stops speaking after shooting her husband, with many praising the slow-burn, layered approach to unraveling her secrets through the perspective of her therapist, Theo. Critics often highlight the book's immersive writing style that keeps readers hooked as they piece together Alicia's dark past, leading to a satisfying, shocking reveal at the end. However, some find the plot to be slightly melodramatic at times and might criticize certain character motivations as overly dependent on their past trauma.

Div<div>-defines a division or a section in the HTML document. (Writes the text in the different line)

Section<section>- element used to group together related elements.

Inference - div is a generic container element that does not carry any semantic meaning. It is mostly used for grouping related elements together and applying styling to them via CSS. section is a semantic element that represents a specific section of a web page with a distinct topic or purpose.

3. Paragraph and article

Screenshot code

```
C: > Users > akshi > Downloads > try.html > html > body > article
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Document</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9      <p>Hi, My name is Akshita. I am 18 years old.</p>
10     <article>CHROME BROWSER<br>A site used to make your life easy.</article>
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

Output:

Hi, My name is Akshita. I am 18 years old.

CHROME BROWSER

A site used to make your life easy.

Paragraph<p>– A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

Article<article>– represents a self-contained composition in a document, page or a site. It should make sense on its own.

Inference - <p> creates the paragraph that means a text separated from other blocks by indentation whereas <article> is used to keep the website organized. It is a semantic tag that is the container for independent content like news articles.

4. Navigation and anchor

Screenshot code

```
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <nav>
10    <a href="home.html">HTML</a>
11    <br>
12    <a href="image.jpg">IMAGE</a>
13  </nav>
14 </body>
15 </html>
```

Output:



[HTML](#)
[IMAGE](#)

Navigation<nav>– The <nav> tag defines a set of navigation links. The <nav> element is intended only for major blocks of navigation links.

Anchor<a> – it is used to create a hyperlink to webpages, files, email addresses, locations in the same page or anything a URL can address.

Inference -Anchor tags (<a>) are there to create an 'anchor' for any element on the page that you want to link to another page, either on the same server or externally (also for automatic scrolling within the same page. Navigation tags (<nav>) are used to designate entire sections of a page that contain one or more navigation links or elements. They are not links themselves, but must contain links within them. They are also used by screen readers to facilitate visitors with varying levels of visual impairments.

5. Figure and image

Screenshot code

```
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <figure>
10     
11     <figcaption>Fig.1 - Trulli, Puglia, Italy.</figcaption>
12   </figure>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

Output:



Fig.1 - Trulli, Puglia, Italy.

Figure**<figure>**– The **<figure>** tag specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc. While the content of the **<figure>** element is related to the main flow, its position is independent of the main flow.

Image****– The HTML **** tag is used to embed an image in a web page. Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The **** tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

Inference - figure is a drawing or diagram conveying information while image is an optical or other representation of a real object; a graphic; a picture. The **img** tag is used solely for embedding an image into a document and does not imply any semantic structure or grouping. On the other hand, the figure element is a semantic tag that holds elements together, typically an image and a caption, indicating that they are related and should be considered as a whole.

6. Label and legends

Screenshot code

```
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <form action="/action_page.php">
10     <fieldset>
11       <legend>Personalia:</legend>
12       <label for="fname">First name:</label>
13       <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>
14       <label for="lname">Last name:</label>
15       <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
16       <label for="email">Email:</label>
17       <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br><br>
18       <label for="birthday">Birthday:</label>
19       <input type="date" id="birthday" name="birthday"><br><br>
20       <input type="submit" value="Submit">
21     </fieldset>
22   </form>
23 </body>
24 </html>
```

Output:

Personalia: _____

First name:

Last name:

Email:

Birthday:

Label <label>– The HTML Label tag can be associated to a form-control either by nesting the control within it or by matching the value of the label's for attribute to the value of a control's id attribute.

Legends<legend>– The <legend> element is used to add a caption to a group of related form <input> elements that have been grouped together into a <fieldset>.

Inference -The main difference between the HTML tags <label> and <legend> is that a <legend> is used for a group of objects, while a <label> is used for a specific element.

7. Strong vs bold vs emphasis tag

Screenshot code

```
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <b>Akshita Moda<br></b>
10  <em>Vellore Institute of Technology<br></em>
11  <strong>An aspiring CSE student</strong>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

Output:

Akshita Moda
Vellore Institute of Technology
An aspiring CSE student

Strong-The HTML element indicates that its contents have strong importance, seriousness, or urgency. Browsers typically render the contents in bold type.

Emphasis- The tag is used to emphasize words or sections of text that are important.

Bold-The HTML tag is used to make text bold.

Inference - strong is used to provide strong importance, while em is used to provide a mild emphasis. Use the element to draw attention to certain text without indicating a higher level of importance. Use the element to mark text that has stress emphasis.