

# Web Designing Assignment

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## Term – 1

### Modual (HTML) – 1

1)Are the HTML tags and elements the same things?

HTML tag: HTML tags are used to hold the HTML elements. Tags are start with <symbol and end with > symbol.

HTML element :HTML elememts are used to holds the content.

2)What are the tags and attributes in HTML?

HTML tags : Tags are used to hold the HTML element . They start with < symbol and end with >symbol.

HTML attributes : Attributes provide additional information about elements.

Attributes always specified in the start tag.

For ex: <abbr title> here, title is an attribute.

3)What are HTML Entites?

HTML entity is a piece of text (“strings”) that begin with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;). For example to display sign (<) we must write : &lt;.

4)What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Formatting tags are used to display special types of text .Formatting tags are as follow.

<b> or <strong> - Bold text

<i> or <em> or <cite> - Italic text

<u> - Underline

<mark> - Make text highlite

<small> - Mke text small

<ins> - Underline

<del> - Deleted text or Draw a line above text

<sub> - Subscript text

<sup> - Superscript text

#### 5) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

To create a hyperlink in HTML page, use the Anchor tag <a></a>. Which are the tags used to defines the links. Whatever text gets inside these tags , will work as a hyperlink. Add the URL for the link in the <a href="">. Where, href is an attributes , which indicates the link's destination .

#### 6) What are void elements in HTML?

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

Void elements can have attributes. The following is the complete llist of void elements In HTML .

Area, base, br, col, command, embed , hr, img, input, keygen, link , meta , param, source, track, wbr.

#### 7) What are different types of lists in HTML?

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

1:Unordered html list – This list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

2:Ordered html list – This list start with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

HTML also supports description lists. A description list of each terms. The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt > tag defines the term(name), and the <dd> tag describes each term

#### 8) What are the 'class' attribute in HTML?

The class attribute specifies one or more classnames fpr an element.

The class attribute is mostly used to point to aclss in a style sheet . However, it can also be used by a JavaScript(via the HTML DOM ) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

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

A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements .

While, an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

10) How is Cell Padding different from cell spacing ?

**Cell padding** attribute Cell is the space between the cell edges and the cell content. To add padding on table cells, use the CSS **padding** property.

For example- `th,td{`

`padding: 15px;`

`}`

While, **Cell spacing** is the space between each cell. To change the space between table cells, use the CSS **border-spacing** - property on the table.

For example - `table{`

`border-spacing: 30px;`

`}`

11) How can we club two or more rows or column into a single row or column in an HTML table ?

For merge two or more rows in a single row we can use **rowspan attribute** in `<td>` or `<th>`.

The value of **rowspan** indicate the numbers of rows to span.

Example: `<td rowspan="2">name</th>`

For merge two or more columns in a single column we can use **colspan attribute** in `<td>` or `<th>`.

The value of **colspan** indicate the numbers of columns to span.

Example: `<th colspan="2">name</th>`

12) What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element ?

A block-level element always start from new line and take up the full width.

While, Inline element never start from new line and inline element only cover the space as required by the contain.

13) What is the use of an iframe tag ?

The <iframe> tag specifies an “inline frame”.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

14) What is the use of a span tag ? Explain with example .

The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

Example: <p> My mother has <span style="color : blue">blue</span> eyes. </p> .

15) How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page ?

Simple way to add background image is using the “background image attribute inside the <body> tag. This attribute not supported in HTML5 so by using CSS properties, we can also add background image in a webpage.

16) How are active links different from normal links ?

Normal links are links which are there on the page and have not been clicked yet. Active links are those links which have just been clicked at that instant.

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

There are three tags used to separate sections of text .

<br> tag is used to separate line. Other tags are <p> tag and <blockquote> tag.

18) What is SVG?

SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) are an XML-based markup language for describing two-dimensional based vector graphics.

19) What is different between HTML and XHTML ?

HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages,

While XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML.

Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of features, such as support for multimedia, styling and scripting.

## 20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML ?

Physical and Logical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page. However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names .

**Physical tags** are used to indicate that how specific characters are to be formatted using HTML tags. Any physical style tag may contain any item allowed in text, including conventional text, images, line breaks, etc. Although each physical tag has a defined style, you can override that style by defining your own look for each tag. All physical tags require ending tags. Some physical tags are as follow.

<sup>  
<sub>  
<b>  
<i>  
<big>  
<small>  
<u>  
<tt>  
<strike>

**Logical tags** are used to tell the browser what kind of text is written inside the tags. They are different from physical tags because physical tags are used to decide the appearance of the text and do not provide any information about the text. Logical tags are used to indicate to the visually impaired person that there is something more important in text or to emphasize the text. Some logical tags are as follow.

<abbr>  
<em>  
<strong>  
<code>  
<cite>  
<del>  
<ins>