Website-designing Assignment

Module (HTML) -1

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

Ans: HTML Tags and Elements are sometimes perceived as the same. However, they are not. There is a subtle difference between HTML elements and tags.

HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page. They tell the browser how it should display content to the user. A tag starts with a < bracket and ends with a > bracket.

An HTML element consists of a start tag, some content, and an end tag. You can also have attributes in your tags such as class or id name.

2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans: It is important to note that both the tags and attributes are within an element. While the elements tell the browser what to display, the attributes define how they will behave. The tags mark the beginning and the end of an element, the attributes are only within the opening tags.

3) What are void elements in HTML?

Ans: All the elements in HTML do not require to have start tag and end tag, some elements do not have content and end tag such elements are known as Void elements or empty elements. These elements are also called unpaired tags. Ex.
 <hr>.

4)What are HTML Entities?

HTML character entities are used as a replacement for reserved characters in HTML. You can also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard with entities. these characters are replaced because some characters are reserved in HTML. HTML entities provide a wide range of characters which can allow you to add icons, geometric shapes, mathematical operators, etc.

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.

5)What are the different types of lists in HTML?

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

Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)

Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)

Description List or Definition List (dl)

6)What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a single or multiple class names for an HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to do some tasks for HTML elements. You can use this class in CSS with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class for selecting elements.

A class attribute can be defined within <style> tag or in separate file using the (.) character.

In an HTML document, we can use the same class attribute name with different elements.

7)What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements? the difference between Class and ID:

 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.

8)What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined.

Eg: <b> <u> <I> <strike> <sub> <sup> etc.

9)How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

In HTML, cellpadding and cellspacing are the two attributes used for formatting table cells. Both cellpadding and cellspacing are used to insert whitespaces in the table cells. The most basic difference between cellpadding and cellspacing is that the cellpadding is used to set the whitespace between cell edge and cell content, whereas cellspacing is used to set the whitespace between two cells.

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

It can be done by using the rowspan and colspan attribute in HTML. The rowspan is used to merge or combine the number of cells in a row whereas the colspan is used to merge column cells in a table.

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

Block elements always start from a new line. Inline elements never start from a new line. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go. Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

12)How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Link text

<a>: This is the anchor tag that creates a hyperlink. Anything between this tag becomes part of the link. The user can click that part to reach the linked document. href: Specifies the destination address of the link used.

Text link: The visible part of the link.

13)What is the use of an iframe tag?

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

Syntax:

<iframe src="URL" title="description"></iframe>

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

The <span> tag can be useful for the following task:

To change the language of a part of the text.

To change the color, font, background of a part of text using CSS To

apply the scripts to the particular part of the text.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Span Tag</title>
 </head>
<body>
  <h2>Example of span tag</h2>
  <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.
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

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

To add a background image on web page, use the HTML style attribute and the CSS background-image property:

<p style="background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');">

If you want the entire page to have a background image, you must specify the background image on the <body> element:

<style>body{
background-image:url('img_girl.jpg');
}
</style>

16)How are active links different from normal links?

An unvisited link is underlined and blue. The visited link is underlined and purple. An active link is underlined and red.

A link becomes active when you click it.... if you do not click the click that link is a normal link..
Active link is visited link and normal link is an unvisited link.

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

There are three tags used to separate the texts. i.e. usually <br> tag is used to separate line of texts. Other tags are<p> tag and <blockquote> tag.

18)What is SVG?

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG is used to define graphics for the Web. SVG is a W3C recommendation.

19)What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, whereas XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. It is an extension of HTML and is stricter and more structured compared to HTML.

HTML vs. XHTML

HTML	XHTML
1. HTML is an SGML-based language. That is, it defines the standard for generalizing the markup languages for documents. SGML stands for Standard Generalized Markup Language.	1. XHTML is an XML-based language, which means it manipulates and processes data using XML technologies.
2. HTML is not a case-sensitive language.	2. XHTML is a case-sensitive language.
3. HTML empty elements do not require a closing tag at the end, not even a "/" symbol to signify the end of the tag.	3. XHTML empty elements must always be closed; that is, there must be a "/" symbol at the end of the empty element.
5. The tags and attributes in HTML can be specified either in lowercase or uppercase since it is not case sensitive.	5. All XHTML elements and attributes must be in lowercase since it is a case sensitive language.
6. The HTML document requires a minimum of four tags to create an HTML page that is <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body>. The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not necessary for HTML.	6. An XHTML document must contain the <!DOCTYPE> declaration followed by the <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> tags in its document to create a webpage. Moreover, the xmlns attribute in <html> tag is also necessary.
7. Some HTML elements may function properly without a closing tag.	7. All the XHTML elements must be closed. Even the empty elements also require a closing tag.
8. Some elements in HTML may be improperly nested; that is, they do not need to be closed in the order in which they are opened.	8. All XHTML elements, however, must be properly nested within each other; that is, they must be closed in the order in which they were opened.

9. It is not mandatory to put quotes while using the attributes in HTML.	9. It is mandatory to put quotes around an attribute in XHTML.
10. It allows attribute minimization, where boolean attributes can omit their values. For example, "checked".	10. It does not allow attribute minimization. All the attributes must be written in full attribute-value pairs.
11. The webpage is displayed even if the HTML document has some errors in it.	11. There is a more strict error handling in XHTML.
12. It can have a filename extension of.html or.htm.	12. Its filename extension can be .xhtml,.xht, or .xml.

20)What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Physical Tags

Physical tags are used to indicate exactly how specific characters are to be formatted. The syntax or format for using a PHYSICAL TAG is as follows:

<B>	Indicates that the text should be bold.	</B>
<I>	Indicates that the text should be italic.	</I>
<TT>	Indicates that the text should be used with a font such as Courier that allots the same width to each character.	</TT>
<BIG>	Indicates that the text should be displayed in a big font. Available in HTML 3.0 or higher.	</BIG>

<SMALL>	Indicates that the text should be displayed in a small font. Available in HTML 3.0 or higher.	</SMALL>

Logical Tags

Logical tags are used to indicate to the visually impaired that there is some emphasizes on the text. Each browser has its own technique as to how to indicate to its viewer that the text between the tags are different.
The syntax or format for using a LOGICAL TAG is as follows:

<EM>	Indicates that characters should be emphasized in some way. Usually displayed in italics.	</EM>
<STRONG>	Emphasizes characters more strongly than <EM>. Usually displayed in a bold font	</STRONG>
<CODE>	Indicates a sample of code. Usually displayed in a Courier font or a similiar font that allots the same width to each character.	</CODE>
<KBD>	Used to offset text that the user should enter. Often displayed in a Courier font or a similiar font that allots the same width to each character.	</KBD>
<VAR>	Indicates a variable. Often displayed in italics or underlined.	</VAR>