**Assignment – 1**

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

**Ans.** No,

HTML Tags and Elements are sometimes perceived as the same. However, they are not. There is a subtle difference between HTML elements and tags that many people aren't aware of.

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. Most tags exist in pairs in HTML. Tags have an opening and closing part. They are similar, except the closing part has a / sign after the opening bracket.

Example: <p> content <p>

HTML Element includes a start tag, content, and an end tag. HTML Elements are components of the web page. Let's say we created a **div** block and filled it with some text. Then the text-filled div becomes the component of the HTML Page. The <div></div> tags along with the content inside it becomes a component and HTML Element. This will be rendered and shown to the user.

Example: <p> content <p> is HTML element.

**2.**What are tags and attributes in HTML?

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An attribute provides extra information about an HTML element. It has two sections: the name of the attribute and the value of that attribute.  The name defines the property that we require to set, while the value is a property that defines the value of that property. The programmer can write the value inside quotations.

Example:<element attribute="value">element content</element>

**3.** What are void elements in HTML?

**Ans.** Most of the [HTML elements](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-elements/) are surrounded by start and end tags to specify the starting and end of the element.

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. These elements can have backslash before ending of start tag but that is completely optional. Example of such elements are [<br>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-brgt-tag/), [<hr>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-hr-tag/), [<img>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-img-tag/), [<input>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-input-tag/), [<link>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-link-tag/), [<base>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-base-tag/), [<meta>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-meta-tag/),[<param>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-param-tag/), [<area>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-area-tag/), [<embed>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-embed-tag/), [<col>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-col-tag/), [<track>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-track-tag/), [<source>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-source-tag/) etc.

**4.** What are HTML Entities?

**Ans.** An **HTML entity** is used to display invisible characters and reserved characters that would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code. It is a piece of text, or string, that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;).

Example:<div id = "character">

**5.**What are different types of lists in HTML?

**Ans.** There are four types of list in HTML:

1 Ordered List: An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

Example:

<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>

2 Unordered List: An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

Example:

<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>

3 Description List:  Description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term. The [<dl>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dl.asp) tag defines the description list, the [<dt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dt.asp) tag defines the term (name), and the [<dd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dd.asp) tag describes each term.

Example:

<dl>  
  <dt>Coffee</dt>  
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>  
  <dt>Milk</dt>  
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>  
</dl>

4 Nested List: Nested list doesn’t have fixed tag to define a list. It is combination of all the list to each other that we have describe above.

Example:

<ol>

<li>Coffee

<ul type=”square”>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
   <dd>Description</dd>  
</ul>

</li>

</ol>

**6.**What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

**Ans.** The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element.

The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class 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.

Example:

<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
h1.intro {  
    color: blue;  
}  
  
p.important {  
    color: green;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>  
<p>A paragraph.</p>  
<p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph. :)</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

**7.** What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?

**Ans.** Difference between id and class attribute: The only difference between them is that “id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can apply to multiple elements.

**8.** What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

**Ans.** The formatting can be used to set the text styles (like – bold, italic, or emphasized, etc.), highlighting the text, making text superscript and subscript, etc.

**1.**[<b>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-b-tag/)**and**[<strong>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-strong-tag/)**Tags:**Both tags are used to make the text bold. The text content of the tag is shown as important information on the webpage.

**2.**[<i>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-i-tag/)**and**[<em>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-em-tag/)**Tags:**Both tags are used to make the text italic and emphasized. Both the element have opening and closing tags.

**3.**[<small>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-small-tag/)**and**[<big>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-big-tag/)**Tags:**The <small> tag is used to set small font-size where as <big> tag is used to set big font-size.

**4.**[<sup>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-sup-tag/)**and**[<sub>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-sub-tag/)**Tags:**The <sup> tag is used to superscript a text whereas <sub> tag is used to subscript a text.

**5.**[<ins>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-ins-tag/)**and**[<del>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-del-tag/)**Tag:**The <ins> tag is used to underline a text marking the part as inserted or added. It also has an opening and a closing tag. This tag is mainly used in text in place of deleted text whereas <del> tag is used to delete the text it adds a strike line on the text.

**6.**[HTML <mark> Tag](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-mark-tag/)**:**The <mark> tag is used to highlighting a text. It has an opening and closing tag.

**9.**How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

**Ans.** Cellpadding specifies the space between inner border of the cell and cell content. In simple words it’s whitespace between the cell edge and the content of cell.

Cellspacing specifies the space between cells. In simple word it creates space between the edge of the adjacent cells.

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

**Ans.** We can club two or more rows or columns by using rowspan and colspan attribute in the table. Rowspan for clubbing or merging two or more rows and colspan for merging two or more columns**.**

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

**Ans.** 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?

**Ans.** Anchor tag <a>Hyperlink text</a> is used to define link. Use href attribute to define link address and use target attribute to define where to open linked document.

**13.**What is the use of an iframe tag?

**Ans.**  An Inline frame <iframe> is used to add another HTML page within the document. It puts another webpage into parent page. It can be like advertisement, embedded videos, webpages, any interactive content.

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

**Ans.** The <span> HTML element is a generic inline container for phrasing content, which does not inherently represent anything.

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

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?

**Ans.** By using background attribute in <body> tag we can insert a picture as a background image of web page. But in HTML5 this attribute is not supported so we have to use CSS properties.

16.How are active links different from normal links?

**Ans.** Normal links are those links which are unvisited or not have been clicked yet generally shown in blue color in most of the website. Active links are those links which have just been clicked at that instant or we can say it becomes active when you click on the unvisited links.

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

**Ans.** <br> 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. If you have a large quotation, then put the entire text within this tag.

18.What is SVG?

**Ans.** SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics used to display two-dimensions graphics, charts, and illustration on websites. On addition as a vector file, it can be scalable.

19.What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

**Ans.** 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?

**Ans.** 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.

**Logical tag:** Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML.

<abbr>, <adress>, <cite>, <acronym>, <blockquote>, <del>, <pre>, <q>, <strong>, etc.

**Physical tag:** Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text. Following are the Physical tags commonly used in HTML.

 <b>, <big>, <i>, <small>, <sup>, <sub>, <u>, etc.