**Frontend Assignment**

**Web Designing**

**MODULE: 1 (HTML)**

**Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

**ANS.**  No, it’s different thing. HTML tags represent the Elements, and elements is a combination of tags and content.

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

**ANS.** HTML tags represents the root of an HTML document. Like <html>, <head>, <title>, <body> these are html tags.

HTML Attributes provide **additional information** about elements. Like <a> tag defines hyperlink and **‘href’** attribute specifies the URL of the page.

**What are void elements in HTML?**

**ANS.** Void element in html is : <hr>, <br>, input tag, link etc

**What are HTML Entities?**

**ANS.** HTML entities are reserved characters in HTML. Like, <, >, &, # etc

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

**ANS.** There is different types of list in HTML.

**Order list:** ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. Ex. <ol><li>apple</li><li>banana</li></ol>

**Unorder list:** unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. Ex. <ul><li>apple</li><li>banana</li></ul>

**Descriptive list:** A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term. Like, <dl>  
  <dt>Coffee</dt>  
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>  
  <dt>Milk</dt>  
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>  
</dl>

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

**ANS.** Class attribute is specify one or more class-name for an element. Class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a stylesheet and also used in Javascript.

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

**ANS.** “id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can apply to multiple elements.

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

**ANS.** <b> tag – Bold tax, <strong> tag – Important tag, <i> tag – Italic tag, <em> - Emphasized text, <mark> - Marked text, <small> - Smaller text, <del> - Deleted text, <ins> - Inserted text, <sub> - Subscript text, <sup> - Superscript text.

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

**ANS.** Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

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

**ANS.** We can do it using colspan and rowspan through in a sigle row or column in HTML table.

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

**ANS.** A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

An inline element does not start on a new line. An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

**How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

**ANS.** Though the <a> tag we can create the Hyperlink.

Like, <a href=”[www.google.com](http://www.google.com)”>Google</a>

**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.

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

**ANS.** 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.

Example: <p>This is example of <span style=”font-weight: bold”>span</span> tag.

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

**ANS.** The most common & simple way to add background picture is using the background image attribute inside the <body> tag. We can use property of background-image and insert the image as a background on web page.

Like, in body tag…..

body{background-image: url(“path of image here”);}

**How are active links different from normal links?**

**ANS.** Normal links does not have any effect or not perform any movement. And the Active link is we click the link or mouse over the link then it perform some effects that called active links.

**What are the different tags to separate sections of text?**

**ANS.** There are three tags are separate the text.

* <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.

**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

**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.

**What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**ANS.** Logical tags describe the behaviour, nature of content for the text enclosed inside the tag. They represent the function of text on the page. Physical tags are used to decide the appearance of the text and do not provide any information about the text.

**MODULE: 2 (CSS and CSS 3)**

**What are the benefits of using CSS?**

**ANS.** 1) Faster Page Speed. More code means slower page speed. ...

2) Better User Experience. CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting. ...

3) Quicker Development Time. ...

4) Easy Formatting Changes. ...

5) Compatibility Across Devices.

**What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

**ANS.** CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web browsers. With CSS, what works with one browser might not always work with another. There exists a scarcity of security. After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear.

**What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

**ANS.** CSS2, which was comprised of a single document, CSS3 has its specifications divided into many individual modules, which makes CSS3 a whole lot easier to handle. With CSS3, the designers can now use special fonts, like those available in Google Fonts and Typecast.

**Name a few CSS style components**

**ANS.** 1) Selector: HTML element name, id name, class name.

2) Property: It's like an attribute such as background color, font-size, position, text-align, color, border etc.

3) Values: which defines property or values allocate for properties.

**What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

**ANS.** The opacity CSS property sets the opacity of an element. Opacity is the degree to which content behind an element is hidden, and is the opposite of transparency.

**How can the background color of an element be changed?**

**ANS.** You can add in css the element and given it to background-color property, it will change your background-color.

**How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?**

**ANS.** We can apply background-repeat: nor-repeat; property use and control it.

**What is the use of the background-position property?**

**ANS.** By default the background-position is top-left, but we can change it with the requirement.

**Which property controls the image scroll in the background?**

**ANS.** The background-attachment property sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.

**Why should background and color be used as separate properties?**

**ANS.** if they should always be set together? There are two reasons behind this: It enhances the legibility of style sheets. The background property is a complex property in CSS, and if it is combined with color, the complexity will further increase.

**How to center block elements using CSS1?**

**ANS.** if we are given the margin property is auto, then our block element is going to center.

**How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

**ANS.** The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

**What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?**

**ANS.** CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

* Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements.
* Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section.
* External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

**What is embedded style sheets?**

**ANS.** Embedded Stylesheet: It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place. This is done by embedding the <style></style> tags containing the CSS properties in the head of your document.

**What are the external style sheets?**

**ANS.** An external style sheet is a separate CSS file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the webpage. Multiple webpages can use the same link to access the stylesheet. The link to an external style sheet is placed within the head section of the page.

**What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

**ANS.** A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS Rule. It is a pattern of elements and other terms that tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the CSS property values inside the rule applied to them.

**What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

**ANS.**

* continuous or paged.
* visual, audio, speech, or tactile.
* grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.
* interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).
* all (includes all media types)

**What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?**

**ANS.**

* **The advantages of External Style Sheets are as follows :**
* With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of numerous documents can be organized from one single file.
* In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site.
* In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.
* **The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are as follows :**
* An extra download is essential to import style information for each file.
* The execution of the file may be deferred till the external style sheet is loaded.
* While implementing style sheets, we need to test Web pages with multiple browsers in order to check compatibility issues.

**What is the rule set?**

**ANS.**

**Create Layouts**

**ANS.** Click LINK : <https://github.com/Chigs18/Assignment/blob/main/tops_layout1.html>

**MODULE: 3 (HTML 5)**

**What are the new tags added in HTML5?**

**ANS.** Following tabs are added in HTML5:

* [audio](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/audio)
* [canvas](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/canvas)
* [command](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/command)
* [datalist](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/datalist)
* [details](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/details)
* [embed](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/embed)
* [figcaption](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/figcaption)
* [figure](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/figure)
* [footer](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/footer)
* [header](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/header)
* [hgroup](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/hgroup)
* [keygen](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/keygen)
* [mark](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/mark)
* [math](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/math)
* [meter](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/meter)
* [nav](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/nav)
* [output](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/output)
* [progress](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/progress)
* [rp](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/rp)
* [rt](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/rt)
* [ruby](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/ruby)
* [section](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/section)
* [source](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/source)
* [summary](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/summary)
* [svg](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/svg)
* [time](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/time)
* [track](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/track)
* [video](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/video)
* [wbr](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/wbr)

**How to embed audio and video in a webpage?**

**ANS.** To embed video in HTML, we use the <video> tag. It contains one or more video sources at a time using <source> tag. It supports MP4, WebM, and Ogg in all modern browsers.

**Semantic element in HTML5?**

**ANS.** Following are the sementic element in HTML5.

* <article>
* <aside>
* <details>
* <figcaption>
* <figure>
* <footer>
* <header>
* <main>
* <mark>
* <nav>
* <section>
* <summary>
* <time>

**Canvas and SVG tags**

**ANS.**

| **SVG** | **Canvas** |
| --- | --- |
| Vector based (composed of shapes) | Raster based (composed of pixel) |
| SVG has better scalability. So it can be printed with high quality at any resolution. | Canvas has poor scalability. Hence it is not suitable for printing on higher resolution. |
| SVG gives better performance with smaller number of objects or larger surface. | Canvas gives better performance with smaller surface or larger number of objects. |
| SVG can be modified through script and CSS. | Canvas can be modified through script only. |
| Multiple graphical elements, which become the part of the page’s DOM tree. | Single element similar to <img> in behavior. Canvas diagram can be saved to PNG or JPG format. |