**Web Designing Assignment**

**Term-1**

**Module (HTML) -1**

**Qsn-1 Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

Ans- No,Because

Tags are the building blocks of HTML, used to create elements. They are the instructions written in angle bracketsThey are the instructions written in angle brackets (e.g., <tagname>)

Elements are the entire structure that tags create, including the content and attributes. An element is a combination of the opening tag, the content, and the closing tag.(e.g. <p>Hello, world!</p> )

**Qsn-2 What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

Ans-

**Tags :-**

-> Tags are the building blocks of HTML, used to create elements. They are the instructions written in angle brackets.

-> Tags are enclosed in angle brackets (‘< >’) and usually come in pairs: an opening tag and a closing tag.

(e.g.)

1. <a>
   * Defines a hyperlink.
   * Example: <a href="https://example.com">Click here</a>
2. <img>
   * Embeds an image.
   * Example: <img src="image.jpg" alt="Description" />

**Attributes :-**

-> Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

-> They are included within the opening tag and consist of a name and a value.

(e.g.)

1. <img>
   * Embeds an image.
   * Attributes include “src (source URL)”, “alt (alternative text)”, “width”, and “height”.
   * Example: <img src="image.jpg" alt="Description" />.
2. <video>
   * Embeds a video.
   * Attributes include src, controls, autoplay, loop, and muted.
   * Example: <video src="video.mp4" controls></video>.

**Qsn-3 What are void elements in HTML?**

Ans -

-> Void elements in HTML are elements that do not have any content and do not require a closing tag.

-> They are also known as self-closing tags because they are typically written as a single tag that ends with a slash (“/”) before the closing angle bracket (“>”),

(e.g.)

1. <br>
   * Inserts a line break.
   * Example: <br>
2. <input>
   * Defines an input field within a form.
   * Attributes include type, name, value, placeholder, and required.
   * Example: <input type="text" name="username">

**Qsn-4 What are HTML Entities ?**

Ans-

-> HTML entities are special characters in HTML that represent reserved characters or characters that are not easily typed on a keyboard.

-> They are used to display these characters correctly in the browser.

->HTML entities are typically written using an ampersand (&), followed by a name or a number, and then a semicolon (;).

(e.g)

* “&amp”; is used to display “&”.
* “&lt;” and “&gt”; are used to display “<” and “>”

**Qsn-5 What are different types of lists in HTML?**

Ans-There are 3 types of list are available in html.

1. Ordered Lists (<ol>)
2. Unordered Lists (<ul>)
3. Description Lists (<dl>)

### **1. Ordered Lists (‘<ol>’)**

Ordered lists are used to display a list of items where the order matters. The items are numbered by default.

**Tag:** <ol> for the list and <li> for each list item.

### **2. Unordered Lists (<ul>)**

Unordered lists are used for items where the order does not matter. The items are typically marked with bullet points.

**Tag:** <ul> for the list and <li> for each list item.

### **3. Description Lists (<dl>)**

Description lists are used for pairs of terms and descriptions. This is useful for definitions, FAQs, or any content that involves name-value pairs.

Tags:

* <dl>: Container for the list.
* <dt>: Defines a term/name.
* <dd>: Describes the term/name.

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

Ans-

-> The “class” attribute in HTML is used to define one or more class names for an HTML element.

-> Class names are used by CSS and JavaScript to select and manipulate elements with specific styles or behaviours.

(e.g.)

<tag class="class-name">Content</tag>

**Qsn-7 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.

-> ID- In Html for an element ID name starts with the "#" symbol followed by a unique name assigned to it.

CLASS- On the other hand, a class assigned to an element has its name starts with "." followed by class name.

-> “Id” is used in js (javascript) while the “class” is used in CSS.

**Qsn-8 What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

Ans-

HTML provides various tags specifically designed for formatting text and other content on a web page. Here are some of the most commonly used formatting tags.

-> Bold :-

<p>this is <b>bold</b> tag</p>

->Strong

<p>this is <strong>strong</strong>tag</p>

->Italic

<p>this is <i>italic</i> tag</p>

->Undeline

<p>this is <u>undeline</u>tag</p>

->Strike

<p>this is <strike>strike</strike> tag</p>

->Small

<p>this is <small>small </small> tag</p>

->Big

<p>this is <big>big tag</big></p>

-> Break

<p>this is break <br>tag</p>

-> Superscripted

<p>this is <sup>superscripted </sup> tag </p>

-> Subscripted

<p>this is <sub>subscripted </sub> tag </p>

-> Senter

<center>this is center tag</center>

-> Delete

<p>this is <del>delete </del> tag</p>

-> Insert

<p>this is <ins>insert</ins>tag</p>

**Qsn- 9 How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

Ans-

-> Cell padding and cell spacing are two distinct properties used in HTML tables to control the layout and appearance of table cells. Here’s a detailed explanation of each.

-> Cell padding refers to the space between the content of a cell and its borders. It creates an internal margin within each table cell, making the content more readable by providing space around it.

-> Cell spacing refers to the space between the borders of adjacent cells. It controls the distance between the cells, affecting how the entire table looks by adjusting the gaps between the cells.

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

Ans-

In HTML tables, you can combine (span) multiple rows or columns into a single row or column using the ‘rowspan’ and ‘colspan’ attributes. These attributes are applied to the ‘<td>’ or ‘<th>’ elements.

-> The ‘colspan’ attribute allows a cell to span across multiple columns.

-> The ‘rowspan’ attribute allows a cell to span across multiple rows.

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

Ans-

Block-level elements are elements that occupy the entire width of their parent container, creating a "block" on the webpage. They start on a new line, and any content that follows them appears on the next line.

Inline elements are elements that occupy only the space bounded by the tags that define the element, allowing other elements to sit beside them in the same line.

**Qsn- 12 How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

Ans-

-> Creating a hyperlink in HTML is done using the ‘<a>’ (anchor) element.

-> The most important attribute of the ‘<a>’ element is the ‘href’ attribute, which specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

(e.g)

<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example.com</a>

**Qsn- 13 What is the use of an iframe tag?**

Ans-

-> The ‘<iframe>’ (Inline Frame) tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document within the current document.

-> It allows you to play any video,document,or any map location etc .

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

Ans-

The <span> tag in HTML is an inline container used to group text or other inline elements for the purpose of applying styles or scripts.

Ex-

<body>

<p>Click on the <span class="clickable" onclick="showAlert()">blue text</span> to see a message.</p>

</body>

**Qsn- 15 How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?**

Ans-

To insert a picture as a background image of a web page, you can use CSS (Cascading Style Sheets). The “background-image” property in CSS allows you to set an image as the background of an HTML element.

EX- background-image: url('path/to/your/image.jpg');

**Qsn- 16 How are active links different from normal links?**

Ans-

**Normal Link (a:link):** The default state of a link that has not been visited or interacted with.

-> This sets the normal, unvisited link colour to blue and removes the underline.

**Active Link (a:active):** The state when the link is being clicked or activated by the user.

-> When the link is being clicked, its colour changes to green.

**Qsn- 17 What are the different tags to separate sections of text?**

Ans - Here are some of the most commonly used tags for separating sections of text:

### **1. Paragraph (<p>)**

The <p> tag is used to define paragraphs. It automatically adds space before and after the paragraph

### **2. Line Break (<br>)**

The <br> tag inserts a line break within text, moving the content that follows to a new line without starting a new paragraph.

### **3. Horizontal Rule (<hr>)**

The <hr> tag creates a horizontal line that can be used to separate content sections visually.

### **4. Division (<div>)**

The <div> tag is a block-level container used to group and separate sections of content. It is commonly used with CSS for styling and layout purposes

**Qsn-18 What is SVG?**

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

**Qsn-19 What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

Ans-

-> HTML (HyperText Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible HyperText Markup Language) are both languages used for creating web pages, but they have some key differences in terms of syntax, rules, and usage.

| **HTML** | **XHTML** |
| --- | --- |
| HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language | XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language |
| It is an SGML application | It is an XML application |
| HTML is not case sensitive | XHTML is case sensitive |
| HTML can use open tags, such as <br> | All unclosed tags must be closed in XHTML |
| HTML is less expressive | XHTML is more expressive as compared to HTML |

**Qsn-20 What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

Ans-

### **Logical Tags**

Logical tags, also known as semantic tags, are used to define the meaning or structure of the content.

Logical tags are that type of tags where we can identify it from their name.

(e.g.)

1. **<strong>:** Indicates strong importance, typically rendered as bold.

Ex- <strong>Important text</strong>

1. **<address>:** Provides contact information for its nearest article or body.

Ex-

<address>

Contact us at<ahref="mailto:support@example.com">support@example.com</a>.

</address>

**Physical tags**

Physical tags, also known as presentation tags, are used to define the appearance of the text.

Physical can not being identified by their name.

(e.g.)

1. <b>: Makes the text bold.

Ex- <b>This text is bold.</b>

1. <u>: Underlines the text.

Ex- <u>This text is underlined.</u>