Module- 1

HTML Assignment

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

Ans. In HTML, tags and elements are related but not the same thing. HTML Tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content. HTML Elements is a collection of start tag, attributes, end tag and content between them.

(2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans. Tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content. HTML attributes are special words which provide additional information about the elements or attributes are the modifier of the HTML element. Attributes should always be applied with start tag. The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.

(3) What are void elements in HTML?

Ans. All the elements in HTML that don't require to have start tag and end tag are void elements. some elements does not have content and end tag such elements are known as Void elements or empty elements. These elements are also called as unpaired tag. Ex.
,

(4) What are HTML Entities?

Ans. HTML character entities are used as a replacement of reserved characters in HTML. You can also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard by entities. For example: if you use less 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. Ex. < less than- < > greater than- >

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

Ans. There are 3 types of Lists:

Unordered List: _

Ordered List: _

Description List: <dl>_</dl>

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

Ans. 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.

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

Ans:

Key	Id	Class
Syntax	In HTML, for an element, the ID name starts with the "#" symbol followed by a unique name assigned to it.	"class" assigned to an element has its name starts with "." followed by class name.
Selector	Only one ID selector can be attached to an element.	Multiple class selectors can be attached to an element.
Uniqueness	ID is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element	The class can be applied to multiple elements so it could be multiple times on a single page.

(8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?
Ans.

HTML offers several formatting tags to structure and style the content of a web page. Some common formatting tags include:

1. `<b>` and `<strong>`: These tags are used to make text bold. `<strong>` is preferred for indicating strong importance, while `<b>` is used for purely stylistic purposes.
2. `<i>` and `<em>`: These tags are used to italicize text. `<em>` is preferred for indicating emphasis, while `<i>` is used for purely stylistic purposes.
3. `<u>`: This tag is used to underline text. However, it's generally recommended to avoid underlining text for general styling, as underlined text can be confused with hyperlinks.
4. `<s>` and `<del>`: These tags are used to strike through text, indicating that it has been deleted or is no longer relevant.
5. `<sup>` and `<sub>`: These tags are used to format text as superscript and subscript respectively. Superscript is typically used for exponents or footnotes, while subscript is used for chemical formulas or mathematical expressions.
6. `<mark>`: This tag is used to highlight text, typically with a yellow background, to indicate relevance or importance.
7. `<small>`: This tag is used to render text in a smaller font size, often used for disclaimers or fine print.
8. `<pre>`: This tag is used to preserve whitespace and line breaks within text, making it useful for displaying code or preformatted text.
9. `<code>`: This tag is used to indicate a snippet of code within text, typically rendered in a monospaced font.

(9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?
Ans. Cell padding refers to the space between the content of a table cell and its border.
While Cell spacing refers to the space between two cells in a table.

(10) How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML
table?
Ans. We can merge multiple rows or columns into a single row or column in a table using the
rowspan and colspan attributes. For clubbing two row rowspan="2">content For clubbing
two column colspan="2">content

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

1. **Block-level elements**:
• Block-level elements typically start on a new line and occupy the full width available to them.   • They create a "block" of content, which means they stack vertically on top of each other.   • Examples of block-level elements include `<div>`, `<p>`, `<h1>` to `<h6>`, `<ul>`, `<ol>`, `<li>`, `<table>`, `<form>`, etc.   • Block-level elements can contain other block-level elements and inline elements.
2. **Inline elements**:
• Inline elements do not start on a new line and only occupy the width necessary for their content.   • They flow within the text and do not disrupt the flow of surrounding content.   • Examples of inline elements include `<span>`, `<a>`, `<strong>`, `<em>`, `<img>`, `<input>`, `<label>`, ` `, `<i>`, `<b>`, etc.   • Inline elements cannot contain block-level elements, but they can contain other inline elements.

(12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?
Ans. We can create hyperlink in HTML using '' (anchor) element along with 'href' attribute.
Ex. < a href = " https://www.instagram.com/" > Instagram

(13) What is the use of an iframe tag?
Ans. HTML Iframe is used to display a nested webpage (a webpage within a webpage). Used
to embed Webpage or a YouTube video. Syntax: < iframe src = " URL " > < /iframe >

(14) What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?
   Ans. The tag in HTML is an inline-level element used to apply styles or scripting to a specific section of text within a larger block of content.

(15)How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?
   Ans. In HTML document, you can insert an image element <img>.to display the picture you want to layer on top of the background image.
   Ex. < img src="picture.jpg" alt="Picture">

(16)How are active links different from normal links?
   Ans. In HTML, active links and normal links refer to different states of hyperlink elements (`` tags) based on user interaction.
   1. Normal Links:- - Normal links, also known as default links, represent the default state of hyperlink elements (`` tags) before any user interaction.

   2. Active Links:- - Active links represent the state of hyperlink elements (`` tags) when they are being clicked or activated by the user. In summary, the main difference between active links and normal links lies in their appearance and behavior during user interaction. Normal links represent the default state of hyperlink elements, while active links represent the state when the hyperlink is being clicked or activated by the user.

(17) What is SVG?

Ans.

The HTML SVG is an acronym which stands for Scalable Vector
Graphics. HTML SVG is a modularized language which is used to
describe graphics in XML. It describes two-dimensional vector and mixed
vector/raster graphics in XML. SVG is mostly used for vector type
diagrams like pie charts, 2-Dimensional graphs in an X, Y coordinate
system etc.

(18)   What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans. "logical tags" and "physical tags" are terms often used to describe two different approaches to markup. They refer to different ways of structuring and styling content within HTML documents.

(1) Logical Tags: - - Logical tags represent the structural meaning or semantics of the content, rather than specifying its appearance

(2) Physical Tags: - - Physical tags, also known as presentational tags, are used to specify the visual appearance or formatting of the content.

(19) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used to create web pages, but they have some key differences:

1. **Syntax**:
   - HTML has a more lenient syntax compared to XHTML. In HTML, elements do not necessarily need to be closed, and attribute values do not need to be quoted. For example, `<br>` is valid in HTML, while `<br />` is the equivalent in XHTML.
   - XHTML follows stricter XML syntax rules. All elements must be properly nested and closed, and attribute values must be quoted.
2. **Parsing**:
   - HTML parsers are more forgiving of errors and can render a document even if it contains syntax errors.
   - XHTML parsers are stricter and require well-formed XML. Even minor errors can cause parsing failures.
3. **Case Sensitivity**:
   - HTML is not case-sensitive. Tags and attributes can be written in uppercase, lowercase, or a mix of both.
   - XHTML is case-sensitive. Tags and attribute names must be written in lowercase.