# Web Designing

MODULE: 1 (HTML)

* **Are the html tag and element the same thing?**

No, HTML tags and elements are not same. element is A particular word written in a tag for i.e. in <html> the word ‘html’ is element and an element which is written in angel bracket is a tag.

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

A tag is the simplest form of information used in HTML whereas Attributes have an extra bit of information. Tags are also used to mark up the start and end of an HTML element whereas an Attribute defines a property of an element constitution of a value pair and appears within the elements Start Tag.

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

A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances. Void elements can have attributes. The following is a complete list of the void elements in HTML: area, base, br, col, command, hr, img, input,link.

* **What are HTML Entities?**

An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;). Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces).

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

There are three types of lists in HTML:

1. Unordered list of Bulleted lists (ul)

2. Ordered list or Numbered list (ol)

3. Description list or Definition list (dl)

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

The class attribute specifies one or more class names 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.

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

The class attribute is used to specify one or more class names for an HTML element. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name.

* **What are the various formatting tags in HTML?** 
  + <B> - Bold text.
  + <strong> - Important text.
  + <i> - Italic text.
  + <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?**

Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cell spacing 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?**

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.

* **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.

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

 we specify a link using the <a> tag. Explanation: <a href “#”>linl\_name</a>: This is the anchor tag that creates a hyperlink.

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

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?**

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. The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

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

In the body tag, specify a *background image* in the background attribute by passing the URL of the image or location path.

- Syntax - <body background = "URL or path" > Website Body </body>.

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

Normal links are links which are there on the page and have not been clicked yet. Active links are those links, which have just been clicked at that instant. Normal links are unvisited links generally shown in blue color in most of the websites. A link becomes active when you click on it. However, the color of the links may vary as they can be customized.

* **What are the different tags to separate sections of text?** 
  + <br> tag – It is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.
  + <p> tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.
  + <blockquote> tag–This tag is used to define large quoted sections.
* **What is SVG?**

The <svg> tag defines a container for SVG graphics. SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

* **What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

HTML is the standard mark-up language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML.

HTML – HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.

- It is extended from SGML.

- The format is a document file format.

- All tags and attributes are not necessarily to be in lower or upper case.

- Doctype is not necessary to write at the top.

- It is not necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened.

- While using the attributes it is not necessary to mention quotes.  For e.g. <div>.

- Filename extension used are .html, htm.

XHTML - XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language.

- It is extended from XML and HTML.

- The format is a markup language.

- In this, every tag and attribute should be in lower case.

- Doctype is very necessary to write at the top of the file.

- It is necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened.

- While using the attributes it is mandatory to mention quotes.  For e.g. <Geeks=”dIV”>.

- Filename extension are, xhtml, xht, .xml.

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

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.

Logical tags are also known as structural tags that describe the behaviour, nature of the content for the enclosed text. On the page, they present the functions of text. Whereas physical tags define the way a text should be displayed in the browser, controlling their physical characteristics.

**Module 3-HTML5**

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

- aside

- audio

- canvas

- command

- datalist

- details

- embed

- figcaption

- figure

- footer

- header

- keygen

- mark

- math

- meter

- nav

- progress

- section

- source

- svg

- time

- track

- video

- wbr

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

The HTML5 <audio> and <video> tags make it simple to add media to a website. You need to set src attribute to identify the media source and include a controls attribute so the user can play and pause the media.

Video - <video width = "300" height = "200" controls autoplay>

<source src = "/path to file" type ="video/ogg" />

<source src = "path to file" type = "video/mp4" />

</video>

Audio - <audio controls autoplay>

<source src = "file path" type = "audio/ogg" />

<source src = "file path" type = "audio/wav" />

</audio>

* **Semantic element in HTML5?**

Semantic Elements: Semantic elements have meaningful names which tells about type of content. For example, header, footer, table, … etc. HTML5 introduces many semantic elements as mentioned below which make the code easier to write and understand for the developer as well as instructs the browser on how to treat them.

article

aside

details

figcaption

figure

footer

header

main

mark

nav

section

* **Canvas and SVG tags**

The Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) is an XML-based image format that is used to define two-dimensional vector-based graphics for the web.

- Syntax -  <svg id="svgelem" height="200">

        <circle id="greencircle" cx="60"

            cy="60" r="50" fill="green" />

    </svg>

Canvas - The HTML element is used to draw graphics on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript). The element is only a container for graphics.

-Syntax - <canvas id="newCanvas" width="100" height="100"

        style="border:1px solid #000000;">

    </canvas>

   <script>

        var c = document.getElementById('newCanvas');

        var ctx = c.getContext('2d');

        ctx.fillStyle = '#7cce2b';

        ctx.fillRect(0, 0, 100, 100);

    </script>