

Frontend Assignment

Web Designing

MODULE: 1 (HTML)

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

- HTML tags are the starting and ending parts. It begin with < symbol and end with > symbol.
- HTML elements are the contents attributes and properties between the tags.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

- Tags are usually enclosed in angle brackets. Eg of tag is: <h1>.
- Tags are open <h1> and closed </h1>.
- Attributes contain additional information. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional information is placed inside.

EX

3. What are void elements in HTML?

- An html void element is an element that cannot have any child nodes.
- Void elements only have a start tag; end tags must not be specified for void elements.
- A void element does not have an end tag. For ex <input type=“text”></input> is invalid HTML.

- The void elements are
`<area><base>
<col><embed>
<input><link><meta><param><source>`.

4. What are HTML Entities?

- Entities are the piece of text that starts with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;).
- Entities are generally used to display the reserved characters (Special Characters).

Result	Entity Name	Entity Number
Space	 	
<	<	<
>	>	>
&	&	&
“	&dout;	"
‘	'	'
¢	¢	¢
£	£	£
¥	¥	¥
€	€	€
©	©	©
®	®	®
\$	$	$

5. What are different types of list in HTML?

- There are three types of list in HTML.
- I. Ordered lists
- II. Unordered lists
- III. Description lists

Ordered lists

- An ordered list starts with `` tag and list items that starts with the `` tag.
- The default list items marked with numbers

Ex

```
<ol>  
  
  <li>HTML</li>  
  
  <li>css</li>  
  
  <li>Javascript</li>  
  
</ol>
```

Unordered lists

- An unordered list starts with `` tag and list items starts with the `` tag.
- The default list items marked with bullets.

Ex

```
<ul>  
  
  <li>HTML</li>  
  
  <li>css</li>  
  
  <li>Javascript</li>  
  
</ul>
```

Description lists

- The description list is used to display description of each item

Ex

```
<dl>
<dt>Frontend Technology</dt>
  <dd>HTML</dd>
  <dd>CSS</dd>
  <dd>Javascript</dd>
  <dd>jQuery</dd>
  <dd>React js</dd>
</dl>
```

Here, <dl> means description list, <dt> means description term and <dd> means the description of each item.

6. What is the class attribute in HTML?

- The class attribute is one and more class names for an HTML element.
- When we want to give the CSS of the particular selectors then we use class.
- Class attribute also used in Javascript to make changes in HTML element with specified class.
- The class name for CSS stylesheet using “.” Symbol.

Ex

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
<style>
h3.intro {
  color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h3 class="intro">Header 3</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

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

- The main difference between id attribute and class attribute is that id attribute is unique in a page and it can only apply at most one element and class selector applies on multiple elements.
- The Id attributes symbol for css is denoted by “#” And class attributes symbol for css is denoted by “.”.

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

- There are various formatting tags.
 - I. - Bold Text
 - II. <i> - Italic text
 - III. -Bold Text in HTML 5
 - IV. - Italic in HTML 5
 - V. <mark>- Marked text with yellow color
 - VI. <cite>- Italic text
 - VII. <small>- Small text
 - VIII. <big>- Bigger text
 - IX. <u>-underline text
 - X. <ins>-Inserted
 - XI. - Deleted
 - XII. <q>- Double quote
 - XIII. <sub>- Subscript text
 - XIV. <sup>- Superscript text

9. How Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

- Cell Padding used to give space between border of table cell and its content.
- Cell Spacing used to give the space between table cells.

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

- Using a rowspan property to club two or more rows into a single row and using a colspan property to club two or more columns into a single column in an HTML table.

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

- Block level element start from a new line by default and it cover space starts from left and right as far as it can go. The height it covers is equal to content height and it covers whole horizontal space.

Ex

< address >	Contact information.
< article >	Article content.
< aside >	Aside content.
< blockquote >	Long ("block") quotation.
< details >	Disclosure widget.
< dialog >	Dialog box.
< dd >	Describes a term in a description list.
< div >	Document division.
< dl >	Description list.
< dt >	Description list term.
< fieldset >	Field set label.
< figcaption >	Figure caption.
< figure >	Groups media content with a caption (see < figcaption>).
< footer >	Section or page footer.
< form >	Input form.
< h1 >to< h6 >	Heading levels 1-6.
< header >	Section or page header.
< hgroup >	Groups header information.
< hr >	Horizontal rule
< li >	List item.
< nav >	Contains navigation links.
< ol >	Ordered and unordered list.

Inline Element

- Inline element never starts from new line it only contain width according to the size of tags it never contain whole horizontal line.

EX

<a> - It is used to link other web pages.

 - It makes the text bold.

 - It is used to insert a line break and has no end tag.

<button> - To create a clickable button.

<code> - To add computer code.

 - To link image addresses.

<input> - It is used to get user input text where users can enter data.

 - To highlight a text or part of a document.

<textarea> - It is used to get input data from users in multiline form.

12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

- Using a <a> tag we create a Hyperlink.
- Ex here we pass location or URL where we want to go.

13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

- Iframe tag is used to access the content (video, map location, image) from internet. We have option share. Select the content and click on share then copy embed code and paste in the page after execute the web page the content is displayed on the web page.
- Iframe is also used to gone to one page to another page content if we want to display all pages data on single frame then we have target attribute to display one by one page data into single frame.

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

- The span tag is 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.

Ex

```
<html>

  <body>

    <p>I love <span style: color: blue;>HTML, CSS and
    JS</span>.</p>

  </body>

</html>
```

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

- Using a img tag we have to insert the picture of a web page.
- if the image is not found then alt is executed.
- If we want to set the image as background there is a attribute background and path of the url that is write in the body tag.

Ex

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body background="./images/paneer.jpg">
  
</body>
</html>
```


16. How are active links different from normal links?

- The normal link is also known as unvisited link the color of a link is blue and underline.
- Whenever click on the left or right click on link the color is change to red it is called the active links. Active Links shows that the browser is in the process to load a new resource.

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

- The
 tag is one way to separate the lines of text. There are other tags like the <p> tag and <blockquote> tag that are also used to separate sections of text.

18. What is SVG?

- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.
- SVG is used to define graphics for the web.

```
<svg width="100" height="100">  
  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40"  
    stroke="green" stroke-width="1" fill="yellow" />  
</svg>
```

19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.

It was developed by Tim Berners-Lee.

It was developed in 1991.

It is extended from SGML.

XHTML

XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language.

It was developed by W3C i.e World Wide Web Consortium.

It was released in 2000.

It is extended from XML and HTML.

HTML

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. <tops>.

Filename extension used are .html, .htm.

XHTML

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. <tops =:"tops">.

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

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

- Logical tags are used to display text in logical styles.
- Physical tags are used to actual physical formatting of text.
- List of logical tags are: abbr, acronym, address, cite, code, blockquote, del, ins, pre, q, strong.
- List of physical tags are: b, big, i, small, sup, sub, tt, u.