

Web Designing Assignment

Term – 1

Module HTML-1

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

Ans: - No, they are not the same thing. An HTML tag is the part of HTML code that describes the element and its attributes, whereas an **HTML element** includes the opening tag, its content, and the closing tag. For example:-

`<p>This is a paragraph. </p>`

- `<p>` is an HTML tag.
- `<p>This is a paragraph. </p>` is an HTML element.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans: - **Tags:** Tags are the building blocks of HTML and are used to define elements within a document. Tags typically come in pairs: an opening tag `<tagname>` and a closing tag `</tagname>`.

Attributes: Attributes provide additional information about elements and are included within the opening tag. Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like `name="value"`.

`Visit Example`

Here, href and target are attributes of the `<a>` tag.

3. What are void elements in HTML?

Ans :- Void elements, also known as self-closing or empty elements, do not have closing tags and cannot have any content inside them. Examples include:

``

`
`

`<hr>` etc.

4. What are HTML Entities?

Ans:- HTML entities are special characters in HTML that represent reserved characters or characters that do not appear on the keyboard. They start with an ampersand (&) and end with a semicolon (;). Examples include:

- & for &
- < for <
- > for >
- " for `\"`

5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans :- HTML supports three types of lists:

- **Ordered List** (): Creates a numbered list.
- **Unordered List** (): Creates a bulleted list.
- **Definition List** (<dl>): Used for terms and their definitions

```
<ol>
<li>First item</li>
<li>Second item</li>
</ol>
```

```
<ul>
<li>First item</li>
<li>Second item</li>
</ul>
```

```
<dl>
<dt>Term</dt>
<dd>Definition</dd>
</dl>
```

6. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

The class attribute is used to define one or more class names for an HTML element, which can be used to apply CSS styles or JavaScript behaviors to multiple elements.

```
<p class="highlight">This is a paragraph. </p>
```

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

- **id:** The id attribute uniquely identifies an element within a page. It must be unique within a document and is used for CSS styling and JavaScript.
- **class:** The class attribute can be shared among multiple elements and is used for CSS styling and JavaScript.

<p id="unique-id">This paragraph has a unique ID.</p>

<p class="common-class">This paragraph shares a class. </p>

<p class="common-class">This paragraph also shares the same class.</p>

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

HTML provides various formatting tags for styling text:

- and : Bold text
- <i> and : Italic text
- <u>: Underlined text
- <small>: Smaller text
- <mark>: Highlighted text
- <sub> and <sup>: Subscript and superscript text
- : Strikethrough text
- <ins>: Inserted text (underlined)

9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans:- **Cell Padding:** The space between the content of the cell and the cell border.

Cell Spacing: The space between individual table cells.

```
<table cellpadding="10" cellspacing="5">
  <tr>
    <td>Cell 1</td>
    <td>Cell 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

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

Ans :- To merge cells in a table, use the colspan attribute for columns and the rowspan attribute for rows.

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
```

```

    <td rowspan="2">Merged row</td>
    <td>Cell 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>Cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td colspan="2">Merged column</td>
</tr>
</table>

```

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

Ans :- **Block-level elements:** These elements take up the full width available and start on a new line. Examples include <div>, <p>, <h1> to <h6>, , and .

Inline elements: These elements take up only as much width as necessary and do not start on a new line. Examples include , <a>, , and .

12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans :- Use the <a> tag with the href attribute to create a hyperlink.

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

13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans :- The <iframe> tag is used to embed another HTML document within the current document.

```
<iframe src="https://www.example.com" width="600" height="400"></iframe>
```

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

Ans :- The tag is used to group inline elements within a document. It is often used to apply styles or scripts to a specific part of text.

```
<p>This is a <span class="highlight">highlighted text</span> within a paragraph. </p>
```

With CSS:

```
.highlight {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

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

Ans :- Use the CSS background-image property to set a background image for an element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
  
<html>  
  
<head>  
  
<style>  
  body {  
    background-image: url('background.jpg');  
  }  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  <h1>Welcome to My Web Page</h1>  
</body>  
</html>
```

16. How are active links different from normal links?

Ans :- Active links are links that are currently being clicked by the user. In CSS, you can style active links using the :active pseudo-class.

```
<style>  
  
  a:active {  
    color: red;  
  }  
</style>
```

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

Ans :-

- <div>: Defines a division or section in a document (block-level).
- : Defines a section in a document (inline-level).
- <p>: Defines a paragraph.

- `<hr>`: Inserts a horizontal rule (line).
- `
`: Inserts a line break.

18. What is SVG?

Ans :- SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) is an XML-based format for vector graphics. It allows for the creation of images that can be scaled to any size without losing quality.

html

Copy code

```
<svg width="100" height="100">  
  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black" stroke-width="3" fill="red" />  
</svg>
```

19. What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans :- **HTML**: Hypertext Markup Language, more lenient with syntax.

XHTML: Extensible Hypertext Markup Language, stricter, XML-based version of HTML. Differences include:

- XHTML tags must be properly nested and closed.
- XHTML attribute names must be in lowercase and values must be quoted.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans :- **Logical tags**: Describe the meaning of the enclosed text, helping with semantics and accessibility. Examples include `` (emphasis), `` (strong emphasis), and `<blockquote>` (block quotation).

Physical tags: Describe the physical appearance of the text. Examples include `` (bold) and `<i>` (italic).