**Web Designing Assignment**

**Module – 1 HTML**

**(Q1) Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

**Answer:**

* HTML tags and elements are not the same thing.
* HTML tags are building block of HTML page. They tell the browser how it should display content to the user. Tags starts with a < bracket and ends with a > bracket. Most tags exist in pairs in HTML. Tags have an opening and closing part. They are similar, except the closing part has a / sign after the opening bracket.
* HTML element consists of the start tag + content + end tag. HTML elements are components of the web page.

**(Q2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

**Answer:**

* **Tags:**
* Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with < symbol and end with > symbol. Whatever written inside < and > are called tags. HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning.

**Example:**

<div>, <p>, <b> etc.

* **Attributes:**
* It is used to define the characteristic of an HTML element. It always placed in the opening tag of an element. It generally provides additional styling to the element.

**Example:**

<p align=”center”>This is paragraph.</p>

**(Q3) What are void elements in HTML?**

**Answer:**

* There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements. Void elements don’t have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content. These elements can have backslash before ending of start tag but that is completely optional.

**Example:**

<br>, <hr>, <img> etc.

**(Q4) What are HTML Entities?**

**Answer:**

* HTML entities are used as a replacement of reserved characters in HTML. We can also replace characters that are not present on our keyboard by entities.

These characters are replaced because some characters are reserved in HTML.HTML entities provide a wide range of characters which can allow you to add icons, geometric shapes, mathematical operators, etc.

**Example:**

If we use less than (<) or greater than (>) symbols in the text, the browser can mix them with tags that’s why character entities are used in HTML to display reserved characters.

**(Q5) What are different types of lists in HTML?**

**Answer:**

* There are three list types in HTML:

1. **Unordered list:**

Used to group a set of related items in no particular order.

1. **Ordered list:**

Used to group a set of related items in a specific order.

1. **Description list:**

Used to display name/value pairs such as terms and definitions.

**(Q6) What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

**Answer:**

* 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. We can use this class in CSS with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class for selecting elements.

**(Q7) What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?**

**Answer:**

* **HTML id attribute:**

The id attribute is a unique identifier that is used to specify the document. It is used by CSS and JavaScript to perform a certain task for a unique element. In CSS, the id attribute is written using the # symbol followed by id.

* **HTML class attribute:**

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. The class name in CSS stylesheet using (.) symbol.

**(Q8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

**Answer:**

* HTML provides many predefined elements that are used to change the formatting of text. The formatting can be used to set the styles like bold, italic etc., highlighting the text, making text superscript and subscript etc.

Following are the list of formatting tags.

* **<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

**(Q9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

**Answer:**

* Cell padding specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents i.e. it defines the whitespace between the cell edge and the content of the cell. While Cell spacing specifies the space between cells i.e. it defines the whitespace between the edges of the adjacent cells.

**(Q10) How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?**

**Answer:**

* We use the rowspan and colspan attribute, to merge cells in HTML. The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should merge, whereas the colspan attribute is for the number of columns a cell should merge. The attribute should be placed inside the <td> tag.

**(Q11) What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?**

**Answer:**

* **Block-level element:**
* A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.
* A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can.)
* **Example:**

<p>, <div>, <h1> - <h6> etc.

* **Inline element:**
* An inline element does not start on a new line.
* An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.
* **Example:**

<span>, <a>, <b> etc.

**(Q12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

**Answer:**

* To create a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the <a>…</a> (anchor) tag, which is the tag used to define the links.

The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the </a> tag indicates where it ends. Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as a hyperlink.

Use the href attribute to define the link address (URL) and target attribute to define where to open the linked document.

**Example:**

<a href=”https://www.facebook.com” target=”\_blank”> Facebook </a>

**(Q13) What is the use of an iframe tag?**

**Answer:**

* An iframe, also known as Inline Frame, is an element that loads another HTML element inside of a web page. They are commonly used to embed specific content like external ads, videos, tags, or other interactive elements into the page.

**(Q14) What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?**

**Answer:**

* The HTML span element is a generic inline container for inline elements and content. It is used to group elements for styling purposes (by using the class or id attributes). A better way to use it when no other semantic element is available. The span tag is used for the grouping of inline elements & this tag does not make any visual change by itself.
* **Example:**

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html>

<head>

<title> HTML & CSS Example </title>

</head>

<body>

<div> We are learning HTML, CSS and JavaScript. </div>

</body>

</html>

* Suppose we want to apply red color only in the part of text e.g. HTML, CSS and JavaScript.
* Now, if we apply CSS in div tag,

<div style=”color:red”> We are learning HTML, CSS and JavaScript. </div>

it gives an output

We are learning HTML, CSS and JavaScript.

* To overcome this difficulty, we can use span tag as below and apply CSS in span tag:

<div> We are learning <span style=”color:red”> HTML, CSS and JavaScript. <span> </div>

* Now we get the required output:

We are learning HTML, CSS and JavaScript.

**(Q15) How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?**

**Answer:**

* We can add a background image of a web page by applying CSS styling properties of background-image with specifying URL or path of the image in body element.
* **Example:**

<style>

body {

background-image: url(“image.jpg”);

}

</style>

**(Q16) How are active links different from normal links?**

**Answer:**

* By default, the normal (unvisited link) is appeared in underlined and blue color, while the active link (click) is underlined and red color.

**(Q17) What are the different tags to separate sections of text?**

**Answer:**

* Following are the 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.

**(Q18) What is SVG?**

**Answer:**

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

As such, it’s a text-based, open Web standard for describing images that can be rendered cleanly at any size and are designed specifically to work well with other web standards including CSS, DOM, JavaScript, and SMIL. SVG is, essentially, to graphics what HTML is to text.

**(Q19) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

**Answer:**

* HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of features, such as support for multimedia, styling, and scripting.
* **Difference between HTML and XHTML:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **HTML** | **XHTML** |
| 1 | HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. | XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. |
| 2 | It was developed by Tim Berners Lee. | It was developed by W3C i.e. World Wide Web Consortium. |
| 3 | It was developed in 1991. | It was released in 2000. |
| 4 | It is extended from SGML. | It is extended from XML and HTML. |
| 5 | The format is a document file format. | The format is a markup language. |
| 6 | All tags and attributes are not necessarily to be in lower or upper case. | In this, every tag and attribute should be in lower case. |
| 7 | Doctype is not necessary to write at the top. | Doctype is very necessary to write at the top of the file. |
| 8 | It is not necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened. | It is necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened. |
| 9 | While using the attributes it is not necessary to mention quotes. | While using the attributes it is mandatory to mention quotes. |
| 10 | Filename extension used are .html, .htm. | Filename extension are .xhtml, .xht, .xml. |

**(Q20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**Answer:**

* Logical and Physical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page. However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names.
* **Logical Tags:**

Logical tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML.

<abbr>, <acronym>, <address>, <cite>, <code>, <blockquote>, <del>, <dfn>, <ins>, <kbd>, <pre>, <q>, <samp>, <strong>, <var>

* **Physical Tags:**

Physical tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text. Following are the Physical tags commonly used in HTML.

<b>, <big>, <i>, <small>, <sup>, <sub>, <tt>, <u>