**Web Designing Assignment**

**Term-1**

**Module (HTML) -1**

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

**Ans : Tags and Elements are not the same**. They are the pieces themselves, i.e. a paragraph is an element, or a header is an element, even the body is an element

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

**Ans :** HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. HTML element holds the content. HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail.

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

**Ans :** 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 , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link , meta , param , source , track , wbr

1. **What are HTML Entities?**

**Ans :** 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)

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

**Ans :** There are three types of lists in HTML: Unordered list or Bulleted list (ul) Ordered list or Numbered list (ol) Description list or Definition list (dl)

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

**Ans :** The class attribute specifies one or more classnames 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.

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

**Ans :**  The only difference between them is that “id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can apply to multiple elements.

1. **What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

**Ans :** <b> - Bold text.

<strong> - Important text.

<i> - Italic text.

<em> - Emphasized text.

<mark> - Marked text.

<small> - Smaller text.

<del> - Deleted text.

<ins> - Inserted text.

1. **How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

**Ans :** Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

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

**Ans :** 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

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

**Ans : Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element**. Block elements have top and bottom margins. Inline elements don't have a top and bottom margin. Examples of block elements - <p>,<div>,<hr>

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

**Ans :** Use the <a> element to define a link.

Use the href attribute to define the link address.

Use the target attribute to define where to open the linked document.

Use the <img> element (inside <a> ) to use an image as a link

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

**Ans :** The <iframe> tag **specifies an inline frame**. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

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

**Ans :** 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.

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

**Ans :** To set the background image of a webpage, use the CSS style. **Under the CSS <style> tag, add the property background-image**. The property sets a graphic such as jpg, png, svg, gif, etc. HTML5 do not support the <body> background attribute, so CSS is used to change set background image.

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

**Ans :** 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.**

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

**Ans : There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:**

* <br> tag – Usually <br> tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.
* <p> tag – This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.
* <blockquote> tag – It is used to define a large quoted section.

**(18) What is SVG?**

**Ans :** The SVG file format is a popular tool for **displaying two-dimensional graphics, charts, and illustrations on websites**. Plus, as a vector file, it can be scaled up or down without losing any of its resolution. Learn more about the key features of SVG images, their pros and cons, and how the SVG format has evolved.

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

**Ans : 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.

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

**Ans :** Logical tags are **used to tell the browser what kind of text is written inside the tags**. They are different from physical tags because physical tags are used to decide the appearance of the text and do not provide any information about the text.