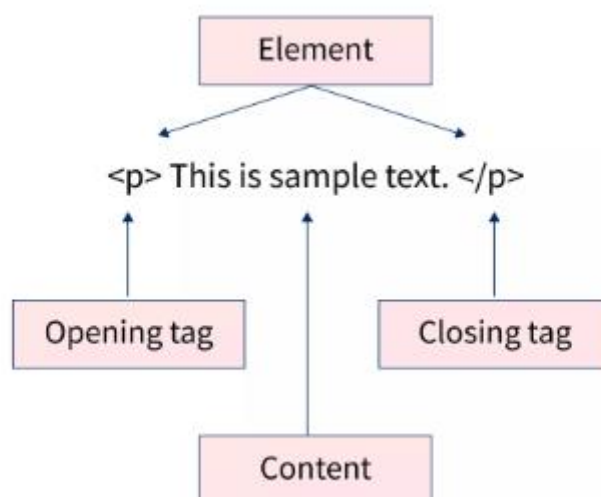


Web Designing Assignment (Term-1)

Module (HTML) -1

1) Are the HTML tags and elements the something?

Answer - 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. Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.



2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

ANSWER - A tag is a way of representing an HTML element in the program, while an attribute is a way of describing the characteristics of an HTML element

Tags→

Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets. An example of a tag is: <h1>

Most tags must be opened <h1> and closed </h1> in order to function.

Attributes →

Attributes contain additional pieces of information. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is placed inside.

EXAMPLE→

In this instance, the image source (src) and the alt text (alt) are attributes of the tag.

3) What are void elements in HTML?

ANSWER - A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances. Void elements can have attributes.

The void elements in HTML are as follows:

- <area>
- <base>
-

- <col>
- <embed>
- <hr>
-
- <input>
- <keygen>(HTML 5.2 Draft removed)
- <link>
- <meta>
- <param>
- <source>
- <track>
- <wbr>

4) What are HTML Entities?

ANSWER - An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;).

5) What are different types of lists in HTML?

ANSWER - 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).

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

ANSWER - 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.

7) What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML element?

ANSWER - Difference between id and class attribute: 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.

8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

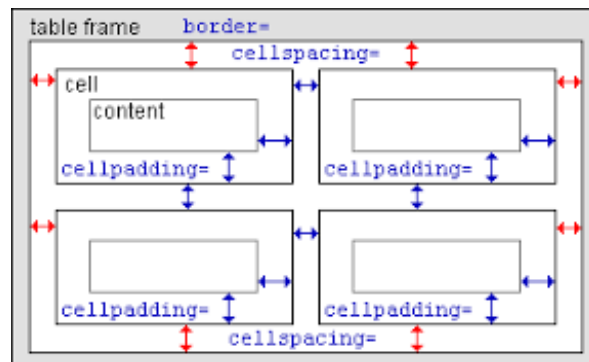
ANSWER –

- - Important text
- <i> - Italic text
- - Emphasized text
- <mark> - Marked text
- <small> - Smaller text
- - Deleted text

- <ins> - Inserted text
- <sub> - Subscript text
- <sup> - Superscript text
- - Bold text

9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Answer- 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.



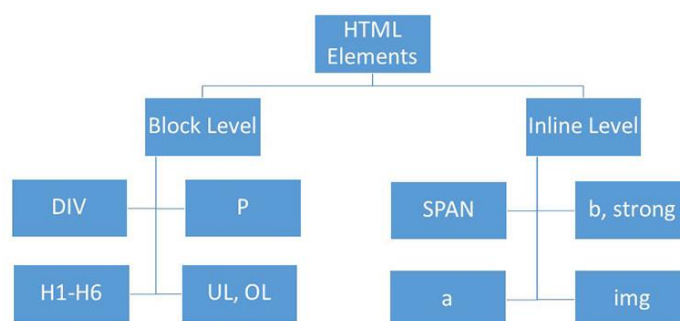
10) How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an Html Table?

ANSWER - To merge cells in HTML, use the colspan and rowspan attribute. Therowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should span, whereas the colspan attribute is for a number of columns a cell should span. Boththe attribute will be inside the <td> tag.

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

ANSWER - A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after theelement.

An inline element does not start on a new line. An inline element onlytakes up as much width as necessary.



12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

ANSWER – To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the <a> and tags, which are the tags used to define the links. The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the tag indicates where it ends.

`Google`

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

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the 'iframe.html' file open. The code is as follows:

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <iframe src="page1.html" frameborder="7"></iframe>
10
11   <iframe src="page2.html" frameborder="7"></iframe>
12
13   <iframe src="Page3.html" frameborder="2"></iframe>
14
15   <iframe src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1d362255.282364878!2d73.8783351!
16
17   <iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/t-c1diI6LbM" title="YouTube vi
18   <br><iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/aZ_wv6ucBC0" title="YouTub
19   <br><iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/IA8JWGP13dI" title="YouTub
20   <br><iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/gmqWUe_mH3c" title="YouTub
21   <img src="" alt="">
22 </body>
23 </html>

```

The file explorer on the left shows the project structure, including 'Assignment HTML' and 'iframe.html'.

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

ANSWER - The tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

Example→

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

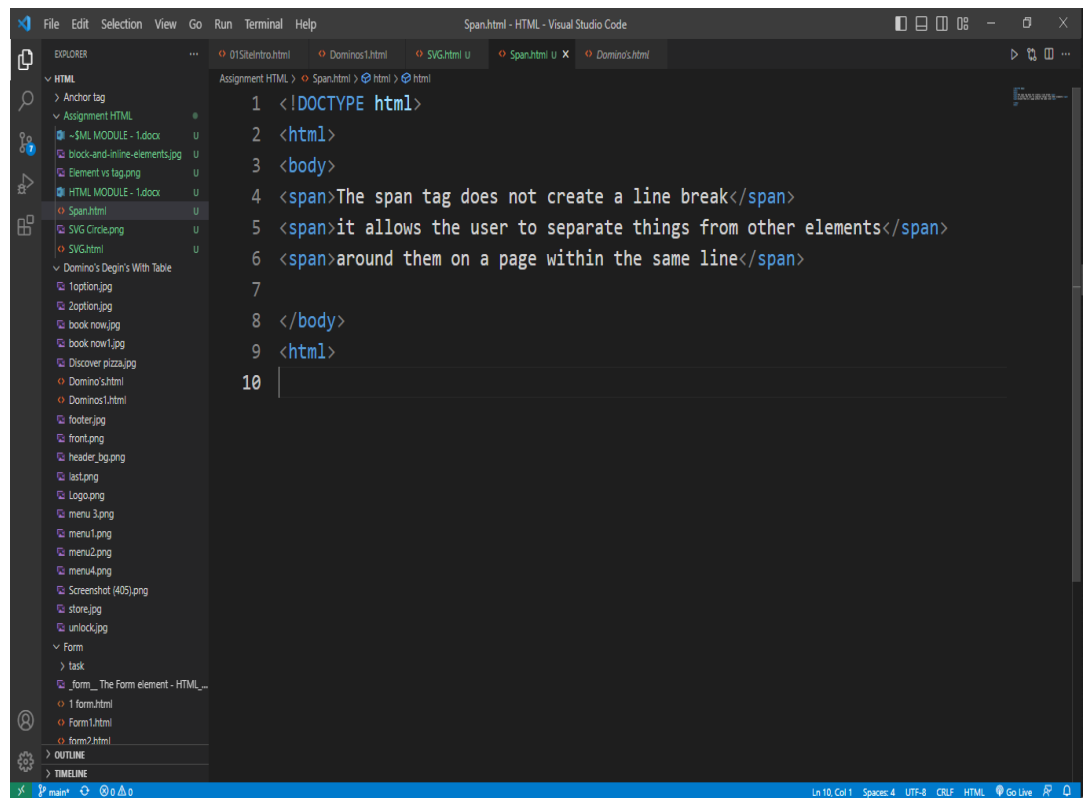
```
<span>The span tag does not create a line break</span>
```

```
<span>it allows the user to separate things from other  
elements</span>
```

```
<span>around them on a page within the same line</span>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



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

ANSWER- If our image is stored in the same directory in which HTML file is stored so type the following path:

<body> background attribute, so CSS is used to change set background image.

When we use CSS then we use <style> tag for background color.

16) How are active links different from normal link?

ANSWER – Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; Others recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that don't have a mouse cursor over

that link is considered a normal link.

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

ANSWER - There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:

- `
` tag – Usually `
` 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. If you have a large quotation, then put the entire text within `<blockquote>.....</blockquote>` tag.

18) What is SVG?

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

SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

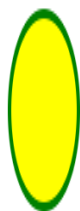
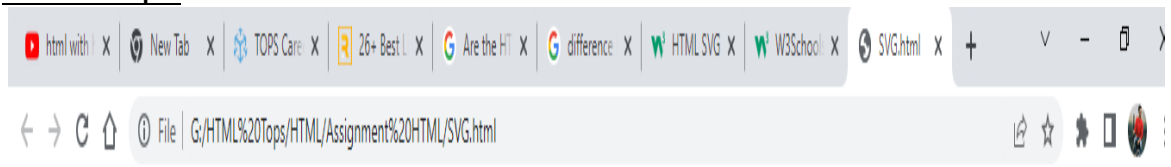
Example-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<svg width="100" height="100">
<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40"
stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />
Sorry, your browser does not support inline SVG.
</svg>

</body>
</html>
```

Browser Output →



19) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

ANSWER -

S.No.	HTML	XHTML
1.	HTML is an SGML-based language. That is, it defines the standard for generalizing the markup languages for documents. SGML stands for Standard Generalized Markup Language	XHTML is an XML-based language, which means it manipulates and processes data using XML technologies.
2.	HTML is not a case-sensitive language.	XHTML is a case-sensitive language.
3.	HTML empty elements do not require a closing tag at the end, not even a "/" symbol to signify the end of the tag.	XHTML empty elements must always be closed; that is, there must be a "/" symbol at the end of the empty element.
4.	The tags and attributes in HTML can be specified either in lowercase or uppercase since it is not case-sensitive.	All XHTML elements and attributes must be in lowercase since it is a case-sensitive language.
5.	The HTML document requires a minimum of four tags to create an HTML page that is <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body>. The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not necessary for HTML.	An XHTML document must contain the <!DOCTYPE> declaration followed by the <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> tags in its document to create a webpage. Moreover, the xmlns attribute in <html> tag is also necessary.
6.	Some HTML elements may function properly without a closing tag.	All the XHTML elements must be closed. Even the empty elements also require a closing tag.
7.	Some elements in HTML may be improperly nested; that is, they do not need to be closed in the order in which they are opened.	All XHTML elements, however, must be properly nested within each other; that is, they must be closed in the order in which they were opened.
8.	It is not mandatory to put quotes while using the attributes in HTML.	It is mandatory to put quotes around an attribute in XHTML.
9.	It allows attribute minimization, where boolean attributes can omit their values. For example, "checked".	It does not allow attribute minimization. All the attributes must be written in full attribute-value pairs.
10.	The webpage is displayed even if the HTML document has some errors in it.	There is a more strict error handling in XHTML.
11.	It can have a filename extension of .html or .htm.	Its filename extension can be .xhtml, .xht, or .xml.

20) What are Logical and Physical tags in HTML?

ANSWER – 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.