

Front-end “Assignment-1”

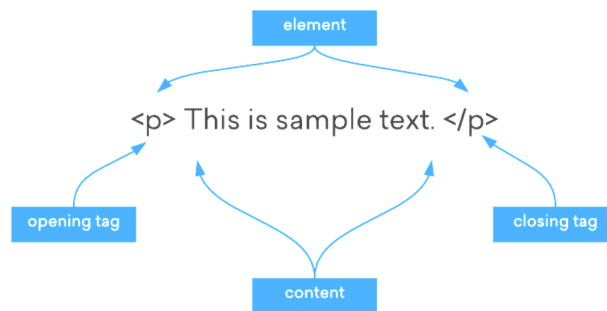
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WD_MODULE: 1 (HTML)

❖ Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

- No, HTML tags & HTML elements are not the same thing. HTML tags indicate beginning and ending of an HTML element in an HTML document & HTML elements are everything from start tag to the end tag.

Ex.



❖ What are tags and attributes in HTML?

- HTML tags are text which we have to write between angular brackets “<__>”.
- HTML tags do not display in the final page of the webpage. The tags provide the name of the HTML elements, usually an abbreviation.

Ex. “<h1>” = Heading level 1 or “” = Emphasised text

- HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. Attributes are always specified in the start tag.

Ex. <input type=“__”> in this example type is an attribute.

❖ What are void elements in HTML?

- Void elements are tags which we do not have to close. They are self close tags.

Ex.
 , <hr> , <link> , , etc.

❖ What are HTML Entities?

- There are so many characters in HTML which are reserved, like “<”, “>”, “ ”[space], they have some meaning in HTML already. So we have to replace those characters with character entities.

- If you use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, the browser might mix them with tags.

Ex. ** ** = Non-breaking space, **<** = Less than, **>** = Greater than, etc.

❖ What are different types of lists in HTML?

- There are three different types of lists in HTML.
 1. Ordered List [**** __ ****]
 2. Unordered list [**** __ ****]
 3. Description List [**<dl>** __ **<dt>** _ **</dt>** **<dd>** _ **</dd>** _ **</dl>**]

❖ What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

- The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element.
- Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

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

- There is no functional difference between the ‘id’ and the ‘class’ attribute.
- But the difference is, we can give each element a ‘id’ but we can share a ‘class’ to multiple elements.
- ID name starts with the “#” symbol followed by a unique name assigned to it. On the other hand, the class assigned to an element has its name starts with “.” followed by the class name.

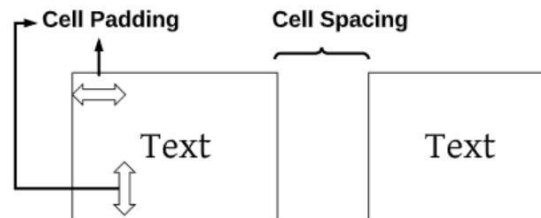
❖ What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

- There are many formatting tags in HTML, each for different formations in text to make it more attractive.

1.		Bold
2.		Strong
3.	<i>	<i>Italic</i>
4.		<i>Emphasised</i>
5.	<mark>	Mark
6.	<strike>	Strike
7.		Delete
8.	<sub> & <sup>	Sub _{script} & Super ^{script}
9.	<u> & <ins>	<u>Underline</u> & <u>Inserted</u>
10.	<h1> to <h6>	Heading Tags

❖ How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

- 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.

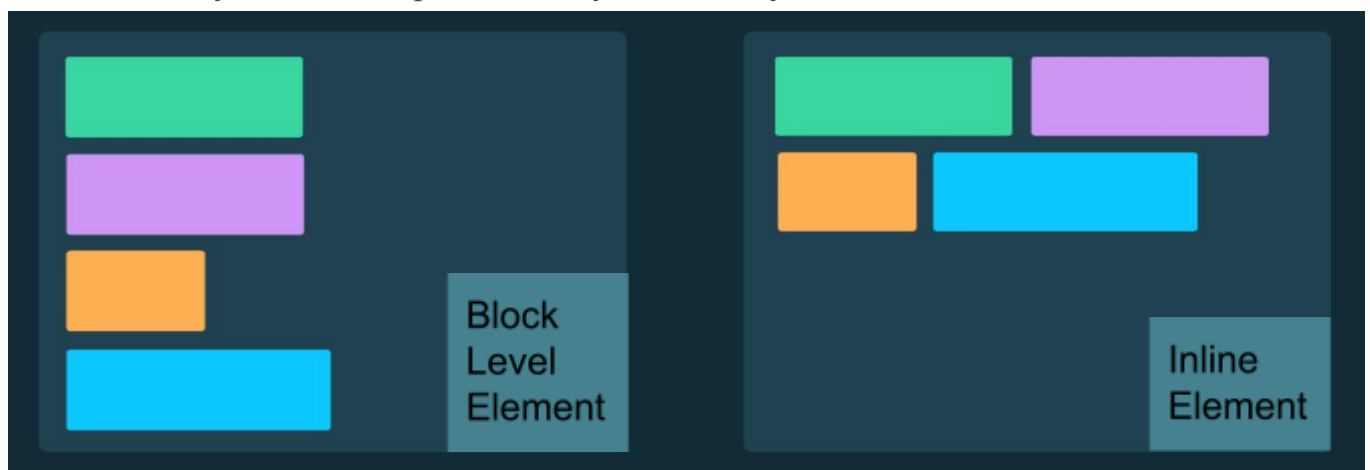


❖ How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?

- To club/merge two or more rows or columns into single row or column we use ‘`rowspan=“_”`’ and ‘`colspan=“_”`’ attributes in “``” tag and we just have to put number in blank space that many rows or columns we have to club/merge.

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

- Block level element can contain the whole space of your screen resolution width and cover its content in it.
- Inline elements do not contain the whole space of screen resolution width, it just takes only that much space which you use for your content.



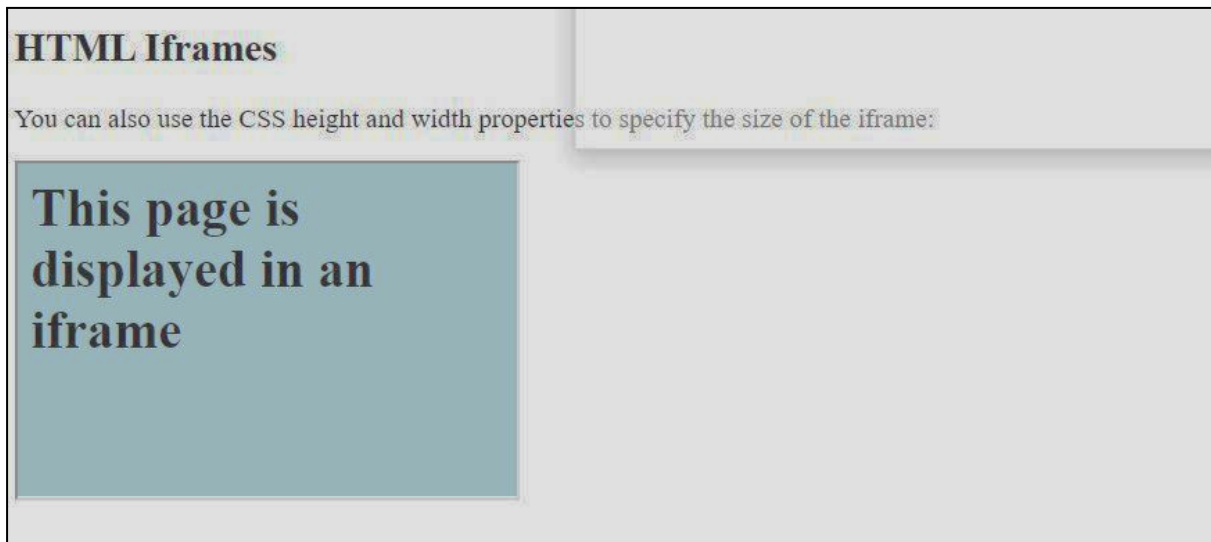
❖ How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

- 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. Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as a hyperlink. Add the URL for the link in the ``.

- A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element!

❖ What is the use of an iframe tag?

- An HTML iframe is used to display a web-page or some other frame within a web page.
- Iframe is being used as a frame tag before HTML5 , but for HTML5 we have to put an iframe tag to put another frame into the mainframe.



- To use of iframe : `<iframe src= “ ” style= “ ”></iframe>`

❖ What is the use of a span tag? Explain with an example?

- The `` tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.
- The `` tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.
- The `` tag is much like the `<div>` element, but `<div>` is a block-level element and `` is an inline element.

Ex.

CODE:

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my  
father has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.  
</p>
```

PREVIEW:

My mother has **blue** eyes and my father has **dark green** eyes.

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

- For inserting a picture into a background image of a web page we have to use CSS, basically `<style>` tag and 'background-image' property.
- Images must be in JPG, PNG, PNG, or GIF type of graphic for better use.

❖ How are active links different from normal links?

➤ There are three main type of links in HTML5.

(1) Active link

(2) Unvisited link / Normal link

(3) Visited link

- **Active link:** - Active link is when we open a link once in the browser it is set to be open and remains open. Then the colour of the link name is changed into **Red** [by default] and remains like that.

- When we put our mouse on the link and focus on it then a normal link turns into an active link.

- **Normal Link:** - When we put a link via <a> tag in HTML and run it in the browser it appears in **blue** colour with underline. This is called a normal link.

❖ What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

➤ There are few tags being used for separation of sections of text.

(1)
 : - 'br' is usually used as a breaking tag.

(2) <hr> : - 'hr' is a tag for horizontal lines. It adds a horizontal line between text.

(3) <p> : - 'p' is a paragraph tag for the addition of a new paragraph in text.

(4) <pre> : - 'pre' is the same as a paragraph tag but in a more refined way.

❖ What is SVG?

➤ SVG stands for 'Scalable Vector Graphics'.

➤ SVG only works in HTML5.

➤ SVG is used to define graphics for the web.

➤ The HTML <svg> element is a container for SVG graphics.

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



❖ **What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?**

- HTML is Hypertext Markup Language while XHTML is Extensible Hypertext Markup Language.
- HTML works on SGML [Standard Generalised Markup Language] application, where XHTML works on XML [Extensible Markup Language] application.
- HTML is not case sensitive but XHTML is Case sensitive.
- HTML is less expressive than XHTML.
- Compatibility of XHTML to browsers are more than HTML.
- XHTML has much more value for the rules than HTML.

❖ **What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

➤ *Physical Tags* : -

- Physical tags are used to decide the appearance of the text and do not provide any information about the text.
- It is extremely straightforward.
- Physical tags are used to style the content only. For instance, '*<i>*' is used to display the text in italic format.
- Page accessibility is comparatively low.

➤ *Logical tags* : -

- Logical tags describe the behaviour, nature of content for the text enclosed inside the tag. They represent the function of text on the page.
- It carries certain obligations.
- Logical tags are used to provide information by giving special importance to the text. For instance, '**' tag is used to emphasise the text by representing it in italic format.
- Pages are more accessible.

“ The End ”