



HTML MODULE-1 ASSIGNMENT



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MODULE (HTML) - 1

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

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. Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

```
<b> </b>  
  
<i> Hello</i>
```

2. 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. HTML tag starts with < and ends with > Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

```
<b> </b>  
  
<p style="background-color:red;">hii ! how are you ?</p>
```

Hello

hii ! how are you ?

3. 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.

4. 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).

5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans. There are three list types in HTML:-

- unordered list — used to group a set of related items in no particular order.
- ordered list — used to group a set of related items in a specific order.
- description list — used to display name/value pairs such as terms and definitions.

```
<ol>
  <li>menu</li>
  <li>contact</li>
  <li>phone</li>
</ol>

<ul>
  <li>contact</li>
  <li>menu</li>
  <li>phone</li>
</ul>
```

1. menu
2. contact
3. phone

- contact
- menu
- phone

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

Ans. Definition and Usage. 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.

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

Ans. 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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <title></title>
  <style type="text/css">
    #div1{
      background-color:blue;
      color:yellow;
      font-size:2em;
    }
    .div2{
      background-color:darkcyan;
      color:orange;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <div id="div1">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. dui aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui official deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</div>
  <br><br>
  <div class="div2">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. dui aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui official deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans. Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

 - Bold text

 - Important text

<i> - Italic text

 - Emphasized text

<mark> - Marked text

<small> - Smaller text

 - Deleted text

<ins> - Inserted text

<sub> - Subscript text

<sup> - Superscript text

```
<b> Hello </b>
```

```
<u> Hello </u>
```

```
<i> Hello </i> |
```

Hello Hello *Hello*

9. 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.

```
<table border="1" cellpadding="20">
<td>name</td>
<td>course</td>
<td>fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janvi</td>
<td>BCA</td>
<td>Rs 11000</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

name	course	fees
Janvi	BCA	Rs 11000

```
<table border="1" cellspacing="20">
<td>name</td>
<td>course</td>
<td>fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janvi</td>
<td>BCA</td>
<td>Rs 11000</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

name	course	fees
Janvi	BCA	Rs 11000

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

Ans. You can merge two or more table cells in a column using the colspan attribute in a <td> HTML tag (table data). To merge two or more row cells, use the rowspan attribute.

```
<table border="2px">
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="3">Day</th>
    <th colspan="3"><center>Seminar</th>

  </tr>

  <tr>
    <th colspan="2">Schedule</th>
    <th rowspan="2">Topic</th>

  </tr>

  <tr>
    <th>Begin</th>
    <th>End</th>

  </tr>

  <tr>
    <td rowspan="2">Monday</td>
    <td rowspan="2">8.00 a.m</td>
    <td rowspan="2">5.00 p.m</td>
    <td> Introduction to XML <br>

  </tr>
```

Day	Seminar		
	Schedule		Topic
	Begin	End	
Monday	8.00 a.m	5.00 p.m	Introduction to XML

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

Ans. Block Elements occupy the full width irrespective of their sufficiency. Inline elements don't start in a new line. Block

elements always start in a line. Inline elements allow other inline elements to sit behind.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    .Janvi
    {
      background-color:orangered;
      border-radius: 10px;
      margin: 10px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="Janvi">
    janvi
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

janvi

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

  <mark>Hello</mark>

</body>
</html>
```


Hello

12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans. 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 ``.

```
<body>

<a href="https://images.pexels.com/photos/3278215/pexels-photo-3278215.jpeg?auto=compress&cs=tinysrgb&dpr=1&w=500">


```



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 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

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. Those that don't have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal link. Some browser recognize active links when the mouse cursor is placed over that link. Others recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that

do not have mouse cursor over the link is said to be normal link.

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

Ans. 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.

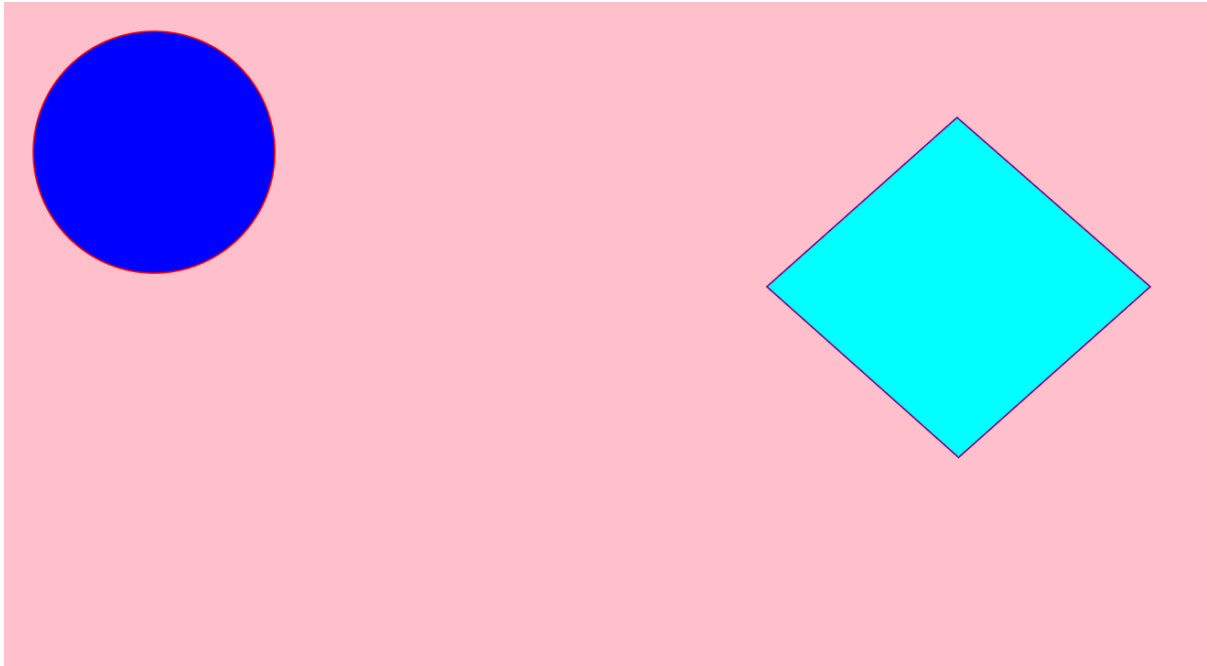
`<p>` tag – This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.

`<blockquote>` tag – It is used to define a large quoted section.

18. What is SVG?

Ans. The `<svg>` tag defines a container for SVG graphics. SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    svg
    {
      background-color: pink;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <svg height="800px" width="800px">
    <polygon points="632,77,760,189,633,302,506,189" fill="cyan" stroke="purple"></polygon>
    <circle cx="100px" cy="100px" r="80px" fill="blue" stroke="red"></circle>
  </svg>
</body>
</html>
```



19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans. HTML is SGML-based while XHTML is XML-based. They are like two sides of the same coin. XHTML was derived from HTML to conform to XML standards. Hence XHTML is strict when compared to HTML and does not allow user to get away with lapses in coding and structure.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans. Logical tags are used to provide information by giving the special importance to the text. For instance, `` tag is used to emphasize the text by representing it in italic format. Physical tags are used to style the content only. For instance, `<i>` is used to display the text in italic format.

` how are you ` *how are you*
`

`
`<i> how are you </i>` *how are you*