Web Designing Assignment

Term-1

**Module (HTML) -1**

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

Ans:- The terms HTML tags and components are not interchangeable. Angle brackets are used around HTML tags to indicate the beginning and conclusion of an HTML element. For instance, in HTML, a paragraph element is defined by the p> character.

HTML elements, on the other hand, are made up of the opening tag, the text, and the closing tag. As an illustration, the opening p> tag, the paragraph's content, and the concluding /p> tag make up the HTML element known as the paragraph.

Therefore, while tags are used to specify the limits of elements, elements themselves serve as the foundation of HTML documents.

1. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans:**-** To organize and specify the information of a web page in HTML, tags an attributes are used. HTML elements are defined by tags, which also serve to identify an element's beginning and conclusion. Angle brackets, like or, are used to surround tags. It is clear what kind of element is being specified by the tag name enclosed in angle brackets. Some tags, like the tag, don't require a final tag because they are self-closing. When describing an HTML part, attributes are used to add more details. They comprise of a name and a value, and they are contained in the element's opening tag. The appearance or action of an element can be modified with the aid of attributes.

1. What are void elements in HTML?

Ans:- Elements that lack a closing tag and cannot contain any information are referred to as void elements in HTML. Images, line breaks, input fields, and other kinds of content without additional information are all inserted using void elements. Examples of HTML void components include:

* <br> (line break)
* <img> (image)
* <input> (input field)
* <link> (link to an external resource)

HTML5 defines void elements as components without a content model or an end tag. They can be expressed in two different ways: either with a self-closing tag, like in the example, or without one, like in the example. The element is handled as a void element in both versions.

1. What are HTML Entities?

Ans:- HTML entities are special sequences of characters that are used to represent characters that have special meaning in HTML, such as the angle bracket characters ‘<’ and ‘>’, or characters that cannot be easily typed on a keyboard, such as the copyright symbol ‘©’.

For example, the ‘&lt;’ entity represents the less-than sign ‘<’, and the ‘&gt;’ entity represents the greater-than sign ‘>’. Similarly, the ‘&copy;’ entity represents the copyright symbol ‘©’.

HTML entities are particularly useful when working with special characters in web development, as they ensure that the characters are rendered correctly in all browsers, regardless of the user's operating system or installed fonts.

HTML entities are written using the ‘&’ symbol followed by a sequence of characters that represent the entity, and ending with a semicolon’;’.

1. What are different types of list in HTML?

Ans:- There are three types of lists in HTML:

1. Unordered list or Bulleted list (ul).
2. Ordered list or Numbered list (ol).
3. Description list or Definition list (dl).
4. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

Ans:- The class attribute in HTML is used to specify one or more CSS classes to apply to an HTML element. CSS classes define a set of styling rules that can be applied to multiple HTML elements, allowing developers to reuse styles across multiple elements and pages.

Example: <p class=”my-class another-class”>This paragraph has two classes.</p>

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

Ans:- A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page. Example: <div id= “main-content”>

<p class= “paragraph”>This is the main content. </p>

<p class= “paragraph”>This is also part of the main content. </p>

</div>

<div class= “sidebar”>

<p class= “paragraph”>This is the sidebar content. </p>

</div>

1. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans:- Various formatting tags are:

1. <b> - Bold text
2. <strong> - Important text
3. <i> - Italic text
4. <em> - Emphasized text
5. <mark> - Marked text
6. <small> - Smaller text
7. <del> - Deleted text
8. <ins> - Inserted text
9. <sub> - Subscript text
10. <sup> - Superscript text
11. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans:- Cell padding basically defines the space present between a table cell’s border and the content present in it. Cell spacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

Example: <table border="1" cellspacing="5" cellpadding="5">

<tr>

<th>Some text</th>

<th>Some text</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Some text</td>

<td>Some text</td>

</tr>

</table>

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

Ans:- In HTML, you can use the ‘rowspan and ‘colspan’ attributes to merge two or more rows or columns in a table into a single row or column.

Example: <table border="3" width="400" height="200">

<tr>

<td rowspan="2">1.1</td>

<td>1.2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td rowspan="2">2.2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>3.1</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="2">4.1</td>

</tr>

<table>

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

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

Example: <p>Hello World</p>,<div>Hello World</div>

An inline element does not start on a new line, and only takes up as much width necessary.

Example: <span>Hello World</span>

1. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans:- 1. Use the <a> element to define a link.

2. Use the href attribute to define the link address.

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

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

Example: <a href="a.html" target="\_blank">

<img src=" C:\Users\JASRAJ\Desktop\Wallpapers\cars.jpg">

</a>

1. 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.

Syntax: <iframe src =”url” title = “description”><iframe>

1. 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.

Example: <p>Everything was ready for the <span style= “color: blue”> blue

</span> party. </p>

1. 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.

Example: <style>

<p> {

Background-image: url(‘img\_boy.jpg’);

}

</style>

1. How are active links different from normal links?

Ans:- Normal links are unvisited links generally shown in blue color in most of the websites. A link becomes active when you click on it.

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

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

1. <br> tag – Usually br tag is used to separate the line of text.
2. <hr> tag – It defines a thematic break in an HTML page.
3. <p> tag – This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.
4. What is SVG?

Ans:- Scalable Vector Graphics is an XML-based vector image format for defining two- dimensional graphics, having support for interactivity and animation.

1. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans:- HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while HTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML.

1. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans:- Logical tags are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text. Physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the enclosed text.