

Name - Keshav Gujrathi

Reg No. - 23BDS0225

BCSE203E – Web Programming

Assignment 1B

Activity 4: Trace the output for the following elements and infer the similarities and differences

1. Div and span

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <div style="background-color: lightblue;">This is a div.</div>
6 <div style="background-color: lightgreen;">This is another div.</div>
7
8 <p>This is a <span style="color: red;">span</span> element.</p>
9
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

0 0 0 0 0 0 Ln 11, Col 8 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF HTML

27°C
Haze

Search

ENG
IN

13:04
09-01-2025

This is a div.
This is another div.
This is a span element.

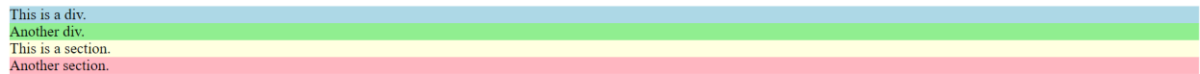
Div – Block-level element, occupies full width, starts on a new line.

Span – Inline element, does not break the flow, stays within the same line.

Inference – `div` is used for large sections, while `span` is used for styling or manipulating smaller parts of content.

2. Div and Section

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <div style="background-color: lightblue;">This is a div.</div>
6 <div style="background-color: lightgreen;">Another div.</div>
7
8 <section style="background-color: lightyellow;">This is a section.</section>
9 <section style="background-color: lightpink;">Another section.</section>
10
11 </body>
12 </html>
```



This is a div.
Another div.
This is a section.
Another section.


Div – Block-level element, generic container for grouping elements.

Section – Block-level element, semantically used to group related content.

Inference – `div` is for non-semantic grouping, while `section` is for semantically grouping content with a shared theme or purpose.

3. Paragraph and Article

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <p style="background-color: lightblue;">This is a paragraph.</p>
6 <p style="background-color: lightgreen;">Another paragraph.</p>
7
8 <article style="background-color: lightyellow;">This is an article.</article>
9 <article style="background-color: lightpink;">Another article.</article>
10
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

A screenshot of a Windows taskbar and system tray area. The taskbar is at the bottom, showing the Start button, a search bar, and several application icons including File Explorer, Edge, Word, and Teams. The system tray on the right shows the language set to English (IN), network and volume icons, and the date and time as 13:08 on 09-01-2025.

This is a paragraph.

Another paragraph.

This is an article.

Another article.



Paragraph – Block-level element used for text content.

Article – Block-level element used for independent, self-contained content.

Inference – `p` is for general text, while `article` is for self-contained, potentially reusable content.

4. Navigation and Anchor

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <nav style="background-color: lightblue;">This is a navigation.</nav>
6 <nav style="background-color: lightgreen;">Another navigation.</nav>
7
8 <a href="https://www.example.com" style="color: red;">This is an anchor link.</a>
9 <a href="https://www.example.com" style="color: blue;">Another anchor link.</a>
10
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

This is a navigation.
Another navigation.
[This is an anchor link.](https://www.example.com) [Another anchor link.](https://www.example.com)



Navigation – Block-level element used for navigation links.

Anchor – Inline element used to define hyperlinks.

Inference – `nav` is for grouping navigation links, while `a` is used for defining individual links.

5. Figure and Image

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <figure style="background-color: lightblue;">
6   
7   <figcaption>This is a figure.</figcaption>
8 </figure>
9
10 
11
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

Placeholder Image
This is a figure.

Placeholder Image



Figure – Block-level element used to group an image with its caption.

Image – Inline element used to embed an image.

Inference – `figure` is used to group images with captions or other media, while `img` is used to display an image without additional context.

6. Label and Legends

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <form>
6   <fieldset style="background-color: lightblue;">
7     <legend>Personal Information</legend>
8     <label for="name">Name:</label>
9     <input type="text" id="name" name="name">
10   </fieldset>
11 </form>
12
13 <fieldset style="background-color: lightgreen;">
14   <legend>Contact Information</legend>
15   <label for="email">Email:</label>
16   <input type="email" id="email" name="email">
17 </fieldset>
18
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

Personal Information

Name:

Contact Information

Email:



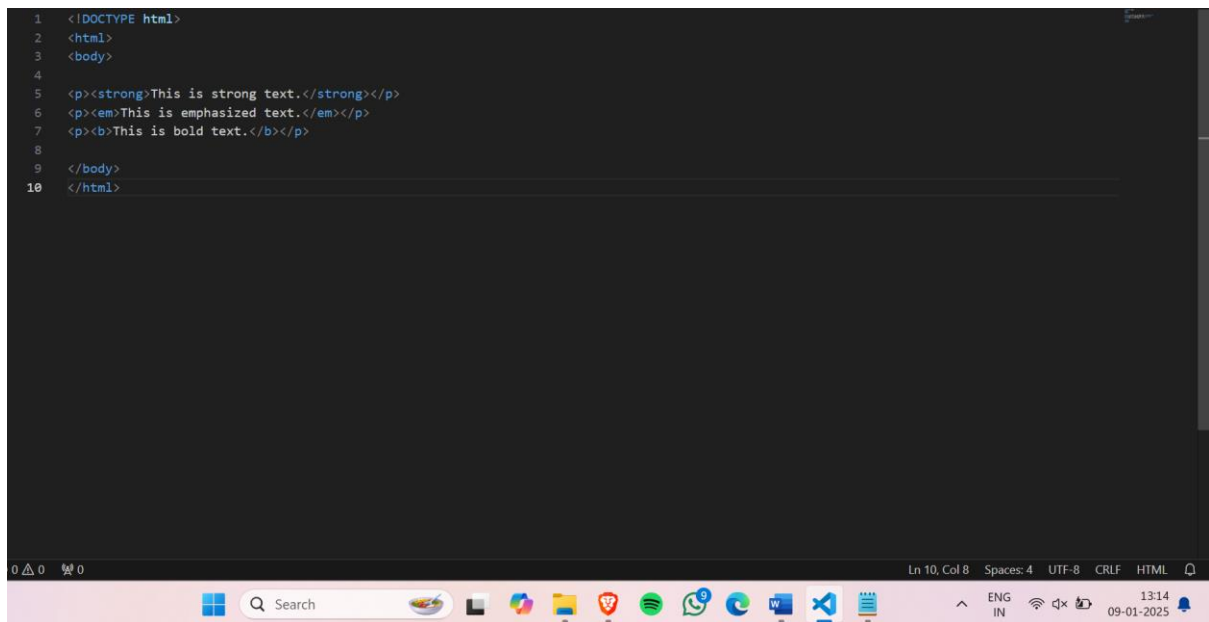
Label – Inline element used to define a label for an input element.

Legend – Block-level element used to define a caption for a `fieldset`.

Inference – `label` is used to describe inputs, while `legend` is used to provide a caption for grouped form elements.

7. Strong vs Bold vs Emphasis tag

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <p><strong>This is strong text.</strong></p>
6 <p><em>This is emphasized text.</em></p>
7 <p><b>This is bold text.</b></p>
8
9 </body>
10 </html>
```



This is strong text.

This is emphasized text.

This is bold text.



Strong – Inline element used to indicate strong importance, typically rendered as bold.

Emphasis – Inline element used to indicate stressed or emphasized text, typically rendered as italics.

Bold – Inline element used for making text bold without implying strong emphasis.

Inference – `strong` conveys importance, `em` conveys emphasis, and `b` is for stylistic bold text without meaning.

Activity 5: • Create a GitHub repository and upload all your web pages. • Prepare a video report about Hosting Website on GitHub (Max 3 Mins)

Used in Activity 8 under Assignment 1C.