**Web Designing Assignment**

**Term-1**

**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.

**2)What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

Ans:- Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with < symbol and end with > symbol.Whatever written inside < and > are called tags.

HTML Attributes: It is used to define the character of an HTML element. It always placed in the opening tag of an element.

It generally provides additional styling (attribute) to the element.

**3) What are void elements in HTML?**

Ans:- There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements. Void elements doesn’t have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content. These elements can have backslash before ending of start tag but that is completely optional. Example of such elements are <br>, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>, <base>, <meta>, <param>, <area>, <embed>, <col>, <track>, <source> etc.

**4) What are HTML Entities?**

Ans:- An HTML entity is used to display invisible characters and reserved characters that would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code. It is a piece of text, or string, that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;).

**5) What are different types of lists 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)

**6) What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

**Ans**:- 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 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.

**8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

**Ans:-**

* <b> - Bold text
* <strong> - Important text
* <i> - Italic text
* <em> - Emphasized text
* <mark> - Marked text
* <small> - Smaller text
* <del> - Deleted text
* <ins> - Inserted text
* <sub> - Subscript text
* <sup> - Superscript text

**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.

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

**Ans:-** To merge cells in HTML, use the colspan and rowspan attribute. The rowspan 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. Both the attribute will be inside the <td> tag.

**11) 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. An inline element does not start on a new line.

**12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

**Ans:-** o make a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the <a> and </a> tags, which are the tags used to define the links. The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the </a> 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 href=” ”>.

**13) What is the use of an iframe tag?**

**Ans:-** The <iframe> HTML element represents a nested browsing context, embedding another HTML page into the current one.

**14) 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 much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

<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>

    <div>good morning</div>

    <div>Have a nice day</div>

    <span>very good morning</span>

    <span>Have a nice day</span>

    <span></span>

</body>

</html>

**o/p:**

good morning

Have a nice day

very good morning Have a nice day

**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:-** 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?**

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

<br> tag – Usually <br> 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:-**

* SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics
* SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web
* SVG defines the graphics in XML format
* Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated
* SVG is a W3C recommendation

**19) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

**Ans:-** HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of features, such as support for multimedia, styling, and scripting**.**

**20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**Ans:-** 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.