Assignment

MODULE: 1 (HTML)

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

Ans: No, HTML elements are defined by a starting tag, may contain some content and a closing tag. For example , <h1> is a starting tag and </h1> is a closing tag.

2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans: HTML tags are the lables or entity used to create web pages. Each tags provides special meaning for the content.
Example: is paragraph tag.

HTML attributes is used to define character of the HTML element. It is always placed in starting tag of an element and used to provide additional property of the element.
Example: Paragraph here align provide additional property of the element.

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>,
, <col>, <command>, <embed>, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <keygen>, <link>, <meta>, <param>, <source>.

4) What are HTML Entities?

Ans: The HTML character entities are used as a replacement for reserved characters in HTML. You can also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard by entities. They characters are replaced because some characters are reserved in HTML.

Example: &entity_name; or &#entity_number; and A character entity looks like this: To display a less than sign (<) we must write: &It; or &#60.

5) What are different types of lists in HTML?

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

- Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
- Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
- 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

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

- <b> - Bold text
- - Important text
- <i> - Italic text
- - 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: It can be done by using the rowspan and colspan attribute in HTML. The rowspan is used to merge or combine the number of cells in a row whereas the colspan is used to merge column cells in a table.

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

Ans: Block elements always start from a new line**.** Inline elements never start from a new line. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go. Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans: he HTML provides an anchor tag to create a hyperlink that links one page to another page. These tags can appear in any of the following ways:

- Unvisited link- It is displayed, underlined and blue.
- Visited link- It is displayed, underlined and purple.
- Active link- It is displayed, underlined and red.

The syntax of Hyperlink in HTML is:

 Link text

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 element, but is a block-level element and is an inline element.

Example:

```
<p>My father has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>
```

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

Ans: The most common & simple way to add background image is using the background image attribute inside the <body> tag. The background attribute which we specified in the <body> tag is not supported in HTML5. Using CSS properties, we can also add background image in a webpage.

16) 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. However the color of the links may vary as they can be customized.

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. If you have a large quotation, then put the entire text within **<blockquote>…….</blockquote>** tag.

18) What is SVG?

Ans: SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics used to display two-dimensions graphics, charts, and illustration on websites. On addition as a vector file, it can be scalable.

19) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans: The differences between HTML and XHTML are:

- HTML is an application of Standard Generalized Markup Language. Whereas, XML is an application of Extensible Markup Language.
- The first one is a static Web Page whereas the later one is a dynamic Web Page.
- HTML allows programmer to perform changes in the tags and use attribute minimization whereas XHTML when user need a new markup tag then user can define it in this.
- HTML is about displaying information whereas XHTML is about describing the information.

20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans: Logical tags are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text. The example of the logical tag is ** ** tag. When we enclose the text in the strong tag, it tells the browser that enclosed text is more important than other texts.

Physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag. Some of the examples of physical tags are **<b>, <big>, <i>.**

MODULE: 3 (HTML 5)

1) What are the new tags added in HTML5?

Ans: Element introduced in HTML5:- audio, canvas, command, datalist, detail, embed, figure, footer, header, keygen, mark, math, nav, ruby, section, source, summary, svg, time, track, video, wbr, output, meter, figcaption, (moved)article, (moved)aside.

2) How to embed audio and video in a webpage?

Ans:

Embed audio: To embed audio in HTML, we use the <audio> tag. Before HTML5, audio cannot be added to web pages in the Internet Explorer era. To play audio, we used web plugins like Flash. After the release of HTML5, it is possible. This tag supports Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Opera, and Edge in three audio formats – MP3, WAV, OGG. Only Safari browser doesn't support OGG audio format.

Syntax:

```
<audio>
    <source src="file_name" type="audio_file_type">
</audio>
```

Embed video: To embed video in HTML, we use the <video> tag. It contains one or more video sources at a time using <source> tag. It

supports MP4, WebM, and Ogg in all modern browsers. Only Ogg video format doesn't support in Safari browser.

Syntax

```
<video>
    <source src="file_name" type="video_file_type">
</video>
```

3) Semantic element in HTML5 ?

Ans: The semantic elements added in HTML5 are:

- <article>
- <aside>
- <details>
- <figcaption>
- <figure>
- <footer>
- <header>
- <main>
- <mark>
- <nav>
- <section>
- <summary>
- <time>

4) Canvas and SVG tags

Ans:

CANVAS:

The HTML <canvas> element is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via JavaScript.

The <canvas> element is only a container for graphics. You must use JavaScript to actually draw the graphics.

Canvas has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and adding images.

Example: A canvas is a rectangular area on an HTML page. By default, a canvas has no border and no content. The markup looks like this:

```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100"></canvas>
```

SVG:

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics used to display two-dimensions graphics, charts, and illustration on websites. On addition as a vector file, it can be scalable.