Frontend Assignment

Module 1) – Foundation

Website:-

        A website is a collection of web pages and related content that is identified by a common domain name and published on at least one web server. Websites are typically dedicated to a particular topic or purpose , such as news , education , commerce ,entertainment or social networking

Http:-

        Http stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol . Is the foundation of the World Wide Web. This is used to load webpages using hypertext link. HTTP is an application layer protocol designed to transfer information between networked devices and runs on top of other layers of the network protocol stack.

<u>Url:-</u>

        A Uniform Resource Locator(URL).Known as an address on the Web , Is a reference to a resource that specifies its location on computer network had a mechanism for retrieving it.

Module 2)Fundamentals of IT

Domain:-

    In the Internet , a Domain name is a string the identifies a realm of administrative autonomy , authority or control . Domain name are often used to identify services provided through the internet, such as website, email services and more.

Hosting:-

    A Web Hosting service is a type of Internet hosting service the hosts websites for clients, i.e. it offers the facilities required for them to create and maintain a site and makes it accessible on the World Wide Web. Companies providing web hosting services are sometimes called web hosts.

SEO:-

    SEO means Search Engine Optimization and is the process used to optimize a website's technical configuration, content relevance and link popularity so its pages can become easily findable, more relevant and popular towards user search queries, and as a consequence, search engines rank them better.

Module 3) HTML

Q 1} Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

Ans: HTML tags and elements are a lot different. Let's see what HTML elements and Tags actually are and their differences.

HTML Tags : The starting and ending point parts of an HTML document are HTML tags. Whatever is written inside the angle brackets are known as tags.

Syntax:

```
<tag>
    ……
</tagname>
```

HTML Elements : Elements in HTML that which was between in tags. Which was written in between two tags.

Syntax:

```
<b>This is the content</b>
```

Q 2} What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans: HTML Tags : The starting and ending point parts of an HTML document are HTML tags. Whatever is written inside the angle brackets are known as tags.

Syntax:

        `<tag>`

         ……

        `</tag>`

Attributes in HTML:

                  Attributes that refers the additional information. Elements and Tags have a Attributes.

Example: href

        `<a href=" ">Attributes</a>`

Q 3} What are void elements in HTML? With Example.

Ans: Void elements don't have a tags. There are no content inside it. This void elements also have a attributes.

Example:-

        `<br>` Tag is used to break a line it move text in next line. `<br>` is a void element.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p>my name is <br> kunj patel</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Q 4} What are HTML Entities? With Example.

Ans: Entities is used to write special character in HTML. Your keyboard
not have some character that time you can use entities. Entities also used
to give a space in HTML.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <title>Entities</title>
<body>
        <p>Copyright write like this &copy;</p>
</body>
</head>
</html>
```

Output:

Copyright write like this ©

```
3    <!DOCTYPE html>
4    <html lang="en">
5    <head>
6        <meta charset="UTF-8">
7        <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8        <title>Document</title>
9    </head>
10   <body>
11       <p>this is copyright  &copy;</p>
12   </body>
13   </html>
```

Q 5} What are different types of lists in HTML? With Example.

Ans: HTML have Three main types of lists-

(1)Ordered List

```
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4       <meta charset="UTF-8">
5       <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6       <title>Document</title>
7   </head>
8   <body>
9       <ol>
10          <li>cake</li>
11          <li>ice cream</li>
12          <li>chocolate</li>
13      </ol>
14  </body>
15  </html>
```

•Unordered List

```
<> ul.html > ⊘ html
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4       <meta charset="UTF-8">
5       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6       <title>Document</title>
7   </head>
8   <body>
9       <ul>
10          <li>Pizza</li>
11          <li>Sandwich</li>
12          <li>Burger</li>
13      </ul>
14  </body>
15  </html>
```

•Definition List:

```
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4       <meta charset="UTF-8">
5       <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6       <title>Document</title>
7   </head>
8   <body>
9     <dt>HTML</dt>
10    <dd>hyper text Markup Language</dd>
11    <dt>Css</dt>
12    <dd>Cascading Style Sheets</dd>
13  </body>
14  </html>
```

Q 6}What is the 'class' attribute in HTML? With Example

Ans :- The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element.

```html
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4       <meta charset="UTF-8">
5       <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6       <title>Document</title>
7   </head>
8   <style>
9       .kunj{
10          color: ■aqua;
11      }
12  </style>
13  <body>
14      <p class="kunj">
15      Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
16      Impedit placeat at nostrum? Quae quo dolorum a, sequi vel, temporibus
17      asperiores maxime odit nobis magni numquam! Iste dolores commodi nostrum eveniet.
18      </p>
19  </body>
20  </html>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Impedit placeat at nostrum? Quae quo dolorum a, sequi vel, temporibus asperiores maxime odit nobis magni numquam! Iste dolores commodi nostrum eveniet.

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

Ans: the difference between Class and ID: 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. Id Attributes

```
1    <!DOCTYPE html>
2    <html lang="en">
3    <head>
4        <meta charset="UTF-8">
5        <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6        <title>Document</title>
7    </head>
8    <style>
9        .kunj{
10           background-color:  aqua;
11       }
12       .patel{
13           background-color:  pink;
14       }
15   </style>
16   <body>
17       <p class="kunj">
18       Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
19       Impedit placeat at nostrum? Quae quo dolorum a, sequi vel, temporibus
20       asperiores maxime odit nobis magni numquam! Iste dolores commodi nostrum eveniet.
21       </p>
22       <p class="patel">
23       Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.Explicabo rem
24       veritatis ratione qui voluptate sunt animi pariatur voluptatem labore impedit
25       quis, porro necessitatibus ipsum vero fugit in fugiat, aperiam corporis
26       quam corrupti sint, enim asperiores!
27       </p>
28   </body>
29   </html>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Impedit placeat at nostrum? Quae quo dolorum a, sequi vel, temporibus asperiores maxime odit nobis magni numquam! Iste dolores commodi nostrum eveniet.

Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.Explicabo rem veritatis ratione qui voluptate sunt animi pariatur voluptatem labore impedit quis, porro necessitatibus ipsum vero fugit in fugiat, aperiam corporis quam corrupti sint, enim asperiores!

Class Attributes

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<style>
    .hala{
        color: red;
    }
    .madrid{
        color: black;
    }
</style>
<body>
<p class="hala">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Reprehenderit aliquam ullam tempore nemo libero
    ex molestiae temporibus perferendis voluptate repudiandae sit natus fugit, minima quisquam sint quas nisi
    quo illo.
</p>
<p class="madrid">
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Reiciendis rerum perspiciatis esse quas beatae
consectetur nulla praesentium culpa magnam quisquam numquam deserunt officiis eaque consequuntur nobis,
commodi aperiam quae nam?
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Reprehenderit aliquam ullam tempore nemo libero ex molestiae temporibus perferendis voluptate repudiandae sit natus fugit, minima quisquam sint quas nisi quo illo.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Reiciendis rerum perspiciatis esse quas beatae consectetur nulla praesentium culpa magnam quisquam numquam deserunt officiis eaque consequuntur nobis, commodi aperiam quae nam?

Q 8} What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans :- Examples of formatting elements include the <b>, <i>, <u>

```
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4       <meta charset="UTF-8">
5       <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6       <title>Document</title>
7   </head>
8   <body>
9       <i>This is Italic Font</i>
10      <b>This is Bold Font</b>
11      <u>This is UnderLine</u>
12
13  </body>
14  </html>
```

This is Italic Font **This is Bold Font** <u>This is UnderLine</u>

Q 9} How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.

Ans: Cell spacing refers to the distance between the cells in a grid layout, and cell padding refers to the space around each cell.

Cell Padding

```
1    <!DOCTYPE html>
2    <html lang="en">
3    <head>
4        <meta charset="UTF-8">
5        <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6        <title>Document</title>
7    </head>
8    <body>
9     <table border="1" cellpadding="25">
10        <tr>
11            <td>Javascript</td>
12            <td>Java</td>
13            <td>C++</td>
14        </tr>
15        <tr>
16            <td>Pynton</td>
17            <td>React</td>
18            <td>Html</td>
19        </tr>
20     </table>
21    </body>
22    </html>
```

Javascript	Java	C++
Pynton	React	Html

Cell Spacing

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <table border="1" cellspacing="25">
    <tr>
        <td>Javascript</td>
        <td>Java</td>
        <td>C++</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Pynton</td>
      <td>React</td>
        <td>Html</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

| Javascript | Java | C++ |
| Pynton | React | Html |

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

Ans :- 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.

```html
<> Nestable3.html > ⬡ html > ⬡ body > ⬡ table > ⬡ tr > ⬡ th > ⬡ br
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3
4   <head>
5       <meta charset="UTF-8">
6       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7       <title>Document</title>
8   </head>
9
10  <body>
11      <table border="1">
12          <tr>
13              <th>Header column 1</th>
14              <th>Header column 1</th>
15              <th>Header column 1</th>
16              <th>Header column 1</th>
17
18          </tr>
19          <tr>
20              <td>Row 2-Item1</td>
21              <td>Row 2-Item2</td>
22              <th rowspan="2">Row 2:Nested Table 1 <br><br>
23                  <table border="1">
24                      <tr>
25                          <td>Row 1 Header</td>
26                          <td>item</td>
27                      </tr>
28                      <tr>
29                          <td>Row 2 Header</td>
30                          <td>item</td>
31                      </tr>
```

```html
<> Nestable3.html > ⬡ html > ⬡ body > ⬡ table > ⬡ tr > ⬡ th > ⬡
30                          <td>item</td>
31                      </tr>
32                  </table>
33              </th>
34              <td>Row 2-Item4 <br>
35                  A seacond line</td>
36
37          </tr>
38          <tr>
39              <th>Row 3:Nested Table 2 <br><br>
40                  <table border="1">
41                      <tr>
42                          <th>Row 1 Header</th>
43                          <td>item</td>
44                      </tr>
45                      <tr>
46                          <th>Row 1 Header</th>
47                          <td>item</td>
48                      </tr>
49                  </table>
50              </th>
51              <td>Row 2-Item1</td>
52              <td rowspan="2">Row 3-Item 3</td>
53
54          </tr>
55          <tr>
56              <td>Row 2-Item1</td>
57              <td>Row 2-Item1</td>
58              <td>Row 2-Item1</td>
59
```

```html
40                      <table border="1">
41                          <tr>
42                              <th>Row 1 Header</th>
43                              <td>item</td>
44                          </tr>
45                          <tr>
46                              <th>Row 1 Header</th>
47                              <td>item</td>
48                          </tr>
49                      </table>
50                  </th>
51                  <td>Row 2-Item1</td>
52                  <td rowspan="2">Row 3-Item 3</td>
53
54              </tr>
55              <tr>
56                  <td>Row 2-Item1</td>
57                  <td>Row 2-Item1</td>
58                  <td>Row 2-Item1</td>
59
60              </tr>
61              <tr>
62                  <td colspan="4">Row 5-Last row of outer table</td>
63                  <!-- <td>Row 4-Item2</td>
64                  <td>Row 4-Item3</td>
65                  <td>Row 2-Item1</td> -->
66
67              </tr>
68          </table>
69      </body>
```
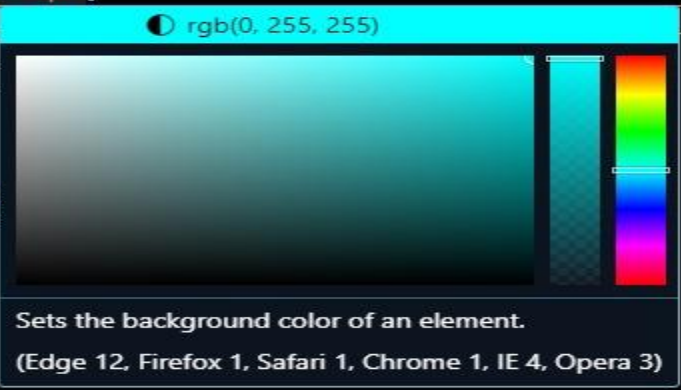
Header column 1	Header column 1	Header column 1	Header column 1
Row 2-Item1	Row 2-Item2	**Row 2:Nested Table 1**	Row 2-Item4 A seacond line
Row 3:Nested Table 2 **Row 1 Header** item **Row 1 Header** item	Row 2-Item1	**Row 1 Header** item **Row 2 Header** item	Row 3-Item 3
Row 2-Item1	Row 2-Item1	Row 2-Item1	
Row 5-Last row of outer table			

Q 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.

```
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4       <meta charset="UTF-8">
5       <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6       <title>Document</title>
7   </head>
8   <style>
9       .container{
10          background-color:  aqua;
                                           rgb(0, 255, 255)
11      }
12      .container2{
13          background-color:
14      }
15  </style>
16  <body>
17      <DIV class="container">HO
18      <SPAN class="container2">
19  </body>
20  </html>
21
```

Sets the background color of an element.

(Edge 12, Firefox 1, Safari 1, Chrome 1, IE 4, Opera 3)

HOLA

SI

Q 12} How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example

Ans :- The <a> tag defines a hyperlink.

```
images > <> link.html > ⬡ html
  1   <!DOCTYPE html>
  2   <html lang="en">
  3   <head>
  4       <meta charset="UTF-8">
  5       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  6       <title>Document</title>
  7   </head>
  8   <body>
  9       <a href="https://www.amazon.in/">Amazon</a>
 10   </body>
 11   </html>
```

Amazon

Q 13}What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example.
Ans :- The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another docurrent within the current HTML document.

```
images > <> iframe.html > ⊘ html
  1  <!DOCTYPE html>
  2  <html lang="en">
  3  <head>
  4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
  5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  6      <title>Document</title>
  7  </head>
  8  <body>
  9      <iframe src="https://www.wikipedia.org/" frameborder="0"></iframe>
 10  </body>
 11  </html>
```

Q 14}What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

Ans: Span tag is a inline tag. That takes only that space which they need. Span text is used to give the particular text color.

```
1    <!DOCTYPE html>
2    <html lang="en">
3    <head>
4        <meta charset="UTF-8">
5        <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6        <title>Document</title>
7    </head>
8    <style>
9        .container{
10           background-color: ■aquamarine;
11       }
12   </style>
13   <body>
14   <span class="container">hala madrid</span>
15   </body>
16   </html>
```

hala madrid

Q 15} How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example

Ans :- to add background image is using the background image attribute inside the <body> tag

```
 2    <html lang="en">
 3    <head>
 4        <meta charset="UTF-8">
 5        <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
 6        <title>Document</title>
 7    </head>
 8    <body background="https://images.pexels.com/photos/531880/pexels-photo-531880.jpeg?cs=srgb&dl=pexels-pixabay-
 9    531880.jpg&fm=jpg">
10        <h1>BACK GROUNG</h1>
11    </body>
12    </html>
```

BACK GROUNG

Q 16} How are active links different from normal links?

```
2    <html lang="en">
3    <head>
4        <meta charset="UTF-8">
5        <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6        <title>Document</title>
7    </head>
8    <body>
9        <a href="http://www.amezon.in/">myntra</a>
10       <a href="http://www.amezon.in/">Flipkart</a>
11       <a href="http://www.amezon.in/">Madrid</a>
12       <a href="http://www.amezon.in/">Meesho</a>
13   </body>
14   </html>
```

myntra Flipkart Madrid Meesho

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

Ans:

There are the tags to Separate a Sections of Text

Which is-
 Tag

<p> Tag

```
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4       <meta charset="UTF-8">
5       <meta name="hello" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6       <title>Document</title>
7   </head>
8   <body>
9       <p>This is Link</p>
10      <a href="http://www.amazon.in/">amazon</a>
11      <a href="http://www.amazon.in/">flipkart</a>
12      <br>
13      <a href="http://www.amazon.in/">myntra</a>
14      <a href="http://www.amazon.in/">bigbasket</a>
15  </body>
16  </html>
```

This is Link

amazon flipkart
myntra bigbasket

Q 18}What is SVG?

Ans :- SVG is a language for describing 2D graphics in XML.

Q 19}What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans :- XHTML is basically an extension of HTML, which is stricter than HTML.

Q 20}What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans :- Physical tag: These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text

Logical tag: These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.