**Frontend Assignment.**

**Module-3) HTML**

**Que.1) Are the HTML tags and elements the sane thing?**

Ans: Html element holds the content. Html attributes are used to describe the Characteristic of an html element in detail.Whatever writen within a html tag are html elements.

**Example: <h1> This is content between HTML Tags</h1>**

**<p> This is Paragraph</p>**

In this <p> is starting tag and </p> is closing tag and together starting tag,endingtag and in between content called html element.

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

**Ans:**

**Tag-**Tags are the starting and ending parths of html element.They begin with <symbol and end with>Symbol.

Whatever written inside <and>are calledtag.

**Attributes:** Attributes are additional values that add meaninig or abjust the behaviour of elements.

Attributes should always be used with thre start tag.

**Example: <a href="**[**www.swiggy.com**](www.swiggy.com)**"></a>**

**Que.3)What are void elements in HTML? With Example.**

**Ans:** There is a special group of element that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it,these elements are called void elements.

Void element cannot have content inside it.

**Example: <img src="image.jpg" alt="example img">**

**<input type="text" placeholder="enter your name">**

**Que.4)What are HTML Entities?With Example.**

**Ans:**

**->** HTML entities are special codes to represent reserved characters, symbols or special characters in HTML.

->Some characters are reserved in HTML.

->If you use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, the browser might mix them with tags.

->Character entities are used to display reserved characters in HTML.

**Example:**  **“&lt;” or “&#60;” represents the less-than sign (“<”) -> This is Numeric entity**

**“&copy;” represent the copyright symbol (“©”) -> This is Named entity**

**Que.5)What are different types of lists in HTML?With Example.**

**Ans:** There are 3 types of lists in html.1)order list.2)Unorder list.3)Define list.

**->1) Order List (<ol>):**

**->**The order list have an order which is either numerical or alphabetical.

->An Ordered List is used to display a list of items in specific sequence, usually with numbers.

**->2)Unorder List(<ul>):**

->The unorder lists is used. An Unordered list is usually used to display list in bulleted format.

-> It takes <ul> & </ul> tags and in between them <li> tags as list items.

**->3) Define List (<dl>):**

-> A Define list is usually used to display terms along with their corresponding definition.

**Example:**

**\*Order list: \* Unorder list: \*Define list:**

**<ol> <ul> <dl>**

**<li>Mahir</li> <li>Mahir</li> <dt>HTTP</dt>**

**</li>Belim</li> <li>Belim</li> <dd>Hypertext Transfer Protocol</dd>**

**</ol> </ul> </dl>**

**Que.6)What is the 'class' attribute in HTML? With Example.**

**Ans:**

-> we can assign “class” attribute to element and pass one or more classes to that element with separation with space and we can assign “id” attribute to an element and pass just one unique name which is unique in entire webpage.

-> we usually target classes for applying styles to different elements at one and for id attributes we target elements with JavaScript because they are unique ones in entire webpage

**Example:**

**<h1 class=”intro”>Header 1</h1>**

**<p>A paragraph.</p>**

**<p class=”important”>Note that this is an important paragraph </p>**

**Que.7)What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements? With Example.**

**Ans:**

**->**The basic difference between ID and Class is that the ID selector is applied only to one element in a page, whereas the class selector can be applied to several elements on a single page.

->In HTML, the “id” selector is used id attribute of an element.

->In HTML, the “class” selector is used to select an element with a specific class attribute

**Example:**

**<h2 class =”text center”>This is heading</h2>**

**<h2 Id=”heading”> This is heading</h2>**

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

**Ans:**

**-> Different formatting tags are listed below.**

1. <b>: Makes Text Bold

2. <i>: Makes Text Italic

3. <u>: Makes Text Underline

4. <strike> or <s>: Add a line through Text

5. <sub>: Display Text as Subscript

6. <sup>: Display Text as Superscript

7. <small>: Makes Text to appear smaller

8. <big>: Makes Text to appear bigger

9. <code>: To Display code or monospaced text

**Que.9)How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example**

**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.

->One can create it using the tag of HTML <table>, but it sets the type attribute to cellpadding.

**Example**:

**<table Cellspacing=” 10” Cellpadding=”5”></table>**

**Que.10)How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTMLtable? With Example.**

**Ans:**

**->** To club two or more rows or columns into single row or column in an HTML table we have to use rowspan and colspan attributes respectively. We can give rowspan and colspan attributes to respective <th> (table heading) or <td> (table data).

->The value of colspan and rowspan attributes should be only numbers.

**Example:**

**<th rowspan=”2”>cell data</th>**

**<td colspan=”3”>cell data</td>.**

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

**Ans:**

->Inline elements never start from a new line. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go.

**-> This are Inline Elements:<a>, <strong>, <em>, <img>, <abbr>, <code>.**

->Block elements have top and bottom margins.

**-> This are Block Elements: <h1> to <h6>, <p>, <section>, <ul>, <ol>, <li>, <table>, <form>, <blockquots>.**

**Que.12)How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.**

**Ans:**

**->**To create Hyperlink in HTML we can use anchor tag. And to add link to that we can assign “href” attribute and value of that,

**Example:**

**<a href=”http://**[**www.amazone.com**](http://www.amazone.com)**”>Amazone</a>**

**Que.13)What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example.**

**Ans:**

->The <iframe> tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document or webpage within the current document.

-> This tag is commonly used for embedding videos, maps, social media content, ads and other external content within your own webpage.

**Example**:

<**iframe height=”300px” width=”500px” src=”https://youtube.com” >**

**</iframe>**

**Que.14)What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?**

**Ans:**

**Que.15)How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example.**

**Ans:**

**Que.16)How are active links different from normal links?**

**Ans:**

->Active links and normal links are different states of hyperlinks in webpages. These states reflect how a link appears and behave depending on its interaction with user.

**-> Normal Links:** A normal links is also known as default link or unvisited link, is the initial appearance of the hyperlink when it hasn’t been interacted with yet.

**-> Active Links:** An active links also known as visited links is the appearance of a hyperlinks after a user has clicked on it and visited the linked page.

**Que.17)What are the different tags to separate sections of text?**

**Ans:**

**->In HTML there are several tags to separate sections of texts.**

-> Heading Tags (<h1> to <h6>): These tags represent separation of headings.

-> The different tags are: <ul>, <ol>, <dl>, <blockquote>, <hr>

-> Paragraph (<p>): Individual Text Separating from Other content of page.

-> Sections (<sections>): Creates individual sections in page.

**Que.18)What is SVG?**

**Ans:**

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

**Ans:**

**HTML (Hypertext Markup Language):**

->The tags and attributes in HTML can be specified either in lowercase or uppercase since it is not case-sensitive.

->Some HTML elements may function properly without a closing tag.

**XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language):**

->All XHTML elements and attributes must be in lowercase since it is a case-sensitive language.

->All the XHTML elements must be closed. Even the empty elements also require a closing tag

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

**Ans:**

**Logical Tags:**Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles.

**Example: <abbr>,<h1> to <h6>,<del>,<strong>,<code>etc.**

**Physical Tags:** Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text.

**Example:<b>,<big>,<i>,<small>,<sup>,<sub>,<u>,<br>.**