

Web Designing

Assignment Term-1

Module (HTML) -1

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

Ans- Tags and Elements are not the same. They are the pieces themselves, i.e. a paragraph is an element, or a header is an element, even the body is an element.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans- HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. HTML element holds the content. HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail. HTML tag starts with < and ends with > Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

3. What are void elements in HTML?

Ans- A void element is an element in HTML that cannot have any child nodes.

(i.e., nested elements or text nodes). Void elements only have a start tag; end tags must not be specified for void elements. In HTML, a void element must not have an end tag.

For example,

<input type="text"></input> is invalid HTML.

4. What are HTML Entities?

Ans- An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;). Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces).

5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans- There are three types of lists in HTML:

1. Unordered list or Bulleted list
2. (ul) Ordered list or Numbered list
3. (ol) 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. 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- 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- Some HTML Formatting tags are:

- Bold Tag
- Italic Tag <i>
- Underline Tag <u>
- Strong Tag
- Small Tag <small>

9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans- The main difference between cellpadding and cellspacing is that the cellpadding is used to fix the width between the cell edge and its content. Conversely, the cellspacing sets the space between the single cells. The width of these attributes can be measured by using pixels or percentage.

10. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML

table?

Ans- To merge two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table, you can use the colspan and rowspan attributes in the <td> tag. The colspan attribute specifies how many columns a cell should span, and the rowspan attribute specifies how many rows a cell should span. For example, if you want to merge the first two cells in the first row of a table, you can write:

(EX)

```
<table>
  <tr> <td colspan="2">Merged cell</td> <td>Cell 3</td> <td>Cell
4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cell 5</td> <td>Cell 6</td> <td>Cell 7</td>
<td>Cell 8</td> </tr>
</table>
```

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

Ans- Inline-level and block-level are terms that describe how elements are laid out in the normal flow of a document. Inline-level elements are those that can fit within a line of text, such as text, images, or links. Block-level elements are those that create a new block of content, such as paragraphs, headings, lists, or divs. Inline-level elements can be nested inside block-level elements, but not vice versa. Block-level elements can also contain other block-level elements, creating a hierarchical structure.

12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans- To create a link in HTML, you need to use the <a> tag with the href attribute. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page you want to link to.

For example,

This is a link. This will create a link that says "This is a link" and takes you to https://www.example.com when you click on it.

13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans- An iframe tag is used to embed another document within the current HTML document. For example, you can use an iframe tag to display a YouTube video, a Google map, or a PDF file on your web page. An iframe tag has several attributes that you can use to customize its appearance and behavior, such as src, width, height, scrolling, and sandbox. You can also use CSS to style the iframe tag, such as adding a border or changing the background color.

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

Ans- A span tag is a HTML element that can be used to group inline elements, such as text or images, and apply styles or attributes to them. For example, you can use a span tag to change the color, font, or size of a part of a paragraph. Here is an example of how to use a span tag:

For example,

<p>

 This is a


```
        Red
    </span>

    word in a paragraph.
</p>
```

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

Ans- To insert a picture into a background image of a web page, you need to use the CSS property background-image and specify the URL of the picture you want to use. For example, if you have a picture named logo.png in the same folder as your HTML file, you can use this code:

```
<style> body { background-image: url("logo.png"); } </style>
```

16. How are active links different from normal links?

Ans- An active link is a link that has some kind of interaction with the user, such as being clicked, hovered over, or focused on. A normal link is a link that does not have any interaction with the user. Active links may have different styles or effects than normal links, depending on the browser and the website design. For example, an active link may change color, underline, or highlight when the user interacts with it

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

Ans- The `
` tag is one way to separate the lines of text. There are other tags like the `<p>` tag and `<blockquote>` tag that are also used to separate sections of text.

The HTML `<p>` element represents a paragraph. The `<blockquote>` element indicates that the enclosed text is an extended quotation.

18. What is SVG?

Ans- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics, which is a way of creating and displaying images using XML code. SVG images can be resized without losing quality and can have interactivity and animation. You can learn more about SVG and how to use it here:

https://www.w3schools.com/graphics/svg_intro.asp

19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans- HTML and XHTML are both languages in which web pages are written, but they have different syntax rules. XHTML is more strict and requires that all elements and attributes are lowercase, closed, and quoted.

For example,

in HTML you can write `
`, but in XHTML you have to write `
`. XHTML is more compatible with other XML-based languages and tools, but HTML is more forgiving and widely supported by browsers.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans- Logical and physical tags in HTML are two types of tags that have different purposes and effects. Physical tags are used to specify the appearance of the text, such as font size, color, or style. Logical tags are used to describe the meaning or function of the text, such as headings, paragraphs, or emphasis. Logical tags are preferred over physical tags because they allow more flexibility and accessibility for different devices and browsers.