# HTML ASSIGNMENT

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

What we write inside the angle brackets is called html tag. Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

Example : Tags : <h1>, <h2>, <h3>

Elements: <h1>heading1</h1>

<h2>heading2</h2>

## 2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

HTML abbributes define additional information about HTMl elements. All HTML elements can have Attributes. Attributes are alwys specified in the start Tag. HTML attributes are used to give attributes like name, weight, height, width.

## 3. What are void elements in HTML? With Example

Void elements can have attributes. void elements in HTML : area, base , br , hr , img , input, link.

```
<> 04.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        <link rel="icon" href="https://t4.ftcdn.net/jpg/05/69/14/75/360_F_569147528_I1bYqVf5sNBHvTz2Fry1Z4ko5BNwdOx3.jpg">
 8    </head>
 9    <body>
10        <img src="C:\Users\USER\Desktop\IMG_20220918_121358.jpg" alt="" width="100" height="150">
11        <p>paragraph</p>
12        <b>bold</b> <br><em>bold</em>
13        <hr>
14        <input type="text" placeholder="enter name"">
15    </body>
16    </html>
```

Output



paragraph

**bold**
*bold*

enter name

### 4. What are HTML Entities? With Example.

HTML Entities are symbols that are used multiple times in an HTML page in different forms. Like – (<) less than bracket, (>) greater than bracket, (&) end sign etc.

```
<> entities.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       &copy;
10      &pound;
11      &dollar;
12      &#128512;
13      &#128121;
14
15  </body>
16  </html>
```

output

© £ $ 😀 👹

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

There are Three Type of list.

1. Ol : is called ordered list. This is used to set of related items in a specific order.
2. Ul : is called unordered list. This is used to set of related items in no particular order.
3. dl :  is called Description list.

```
<> list.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       <h2>An Ordered list </h2>
10      <ol type="1">
11          <li>Tea</li>
12          <li>Coffe</li>
13      </ol>
14      <h2>An Unordered list</h2>
15      <ul type = circle>
16          <li>Milk</li>
17          <li>Butter Milk</li>
18      </ul>
19
20      <dl>
21          <dt><h2><b>Tea</b></h2></dt>
22          <dd>Cold</dd>
23          <dd>Hot</dd>
24      </dl>
25  </body>
26  </html>
```

**output**

**An Ordered list**

   1. Tea
   2. Coffe

**An Unordered list**

   ○ Milk
   ○ Butter Milk

**Tea**

   Cold
   Hot

## 6.What is the 'class' attribute in HTML? With Example.

Class attribute is used to define classes on any element, in single class attribute we can name one or more classes.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        .state
        {
            background-color: aqua;
            color: blue;
            margin: 20px;
            padding: 20px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="state"><h2>Gujrat</h2></div>
    <div class="state"><h2>Madhypradesh</h2></div>
    <div class="state"><h2>jammukashmir</h2></div>
    <div class="state"><h2>Himachalpradesh</h2></div>

</body>
</html>
```

Output

> **Gujrat**

> **Madhypradesh**

> **jammukashmir**

> **Himachalpradesh**

# 7.What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements? With Example.
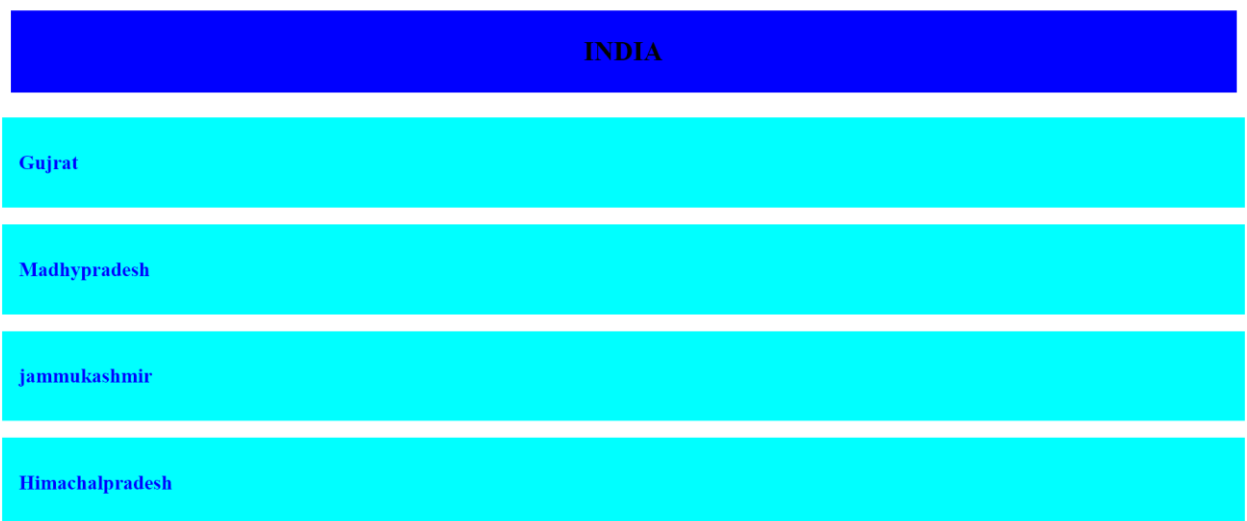
**HTML id Attribute:** The id attribute is a unique identifier that is used to specify the document.

**HTML class Attribute:** The class attribute is used to specify one or more class names for an HTML element. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element.

```
class.html > html > body > div.state
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       <style>
8           #header
9           {
10              background-color: blue;
11              color: black;
12              margin: 30px;
13              padding: 30px;
14          }
15          .state
16          {
17              background-color: aqua;
18              color: blue;
19              margin: 20px;
20              padding: 20px;
21          }
22      </style>
23  </head>
24  <body>
25      <h1 id="header" align="center">INDIA</h1>
26      <div class="state"><h2>Gujrat</h2></div>
27      <div class="state"><h2>Madhypradesh</h2></div>
28      <div class="state"><h2>jammukashmir</h2></div>
29      <div class="state"><h2>Himachalpradesh</h2></div>
30
31  </body>
32  </html>
```

Output

## 8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

&lt;b&gt; : bold

&lt;strong&gt; : bold

&lt;i&gt; : italic

&lt;em&gt; : italic

&lt;u&gt; : underline

&lt;ins&gt; : underline

&lt;mark&gt; : Highlight

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

Cell padding is the space between the cell edges and the cell content.

Cell spacing is the space between each cell.

```html
<> cellspecing.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        <table border="1" align="center" cellpadding="30"  cellspacing="50">
10           <tr>
11               <td>hi</td>
12               <td>hi</td>
13               <td>hi</td>
14           </tr>
15           <tr>
16               <td>hi</td>
17               <td>hi</td>
18               <td>hi</td>
19           </tr>
20           <tr>
21               <td>hi</td>
22               <td>hi</td>
23               <td>hi</td>
24           </tr>
25       </table>
26   </body>
27   </html>
```

Output

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

Merging table cells in HTML can be done using rowspan and colspan attributes. Rowspan is used number of cells in a row while colspan is used to merge column cells in a table.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Table</title>
</head>
<body>
    <Table border="1" cellpadding="5">
        <tr>
            <th colspan="6">Time Table</th>
        </tr>

        <tr>
            <td rowspan="6">Hours</td>
            <td>Mon</td>
            <td>Tue</td>
            <td>Wed</td>
            <td>Thu</td>
            <td>Fri</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Science</td>
            <td>Maths</td>
            <td>Science</td>
            <td>Maths</td>
            <td>Arts</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>social</td>
            <td>History</td>
            <td>English</td>
            <td>Social</td>
            <td>Sports</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <th colspan="6">Lunch</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Science</td>
            <td>Maths</td>
            <td>Science</td>
            <td>Maths</td>
            <td rowspan="5">Project</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>social</td>
            <td>History</td>
            <td>English</td>
            <td>Social</td>
        </tr>

    </Table>
</body>
</html>
```

output

| Time Table | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hours | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri |
| | Science | Maths | Science | Maths | Arts |
| | social | History | English | Social | Sports |
| | Lunch | | | | |
| | Science | Maths | Science | Maths | Project |
| | social | History | English | Social | |

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

**Block elements** always start from a new line. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go.

**Example:** h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6,p,div,br

**Inline elements** never start from a new line.Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

**Example:** bold, italic,strong,u,ins,em

## 12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.

<a href=http://www.amazon.in>Amazone</a>

<img src= "vrishank.jpg" align="center">

```html
<> img.html > ⊘ html > ⊘ body > ⊘ img
  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        <img src="imges/vrishank.jpg.JPG" alt=""  width="100" height="100">
 10        <br>
 11        <img src="C:\Users\USER\Desktop\IMG_20220918_121358.jpg" alt="" width="100" height="100">
 12        <br>
 13        <img src="https://www.mapsofindia.com/images2/india-map-2019.jpg" alt="" width="200" height="200">
 14        <br>
 15        <a href="https://www.flipkart.com/">flipcart</a>
 16    </body>
 17    </html>
```

Output



flipcart

## 13. What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>iframetag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/bQES_F6c7c8" title="YouTube video player" frameborder="0"
    allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share" allowfullscreen></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

Output



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

The span tag is used for the grouping of inline elements & this tag does not make any visual change by itself.

```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>span</title>
7   </head>
8   <body>
9       <p> Gandhinagar is a <span style="color:■blue">CAPITAL</span> of india</p>
10  </body>
11  </html>
```

**Output**

Gandhinagar is a CAPITAL of india

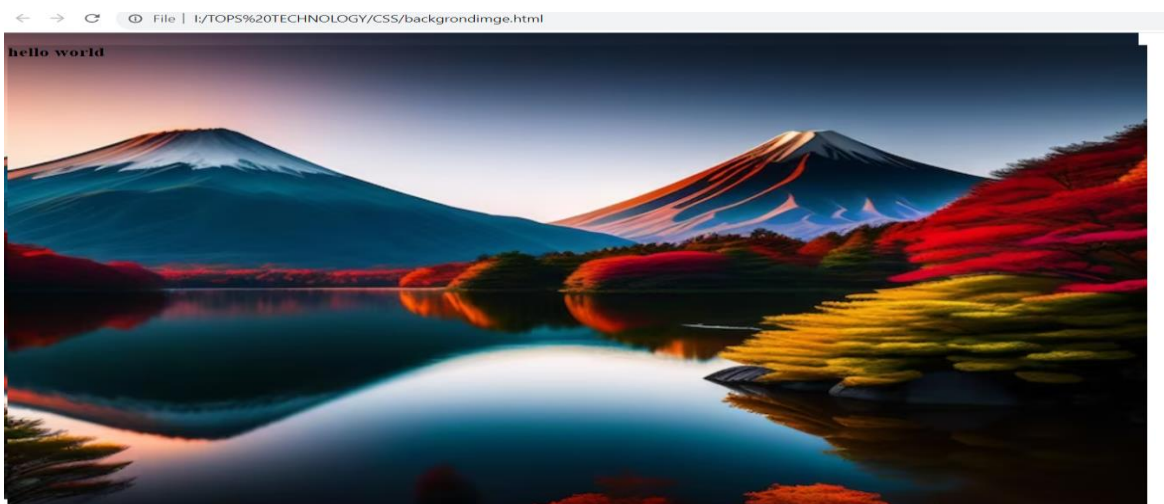## 15. How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example.

In the body tag, specify a background image in the background attribute by passing the URL of the image or location path.Adding CSS styling properties.

```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>backgroundimges</title>
7       <style>
8       *{
9           height: 700px;
10
11          background-image: url(img/img2.avif);
12          background-repeat: no-repeat;
13          background-size: contain;
14      </style>
15  </head>
16  <body>
17      <h3>hello world</h3>
18
19  </body>
20  </html>
```

**Output**

## 16. How are active links different from normal links?

- By default, An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

```html
<> link.htm > html > head > style > a
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>link</title>
7        <style>
8            a{
9                text-decoration: none;
10               font-size: large;
11           }
12           a:link {
13             color: green;
14             background-color: transparent;
15             text-decoration: none;
16           }
17
18           a:visited {
19             color: brown;
20             background-color: transparent;
21             text-decoration: none;
22           }
23
24           a:hover {
25             color: red;
26             background-color: transparent;
27             text-decoration: underline;
28           }
29
30           a:active {
31             color: yellow;
32             background-color: transparent;
33             text-decoration: underline;
34           }
35        </style>
36
37   </head>

   </head>
   <body>
       <a href=https://www.flipkart.com/">filpcart</a>
   </body>
   </html>
```

**Output:**

filpcart

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

&lt;br&gt; tag – It is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.
&lt;hr&gt; tag – this tag is used to horizontal line.
&lt;p&gt; tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.
&lt;blockquote&gt; tag–This tag is used to define large quoted sections.

### 18. What is SVG?

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

### 19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, whereas XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. XHTML is basically an extension of HTML, which is stricter than HTML. Both languages are used to create web and Android applications. HTML is SGML based, whereas XHTML is an XML-based language.

### 20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

HTML the formatting tags are divided into two categories: 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