Web designing assignment

Term-1

Module (HTML) – 1

* Are the HTML tags and element the same thing?
* NO, HTML tags and element are not the same thing, though they are closely related.
* **HTML Tag**: A tag is the markup used to define elements in HTML. It consists of a keyword enclosed in angle brackets, like <div>. Tags typically come in pairs: an opening tag (e.g., <p>) and a closing tag (e.g., </p> ), but there are also self-closing tags (e.g., <img />
* **HTML Element:** An element refers to thecomplete structure defined by an opening tag, its content (if any) , and a closing tag. For example , in the code <p>, the entire structure is an HTML element.
* In short:
* **TAG:** The code between angle brackets.
* **Element:**  The tag<s> plus the content it encloses (if any).
* What are tags and attributes in HTML?
* **HTML Tags:**
* Tags are the basic units of HTML used to define elements. They are enclosed in angle brackets(< >) and typically come in pairs : an opening tag and a closing tag .
* The opening tag marks the beginning of an element , and the closing tag marks the end , with content in between .
* **HTML ATTRIBUTES:**
* Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. they and are played inside the opening tag and usually come in name – value pairs , like name = “value”.
* Attributes define properties such as the source of an image , the destination of a link , the class of an element , ect.
* What are void element in HTML?
* Void element in HTML are element that do not have any content or closing tags. They are also known as self – closing elements because they don’t need a closing tag (like </tag>). Void element are often used for embedding media, adding line breaks, or other standalone functionalities that don’t need surrounding content.
* What are HTML Entities?
* HTML entities are special codes used to represent reserved characters or symbols in HTML that would otherwise be interpreted as part of the HTML syntax. They are often used to display character that are either not found on the keyboard, or that would conflict with the HTML syntax itself. HTML entities typically start with an ampersand (&) and end with a semicolon ( ; ).
* What are different types of lists in HTML?
* In HTML, there are three main types of lists :

1.**Ordered List ( <ol> ):**

* Displays items in a specific order, typically numbered.

**2. Unordered List ( <ul> ):**

* Displays items without any particular order, typically with bullet point.

**3. Description List ( <dl> ):**

* Used for listing terms and their description.
* What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

* The class attribute in HTML is used to define one or more class names for an HTML element. These class names can be select element via JavaScript.

**Key points :**

* **CSS Styling :** The class attribute allows you to apply specific styles to a group of elements can share the same class name.
* **JavaScript Access :** It also helps in identifying element for manipulation via JavaScript.
* What are the different between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML element?

* The id and class attributes in HTML are both used to assign identifiers to elements, but they serve different purposes and have distinct characteristics. Here are the key differences:

1. **Uniqueness:**

* Id Attribute: Must be unique across the entire HTML document. Only one element can have a specifics id value.
* Class Attribute: Can be shared by multiple elements. Many element can have the same class name.

1. **CSS and JavaScript Targeting:**

* Id Attribute: Used when you need to uniquely style or manipulate a specific element in CSS or JavaScript.
* Class Attribute: Used when to apply the same style or behavior to multiple elements
* that text is important and is boldened by default.
* What are the various formatting tags in HTML?
* HTML provides several tags for text formatting to emphasize content, present it in different style, or highlight specific section. Below are the most commonly used formatting tags in HTML:

**1.Bold and strong Text**

* <b>: Boldens text without adding extra importance.
* <strong>: Indicates

**2.Italic and Emphasizes Text**

* <i>: Italicizes text for stylistic purposes.
* <em>: Emphasizes text, which is italicized by default.

**3.Underlined and strikethrough Text**

* <u>: Underlines text.
* <s>: Strikes through text to indicate something is no longer valid or relevant.

**4.Superscript and Subscript**

* <sup>: Displays text as superscript (above the baseline).
* <sub>: Displays text as subscript (below the baseline).

**5.Deleted Text**

* <del>: Marks deleted text, usually with a strikethrough.
* How is Cell padding different from Cell spacing?
* Cell padding and cell spacing are two different attributes used in HTML table to control the layout and serve different purposes:

1. **Cell padding:**

* Refers to the space inside a cell between the cell’s content and its border.
* It increases the distance between the cell’s content (like text or images) and the edges of the cell.

1. **Cell Spacing:**

* Refers to the space between individual cells in a table.
* It increases the distance between the border of adjacent cells.

* How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?
* In HTML table, you can merge (or “span”) multiple rows or columns into a single cell using the rowspan and colspan attributes of the <td> or <th> elements.

1. **Merging columns (Using colspan):**

* To combine two or more columns into a single column, use the colspan attribute in a <td> or <th>.

1. **Merging Rows (Using rowspan)**

* To combine two or more rows into a single row, use the rowspan attribute in a <td> or <th>.
* What is the different between a block-level element and an inline element?
* The difference between a block-level element in HTML is primarily about how they are displayed and how they affect the layout of the content around them.
* **Block-Level Element:**
* Takes up the full width available, regardless of the content inside it.
* Starts on a new line and forces the next element to start on the next line (i.e., they create a “block” of content).
* Can contain other block-level element or inline elements.
* **Inline Element:**
* Takes up only as much width as the content it contains (doesn’t force a new line).
* Can exist within block-level element or other inline elements, but doesn’t affect the layout by creating new lines.
* Does not disrupt the flow of content, allowing content before and after to flow around it.

* How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?
* To create a hyperlink in HTML, you use the <a> (anchor) tag. Here’s the basic syntax:
* <a href=”URL”>Link Text</a>
* **Href:** Specifies the destination URL.
* **Link Text:** The clickable text for the link.
* What is the use of an iframe tag?
* The <iframe> tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document within the current document. It’s commonly used to display external content like web pages, videos,maps,or other interactive element inside a frame.

**Attributes:**

* Src: Specifies the URL of the page to be embedded.
* Width: Specifies the width of the iframe (in pixels or percentage).
* Height: Specifies the height of the iframe (in pixels or percentage).
* Framborder: Defines whether or not to display a border around the iframe (value can be 0 for no border or 1 for a visible border).

* What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?
* The <span> tag in HTML is an inline container used to mark up part of a text or executing JavaScript code. Unlike block-level elements, the <span> tag does not create a new line ; instead, it is used within other inline elements.

**Use Cases of <span> Tag:**

1. **Styling:** Apply specific style to a portion of text.
2. **JavaScript Manipulation:** Manipulate a specific part of a document using JavaScript.
3. **Grouping:** Group inline elements for specific actions.

* A screen shot of a computer code

  Description automatically generated**Example:**
* How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?
* To insert a picture as a background image of a web page, you can use CSS to apply the background image to a specific element like the <body> tag or a <div>.
* How are active links different from normal links?
* Active links and normal links are different in terms of their state and appearance, which can be styled using CSS:

1. **Normal Links:**

* A normal link is a hyperlink that is not currently being interacted with.
* It represents the default, resting state of a link before any interaction by the user.

**2.Active Links:**

* An active link is a link that is in the process of being activated by the user, typically when the mouse button is pressed down on it but before it is released.
* What are the different tags to separate sections of text?
* HTML provides various tags to separate and organize section of text, each serving different purposes for structuring content. Here are some commonly used tags:

1. **<p> (Link Break Tag)**

* Wraps a block of text into a paragraph.
* Adds space before and after the paragraph.

1. <br> **(Line Break Tag)**

* Creates a single line break within text.
* Useful for breaking lines without starting a new block element.
* What is SVG?
* SVG (Scalable vector Graphics) is an XML-based markup language used to create vector images for the web. Unlike raster images (like JPEG or PNG), Which are made up of pixels, SVG images are composed of paths, shapes, and text, which makes them resolution-independent and scalable without losing quality.
* What is difference between HTML and XHTML?
* HTML ( HyperText Markup Language ) and XTML (eXtensible HyperText Markup Language) are both markup languages used for creating web pages, but there are key differences between them in terms of syntax, standards, and structure.
* What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

* In HTML, logical and physical tags are used to format and style text. They differ in the way they convey the meaning and purpose of the content.

1. **Logical Tags (Semantic Tags):**

* Logical tags describe the meaning or purpose of the text, rather than the appearance. They convey information or function of the content.

1. **Physical Tags (Presentational Tags)**

* Physical tags are used to define the appearance of the content explicitly, focusing on the visual representation.