**WEB DESIGNING ASSINGMENT**

**MODULE (HTML) – 1**

Q1.) Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

A1.) No, HTML tags and elements are not the same thing. The HTML tags are the building blocks of HTML page. It tells the user how it should display content to the user. For example,

<html>: This is an opening tag.

</html>: This is a closing tag.

On the other hand, HTML element includes start tag, content, and a closing tag. Elements are components of HTML page. For example,

<p>This is an element</p>: This is an example of HTML elements.

Q2.) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

A2.) Tags are what it defines where an element starts and where it ends. There is usually an opening bracket, element’s name and closing tag. The HTML tags are of two types: start tag and end tag.

Examples of start tag:

<title>

<p>

<b>

Examples of end tag:

</title>

</p>

</b>

In the case of attributes, it is what modifies a HTML element. Usually, it is in the form of unique words which controls the behavior of the element and they are inserted inside the opening tag. For example,

<input type = “text” name = “email”>

<td align = “center”>

Q3.) What are void elements in HTML?

A3.) In HTML, a void element must not have an end tag. For example, <input type= “text>. </input> is an invalid tag. In contrast, SVG or MathML elements that cannot have any child nodes may use an end tag instead of XML self-closing tag syntax in their start tag. The void elements in HTML are:

1. <area>
2. <base>
3. <br>
4. <col>
5. <embed>
6. <hr>
7. <img>
8. <input>
9. <Link>
10. <meta>
11. <param>
12. <source>
13. <track>
14. <wbr>

Q4.) What are HTML entities?

A4.) HTML entities are reserved characters that have special meaning when used in an HTML document. Each of these codes start with an ampersand and ends with a semicolon. Some of the entities are:

1. i -> &iexcel; -> inverted exclamation mark.
2. ¢ -> &cent; -> cent.
3. £ -> &pound; -> pound.
4. § -> &sect; -> section.
5. © -> &copy; -> copyright.
6. ™ -> &trade; -> trademark.
7. ¿ -> &iquest; -> inverted question mark.

Q5.) What are different types of lists in HTML?

A5.) The three different types of lists are: Ordered, Unordered, and Description lists. In HTML unordered list, the list items have no specific order or sequence.

* Unordered List:

An unordered list is also called as Bulleted list as the items are marked with bullets. The syntax for this is follows:

<ul>List of Items</ul>

For example,

*<!DOCTYPE html>*

<html>

   <head>

      <title>HTML Unordered List</title>

   </head>

   <body>

   <h2>List of Fruits</h2>

      <ul>

         <li>Apple</li>

         <li>Mango</li>

         <li>Banana</li>

         <li>Grapes</li>

         <li>Orange</li>

      </ul>

   </body>

</html>

* Ordered List:

In ordered list, all the items are marked with numbers by default instead of bullets. An HTML ordered list starts with <ol> tag and ends with </ol> tag. The syntax for this is:

<ol>List of Items</ol>

For example,

*<!DOCTYPE html>*

<html>

   <head>

      <title>HTML Ordered List</title>

   </head>

   <body>

   <h2>List of Fruits</h2>

      <ol>

         <li>Apple</li>

         <li>Mango</li>

         <li>Banana</li>

         <li>Grapes</li>

         <li>Orange</li>

      </ol>

   </body>

</html>

* Description List:

In an HTML Description list, the list items are listed like a dictionary. Each item in the list has a description. You can use a description list to display items like a glossary. The following HTML tags to create a description list are:

* <dl> (Definition list) tag -> Start tag of the definition list
* <dt> (Definition Term) tag -> It specifies a term
* <dd> (Definition Description) tag -> Specifies the term definition
* </dl> (Definition list) tag -> Closing tag of the definition list

For example,

*<!DOCTYPE html>*

<html>

   <head>

      <title>HTML Description List</title>

   </head>

   <body>

   <h2>List of Fruits</h2>

      <dl>

         <di><b>Apple</b></di>

         <dd>A red coloured fruit</dd>

         <dt><b>Honda</b></dt>

         <dd>A brand of car</dd>

         <dt><b>Spinach</b></dt>

<dd>A green leafy vegitable</dd>

      </dl>

   </body>

</html>

Q6.) What is the class attribute in HTML?

A6.) The class attribute specifies one or more name for an element. This attribute is mostly used to point out a class in a style sheet. However, it can also be used by a Javascript to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class. For example,

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<style>

.country {

background-color: black;

color: white;

padding: 10px;

}

.middle {

text-align: center;

}

</style>

<body>

<h2 class="country middle">CHINA</h2>

<h2 class="country">INDIA</h2>

<h2 class="country">UNITED STATES</h2>

</body>

</html>

Q7.) What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?

A7.) In HTML, the difference between id attribute and class attribute is that id attribute is a unique identifier that is used to specify the document. It is used by CSS and Javascript to perform a certain task for a unique element. In CSS, the id attribute is written using the # symbol followed by id. Syntax for this is:

<element id=”id\_name”>

In CSS stylesheet:

#id\_name{

// CSS Property

}

While in Class attribute, it is used to specify one or more class names for an HTML element. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and Javascript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name. The class name in CSS stylesheet using “.” Symbol. Syntax for this is:

<element class=”class\_name”>

In CSS stylesheet:

#.class{

// CSS Property

}

Q8.) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

A8.) HTML provides many predefined elements that are used to change the formatting of text. The formatting can be used to set the text styles (like – bold, italic etc), highlight the text, make text superscript and subscript, etc. For example,

1. <b> and <strong> tags: Both tags are used to make the text bold. The syntax is:

<b>….</b>

<strong>….</strong>

1. <i> and <em> tags: Both tags are used to make texts italic and emphasized. This syntax is

<i>…..</i>

<em>…..</em>

1. <small> and <big> tags: The small tag is used to small font-size where as big tag is used to set big font-size.

Q9.) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

A9.) Cellpadding 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.

Q10.) How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?

A10.) We use the colspan and rowspan attribute, to merge cells in HTML. The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should merge, whereas the colspan attribute is for the number of columns a cell should merge. The attribute should be placed inside the <td> tag. The syntax is:

<td rowspan = “2”>cell data</td>

<td colspan = “2”>cell data</td>

For example,

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<style>

table,tr,th,td {

border:1px solid black;

}

</style>

<body>

<h2>Tables in HTML</h2>

<table style="width: 100%">

<tr>

<th >First Name </th>

<th>Job role</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td >Tharun</td>

<td rowspan="2">Content writer</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td >Akshaj</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="2">Welcome to the company</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

Q11.) What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

A11.) The difference between block elements and inline elements are:

1. Block elements always start from the new line, while Inline elements never start form the new line.
2. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go, while Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.
3. Block elements have top and bottom margins, while Inline elements don't have a top and bottom margin.
4. Examples of block elements :<p>,<div>,<hr> , while examples of inline elements : <span>,<br>.

Q12.) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

A12.) The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link’s destination. By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

* An unvisited link is underlined and blue.
* A visited link is underlined and purple.
* An active link is underlined and red.

For example,

<a href="https://www.gmail.com">Visit Gmail.com</a>

Q13.) What is the use of an iframe tag?

A13.) The most common use of an iframe is to load content from another site within the page. The child site can load its own content and cookies, so sites may allow it where they don’t allow direct hotlinking content. Using an iframe is the accepted wat to embed a YouTube video or google maps content. An iframe may also be used to load dynamic or changing page content.

Q14.) What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

A14.) In HTML, the span tag is a generic inline container element. You use this element to wrap sections of text for styling purposes or to add attributes to a section of text without creating a new line of content. The reason designers and developers use <span> is because it provides them with significant control over the styling and formatting of their website content and pages. When you use an HTML span tag, you will also need to use an opening and closing tag. Syntax is: <span>Content</span>. For example,

<span>This sentence is wrapped in a span tag.</span> This sentence is not.

Q15.) How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?

A15.) There are various ways in which images can be added to a web page to make it look captivating and appealing. One such ways is adding background image. The most common and simple way to add background image attribute inside the <body> tag. For example,

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body background="football.png">

<h1>Welcome to Premier league</h1>

<p><a href="<a href="https://www.premier league.com"><https://www.premier> league.com</a>">Premier league.com</a></p>

</body></html>

Q16.) How are active links different from normal links?

A16.) The default color for normal and active links is blue. Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link. Whereas, others recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that don’t have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal link.

Q17) What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

A17.) We separate a section of texts in HTML using the below tags:

<br> 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.

<p> tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.

<blockquote> tag–This tag is used to define large quoted sections.

Q18.) What is SVG?

A18.) SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format. The HTML <svg> element is a container for SVG graphics. SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text and graphic images. For example,

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<svg width="100" height="100">

<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />

</svg>

</body>

</html>

Q19.) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

A19.) The difference between HTML and XHTML are:

* Hypertext Markup Language is a markup language used to create web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser, while eXtensible Hypertext Markup Language is a markup language that is a stricter version of HTML and conforms to XML syntax.
* HTML allows for loose syntax, with end tags and attributes often being optional, while XHTML requires end tags for all elements and attributes to be quoted.
* HTML allows for multiple DTDs, including HTML 4.01 and HTML5, while XHTML requires the use of a specific DTD, such as XHTML 1.0 Strict or XHTML 1.1.
* HTML does not support namespaces, while XHTML supports namespaces, allowing for the integration of other XML languages.
* HTML allows for the use of deprecated attributes, while XHTML does not allow the use of deprecated attributes and requires all attributes to be lowercase.

Q20.) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

A20.) Physical and Logical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page. However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names.

**Logical Tags:**  
Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML. Some of the tags are:

* <abbr>: Defines an abbreviation.
* <acronym>: Defines an acronym.
* <address>: Defines an address element.
* <cite>: Defines citation.
* <code>: Defines computer code text.
* <del>: Defines text.
* <ins>: Defines inserted text.
* <q>: Defines short quotation.

**Physical Tags**

Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text. Following are the Physical tags commonly used in HTML. Some of the tags are:

* <b>: Defines bold text.
* <big>: Defines big text.
* <i>: Defines italic text.
* <small>: Defines small text.
* <sup>: Defines superscript text.
* <sub>: Defines subscripted text.
* <tt>: Defines teletype text.
* <u>: Deprecated. Use styles instead.