ASSIGNMENT-1

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

Ans. No, HTML tags are the labels or entity used to create web pages. Each tags provides special meaning for the content.

Example: is paragraph tag.

Wherelse, HTML element is combination of starting tag, content, and ending tag. Mostly website content is written into start tag and an end tag.

Example: Content is HTML element.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans. HTML tags are the labels or entity used to create web pages. Each tags provides special meaning for the content.

Example: is paragraph tag.

HTML attributes is used to define character of the HTML element. It is always placed in starting tag of an element and used to provide additional properties to the element.

Example: Paragraph here align provide additional property of the element.

3. What are void elements in HTML?

Ans. There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements. Void elements doesn’t have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content. These

elements can have backslash before ending of start tag but that is completely optional. Example of such elements
are
, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>, <base>, <meta>, <param>, <area>, <embed>, <col>, <track>, <source> etc.

4. What are HTML Entities?

Ans. HTML provides some method to display reserved characters. Reserved characters are those characters that are either reserved for HTML or those which are not present in the basic keyboard. For instance, '<' is reserved in HTML language. Sometimes this character needs to display on the web page which creates ambiguity in code. Along with these are the characters which are normally not present in basic keyboard (£, ¥, €, ©), etc. HTML provides some Entity names and Entity numbers to use these symbols. Entity names are case-sensitive. Entity number is easy to learn.

Example: &entity_name; or &#entity_number; and A **character entity** looks like this: To display a less than sign (<) we must write: < or <

5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans. There are four types of list in HTML:

1 Ordered List: An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

Example:

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
```

```
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

2 Unordered List: An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

Example:

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

3 Description List: Description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term. The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term.

Example:

```
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

4 Nested List: Nested list doesn’t have fixed tag to define a list. It is combination of all the list to each other that we have describe above.

Example:

```
<ol>
   <li>Coffee
```

```
        <ul type=”square”>
          <li>Coffee</li>
              <dd>Description</dd>
        </ul>

   </li>

</ol>
```

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.

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1.intro {
    color: blue;
}

p.important {
    color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>
<p>A paragraph.</p>
<p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph. :)</p>

</body>
</html>
```

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. The formatting can be used to set the text styles (like – bold, italic, or emphasized, etc.), highlighting the text, making text superscript and subscript, etc.

1. <b> **and** **Tags:** Both tags are used to make the text bold. The text content of the tag is shown as important information on the webpage.

2. <i> **and** **Tags:** Both tags are used to make the text italic and emphasized. Both the element have opening and closing tags.

3. <small> **and** <big> **Tags:** The <small> tag is used to set small font-size where as <big> tag is used to set big font-size.

4. <sup> **and** <sub> **Tags:** The <sup> tag is used to superscript a text whereas <sub> tag is used to subscript a text.

5. <ins> **and** <del> **Tag:** The <ins> tag is used to underline a text marking the part as inserted or added. It also has an opening and a closing tag. This tag is mainly used in text in place of deleted text whereas <del> tag is used to delete the text it adds a strike line on the text.

6. HTML <mark> Tag**:** The <mark> tag is used to highlighting a text. It has an opening and closing tag.

9. **How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

Ans. Cellpadding specifies the space between inner border of the cell and cell content. In simple words it's whitespace between the cell edge and the content of cell.

Cellspacing specifies the space between cells. In simple word it creates space between the edge of the adjacent cells.

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

Ans. We can club two or more rows or columns by using rowspan and colspan attribute in the table. Rowspan for clubbing or merging two or more rows and colspan for merging two or more columns**.**

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

Ans. Block elements always start from a new line. Inline elements never start from a new line. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go. Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

12. **How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

Ans. Anchor tag <a>Hyperlink text is used to define link. Use href attribute to define link address and use target attribute to define where to open linked document.

13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans. An Inline frame <iframe> is used to add another HTML page within the document. It puts another webpage into parent page. It can be like advertisement, embedded videos, webpages, any interactive content.

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

Ans. The HTML element is a generic inline container for phrasing content, which does not inherently represent anything.

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

Example:

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>
```

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

Ans. By using background attribute in <body> tag we can insert a picture as a background image of web page. But in HTML5 this attribute is not supported so we have to use CSS properties.

16. How are active links different from normal links?

Ans. Normal links are those links which are unvisited or not have been clicked yet generally shown in blue color in most of the website. Active links are those links which have just been clicked at

that instant or we can say it becomes active when you click on the unvisited links.

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

Ans.
 tag – Usually
 tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.

<p> tag – This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.

<blockquote> tag- it is used to define a large quoted section. If you have a large quotation, then put the entire text within this tag.

18. What is SVG?

Ans. SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics used to display two-dimensions graphics, charts, and illustration on websites. On addition as a vector file, it can be scalable.

19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans. HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of features, such as support for multimedia, styling, and scripting.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans. 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 tag: Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML.

<abbr>, <adress>, <cite>, <acronym>, <blockquote>, <del>, <pre>, <q>, , etc.

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

<b>, <big>, <i>, <small>, <sup>, <sub>, <u>, etc.

21. What are the new tags added in HTML5?

Ans. <Article> : Represents an independent piece of content of a document, such as a blog entry or newspaper article.

<aside>: Represents a piece of content that is only slightly related to the rest of the page.

<audio>:Defines an audio file.

<canvas>:This is used for rendering dynamic bitmap graphics on the fly, such as graphs or games.

<command>:Represents a command the user can invoke.

<datalist>:Together with the a new list attribute for input can be used to make comboboxes.

<details>:Represents additional information or controls which the user can obtain on demand

<embed>:Defines external interactive content or plugin.

<figure>:Represents a piece of self-contained flow content, typically referenced as a single unit from the main flow of the document.

<footer>:Represents a footer for a section and can contain information about the author, copyright information, et cetera.

<header>:Represents a group of introductory or navigational aids.

<hgroup>:Represents the header of a section.

<mark>:Represents a run of text in one document marked or highlighted for reference purposes, due to its relevance in another context.

<meter>:Represents a measurement, such as disk usage.

<nav>:Represents a section of the document intended for navigation.

<output>:Represents some type of output, such as from a calculation done through scripting.

<progress>:Represents a completion of a task, such as downloading or when performing a series of expensive operations.

<ruby>:Together with <rt> and <rp> allow for marking up ruby annotations.

<section>:Represents a generic document or application section.

<time>:Represents a date and/or time.

<video>:Defines a video file.

<wbr>:Represents a line break opportunity.

22. How to embed audio and video in a webpage?

Ans. To embed audio in HTML, we use the <audio> tag. Before HTML5, audio cannot be added to web pages in the Internet Explorer era. To play audio, we used web plugins like Flash. After the release of HTML5, it is possible. This tag supports Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Opera, and Edge in three audio formats – MP3, WAV, OGG. Only Safari browser doesn't support OGG audio format.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Click play button to play audio</h2>
<audio src="./test.mp3" controls></audio>
</body>
</html>
```

To embed video in HTML, we use the <video> tag. It contains one or more video sources at a time using <source> tag. It supports MP4,

WebM, and Ogg in all modern browsers. Only Ogg video format doesn't support in Safari browser.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Click play button to play video</h2>
<video src="./test.mp4" controls></video>
</body>
</html>
```

23. Semantic element in HTML5?

Ans. A Semantic element clearly defines its meaning to both the browser and the developer. Example of semantic elements are <table>, <form>, <article> clearly defines its content.

24. Canvas and SVG tags?

Ans. SVG: The Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) is an XML-based image format that is used to define two-dimensional vector-based graphics for the web. Unlike raster image (Ex .jpg, .gif, .png, etc.), a

vector image can be scaled up or down to any extent without losing the image quality.

Canvas: The HTML element is used to draw graphics on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript). The element is only a container for graphics. You must use a script to actually draw the graphics. Canvas has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and adding images.