

(HTML ASSIGNMENT)

{ MODULE-1 }

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

No, both are different things.

HTML Tags

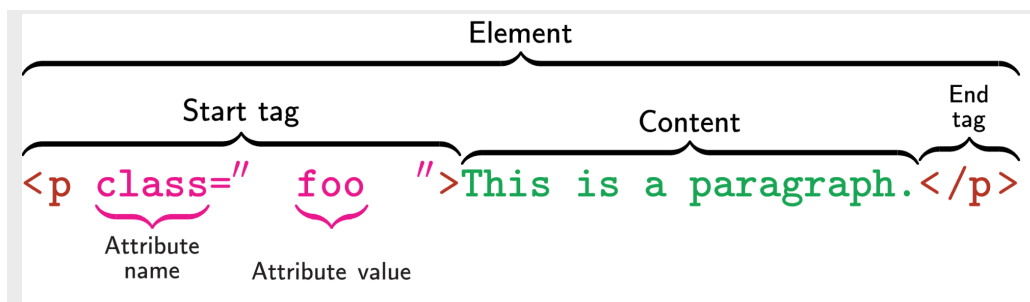
HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.

HTML tag starts with < and ends with >

HTML Element

HTML element holds the content.

Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.



2. What are tags and attributes in HTML

Tags and attributes are the basis of HTML.

Tag

Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets. An example of a tag is: `<h1>`.

Most tags must be opened `<h1>` and closed `</h1>` in order to function.

Attribute

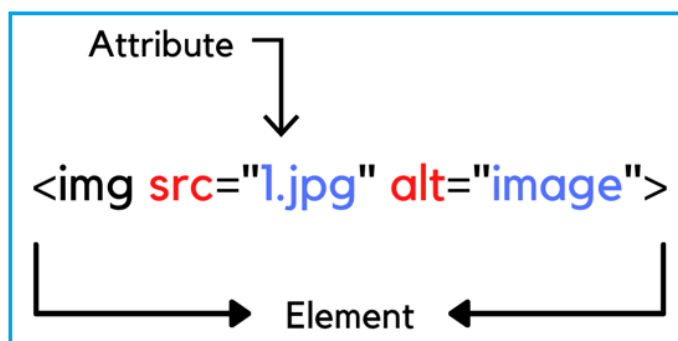
Attributes contain additional pieces of information. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is placed inside.

- An example of an attribute is:

```

```

In this instance, the image source (src) and the alt text (alt) are attributes of the `` tag.



3. What are void elements in HTML?

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.

Example

, <hr>, , <input>, <link>, <base>, <meta>, <param>, <area>, <embed>, <col>, <track>, <source>

4. What are HTML Entities?

An HTML entity is **a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;)**

&entity_name; OR *&#entity_number;*

Emojis number : 😀,

😁,

😂

5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Lists are used to group together related pieces of information so they are clearly associated with each other and easy to read.

Lists are good from a structural point of view as they help create a well-structured, more accessible, easy-to-maintain document.

The three list types

- **unordered list** — used to group a set of related items in no particular order
- **ordered list** — used to group a set of related items in a specific order
- **description list** — used to display name/value pairs such as terms and definitions

Unordered lists

- milk
- bread
- butter
- coffee beans

```
<ul>
  <li>bread</li>
  <li>coffee beans</li>
  <li>milk</li>
  <li>butter</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered lists

1. bread
2. coffee
3. milk
4. butter

Ordered lists can be displayed with several sequencing options. The default in most browsers is decimal numbers, but there are others available:

- Letters
 - Lowercase ascii letters (a, b, c...)
 - Uppercase ascii letters (A, B, C...).
 - Lowercase classical Greek: (έ, ή, ί...)
- Numbers
 - Decimal numbers (1, 2, 3...)
 - Decimal numbers with leading zeros (01, 02, 03...)
 - Lowercase Roman numerals (i, ii, iii...)
 - Uppercase Roman numerals (I, II, III...)
 - Traditional Georgian numbering (an, ban, gan...)
 - Traditional Armenian numbering (mek, yerku, yerek...)

Beginning ordered lists with numbers other than 1

A common requirement in ordered list usage is to get them to start with a number other than 1 (or i, or I, etc.). This is done using the **start** attribute,

Description lists

coffee

a beverage made from roasted, ground coffee beans

a cup of coffee

a social gathering at which coffee is consumed

a medium to dark brown colour

Nesting lists

An individual list item can contain another entire list, called a *nested list*.

1. Chapter One
 - a. Section One
 - b. Section Two
 - c. Section Three
2. Chapter Two
3. Chapter Three

```
<ol>
  <li>Chapter One
    <ol>
      <li>Section One</li>
      <li>Section Two </li>
      <li>Section Three </li>
    </ol>
  </li>
  <li>Chapter Two</li>
  <li>Chapter Three </li>
</ol>
```

6. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

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?

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.

Example

Id.html

```
!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
<head>
<title>
Id demo
</title>
<style>
    #idDemo{
        color:green;
        font-size:25px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body style="text-align:center">
<h1>Get element by Id</h1>
<p id="idDemo">Demo for Id selector</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Class.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>
Class demo
</title>
<style>
    .classDemo{
        color:orange;
        font-size:25px;
    }
</style>
```



```
</style>
</head>
<body style="text-align:center">
<h1>Get element by class</h1>
<p class="classDemo">Demo for class selector</p>
</body>
</html>
```

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

HTML facilitates the ability for formatting text just like we do in MS Word or any text editing software

- **** - Bold text
- **** - Important text
- **<i>** - Italic text
- **** - Emphasized text
- **<mark>** - Marked text
- **<small>** - Smaller text
- **** - Deleted text
- **<ins>** - Inserted text
- **<sub>** - Subscript text
- **<sup>** - Superscript text

9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Cell padding

Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. It deals with a single cell.

Cell spacing

Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells. It gets subjected to multiple cells (more than one) at a time.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <title>Document</title>

    <style>

        span{

            text-decoration-style: solid;

            width: 25px;

            font-size: x-large;

            color: blueviolet;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

<table border="1" cellpadding="4" cellspacing="5">

<thead>

<td><span>Name</span></td>

<td><span>Age</span></td>

</thead>
```

```
<tbody>
<tr>
    <td>Rani</td>
    <td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>Rajan</td>
    <td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>Akshaya</td>
    <td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>Ashick</td>
    <td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Name	Age
Rani	30
Rajan	35
Akshaya	17
Ashick	13

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

To merge cells in HTML, use the colspan and rowspan attribute.

The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should span,

the colspan attribute is for a number of columns a cell should span.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head></head>
<body>
<table>
<tr>
[ <td colspan="add_numberof_cols"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
[ <td rowspan="add_numberof_rows"></td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

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

inline elements do not force a new line to begin in the document flow.

Block elements, on the other hand, typically cause a line break to occur (although, as usual, this can be changed using CSS).

Block-level

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Paragraphs are block-level elements, so they stack vertically.

Inline

Links are

inline elements,

so they fit side-by-side.

12 How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, **use the `<a>` and `` tags**, which are the tags used to define the links. The `<a>` tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the `` tag indicates where it ends.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <a href="http://www.wikitechy.com">Wikitechy</a>
  </body>
</html>
```



13 What is the use of an iframe tag?

The <iframe> tag **specifies an inline frame**. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

```
<iframe src="https://www.google.com" title="Practicals"></iframe>
```

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

The tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document

```
<p>Hello <span style="color:blue"> Good </span> morning.</p>
```

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url("image_url");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
text
</body>
</html>
```

16. How are active links different from normal links?

Normal link (a:link)

Visited link (a:visited)

Hovered link (a:hover) ← uses a:hover { text-decoration:none; color:#06C; } for display

Active link (a:active) ← uses a:active { border:1px dashed #ccc; } for display

Focused link (a:focus)

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

`
` 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.

18. What is SVG?

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

SVG defines the graphics in XML format

- Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated
- SVG is a W3C recommendation
- SVG integrates with other W3C standards such as the DOM and XSL

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>My first SVG</h1>
```

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

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

```
</svg>
```

```
</body>
```

19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML	XHTML
HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language	XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language
It is an SGML application	It is an XML application
Tim Berners-Lee proposed it in 1987	The World Wide Web Consortium recommended it in 2000
HTML is not case sensitive	XHTML is case sensitive
HTML uses a format that is similar to document formats	XHTML uses markup language
HTML can use open tags, such as 	All unclosed tags must be closed in XHTML
HTML is less expressive	XHTML is more expressive as compared to HTML
HTML is not mandatory for a single root element	XHTML documents must contain at least one root element
All content can be included in the body element	All contents must be put in blocks
Attribute values are not significant in HTML	Attribute values are important in XHTML
There is no hard rule on the structure of the elements	The structure of the elements should be followed

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Logical tags describe the behavior

Physical tags are used to decide the appearance of the text and do not provide any information about the text.

Physical Tags

Tag	Description
<code></code>	Defines bold text
<code><big></code>	Defines big text
<code><i></code>	Defines <i>italic</i> text
<code><small></code>	Defines small text
<code><sup></code>	Defines ^{superscripted} text
<code><sub></code>	Defines _{subscripted} text
<code><tt></code>	Defines teletype text
<code><u></code>	Deprecated. Use styles instead

Logical Tags