**Assignment Question and answers - 12.02.2020**

1. What is Block level tags and list out the Block level tags?

A **block**-**level** element can take up one line or multiple lines and has a line break before and after the element. Other examples of the **block**-**level tag** are: Heading **tags** <h1> to <h6> **List** (Ordered, Unordered, Description and **List** Item) **tags** <ol> , <ul> , <dl>

In general, HTML elements can be divided into two categories : block level and inline elements.

1. HTML block level elements can appear in the body of an HTML page.

2. It can contain another block level as well as inline elements.

3. By default, block-level elements begin on new lines.

4. block level elements create larger structures (than inline elements).

List of block level elements

* p
* h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6
* ol, ul
* pre
* address
* blockquote
* dl
* div
* fieldset
* form
* hr
* noscript
* table

HTML inline elements

1. **HTML inline level elements** can appear in the body of an HTML page.

2. It can contain data and other**inline**elements.

3. By default, **inline elements** do not begin on new lines.

4. **inline elements** create shorter structures (than block level elements).

**List of inline elements**

* b, big, i, small, tt
* abbr, acronym, cite, code, dfn, em, kbd, strong, samp, var
* a, bdo, br, img, map, object, q, script, span, sub, sup
* button, input, label, select, textarea

2. What is paired & unpaired tags and list out the paired & unpaired tags?

**Paired Tags:**

A tag is said to be a paired tag if the text is placed between a tag and its companion tag. In paired tags, the first tag is referred to as Opening Tag and the second tag is referred to as Closing Tag.

### Example of Paired Tag:

* <body></body>
* <table></table>
* <h1></h1>
* <div></div>

**Unpaired Tags:**

An unpaired tag does not have a companion tag or closing tag. Unpaired tags are also known as Singular or Stand-Alone Tags.

**Example of Unpaired Tag:**

* + <br>
  + <hr>

### Difference between paired Tags and unpaired tags:

Paired tags are those tags which have opening and closing tags.

For Example:

< body></body>

<div>/<div>

unpaired tags are those tags which don't have a closing tag.  
For Example: < BR > , <img>

1. What is Container and Non-Container tags and list out the Container and Non-Container tags?

 Container tags those that contain content

### Content (Container) Tags

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Opening Tag** | **Closing Tag** | **Description** |
| **<h1> to <h6>** | **</h1>to</h6>** | **Headings. H1 is the main heading, H2 is secondary, etc.** |
| **<p>** | **</p>** | **New paragraph.** |
| **<div> or <span>** | **</div> or </span>** | **Serve as a container for content.** |
| **<em>** | **</em>** | **Gives the contained text emphasis (usually as italics).** |
| **<strong>** | **</strong>** | **Makes the contained text bold.** |
| **<a href = "document location">** | **</a>** | **Link to another document.** |
| **<a name = "label">** | **</a>** | **Link to another section of the same page.** |
| **<ol>** | **</ol>** | **Makes ordered lists.** |
| **<ul>** | **</ul>** | **Makes unordered (or bulleted) lists.** |
| **<li>** | **</li>** | **Marks items in either the ordered or unordered list.** |

non-container tags (those that stand alone)

### Empty (Non-Container) Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| **<br />** | **Causes a line break. It may be repeated for multiple line breaks.** |
| **<hr />** | **Horizontal rule. It creates a line to separate content.** |
| **<img src ="image location" />** | **Inserts an image into a web page.** |
| **<p />** | **The paragraph tag used in this manner serves as a double line break. It does not contain text. Unlike the <br /> tag it cannot be used multiple times to generate more white space.** |

4. What is HTML element attributes?

HTML Attributes

* All HTML elements can have **attributes**
* Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
* Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
* Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

5. What are the HTML element attributes?

## href Attribute - HTML links are defined with the <a> tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute.

## src Attribute - HTML images are defined with the <img> tag. The filename of the image source is specified in the src attribute.

* width and height Attributes - HTML images also have width and height attributes, which specifies the width and height of the image. The width and height are specified in pixels by default; so width="500" means 500 pixels wide.

## alt Attribute - The alt attribute specifies an alternative text to be used, if an image cannot be displayed.

## style Attribute - The style attribute is used to specify the styling of an element, like color, font, size etc.

## lang Attribute - The language of the document can be declared in the <html> tag. The language is declared with the lang attribute.

## title Attribute - Here, a title attribute is added to the <p> element. The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the paragraph:

**HTML Attributes**

Below is an alphabetical list of some attributes often used in HTML, which you will learn more about in this tutorial:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attribute | Description |
| Alt | Specifies an alternative text for an image, when the image cannot be displayed |
| disabled | Specifies that an input element should be disabled |
| Href | Specifies the URL (web address) for a link |
| Id | Specifies a unique id for an element |
| Src | Specifies the URL (web address) for an image |
| Style | Specifies an inline CSS style for an element |
| Title | Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tool tip) |

6. List out the HTML 40 tags?

<!DOCTYPE html>

1. <html>....</html>
2. <head>....</head>
3. <body>....</body>
4. <title>....</title>
5. <meta>....<meta>
6. <base>....</base>
7. <link>....</link>
8. <ol>....</ol>
9. <ul>....<ul>
10. <dl>....<dl>
11. <dd>....<dd>
12. <div>....</div>
13. <dt>....</dt>
14. <img>....</img>
15. <embed>....</embed>
16. <script>....</script>
17. <table>....</table>
18. <caption>....</caption>
19. <tr>....</tr>
20. <td>....</td>
21. <th>....</th>
22. <thead>....</thead>
23. <tbody>....</tbody>
24. <tfoot>....</tfoot>
25. <colgroup>....</colgroup>
26. <frameset>....</frameset>
27. <frame>....</frame>
28. <nonframes>....</nonframes>
29. <iframe>....</iframe>
30. <form>....</form>
31. <input>....</input>
32. <select>....</select>
33. <label>....</label>
34. <b>....</b>
35. <address>....</address>
36. <big>....</big>
37. <br>....<br>
38. <center>....</center>
39. <cite>....</cite>
40. <code>....</code>
41. <font>....</font>
42. <hr>....<hr>
43. <p>....</p>
44. <q>....</q>
45. <li>....</li>
46. <u>....</u>
47. <small>....</small>
48. <strong>....</strong>
49. <style>....</style>
50. <textarea>....</textarea>

7. What is Responsive web design?

Responsive Web Design is about using HTML and CSS to automatically resize, hide, shrink, or enlarge, a website, to make it look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones):

8.What is abbr in HTML>

**HTML | abbr Tag**

The <abbr> tag in HTML is used to define the abbreviation or short form of an element. The <abbr> and <acronym> tags are used as shortened versions and used to represented as a series of letters. The abbreviation is used to provide useful information to the browsers, translation systems, and search-engines.

The <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "Mr.", "Dec.", "ASAP", "ATM".

**Syntax:**

<abbr title> Short form </abbr>

9. What is href in HTML?

The **HTML** <a> **href** Attribute is used to specify the URL of the page that the link goes to. When the **href** attribute is not present in the <a> an element that it will not be a hyperlink. This attribute is used to specify a link to any address. This attribute is used along with <a> tag.

**Syntax:**

<a href="URL">

10. What is div in HTML?

The <**div**> tag is nothing more than a container unit that encapsulates other page elements and divides the **HTML** document into sections. Web developers use <**div**> elements to group together **HTML** elements and apply CSS styles to many elements at once.

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