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**WEB DESIGING ASSIGMENT**

**MODULE -1 -HTML**

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

**ANS**: - HTML (Hypertext Mark-up Language) tags and elements are related concepts but they are not exactly the same thing.

1. **What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

**ANS**: - HTML Tags: Tags are case-insensitive in HTML.HTML tags are the fundamental building blocks of an HTML document. They are used to mark up and structure content on a webpage. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets ("<>" and "</>") and usually come in pairs: an opening tag and a closing tag. The opening tag indicates the start of an HTML element, while the closing tag marks the end of the element.

E.g.: - <h1>This is a heading</h1>

HTML Attributes: HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. They are added to the opening tag of an element and are specified using the attribute name followed by an equal sign (=) and the attribute value within double or single quotes.

E.g.:- <img src="image.jpg" alt="An example image">

**3) What are void elements in HTML?**

**ANS**:-Void elements, also known as self-closing elements or empty elements, are a specific category of HTML elements that do not require a closing tag. These elements are used to embed content within an HTML document but do not have any content or child elements themselves. Instead, they are self-contained and are often used to insert images, line breaks, input fields, and other similar elements.

EG : -

<area>: Defines a clickable area within an image map.

<base>: Specifies a base URL for relative URLs in a document.

<embed>: Embeds external content, such as multimedia.

<hr>: Represents a thematic break or horizontal rule.

<br>: Inserts a line break or horizontal rule.

<col>: Specifies column properties for table columns within a <colgroup> element.

1. **What are different types of lists in HTML**

There are 3 types of list :-

* **Order list**
* **Unordered list**
* **Define list**

Eg:- <ol>

<li>First item</li>

</ol>

--Order list has 5 types :-

* **A**
* **a**
* **I**
* **i**
* **Number**

--Unordered List has 3 types :-

* **Circle**
* **Desc**
* **Square**

Eg:- <ul>

<li>First item</li>

</ul>

**5)What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

Ans : -The **class** attribute is an attribute that is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element.

Eg: <p class="important">This is an important text. </p>

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

Ans:- The id attribute is used for unique identification of individual elements, while the class attribute is used to group elements that share common characteristics or styles. Properly using these attributes helps in structuring and styling your HTML documents and enables interaction with them through CSS and JavaScript.

**7) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

Ans:- HTML includes a variety of formatting tags that allow you to control the presentation and structure of your content

Examples:-

<s> <br> <strong> <i> <sub> <sup> <em>

**8) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

Ans:- ->Cell Padding:

Purpose: Cell padding determines the space between the content within a table cell and the cell's border.

Eg:-

<table cellpadding="10">

<tr>

<td>Cell 1</td>

<td>Cell 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

->Cell Spacing:

Purpose: Cell spacing determines the space between adjacent table cells.

Eg:-

<table cellspacing="5">

<tr>

<td>Cell 1</td>

<td>Cell 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

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

Ans:- You can use the rowspan and colspan attributes on the table cell (<td>) elements in HTML table.

Eg:-

Merging Rows:

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td>Row 1, Cell 1</td>

<td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td rowspan="2">Row 2, Cell 1 (Merged)</td>

<td>Row 2, Cell 2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Row 3, Cell 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

Merging Columns:

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td>Column 1</td>

<td colspan="2">Column 2 (Merged)</td>

<td>Column 3</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Row 2, Cell 1</td>

<td>Row 2, Cell 2</td>

<td>Row 2, Cell 3</td>

<td>Row 2, Cell 4</td>

</tr>

</table>

**10) What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?**

Ans:- In HTML, elements are categorized into two main types: block-level elements and inline elements.

Block-Level Elements:

Examples: Common block-level elements include <div>, <p>, <h1> to <h6>, <ul>, <ol>, <li>, and many others.

<div>

<h1>This is a block-level heading</h1>

</div>

Inline Elements:

Examples: Common inline elements include <span>, <a>, <strong>, <em>, <img>, <br>, among others

<p>This is an <em>inline</em> element.</p>

**11) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

Ans:-You can create hyperlinks (also known as links) using the <a> element, which stands for "anchor." <a>: This is the anchor element, which is used to create the hyperlink. href: This is an attribute of the <a> in HTML

Eg:- <a href="URL">Link Text</a>

**12) What is the use of an iframe tag?**

Ans:- The <iframe> (inline frame) tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document or web page within the current document. The <iframe> tag is commonly used for the Embedding External Content

Eg:-

<iframe src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/video\_id"></iframe>

**13) What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?**

Ans:- The <span> tag in HTML is a non-semantic inline element used to apply styles or scripting to a specific portion of text or inline content within a larger block of text

Eg:-

<p>This is a <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">highlighted and bold</span> word.</p>

**14) How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?**

Ans:- To insert a picture (an image) into the background of a web page using HTML, you can use the <div> element to create a container for your content and set a background image for that container using inline CSS or an external stylesheet. Here's how you can do it using HTML and inline CSS

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

Ans:- There are several tags and elements that you can use to separate and structure sections of text within a webpage.

Eg:- <div>

<p>This is one section of text.</p>

</div>

<div>

<p>This is another section of text.</p>

</div>

<p>Here is some text, and here is a <blockquote>quotation</blockquote> within it.</p>

<article>

<p>This is the main article content.</p>

</article>

**16) What is SVG?**

Ans:- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

To create SVG shapes, such as circles and rectangles, within an HTML document, you can use the <svg> element along with SVG shape elements like <circle> and <rect>.

Eg:-

Circle in SVG:

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

<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black" stroke-width="2" fill="red" />

</svg>

Rectangle in SVG:

<svg width="200" height="100">

<rect x="20" y="20" width="160" height="60" stroke="blue" stroke-width="2" fill="yellow" />

</svg>

**17) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

Ans :- Logical Tag

<table>,<tr>, <th>, <td>

<b> <i> <font> <u> <strike>

**18) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

Ans :- HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used for creating web pages. However, there are some key differences between the two:

1. Syntax Rules: -

HTML: HTML has more forgiving syntax rules. It allows for certain coding mistakes or omissions, such as unclosed tags, unquoted attribute values, and mixed case tag names.

XHTML: XHTML has stricter syntax rules. It requires well-formed and properly structured code. All elements and attributes must be written in lowercase, and tags must be properly nested and closed.

1. Document Structure: -

HTML: In HTML, elements like `<html>`, `<head>`, and `<body>` are optional. You can omit them, and browsers will still render the page. However, omitting them is not recommended for best practices.

XHTML: In XHTML, these elements are mandatory. A well-formed XHTML document must include all the required elements, properly nested and closed.

1. Self-Closing Tags: -

HTML: In HTML, self-closing tags like `<img>` and `<br>` can be written without a closing slash (e.g., `<img>` or `<br>`).

XHTML: In XHTML, self-closing tags must have a closing slash (e.g., `<img />` or `<br />`) to be well-formed.

1. Quotation Marks:

HTML: HTML allows attribute values to be wrapped in single or double quotation marks (e.g., `class="container"` or `class='container'`).

XHTML: XHTML requires attribute values to be wrapped in double quotation marks (e.g., `class="container"`).

1. Character Encoding: -

HTML: HTML documents do not necessarily require a specific character encoding declaration, although it is recommended to include one.

XHTML: XHTML documents should include a character encoding declaration in the `<meta>` tag within the document's `<head>`, and it's recommended to use UTF-8 encoding.

1. Error Handling: -

HTML:HTML is more forgiving of errors in the markup, and browsers often attempt to render pages even if there are minor issues in the code.

XHTML: XHTML is less forgiving of errors, and even minor issues can cause the entire document to fail to render correctly.

1. Content-Type Header: -

HTML:HTML pages are typically served with the "text/html" content-type header.

XHTML: XHTML pages are served with the "application/xhtml+xml" content-type header.