



TOPS TECHNOLOGIES

Training Outsourcing Placement Study Abroad

Frontend Assignment

Name: Vikramsinh K.Revar

Course: Front End Development

Assignment-1 Web Designing (Module- HTML)

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

Ans) Tags and Elements are not the same.

Tags: Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with < symbol and end with > symbol. Whatever written inside < and > are called tags.

Ex: <p> </p>

Elements: Elements enclose the contents in between the tags. They consist of some kind of structure or expression. It generally consists of a start tag, content and an end tag.

Ex: <p>This is content of paragraph element </p>

2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans) **Tags** are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets.

HTML tag starts with < and ends with > Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

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

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

HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail.

Ex:

the image source (src) and the alt text (alt) are attributes of the tag.

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>`](#), [``](#), [`<input>`](#), [`<link>`](#), [`<base>`](#), [`<meta>`](#), [`<param>`](#), [`<area>`](#), [`<embed>`](#), [`<col>`](#), [`<track>`](#), [`<source>`](#) etc.

Characteristics:

- Void elements do not have end tags.
- Void elements cannot have content inside it.
- Void elements have attributes.
- Void elements cannot be nested.

**Ex: `<p>Hello!
Welcome to Tops Technologies.</p>`**

`
` tag is used to insert new line in text html

4) What are HTML Entities?

Ans) Some characters are reserved in HTML and they have special meaning when used in HTML document. For example, you cannot use the greater than and less than signs or angle brackets within your HTML text because the browser will treat them differently and will try to draw a meaning related to HTML tag.

HTML processors must support following five special characters listed:

- `"`
- `'`
- `&`
- `<`
- `>`

Ex: If you want to write `<div id = "character">` as a code then you will have to write as follows –

`<!DOCTYPE html>`

`<html>`

```
<head>
  <title>HTML Entities</title>
</head>
<body>
  &lt;div id = &quot;character&quot;&gt;
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce the following output –

```
<div id = "character">
```

5) What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans) HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

There are three list types in HTML:

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

Unordered lists:

An unordered list starts with the **** tag. Each list item starts with the **** tag.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

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

Output:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

Ordered lists:

An ordered list starts with the **** tag. Each list item starts with the **** tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

Ex: ****

Coffee

Tea

Milk

Output:

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

Description lists:

A 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:

Ex: **<dl>**

<dt>Coffee</dt>

<dd>- black hot drink</dd>

<dt>Milk</dt>

<dd>- white cold drink</dd>

</dl>

Output:

Coffee

- black hot drink

Milk

- white cold drink

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

Ans) **Class Attribute in html:** The class is an attribute which specifies one or more class names for an HTML element.

The class attribute can be used on any HTML element.

Ex: <head>

<style>

.country { background-color: black;

color: white;

padding: 8px;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

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

<p>China has the largest population in the world.</p>

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

<p>India has the second largest population in the world.</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**.

In Html for an element **ID** name starts with the **"#" symbol** followed by a unique name assigned to it. On the other hand **class** assigned to an element has its name starts with **"."** followed by class name.

Ex) <style>

```
#myHeader {
```

```
  background-color: lightblue;
```

```
  color: black;
```

```
  text-align: center;
```

```
}
```

```
/* Style all elements with the class name "city" */
```

```
.city {
```

```
  background-color: tomato;
```

```
  color: white;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<!-- An element with a unique id -->
```

```
<h1 id="myHeader">My Cities</h1>
```

```
<!-- Multiple elements with same class -->
```

```
<h2 class="city">London</h2>
```

```
<p>London is the capital of England.</p>
```

```
<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
```

```
<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
```

8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans) HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined.

`` - 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

** 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.

Ex: ``This text is bold``

``This text is important! ``

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

Ex: `<i>`This text is italic`</i>`

``This text is emphasized``

<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.

Ex: `<small>`This is some smaller text.`</small>`

`<big>This is bigger text.</big>`

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

Ex: `<p>This is _{subscripted} text.</p>`

`<p>This is ^{superscripted} text.</p>`

9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans) **Cellpadding:** Cellpadding specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the cell edge and the content of the cell.

Syntax: `<table cellpadding="value" >.....</table>`

where, value determines the padding (space between the border of a table and its content)

Cellspacing: Cellspacing specifies the space between cells (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the edges of the adjacent cells.

Syntax: `<table cellspacing="value" >.....</table>`

where, value determines the padding (space between adjacent cells)

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

It can be done by using the `rowspan` and `colspan` attribute in HTML. The `rowspan` is used to merge or combine the number of cells in a row whereas the `colspan` is used to merge column cells in a table.

Ex1: In this example, we will merge two table row and make a single row.

`<html>`

`<head></head>`

```
<body >
  <h2>How to merge table cells in HTML?</h2>
  <table align="center">
    <tr>
      <th>Name</th>
      <th>Age</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Ram</td>
      <!-- This cell will take up space on two rows -->
      <td rowspan="2">44</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Shyam</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

Ex2: In this example, we will merge two table column and make a single column.

```
<html>
  <head></head>
  <body>
    <h2> How to merge table cells in HTML? </h2>
    <table>
```

```
<tr>
  <th>Name</th>
  <th>Marks</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Aman</td>
  <td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>riya</td>
  <td>18</td>
</tr>
<!-- The last row -->
<tr>
  <!-- This td will span two columns, that is single column will take
  up the space of 2 -->
  <td colspan="2">Sum: 28</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

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

Ans) **Block-level Elements**: Block elements begin from a new line by default and cover space to its left and right as far as it can go. The height that it covers is equal to the content height. Also, it covers the whole horizontal space of its parent element.

These are some tags of Block elements:

<article> - Self- contained and independent content.

<div> - Container for HTML elements.

<fieldset> - Group the same or related items.

<figure> - Contain content like illustrations, figures, images etc.

<footer> - It defines the footer of the section.

<form> - Get information from the user input.

<h1>-<h6> - Define HTML headings, where h1 is largest and h6 is smallest.

<header> - Container of introduction.

<hr> - Separate content using horizontal lines.

**** - Add list items, ordered() or unordered lists ().

Ex: <div style="border: 1px solid black;"> About Us </div>

Inline Elements: Inline elements never start from a new line and only cover the width according to the size of bounded tags in the HTML element.

These are some Inline elements in HTML:

<a> - It is used to link other web pages. The most important attribute of the anchor tag is the href because it indicates the destination of the link.

**** - It makes the text bold.

**
** - It is used to insert a line break and has no end tag.

<button> - To create a clickable button.

**** - To link image addresses.

<input> - It is used to get user input text where users can enter data.

**** - To highlight a text or part of a document.

<textarea> - It is used to get input data from users in multiline form.

Ex: <html>

<body>

<p>Hello, Long time no see.</p>

<p>Inline element example</p>

</body>

</html>

12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans) HTML links are hyperlinks. You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

Syntax: link text

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

Ex: Visit Top Technologies

13) What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans) The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

Ex: <html>

<head>

<title>HTML Iframes</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>Document content goes here...</p>

<iframe src = "/html/menu.htm" width = "555" height = "200">

Sorry your browser does not support inline frames.

</iframe>

<p>Document content also go here...</p>

</body>

</html>

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

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

The tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and is an inline element.

Ex: <html>

<body>

<h2>Welcome To Tops Technologies</h2>

<p>Tops technology is a

IT learning platform for

students.

</p>

</body>

</html>

Output:

Welcome To Tops Technologies

Tops technology is a IT learning platform for students.

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

Ans) In the body tag, specify a background image in the background attribute by passing the URL of the image or location path or Adding CSS styling properties.

Syntax:

<body background = "URL or path" > Website Body </body>

Ex: <html>

<head>

<title> </title>

</head>

<body background=

"https://img.freepik.com/free-photo/beautiful-natural-environment-digital-painting_456031-

170.jpg?w=1060&t=st=1665159775~exp=1665160375~hmac=6512a674c6b9ab62d48aed786e5f63ff677f0a862c8734f02033b8d07bb2ca1f" >

</body>

</html>

16) How are active links different from normal links?

Ans) Normal links are links which are there on the page and have not been clicked yet. Active links are those links, which have just been clicked at that instant.

Ex:

Normal link: (It is displayed, underlined and blue.)

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>This is a Link</h2>
```

```
<h1>
```

```
Welcome to
```

```
<a href="https://www.tops-int.com/"> Welcome to Tops</a>
```

```
</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Ex:

Active Link: (It is displayed, underlined and red.) If you left or right-click any one of the links Visited or Unvisited, it will turn into Red and Underline. Active Links shows that the browser is in the process to load a new resource.

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

Ans) There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:

**
 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 <blockquote>....</blockquote> tag.

18) What is SVG?

Ans) SVG stands for **Scalable Vector Graphics**.

SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

It is used to describe the two-dimensional vector and vector or raster graphics. SVG images and their behaviors are defined in XML text files.

Ex: <html>

<body>

<h1>SVG</h1>

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

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

</svg>

</body>

</html>

19) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans) The differences between HTML and XHTML are:

HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language** & XHTML stands for **Extensible Hyper Text Markup Language**.

HTML first one is a static Web Page whereas XHTML later one is a dynamic Web Page.

HTML allows programmer to perform changes in the tags and use attribute minimization whereas XHTML when user need a new markup tag then user can define it in this.

HTML is about displaying information whereas XHTML is about describing the information.

20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans) **Logical tags** are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text.

Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles.

Some commonly used logical tags in HTML:

,<var>,<pre>,<code>,<address>,<abbr>,<acronym> & .

Physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag.

Physical tags are used to indicate that how specific characters are to be formatted or indicated using HTML tags.

Some commonly used physical tags in HTML:

<sub>,<sup>,<small>,<big>,,<i>,<u> & <small>.