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| Assignment |
| Module:1 |
| (HTML) |
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| AAKASH SATHWARA |

**Web Designing Assignment**

Module (HTML) – 1

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

Ans. No, both are different things.

* HTML Tags

HTML tags are used to hold the HTML elements

HTML tag starts with < and ends with >

* HTML Elements

HTML element holds the content.

Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

HTML Elements

Start Tag End Tag

cdfcc

<p>My name is aakash sathwara.<p/>

**2 . What are tags and attributes in HTML.**

Ans. Tags and attributes are the basis of HTML

* Tags

Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually

Enclosed in angle brackets. An example of tag is : <h1>.

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

* Attribute

Attributes contains additional pieces of information. Attributes take the form of

an opening tag and additional info is places inside

* An example of an attribute is:

<img src=”mycar.jpg”alt=”A photo of my car.”>

In this instance, the image source (src) and the alt text (alt) are attributes of the <img>

Tag.

Multiple attributes are separated by a space

Attributes name Value Attributes name value

<img src= ”bird.jpg” alt= ”photo of bird”>

Attributes Attributes

Attributes names and values are separated by an equals sign (=)

**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 contain any kind of content.

**Example**

<br>, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>, <base>, <meta>, <param>, <area>, <embed>, <col>,

<track>, <source> etc.

**4. What are HTML entities?**

**Ans.** AnHTML entity is **a piece of text (“string”) that begins with an ampersand (&) and**

**Ends with a semicolon ( ; )**

&entity\_name; OR &#entity\_number;

Emojis number : &#1212,

&#128513

&#128514

**5. What are different types of lists in HTML?**

Ans. Lists are used 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
* Order list – used to group a set of related items in a specific order
* Description list – used to display name/value pairs such as terms & definitions

Unordered lists

1. milk
2. bread
3. butter
4. 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 otions. The default in most browsers

is decimal numbers, but there are others available:

* **Letters**

o lowercase ascii letters (a, b, c…)

o lowercase ascii letters (A, B, C…)

o lowercase classical greek: (,,…)

* **Numbers**

o decimal numbers (1, 2, 3…)

o decimal numbers with leading zeros(01, 02, 03…)

o lowercase roman numerals ( I, ii, iii…)

o uppercase roman numerals ( I, ii, iii…)

o traditional georgian numbering (an, ban, gan…)

o 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

Numbers other than 1 (or I, or l, 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

Section one

Section two

* + - 1. Chapter two
      2. Chapter three

<ol>

<li> chapter one

<ol>

<li> section one </li>

<li> section two </li>

<li> section three </li>

</ol>

</li>

<li> chater two </li>

<li> chater three </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 specified

class.

**Example**

<html>

<head>

<style>

H 1.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 an important paragraph. :)</p>

</body>

</html>

**7. What is the difference between the ‘id’ attributes and the ‘class’**

**Attributes of HTML elements?**

**Ans**. The only difference between them is the **‘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 elemement by id</h1>

<p id=”idDemo”>Demo for id selector</p>

</body>

</html>

Class.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<Title>

Class demo

</title>

<style>

.Class demo{

Color:orange;

Font-size: 25px;

}

</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?**

**Ans**. HTML facilitates the ability for formatting text just like we do in MS Word or any

Text editing software

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

**9. How is cell padding different from cell spaing?**

**Ans.** Cell padding

Cell padding basically defines the space present between a table cell’s border and the

Content present in it. It deals with a single cell.

Cell padding

Cell padding basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

Is 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>Ranjan</td>

<td>35</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Akshaya</td>

<td>17</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Ashick</td>

<td>13</td>

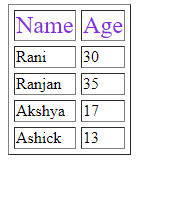
</tr>

</tbody>

<table>

</body>

</html>



**10. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row**

**or coloum in an HTML table?**

**Ans.** 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 elements?**

**Ans.** Inline elements do not force a new line to begin in the document flow.

Block elements, in the other hand, typically cause a line brteak tooccur (although, as

Usual, this can be changed using CSS)

**Block-level**

**Inline**

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

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

So they fit side-by-side.

Inline elements,

Links are

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

**Ans.** To make a hyperlink in HTML page, use **the <a> and </a> tages, which are the tags**

Used to define the links. The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and </a>

Tag indicates where it ends.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

…

</head>

<body>

…

<a href=”url”>text</a>

…

</body>

</html>

**13. What is the use of an iframe tag?**

**Ans.** The <iframe> tag **specifies an inline frame.** An inline is used to embed another

Document within the current HTML document.

<iframe src=<https://www.google.com> title=”practicls”></iframe>

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

**Ans.** The <span> 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 web page?**

**Ans.**

<!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?**

**Ans.**

**Normal link (a:link)**

**Visited link (a:visited)**

**Hovered link (a:hover)**

**Active link (a:hover)**

**Uses a:hover{text-**

**decoration:none; color#06C:} for display**

**Focused link (a:focus)**

**uses a:active {border:1px dashed #ccc; } for display**

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

**Ans.** <br> tag – usually <br> 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?**

**Ans.** SVG stands for scalable Vector Graphics.

SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

<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>

</html>

**19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML ?**

**Ans.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S.No | HTML | XHTML |
| 1. | HTML stands for hypertext markup language. | XHYML stands for extensible hypertext markup language. |
| 2. | It was developed by Tim Banners-Lee. | It was developed by W3C i.e world wide web consortium. |
| 3. | It was developed in 1991. | It was developed in 2000. |
| 4. | It is extended from SGML. | It us extended from XML and HTML . |
| 5. | The format is a document file format. | The format is a markup language. |
| 6. | All tags and attributes are not necessarily to be in lower or upper case. | In this, every tag and attribute should be in lower case. |
| 7. | Doctype is not necessary to write at the top. | Doctype is type very necessary to write at the top of the file. |
| 8. | It is necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened. | It is necessary to close the tags in the order they are opend. |
| 9. | While using the attributes it is not necessary to mention quotes. For e.g. <geeks>. | While using the attributes it is mandatory to mandatory to mention quotes. Forr e.g. <geeks-”GFG”>. |
| 10. | Filename extention used are .html, .htm. | Filename extention are .xhtml, .xht, .xml |

**20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**Ans.** Logical tags describe the behavior

Physical tags are used to decide th appearance of the text and do not provide any

Information about the text.

**Physical Tags**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Description |
| <b> | Defines **bold** text |
| <big> | Defines big text |
| <i> | Defines *italic* text |
| <small> | Defines small text |
| <sup> | Defines superscripted text |
| <sub> | Defines subscripted text |
| <tt> | Defines teletype text |
| <u> | Deprecated. Use style insted |

**Logical tags**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Description |
| <addr> | Defines an abbreviation |
| <accronym> | Defines an acronym |
| <address> | Defines an address element |
| <cite> | Defines citation |
| <code> | Defines computer code text |
| <blockquote> | Defines a long quotation |
| <del> | Defines text |
| <dfn> | Defines a definition term |
| <ins> | Defines inserted text |
| <kbd> | Defines keyboard text |