

Html Assignment

- Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

No, HTML tags and elements are not the same. Tags are the markup language components that create elements. An element consists of a start tag, content, and an end tag. For example:

```
<h1> hello world! </h1>
```

Here, `<h1>` is a tag, and `<h1> hello world! </h1>` is an element.

- What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Tags are the building blocks of HTML, used to create elements.

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

For example:

```
<a href = "https://www.google.com/">google</a>
```

So, example: `<a>` `` is a tag.

And "href" is a attributes.

- What are void elements in HTML? With Example.

Void elements in HTML are elements that do not have any content and do not require a closing tag. These elements are also referred to as self-closing tags.

For example:

```
<h1> hello world! </h1>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<p> this is paragraph tag.</p>
```

`
`, `<hr>` is a void tag.

- What are HTML Entities? With Example.

HTML entities are special codes used to display reserved characters or characters that cannot be easily typed or displayed in HTML. They start with an ampersand (&) and end with a semicolon (;).

For example:- Ampersand (&): `&`

Less-than (<): `<`, Greater-than (>): `>`

```
5 &gt; 2
```

This will display as 5>2.

- What are different types of lists in HTML? With Example.

There are three types of lists in HTML:

Ordered list (``):-

```
<ol>
```

```
<li> list1 </li>
```

```
</li> list2 </li>
```

```
</ol>
```

Unordered list ():-

```
<ul>
</li> list1 <li>
<li> list2 </li>
</ul>
```

Description list (<dl>):-

```
<dl>
<dt>term1</dt>
<dd>description 1</dd>
<dt>term2</dt>
<dd>description 2</dd>
</dl>
```

- What is the 'class' attribute in HTML? With Example.

the `class` attribute in HTML is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. These class names can then be used to apply CSS styles to multiple elements simultaneously, or to manipulate these elements with JavaScript.

For example:-

```
.header{
  background-color: red;
}
<h1 class="header">hello world!</h1>
```

- What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements? With Example.

The id attribute uniquely identifies an HTML element, whereas the class attribute can be used to identify multiple elements.

For example:-

```
#para{
  background-color: red;
}
<p id="para">hello world!</p> //id example//
.header{
  background-color: red;
}
<h1 class="header">hello world!</h1> // class example//
```

- What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Some common formatting tags include:

- `` or `` for bold text
- `<i>` or `` for italic text
- `<u>` for underlined text

- `<mark>` for highlighted text
- `<small>` for smaller text
- `` for strikethrough text
- `<sub>` for subscript
- `<sup>` for superscript

For example:-

`` bold text ``

`<i>` italic text `</i>`

- How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.

`cellpadding` specifies the space between the content of a cell and the cell's border.

`cellspacing` specifies the space between the borders of adjacent cells.

For example:-

```
<table cellpadding="10" cellspacing="10" border="1">
<tr>
<th>header1</th>
<th> header2</th>
</tr>
<td>cell1</td>
<td>cell2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

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

Use the `rowspan` attribute to merge rows and `colspan` to merge columns.

Example:

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td rowspan="2"> rowspan</td>
<td> row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2">colspan</td>
<td>column</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

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

Block-level elements take up the full width available, starting on a new line and stacking vertically. Examples include `<div>`, `<h1>` to `<h6>`, `<p>`, and `<section>`.

Inline elements take up only as much width as necessary and do not start on a new line. They stack horizontally with other inline elements. Examples include ``, `<a>`, ``, and ``.

- **How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.**

To create a hyperlink in HTML, use the `<a>` tag with the `href` attribute specifying the URL.

For example:-

```
<a href="https://www.google.com/">google </a>
```

- **What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example.**

The `<iframe>` tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document within the current document.

For example:-

```
<iframe src="https://www.example.com" width="600" height="400" title="example website"> </iframe>
```

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

The `` tag in HTML is used to apply styles to a specific section of text within a larger block of content. It is an inline element and does not create a new line break.

For example:-

```
<p>this is a<span style="color: red;">red </span> paragraph</p>
```

- **How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example.**

To insert a picture as a background image, use CSS to set the `background-image` property. Example:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
Body
{
    Background-image: url('background.jpg');
    Background-size: cover;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

- **How are active links different from normal links?**

Normal link:-These are hyperlinks in their default, unvisited, or visited state.

Active link:-An active link is a hyperlink that is being clicked or activated by the user.

For example:-

```
<style>
A:link {
    Color: blue;
}
A:active {
    Color: green;
}
A:visited{
    Color: purple;
}
A:hover{
    Color: red;
}
</style>
<a href=<https://www.example.com>>Example Link</a>
```

- What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

Several tags can be used to separate sections of text in HTML:

- <div>: Defines a division or section.
- <section>: Defines a section in a document.
- <article>: Defines an independent piece of content.
- <header>: Defines a header for a section or page.
- <footer>: Defines a footer for a section or page.
- <nav>: Defines navigation links.
- <aside>: Defines content aside from the main content.
-
: Inserts a line break.
- <hr>: Inserts a thematic break (horizontal rule).

- What is SVG?

SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) is an XML-based format for creating two-dimensional vector graphics. Unlike raster images (like JPEGs or PNGs), SVG images can be scaled to any size without losing quality, making them ideal for responsive web design and high-resolution displays.

For example:-

```
<svg width="100" height="100">
<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black" stroke-width="3" fill="red" />
</svg>
```

- What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML: More lenient with syntax rules.

Tags are not case-sensitive.

Tags can be left unclosed.

For example:-

```

```

XHTML: Stricter with syntax rules.

Tags are case-sensitive (usually lowercase).

All tags must be closed.

For example:-

```

```

- What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

In HTML, logical and physical tags are used to structure and style content. Logical tags provide semantic meaning to the content, while physical tags specify how the content should appear visually.

For example:-

``: Emphasizes text, usually displayed as italic.

``: Indicates strong importance, usually displayed as bold.// logical tags.//

For example:-

`<i>`: Italicizes text.

``: Bolds text.// physical tags.//