**Web Design (HTML) Assignment**

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

-An HTML element is the collection of start tag, its attributes, an end tag and everything in between. On the other hand an HTML tag (either opening or closing) is used to mark the start or end of an element, as you can see in the above illustration.

-However, in common usage the terms HTML element and HTML tag are interchangeable i.e. a tag is an element is a tag. For simplicity's sake of this website, the terms "tag" and "element" are used to mean the same thing.

**2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

-HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.

-HTML element holds the content.

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

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

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

-A void element is an element in HTML that cannot have any child nodes (i.e., nested elements or text nodes).

-Void elements only have a start tag; end tags must not be specified for void elements.

-In HTML, a void element must not have an end tag.

**4) What are HTML Entities?**

-An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; ).

-Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces).

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

**-**There are three types of lists in HTML:

* Unordered list or Bulleted list (ul)
* Ordered list or Numbered list (ol)
* Description list or Definition list (dl)

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

**-** The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element.

- The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet.

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

**-** 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.

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

* <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 Spacing?**

**-** Cell padding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it.

- Cell spacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

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

- You can merge two or more table cells in a column using the colspan attribute in a <td> HTML tag (table data).

- To merge two or more row cells, use the rowspan attribute.

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

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

- Block elements, on the other hand, typically cause a line break to occur

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

-To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the <a> and </a> tags, which are the tags used to define the links.

-The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the </a> tag indicates where it ends.

-Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as a hyperlink. Add the URL for the link in the <a href=” ”>.

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

- The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

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

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

- The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

- The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.

Ex:

**<html>**

**<head>**  **<title>**Span Tag**</title>**  **</head>**

**<body>**

**<h2>**Example of span tag**</h2>**

**<p>**I have choose

**<span** style="color: red;"**>**red**</span>**,

**<span** style="color: blue;"**>**blue**</span>**, and

**<span** style="color: green;"**>**green**</span>** colors for my painting.

**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

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

- In the body tag, specify a background image in the background attribute by passing the URL of the image or location path.

**16) How are active links different from normal links?**

- 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.

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

**- There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:**

- <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?**

- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

- SVG is used to define graphics for the Web.

- SVG is a W3C recommendation.

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

Html:

* It is a free, lightweight, and easy-to-load markup language that is easy to learn and use.
* It can be used to add images, videos, audios, and canvases to a webpage.
* It is platform independent, as in, it can be used to display HTML files on any platform like Windows, Mac, Linux, etc.
* It can be used to add hypertext in the form of hyperlinks to web pages so that it can help readers to gain more information.
* The formatting tags help to make the design more flexible and presentable.
* Its tags and attributes can help shorten your lines of code.

XHTML:

* In XHTML, it is easy to edit, maintain and convert the content into well-structured web pages.
* All XHTML documents are lean and use less bandwidth.
* XHTML and CSS work really well together in order to create easily updatable web pages.
* XHTML generates clean code due to its stricter standards and can be easily transported to wireless devices.
* XHTML supports a wide range of applications. Hence, it makes websites compatible and accurate with a lot of browsers.
* XHTML is XML based, which means it stores and transfers data instead of describing it.

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

**Logical Tags:-**

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

**Physical Tags**:-

Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text.