**Web designing assignment**

**Term-1**

**Module (HTML)-1**

**Q.1 Are the HTML TAG and elements the same thing ?**

**Ans**. Tags and Elements are not the same.

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

**Ans**. 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.

**Q.3 what are void elements in HTML ?**

**Ans**. a void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances.

**Q.4 What are HTML Entities ?**

**Ans**. 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).

**Q5 what are different types of lists in html ?**

**Ans**.There are three types of lists in HTML:

1. **Unordered list or Bulleted list (ul)**
2. **Ordered list or Numbered list (ol)**
3. **Description list or Definition list (dl)**

**Q.6 what is the ‘class’ attributes 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 a specified class.

**Q.7 what is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML element ?**

**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.

**Q.8 What are the various formatting tags in HTML ?**

* **Ans**. <b> - Bold text.
* <strong> - Important text.
* <i> - Italic text.
* <em> - Emphasized text.
* <mark> - Marked text.
* <small> - Smaller text.
* <del> - Deleted text.
* <ins> - Inserted text.

**Q.9 How is cell padding different from cell spacing ?**

Ans. Cell padding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cells pacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

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

Ans. 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.

**Q.11 What is the different between a block-level element and an inline element ?**

**Ans. Block –level element -:** A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element. A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

**Inline element -:** An inline element does not start on a new line. An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

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

**Ans.** <a href="*url*">*link text* </a>

**Q.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.

**Q.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. <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute. The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.  **Ex. A <span> element which is used to color a part of a text:-> <p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p**

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

**Ans.** <p style="background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg');">

**Q.16 How are active links different from normal link ?**

**Ans. Normal link :-**The following example shows the basic example for Normal Link ( Unvisited Link ). If you want to create a link to go to “<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/>“, you can get the normal link through this code. The default color is blue color and underlined but you can apply your own custom styling according to the application’s need.

**Active link :-** f 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.  You can do your own custom styling using[CSS :active selector](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-active-selector/). In the above output, notice the active link on right-click of the link.

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

**Ans. 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.
* <blokquote> tag – It is used to define a large quoted section.

**Q.18 What is SVG ?**

**Ans.** SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG is used to define graphics for the Web. SVG is a W3C recommendation.

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

**Ans.** HTML :- is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML :- is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of features, such as support for multimedia, styling, and scripting.

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

**Ans.** **Logical tags :-** Logical tags are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text. The example of the logical tag is <strong> </strong> tag. When we enclose the text in the strong tag, it tells the browser that enclosed text is more important than other texts.

**Physical tags** :-  Physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag. Some of the examples of physical tags are <b>, <big>, <i>.

**Module ( HTML 5 )-2**

**Q.1 What are the new tags added in HTML5 ?**

**Ans.**

* (MOVED) [article](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/article)
* (MOVED) [aside](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/aside)
* [audio](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/audio)
* [canvas](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/canvas)
* [command](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/command)
* [datalist](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/datalist)
* [details](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/details)
* [embed](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/embed)
* [figcaption](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/figcaption)
* [figure](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/figure)
* [footer](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/footer)
* [header](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/header)
* [hgroup](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/hgroup)
* [keygen](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/keygen)
* [mark](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/mark)
* [math](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/math)
* [meter](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/meter)
* [nav](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/nav)
* [output](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/output)
* [progress](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/progress)
* [rp](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/rp)
* [rt](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/rt)
* [ruby](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/ruby)
* [section](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/section)
* [source](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/source)
* [summary](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/summary)
* [svg](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/svg)
* [time](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/time)
* [track](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/track)
* [video](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/video)
* [wbr](https://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/wbr)

**Q. 2 how to embed audio and video in a webpage ?**

**Ans.** **embed audio in HTML** :-To embed audio in HTML, we use the <audio> tag. Before HTML5, audio cannot be added to web pages in the Internet Explorer era. To play audio, we used web plugins like Flash. After the release of HTML5, it is possible. This tag supports Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Opera, and Edge in three audio formats – MP3, WAV, OGG. Only Safari browser doesn’t support OGG audio format. Syntax:**-**<audio> <source src="file\_name" type="audio\_file\_type"> </audio>

**embed video in HTML :-**To embed video in HTML, we use the <video> tag. It contains one or more video sources at a time using <source> tag. It supports MP4, WebM, and Ogg in all modern browsers. Only Ogg video format doesn’t support in Safari browser. Syntax :-<video> <source src="file\_name" type="video\_file\_type"></video>

**Q.3 Semantic element in HTML 5 ?**

* **Ans.** <article>
* <aside>
* <details>
* <figcaption>
* <figure>
* <footer>
* <header>
* <main>
* <mark>
* <nav>
* <section>
* <summary>
* <time>

**Q.4 Canvas and SVG tags ?**

**Ans**. **Canvas :**- The <canvas> tag is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript). The <canvas> tag is transparent, and is only a container for graphics, you must use a script to actually draw the graphics. Any text inside the <canvas> element will be displayed in browsers with JavaScript disabled and in browsers that do not support <canvas>.

**SVG :-** The <svg> tag defines a container for SVG graphics. SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

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