# Web Designing

* **MODULE: 1** < Html >

1. Are the html tags and elements the same thing ?

* 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. Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

1. 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 tags contain three parts - Opening tag, content and Closing tag.Attributes provide additional information about elements. Attributes are always specified in the start tag.

1. What are void elements in HTML?

* Void elements do not have end tags. Void elements can’t have content inside it. Void elements have attributes.

1. what are html entities?

* An HTML entity is a piece of text that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon ( ; ). Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters and invisible characters.

1. What are different types of lists in HTML?

* There are three different type of Lists in HTML.
* **Un Order List (ul)**
* **Order List (ol)**
* **Description List (dl).**

1. what is the class attribute in html?

* 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

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

* 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?

* The Formatting tags 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?

* Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border
* the content present in it. Cellspacing 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?

* To merge cells in HTML, **use the colspan and rowspan attribute**. The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should span,
* whereas the colspan attribute is for a number of columns a cell should span. Both the attribute will be inside the <td> tag

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

* By default, **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** (although, as usual, this can be changed using CSS

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.
* EXAMPLE :-

<p>

hello <span style ="color: red;">world</span>

</p>

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

* To set the background image of a webpage, use the CSS style. Under the CSS <style> tag, add the property background-image.
* Using CSS properties, we can also add background image in a webpage.

16. How are active links different from normal links?

* Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; others recognize active links when the link has the focus.
* **Those that don't have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal link**.
* Some browser recognize active links when the mouse cursor is placed over that link

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 defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

19.What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

* **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.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

* the behaviour, nature of content for the text enclosed inside the tag. They represent the function of text on the page. Physical tags are used to decide the appearance of the text and do not provide any information about the text.
* Module 3 <html>

1. What are the new tags added in HTML5?

* Header
* SVG
* Canvas
* Mark
* Audio
* Video
* Datalist
* nav
* main
* footer

1. How to embed audio and video in a webpage?

* To embed video and audio in HTML, we use the <video> <audio> tag.
* It contains one or more video audio sources at a time using <source> tag
* It supports mp3,MP4, WebM, and Ogg in all modern browsers.

1. Semantic element in HTML 5?

* A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.
* Examples of **non-semantic** elements: <div> and <span> - Tells nothing about its content.
* Examples of **semantic** elements: <form>, <table>, and <article> - Clearly defines its content.

4.Canvas and SVG tags

* Canvas
* Canvas gives better performance with smaller surface or larger number of objects.
* Canvas can be modified through script only
* .

SVG

* SVG gives better performance with smaller number of objects or larger surface.
* SVG can be modified through script and CSS

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