ASSIGNMENT

1 Are the HTML tag and elements the same things

 While tags are used to define the structure and appearance
 of elements
elements encompass both the tag and the content within them

2 What are the tag and attributes in HTML

Tags: HTML tags are the fundamental building blocks of an HTML
document. They are used to define the elements and structure of
the content.

Attributes: HTML attributes provide additional information about
an element. They are used within the opening tag of an element
to modify its behaviour or appearance. Attributes consist of a
name-value pair

3 What are void elements in HTML? With Example.

There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and do not
contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements. Void
elements don't have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not
contain any kind of content. These elements can have backslash before
ending of start tag but that is completely optional. Example of such
elements are

Ex –
, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>, <base>, <meta>, <param>,
<area>, <embed>, <col>, <track>, <source>

4 What are html Entities ? with example

HTML entities are special codes that are used to represent characters that have special meanings in HTML. These entities are used to display reserved characters, symbols, and special characters on a web page. Here are some commonly used HTML entities

1. &: Represents the ampersand symbol (&).
2. <: Represents the less-than symbol (<).
3. >: Represents the greater-than symbol (>).
4. ": Represents the quotation mark (").
5. ': Represents the apostrophe ('), although it is not widely supported in HTML and XML.
6. : Represents a non-breaking space.
7. ©: Represents the copyright symbol (©).
8. ®: Represents the registered trademark symbol (®).
9. ™: Represents the trademark symbol (™).
10. €: Represents the Euro currency symbol (€).
11. £: Represents the British pound currency symbol (£).
12. ¥: Represents the Japanese yen currency symbol (¥).
13. §: Represents the section symbol (§).
14. —: Represents an em dash (—).
15. –: Represents an en dash (–).

These entities can be used directly in HTML code to display the

corresponding characters. For example, © will display the copyright

symbol (©) on the web page.

5 What are different types of lists in HTML ? with example

HTML provides several types of lists that can be used to organise and structure content. The three main types of lists in HTML are

Unordered List (<ul>): An unordered list is a list where the order of items does not matter. The list items are typically displayed with bullet points.

Example:

```
<ul>
    <li>Item 1</li>
    <li>Item 2</li>
    <li>Item 3</li>
</ul>
```

Output

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

Ordered List (<ol>): An ordered list is a list where the order of items matters. The list items are typically displayed with sequential numbers or letters.

Example:

```
<ol>
    <li>First item</li>
    <li>Second item</li>
    <li>Third item</li>
</ol>
```

output

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item

6 What is the 'class' attribute in HTML ? with example

In HTML, the class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an element. It is a way to categorise and classify elements, allowing you to style and target them using CSS or JavaScript. The class attribute does not have any predefined meaning or functionality in HTML; it is simply a way to add semantic information to elements for styling or scripting purposes.

Example:

```
<p class="highlight">This paragraph has a class of 'highlight'.</p>
<div class="container">This div has a class of 'container'.</div>
```

7 What is the difference between the `id` attributes and `class` attributes of HTML elements? with Example

In HTML, both the id and class attributes are used to identify and select specific elements, but they have different purposes and behaviour.

id attribute:
The id attribute is used to provide a unique identifier for a specific element on a web page. Each id value must be unique within the entire HTML document

Example:
```
<div id="my-element">This is an element with an ID of
'my-element'.</div>
```

class attribute:

The class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to
an
element. Class names can be shared among multiple elements.
Example:
<p class="highlight">This is a paragraph with a class of
'highlight'.</p>
<div class="container">This is a div with a class of
'container'.</div>

8 What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

In HTML, there are several formatting tags that can be used to apply
specific formatting or styling to text and content within a web page.
Here
are some of the commonly used formatting tags:

<b>: Represents bold text.

<i>: Represents italicised text.

<u>: Represents underlined text.

<s>: Represents strikethrough text.

<strong>: Represents strong emphasis on text.

<em>: Represents emphasised text.

9 How cell padding differs from cell spacing?
   With example

In HTML, cellpadding and cellspacing are attributes used in table elements to control the spacing and padding between cells.

cellpadding:

The cellpadding attribute is used to specify the amount of space between the content of a table cell and the cell's borders.

It adds padding within each cell, pushing the content away from the cell's edges.

Example:

```
<table cellpadding="10">
        <tr>
           <td>Cell 1</td>
           <td>Cell 2</td>
        </tr>
</table>
```

cellspacing:

The cellspacing attribute is used to specify the amount of space between table cells.
It adds space between adjacent cells, creating a gap or margin between cells

Example:

```
<table cellspacing="5">
        <tr>
            <td>Cell 1</td>
            <td>Cell 2</td>
        </tr>
</table>
```

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

Merging Rows with rowspan

The rowspan attribute specifies the number of rows that a cell should span vertically

Example:

```
<table>
 <tr>
   <td rowspan="2">Row 1, Column 1</td>
   <td>Row 1, Column 2</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
   <td>Row 2, Column 2</td>
 </tr>
</table>
```

Merging Columns with colspan:

The colspan attribute specifies the number of columns that a cell should span horizontally.

Example:

```
<table>
    <tr>
     <td>Column 1</td>
      <td colspan="2">Column 2 and 3</td>
    </tr>
     <tr>
     <td>Column 1</td>
     <td>Column 2</td>
     <td>Column 3</td>
    </tr>
 </table>
```

11 what is difference between a block level element and an inline element?

In HTML, block-level elements and inline elements are two different types of elements with distinct behaviours and default display properties.

Block-level elements:

Block-level elements are formatted as block-level boxes, which means they take up the full width available and create a line break before and after the element
Inline elements:

Inline elements do not start on a new line and do not create line breaks before or after the element. They typically flow within the text content.

12 How to create a hyperlink in HTML? With example

To create a hyperlink in HTML, you can use the <a> element (anchor element) along with the href attribute to specify the target URL or destination
Example:

Click me!

13 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. It stands for "Inline Frame" and allows you to display
content from another source or webpage within your own webpage

Example:
<iframe src="https://www.example.com"></iframe>

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

The <span> tag in HTML is an inline element used to group and apply
styles to a specific section of text or inline content within a larger block
of
text. It does not create any line breaks or visual changes by default.

Example:
```
<p>This is a <span style="color: blue;">blue</span> text</p>
```

Styling specific sections of text:
```
<p>This is a <span class="highlight">highlighted</span> text.</p>
```

Applying inline styling:
```
<p>This is a <span style="font-weight: bold;">bold</span>
text.</p>
```

15 How to insert a picture into the background image of a web page? With example

To insert a picture as the background image of a web page, you can
use
CSS to apply the image to the background-image property of the body
or
any other HTML element

Example:
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
        <html>
        <head>
```

```
<style>
 body {
        background-image: url('path/to/image.jpg');
        background-repeat: no-repeat;
        background-size: cover;
        }
</style>
</head>
<body>
        <!-- Content of your web page goes here -->
 </body>
 </html>
```

In this example, the CSS style is applied to the <body> element to set the background image. The url() function is used to specify the path to the image file ('path/to/image.jpg'). You'll need to provide the actual path or URL to the image you want to use

16 How are active links different from normal links?

Active links and normal links refer to different states of a hyperlink based
on user interaction.

Normal links:

Normal links, also known as default links or unvisited links, are the standard
appearance of hyperlinks before any user interaction.

They are typically displayed as underlined text with a different colour (often
blue) to indicate that they are clickable and lead to another web page or
resource

Active links:

Active links, also known as visited links, represent the state of a hyperlink
after it has been clicked or visited by the user.

When a user clicks on a link and visits the linked page, the link transitions
to the active state.

By default, active links retain the same appearance as normal links, but
they may have a different colour (often purple) to indicate that they have
been visited.

Example:

```
a {  color: blue; /* Normal link color */  text-decoration: underline; /*
                                    Underline the link text */
   }

   a:visited {
             color: purple; /* Color for visited links */

         }
```

17 what are the different tags to separate section of Text?

In HTML, there are several tags that can be used to separate sections of
text and provide structure and meaning to the content. Here are some
commonly used tags:

<h1> to <h6>: Heading tags are used to indicate different levels of
headings or titles. They provide hierarchical structure to the content, with
<h1> being the highest level and <h6> being the lowest level

<p>: The <p> tag is used to define paragraphs of text. It represents a
standalone block of text

18 what is SVG?

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is an XML-based markup language used for describing two-dimensional vector graphics.

Unlike raster images (such as JPEG or PNG), which are made up of pixels, SVG graphics are defined using mathematical equations and geometric shapes, allowing them to be scaled and resized without losing image quality.

features and advantages of SVG:

Scalability: SVG images can be scaled up or down without losing quality.
This makes them ideal for creating responsive designs that adapt to different screen sizes and resolutions.

Vector-based: SVG images are defined using mathematical formulas and geometric shapes (lines, curves, polygons, etc.), rather than pixels.

This allows for smooth curves and sharp edges, regardless of the image's size

19 What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used for structuring and presenting content on the web.

While they share many similarities, there are some key differences between
   HTML and XHTML

   syntax: HTML has a more lenient syntax, allowing for more flexibility and tolerance for errors.

   XHTML, on the other hand, follows the stricter syntax rules of XML. It requires well-formed and properly nested tags, attribute values enclosed in
   quotes, and self-closing tags for elements like <br> or <img>.

20 What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

In HTML, the terms "logical tags" and "physical tags" are not standard terminology. However, I can provide an explanation based on how these terms might be interpreted in the context of HTML

Logical Tags:
   Logical tags refer to the semantic tags in HTML that describe the structure and meaning of the content, rather than focusing on the

   visual presentation. These tags provide information about the purpose and role of the content within the document. Some

examples of logical tags in HTML5 include <header>, <nav>, <main>, <section>, <article>, <aside>, <footer>, <h1> to <h6>, <p>, <ul>, <ol>, <li>,

Physical Tags:
   Physical tags, on the other hand, might refer to the presentational
   or formatting tags in older versions of HTML, such as HTML 4
or
   earlier. These tags were primarily used for defining the appearance or styling of the content, rather than its structure or meaning.
 Examples of physical tags include <font>, <b>, <i>, <u>, <strike>, <centre>