

Assignment

HTML

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

- No, both are different.
- In the HTML tags it has only opening and closing tags without content.
- `<h1> </h1>` - this is h1 tag.
- In elements, tags have content between opening and closing tags.
- `<p>this is paragraph</p>` - this is Element.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

- Tag is a particular word or letter enclosed by angle brackets, `<` and `>`. You can use tags to build HTML components, such as paragraph, table, list, etc.
- Ex. `<p>`, ``, `<i>`, `<pre>`, `<div>`, ``, etc.
- Attributes are used to change the behavior of the element. It has two parameters like, `Name="value"`. Attributes are always placed in start tag.
- Ex. `img` tag has attributes like, `src`, `width`, `height`.

3. What are void elements in HTML? With example.

- Void elements are elements that do not need a closing tag, also referred as self-closing tags.
- Like, `<hr/>`, `
`, `` etc.

4. What are HTML Entities? With example.

- In HTML some characters are reserved, so we can't write them directly.
- For that we have to use the special characters which called HTML Entities.
- For example, for less than sign (<) we have to write **<**;
- For non-breaking space, we have to write ** **;

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

- There are main three types of list
- 1. Unordered list 2. ordered list 3. description list

1. Unordered list

- It is used to list out the items , all the list items are marked with bullets
- The Unordered list starts with tag and list items start with the tag
- Ex.

```
<ul type="square">  
    <li>Html</li>  
    <li>Css</li>  
    <li>J.s</li>  
</ul>
```

- Unordered list have 4 type -Attributes :

- 1) <ul type = "square">
- 2) <ul type = "disc">
- 3) <ul type = "circle">
- 4) <ul type = "none">

2. Ordered list

- If you are required to put your items in a particular order or in a numbered form then use Ordered list.
- The Ordered list starts with `` tag and list items start with the `` tag.
- Ex.

```
<ol type="1">  
    <li>Html</li>  
    <li>Css</li>  
    <li>J.s</li>  
    <li>Python</li>  
</ol>
```

- Ordered list have 5 type - Attributes:

- 1) `<ol type = "1">`
- 2) `<ol type = "A">`
- 3) `<ol type = "a">`
- 4) `<ol type = "i">`
- 5) `<ol type = "I">`

3. Description Lists

- A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.
- The `<dl>` tag defines the description list, the `<dt>` tag defines the description title, and the `<dd>` tag describes each description data.
- Ex.

```
<dl>  
    <dt>WD</dt>
```

```
<dd>Html</dd>
<dd>Css</dd>
<dd>J.s</dd>
</dl>
```

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

- The HTML class attribute is used to specify a single or multiple class names for an HTML element.
- You can use this class in CSS with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class for selecting elements.
- Example.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
.one{
    color: blue;}
.para{
    color: green;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="one">Heading 1</h1>
<p class="para">this is a simple example of class attribute</p>
```

<p>this is a simple example of paragraph tag</p>

</body>

</html>

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

→ A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

→ **‘id’ Attribute:**

→ The id selector is used to select the id attribute of an HTML element for selecting a particular element. An id is always unique within the page, so it is chosen to select a single, unique element.

→ It is written with the hash character (#), followed by the id of the element.

→ Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
#para {
```

```
color: blue;
```

```
font-size: 25px;
```

```
background-color: pink;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p id = "para">This paragraph will be affected.</p>
```

```
<p>This paragraph will not be affected.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

→ **‘class’ attribute**

→ The class selector is used to select the HTML elements with a specific class attribute. It is written with a period character. (dote) followed by the class name.

→ A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements.

→ Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
.example {
```

```
text-align: center;
```

```
color: blue;
```

```
font-size: 25px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 class="example">This heading is blue and center-  
aligned.</h1>
```

```
<p class="example">This paragraph is blue and center-  
aligned.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

- to bold the text written between it.
- it defined that the text is important.
- <i> used to make text italic.
- This is used to display content in italic.
- <mark> This tag is used to highlight text.
- <u> this tag is used to underline text written between it.
- <ins> This tag displays the content which is added
- <sup> It displays the content slightly above the normal line.
- <sub> It displays the content slightly below the normal line.

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

- Cell Padding defines the space in a cell between the cell content and its border in the table.
- Whereas, Cell Spacing defines the space between two adjacent cells in the table.
- Example of cell padding:

```
<table border="2" cellpadding="15">
<tr>
    <td>Java</td>
    <td>JavaScript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>Python</td>
    <td>Nodejs</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

- Example of cell spacing:

```
<table border="2" cellspacing="12">
<tr>
    <td>Java</td>
```

```

        <td>JavaScript</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Python</td>
        <td>Nodejs</td>
    </tr>
</table>

```

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

- you can club cells in columns or rows by using the special attributes colspan and rowspan.
- Their values are the number of cells to be merged with the current one, either to the right (for colspan) or down (for rowspan)
Counting for the number of cells starts from the current cell that the property has been applied to.
- Example:

```

<table border="1">
    <tr align="center">
        <td>col-1</td>
        <td>col-2</td>
        <td>col-3</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td rowspan="2"> Row-1 cell-1</td>
        <td> Row-1 cell-2</td>
        <td> Row-1 cell-3</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td> Row-2 cell-2</td>

```



```
        <td> Row-2 cell-3</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td colspan="3"> Row- cell-1</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

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

→ **block-level element:**

→ A block element takes up the full width of the content.

→ It begins on a new line .

→ Examples of Block element are <div>, <p>, , <main>, <nav>, , <form>, etc

→ **inline element**

→ An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

→ It does not start on a new line.

→ Examples of Inline element are <a>, , <input>, , ,
, etc

12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.

→ Hyperlinks allow us to link documents to other documents or resources, link to specific parts of documents, or make apps available at a web address

→ We can create a hyperlink using the <a> element.

→ For that we have to provide path in href attribute.

→ Example:

```
<a href="https://www.amazon.in/">amazon</a>
```

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

- Iframe tag is also called as an Inline frame.
- HTML iframe embeds another document within the current HTML document in the rectangular region.
- This is commonly used to embed videos, maps, social media content, advertisements, and more from other websites.
- Example:

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body >
    <iframe width="550" height="315"
    src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/JHq3pL4cdy4"
    frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; encrypted-
    media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture" allowfullscreen
    style="padding:20px;"></iframe>

    <iframe
    src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3!1d118147.68689042919!2d70.73889450484283!3d22.273625027836623!2m3!1f0!2f0!3f0!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f13.1!3m3!1m2!1s0x3959c98ac71cdf0f%3A0x76dd15cfbe93ad3b!2sRajkot%2C%20Gujarat!5e0!3m2!1sen!2sin!4v1691070575951!5m2!1sen!2sin" width="600" height="450"
    style="border:0;" allowfullscreen="" loading="lazy"
    referrerpolicy="no-referrer-when-downgrade"></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

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

→ The tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

→ The tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and is an inline element.

→ Example:

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>Example of span tag</h2>
```

```
<p>I have choosen only
```

```
<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>
```

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

→ we can insert picture into the background image of web page by using the img tag.

→ Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Document</title>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body{
```

```
background-image:url(../Tops/main_photo.webp);
```

```
background-repeat: no-repeat;
```

```
background-size: cover;
```

```
    }  
  </style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  <div class="bg">  
      
  </div>  
</body>  
</html>
```

16. How are active links different from normal links?

- When we don't have a mouse cursor over the link is considered a normal link or unvisited link.
- And its color is blue with underline.
- Whereas the active link is that if you clicked on the link and it turns into red color and underlined, it's called active links.

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

- <hr> tag- it is used to separate the two line of text by providing horizontal line between them.
-
 tag – It is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.
- <p> tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.
- <blockquote> tag–This tag is used to define large quoted sections.

18. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

- **HTML:**

- HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.
- HTML is not a case-sensitive language.
- HTML empty elements do not require a closing tag at the end, not even a "/" symbol to signify the end of the tag.
- It can have a filename extension of .html or .htm.

→ **XHTML:**

- XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language.
- XHTML is a case-sensitive language.
- XHTML empty elements must always be closed; that is, there must be a "/" symbol at the end of the empty element.
- Its filename extension can be .xhtml, .xht, or .xml.

19. 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.
- Examples:
 - <address> Contact information of a person or an organization.
 - <blockquote> Defines a long quotation.
 - <ins> Defines inserted text.
 - <pre> Defines the block of preformatted text
 - <q> Defines the short quotation.

→ **Physical Tags:**

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

- Defines bold text
- <tt> Defines teletype text
- <big> Defines big text
- <sub> Defines subscripted text
- <sup> Defines superscripted text