

# HTML ASSIGNMENT

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

**Ans:** HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) tags and elements are related concepts, but they are not exactly the same thing.

## 2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

### **Ans: Tags:**

Tags are the building blocks of HTML and are used to define elements on a web page. They are represented by angle brackets (< and >). Tags are typically used in pairs – an opening tag and a closing tag. The opening tag indicates the beginning of an element, and the closing tag marks the end of that element. The closing tag has a forward slash (/) before the tag name.

**Example:** <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

### **Attributes:**

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements and are always included in the opening tag. They are typically composed of a name and a value, separated by an equal sign (=) and enclosed in double or single quotes. Attributes are used to modify the behavior or appearance of an HTML element.

**Example:** <a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example.com</a>

*In this example, href is an attribute, and "https://www.example.com" is its value. Here's a breakdown of the parts in the example:*

## 3. What are void elements in HTML?

**Ans:** Void elements in HTML are elements that do not have content and, as a result, do not require a closing tag. Instead, they may include attributes, and their opening tag ends with a trailing slash (/). Void elements are self-closing.

Here are some common void elements in HTML:

<br> (Line Break):

**Example:** <br>

<img> (Image):

**Example:** 

<hr> (Horizontal Rule):

**Example: <hr>**

<meta> (Metadata):

**Example: <meta charset="UTF-8">**

<input> (Input):

**Example: <input type="text" name="username">**

<link> (Link):

**Example: <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">**

#### 4. What are HTML Entities?

**Ans:** HTML entities are special codes or sequences of characters used to represent reserved characters, characters with special meanings, or characters that are not easily typable with a standard keyboard. They are often used in HTML documents to ensure that certain characters are correctly rendered by web browsers and do not interfere with the HTML structure.

**Non-Breaking Space:**

**&nbsp;** represents a non-breaking space, which prevents browsers from collapsing consecutive spaces into a single space.

Less Than (<):

**&lt;**

Non-Breaking Space:

**&nbsp;**

Ampersand (&):

**&amp;**

#### 5. What are HTML Entities?

**Ans: Ans:** HTML supports three main types of lists: ordered lists, unordered lists, and description list. Here's an overview of each:

i. Ordered Lists (<ol>):

**<ol>**

**<li>First item</li>**

**<li>Second item</li>**

**<li>Third item</li>**

**</ol>**

- ii. Unordered Lists (<ul>):

**<ul>**

**<li>Item one</li>**

**<li>Item two</li>**

**<li>Item three</li>**

**</ul>**

- iii. description list (<dl>):

**<dl>**

**<dt>Term 1</dt>**

**<dd>Definition 1</dd>**

**<dt>Term 2</dt>**

**<dd>Definition 2</dd>**

**</dl>**

## **6. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?**

**Ans:** In HTML, the class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. This attribute is essential for applying styles to elements using CSS and for identifying specific elements within a document. The class attribute can be added to most HTML elements, including divs, paragraphs, headings, spans, and more.

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html lang="en">**

**<head>**

**<meta charset="UTF-8">**

**<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">**

**<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">**

**<title>Class Attribute Example</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<p class="important-text">This is an important paragraph.</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**7. What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?**

**Ans:** The id attribute and the class attribute in HTML serve different purposes, and they are used in different contexts on HTML elements.

I. id Attribute:

**<div id="uniqueElement">This is a uniquely identified element.</div>**

II. class Attribute:

**<p class="important-text">This is an important paragraph.</p>**

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

**Ans:** HTML provides a variety of formatting tags to structure and style the content of a web page. Here are some common formatting tags in HTML:

**<p class="important-text">This is an important paragraph.</p>**

I. Headings tags:

<h1> to <h6>: Define headings,

**For example:**

**<h1></h1>**

**<h2></h2>**

**<h3></h3>**

**<h4></h4>**

**<h5></h5>**

**<h6></h6>**

<h1> being the largest and <h6> the smallest.

II. Paragraph:

<p>: Defines a paragraph.

**For example: <p>This is a paragraph.</p>**

III. break line:

<br> for Line break.

**For example:**

**<p>This is<br>on a new line.</p>**

IV. Horizontal Rule (<hr>):

Creates a horizontal line or rule to separate content.

**For example:**

**<p>Content above the rule</p>**

**<hr>**

**<p>Content below the rule</p>**

V. Bold, italic, underline:

<strong>, <em> <ins> Strong emphasis, emphasis and underline.

**For example:**

**<strong>bold</strong>**

**<em>italic</em>**

**<ins>underline</ins>**

**New:**

<b> <i> <u> bold font, italic font and underline font

**For example:**

**<b>bold</b>**

**<i>italic</i>**

**<u>underline</u>**

#### VI. Subscript <sub>:

It is used to render text in a subscript format.

**For example:**

**`h<sub>2</sub>o`**

#### VII. Superscript <sup>:

It is used to render text in a superscript format.

**For example:**

**`h<sup>2</sup>o`**

### 9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

**Ans:** In the context of HTML and tables, cell padding and cell spacing are attributes that define the spacing around and between cells, respectively. They are commonly used in the <table> element to control the appearance and layout of the table.

#### I. Cell Padding:

Cell padding defines the space between the content of a table cell and the cell border. It is controlled using the cellpadding attribute in the <table> tag. The value of cellpadding is a non-negative integer, specifying the number of pixels of padding.

**`<table cellpadding="10">`**

**`<tr>`**

**`<td>Cell 1</td>`**

**`<td>Cell 2</td>`**

**`</tr>`**

**`</table>`**

#### II. Cell Spacing:

Cell spacing defines the space between adjacent cells in a table. It is controlled using the cellspacing attribute in the <table> tag. The value of cellspacing is a non-negative integer, specifying the number of pixels of space between cells.

```
<table cellpadding="5">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Cell 1</td>
```

```
<td>Cell 2</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

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

**Ans:** In HTML tables, you can use the colspan attribute to merge multiple columns into a single column and the rowspan attribute to merge multiple rows into a single row. These attributes are used within the <td> (table data) or <th> (table header) tags to define the span of the cell.

**I. Colspan (Merging Columns):**

The colspan attribute defines the number of columns a table cell should span. It is used within the <td> or <th> tag.

```
<table border="1">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Cell 1</td>
```

```
<td colspan="2">Merged Cells 2 and 3</td>
```

```
<td>Cell 4</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

**II. Rowspan (Merging Rows):**

The rowspan attribute defines the number of rows a table cell should span. It is used within the <td> or <th> tag.

```
<table border="1">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td rowspan="2">Merged Cells 1 and 3</td>
```

```
<td>Cell 2</td>
<td>Cell 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell 4</td>
<td>Cell 5</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

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

**Ans:** The main differences between block-level and inline elements in HTML lie in their default behavior, layout, and how they interact with other elements within the document flow. Here's a summary of the key distinctions:

### I. Block-Level Elements:

Block-level elements create a new "block" or box in the document flow. They typically start on a new line and stretch the full width of the parent container.

#### Examples of Block-Level Elements:

```
<div>
<p>
<h1> to <h6> (headings)
<ul>, <ol>, <li> (lists)
<table>, <tr>, <td> (table-related elements)
<form>, <header>, <footer>, <section>, <article> (semantic elements)
```

### II. Inline Elements:

Inline elements do not start on a new line; they flow within the content and only take up as much width as necessary.

#### Examples of Inline Elements:

```
<span>
<a> (anchor)
```



<strong>, <em> (text formatting)  
<img> (image)  
<br> (line break)  
<input>, <button> (form elements)

## 12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

**Ans:** In HTML, hyperlinks are created using the <a> (anchor) element. The <a> element allows you to link to other web pages, files, or resources. Here's a basic example of how to create a hyperlink in HTML:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>Hyperlink Example</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example.com</a>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

## 13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

**Ans:** The <iframe> tag in HTML is used to embed an independent HTML document within the current document. It allows you to display content from another source, such as a webpage, document, or media file, inside the current HTML document. The content within the <iframe> is essentially a separate HTML document with its own structure, styles, and scripts.

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

```
<title>IFrame Example</title>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Embedded Content</h2>

<iframe src="https://www.example.com" width="600" height="400"
title="Example Website"></iframe>

</body>
</html>
```

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

**Ans:** The <span> tag in HTML is an inline element used to apply styles or scripting to a specific part of the text within a larger block-level element (such as a paragraph or a heading). It doesn't inherently provide any visual representation or formatting on its own but serves as a container for inline content that can be styled or manipulated collectively.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Span Tag Example</title>
  <style>
    .highlight {
      color: red;
      font: bold;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

**<body>**

**<p>This is a <span class="highlight">highlighted</span> word in a paragraph.</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

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

**Ans:** If you want to insert an image into the background of a web page, you can use CSS to set the background property of the body or any other container element. Here's an example of how you can achieve this:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html lang="en">**

**<head>**

**<meta charset="UTF-8">**

**<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">**

**<style>**

**body {**

**background-image: url('your-image-url.jpg');**

**background-size: cover;**

**background-position: center;**

**height: 100vh;**

**margin: 0;**

**display: flex;**

**align-items: center;**

**justify-content: center;**

**color: white**

**}**

```
h1 {  
    text-align: center;  
}  
</style>  
<title>Background Image Example</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
    <h1>Your Content Goes Here</h1>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

## 16. How are active links different from normal links?

**Ans:** "Active links" and "normal links" are not standard terms used in web development, and their meaning can vary depending on context. However, I'll provide information based on common terminology and concepts related to links on the web.

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

**Ans:** In HTML, various tags are used to structure and separate sections of text. Here are some common HTML tags for text structuring:

Paragraphs:

```
<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>
```

Headings:

```
<h1></h1>
```

**<h2></h2>**

**<h3></h3>**

**<h4></h4>**

**<h5></h5>**

**<h6></h6>**

Divisions:

**<div>**

**<p>Some text in a div.</p>**

**<p>Another paragraph in the same div.</p>**

**</div>**

Blockquotes:

**<blockquote>**

**<p>This is a quoted text from another source.</p>**

**</blockquote>**

Lists:

**<ul>**

**<li>Item 1</li>**

**<li>Item 2</li>**

**<li>Item 3</li>**

**</ul>**

**<ol>**

**<li>First item</li>**

**<li>Second item</li>**

**<li>Third item</li>**

**</ol>**

Horizontal Rule:

**<p>Some text above the line.</p>**

**<hr>**

**<p>Some text below the line.</p>**

## **18. What is SVG?**

**Ans:** SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) is a file format used for describing two-dimensional vector graphics. It is an XML-based format that defines shapes, paths, colors, and other graphical elements. SVG is designed to be scalable, meaning that its graphics can be resized without losing quality, making it well-suited for both static and interactive web graphics.

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

**Ans:** HTML and XHTML are both markup languages for structuring web content. The main differences are in syntax strictness, document structure, attribute quotation, self-closing tags, and error handling. HTML has a more forgiving syntax and is lenient with errors, while XHTML follows stricter rules similar to XML. However, HTML5, the modern version of HTML, incorporates features inspired by XHTML, making the distinctions less significant in current web development.

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

**Ans:** In HTML, the terms "logical tags" and "physical tags" are not standard or widely used terms. However, it seems like you might be referring to the concepts of "semantic tags" and "presentational tags."

