Web Development Assignment 1

**1. Difference between HTML and XHTML**

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| **Feature** | **HTML** | **XHTML** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Definition** | HyperText Markup Language. | eXtensible HyperText Markup Language. |
| **Syntax** | Lenient syntax rules. | Strict XML-based syntax. |
| **Case Sensitivity** | Tags are not case-sensitive. | Tags must be lowercase. |
| **Error Handling** | Allows improper nesting or missing tags. | Requires well-formed documents. |
| **Doctype** | <!DOCTYPE html> (simpler). | <!DOCTYPE> declarations are strict. |

**2. Explain the history of HTML in brief**

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* **1991**: Tim Berners-Lee proposed the first version of HTML.
* **HTML 2.0 (1995)**: Introduced basic structure and forms.
* **HTML 3.2 (1997)**: Added scripting support (JavaScript).
* **HTML 4.01 (1999)**: Enhanced CSS support, deprecated outdated tags.
* **XHTML 1.0 (2000)**: Combined HTML and XML.
* **HTML5 (2014)**: Introduced semantic elements, multimedia, and APIs.

**3. What is an HTML attribute? Describe HTML elements with its types.**

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An **HTML attribute** provides additional information about an element, such as its behavior or style.

**Example:**

<a href="https://example.com" target="\_blank">Visit Example</a>

**HTML Element Types**

1. **Void Elements**: No closing tags (e.g., <img>, <br>, <hr>).
2. **Container Elements**: Have opening and closing tags (e.g., <div>, <p>).
3. **Inline Elements**: Appear inside a block (e.g., <span>, <b>).
4. **Block Elements**: Create a new block (e.g., <div>, <h1>).

**4. What is a tag in HTML? Describe the different types of tags in HTML.**

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An **HTML tag** defines the beginning and end of an element.

**Types of Tags**

1. **Paired Tags**: Consist of opening and closing tags. Example:
2. <h1>Hello</h1>
3. **Unpaired Tags**: Self-closing tags. Example:
4. <img src="image.jpg" alt="Image">

**5. Describe the use of the hyperlink tag.**

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The <a> tag is used to create hyperlinks that link one page to another.

**Example:**

<a href="https://example.com" target="\_blank">Click here</a>

**6. Create a basic HTML table with cell padding, cellspacing, rowspan, colspan, and border attribute.**

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<table border="1" cellpadding="10" cellspacing="5">

<tr>

<th colspan="2">Header</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td rowspan="2">Rowspan</td>

<td>Cell 1</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Cell 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

**7. Create a basic HTML form that includes a text field for name, number field for age, a field for salary, a select dropdown, a radio button for gender, checkboxes for hobbies, and a text area for description.**

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<form>

Name: <input type="text" name="name"><br>

Age: <input type="number" name="age"><br>

Salary: <input type="text" name="salary"><br>

Gender:

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female<br>

Hobbies:

<input type="checkbox" name="hobby" value="reading"> Reading

<input type="checkbox" name="hobby" value="sports"> Sports<br>

Description: <textarea name="description"></textarea><br>

<input type="submit" value="Submit">

</form>

**8. Discuss HTML events with examples.**

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HTML events are actions performed by users or browsers, such as clicking a button or loading a page.

**Examples:**

1. **Click Event**:
2. <button onclick="alert('Button clicked!')">Click Me</button>
3. **Mouseover Event**:
4. <h1 onmouseover="this.style.color='blue'">Hover Over Me</h1>