HTML Assigment

Q1: Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

Answer:

No, HTML tags and elements are not the same thing. An HTML tag is a pair of characters that surround text or other elements in an HTML document. An HTML element is a single tag or a group of tags that define a part of a web page, such as a heading, paragraph, or image.

Example:-

HTML Tag:- <h1> This is Heading tag </h1>

HTML element:- <p> This is paragraph tag using HTML element </p>

Q2: What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Answer:

Tags are used to identify the different elements of a

web page. They are always enclosed in angle brackets (< >).

Attributes provide additional information about an element. They are always enclosed in quotation marks (" ").

Example:

Tag:- <h1>This is a heading</h1>

Attribute:- <img src="image.jpg" alt="This is a image">

Q3: What are void elements in HTML?

Answer:

In HTML, void elements, also known as self-closing or empty elements, are elements that do not have a closing tag. Void elements are used to insert specific types of content into a web page and do not contain any content or nested elements.

Void elements are written using a single tag format, without a closing tag or any content within the tags. Instead, they may include attributes to provide additional information or specify properties.

Examples of void elements in HTML include:

- <br>: Used to insert a line break or line break-like space.

- <hr>: Used to insert a horizontal rule, such as a thematic break or divider.

- <img>: Used to insert an image.

- <input>: Used to create an input field or form control.

- <meta>: Used to provide meta-information about the HTML document, such as character encoding or viewport settings.

Example of a void element usage:

<img src="image.jpg" alt="Description of the image">

Q4: What are HTML Entities?

Answer:

HTML entities are character references that are used to represent special characters in HTML documents. They are written as a string of characters that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;).

HTML entities can be used to display a variety of special characters in HTML documents. They are a useful way to ensure that your HTML documents are displayed correctly, regardless of the browser that is used to view them.

list of some common HTML entities:

1. &euro; - euro sign
2. &copy; - copyright symbol
3. &reg; - registered trademark symbol
4. &trade; - trademark symbol

Q5:What are different types of lists in HTML?

Answer:

There are 3 Types of list:

1. Order List => <ol>and<li>
2. Unorder List => <ul> and<li>
3. Defination/Description List => <dl>, <dd> and <dt>

**Ordered list** are used to display a list of items in a numbered order.

**Unordered list** are used to display a list of items that are not in any particular order.

**Description list** are used to display a list of terms and their definitions.

Example:

Order List:

<ol type= ” ” start= “ “> </ol>

Unorder List:

<ul type = “disc” >

<li> List 1 </li>

<li> List 2 </li>

<li> List 3 </li>

</ul>

Description List:

<dl>

<!-- Define Term -->

<dt> Fruits </dt>

<!--Define Description-->

<dd> Grapes, Banana, Apple </dd>

</dl>

Q6: What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

Answer:

The class attribute is used to specify one or more class names for an element. The class attribute allows you to associate one or more CSS classes with an HTML element, providing a way to style and target the element using CSS.

The value of the class attribute is a space-separated list of class names. Each class name serves as a selector that can be used in CSS to define styles or apply specific rules to elements with matching class names.

Example:

<p class="highlight">This is a paragraph with a class.</p>

Q7: What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?

Answer:

id attribute:

The id attribute is used to provide a unique identifier for a specific HTML element on a page. Each id value within a document must be unique, meaning no other element in the same document can have the same id.

The id attribute is used to uniquely identify a specific element, making it suitable for targeting and manipulating that element using JavaScript or CSS.

Typically, the id attribute is used when you want to apply specific styles or functionality to a single, unique element on a page.

It is important to note that an id value cannot contain spaces and must follow certain naming conventions. It is recommended to use meaningful and descriptive id values to aid in code readability and maintenance.

Example:

<div id="header">This is the header element</div>

class attribute:

The class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. Unlike the id attribute, the class attribute allows multiple elements to share the same class name.

Class names assigned with the class attribute can be reused across different elements within the same document.

The class attribute is primarily used for grouping elements that share similar characteristics or styles. It allows you to target and style multiple elements at once using CSS.

With the class attribute, you can apply the same styles or functionality to multiple elements without the need to assign a unique identifier to each element.

Example:

<p class="highlight">This is a highlighted paragraph</p>

Q8: What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Answer:

1. <b> & <strong> = Bold Font
2. <i> & <em> = Italic tag
3. <u> & <ins> = underline and insert tag
4. <s> & <del> = S tag and delete tag
5. <small> = for font
6. <big> = for big font
7. <list> = is use to organize
8. <mark> = mark tag (highlight text)
9. <sup> = supersrcipt (x<sup>2</sup>)
10. <sub> = subscript (x<sub>2</sub>)
11. <abbr> = show output hint
12. <code> & <kbd> = code tag / keyboard tag
13. &nbsp; = non braking space
14. &lt; p&gt;
15. &copy; = copyright sign
16. &trade; = trademark
17. &reg; = registration
18. &odsold; = Percentage sign
19. <iframe> = inline frame

Q9: How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Answer:

Cell Padding:

Cell padding refers to the space between the content of a table cell and its borders. It allows you to control the amount of space between the content and the cell's edges.

The cell padding attribute is used to specify the padding value for all cells in a table. Alternatively, CSS can be used to apply padding to individual cells or groups of cells.

The padding value can be defined in pixels (e.g., cell padding="5") or other CSS measurement units.

Cell padding affects the spacing between the content and the cell borders but does not introduce any space between adjacent cells.

Cell Spacing:

Cell spacing, also known as inter-cell spacing, refers to the space between adjacent cells in a table. It controls the distance between cells, both horizontally and vertically.

The cell spacing attribute is used to define the spacing value for all cells in a table. Like cell padding, CSS can be used to apply spacing to individual cells or groups of cells.

The spacing value can be defined in pixels (e.g., cellspacing="5") or other CSS measurement units.

Cell spacing introduces a gap between cells, creating visible space between the borders of adjacent cells.

Q10: How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?

Answer:

To club two or more rows into a single row, you can use the rowspan attribute on the first cell of the rows that you want to merge.

Example:

<table>

<tr>

<td>This is the first row</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="2">This is the second row</td>

</tr>

</table>

Q11: What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

Answer:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Feature | Block-level element | Inline element |
| Display | Starts on a new line and takes up the full width of the browser window. | Flows with the text and does not take up a full line. |
| Margins | Can have top and bottom margins. | Cannot have top and bottom margins. |
| Padding | Can have top, bottom, left, and right padding. | Can have top, bottom, left, and right padding. |
| Width | Can be set to a specific width or can be set to the full width of the browser window. | Can only be set to a specific width. |
| Height | Can be set to a specific height or can be set to the height of the content. | Can only be set to a specific height. |

The main difference between a block-level element and an inline element is how they are displayed in a web page. Block-level elements always start on a new line and take up the full width of the browser window, while inline elements flow with the text and do not take up a full line.

Q12: How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Answer:

To Create hyperlink , we have to use anchor tag (<a>) to create hyperlink.

Example:

<a href = ”www.google.com”> Click Here to go to google search page </a>

Q13: What is the use of an iframe tag?

Answer:

The iframe tag is used to embed another HTML document within the current HTML document. This is useful for displaying content from other websites, such as videos, maps, and other interactive elements.

Example:

<iframe src="URL" width="width" height="height"> </iframe>

Q14: What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

Answer:

The <span> tag in HTML is an inline-level element used to apply styles or manipulate specific sections of text within a larger block of content. It does not add any semantic meaning on its own but allows you to target and style specific portions of text or inline elements.

The <span> tag is typically used in conjunction with CSS to apply styles or add behavior to specific parts of text. It is often used when there is no more specific semantic element available to wrap the content.

Example:

<p>This is a <span class="highlight">highlighted</span> text.</p>

Q15: How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?

Answer:

<div style="background: url(image.jpg) repeat;"> This text will have the image as its background. </div>

Q16: How are active links different from normal links?

Answer:

Active links are links that have been clicked on by the user. They are usually displayed differently from normal links, such as being underlined or having a different color. This helps users to identify which links have been clicked on and which links have not.

* Color: Active links are usually displayed in a different color than normal links. This helps users to identify which links have been clicked on and which links have not.
* Underline: Active links are usually underlined. This is a convention that has been used for many years to indicate that a link is active.
* Cursor: When the cursor is placed over an active link, it usually changes to a hand cursor. This is another convention that has been used for many years to indicate that a link is active.

Q17: What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

Answer:

<br> - This tag is used to create a line break.

<p> - This tag is used to create a new paragraph.

<div> - This tag is used to create a generic container for text.

Q18: What is SVG?

Answer:

Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) is an open standard based on XML for vector graphics with support for interactivity and animation. SVG images are defined in XML text files. SVG images can thus be scaled in size without loss of quality, and SVG files can be searched, indexed, scripted, and compressed.

Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed and composited into previously rendered objects. The feature set includes nested transformations, clipping paths, alpha masks, filter effects and template objects. SVG drawings can be interactive and can include animation, defined in the SVG XML elements or via scripting that accesses the SVG Document Object Model (DOM). SVG uses CSS for styling and JavaScript for scripting. Text, including internationalization and localization, appearing in plain text within the SVG DOM, enhances the accessibility of SVG graphics.

SVG is a powerful tool that can be used to create a wide variety of graphics, including logos, icons, illustrations, and maps. SVG is also a good choice for creating interactive graphics, such as games and animations.

Example:

<svg width="100" height="100">

<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" fill="red" />

</svg>

Q19: What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Answer:

HTML and XHTML are both markup languages used to create web pages. However, there are some key differences between the two languages.

HTML:

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is a markup language that uses tags to describe the structure of a web page. HTML tags are enclosed in angle brackets, such as <h1> and </h1>. HTML tags can be used to define headings, paragraphs, lists, images, and other elements of a web page.

XHTML:

XHTML stands for Extensible HyperText Markup Language. It is a markup language that is based on XML. XML is a markup language that is used to define data. XHTML tags are also enclosed in angle brackets, but they must be well-formed, which means that they must follow the rules of XML. XHTML tags can be used to define the same elements as HTML, but they must be written in a more strict way.

Differences between HTML and XHTML:

The main difference between HTML and XHTML is that XHTML is a stricter language than HTML. This means that XHTML documents must follow more rules than HTML documents. For example, XHTML documents must have a DOCTYPE declaration, and all tags must be closed.

Another difference between HTML and XHTML is that XHTML documents can be validated. Validation is the process of checking a document to make sure that it follows the rules of a particular language. HTML documents cannot be validated, but XHTML documents can.

Q20: What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Answer:

Logical tag:

Logical tags are used to describe the meaning of the text. They are used to indicate the importance of the text, such as whether it is a heading, a paragraph, or a list item. Logical tags are also used to indicate the structure of the text, such as whether it is a table or a form.

Some examples of logical tags are:

<h1> - This tag is used to create a heading.

<p> - This tag is used to create a paragraph.

<ul> - This tag is used to create an unordered list.

<ol> - This tag is used to create an ordered list.

Physical tag:

Physical tags are used to describe the appearance of the text. They are used to change the font, size, color, and other properties of the text. Physical tags are not used to indicate the meaning of the text.

Some examples of physical tags are:

<b> - This tag is used to make text bold.

<i> - This tag is used to make text italic.

<u> - This tag is used to underline text.

<s> - This tag is used to delete text.