

# ASSIGNMENT

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

- HTML tags and elements are not the same thing.
- A HTML tag is like a container for either content or other HTML tags.
- A HTML element consists of the start tag + content tag + end tag. Some HTML tags do not have end tags like `<img>` hence in those cases HTML element will consist of start tag + content.

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

- Tag and attribute are two concepts related to HTML.
- The main difference between tag and attribute is that a tag is a way of representing an HTML element in the program, while an attribute is a way of describing the characteristics of an HTML element.

## 3. What are void elements in HTML?

- Most HTML elements have a start tag and an end tag that indicate where the element begins and where it ends. There is a group of elements that are exceptions to this rule. These elements are called empty or void and only have a start tag since they can't contain any content.

## 4. What are HTML Entities?

- Some characters are reserved in HTML and they have special meaning when used in HTML document. For example, you cannot use the greater than and less than signs or

angle brackets within your HTML text because the browser will treat them differently and will try to draw a meaning related to HTML tag.

HTML processors must support following five special characters listed in the table that follows.

Symbol	Description	Entity Name	Number Code
"	quotation mark	&quot;	&#34;
'	apostrophe	&apos;	&#39;
&	ampersand	&amp;	&#38;
<	less-than	&lt;	&#60;
>	greater-than	&gt;	&#62;

## 5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

- HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information. All lists may contain one or more list elements. There are three different types of HTML lists:
- Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
- Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
- Description List or Definition List (dl)

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

- **Class Attribute in HTML**
- The HTML class attribute is used to specify a single or multiple class names for an HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to do some tasks for HTML elements. 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.
- A class attribute can be defined within <style> tag or in separate file using the (.) character.
- In an HTML document, we can use the same class attribute name with different elements.

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

- Difference between id and class attribute:
- The only difference between them is that "id" is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while "class" selector can apply to multiple elements.

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

- <b> - Bold text.
- <strong> - Important text.
- <i> - Italic text.
- <em> - Emphasized text.
- <mark> - Marked text.
- <small> - Smaller text.
- <del> - Deleted text.
- <ins> - Inserted text.

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

- Cell padding is different from cell spacing by giving the distance between the cell contents and its boundaries but cell spacing is totally different from cell padding, it means it is the space between the cells.

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

- You can merge two or more table cells in a column using the colspan attribute in a <td> HTML tag (table data). To merge two or more row cells, use the rowspan attribute.

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

- Block elements always start from a new line. Inline elements never start from a new line.
- Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go. Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

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

- To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the `<a>` and `</a>` tags, which are the tags used to define the links.
- The `<a>` tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the `</a>` tag indicates where it ends. Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as a hyperlink. Add the URL for the link in the `<a href=" ">`.

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

- The `<iframe>` tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

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

- The `<span>` tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. The `<span>` tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute. The `<span>` tag is much like the `<div>` element, but `<div>` is a block-level element and `<span>` is an inline element.
- Examples..
- `<!DOCTYPE html>`
- `<html>`
- `<head>`
- `<title>Span Tag</title>`
- `</head>`
- `<body>`
- `<h2>Example of span tag</h2>`

- `<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>`
- `</body>`
- `</html>`

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

- Example-Random Image
- • `<body style="background-image:`
- `url('https://source.unsplash.com/random/1920x1080/?wallpaper`
- `r,landscape');">`

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

- Those that don't have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a
- normal link. Some browser recognize active links when the mouse
- cursor is placed over that link. Others recognize active links when the
- link has the focus. Those that do not have mouse cursor over the link is
- said to be normal link.

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

- `<br>` tag - Usually `<br>` tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks
- the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.

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

- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics
- SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web
- SVG defines the graphics in XML format

- Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated
- SVG is a W3C recommendation
- SVG integrates with other W3C standards such as the DOM and XSL

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

	HTML	XHTML
<b>Introduction (from Wikipedia)</b>	HTML or HyperText Markup Language is the main markup language for creating web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser.	XHTML (Extensible HyperText Markup Language) is a family of XML markup languages that mirror or extend versions of the widely used Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), the language in which web pages are written.
<b>Filename extension</b>	.html, .htm	.xhtml, .xht, .xml, .html, .htm
<b>Internet media type</b>	text/html	application/xhtml+xml
<b>Developed by</b>	W3C & WHATWG	World Wide Web Consortium
<b>Type of format</b>	Document file format	Markup language
<b>Extended from</b>	SGML	XML, HTML
<b>Stands for</b>	HyperText Markup Language	Extensible HyperText Markup Language

<b>Application</b>	Application of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML).	Application of XML
<b>Function</b>	Web pages are written in HTML.	Extended version of HTML that is stricter and XML-based.
<b>Nature</b>	Flexible framework requiring lenient HTML-specific parser.	Restrictive subset of XML and needs to be parsed with standard XML parsers.
<b>Origin</b>	Proposed by Tim Berners-Lee in 1987.	World Wide Web Consortium Recommendation in 2000.
<b>Versions</b>	HTML 2, HTML 3.2, HTML 4.0, HTML 5.	XHTML 1, XHTML 1.1, XHTML 2, XHTML 5.

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

### → Logical tags

- ❖ <abbr> Defines an abbreviation
- ❖ <address> Defines an address element
- ❖ <cite> Defines citation
- ❖ <code> Defines computer code text
- ❖ <blockquote> Defines a long quotation
- ❖ <q> Defines short quotation
- ❖ <samp> Defines sample computer code
- ❖ <strong> Defines strong text

### → Physical tags

- ❖ <b> Defines bold text
- ❖ <big> Defines big text
- ❖ <i> Defines italic text

- ❖ `<small>` Defines small text
- ❖ `<sup>` Defines superscripted text
- ❖ `<sub>` Defines subscripted text
- ❖ `<u>` Deprecated. Use styles instead