Web Designing Assignment

Module (HTML)-1

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

Ans. No, HTML tags and element are the not same thing.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans.HTML tags are the building blocks of a web page. They are used to define and organize different parts of a web page. They come in pairs an opening tag, like <h1> and a closing tag, like </h1>.Tags help structure the content, like making text bold, creating links, or adding images.

HTML attributes provide additional information about elements. They m are specified within the opening tag of an element and typically come in name-value pairs, like href="google.com" in an anchor tag.

3.What are void element in HTML?

Ans. In HTML, void element are element that don't have an end tag and can't have content. They only have a start tag and attributes. Ex-
, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>, <area>

4.What are HTML Entities?

Ans. In HTML entities are character sequences that represent reserved characters, special character, or other characters that are difficult to type on a keyboard.

Ex. &lt = <, &gt=>, &amp =&

5.What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans.HTML has three type of lists:

1.Order lists: Also known as numbered lists, each item in an ordered list has a number and an order.

2.Unorder lists: Also known as bulleted lists,each items in unorder list has a bullet and an no order.

3.Descreption lists: Also known as definition lists, these lists contain a list of terms and description for each term.

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

Ans. The class attribute is used to assign one or more css classes to an HTML element. classes define styling rules , other effect ,allowing elements with the same class to share properties defined in css.

Syntax: <tag class = "classname"></tag>

7.What is the difference between the 'Id' attributes and the 'class' attributes of HTML?

Ans. Id Attribute :

1.The id attribute must be unique within an HTML document. That each id value should only be used for one element.

2.It's used to identy an element. This makes it useful for specific targeting, whether for css styling or javascript manipulation.

3.CSS Example:

<div id="main header">Hello</div>

<style>

#main -header{

Background-color: blue;

Color:white;}

</style>

Class Attribute:

1.The classs attribute is not required to be unique. Multiple elements can share the same class, and an element can have multiple classes.

2.it's used to group multiple element for shared styling or behavior. This allows you to apply the same styles to multiple elements.

3.CSS Example:

<div class="card">card 1</div>

<div class="card">card 2</div>

<style>

.card{

Border: 1px solid black;

Padding: 10px;

}

</style>

8.What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans.HTML provides various formatting tags to control the appearance of text on a web page. The most commonly used formatting tags:

<b> -Bold text.

<storng> - Important text.

<i> - Italic text.

<mark> - Marked text.

<del> - Deleted text.

<u> - Underline text.

<font>

9.How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans. Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing is that Cell Padding is the space between the cell's border and its content, while Cell Spacing is the space between adjacent cells.

Cell Padding is used to create a border around the content area of a web page, whereas Cell Spacing is used for positioning elements within that content area.

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

Ans. Two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in HTML table, we can use the rowspan and colspan attributes.

The rowspan attributes is used to merge two or more rows into a single row. It specifies the number of rows that a cell should span.

The colspan attributes is used to merge two or more columns into a single column. It specifies the number of columns that a cell should span.

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

Ans. The difference between block-level element and inline element in html is that ,

Block-level element start on a new line and create a new block of content, take up the full width of the page. Block element are displayed as a separate block of content.

Example: <div>, <hr>,<h1> to <h6>,<p>, <form>

Inline element do not start a new line and do not create a new block of content . Inline element displayed within a line of text and only takes up as much width as necessary.

Example: <a>, <img>, , <strong>, <input>, <lable>

12.How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans. To create a hyperlink in HTML, You can use the <a> and also known as anchor tag .

Basic Syntax: link text

13.What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans. The HTML iframe tag is used to embed content from another HTML document within the current HTML document.

You can use iframes to display advertisements, embed videos ,web analytics, to display maps, to display social media feeds on your page.

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

Ans. The span tag is used to wrap section of text for styling purposes without creating a new line of content. It doesn't change the layout by itself but helps you add specific styles or behaviors to small sections of content.

you can use the span tag to change the style or color of text, increase or decrease the font size, and more.

Example: back to home

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

Ans. To insert a picture into a background image of a web page, you can use CSS to set the background image of an HTML, such as the <body> or a <div> and then use CSS positioning to place the picture on top of the background image.

16.How are active links different from normal links?

Ans. Active links and normal links are both types of hyperlinks used to connect to other web page but they are different:

Normal links:

State:- normal link is default state of hyperlink when link is not clicked.by default normal link appears with underline and blue color.

CSS selector:-normal links are styled using "a:link"

Example:

a:link{

color:blue;
text-decoration:none;

}

Purpose: normal links are used to let users know that where they can click and go to website or different page.

Active links:

State: Active link represent state when hyperlink is being clicked or actived.

CSS selector: Active links are styled using "a:active"

Example:

a:active{

color:green

}

Purpose: Active links are used to show user which link is being clicked it helps user to see that link is being processed.

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

Ans. There are many tags to seprate section of text in html.
1.<header>

2.<nav>

3.<main>

4.<div>

5.<h1>-<h6>

6.<p>

7.<ul>,<ol>,<dl>

8.<footer>

18.What is SVG?

Ans. SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) Which is a vector file format for displaying tw dimensional graphics, charts and illustration on websites. SVG files are written in XML code, which makes them easy to edit and customize. Each element and attribute in SVG files can be animated.

19.What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans.HTML and XHTML are both maekup languages used to structure web content, but XHTML is a stricter version of HTML with a more consistent format:

Syntax:

HTML uses angle brackets to enclose tags. such as <p> and </p>. XHTML uses the same elements and attributes as HTML, but uses XML syntax.

Case sensitivity :

HTML is case insensitive, meaning tags can be written in any combination of uppercase and lowercase letters.

XHTML is case sensitive, requiring all tags and attributes to be written in lowercase.

<u>Structure:</u>

XHTML requires all elements to be properly nested ,meaning they should be closed in same order they were opened.

<u>Purpose :</u>

HTML is used to provide structure to web page, while XHTML is used to create web pages that are accessible, readable and compatible with all web browsers.

<u>Standards compliance:</u>

XHTML is designed to be XML-compliant.

20.What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

In html logical and physical tags are two different types of html elements used for structuring web pages

<u>Logical Tags</u>:

Logical tags tell the browser what the content is about. They focus on the meaning of the content.

Examples:

<h1>to<h6>: these are used for heading

<p>: used for paragraphs

<strong>: makes text important

Purpose: it helps to organize content in meaningful way making it easier to read and understand it also helps with SEO(search engine optimization)

<u>Physical tags:</u>

physical tags define how the content looks on page.they are more about appearance than meaning.

Examples:<b>: makes text bold;

<i>: makes text italic

<u>: underline text

<font>: used for styling of font

Purpose: it used to style content directly but now CSS is used to handle styling of content.