**Web Designing Assignment**

**Term-1**

**Module (HTML) -1**

**1)Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

**Ans.:** Tags and elements are not the same. They are the pieces themselves, examples or a header is an element, a paragraph is an element.

**2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

**Ans.:** HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. HTML element holds the content. HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail. Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements. HTML tag starts with <and ends with>.

**3) What are void elements in HTML?**

**Ans.:** A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances. Void elements can have attributes. Have contents under any circumstances. Void elements can have attributes. The following is complete list of the void elements in HTML

* EXAMPLE: <img>,<br>,<input.,<meta>,<link> and <hr>

**4) What are HTML Entities?**

**Ans.:** An HTML entity is a piece of text (“string”) that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;). Entity are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces).

* Example:
* the entity for the copyright symbol (© )is &copy:
* &#128517:☺

**5) What are different types of lists in HTML?**

**Ans.:** **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?**

**Ans.:** The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

* Example:

<p class = “highlight”> this is a paragraph og text. </>

**7) What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?**

**Ans.:** difference between id and class attribute. The difference between them is that “id” is unique in a page& 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?**

**Ans.:** **HTML Formatting Elements**

* <strong> - important text
* <em> - emphasized text
* <b> - bold text
* <mark> - marked text
* <I> - italic text
* <del> - deleted text
* <sub> - subscript text
* <small> - smaller text
* < ins> - inserted text
* <sup>- superscript text

**9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

**Ans.:** cellpadding basically defines the space present between border and the content present in it. Cellspacing basically present between individual adjacent cells.

* Example:
* <table cellpacing =“ 10”> wold set a padding of spacing of 10 pixels inside each cell.
* <table cellspecing = “10”> would set a spacing of pixels between adjacent cells.

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

**Ans.:** you can merge two or more table cells into a column by using the column attributes in the <td> HTML tag ( table data). To merge two or more rows or celles, the rowspan attribute is used.

* EXAMPLE:

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td colspan="2">DATA:a</td>

<!-- <td>2</td> -->

</tr>

<tr>

<td rowspan="2">DATA:b</td>

<td>DATA:C</td>

</tr>

<TR>

<!-- <TD>1</TD> -->

<TD>DATA:d</TD>

</TR>

</table>

* OUTPUT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DATA:a** | |
| **DATA:b** | **DATA:c** |
| **DATA:d** |

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

**Ans.:** inline elements do not force a new line to begin in the document flow. Block elements, on the other hand, typically cause a line break to occur although,as usalal This can be changed using CSS.

* EXAMPLE:
* <DIV>,<H1>--<H6>,<P>,<UL>,<OL>AND <SECTION>

**12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

**Ans.:** To create a hyperlink in an HTML page, the <a> ans </a> tags are used, which are the tags used to define links. The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the </> tag indicates where it ends. Any text added inside these tags will act as a hyperlink. The URL for the link is added in ,a href= “ EX.URLLINL”>.

**13)what is the use of an iframe tag?**

**Ans.:** the <iframe> tag spacifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to enbed another document within the current HTML document.

**14) what is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?**

**Ans.:** the <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of text, or a part of a document. The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS.

* EXAMPLE :<p> my brother has <span style =”color:blue” </span> eyes.</p>

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

**Ans.:** the easiest way to add a background image is to use the background image attribute inside the <body> tag. The background attribute we specify in the <body> tag is not supported in HTML5. Using CSS properties, we can also add a background image to a webpage.

* EXAMPLE: <img sarc = “image.jpg” alt = “image” width = “100” height = “100”>

**16) how are active linked different from normal links?**

**Ans.:** some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link: recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that don’t have a mouse cursor over the link is considered a normal link. Some browser recognize active links when the mouse cursor is placed over that link.

* Example.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2> This is a link</h2>

<h1>

Welcome to

< a href = <https://www.amazon.in/>>

amazon

</a>

</h1>

</body>

</html>

**17) what are the different tags to separate sections of text?**

**Ans.:** There are three tags that are used to separate text:

* <p> tag – this contains text in the form of a new paragraph.
* <br> tag – generally the <br> tag is used to separate lines of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the current to the forward line.
* The <blockquote> tag is used to define a large quoted section.

**18) what is svg?**

**Ans.:**

* SVG stand for scalable vector graphics
* SVG defines graphics in XML formate
* SVG is used to define vector-besed graphics for the web
* SVG integrates with other w3c standards such as DOM and XSL
* Every element and every feature in SVG files can be animated
* SVG is w3c recommendation
* Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang = “en”>

<head>

<meta charset = “UTF-8”

<meta http-equiv= “ X-UA- compatible” content= “ie= edge”>

<meta name = “viewport” content = “width, initial –scale=1.0>

<title> Documen</title>

<style>

Svg

{

Height:800px;

Width: 800px;

Background-color: green yellow;

}

</style>

</head>

</body>

<h1> my first svg</h1>

<svg width= “100” height-“100”>

<circle cx = “400” cy = “400” r = “200” stroke-width = “4” fill = “green”/>

</svg>

</body>

</html>

**19) what is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

**Ans.:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sr.no | HTML | XHTML |
| 1 | HTML stands for Hypertext markup language | XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup language. |
| 2. | It was developed by Tim Berners-lee. | It was developed by w3c i.e. world wide web consortium. |
| 3. | It was developed in 1991. | It was released in 2000. |
| 4. | It is extended from SGML. | It is extended from XML and HTML. |
| 5. | The format is a document file file format. | The format is a markup language. |
| 6. | All tags and attributes are not necessarily to be in lower or upper case. | Every in this, tag and attribute should be in lower case. |
| 7. | Doctype is not necessary to write at the top. | Doctype is very necessary to write at the top of the file. |
| 8. | It is not necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened . | In necessary to close the tags in the order they are  Opened. |
| 9. | While using the attributes it is not necessary to mention quotes. For e.g. <Greek> | While using the attributes it is mandatory to mention quotes. <Greek = “GFG”>. |
| 10. | Filename extension used are .html, | Filename extension used are .xhtml,.xml. |

**20) what are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**Ans.:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Logical tag | * Physical tag |
| * They are designed by mention the meaning of the enclosed text | * They are designed by provide certain instruction regarding the display of enclosed text |
| * carry certain obligations | * They are extremely straightforward |
| * They are used to mention visually Impaired texts | * They are used to indicate the specific characters which need formation |
| * Its syntax or format is -<Tag Name> character/s to be formatted.<Tag Name>. | * The format used here is -<Tag Name characters to be formatted.</Tag Name> |
| * Here the pages are more accessible | * Page accessibility is comparatively low |
| * It supports the latest technology | * This concept is dependent upon the weak tools |
| * Example of logical tag:   <strong></<strong> tag. This “strong” tag implies that the text is of great importance, such tags are used by search engines to understand the page for better search results | * Example of physical tags: <b>, this tag will make the text bold.<i>, this make the font style of the text italic. So physical tags are simple and straightforward tags that decide the appearance of the text. |
| * Logical tags are used only to give information about the text, written in the HTML pages. | * These were invented to provide style to the HTML pages. |