

● HTML Assignment

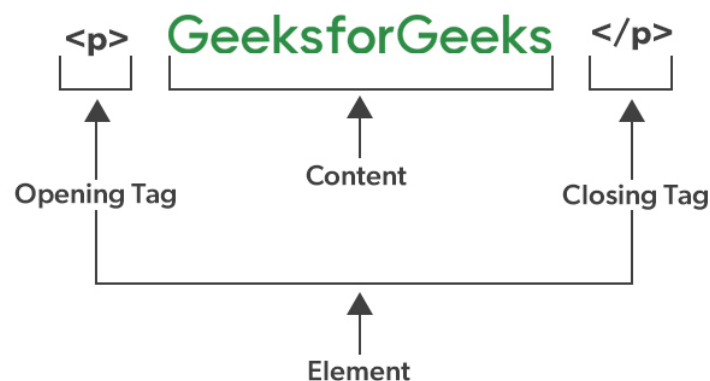
■ Module One

Q1 Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

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.



Q2 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.

HTML tag starts with < and ends with > Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

Tags and attributes are the basis of HTML.

They work together but perform different functions – it is worth investing 2 minutes in differentiating the two.

What Are HTML Tags?

Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets. An example of a tag is: <h1>.

Most tags must be opened <h1> and closed </h1> in order to function.

What are HTML Attributes?

Attributes contain additional pieces of information. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is placed inside.

An example of an attribute is:

```

```

In this instance, the image source (src) and the alt text (alt) are attributes of the tag.

Golden Rules To Remember

The vast majority of tags must be opened (<tag>) and closed (</tag>) with the element information such as a title or text resting between the tags.

When using multiple tags, the tags must be closed in the order in which they were opened. For example:

Example: This is really important!

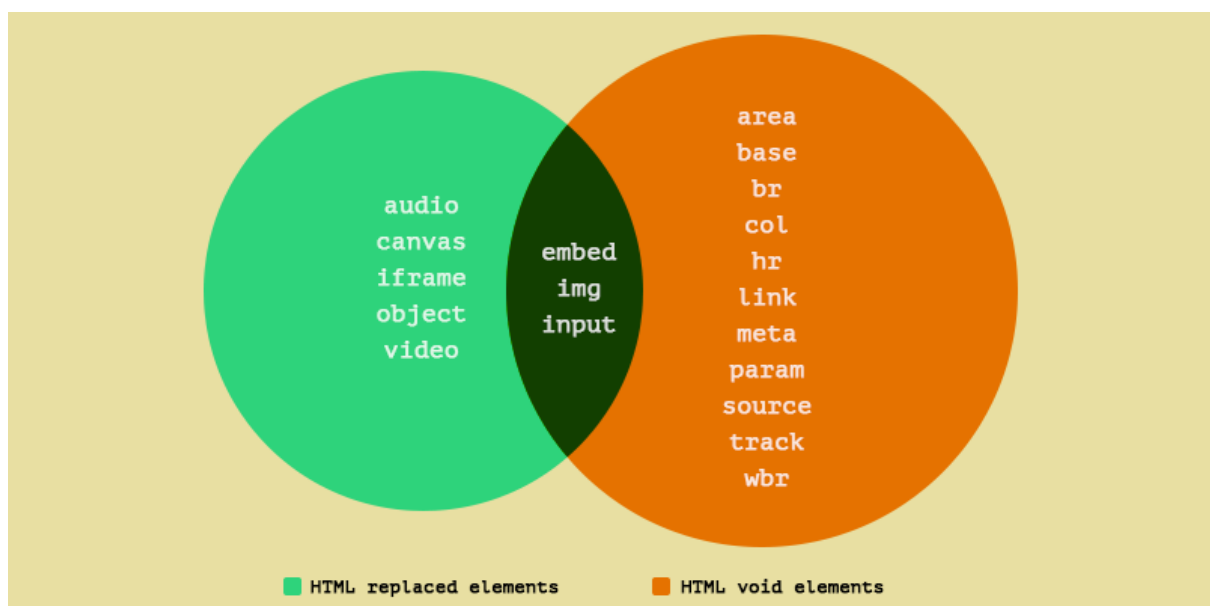
TAG IN HTML VERSUS ATTRIBUTE IN HTML	
TAG IN HTML	ATTRIBUTE IN HTML
Way of denoting an HTML element in the program	Way of defining the characteristics of an HTML element
Can be a starting tag or an ending tag	Consists of name and value
	Visit www.PEDIAA.com

Q3 What are void elements in HTML? With Example.

Ans. A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances.

Void elements can have attributes.

The following is a complete list of the void elements in HTML : area , base , br , col , command , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link , meta , param , source , track , wbr.



Q4 What are HTML Entities? With Example.

Ans. An HTML entity is used to display invisible characters and reserved characters that would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code.

It is a piece of text, or string, that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;).

Typically, HTML will interpret the less-than sign (<) as a tag.

If you would like to have the less-than sign as text, HTML allows you to write <, as seen from the example above.

When to use HTML entities?

Generally, you don't need to use HTML entities if your editor supports Unicode. For some instances, entities can be useful:

Your editor does not support Unicode.

Your keyboard does not support the character you would like to type, such as em-dash or the copyright symbol.

You want specific HTML-specific characters like <, &, or ".

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space	 	
<	less than	<	<
>	greater than	>	>
&	ampersand	&	&
¢	cent	¢	¢
£	pound	£	£
¥	yen	¥	¥
€	euro	€	€
©	copyright	©	©
®	registered trademark	®	®

Q5 What are different types of lists in HTML? With Example.

Ans.

Introduction

Lists are used to group together related pieces of information so they are clearly associated with each other and easy to read.

In modern web development, lists are workhorse elements, frequently used for navigation as well as general content.

Lists are good from a structural point of view as they help create a well-structured, more accessible, easy-to-maintain document.

They are also useful because they provide specialized elements to which you can attach CSS styles. Finally, semantically correct lists help visitors read your web site, and they simplify maintenance when your pages need to be updated.

The three list types

There are three list types in HTML:

unordered list — used to group a set of related items in no particular order

ordered list — used to group a set of related items in a specific order

description list — used to display name/value pairs such as terms and definitions

Ordered lists

Ordered (numbered) lists are used to display a list of items that should be in a specific order. An example would be cooking instructions:

Gather ingredients

Mix ingredients together

Place ingredients in a baking dish

Bake in oven for an hour

Remove from oven

Allow to stand for ten minutes

Serve

If the list items were moved around into a different order, the information would no longer make sense:

Gather ingredients

Bake in oven for an hour

Serve

Remove from oven

Place ingredients in a baking dish

Allow to stand for ten minutes

Mix ingredients together

Ordered lists can be displayed with several sequencing options. The default in most browsers is decimal numbers, but there are others available:

Letters

Lowercase ascii letters (a, b, c...)

Uppercase ascii letters (A, B, C...).

Lowercase classical Greek: (έ, ή, ί...)

Numbers

Decimal numbers (1, 2, 3...)

Decimal numbers with leading zeros (01, 02, 03...)

Lowercase Roman numerals (i, ii, iii...)

Uppercase Roman numerals (I, II, III...)

Traditional Georgian numbering (an, ban, gan...)

Traditional Armenian numbering (mek, yerku, yerek...)

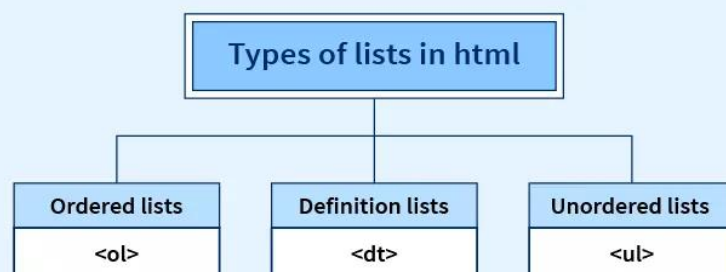
As with unordered lists, you can use CSS to change the style of your ordered lists. See [Styling lists and links](#) for more information.

Description lists

Description lists (previously called definition lists, but renamed in HTML5) associate specific names and values within a list. Examples might be items in an ingredient list and their descriptions, article authors and brief bios, or

competition winners and the years in which they won. You can have as many name-value groups as you like, but there must be at least one name and at least one value in each pair.

Description lists are flexible: you can associate more than one value with a single name, or vice versa. For example, the term “coffee” can have several meanings, and you could show them one after the other:



Q6 What is the 'class' attribute in HTML? With Example.

Ans.

Definition and Usage

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.

The class attribute is part of the Global Attributes, and can be used on any HTML element.

Example

Use of the class attribute in an HTML document:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1.intro {
    color: blue;
}
p.important {
    color: green;
}
</style>
```

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>

<p>A paragraph.</p>

<p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph. :)</p>

</body>

</html>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      span.page
      {
        font-size: 120%;
        color: orange;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>My <span class="page">HTML</span> program</h1>
    <p>This is used to create
      <span class="page">Website</span> design.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



Q7 What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements? With Example.

Ans. The basic difference between ID and Class is that the ID selector is applied only to one element in a page, whereas the class selector can be applied to several elements on a single page.

In HTML, both Id and Class are the element selector and are used to identify an element based on the name assign to these parameters.

ID and Class selectors are the most widely used element selectors in CSS (HTML).

In HTML, the "id" selector is used id attribute of an element. For an HTML element, the "id" name starts with the symbol '#' followed by a unique name. One important characteristics of the id element is that we can only attach one id selector to an element. Hence, the ID selector is always unique within an HTML page.

Example of ID Selector

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>
```

```
  Id demo
```

```
</title>
```

```
<style>
  #idDemo{
    color:green;
    font-size:25px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body style="text-align:center">
  <h1>Get element by Id</h1>
  <p id="idDemo">Demo for Id selector</p>
</body>
</html>
```

In HTML, the "class" selector is used to select an element with a specific class attribute.

The class selector starts with a period (.) followed by a class name.

Unlike the id selector, we can attach multiple selector to an HTML element.

Therefore, the class can be applied many time within a page.

The important point to note about the class selector is that the class name must not be started with a number.

Example of Class Selector

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>
    Class demo
</title>
<style>
    .classDemo{
        color:orange;
        font-size:25px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body style="text-align:center">
    <h1>Get element by class</h1>
    <p class="classDemo">Demo for class selector</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Q8 What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans. HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

`` - Bold text

`` - Important text

`<i>` - Italic text

`` - Emphasized text

`<mark>` - Marked text

`<small>` - Smaller text

`` - Deleted text

`<ins>` - Inserted text

`<sub>` - Subscript text

`<sup>` - Superscript text

The HTML `` element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

The HTML `` element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

The HTML `<i>` element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Tip: The `<i>` tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.\

The HTML `` element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Tip: A screen reader will pronounce the words in `` with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

The HTML `<small>` element defines smaller text:

The HTML `<mark>` element defines text that should be marked or highlighted.

The HTML `` element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text.

The HTML `<ins>` element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text.

The HTML `<sub>` element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H₂O.

The HTML <sup> element defines superscript text.

Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1].

HTML Basic formatting Tags

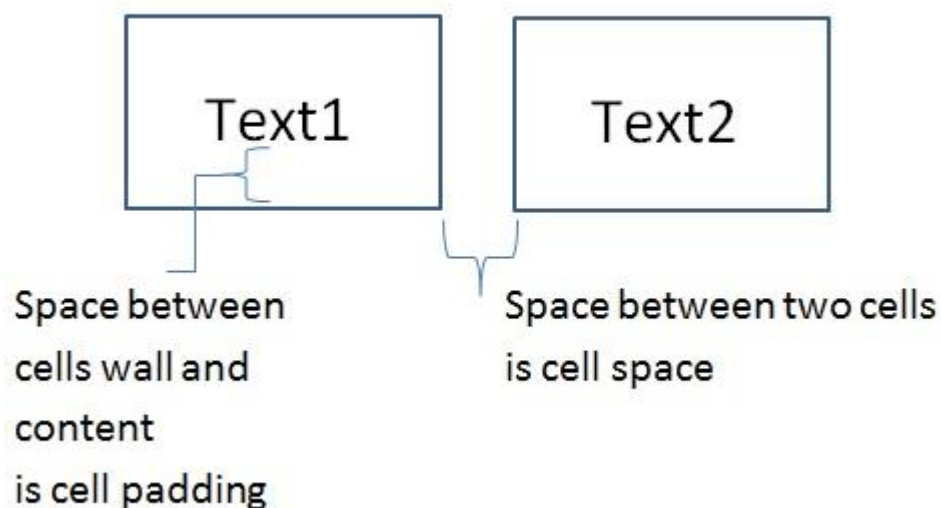
- ✓ - Bold text
- ✓ - Important text
- ✓<i> - Italic text
- ✓ - Emphasized text
- ✓<mark> - Marked text
- ✓<small> - Smaller text
- ✓ - Deleted text
- ✓<ins> - Inserted text
- ✓<sub> - Subscript text
- ✓<sup> - Superscript text

Q9 How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.

Ans. Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it.

Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

One can create it using the tag of HTML <table>, but it sets the type attribute to cellpadding.



GeeksforGeeks

Cell Padding property

padding: 20px;

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Harsh	Agarwal	15
Manas	Chhabra	27
Ramesh	Chandra	28

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

Ans. We use the colspan and rowspan attribute, to merge cells in HTML.

The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should merge, whereas the colspan attribute is for the number of columns a cell should merge.

The attribute should be placed inside the <td> tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <style>
    table,tr,th,td {
      border:1px solid black;
    }
  </style>
  <body>
    <h2>Tables in HTML</h2>
    <table style="width: 100%">
      <tr>
        <th >First Name </th>
```

```

    <th>Job role</th>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td >Tharun</td>
    <td rowspan="2">Content writer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td >Akshaj</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

#	Heading name	Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3	Heading n	Heading x	Heading y	Heading z
1	Player 1	Text 1 2:3	Text 2 3:0	Text 4 2:5	Text n n:n	x1	y1	z1
2	Player 2	Text 1 2:3	Text 2 3:0	Text 4 2:5	Text n n:n	x2	y2	z2
3	Player 3	Text 1 2:3	Text 2 3:0	Text 4 2:5	Text n n:n	x3	y3	z3
4	Player 4	Text 1 2:3	Text 2 3:0	Text 4 2:5	Text n n:n	x4	y4	z4
n	Player n	Text 1 2:3	Text 2 3:0	Text 4 2:5	Text n n:n	x5	y5	z5

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

Ans. An element in HTML has a structure that consists of the start tag, content, and then the end tag.

There are two display values - block and inline elements in HTML.

Block elements in HTML begin on a new line and occupy the complete horizontal space of its parent element and have the same height as the content, for Example - the div tag.

At the same time, Inline elements in HTML do not begin from a new line and occupy space as required, for Example - anchor tag.

Example

```
<div style="border: 1px solid black;"> About Us </div>
```

Block Element vs Inline Element	
Block Level Element	Inline Level Element
Begins a new line of text.	Does not begin a new line of text. Text is placed on the same line.
Its width extends beyond the inner content.	Its width only extends as far as the inner content.
You can set the width and height values.	You can't set width and height values.
Can container text, data, inline elements, or other block level element.	Can contain text, data, or other inline elements.

Q12 How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.

Ans. With HTML, easily add hyperlinks to any HTML page.

Link team page, about page, or even a test by creating it a hyperlink.

You can also create a hyperlink for an external website.

To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the <a> and tags, which are the tags used to define the links.

The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the 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 .

Just keep in mind that you should use the <a>... tags inside <body>...</body> tags.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>HTML Hyperlinks</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <h1>Company</h1>
```

```
  <p>
```

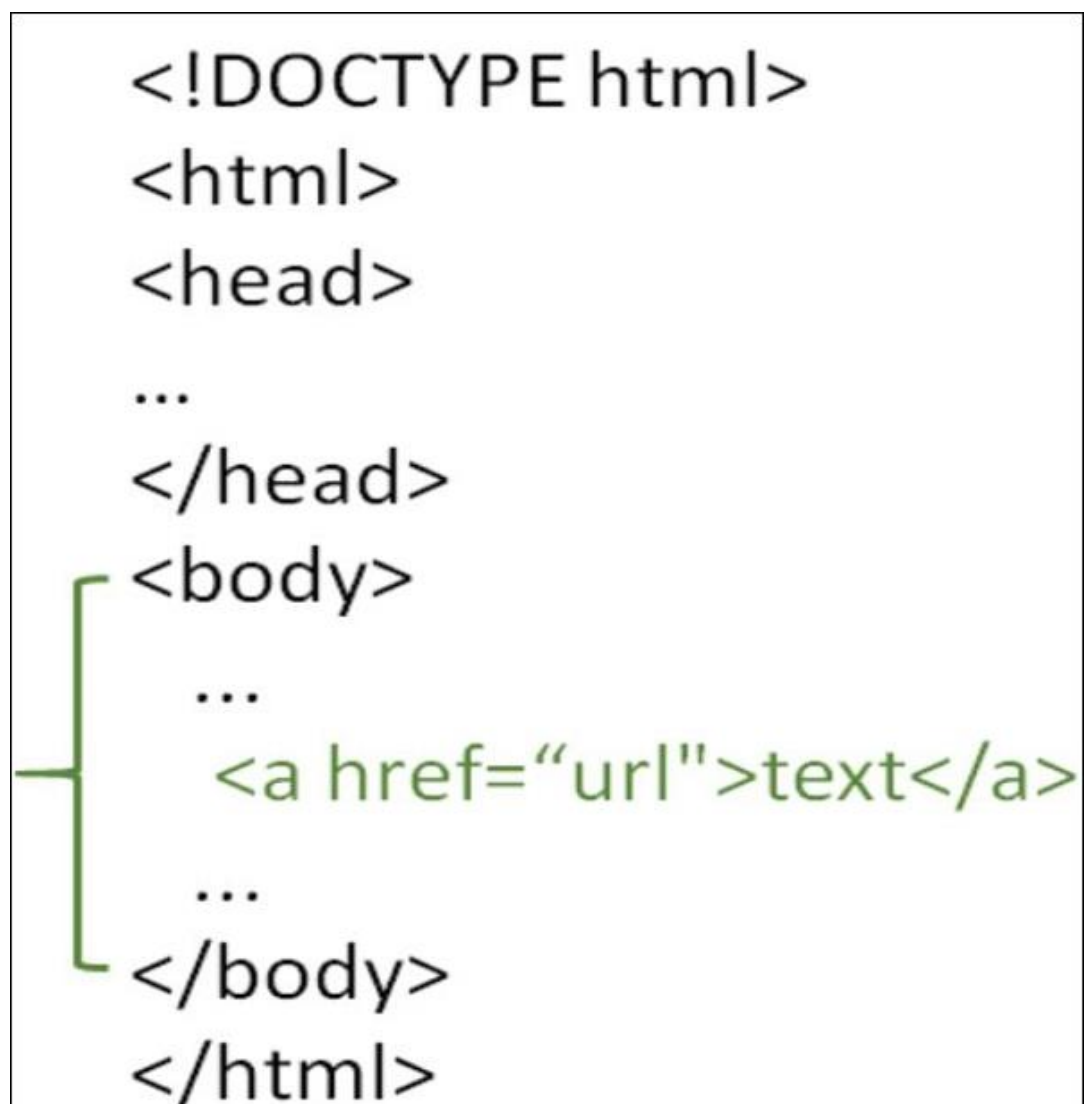
```
    We are a <a href="/about/about_team.htm">team</a>  
of professionals working
```

```
    hard to provide free learning content.
```

```
  </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



Q13 What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example.

Ans. An inline frame (iframe) is a HTML element that loads another HTML page within the document.

It essentially puts another webpage within the parent page.

They are commonly used for advertisements, embedded videos, web analytics and interactive content.



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

Ans. The span tag is a paired tag means it has both open(<) and closing (>) tags, and it is mandatory to close the tag.

The span tag is used for the grouping of inline elements & this tag does not make any visual change by itself.

span is very similar to the div tag, but div is a block-level tag and span is an inline tag.

Welcome To GfG

The span tag does not create a line break it allows the user to separate things from other elements around them on a page within the same line

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GeeksforGeeks
GeeksforGeeks

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    <h2>Welcome To GeeksforGeeks</h2>
```

```
<p>GeeksforGeeks is a
```

```
    <span style="color:red;font-weight:bolder">
```

```
        computer science</span> portal for
```

```
    <span style="background-color:lightgreen;">geeks</span>.
```

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Q15 How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example.

Ans. We can use the background attribute in the body tag to set an image as the background of the webpage.

We will need to specify the URL or the location of the image which we want to set to the background attribute of the body tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <title>How to add an image as background image of a web  
  page?</title>
```

```
  <style>
```

```
    body {
```

```
      background-image:  
      url("https://www.tutorialspoint.com/images/logo.png");  
    }
```

```
  </style>
```

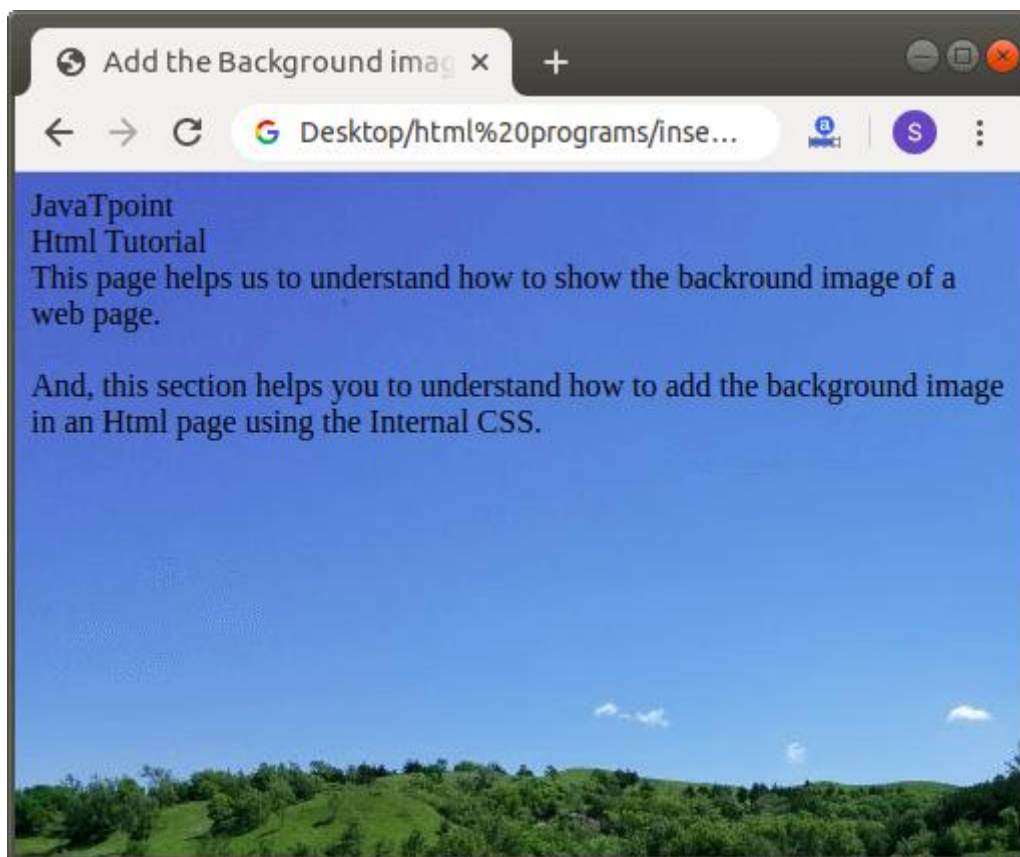
```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

`<h4 style="background-color: white;">How to add an image
as background image of a web page?</h4>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

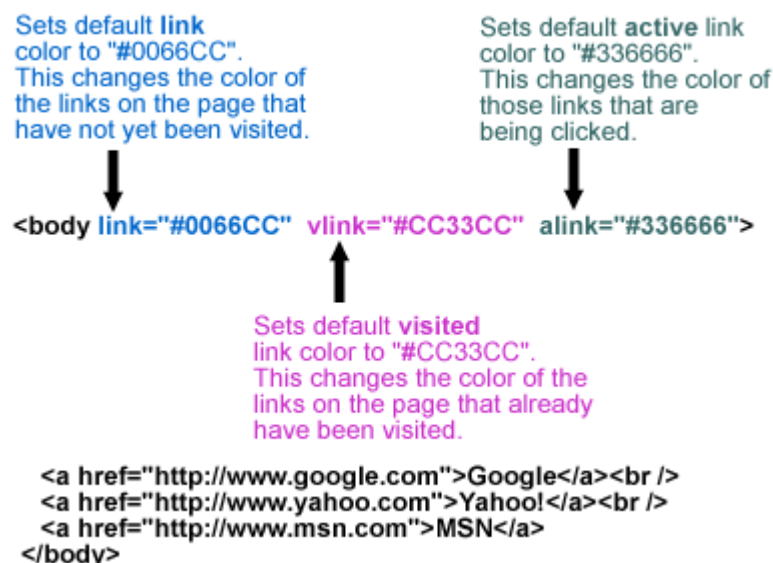


Q16 How are active links different from normal links?

Ans. Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; others recognize active links when the link has the focus.

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.



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

Ans.
 tag – It is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.

<p> tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.

<blockquote> tag–This tag is used to define large quoted sections.

Q18 What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans. HTML is a markup language that was used to build the world's first webpage.

Ever since this webpage was created, there have been a lot of modifications and variations done in the HTML language, such as adding the concept of error handling, addition of new features such as a table, etc., because of which XHTML came into the picture.

Both languages are used to build web and Android applications.

However both languages are the two sides of the same coin, but there are some major differences between the two.

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, whereas XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language.

It is an extension of HTML and is stricter and more structured compared to HTML.

In this article, we will be pointing out some major differences between the two of them.

HTML

1. HTML is an SGML-based language. That is, it defines the standard for generalizing the markup languages for documents. SGML stands for Standard Generalized Markup Language.
2. HTML is not a case-sensitive language.

3. HTML empty elements do not require a closing tag at the end, not even a "/" symbol to signify the end of the tag.
4. The tags and attributes in HTML can be specified either in lowercase or uppercase since it is not case-sensitive.

XHTML

1. XHTML is an XML-based language, which means it manipulates and processes data using XML technologies.
2. XHTML is a case-sensitive language.
3. XHTML empty elements must always be closed; that is, there must be a "/" symbol at the end of the empty element.
4. All XHTML elements and attributes must be in lowercase since it is a case-sensitive language.

Q19 What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans. HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel.

HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS.

There are many formatting tags in HTML.

These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined.

There are almost 14 options available that how text appears in HTML and XHTML.

In HTML the formatting tags are divided into two categories.

Physical tag: These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text.

Logical tag: These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.

Logical Tags

Tag	Description
<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation
<acronym>	Defines an acronym
<address>	Defines an address element
<cite>	Defines a <i>citation</i>
<code>	Defines <code>computer code text</code>
<blockquote>	Defines a long quotation
	Defines text
<dfn>	Defines a <i>definition</i> term
	Defines <i>emphasized</i> text
<ins>	Defines inserted text
<kbd>	Defines keyboard text
<pre>	Defines preformatted text
<q>	Defines a short quotation
<samp>	Defines sample computer code
	Defines strong text
<var>	Defines a <i>variable</i>

Physical Tags

Tag	Description
	Defines bold text
<big>	Defines big text
<i>	Defines <i>italic</i> text
<small>	Defines <small>small</small> text
<sup>	Defines ^{superscripted} text
<sub>	Defines _{subscripted} text
<tt>	Defines teletype text
<u>	Deprecated. Use styles instead

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <title>formatting elements</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Explanation of formatting element</h1>
```

```
<p><strong>This is an important content</strong>, and this is  
normal content</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Q20 What is SVG?

Ans. SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

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.

SVG Advantages

Advantages of using SVG over other image formats (like JPEG and GIF) are:

SVG images can be created and edited with any text editor

SVG images can be searched, indexed, scripted, and compressed

SVG images are scalable

SVG images can be printed with high quality at any resolution

SVG images are zoomable

SVG graphics do NOT lose any quality if they are zoomed or resized

SVG is an open standard

SVG files are pure XML