**FRONTEND ASSIGNMENT**

**WEB DESIGNING**

**MODULE: 1 (HTML)**

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

**Ans.** HTML tags and elements are not the same things.

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.

1. **What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

**Ans. HTML tags** are what defines where an HTML element starts and where it ends. There is usually an opening bracket followed by the element’s name and, finally, a closing bracket. In most cases, there is always a start tag and an end tag enclosing an element. Nevertheless, that is not the case for all elements

**HTML attributes** are special words which provide additional information about the elements or attributes are the modifier of the HTML element.

* Each element or tag can have attributes, which defines the behaviour of that element.
* Attributes should always be applied with start tag.
* The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.

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

**ANS.**  A special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements. Void elements doesn’t have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content. These elements can have backslash before ending of start tag but that is completely optional. Example of such elements are [<br>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-brgt-tag/), [<hr>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-hr-tag/), [<img>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-img-tag/), [<input>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-input-tag/), [<link>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-link-tag/), [<base>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-base-tag/), [<meta>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-meta-tag/), [<area>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-area-tag/), [<embed>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-embed-tag/), [<col>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-col-tag/), [<source>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-source-tag/) etc.

**4. What are HTML Entities?**

**Ans.** HTML character entities are used as a replacement of reserved characters in HTML. You can also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard by entities.

These characters are replaced because some characters are reserved in HTML. HTML entities provide a wide range of characters which can allow you to add icons, geometric shapes, mathematical operators, etc.

**5. What are different types of lists in HTML? What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

**Ans.** 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

The class attribute **specifies one or more class names 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.

**6. 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.

The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document.

The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.

The syntax for id is: write a hash character (#), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}.

<html>

<head>

<style>

#myHeader {

background-color: lightblue;

color: black;

padding: 40px;

text-align: center;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

</body>

</html>

The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.

In the following example we have three <div> elements with a class attribute with the value of "city". All of the three <div> elements will be styled equally according to the .city style definition in the head section:

<html>

<head>

<style>

.city {

background-color: tomato;

color: white;

border: 2px solid black;

margin: 20px;

padding: 20px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="city">

<h2>London</h2>

<p>London is the capital of England.</p>

</div>

<div class="city">

<h2>Paris</h2>

<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>

</div>

<div class="city">

<h2>Tokyo</h2>

<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**7. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

* **Ans.** <b> - Bold text
* <strong> - Important text
* <i> - Italic text
* <em> - Emphasized text
* <mark> - Marked text
* <small> - Smaller text
* <del> - Deleted text
* <ins> - Inserted text
* <sub> - Subscript text
* <sup> - Superscript text

**8. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

**Ans.** Cell padding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cell spacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

**9. 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 colspan attribute in the <td> HTML tag (table data). To merge two or more rows of cells, the rowspan attribute is used.

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

**ANS.** A block-level element is an HTML element that takes up horizontal space by default. It stretches 100% wide and takes on the height of its inner content. By default, the block-level element always starts a new line and stacks vertically. With the help of CSS its width and height can be adjusted.

An inline-level element takes on the width and height of its inner content. It lets you put multiple elements in the same line. Unlike block-level element, inline elements cannot have the width, top, or bottom margins set on them.

11. **How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

**Ans.** To create a hyperlink in an HTML page, the <a> and </a> tags are used, which are the tags used to define links. The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the </a> 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.URL LINK ”>.

12. **What is the use of an Iframe tag?**

**Ans.** The iframe in HTML stands for **Inline Frame.** HTML Iframe is used to display a nested webpage (a webpage within a webpage). The HTML <iframe> tag defines an inline frame, hence it is also called as an Inline frame.

An HTML iframe embeds another document within the current HTML document in the rectangular region.

**13. 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 a text, or a part of a document. The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS.(Example. <p>My brother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>)

14**. 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.

15. **How are active links different from normal links?**

**Ans.** The default color for normal and active links is blue. 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.

By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):

* An unvisited link is underlined and blue
* A visited link is underlined and purple
* An active link is underlined and red

16.  **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.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<h2>This is a Link</h2>

<h1>

Welcome to

<a href="https://www.boat-lifestyle.com/">

Boat

</a>

</h1>

</body>

</html>

17**. What is SVG?**

**Ans**. Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) is a web-friendly vector file format. As opposed to pixel-based raster files like JPEGs, vector files store images via mathematical formulas based on points and lines on a grid. This means that vector files like SVG can be significantly resized without losing any of their quality, which makes them ideal for logos and complex online graphics.

It’s not just their resizing abilities that make SVGs hugely popular with web designers. SVGs are written in XML code, meaning they store any text information as literal text rather than shapes. This allows search engines like Google to read SVG graphics for their keywords, which can potentially help a website move up in search rankings.

!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>SVG</title>

<style>

svg

{

height: 700px;

width: 700px;

background-color: black;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<svg>

<polygon points="307,115 416,175 375,269 240,268 198,174" fill="blue" stroke="red">

</polygon>

</svg>

</body>

</html>

**18.** **What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

**Ans.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 format. | The format is a markup language. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 6. | All tags and attributes are not necessarily to be in lower or upper case. | In this, every 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. | It is 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. <Geeks>. | While using the attributes it is mandatory to mention quotes.  For e.g. <Geeks=”GFG”>. |
| 10. | Filename extension used are .html, .htm. | Filename extension are .xhtml, .xht, .xml. |

**19. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**Ans.**

**Logical Tags**

Logical tags are used to indicate to the visually impaired that there is some emphasizes on the text. Each browser has its own technique as to how to indicate to its viewer that the text between the tags are different.  
The syntax or format for using a LOGICAL TAG is as follows:  
  
**<Tag Name> Character/s to be formatted. </Tag Name>**

**Examples of Logical Character Tags**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| <EM> | *Indicates that characters should be emphasized in some way. Usually displayed in italics.* | </EM> |
| <STRONG> | **Emphasizes characters more strongly than <EM>. Usually displayed in a bold font** | </STRONG> |
| <CODE> | Indicates a sample of code. Usually displayed in a Courier font or a similiar font that allots the same width to each character. | </CODE> |
| <KBD> | Used to offset text that the user should enter. Often displayed in a Courier font or a similiar font that allots the same width to each character. | </KBD> |
| <VAR> | *Indicates a variable. Often displayed in italics or underlined.* | </VAR> |
| <CITE> | *Indicates short quotes or citations. Often italized by browsers.* | </CITE> |

**hysical Tags**

Physical tags are used to indicate exactly how specific characters are to be formatted.  
The syntax or format for using a PHYSICAL TAG is as follows:  
  
**<Tag Name> Characters to be formatted. </Tag Name>**

**Examples of Physical Character Tags**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| <B> | **Indicates that the text should be bold.** | </B> |
| <I> | *Indicates that the text should be italic.* | </I> |
| <TT> | Indicates that the text should be used with a font such as Courier that allots the same width to each character. | </TT> |
| <BIG> | Indicates that the text should be displayed in a big font. Available in HTML 3.0 or higher. | </BIG> |
| <SMALL> | Indicates that the text should be displayed in a small font. Available in HTML 3.0 or higher. | </SMALL> |
| <SUB> | Indicates that the text should be displayed as a subscript, in a smaller font if possible. Available in HTML 3.0 or higher. | </SUB> |
| <SUP> | Indicates that the text should be displayed as a superscript, in a smaller font if possible. Available in HTML 3.0 or higher. | </SUP> |
| <U> | Indicates that the text should be displayed underlined. Not all browsers support this tag. | </U> |