

Web Designing Assignment

1) Are the HTML tag and HTML element are same things?

Ans)

HTML tags are building block of HTML page.

HTML elements are components that are use in HTML page.

2) What are tags and attribute in HTML?

Ans)

HTML tags

HTML tags are like keywords which define that hoe web browser will format and display the content. With the help of HML tags browser can distinguish HTML page and simple content HTML tags contain three main parts : starting tag , content , ending tag

HTML attribute

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 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.

4) What are HTML Entities?

Ans)

HTML entities are the reserved characters that are used in the HTML document. They are not present in your standard keyboard. They provide a wide range of characters, allowing you to add icons, geometric shapes, mathematical operators, and so on.

5) What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans)

Unordered list or Bulleted list (ul)
Ordered list or Numbered list (ol)
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.

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

Ans)

The "id" attribute is used to reference an element in the DOM tree, while the "name" attribute is used to identify form elements within the DOM tree. In some cases, the "id" and "name" attributes may have overlapping uses, but they are intended to serve different purposes.

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8)What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans)

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

9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

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.

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

Ans)

It can be done by using the `rowspan` and `colspan` attribute in HTML. The `rowspan` is used to merge or combine the number of cells in a row whereas the `colspan` is used to merge column cells in a table.

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

Ans)

A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element. A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can). Two commonly used block elements are: `<p>` and `<div>` .

Inline elements display in a line. They do not force the text after them to a new line. An anchor (or link) is an example of an inline element. You can put several links in a row, and they will display in a line.

12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans)

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.

13) What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans)

The iframe in HTML stands for Inline Frame. The "iframe" tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders. 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?

Ans)

The tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. The tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute. The tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and is an inline element.

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

Ans)

The most common & simple way to add background image is using the background image attribute inside the <body> tag. The background attribute which we specified in the <body> tag is not supported in HTML5. Using CSS properties, we can also add background image in a webpage.

16) How are active links different from normal links?

Ans)

Normal links are unvisited links generally shown in blue color in most of the websites. A link becomes active when you click

on it. However the color of the links may vary as they can be customized.

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

Ans)

We separate a section of texts in HTML using the below tags:

 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

18) What is SVG?

Ans)

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

SG is used to define vectorbased graphics for the Web.

SVG defines the graphics in XML format.

Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated.

19) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans)

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, whereas XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. XHTML is basically an extension of HTML, which is stricter than HTML.

Both languages are used to create web and Android applications. HTML is SGML based, whereas XHTML is an XML-based language.

20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans)

Physical and Logical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page. However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names. Logical Tags : Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles.

Module (HTML5) – 3

1) What are the new tags added in HTML5?

Ans)

`<article>` It defines the independent or self-contained content of a webpage.

`<aside>` It defines the content which provide information about the main content.

`<details>` It defines additional information which only visible as per user demand.

`<figure>` It defines a self-contained content, and referenced as a single unit.

`<footer>` It represents the footer section of the webpage.

`<header>` It defines the introductory or navigational content of the webpage.

`<main>` It specifies the main content of the HTML document.

`<mark>` It represent the text which is highlighted or marked for reference or notation purposes.

`<nav>` It represents the section which contains navigation links.

`<progress>` It defines a progress bar which shows completions progress of a task.

`<section>` It defines a generic section within an HTML document.

2) How to embed audio and video in a webpage?

Ans)

Create a new HTML file in the same directory, called index.html . Add `<audio>` and `<video>` elements to the page; make them display the default browser controls. Give both of them `<source>` elements so that browsers will find the audio format they support best and load it.

3) Semantic element in HTML5?

Ans)

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of non-semantic elements: `<div>` and `` - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of semantic elements: `<form>`, `<table>`, and `<article>` - Clearly defines its content.

Semantic Elements in HTML

Many web sites contain HTML code like: `<div id="nav">` `<div class="header">` `<div id="footer">` to indicate navigation, header, and footer.

In HTML there are some semantic elements that can be used to define different parts of a web page:

- `<article>`
- `<aside>`
- `<details>`
- `<figcaption>`
- `<figure>`
- `<footer>`
- `<header>`

4) Canvas and SVG tags

Ans)

The `<canvas>` tag is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript).

The `<canvas>` tag is transparent, and is only a container for graphics, you must use a script to actually draw the graphics.

Any text inside the `<canvas>` element will be displayed in browsers with JavaScript disabled and in browsers that do not support `<canvas>`.

The `<svg>` tag defines a container for SVG graphics.

SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

