Assignment:- Html

Q1. are the html tags and elements the same thing?

Ans. HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page. HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page. HTML Tags usually exist in pairs consisting of a starting and an ending tag. However, some tags do not have a closing tag.

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

HTML Elements

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

Examples of some HTML elements:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

My first paragraph.

Here you can see an example of the structure of an HTML tag:

```
<h1>This is a headline</h1>
```

The HTML tag <h> distinguishes headlines.

Q2. what are the tags and attributes in html?

Ans.HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

The href Attribute

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

Example

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools</a>
```

The src Attribute

The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed:

Example

```
<img src="img_girl.jpg">
```

There are two ways to specify the URL in the src attribute:

Example

```
<img src="img_girl.jpg" width="500" height="600">
```

Q3.what are the 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.

Most of the HTML elements are surrounded by start and end tags to specify the starting and end of the element.

There is 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
, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>, <base>, <meta>, <param>, <area>, <embed>, <col>, <track>, <source> etc.

Characteristics:

Void elements do not have end tags.

Void elements cannot have content inside it.

Void elements have attributes.

Void elements cannot be nested.

The following are some of the void elements.

html
 tag: This tag is used to insert line breaks in text in HTML. It accepts clear attribute that indicates where to start the next line.

Example 1: In this example, we will use of the
 tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
   <h2 style="color:green">W3schools</h2><br>
   <p>Hi w3schools! <br>Welcome to W3schools</p> <br>
</body>
</html>
```

Q4.what are the html entities? with example

Ans.HTML entities were described in the previous chapter.

Many mathematical, technical, and currency symbols, are not present on a normal keyboard.

To add such symbols to an HTML page, you can use the entity name or the entity number (a decimal or a hexadecimal reference) for the symbol:

Example

Display the euro sign:

I will display €
I will display €
I will display €

Q5.what are the different types of lists in html?with example

Ans. html lists

ans.HTML lists come in three main categories: unordered lists, ordered lists, and definition lists. Each type serves a specific purpose and can be customized to fit your design and content needs.

How to create unordered lists

Unordered lists are perfect for presenting items that do not have a particular sequence or order. They are typically displayed with bullet points, which make them visually distinct from ordered lists.

To create an unordered list, you can use the <ul> (unordered list) element and nest individual list items within <li> (list item) elements:

  Item 1

  Item 2

  Item 3

This code will generate a simple unordered list like this:

Item 1

Item 2

Item 3

You can further customize the appearance of bullet points using CSS to match your website's style.

How to create ordered lists

Ordered lists, as the name suggests, are useful when you want to present items in a specific sequence or order. They are displayed with numbers or

letters by default, but you can customize the numbering style using CSS. An example might be a ranked list of your favorite movies.

To create an ordered list, use the <ol> (ordered list) element and nest list items within <li> elements:

```
<ol>
  <li>First item</li>
  <li>Second item</li>
  <li>Third item</li>
</ol>
```

This code will produce an ordered list like this:

First item

Second item

Third item

Q6.what is the class attribute in html ?with example

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.

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

Example:

```
<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>
```

Q7.what is the difference between the id attribute and the class attribute in html elements ?with example

Ans. The HTML id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.

You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.

Using The id Attribute

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 {}.

In the following example we have an <h1> element that points to the id name "myHeader". This <h1> element will be styled according to
the #myHeader style definition in the head section:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<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>
```

Difference Between Class and ID

A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page:

Example

```
<style>
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: black;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}
```

```
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>

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

<h2 class="city">London</h2>
<p>London is the capital of England.</p>

<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>

<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
```

Q8.what are the various formatting in html?

Ans.html formatting tags

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

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

<b> - Bold text

 - Important text

<i> - Italic text

 - Emphasized text

<mark> - Marked text

<small> - Smaller text

<del> - Deleted text

<ins> - Inserted text

<sub> - Subscript text

<sup> - Superscript text

HTML and Elements

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

Example

This text is bold

Q9.how is cell padding different from cell spacing?with example

Ans.

Cellpadding is the attribute that defines the space in a cell between the cell content and its border. To put it another way, it is the attribute of the table tag **(<table>)** that specifies the spacing between the cell content and its border. In HTML, the unit of this distance might be represented in pixels or as a percentage.

Cell spacing:

Cellspacing is something different from cellpadding. In HTML, cellspacing is yet another attribute of the table tag. It regulates the distance between the single cells in a table. By using this feature, developers might simply change the space between the edges of several adjacent cells. It enhances the table's readability. The cell border appears to increase as the number of cellspacing increases.

Cellpadding	Cellspacing
It specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents.	It specifies the space between adjacent cells.
It is created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cellpadding.	It is also created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cellspacing.

It is mainly meant for a single cell.	Cellspacing can get subjected to more than one cell.
The default cellpadding value is 1	Whereas, the default cellspacing value is 2
Cellpadding is widely used and considered to be an effective mean	Cellspacing is less effective than Cellpadding.
Cellpadding is an attribute	Cellspacing is also an attribute.

Cellspacing, cellpadding code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <meta name="viewport"
        content="width=device-width,
              initial-scale=1.0">
   <title>Document</title>
   <style>
      span{
        text-decoration-style: solid;
        width: 25px;
        font-size: x-large;
        color: blueviolet;
      }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
<table border="1"
     cellpadding="4"
     cellspacing="5">
  <thead>
  <td><span>Name</span></td>
  <td><span>Age</span></td>
```

```
  </thead>
  <tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>Rani</td>
    <td>30</td>
  </tr>
   <tr>
    <td>Rajan</td>
    <td>35</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Akshaya</td>
    <td>17</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Ashick</td>
    <td>13</td>
  </tr>
  </tbody>
 </table>
 </body>
 </html>
```

Q10.how can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an html table? With example

Ans.

HTML table with a table cell that spans two rows:table combine the two rows in a table

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
    <th>Savings for holiday!</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
```

```
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
    <td rowspan="2">$50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$80</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

the rowspan attribute specifies the number of rows a cell should span.

To make a cell span over multiple rows, use the rowspan attribute:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

table, th, td {

  border: 1px solid black;

  border-collapse: collapse;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Cell that spans two rows</h2>

<p>To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute.</p>

<table style="width:100%">
```

```
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <td>Jill</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Phone</th>
    <td>555-1234</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>555-8745</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Q11.what is the difference between a block level element and 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 .

The <p> element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.

The element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a element inside a paragraph.

Inline Elements	Block Elements
Inline elements occupy only sufficient width required.	Block Elements occupy the full width irrespective of their sufficiency.
Inline elements don’t start in a new line.	Block elements always start in a line.
Inline elements allow other inline elements to sit behind.	Block elements doesn’t allow other elements to sit behind
Inline elements don’t have top and bottom margin	Block elements have top and bottom margin.

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

Ans. HTML Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand

HTML Links - Syntax

The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

link text

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The link text is the part that will be visible to the reader.

Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

Example

Visit W3Schools.com!

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

Ans.

HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

HTML Iframe Syntax

The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

Syntax

<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>

Iframe - Set Height and Width

Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe.

The height and width are specified in pixels by default:

Example

<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>

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

Ans. Tag

Example

A element which is used to color a part of a text:

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>
```

Definition and Usage

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 element, but is a block-level element and is an inline element.

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

Ans. A background image can be specified for almost any HTML element.

Background Image on a HTML element

To add a background image on an HTML element, use the HTML style attribute and the CSS background-image property:

Example

Add a background image on a HTML element:

```
<p style="background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');">
```

You can also specify the background image in the <style> element, in the <head> section:

Example

Specify the background image in the <style> element:

```
<style>
p {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
}
</style>
```

Background Image on a Page

If you want the entire page to have a background image, you must specify the background image on the <body> element:

Example

Add a background image for the entire page:

```
<style>
body {
background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
}
</style>
```

Q16. How are active links different from normal links?

Ans. Websites are designed to point you to different resources. You can move from one website to another through links. Links help you to get information from different resources. Links are established in simple HTML web pages through <a> tag.
Links are categorized into three types. Typically a Link is displayed in three different colors based on the usage.

- Normal links (Unvisited links)
- Visited links
- Active links

Example 1:

1: The following example shows the basic example for Normal Link (Unvisited Link). If you want to create a link to go to “you can get the normal link

through this code. The default color is blue color and underlined but you can apply your own custom styling according to the application's need.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>
   <h2>This is a Link</h2>
   <h1>
      Welcome to
      <a href="https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/">
      </a>
   </h1>
</body>

</html>
```

Visited Link: In example 1, If you click on the link shown above and again go back to the link page, you can now see the link is in purple color and underlined. It shows that the user has visited this link before. You can do your own custom styling using CSS **:visited** selector. In the above output, notice the visited link after going back from the home page.

Active Link: In example 1, If you left or right-click any one of the links Visited or Unvisited, it will turn into Red and Underline. Active Links shows that the browser is in the process to load a new resource. You can do your own custom styling using CSS :active selector. In the above output, notice the active link on right-click of the link.
The <a> tag is supported in almost all browsers. So, these are the 3 types of links with their different usages and default stylings. This helps the user to navigate through different resources.

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

Ans. HTML Section tag defines the section of documents such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other sections. The section tag divides the content into sections and subsections. The section tag is used when requirements of

two headers or footers or any other section of documents are needed. Section tag grouped the generic block of related contents. The main advantage of the section tag is, it is a semantic element, which describes its meaning to both browser and developer. <p>, ,
<section>

Q18.what is svg?

Ans.

SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics
- SVG is used to define graphics for the Web
- SVG is a W3C recommendation

The HTML <svg> Element

The HTML <svg> element is a container for SVG graphics.

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

SVG Circle

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<svg width="100" height="100">
  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke-
width="4" fill="yellow" />
</svg>

</body>
</html>
```

Q19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans.

The Most Important Differences from HTML

- <!DOCTYPE> is mandatory
- The xmlns attribute in <html> is mandatory
- <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> are mandatory
- Elements must always be properly nested
- Elements must always be closed
- Elements must always be in lowercase
- Attribute names must always be in lowercase
- Attribute values must always be quoted
- Attribute minimization is forbidden.

XHTML - <!DOCTYPE ....> Is Mandatory

An XHTML document must have an XHTML <!DOCTYPE> declaration.

The <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> elements must also be present, and the xmlns attribute in <html> must specify the xml namespace for the document.

- While using XHTML, the code of web applications becomes more stylish and easy to reuse.
- It can help the developer create more advanced web projects due to the compatibility with various devices, and it also supports self-created markups like SVG (scalable vector graphics).
- XHTML code can easily be converted to PDFs, RSS, and RFT, which allows the developer to work with a vast range of files.
- XHTML reduce the loading time required by the browser to load an event which can result in overall speedy development, thus reducing time and energy
- It contains closing tags which is an advantage for beginners, and this also makes the code look clean and easy to reuse.

Q20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

ans. Logical tags: b tag, I tag

Physical tags :strong,em

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<!—this is Physical tag  -->
<p>This text is normal.</p>
<p><b>This text is bold.</b></p>
<p><i>This text is italic.</i></p>
<!—this is Logical tag  -->
<p><strong>This text is important!</strong></p>
<p><em>This text is emphasized.</em></p>
</body>
</html>
```