ASSIGNMENT 1:

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

Ans: No, HTML tags and elements are not the same thing.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans: In HTML, tags represent the structural components of a document, such as <h1> for headings. Elements are formed by tags and encompass both the opening and closing tags along with the content. Attributes provide additional information or properties to elements, enhancing their functionality or appearance.

3. What are void elements in HTML?

Ans: In HTML, void elements are elements that do not have a closing tag and do not contain any content. They are also known as empty elements or self-closing elements.

Void elements are used to insert content into a document, such as images, lines, or input fields. They are written with a single tag, followed by a forward slash (/) before the closing angle bracket (>).

1. <img>
2. <br>
3. <hr>
4. <input>
5. <link>
6. <Meta>
7. <base>
8. <area>

4. What are HTML Entities?

Ans: HTML Entities are special codes used to display characters that are reserved in HTML or not easily typable, such as <, >, &, and others. They ensure special characters are correctly rendered in HTML documents, avoiding conflicts with HTML syntax and ensuring consistent display across browsers.

HTML Entities can be represented in two ways:

Entity Names: These are predefined names for characters, like &copy; for the copyright symbol or &euro; for the euro sign.

Entity Numbers: These use Unicode code points to represent characters. For example, &#169; for the copyright symbol or &#x20AC; for the euro sign.

5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans: there are three type of list in HTML.

1. Order list
2. Unordered list
3. Description list

6. • What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

Ans: In HTML, the class attribute is a global attribute that can be used on any HTML element. It is used to specify one or more classes for an element, which can be used to apply styles, scripts, or other effects to the element.

The class attribute is typically used in conjunction with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) to apply styles to elements. When an element has a class attribute, it can be targeted by a CSS selector that matches the class name.

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

Ans: id attribute:

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

The value of the id attribute must be unique within the entire HTML document.

The id attribute is used to identify a specific element, and it can be used as a reference point for CSS styles, JavaScript scripts, and other HTML elements.

An element can have only one id attribute.

class attribute:

The class attribute is used to specify one or more classes for an HTML element.

The value of the class attribute can be a space-separated list of class names.

The class attribute is used to group elements together and apply styles, scripts, or other effects to them.

An element can have multiple class attributes.

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans: HTML provides various formatting tags to control the appearance of text on a web page. Here are some of the most commonly used formatting tags:

9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans: Cell padding and cell spacing are two related but distinct concepts in HTML table styling.

Cell Padding: Cell padding refers to the space between the cell content and the cell border. It is the amount of space added around the content of a table cell, making the content appear more spaced out from the cell edges. In other words, it is the "breathing room" around the cell content.

Cell Spacing: Cell spacing, on the other hand, refers to the space between adjacent table cells. It is the amount of space added between the borders of two adjacent cells. In other words, it is the "gap" between cells.

10. • How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML able?

Ans: To club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table, you can use the rowspan and colspan attributes.

Rowspan: The rowspan attribute is used to merge two or more rows into a single row. It specifies the number of rows that a cell should span.

Colspan: The colspan attribute is used to merge two or more columns into a single column. It specifies the number of columns that a cell should span.

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

Ans: In HTML, elements can be classified as either block-level or inline elements based on how they are displayed in a document.

Block-level elements: Block-level elements create a new block formatting context, which means that they start on a new line and take up the full width of their parent container. Examples of block-level elements include <div>, <p>, <h1> to <h6>, <ul>, <ol>, <li>, <form>, <table>, and <fieldset>.

When a block-level element is rendered, it creates a rectangular box that occupies the full width of its parent container and can have a margin, padding, and border.

Inline elements: Inline elements do not create a new block formatting context and do not start on a new line. Instead, they flow within the text and only take up as much width as necessary. Examples of inline elements include <span>, <a>, <img>, <b>, <i>, <em>, <strong>, <sub>, and <sup>.

12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans: To create a hyperlink in HTML, you can use the <a> element, also known as the anchor element. The basic syntax is:

<a href="URL">Link Text</a>

13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans: The <iframe> tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document or a web page within the current HTML document. It creates an inline frame, which is a rectangular region within the current document that displays the contents of another document.

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

Ans: The <span> tag in HTML is used to group inline elements together for styling purposes. It is an inline element that does not create a line break before or after it, and it does not have any inherent meaning or functionality. Instead, it is used to wrap a section of text or other inline elements to apply styles, such as font, color, or size, to that section.

<p>This is a paragraph of text with a <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">important message</span> that needs to stand out.</p>

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

Ans: To insert a picture into a background image of a web page, you can use CSS to set the background image of an HTML element, such as the <body> or a <div>, and then use CSS positioning to place the picture on top of the background image.

16. • How are active links different from normal links?

Ans: Active links and normal links are both types of hyperlinks used to connect to other web pages, emails, or files, but they differ in their appearance, behavior, and purpose:

Normal Links:

Appearance: Normal links are typically displayed in a default color (usually blue) and are underlined.

Behavior: When a user clicks on a normal link, the browser navigates to the linked page, email, or file.

Purpose: Normal links are used to provide access to additional information, resources, or related content.

Active Links:

Appearance: Active links are typically displayed in a different color (usually red or purple) and may be underlined or have a different font style.

Behavior: When a user clicks on an active link, the browser navigates to the linked page, email, or file, and the link is considered "active" because it is currently being visited.

Purpose: Active links indicate that the user is currently on the linked page or has recently visited it. They help users keep track of their navigation history and provide visual feedback about their current location.

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

Ans: In HTML, there are several tags used to separate sections of text and provide structure to a document. Here are some of the most common ones:

1. HEADING
2. PARAGRAPH
3. LINE BREAKS
4. HORIZONTAL RULE
5. DIVISIONS
6. SECTION
7. LISTS

18. What is SVG?

Ans: SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) is a type of image file that uses XML (Extensible Markup Language) to define the structure and appearance of an image. Unlike raster images, which are made up of pixels, SVG images are composed of vectors, which are mathematical equations that define the shape and position of lines, curves, and other graphical elements.

19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans: HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used to create web pages. While they share many similarities, there are some key differences between them.

1. Syntax: XHTML is more strict and formal than HTML, with a focus on well-formedness and validity.
2. Case sensitivity: XHTML is case-sensitive, while HTML is not.
3. Closing tags: XHTML requires explicit closing tags, while HTML allows for implicit closing tags.
4. Error handling: XHTML is more strict in its error handling, and will not render code with errors, while HTML is more forgiving and will try to render code even with errors.
5. XML basis: XHTML is based on XML, while HTML is not.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans: In HTML, logical tags and physical tags are two types of tags used to format text.

Logical tags, also known as structural tags, are used to describe the meaning or purpose of the text they enclose. They provide information about the structure of the document, such as headings, paragraphs, emphasis, and citations. Examples of logical tags include <strong>, <em>, <code>, <cite>, and <abbr>. These tags do not specify how the text should be displayed, but rather provide a way to define the text's meaning or purpose.

Physical tags, on the other hand, are used to specify the physical appearance of the text, such as font style, size, and color. They are used to control the presentation of the text, rather than its meaning or structure. Examples of physical tags include <b>, <i>, <big>, <small>, and <u>. These tags specify how the text should be displayed, but do not provide any information about its meaning or purpose.