

# Assignment

## Module (HTML) -1

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

- No, HTML tags and elements are not same.
- HTML element is the collection of start tag, its attributes, an end tag and everything in between. On the other hand an HTML tag (either opening or closing) is used to mark the start or end of an element.

### 2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

- Tags: HTML tag (either opening or closing) is used to mark the start or end of an element.
- Attributes: An attribute provides extra information about an HTML element. It has two sections: the name of the attribute and the value of that attribute. The name defines the property that we require to set, while the value is a property that defines the value of that property. The programmer can write the value inside quotations.

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

- 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?

- Some characters are reserved in HTML.
- If you use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, the browser might mix them with tags.
- Character entities are used to display reserved characters in HTML.
- A character entity looks like this:

`&entity_name;` OR `&#entity_number;`

## 5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

- There are three list types in HTML:
  - `<ul>` - An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.
  - `<ol>` - An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.
  - `<dl>` - A definition list. This arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

## 6. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

- 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?

- Difference between id and class attribute:
- "id" is unique in page and can only apply to at most one element, while "class" selector can apply to multiple elements.

## 8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

### ➤ HTML Formatting Elements:

- `<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

## 9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

### ➤ HTML Table - Cell Padding:

- Cell padding is the space between the cell edges and the cell content.
- By default, the padding is set to 0.
- To add padding on table cells, use the CSS `padding` property:

### ➤ HTML Table - Cell Spacing:

- Cell spacing is the space between each cell.
- By default, the space is set to 2 pixels.
- To change the space between table cells, use the CSS `border-spacing` property on the `table` element:

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

- You can merge two or more table cells in a column using the **colspan** attributes in a <td> HTML tag (table data).
- To merge two or more row cells, use the **rowspan** attribute.

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

### ➤ Block-level Elements:

- 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).

### Example:

- <address> - Shows contact information.
- <applet> - Embed a Java applet.
- <article> - Contains the article's content.
- <aside> - Describe a section of content.
- <blockquote> - Denote a section that is quoted.
- <canvas> - Draw graphics using JavaScript.
- <caption> - Add caption to table.
- <center> - Center text.
- <details> - Create an interactive widget to hide text.
- <dir> - Designate a collection of file names.
- <div> - Creates a document division.

- `<dl>` - Contain a list of definitions and their descriptions.
- `<dt>` - Designate a term within a description list.
- `<embed>` - Designate an area for interactive content.
- `<figure>` - Designate an area of self-contained content
- `<form>` - Creates an input form to capture data.
- `<frame>` - Create a frame window of another page.
- `<h1>` to `<h6>` - Creates a heading.
- `<header>` - Create a header section.
- `<hr>` - Create a horizontal line.
- `<iframe>` - Create a window frame of a page.
- `<li>` - Used to denote a list item.
- `<main>` - Contains the content specific to a certain page.
- `<marquee>` - Create scrolling text.
- `<nav>` - Contains a page's navigations links.
- `<noscript>` - Contains the content to use in browsers that don't support scripting.
- `<object>` - Designate an object embedded into a web page
- `<ol>` - Contains an ordered list.
- `<p>` - Used to denote a paragraph.
- `<pre>` - Contains preformatted text.
- `<section>` - Group thematically similar content together.
- `<table>` - Contains a table.
- `<ul>` - Contains an unordered list.

### ➤ Inline Elements:

- An inline element does not start on a new line.
- An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

### Example:

- List of "inline" elements
- `<a>` - Create an anchor.
- `<abbr>` - Create an acronym or abbreviation.
- `<acronym>` - Create an acronym.
- `<audio>` - Embed sound files.

- `<b>` - Bold text.
- `<bdi>` - Confine differently formatted text.
- `<bdo>` - Force text to go one way or another.
- `<big>` - Make text bigger.
- `<blink>` - Make text blink.
- `<br>` - Create a line break.
- `<button>` - Create a form button.
- `<cite>` - Mention any creative work.
- `<code>` - Designate text as code.
- `<del>` - Delete or strikethrough text.
- `<dfn>` - Represent the defining instance of a term.
- `<em>` - Give emphasis to text.
- `<font>` - Change the font.
- `<i>` - Italicizes text.
- `<img>` - Show an image file.
- `<input>` - Create an input box on a form.
- `<ins>` - Insert text.
- `<kbd>` - Indicate text was inserted using a keyboard.
- `<mark>` - Highlight text.
- `<meter>` - Create a meter.
- `<output>` - Show result of a user's action or a calculation.
- `<progress>` - Display the progress of a task.
- `<q>` - Designate text as a short quotation.
- `<rp>` - Designate parenthesis for browsers without Ruby
  - annotations.
- `<rt>` - Designate the pronunciation of an East Asian word.
- `<ruby>` - Designate a ruby annotation on a web page.
- `<s>` - Strikethrough text.
- `<samp>` - Designate sample output from a computer
- `<select>` - Drop-down menu for form field
- `<small>` - Make text smaller.
- `<span>` - Container for grouping or phrasing content.
- `<strike>` - Strikethrough text.

- `<strong>` - Mark text with a strong importance.
- `<sub>` - Create subscript text.
- `<sup>` - Make text superscript.
- `<strong>` - Give strong importance to text.
- `<textarea>` - Create text area for form.
- `<time>` - Designate a date and time that are readable by humans.
- `<tt>` - Make text teletype text.
- `<u>` - Underline text.
- `<var>` - Define text as a variable.
- `<video>` - Show a video file.
- `<wbr>` - Break a line of text.

## 12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

- To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the `<a>` and `</a>` tags, which are the tags used to define the link.
- The `<a>` tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the `</a>` tag indicates where it ends.
- Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as a hyperlink. Add the URL for link in the `<a href=" ">`

## 13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

- The `<iframe>` tag specifies an inline frame.
- 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?

- 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 or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.
- The `<span>` tag is much like the `<div>` element, but `<div>` is a block-level element and `<span>` is an inline element.

### Example:

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

```
<h1>The span element</h1>
```

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.</p>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

(My mother has **blue** eyes and my father has **dark green** eyes.)



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

### ➤ Example-Random Image:

- `<body style="background-image: url('https://source.unsplash.com/random/1920x1080/?wallpaper,landscape');">`

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

- Those that don't have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal link. Some browser recognizes active links when the mouse cursor is placed over that link. Others recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that do not have mouse cursor over the link is said to be normal link.

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

- `<br>` tag - Usually `<br>` tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.

## 18. What is SVG?

- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics
- SVG is used to define graphics for the Web
- SVG is a W3C recommendation
- The HTML `<svg>` element is a container for SVG graphics.
- SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

## 19.What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

	<b>HTML</b>	<b>XHTML</b>
<b>Introduction (from Wikipedia)</b>	HTML or Hypertext Markup Language is the main markup language for creating web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser.	XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) is a family of XML markup languages that mirror or extend versions of the widely used Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), the language in which web pages are written.
<b>Filename extension</b>	.html, .htm	.xhtml, .xht, .xml, .html, .htm
<b>Internet media type</b>	text/html	application/xhtml+xml
<b>Developed by</b>	W3C & WHATWG	World Wide Web Consortium
<b>Type of format</b>	Document file format	Markup language
<b>Extended from</b>	SGML	XML, HTML
<b>Stands for</b>	Hypertext Markup Language	Extensible Hypertext Markup Language
<b>Application</b>	Application of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML).	Application of XML
<b>Function</b>	Web pages are written in HTML.	Extended version of HTML that is stricter and XML-based.
<b>Nature</b>	Flexible framework requiring lenient HTML-specific parser.	Restrictive subset of XML and needs to be parsed with standard XML parsers.
<b>Origin</b>	Proposed by Tim Berners-Lee in 1987.	World Wide Web Consortium Recommendation in 2000.
<b>Versions</b>	HTML 2, HTML 3.2, HTML 4.0, HTML 5.	XHTML 1, XHTML 1.1, XHTML 2, XHTML 5.

## 20.What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

### ➤ Logical tags:

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

### ➤ Physical tags:

- <b>Defines bold text
- <big>Defines big text
- <i>Defines italic text
- <small>Defines small text
- <sup>Defines superscripted text
- <sub>Defines subscripted text
- <tt>Defines teletype text
- <u>Deprecated. Use styles instead

