Web Designing Assignment

Term-1

Modual HTML-1

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

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

HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page. HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page.

For example, <p> is the starting tag for a paragraph element, and </p> is the ending tag.

For example, the <p> element contains the starting tag <p>, the content (which is the actual text of the paragraph), and the ending tag </p>.

**(2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

*Ans :* A tag is a piece of code enclosed in angle brackets, such as <p>, which is used to define a paragraph. The opening tag is written as <tag> and the closing tag is written as </tag>. The content between the opening and closing tags is what is displayed on the webpage.

An attribute is used to provide additional information about a tag. It is written within the opening tag and provides extra information such as the name of an image file or the color of a font.

For example, the <img> tag is used to display an image on a webpage, and the src attribute is used to specify the URL of the image file. So, the tag might look like this: <img src="example.jpg">

**(3) What are void elements in HTML?**

*Ans :* Void elements in HTML are those elements that do not have any closing tag. These elements are also known as self-closing elements. They are also useful for improving the accessibility and usability of a website, as they can help to reduce clutter and make the content more easily navigable for users.

Some common examples of void elements in HTML include <img>, <br>, <input>, <meta>, <link>, and <hr>.

**(4) What are HTML Entities?**

*Ans :* HTML entities are represented by a special code that starts with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;). For example, the entity for the copyright symbol (©) is &copy;.

**(5) What are different types of lists in HTML?**

*Ans :* There are three main types of lists in HTML:

* 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 is an HTML attribute that is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. The class name can be any string of characters, and it is used to associate the element with a specific style definition in a CSS stylesheet or a JavaScript function.

<p class="highlight">This is a paragraph of text.</p>

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

*Ans* : The id and class attributes are both HTML attributes used to identify and style HTML elements, but they have some key differences.

The main difference between id and class is that the id attribute is used to uniquely identify an element on a web page, while the class attribute is used to group elements with similar characteristics.

1 . id attribute: This attribute is used to identify a unique element on a web page. Each element can have only one id, and it must be unique across the entire page. You can use id to link to a specific element on the page, apply styles to a specific element using CSS, or manipulate the element using JavaScript. For example, <div id="header"> identifies the header of a web page.

2 . class attribute: This attribute is used to group elements with similar characteristics. You can assign the same class to multiple elements on a web page. You can then use CSS to apply styles to all elements with that class. For example, <div class="content"> can be used to group all the content elements of a web page.

**(8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

*Ans* : Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

* <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
* <pre> - This tag is used to preserve whitespace and line breaks, useful for displaying pre-formatted text such as code or poetry
* <hr> - horizontal line on the page

**(9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

*Ans* : Cell padding and cell spacing are two attributes used in HTML table tags to control the spacing and appearance of cells within a table.

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. One can create it using the tag of HTML <table>, but it sets the type attribute to cellpadding.

For example, <table cellpadding="10"> would set a padding of 10 pixels inside each cell.

For example, <table cellspacing="5"> would set a spacing of 5 pixels between adjacent cells.

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

*Ans* : To merge two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table, you can use the

rowspan and colspan attributes, respectively.

The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should merge, whereas the colspan attribute is for the number of columns a cell should merge. The attribute should be placed inside the <td> tag.

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

*Ans* : Difference Between Inline and Block Elements in HTML

Block elements always start from a new line.

Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go.

Examples of block-level elements include <div>, <h1> - <h6>, <p>, <ul>, <ol>, and <section>.

Inline elements never start from a new line.

Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

Examples of inline elements include <a>, <img>, <span>, and <em>.

**(12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

*Ans* : To create a hyperlink in HTML, you need to use the a tag, which stands for "anchor." Here is an example of how to create a hyperlink:

<a href=http://www.example.com taget=blank >Click here to visit Example.com</a>

1.Use the href attribute to define the link address.

2. Use the target attribute to define where to open the linked document.

3.Use the <img> element (inside <a> ) to use an image as a link.

**(13) What is the use of an iframe tag?**

*Ans* : The iframe tag in HTML stands for "inline frame" and is used to embed a separate HTML document within the current document. The iframe tag allows you to display content from another source on your webpage, such as a video, a map, or a social media post.

Ex : <iframe src="https://www.example.com"></iframe>

**(14) 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 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.

Ex : <p>Here is some <span style="color: blue;">blue text</span> in a paragraph.</p>

In the example above, the span tag is used to group the text "blue text" within the paragraph. The style attribute is used to apply the color blue to the text.

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

*Ans* : To set the background image of a webpage, use the CSS style. Under the CSS <style> tag, add the property background-image. The property sets a graphic such as jpg, png, svg, gif, etc. HTML5 do not support the <body> background attribute, so CSS is used to change set background image.

Ex : background-image: url("image.jpg");

**(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* : There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:

* <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.

* <p> tag – This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.
* <blockquote> tag – It is used to define a large quoted section.

**(18) What is SVG?**

*Ans* : SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.It is an XML-based vector image format that allows for the creation of graphics. SVG is commonly used for web graphics, logos, icons, and other visual design elements.

Additionally, SVG files are usually smaller in size compared to other image formats, making them ideal for use in websites and mobile applications where page load times and bandwidth are important considerations.

**(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.

HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of features, such as support for multimedia, styling, and scripting.

**(20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

*Ans* : Logical tags, also known as semantic tags, are used to describe the meaning or purpose of the content they contain. Examples of logical tags include <header>, <footer>, <nav>, <article>, and <section>. These tags help search engines and other tools better understand the content of a web page, and make it easier for people with disabilities to navigate the page.

Physical tags, also known as presentational tags, are used to define the appearance or style of the content they contain. Examples of physical tags include <font>, <center>, and <b>. These tags are generally considered to be outdated.