

Web Designing Assignment

Module (HTML)-1

1) Are the html tags and elements the same thing?

--> - HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page.

- HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page

2) What are tags and attributes in html?

-- Tags- <html> <head> <title> <body> <p> <a> <div>

--Attributes---"src" 'href' alt class id style title target rel aria

3) What are void elements in html?

-- Void elements in HTML are elements that do not have a closing tag and do not contain any content between an opening and closing tag. Instead, they self-close in the opening tag itself. Void elements are often used for inserting media, line breaks, or other elements that do not require separate closing tags.

 <input> <col> <link>

<hr> <Meta> <source>

4) What are HTML ENTITIES?

-- < (less than) =7IT

> (greater than) =>

5) What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ordered Lists (): Ordered lists are lists where each item is numbered

. They are created using the tag. Each list item is defined using the (list item) tag.

Example:

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>First item</li>
```

```
<li>Second item</li>
```

```
<li>Third item</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

Unordered Lists (): Unordered lists are lists where each item is preceded by a bullet point or another marker. They are created using the tag. Each list item is defined using the tag

Example

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>Item 1</li>
```

```
<li>Item 2</li>
```

```
<li>Item 3</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

6) What is the class attributes in HTML?

In HTML, class attributes are used to apply a specific class or style to one or more elements. Classes are defined in CSS and can be applied to multiple HTML elements, allowing for consistent styling across a website. To add a class attribute to an HTML element, you use the class attribute followed by the class name(s) you want to apply, separated by spaces. For

Example:

```
<div class="container">
```

```
<p class="paragraph">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

In html example the <div> element has the class container and the <p> element has the class paragraph these classes can then be styled using css.

7) What is the difference between the id attributes and the class attributes of HTML

--

ID Attribute	Class Attribute
Uniquely identifies one element	Can be applied to multiple element
Primarily used for styling for JavaScript	Also used for styling or JavaScript
Only one element can have a specific id	Multiple element can share the same class
Written as Id="example".	Written as Class="example"
Often used for unique page elements.	Commonly used for styling groups of elemen

8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

-- 1 Headings: <h1>to<h6>

2 paragraphs : <p>

3 text formatting

- or bold text
- or <i> Italic text
- <u> underline text

4 lists:

- unordered list
- order list
- list item

5 Links : use <a> tags whit the 'href'

6 imges: tag with 'src'

7 Tables: <table> <tr> row <th> headers <td> table

8 Divisions <div>

9 preformatted text: <pre>

10 superscript text: <sup>

11 subscript text :<sub>

12 horizontal line : <hr>

13 line break:

9) How is cell padding difference from cell spacing?

1) Cell padding controls the Space between the content of a cell and the cell's border. It is specified in pixels or as a percentage of the cell's width.

Cell Spacing: Cell spacing, on the other hand, controls the space between cells. It is the space between adjacent cells within the table and is also specified in pixels or as a percentage of the table's width.

In summary, cell padding affects the space between the content and the cell border, while cell spacing affects the space between adjacent cells within the table.

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

-- Here an example of how to merge two rows into one row

```
<table border="1">

  <tr>

    <td rowspan="2">Row 1, Col 1</td>

    <td>Row 1, Col 2</td>

  </tr>

  <tr>

    <td>Row 2, Col 2</td>

  </tr>

</table>
```

And here's an example of how to merge two columns into one column:

```
<table border="1">

  <tr>

    <td>Row 1, Col 1</td>

    <td colspan="2">Row 1, Col 2 and Col 3</td>

  </tr>
```

<tr>

<td>Row 2, Col 1</td>

<td>Row 2, Col 2</td>

<td>Row 2, Col 3</td>

</tr>

</table>

11) what is the different between block level element and line element?

Block elements	Inline elements
Block elements always start from a new line	Inline elements never start from a new line
Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go	Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element
Block elements have top and bottom margins Inline elements don't have a top and bottom margin.	Inline elements don't have a top and bottom margin.
Examples of block elements - <p>,<div>,<hr> .	Examples of inline elements - ,

12) How to create a hyperlink in html?

--TO create a hyperlink in html you use the <a> element with the 'href'

Attributes

<a> href

13) What is the use of an ifeame tag?

--> An inline frame (iframe) is a HTML element that loads another HTML page within the document

Coad

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<ifrem src="image.html" frameborder="0"></ifrem>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<<ifrem src="image.html" iframborder="1"></ifrem>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

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

--example of how you might use the tag:

```
<p>This is <span style="color: red;">some red text</span> within a paragraph.</p>
```

in this example, the tag is used to wrap the text "some red text" so that a specific style (red color) can be applied to

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

○ Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width: width-device,
initial-sacle=1.0">

    <title>Background Image with Picture</title>

    <style>

        body{

            background-image:url('background.jpg');

            background-size:cover;

            background-position:center;

            background-repeat:no-repeat;

            color:white;

            font-family:Arial,sans-serif;

        }

        .content{

            Padding:20px;

        }

    </style>

</head>
```



```
<body>

    <div class="content">

        <h1>Background Image with Picture</h1>

        <p>This is an example how to insert a picture into
the background image of webpage.</p>

    </div>

</body>

</html>
```

16) How are active links different from normal links?

- Normal Links (or Unvisited Links):
 - Normal links are the default appearance of hyperlinks before any interaction .
 - They are typically displayed as underline text with default color defined by the browser or custom styles.
 - When clicked, they usually change their appearance to reflect that they have been visited, which is often indicated by a change in color.
- Active Links:
 - Active links represent hyperlinks that are currently being interacted with by the user, such as when they are being clicked.
 - These links may change their appearance momentarily during the click action to provide visual feedback to the user that the link has been activated.
 - The change in appearance is often subtle and may include alteration in color, background color or text decoration to indicate the link's active state.

- After the user releases the mouse button, the active link typically reverts to its normal or visited state.

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

-- The body tag is used for text and tags that are shown directly on you web page

EX.

Geeksforgeeks: section 1

Content of section 1

Geeksforgeeks: section 2

Content of section 2

Geeksforgeeks: section 3

Contebt of section 3

18) What is svg

-svg stands for scalable vector graphics

- svg is used to define vector based grapics for the web

-svg defines graphics xmk formet

<html>

<body>

<h1>My first SVG</h1>

<svg width="100" height="100" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">

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

</svg>

</body>

</html>

19) What is difference and physical tagas in html?

- HTML : - HTML has a more forgiving syntax.
 - The document structure is more lenient.
 - HTML parses are generally more giving syntax error.
 - HTML document are served with the MIME type "text/html"

2.XHTML : - XHTML is casesensitive.

XHTML follows stricter document structure rules consistent with XML

XHTML parsers strictly adhere to XML rules, so any syntax errors will cause parsing errors, making XHTML less forgiving than HTML.

XHTML documents are served with the MIME type

20) What are logical and physical tags in html?

HTML logic tag refer to semantic like <header> <main> <article> <asiade>

<footer

(HTML5)

1)What are the new tags added in HTML?

-- <header>	<aside>
<footer>	<main>
<nav>	<figure>
<section>	<time>
<article>	<video>

2) How to embed audio and video in a webpage

-- To embed audio and video in a webpage, you can use the <audio> and <video> tags

1. Embedding Audio:

```
<audio controls>  
  <source src="audio_file.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">  
  Your browser does not support the audio element.  
</audio>
```

2. Embedding video

```
<audio controls>  
  <source src="audio_file.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">  
  Your browser does not support the audio element.  
</audio>
```

3) Semantic element in html5?

-- <header>: Represents introductory content or a group of navigational links.

<footer>: Defines a footer for a document or section, typically containing metadata or copyright information.

<nav>: Specifies a section of navigation links.

<section>: Represents a thematic grouping of content within a document.

<article>: Defines a self-contained piece of content that could be distributed and reused independently.

<aside>: Marks content that is tangentially related to the content around it, such as sidebars or pull quotes.

<main>: Identifies the main content of a document.

<figure> and <figcaption>: Used together to represent self-contained content, such as images or diagrams, along with their captions.

<time>: Specifies a specific time or range of time.

4) Canvas and SVG tags

--1) <canvas> Tag:

The <canvas> tag is a container for graphics, where you can draw graphics, animations, or interactive content using JavaScript

-Example

```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="400" height="200"> </canvas>
```

2) <svg> Tag:

The <svg> tag is used to define vector-based graphics in XML format. SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics

-Example

```
<svg width="400" height="200">
```

```
<circle cx="100" cy="100" r="50" fill="red"/>
```

</svg>