**Web Designing Assignment**

**Term-1**

**Module (HTML) -1**

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

Ans. HTML tags are building blocks of an HTML document. They are enclosed in angle brackets (<>).HTML Tags consist of an opening tag and closing tag. And HTML elements are made up of HTML tags and the content between them.

For Ex. <h3> - opening tag, </h3> - Closing Tag



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

**Ans:** HTML tags are used to define structure and content of the webpage and attributes provide additional information about HTML element. They are places within the opening tag of an elements and used to modify the behaviour or appearance of that element. Attributes consists name and a value, separated by an equal sign (“=”).The value of an Attributes should enclosed in double or single quotes.

**3. What are void elements in HTML? With Example.**

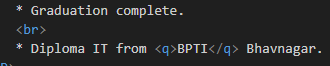
Ans. Void elements also knowns as self-closing elements or empty elements, are special category of an elements that do not have closing tag

like image, line breaks, input field, that don’t require closing tag Void element Examples:

1. For Inserting image - “Image.jpg”



2. For line break



**4. What are HTML Entities? With Example.**

Ans. HTML entities are special codes to represent reserved characters, symbols or special characters in HTML

There are two types of entities Numeric entities and Named entities.

HTML entities can be written as “&” at the start followed by entity name or code and “;” at the end

Ex.



**5. What are different types of lists in HTML? With Example.**

Ans. Three types of Lists in HTML:

1) Ordered List.

2) Unordered List.

3) Define List.

1) Order List (<ol>): An Ordered List is used to display a list of items in specific sequence, usually with numbers.

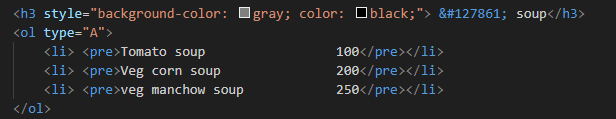
It takes <ol> & </ol> tags and in between them <li> tags as list items.

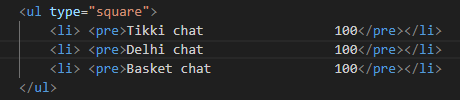
2) Unordered List (<ul>): An Unordered list is usually used to display list in bulleted format.

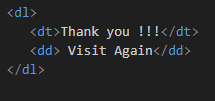
It takes <ul> & </ul> tags and in between them <li> tags as list items.

3) Define List (<dl>): A Define list is usually used to display terms along with their corresponding definition.

It takes <dt> tag for terms (dt for defined term) and <dd> tag for definition (dd for defined definition).







**6. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML? With Example.**

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

**elements? With Example.**

Ans.

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

Ans. Formatting tags are that tags that allows us to control visual presentation of text on our webpage.

1. <b>: Bold Text

2. <i>: Italic text

3. <u>: Underline text

4. <strike> or <s>: Add a line through Text

5. <sub>: Text as Subscript

6. <sup>: Text as Superscript

7. <small>: Text to appear smaller

8. <big>: Text to appear bigger





**9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.**

Ans.

Cell Padding attribute define the Spacing between the content of the cell and cells border.

Cell Spacing attribute define the Spacing between table cells and tables border

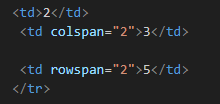


**10. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML**

**table? With Example.**

Ans. To club two or more rows or columns into single row or column in an HTML table we have to use rowspan and colspan attributes respectively. We can give rowspan and colspan attributes to respective <th> (table heading) or <td> (table data)

The value of colspan and rowspan attributes should be only numbers.



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

Ans. A Block-level Element means that the element will cover the full width of the page and the element after that will start form the below that.

Block Elements: <div>, <h1> to <h6>, <p>, <section>, <ul>, <ol>, <li>, <table>, <form>, <blockquots>

An inline element will only cover the min-width it requires and the next element after that element start from that line.

Inline Elements: <span>, <a>, <strong>, <em>, <img>, <abbr>, <code>

**12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.**

Ans. To create Hyperlink in HTML we can use anchor tag <a>. And to add link to that we can assign “href” attribute and value of that

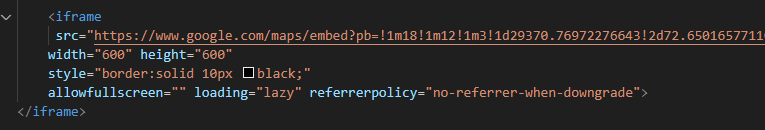


**13. What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example.**

Ans. The <iframe> tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document or webpage within the current document.

This tag used for embedding videos, maps, social media content, ads and other external content within your own webpage

<iframe> tag has attributes like “src” in which we can give path of that external content we want to display, “width” & “height” in which we can assign width & height of that area, “frameborder” as we can give that area a border.



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

Ans. <span> tag is specific inline container that used for styling or scripting for specific portion of text or content in block-level element. It doesn’t add any specific meaning or structure to the content but it provides a way to target and style that text that it wraps.



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

**Ans:** To insert a picture into a background image of a web page we need to set “background-image”



**Q16: How are active links different from normal links?**

**Ans:** Active links and normal links are different states of hyperlinks in webpages. These states reflect how a link appears and behave depending on its interaction with user.

-> **Normal Links**: A normal links is also known as default link or unvisited link, is the initial appearance of the hyperlink when it hasn’t been interacted with yet. By default, normal links are usually displayed with an underline and blue color to indicate that they can be clicked.

-> **Active Links:** An active links also known as visited links is the appearance of a hyperlinks after a user has clicked on it and visited the linked page. By default, active links has different color (typically purple), indication to differentiate them from unvisited links.

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

**Ans:** In HTML there are several tags to separate sections of texts

Heading Tags (<h1> to <h6>): These tags represent separation of headings

Paragraph (<p>): Individual Text Separating from Other content of page.

Sections (<sections>): Creates individual sections in page.

Division (<div>): Creates division for the inner content.

The different tags are: <ul>, <ol>, <dl>, <blockquote>, <hr>

**Q18: What is SVG?**

**Ans:** SVG Stands for scalable vector graphics. It is an XML-based vector image format used to define two-dimensional vector graphics that can be displayed in web browsers. Unlike JPEG or PNG which are made up of a grid of pixels and can loose quality when resized, SVG images are resolutions independent and can be scaled up or down without loos of quality.

SVG is widely used for creating various types of graphics on the web, including icons, logos, charts, illustrations, animations and more.

SVG images can be embedded directly in HTML using the “<svg>” element or they can be linked externally using the “<img>” element or CSS “background-image” property.

SVG elements have their own attributes and every attribute can be manipulate using CSS or JS and we can create our own animations or transitions.

**Q19: What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

**Ans:** HTML -Hypertext Markup Language

XHTML -Extensible Hypertext Markup Language

both markup languages and used to create structure of a web page.

They have many similarities but the key differences are given below.

Syntax: HTML has forgiving syntax, it allows some flexibility in how tags are written and nested which can lead to inconsistencies. Were XHTML having a stricter syntax that closely follow XML rules like tags must be properly closed and nested correctly and attribute values must be enclosed in quotes.

Parsing: For HTML, browsers try to interpret and display the content even if there are minor errors in the markup. Were for XHTML Browsers are less forgiving of syntax error, even minor errors can cause the entire document fail to render.

Case Sensitivity: HTML is not case sensitive; you can use uppercase for tags and attributes (e.g., “<p> or <P>”). And XHTML is case sensitive: tags must be in lowercase (e.g., “<p>”).

**Q20: What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**Ans:** Logical tags, also known as semantic tags, are HTML elements that convey meaning about the structure and content of a webpage. They define role of different sections of the content. Examples of logical tags include headings (<h1> to <h6>), paragraphs (<p>), lists (<ul>, <ol>, <li>), and structural elements like <header>, <nav>, <main>, <article>, <footer>, etc.

-> Physical tags, sometimes referred to as presentational tags, are HTML elements that are primarily used for formatting and styling purposes. These tags are often used to control the visual appearance of content, such as text formatting, alignment, and layout. Examples of physical tags include <b> (bold), <i> (italic), <u> (underline), <br> (line break), and others.