**Web Designing Assignment**

**Module (HTML) -1**

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| **1.Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?** |
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| ---> No, HTML tags and elements are not the same thing. |
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| The HTML tag is just an opening or closing entity. For Example: <p> and </p> are called Html tags. |
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| An Html Element consists of an opening and closing tag with the content inserted in between. For Example: <p>HTML Element</p>. |
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| **2.What are tags and attributes in HTML?** |
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| ---> HTML tags: |
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| -> HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. |
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| -> They are written in angle brackets, like this: <tagname>. |
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| -> Most tags come in pairs, with an opening tag at the beginning of the element and a closing tag at the end. |
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| -> The closing tag has a forward slash before the tag name, like this: </tagname>. |
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| -> The content of the element goes between the opening and closing tags. |
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| Attributes: |
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| -> HTML attributes provide additional information about an element and are used to customize the element's behavior or appearance. |
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| -> Attributes are specified within the opening tag of an element, and are written in the form name="value". |
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| -> For example, the href attribute is used to specify a link in an <a> (anchor) tag, like this: <a href="http://www.example.com">. |
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| **3.What are void elements in HTML?** |
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| --> There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements. |
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| Void elements doesn’t have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content. |
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| Example of such elements are <br>, <hr>, <img>, <input> etc. |
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| -> Void elements do not have end tags. |
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| -> Void elements cannot have content inside it. |
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| -> Void elements have attributes. |
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| -> Void elements cannot be nested. |
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| **4.What are HTML Entities?** |
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| ---> An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; ). |
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| Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces). |
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| Here are some common HTML entities: |
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| &lt; : less-than symbol |
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| &gt; : greater-than symbol |
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| &amp; : ampersand |
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| &copy; : copyright symbol |
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| **5.What are different types of lists in HTML?** |
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| ---> There are 3 types of lists in HTML, namely: |
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| 1. Unordered List: |
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| An unordered list is a list of items in which the order of the items does not matter. |
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| Each item in the list is marked with a bullet point (a small circle), and the list is typically rendered with a vertical layout. |
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| Unordered lists are created using the <ul> (unordered list) tag. |
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| 2. Ordered List: |
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| An ordered list is a list of items in which the order of the items is important. |
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| Each item in the list is numbered, and the list is typically rendered with a vertical layout. |
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| Ordered lists are created using the <ol> (ordered list) tag. |
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| 3. Description List: |
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| A definition list is a list of terms and their corresponding definitions. |
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| The terms are listed on the left, and the definitions are listed on the right. |
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| Definition lists are created using the <dl> (definition list) tag. |
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| Each term is contained within a <dt> (definition term) tag, and each definition is contained within a <dd> (definition description) tag. |
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| **6.What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?** |
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| ---> In HTML, the class attribute is used to assign a class name to an element. |
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| The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element. |
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| The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. |
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| However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class. |
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| **7.What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?** |
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| ---> Difference between Class and ID: A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page. |
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| The id attribute is written as id="idname", where idname is a unique name that identifies the element. |
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| The class attribute is written as class="classname", where classname is the name of the class. |
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| In Html for an element ID name starts with the “#” symbol followed by a unique name assigned to it. |
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| On the other hand class assigned to an element has its name starts with “.” followed by class name. |
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| **8.What are the various formatting tags in HTML?** |
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| ---> Formatting tags are used to display special types of text: |
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| Following are various formatting tags: |
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| <b> - Bold text |
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| <strong> - Important text |
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| <i> - Italic text |
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| <em> - Emphasized text |
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| <mark> - Marked text |
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| <small> - Smaller text |
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| <del> - Deleted text |
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| <u> - Underlined text |
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| <ins> - Inserted text |
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| <sub> - Subscript text |
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| <sup> - Superscript text |
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| **9.How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?** |
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| ---> Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. |
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| Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells. |
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| The main difference between cellpadding and cellspacing is that cellpadding controls the space around the content of a cell, while cellspacing controls the space between cells in a table. |
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| **10.How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?** |
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| ---> It can be done by using the rowspan and colspan attribute in HTML. |
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| The rowspan attribute is used to merge two or more rows into a single row. |
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| The value of the rowspan attribute is the number of rows that the cell should span. |
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| The colspan attribute is used to merge two or more columns into a single column. |
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| The value of the colspan attribute is the number of columns that the cell should span. |
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| **11.What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?** |
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| ---> A block element takes up the full width of the content. |
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| Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element. |
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| Block elements have top and bottom margins. Inline elements don't have a top and bottom margin. |
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| block level elements: <p>, <ol>, <ul>, <dl>,<article>, <section>, <div>, <h1> to <h6>. |
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| inline elements: <a>,<strong>, <em>, <b>, <i>, <q>, <mark>,<span>, <img>, <input>. |
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| **12.How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?** |
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| ---> By using <a> tag we can create hyperlink in HTML. |
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| Use the <a> element to define a link. |
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| Use the href attribute to define the link address. |
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| Use the target attribute to define where to open the linked document. |
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| Use the <img> element (inside <a> ) to use an image as a link. |
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| **13.What is the use of an iframe tag?** |
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| ---> The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. |
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| An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document. |
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| The <iframe> tag is written as <iframe src="url">, where src is an attribute that specifies the URL of the HTML document to be embedded. |
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| The <iframe> tag can also have other attributes, such as width, height, and name, which are used to customize the appearance and behavior of the inline frame. |
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| We can also use <iframe> tag to display google maps in webpage. |
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| **14.What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?** |
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| ---> The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. |
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| The <span> tag is used to apply styles to a small section of text. |
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| The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element. |
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| Example: |
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| <p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p> |
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| **15.How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?** |
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| ---> In the body tag, specify a background image in the background attribute by passing the URL of the image or location path. |
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| We can also insert background picture using HTML style attribute and the CSS background-image property. |
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| Example1: |
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| <body background="img1.jpg"> |
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| <!-- content --> |
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| </body> |
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| Example2: |
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| <body style="background-image: url('image.jpg')"> |
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| <!-- content goes here --> |
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| </body> |
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| **16.How are active links different from normal links?** |
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| ---> A normal link is a link that has not been clicked or hovered over with the mouse. |
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| Active links are those links, which have just been clicked at that instant or in the process of being clicked. |
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| Normal links are usually displayed with a default color, such as blue or purple. |
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| An active link is usually displayed with a different color, such as red or green, to indicate that it is being clicked. |
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| **17.What are the different tags to separate sections of text?** |
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| ---> There are several HTML tags that can be used to divide or separate sections of text in an HTML document. |
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| Some of the most commonly used tags for this purpose include: |
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| <p>: The <p> (paragraph) tag is used to define a paragraph of text. |
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| Each <p> tag creates a new paragraph, and the text within the tag is automatically formatted with a line break before and after it. |
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| <div>: The <div> (division) tag is used to define a section or division of the document. |
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| It can be used to group related elements together and apply styles to them as a unit. |
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| <hr>: The <hr> (horizontal rule) tag is used to insert a horizontal line across the page, which can be used to visually separate sections of content. |
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| <h1> to <h6>: The <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, etc. tags are used to define headings of different levels. |
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| They can be used to divide the content into sections and give a hierarchical structure to the document. |
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| <pre>: The <pre> (preformatted) tag is used to display text with a fixed-width font and preserves whitespace, such as spaces and line breaks. |
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| These are just a few examples of the many tags that can be used to separate sections of text in an HTML document. |
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| **18.What is SVG?** |
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| ---> SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. |
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| SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format. |
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| SVG is a vector graphics format for creating interactive, resolution-independent graphics on the web. |
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| The <svg> element is used to create a container for the vector graphics and to define the dimensions of the graphics. |
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| SVG graphics are used to create a variety of graphics, such as charts, diagrams, maps, and illustrations. |
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| **19.What is difference between HTML and XHTML?** |
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| ---> HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. |
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| Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of features, such as support for multimedia, styling, and scripting. |
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| **20.What are logical and physical tags in HTML?** |
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| ---> Physical and Logical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page. |
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| However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names. |
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| Logical Tags : |
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| Logical tags provide meaning to the content they enclose, and do not have any physical formatting associated with them. |
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| They are used to define the purpose or meaning of the content, rather than how it should look. |
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| Examples of logical tags include the <strong> tag, which indicates that the text within it should be rendered as strong or bold, and the <em> tag, which indicates that the text should be rendered as emphasized or italicized. |
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| Physical Tags : |
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| Physical tags, on the other hand, are used to specify how the content should be rendered or displayed. |
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| They have specific physical formatting associated with them, such as font size, color, and alignment. |
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Examples of physical tags include the <font> tag, which allows you to specify the font and color of the text, and the <div> tag, which defines a division or section in the document.