

Web Designing Assignment

Term-1

Module (HTML) -1

- **Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**
 - No. HTML elements are defined by a starting tag, may contain some content and a closing tag. For example, `<h1>Heading 1</h1>` is a HTML element but just `<h1>` is a starting tag and `</h1>` is a closing tag.
- **What are tags and attributes in HTML?**
 - Tags are used to mark-up content on a webpage and define the structure and meaning of the content they enclose. Attributes are used to modify the behaviour or appearance of an element or to provide additional information that cannot be conveyed through the element's content alone.
- **What are void elements in HTML? With Example.**
 - A void element is an element in HTML that cannot have any child nodes (i.e., nested elements or text nodes). Void elements only have a start tag; end tags must not be specified for void elements. In HTML, a void element must not have an end tag. For example, `<input type="text"></input>` is invalid HTML.
- **What are HTML Entities? With Example.**
 - An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;). HTML entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces).
- **What are different types of lists in HTML? With Example.**
 - There are three types of lists in HTML
 - Unordered list or Bulleted list (ul)
 - Ordered list or Numbered list (ol)
 - Description list or Definition list (dl)
 - The `` tag defines a list item. The `` tag is used inside ordered lists(``), unordered lists (``), and in menu lists (`<menu>`). In `` and `<menu>`, the list items will usually be displayed with bullet points. In ``, the list items will usually be displayed with numbers or letters.

HTML Description List or Definition List

<dl> (Definition list) tag – Start tag of the definition list

<dt> (Definition Term) tag – It specifies a term (name)

<dd> tag (Definition Description) – Specifies the term definition

</dl> tag (Definition list) – Closing tag of the definition list

Example of HTML Ordered List

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <ol><type="a"><start="11">
    <li>abc</li>
    <li>abc</li>
    <li>abc</li>
    <li>abc</li>
    <li>abc</li>
  </ol>
  <ul style="list-style-type: disc;">
    <li>abc</li>
    <li>abc</li>
    <li>abc</li>
    <li>abc</li>
    <li>abc</li>
  </ul>
  <dl>
    <dt>chai=></dt>
    <dt>hot chai</dt>
    <dt>green tea</dt>
  </dl>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

-
1. abc
 2. abc
 3. abc
 4. abc
 5. abc

- abc
- abc
- abc
- abc
- abc

chai=>
hot chai
green tea

- **What is the 'class' attribute in HTML? With Example.**

- 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.

Example

Use of the class attribute in an HTML document:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1.intro {
    color: blue;
}

p.important {
    color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>
<p>A paragraph.</p>
<p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph. :)</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output

Header 1

A paragraph.

Note that this is an important paragraph. :)

- **What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements? With Example.**

- The only difference between them is that "id" is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while "class" selector can apply to multiple elements.

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

• What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

- - Bold text.
- - Important text.
- <i> - Italic text.
- - Emphasized text.
- <mark> - Marked text.
- <small> - Smaller text.
- - Deleted text.
- <ins> - Inserted text.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p><b>This text is bold</b></p>
```

```
<p><i>This text is italic</i></p>
```

```
<p>This is<sub> subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output

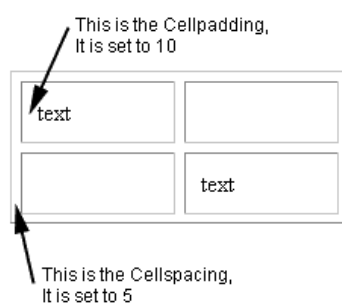
This text is bold

This text is italic

This is subscript and superscript

• How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.

- Cell spacing and margin is the space between cells. Cell padding is space inside cells, between the cell border (even if invisible) and the cell content, such as text.



- **How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table? With Example.**

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

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

- 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.

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

- HTML links are hyperlinks.
- You can click on a link and jump to another document.
- When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<title>task</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<a href="table.html"><h1>home</h1></a>
```

```
<a href="">home</a>
```

```
<h1>home from h1</h1>
```

```

```

```
<h1>radhe krishna</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

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

- The most common use of an iframe is to load content from another site within the page. The child site can load its own content and cookies, so sites may allow it where they don't allow direct hotlinking content. Using an iframe is the accepted way to embed a YouTube video or Google Maps content.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <a
    href="https://www.google.com/maps/@22.4158825,71.3269721,7z?entry=ttu">clac
    to get location</a>
    <iframe
      src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3!1d235013.748426
      67324!2d72.41492716161302!3d23.020474102877458!2m3!1f0!2f0!3f0!3m2!1i1024!2i
      768!4f13.1!3m3!1m2!1s0x395e848aba5bd449%3A0x4fcedd11614f6516!2sAhmedabad
      %2C%20Gujarat!5e0!3m2!1sen!2sin!4v1716875693338!5m2!1sen!2sin" width="400"
      height="300" style="border:0;" allowfullscreen="" loading="lazy" referrerpolicy="no-
      referrer-when-downgrade"></iframe>

      <a href="https://youtu.be/7_xe8JvCdnM">clac to get video</a>
      <iframe width="640" height="360"
        src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/7_xe8JvCdnM" title="Achyutam Keshavam
        Krishna Damodaram 2023 New Bhajan | Popular Krishna Bhajan | Little Krishna
        Bhajan" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write;
        encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share" referrerpolicy="strict-
        origin-when-cross-origin" allowfullscreen></iframe>"></iframe>
    </body>
  </html>
```

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

- The tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. The tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute. The tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and is an inline element.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>The span element</h1>
<p>hello 1 <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> hello 2 <span
style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> hello3</p>
</body>
</html>
```

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

- The most common & simple way to add background image is using the background image attribute inside the <body> tag. The background attribute which we specified in the <body> tag is not supported in HTML5. Using CSS properties, we can also add background image in a webpage.

- **How are active links different from normal links?**

- A normal link is just a line of code that contains a pointer to another resource. An active link is that line of code in action, opening that other resource.

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

- We separate a section of texts in HTML using the below tags:
 tag – It is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line. <p> tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.

- **What is SVG?**

- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web. SVG defines graphics in XML format. Each element and attribute in SVG files can be animated.

- **What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

- HTML is primarily used to develop an application's UI. It renders the text, images, buttons, checkboxes, and dropdown boxes seen on a website or application. In contrast, the primary purpose of XML is the exchange and transfer of data. It encodes data in a format readable by both machines and humans.

- **What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

- In HTML the formatting tags are divided into two categories: Physical tag: These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text. Logical tag: These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.