Web Designing Assignment
Term-1
Module (HTML)-1

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

Ans.: No, they are not. HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML page. They tell the browser how it should display content to the user. Most tags exist in pairs in HTML. Tags have an opening and closing part.

HTML elements includes a start tag, content and an end tag. HTML Elements are components of webpage.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans.: HTML Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. There is usually an opening bracket followed by the element's name and finally a closing bracket. Ex., <title>….</title>, ….

HTML attribute is what modifies an HTML element. They control the behavior of the element that follows. It has two section, first one is usually the name of the attribute, while other one is its value. Ex., <input type="text" name="email" size=15 value="type name here">

3. What are void elements in HTML?

Ans.: In HTML 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. It doesn't have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content. Example,
, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>, <source> etc.

4. What are HTML Entities?

Ans.: An HTML Entity is used to display invisible characters and reserved characters that would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code. It is a piece of text or string that begins with an ampersand(&) and ends with a semicolon(;). Ex., < for <, > for >, $ for $.

5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans.: HTML lists are used to specify lists of information. All lists may contain one or more list elements. There are three different type of HTML lists:

1. Ordered list or Numbered list
2. Unordered list or Bulleted list
3. Description list or Definition List

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

Ans.: HTML class attribute is used to assign one or more CSS classes to an HTML element. Classes define styling rules, allowing elements with the same class to share visual properties defined in CSS. Syntax: <tag class=”classname”/>

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

Ans.:

ID: ID’s are unique.

- Each element can have only one ID.
- Each ID can have an unlimited amount of Styles applied to it.
- Each page can have only one element with that ID.
- IDs use “#” in the CSS which can also be used as an identifier for HTML hyperlinks.
- Ex.:#top{ background-color : #ccc;
  padding : 20px; }

Classes: classes are not unique.

- We can use the same Class on multiple elements.
- Class naming is case sensitive.
- Classes use a “.” in front of the name in the CSS.
- Each Class can have an unlimited amount of Styles applied to it.
- We can use multiple classes on the same element.
- Ex.: .introduction {
  Color : red;
  Font-weight : bold; }

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans.: Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text that are:

- <b>-Bold text
- -Important text
- <i>-Italic text
- -Emphasized text
- <mark>-Marked text
- <small>-Smaller text
- <del>-Deleted text
- <ins>-Inserted text
- <sub>-Subscript text
- <sup>-Superscript text

9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans.: Cellpadding defines the space between a table cell's content and its border. Cellspacing specifies the space between cells, which means the whitespaces between the borders of neighboring cells.

- Cellpaddind contains the space within a cell. Cellspacing refers to the distance between the cell.
- Cellpaddind is set to 1 by default. The default value of cellspaing is 2.
- Cellpadding is more extensively employed and thought to be more efficient than Cellspacing.

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

Ans.: We use the colspan and rowspan attribute, to merge cells in HTML. 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.

Syntax: <td rowspan="2">cell data</td> , <td colspan="2">cell data</td>

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

Ans.:

Inline Elements	Block Elements
Inline elements occupy only sufficient width required.	Block Elements occupy the full width irrespective of their sufficiency.
Inline elements don’t start in a new line.	Block elements always start in a line.
Inline elements allow other inline elements to sit behind.	Block elements doesn’t allow other elements to sit behind
Inline elements don’t have top and bottom margin	Block elements have top and bottom margin.

Inline Elements	Block Elements
Ex.: <a>, , <script>, <input>, <img>, , <b>, <label>	Ex.: <h1>-<h6>, , <hr>, , , , <p>, <table>

12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans.: To insert a hyperlink in a HTML page, we have to utilize the anchor tags <a> and labels, which are used to characterize the connections. The <a> tag demonstrates where the hyperlink begins and the < / a> tag shows where it closes. Whatever text gets added inside these labels, will function as a hyperlink. Add the URL for the connection in the <a href = " ">
Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Here is the text Hyperlink</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.Google.com">GooglePage</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans.: An inline frame (iFrame) is an element that loads another HTML element inside of a web page. They are commonly used to embed specific content like external ads, videos, tags, or other interactive elements into the page.

Here is a basic syntax of an iframe element:
<iframe src="URL" width="width_px" height="height_px">
</iframe>

In this syntax:

- <iframe> is the tag that initiates the iframe.
- The src attribute specifies the URL of the page to display in the iframe.
- The width and height attributes define the dimensions of the iframe.

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

Ans.: The tag in HTML is an inline-level element used for styling and grouping content within a web page. Unlike block-level elements like , the tag does not inherently introduce any line breaks or block formatting. Instead, it allows you to target and style specific portions of text or inline elements without disrupting the overall flow of the document.

Syntax: *content goes here*

In the above syntax, we have-

- Opening Tag: The is the opening tag.
- Content: Between the opening and closing tags, you can place the content that you want to style or manipulate. This could be text, other HTML elements, or even a combination of both.
- Closing Tag: The is the closing tag, which indicates the end of the span element.

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

Ans.: In HTML, a background image can be inserted using two methods:

1. Using The Background Attribute:

The easiest method to add a background image to a webpage is using the background attribute in the <body> tag of HTML. This will add a background image to the whole page.

Syntax:

<body background="image_name.image_extension">

Where image_name is the name of the image and image_extension is the extension of the image based on the format. Some examples are jpeg and png.

2. Using Background-Image in CSS:

An element's background image can be set by the background-image property in CSS. A background image can be assigned to an element using this CSS property.

Syntax:

<style>

background-image: url('url')|none|initial|inherit;

</style>

An image's URL can be specified by:

1. url('url'): Use a comma to separate the URLs of multiple images.
2. none: No image will display by default.
3. initial: This allows properties to be set to their default values.
4. inherit: This allows a property to be inherited from its parent.

16. How are active links different from normal links?

Ans.: In most of the websites, the links will appear as underlined and differently colored. Links are categorized into the following types −

- Normal link(Unvisited Links)
- Visited Links
- Active Links
  - Normal links (Unvisited Links) : In HTML, an unvisited link is a hyperlink that is not yet clicked by the user. By default, the unvisited links will be in blue in color with an underline. However, we can customize the style using the CSS properties (a:link).

  - Active Links : An Active link is a hyperlink that is currently being interacted with the user. Whenever the user holds the mouse button on the link and not released yet or if right clicked on it, it will change its color into red, this is when the link will be in active state.

    The active state is temporary and ends once the user releases the mouse button. However, we can customize the style of the active links using the CSS properties (a:active).

17. What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

Ans.: In HTML, we can use various tags to separate a section of text. Here are a few tags:

1. **Paragraphs:** To separate text into paragraphs, you can use the <p> tag.

2. **Headings:** To separate text into headings, you can use the <h1> to <h6> tags. The <h1> tag is the largest heading and the <h6> tag is the smallest.

3. **Divisions:** To separate a section of text into a container, you can use the tag.

4. **Lists:** To separate a section of text into a list, you can use the <ul> (unordered list) or <ol> (ordered list) tags.

18. What is SVG?

Ans.: The HTML SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It basically defines vector-based graphics in XML format. SVG graphics do NOT lose any quality if they are zoomed or resized. Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated.

Advantages of SVG:

The advantages of using SVG over other image formats (like JPEG and GIF) are:

- SVG images can be created and edited with any text editor.
- SVG images can be searched, indexed, scripted, and compressed.
- SVG images are scalable.
- SVG images can be printed with high quality at any resolution.

19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans.:

Feature	HTML	XHTML
Definition	Hypertext Markup Language is a markup language used to create web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser.	Extensible Hypertext Markup Language is a markup language that is a stricter version of HTML and conforms to XML syntax.
Syntax	HTML allows for loose syntax, with end tags and attributes often being optional.	XHTML requires end tags for all elements and attributes to be quoted.
Document Type Declaration (DTD)	HTML allows for multiple DTDs, including HTML 4.01 and HTML5.	XHTML requires the use of a specific DTD, such as XHTML 1.0 Strict or XHTML 1.1.
Namespaces	HTML does not support namespaces.	XHTML supports namespaces, allowing for the integration of other XML languages.
Attributes	HTML allows for the use of deprecated attributes.	XHTML does not allow the use of deprecated attributes and requires all attributes to be lowercase.
Deprecation	HTML will continue to be supported by web browsers.	XHTML support by web browsers is limited and

		it is now largely replaced by HTML5.
Future	HTML continues to evolve, with the latest version being HTML5.	XHTML development has largely been discontinued, with future developments focusing on HTML5.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans.: Physical and Logical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page. However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names.

LogicalTags:

Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML.

Logical Tags

Tag	Description
<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation
<acronym>	Defines an acronym
<address>	Defines an address element
<cite>	Defines citation

Tag	Description
<code>	Defines computer code text
<blockquote>	Defines a long quotation
<del>	Defines text
<dfn>	Defines a definition term
<ins>	Defines inserted text
<kbd>	Defines keyboard text
<pre>	Defines preformatted text
<q>	Defines short quotation
<samp>	Defines sample computer code
	Defines strong text
<var>	Defines a variable

Physical Tags :

Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text. Following are the Physical tags commonly used in HTML.

Physical Tags

Tag	Description
<b>	Defines bold text
<big>	Defines big text
<i>	Defines *italic* text
<small>	Defines small text
<sup>	Defines superscripted text
<sub>	Defines subscripted text
<tt>	Defines teletype text
<u>	Deprecated. Use styles instead