**\*HTML ASSIGNMENT**

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

=>No, HTML tags and elements are not the same thing, although the terms are often used interchangeably.

An HTML element is a part of an HTML document that defines how the content within it should be structured

and presented to the user. An element consists of an opening tag, the content of the element, and a closing tag.

For example, the <p> element is used to indicate a paragraph of text in an HTML document, and it is represented

by the opening tag <p> and the closing tag </p>.

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

=>Tags are used to mark up different parts of the content within an HTML document, indicating their meaning and function.

HTML tags are enclosed in angle brackets (< >) and typically consist of a tag name, such as <div> or <p>, that defines the

type of element being marked up. For example, the <p> tag is used to indicate a paragraph of text, while the <img> tag is

used to insert an image.

Attributes, on the other hand, are used to provide additional information about an HTML element, such as its size, color, or location.

Attributes are always specified within the opening tag of an element, and they provide specific details about how the element should

be rendered on the page. For example, the src attribute in the <img> tag specifies the URL of the image to be displayed, while the

href attribute in the <a> tag specifies the URL of the page that the link should point to.

Example- <p style="color: red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>

In this example, the <p> tag is used to define a paragraph of text, and the style attribute is used to set the color of the text to red.

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

=>In HTML, a void element is an element that doesn't have a closing tag and is self-closing. Void elements are used to insert

non-content elements into an HTML document, such as images, input fields, and line breaks.

Void elements are written with a single tag, and there is no need for a closing tag or content inside the tag.

Void elements are self-closing, which means that they end with a forward slash (/) before the closing angle bracket (>).

Here are some examples of common void elements in HTML:

<img>: Used to insert images into a document.

<input>: Used to create input fields for forms.

<br>: Used to insert a line break or carriage return.

<meta>: Used to provide metadata information about a document, such as keywords or descriptions.

Example- <img src="image.jpg" alt="A beautiful mountain landscape" />

In this example, the <img> tag is used to insert an image into the HTML document. The src attribute

specifies the URL of the image file, while the alt attribute provides alternative text for the image.

**4.What are HTML Entities?**

=>HTML entities are special codes that can be used to represent characters and symbols that have a special meaning in HTML,

but can't be represented using standard ASCII characters. HTML entities are typically used to display special characters, such as

trademark symbols, accented letters, or mathematical symbols, that aren't available on a standard keyboard.

HTML entities are defined using a specific syntax that includes an ampersand (&) followed by a unique identifier and a semicolon (;)

to mark the end of the code. For example, the HTML entity code for the copyright symbol (©) is &copy;.

HTML entities are important because they allow web developers to include special characters and symbols in an HTML document without

causing errors or unexpected behavior. By using HTML entities, developers can ensure that their HTML documents are properly encoded

and can be displayed correctly across different browsers and devices.

**5.What are different types of lists in HTML?What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

=>There are three main types of lists in HTML:

Ordered lists (<ol>): Used to create a list of items in a specific order, such as a numbered list.

Unordered lists (<ul>): Used to create a list of items that are not in a specific order, such as a bullet point list.

Definition lists (<dl>): Used to create a list of terms and their corresponding definitions.

The class attribute in HTML is used to specify one or more classes for an HTML element. Classes are essentially keywords or

labels that can be used to group and style elements in CSS. For example, you can use the class attribute to apply a particular

style to all elements with a specific class name. Multiple classes can be assigned to a single HTML element by separating them

with a space. Here is an example of how the class attribute can be used in HTML:

Example-<div class="header">This is a header</div>

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

**elements?**

=>In HTML, the 'id' and 'class' attributes are used to identify and apply styles to specific elements in a web page.

The main difference between them is that 'id' is used to uniquely identify a single element on a page,

while 'class' is used to identify a group of elements that share the same style or behavior.

Here are some more details about each attribute:

'id': The 'id' attribute is used to give a unique identifier to an element.

Each 'id' attribute value must be unique within a single HTML document.

This makes it easy to reference a specific element in JavaScript or CSS

using the '#' selector. For example, if you have a button with an 'id' of 'myButton',

you could apply styles to it in CSS using '#myButton'.

'class': The 'class' attribute is used to identify a group of elements that share the same

style or behavior. Unlike 'id', multiple elements on a page can have the same 'class' attribute

value. This makes it easy to apply styles to a group of elements using CSS. For example,

if you have a group of buttons with a 'class' of 'btn', you could apply styles to all of them in CSS using '.btn'.

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

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<h1> to <h6>: These tags are used to define headings of different sizes, with <h1> being the largest and <h6> being the smallest.

<p>: This tag is used to define paragraphs.

<strong> or <b>: These tags are used to make text bold.

<em> or <i>: These tags are used to make text italic.

<u>: This tag is used to underline text.

<s> or <strike>: These tags are used to strike through text.

<sup>: This tag is used to create superscript text.

<sub>: This tag is used to create subscript text.

<blockquote>: This tag is used to create a block of quoted text.

<pre>: This tag is used to preserve whitespace and display text in a fixed-width font.

<code>: This tag is used to display code snippets.

<ul> and <ol>: These tags are used to create unordered and ordered lists, respectively.

<li>: This tag is used to define list items within <ul> or <ol> tags.

<br>: This tag is used to insert a line break.

<hr>: This tag is used to create a horizontal line.

**8.How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

=>Cell padding and cell spacing are two HTML attributes used to control the appearance and layout of tables.

Cell padding is used to add space between the content of a cell and its border. It defines the amount of space

between the content of the cell and the edge of the cell's border. The value of cell padding is specified in pixels

or as a percentage of the cell's width.

<table cellpadding="10">

<tr>

<td>Cell 1</td>

<td>Cell 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

Cell spacing, on the other hand, is used to control the amount of space between adjacent cells in a table. It defines

the amount of space between the borders of adjacent cells. The value of cell spacing is also specified in pixels or

as a percentage of the table's width.

<table cellspacing="10">

<tr>

<td>Cell 1</td>

<td>Cell 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

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

**HTML table?**

=>

HTML provides the rowspan and colspan attributes to combine two or more rows or columns in a table into a single row or column.

To combine two or more cells in a row into a single cell, you can use the colspan attribute. The colspan attribute specifies the

number of columns a cell should span.

<table>

<tr>

<td colspan="2">Merged Cell</td>

<td>Cell 3</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Cell 4</td>

<td>Cell 5</td>

<td>Cell 6</td>

</tr>

</table>

To combine two or more cells in a column into a single cell, you can use the rowspan attribute. The rowspan attribute specifies

the number of rows a cell should span.

<table>

<tr>

<td rowspan="2">Merged Cell</td>

<td>Cell 2</td>

<td>Cell 3</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Cell 5</td>

<td>Cell 6</td>

</tr>

</table>

**10.How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

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To create a hyperlink in HTML, you can use the <a> tag, which stands for anchor. Here is the basic syntax of the <a> tag:

<a href="URL">Link text</a>

The href attribute specifies the URL or web address of the page you want to link to.

<a href="https://www.google.com/">Go to Google</a>

The text between the opening and closing <a> tags is the link text that will be displayed on the webpage. When a user clicks

on this link, they will be taken to the URL specified in the href attribute.

You can also add additional attributes to the <a> tag to control the behavior and appearance of the link. For example, you can

use the target attribute to specify whether the linked page should open in the same window or in a new window or tab.

<a href="https://www.google.com/" target="\_blank">Go to Google in a new tab</a>

**11.What is the use of an iframe tag?**

=>he <iframe> tag in HTML stands for inline frame. It is used to embed another HTML document or web page within the current

HTML document. The content displayed within the <iframe> is essentially a separate web page, but it is displayed within the current

page as a "frame" or a "window".

<iframe src="URL"></iframe>

The src attribute specifies the URL of the document or page that you want to embed within the <iframe>.

<iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/VIDEO\_ID" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>

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

=>The <span> tag in HTML is used to group inline-elements and apply CSS styles to them. It is a generic inline container that does

not have any semantic meaning on its own, but it allows you to group and apply styles to a specific section of text or other inline

content within a larger block of content.

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

he <span> tag can also be used in combination with JavaScript or other scripting languages to add dynamic behavior to a web page.

For example, you can use the <span> tag to highlight or modify specific sections of text based on user input or other events.

Overall, the <span> tag is a versatile and powerful tool for styling and manipulating inline content within a web page, and it allows you

to apply a wide range of visual effects and interactive behaviors to your content.

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

=>First, you need to create a container element, such as a <div> tag, that will contain the background image and the picture.

<div class="background-container">

<!-- Your content here -->

</div>

Next, you need to set the background image for the container element using the background-image property. You can use a URL

to specify the location of the background image.

.background-container {

background-image: url("path/to/background-image.jpg");

}

Finally, you can insert the picture into the container element using an <img> tag or any other HTML element that displays images.

<div class="background-container">

<img src="path/to/picture.jpg" alt="Picture">

</div>

**14.How are active links different from normal links?**

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Active links and normal links are two different states that a hyperlink can have, based on the user's interaction with it.

A normal link is a hyperlink that is not currently being interacted with by the user. It is typically displayed with an underline and

a different color from the surrounding text, and it appears as a clickable link. When a user clicks on a normal link, it will take

them to the specified URL.

An active link, on the other hand, is a hyperlink that is currently being interacted with by the user. It typically appears differently

than a normal link, often with a different background color or border, to indicate that it is currently being clicked or hovered over.

This allows the user to see which link they are interacting with in real-time. Once the user clicks on the link, it will take them to the

specified URL, just like a normal link.

a:link {

color: blue;

text-decoration: underline;

}

a:hover {

color: red;

text-decoration: none;

}

a:active {

color: green;

text-decoration: none;

}

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

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<p> tag: This tag is used to create paragraphs of text. It is one of the most commonly used tags for separating sections of text.

<h1> to <h6> tags: These tags are used to create headings and subheadings for the text. The number after the "h" indicates the

level of the heading, with h1 being the highest level and h6 being the lowest.

<hr> tag: This tag is used to create a horizontal line to separate sections of text. It can be used to visually break up a long page

of text into smaller sections.

<br> tag: This tag is used to insert a line break within a paragraph of text. It can be used to create white space between two lines

of text or to separate short sections of text.

<blockquote> tag: This tag is used to create a block quote or a section of text that is quoted from another source. It is typically

indented and displayed in a different font style to set it apart from the rest of the text.

<pre> tag: This tag is used to display preformatted text, which preserves the spacing and line breaks of the original text. It is

commonly used for displaying code or other types of formatted text.

<div> and <span> tags: These tags are used to create container elements that can be used to group sections of text together

for styling or other purposes. <div> is typically used for larger sections of text, while <span> is used for smaller sections of text.

**16.What is SVG?**

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SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is a vector graphics format based on XML that is used to display graphics and images

on the web. Unlike raster graphics formats such as JPEG or PNG, which are made up of a grid of pixels, SVG images are made up

of mathematical shapes and lines that can be scaled up or down without losing quality.

SVG images can be created using a variety of software tools, including Adobe Illustrator, Inkscape, and Sketch. They can also be

created directly in a text editor using SVG markup code.

SVG images have several advantages over other image formats. Because they are vector-based, they can be scaled up or down

without losing quality, making them ideal for creating graphics that need to be displayed at different sizes.

**17.What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

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Syntax: The syntax of XHTML is stricter and more standardized than HTML. XHTML requires all tags to be properly nested and closed,

whereas HTML allows for more flexible syntax. This means that XHTML is more consistent and easier to parse by web browsers and

other software.

Case sensitivity: XHTML is case sensitive, meaning that all tags and attributes must be written in lowercase. In HTML, tag and attribute

names are not case sensitive.

Parsing: XHTML documents must be well-formed and valid XML documents, meaning that they must conform to a specific set of rules

and guidelines. HTML documents are not required to be well-formed or valid, although it is good practice to follow certain guidelines.

MIME type: XHTML documents are served with a different MIME type (application/xhtml+xml) than HTML documents (text/html).

**18.What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

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Logical tags are used to provide meaning to the content of a web page. They describe the function of the content, rather than how it

should look. Examples of logical tags include <h1> for headings, <p> for paragraphs, and <ul> and <ol> for lists.

Physical tags, on the other hand, are used to define the appearance or presentation of content. They describe how the content should look,

rather than what it means. Examples of physical tags include <font> for changing the font, <b> for bold text, and <i> for italic text.

Logical tags are generally preferred over physical tags, because they provide more semantic meaning to the content and make it more

accessible to users with disabilities or using assistive technologies. Additionally, logical tags are more flexible and adaptable to different

devices and platforms, since they are not tied to specific presentation styles. However, physical tags can still be useful in certain cases

where a specific presentation style is desired, such as for styling text with custom fonts or colors.