**HTML Assignment**

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

>> HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page.

HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page.

HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page. They tell the browser how it should display content to the user. A tag starts with a < bracket and ends with a > bracket. Most tags exist in pairs in HTML. Tags have an opening and closing part. They are similar, except the closing part has a / sign after the opening bracket.

HTML Element includes a start tag, content, and an end tag. HTML Elements are components of the web page. Let's say we created a **div** block and filled it with some text. Then the text-filled div becomes the component of the HTML Page. The <div></div> tags along with the content inside it becomes a component and HTML Element. This will be rendered and shown to the user.

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

>> HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.

HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail.

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

>> A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances. Void elements can have attributes. The following is a complete list of the void elements in HTML : area , base , br , col , command , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link , meta , param , source , track , wbr.

>> HTML tags are of the same structure. While most elements require an opening tag, a closing tag, and contents, some elements - known as void elements - only require an opening tag as they themselves do not contain any elements.

1. **What are HTML Entities?**

>> An [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/HTML) **entity** is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;). Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces). You can also use them in place of other characters that are difficult to type with a standard keyboard.

1. **What are different types of lists in HTML?**

>> Types of lists

> Bucket list. Such as "100 things to do before you die". ...

> TODO list. Such as "Weekend tasks to complete". ...

> Best-of list. Such as "Top 10 movies of all time". ...

> Inventory list. Such as "Items for sale".

> Brainstorming list. Such as this list. ...

> Index list. A list of lists. ...

> Check list. ...

> Timeline list.

1. **What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

>> 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.

1. **What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?**

>> **Difference between id and class attribute:** 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.

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

* <b> - Bold text
* <strong> - Important text
* <i> - Italic text
* <em> - 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?**

>> Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

**(10)How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?**

>> To merge cells in HTML, use the colspan and rowspan attribute. The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should span, whereas the colspan attribute is for a number of columns a cell should span.

EX :

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

width: 100px;

height: 50px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Heading</h1>

<table>

<tr>

<th colspan="2"></th>

<th></th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td></td>

<td></td>

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

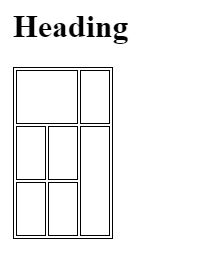
</tr>

<tr>

<td></td>

<td></td>

</tr>

</table>  


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

>> Block Element : A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div>.

Inline Element : An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a <span> element inside a paragraph.

**(12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

>> A hyperlink in an HTML page, **use the <a> and </a> tags**, which are the tags used to define the links. The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the </a> tag indicates where it ends. Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as a hyperlink. Add the URL for the link in the <a href=” ”>.

**(13) What is the use of an iframe tag?**

>> The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

Ex : <iframe src="https://www.w3schools.com" title="W3Schools Free Online Web Tutorials"></iframe>

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

>> The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.

The <span> tag is much like the [<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp) element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

Ex :

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue; font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father has <span style="color:darkolivegreen; font-weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.</p>

**(15) How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?**

>> To set the background image of a webpage, use the CSS style. Under the CSS <style> tag, add the property background-image. The property sets a graphic such as jpg, png, svg, gif, etc. HTML5 do not support the <body> background attribute, so CSS is used to change set background image.

Ex : <html>

   <head>

      <style>

         body {

            background-image: url("/videotutorials/images/tutor\_connect\_home.jpg");

         }

      </style>

   </head>

   <body>

      <h1>Connect with Tutors</h1>

   </body>

</html>

**(16) How are active links different from normal links?**

>> Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; others recognize active links when the link has the focus. **Those that don't have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal link**. Some browser recognize active links when the mouse cursor is placed over that link.

Initially, it will look blue, but if you click on it, it will show you a purple color with an underline on it. These types of links are known as visited links. **Unvisited links appear in blue color with an underline.** **Visited links appear in Purple color with an underline**.

**(17) What are the different tags to separate sections of text?**

>> **There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:**

<br> tag – Usually <br> tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.

<p> tag – This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.

<blockquote> tag – It is used to define a large quoted section.

**(18) What is SVG?**

* SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics
* SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web
* SVG defines the graphics in XML format
* Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated
* SVG is a W3C recommendation
* SVG integrates with other W3C standards such as the DOM and XSL

(19) **What is difference between HTML and XHTML**

>> HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of features, such as support for multimedia, styling, and scripting.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **XHTML** | **HTML5** |
| Extensible HyperText Markup Language | Later version of HyperText Markup Language |
| More extensive doc | Much simple than XHTML |
| Every element should have the corresponding ending tag | Closing tag can be omitted if required |

**(20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

>> Logical tags are used to provide information by giving the special importance to the text. For instance, <em> tag is used to emphasize the text by representing it in italic format. Physical tags are used to style the content only. For instance, <i> is used to display the text in italic format.