# HTML ASSIGNMENT

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

Ans :- HTML Tags and elements are not same thing. HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML pages. HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML pages. HTML Tags usually exist in pairs consisting of a starting and an ending tag. However , some tags do not have a closing tag.

1. What are tags and attributes in HTML ?

Ans :- The HTML Tags are contained in < angle brackets> symbols . HTML Tags normally come in pairs like <b> and </b> . the first tag in a pair is the start tag , the second tag is the end tag. The start and end tags are also called opening tags and closing tags.

Or attribute is use to define the characteristics of an HTML element and is placed insidethe element’s opening tag. All attributes are made up of two parts : a name and a value.

1. What are void elements in HTML ? With Example.

Ans :- A void element is an element in HTML that cannot have any child 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. Example :<br> , <input> , <hr> , <img> , <link> etc.

For example :- <input type=”text”> </input> is invalid HTML.

1. What are HTML Entities ? With Example.

Ans :- 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 and invisible characters.

For example :- < , > , $ , % , \* , & etc.

1. What are different types of lists in HTML? With Example.

Ans :- There are thare type of list. (1.) Ordered lists (2.) Unordered lists (3.) Description list

1.Ordered lists : the HTML <ol> tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical. An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag .

For example :-

<ol>

<li>coffee</li>

</ol>

2. Unordered lists : unordered lists, which have no inherent order and each item is bulleted. An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag.

For example :-

<ul>

<li>coffee</li>

</ul>

3. Description list: A description list consists of a list of terms and their descriptions. You create it using the <dl> tag.

For example:-

<dl>

<dt>HTML</dt>

<dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>

</dl>

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

Ans :- The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet.

For example :

<body>

<h1 class = “ ”>header</h1>

</body>

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

Ans :- The ‘id’ selector is used id attribute of an element. or ‘class’ selector is used to select an element with a specific class attribute.

HTML ID

* + Id is preceded by a “#” in CSS selectors.
  + Unique to each element on a page.
  + Defined using the “id” attribute .
  + There can only be one element on a page a specific ID.

HTML CLASSES

* + Class preceded by a “.” In CSS selector.
  + Can be used to select multiple elements.
  + Defined using the “class” attribute.
  + Multiple elements on a page can have the same class.

ID AND CLASS EXAMPLE :-

<body>

<p id = “myHeader”>my cities</p>

<p class = ”city”>Ahmedabad</p>

</body>

1. What are the various formatting tags in HTML ?

Ans :- The formatting element were designed to display special types of text .

1. <b> - Bold text.

2. <strong> - Important text.

3. <i> - Italic text.

4. <em> - Emphasized text.

5. <mark> - Marked text.

6. <small> - Smaller text.

7. <del> - Deleted text.

8. <sub> - Subscript text.

9. <sup> - Superscript text.

10. <ins> - Inserted text.

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

Ans :- The cell padding is used to set the whitespace between cell edge and cell content, whereas cell spacing is used to space between cells in a table.

Cellpadding :

* Cell padding refers to the space between the content of a cell and the border of that cell.
* It's controlled by the cellpadding attribute of the <table> element.
* You can specify the padding in pixels or other units.
* It affects the space inside the cell.

Cell Spacing:

* Cell spacing refers to the space between cells in a table.
* It's controlled by the cell spacing attribute of the <table> element.
* You can specify the spacing in pixels or other units.
* It affects the space between cells.

EXAMPLE :-

<table cellpadding=”10” cellspacing=”20”>

<tr>

<th> Header 1</th>

<th> Header 2</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>cell 1</td>

<td>cell 2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>cell 3</td>

<td>cell 4</td>

</tr>

</table>

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

Ans : You can achieve this in HTML tables using the colspan and rowspan attributes. The colspan attribute specifies the number of columns a cell should span, while the rowspan attribute specifies the number of rows a cell should span.

Example :- Here's an example demonstrating how to merge two rows into a single row:

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td rowspan="2">Cell 1</td>

<td>Cell 2</td>

<td>Cell 3</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Cell 4</td>

<td>Cell 5</td>

</tr>

</table>

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

Ans : There are two type of element. 1. Block-level element 2. Inline element.

1.Block-level elements:-

* Block-level elements typically start on a new line and occupy the full width available to them.
* They create "blocks" of content within the document.
* Examples of block-level elements include <div>, <p>, <h1>-<h6>, <ul>, <ol>, <li>, <table>, <form>, etc.
* Block-level elements can contain other block-level elements and inline elements.
* They can have margins, padding, and borders, and their dimensions (width, height) can be specified.

2.Inline elements:-

* Inline elements do not start on a new line and only occupy the space bounded by the tags that define them.
* They flow within the text and wrap around other inline elements.
* Examples of inline elements include <span>, <a>, <strong>, <em>, <img>, <input>, <br>, <i>, <b>, etc.
* Inline elements cannot contain block-level elements; they can only contain other inline elements or text.
* They generally do not have margins, padding, or borders applied directly to them, although they can have padding and borders applied via CSS.
* Their dimensions (width, height) are usually determined by their content.

1. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.

Ans :- The creating a hyperlink in HTML is done using the <a> (anchor) element.

Example :-

<body>

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

</body>

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

Ans :- 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 :-

<body>

<iframe src="https://www.youTube.com" width="800" height="600" title="Embedded webpage">open youTube</iframe>

</body>

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

Ans :- The <span> tag in HTML is a generic inline container used to apply styling or manipulate sections of text within a document. It does not inherently affect the layout or structure of the document like block-level elements do. Instead, it is often used in conjunction with CSS to apply styles or JavaScript to manipulate content dynamically.

Example :

<body>

<p>This is a <span class="highlight">highlighted</span> text using the span tag.</p>

</body>

* The first <span> element has a class attribute with the value "highlight". It is styled using CSS defined in the <style> block. When rendered, the text inside this span will have a yellow background and bold font weight.
* The second <span> element uses inline CSS via the style attribute to apply a red color to the text inside it.
* Both <span> elements are used to target specific sections of text within the paragraphs without affecting the overall structure or layout of the document. They provide a way to apply styling to specific text elements without using block-level elements like <div>.

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

Ans :- The insert a picture foreground image onto a background image of a web page, you can use CSS background properties.

HTML CODE :-

<head>

<title>Background Image with Foreground Image Example</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">

</head>

<body>

<div class="background">

<img src="foreground-image.jpg" alt="Foreground Image" class="foreground">

<h1>Welcome to my website</h1>

<p>This is some content on the page.</p>

</div>

CSS CODE :

.background {

background-image: url('background-image.jpg');

background-size: cover;

padding: 50px;

position: relative;

}

.foreground {

position: absolute;

top: 50px;

left: 50px;

z-index: 1;

}

1. How are active links different from normal links ?

Ans :- Active links, commonly referred to as "hyperlinks," and normal links serve the same fundamental purpose of connecting web pages.

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

Ans : In HTML, there are several tags used to separate sections of text and provide structure to a web page.

1. <div> : - The <div> tag is a generic container that is used to divide content into distinct sections.
2. <section>: The <section> tag defines a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading.
3. <header>: The <header> tag represents introductory content or a group of introductory or navigational aids. It often contains headings, logos, navigation menus, or other elements related to the content at the beginning of a section or page.
4. <footer>: The <footer> tag represents a footer for its nearest ancestor sectioning content or sectioning root element. It typically contains information about the author, copyright details, contact information, or navigational links related to the content at the end of a section or page.
5. What is SVG ?

Ans :- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

SVG is a web-friendly vector file format. As opposed to pixel-based raster files like JPEGs, vector files store images via mathematical formulas based on points and lines on a grid.

1. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans :- The HTML Is (Hypertext Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used to structure and present content on the web.

1.HTML :

* HTML is case-insensitive, so tags and attributes can be written in any case.
* HTML parsers are more forgiving and can interpret markup errors or inconsistencies

2.XHTML :

* XHTML is case-sensitive, requiring tags and attributes to be written consistently in lowercase.
* XHTML parsers are stricter and require well-formed XML, which means any errors will cause parsing to fail.

1. XHTML parsers are stricter and require well-formed XML, which means any errors will cause parsing to fail.

Ans :- Yes, that's correct. XHTML parsers are more strict compared to HTML parsers, and they require well-formed XML syntax. In XHTML, any deviation from the XML rules can cause parsing errors, which may result in the document failing to render correctly in web browsers.

XML has strict syntax rules, such as requiring all elements to be properly nested, all attributes to be quoted, and the use of self-closing tags for empty elements. If an XHTML document contains syntax errors or does not adhere to these rules, it will not be considered well-formed XML, and an XML parser will fail to parse it correctly.