

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

**(1) Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

~ No these are not the same things.  
They are different from each other.

For example: HTML tag is <h1>-<h6>, <i> or <em>  
<b> or <strong>, <a> , <ul> or <li>

Example for HTML element: <h1> My first heading </h1> ( my first heading)  
<p> my first paragraph</p> (my first paragraph)

**(2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

~ Tag : Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets.

Example : <h1> This is h1 tag </h1>

~ Attributes : Attributes contain additional pieces of information. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is placed inside

Example : ) signs in your text, the browser might mix them with tags.

Character entities are used to display reserved characters in HTML.

**Example : & entity-name;**  
**& # entity-number;**

#### **(4) What are HTML different type lists in HTML?**

~ They are three list type in HTML

(1) Unorder list (2) Order list (3) Definition list

#### **(5) What are the various formatting tags in HTML ?**

~ HTML formatting tags

`<b>`,`<strong>`,`<i>`,`<em>`,`<mark>`,`<small>`,`<del>`,`<ins>`,`<sub>`,`<sup>`.

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

~ A block-level element always starts on a new line and the browser automatically add some space before and after the element.

Example :Two commonly used block element 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 `<span>` element inside a paragraph

**Example : `<span>` Hello dhruvi `</span>`**

#### **(7) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML ?**

~ HTML links are hyperlink.

~ you can click on a link and jump to another document.

#### **(8) 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.

#### **(9) 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 document.

The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

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

~ To set the background image of a web page, use the CSS style. Under the CSS <style> tag, add the property background image.

~ The property sets a graphic such as jpg, png.

~ HTML does not support the <body> background attributes; CSS is used to change the set background image.

### **(11) What are the void Elements in HTML?**

Most HTML elements have a start tag and an end tag that indicate where it ends. These elements are called empty or void and only have a start tag since they can't have any content.

Example of element: img, br, hr and meta elements.

### **(12) What is the 'CLASS' attribute in HTML?**

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.

It can also be used by a JavaScript to make changes to an HTML element with a specified class.

### **(13) What is the difference between the 'ID' attribute and 'CLASS' attribute of HTML?**

ID	CLASS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In HTML for an element ID name starts with '#' symbol followed by a unique name assigned to it.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On the other hand, class assigned to an element has its name start with '.' followed by class name.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Only one ID selector can be attached to an element.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multiple class selectors can be attached to an element.</li></ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ID is unique in a page and can only apply to at most on an element.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The class can be applied to multiple an element so it could be multiple times on a single page.</li> </ul>
---	---

**(14) What is SVG ?**

- ~ SVG stands for scalable vector Graphics.
- ~ SVG is used to define graphics for the web.
- ~ SVG is a w3c recommendation.

**(15) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

HTML	XHTML
HTML stands for Hypertext markup language.	XHTML stands for extensible Hypertext markup language.
It was developed by Tim Berners-lee	It was developed by W3C i.e world wide web consortium.
It was developed in 1991	It was developed in 2000
It is extended from SGML.	It is extended from XML and HTML.

**(16) What is logical and physical tags in HTML ?**

Physical and logical tags are used in HTML for better for visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page.

TADS: <abbr>, <acronym>, <address>, <cite>, <code>, <del>, <dfn>, <ins>, <pre>, <q>, <samp>, <strong>, <var>.

## **MODULE (CSS AND CSS-3)-2**

### **(1) What are the benefits of using CSS ?**

CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page using css. you can control the color of the text, the style of font, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, etc.

You can write css once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages.

### **(2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating confusion among web browsers.

With CSS, what works with one browser might not always work with another. The web developers need to test for compatibility, running the program across multiple browsers.

There exists a scarcity of security.

After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear. The similar change affects on all the browsers.

The programming language world is complicated for non-developers and beginners. Different levels of CSS i.e. CSS, CSS 2, CSS 3 are often quite confusing.

CSS works differently on different browsers. IE and Opera supports CsS as different logic

There are multiple levels which creates confusion for non-developers and beginners.

### **(3) Name a few CSS style components ?**

The components of css style are:

- Selector: HTML element name ID name ,CLASS name .
- Property: It's like an attribute such as background color ,font-size,position,text-align-color,border,etc.
- Values: which defines property or values all cate for properties.

**(4) What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

The css opacity property is used to specify the transparency at an element.in simple word,you can say that is specifies the clarity of the image.

~ In technical terms opacity is define as degree in which light is allowed to travel through object.

**(6) How can the background color of an element be changed?**

~Add a css class to the div in your HTML code and add a class to the opening tag.....

~Add the new class selector to your css code.next,head over to your css code and add your new class selector

~ choose a new background color.

**(7) How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?**

~ We will see how an image repetition of the backup is controlled in css. This task can be achieved by using the background-repeat property that will help us to control the repetition if image

~ The background-repeat property in css is used to repeat the background image both horizontally and verifically.

~It also decides whether the background image will be repeated or not.

**(8) What is the use of the background position property?**

~ The background position css property sets the initial position for each background image .the position is relative to the position is relative to the position layer set by background-origin.

**(9) Why should background and color be used as separate properties?**

~ There are two reasons behind this: it enhances the legibility of style sheet the background property is a complex property in css,and if it is combined with color,the complexity will further increase.

**(10) How to center block-element using CSS**

~ The “BLOCKS” are known for taking full line space,forcing other elements to start on a newline.

~In other words,they have a width of 100% of the web-page or container holding the block.

~ In this article,we are going to see how to block element that usually behave and how to center them using css.

### **(11) What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?**

~ CSS can be added to HTML document in 3 ways:

- 1.Inline: by using the style attribute inside HTML element.
2. Internal: by using <style> element in the <head> section.
- 3.External:by using a <link> element to an external css file.

### **(12) What is embedded style sheets?**

~ Embedded style sheets allow you to define style for whole HTML document in one place.

~ Embedded style sheets refer to when you embed style sheets information into an HTML document using the <style> element.you do this by embedding the style sheet information within <style> tags in the head of your document.

### **(14) What are the external style sheets?**

~ An External style sheet is a separate css file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the webpage.multiple webpage can use the same link to access the style sheet.

~ The link to an external style sheet is placed within the head section of the page.  
<head>

<link rel="style sheet" type="text/css" href="my style.css">.

</head>

~ one change to style sheet will change all linked pages.

~ Consistent look and feel across multiple webpage.

### **(14) What are the Advantages and Disadvantages of using external style sheets ?**

~ \* Advantages:

~ 1] The style of a few documents can be controlled from the site by utilizing them.

2] Multiple HTML elements can have numerous documents, where classes can be made.

3] To assemble style in complex circumstances,selector and grouping strategies and utilized.

~ \* DISADVANTAGES :

~1] The addition download is expected to import documents having style information.

2] To render document,the other templet ought to be stacked.

3] Not practical for small style definitions.

### **(15) What is the meaning of CSS selector ?**

~ CSS selectors are used to select the content you want to style.selectors are the part of css rule set.

~ CSS selector selects HTML element according to ID ,CLASS,TYPE,ATTRIBUTE,ETC.

~ There are several different type of selector in css:

1. CSS Element selector
2. CSS ID Selector
3. CSS CLASS selector
4. CSS UNIVERSAL Selector
5. CSS GROUP Selector

### **(16) What are the media types allowed by CSS ?**

~ Full list of css media types css media types are used in media queries,which allow you to apply different style deppending on the output device.

~ You can use the CSS@media. at rule to create media queries that test for certain media types,then apply style accordingly.

~ For example,you can specify one set of styles for when your webpage is viewed on a computer screen and another for when it's printed out.



## Module (HTML 5)-3

### **(1) What are the new tags added in HTML 5 ?**

- ~ (1) <article>
- (2) <aside>
- (3) <audio>
- (4) <canvas>
- (5) <command>
- (6) <video>
- (7) <datalist>
- (8) <details>
- (9) <embed>
- (10) <footer>
- (11) <header>
- (12) <mark>
- (13) <nav>
- (14) <section>
- (15) <wbr>

### **(2) How to embed audio and video in a webpage ?**

- ~ Audio and video can help to add interactive content to your website.
- ~ Good part is that HTML5 offers easy way to embed audio and video files. it has a default player and most modern browsers support HTML player.

### **(3) Semantic element in HTML5 ?**

- ~ In HTML there are some semantic element that can be used to define different parts of a webpage :

1. <article>
2. <aside>
3. <details>
4. <figure>
5. <footer>
6. <header>
7. <main>
8. <mark>
9. <menu>
10. <section>

## 11. <time>

### **(4) Canvas and SVG tags:**

~ CANVAS: The <canvas> tag is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting

~ The <canvas> tag is transparent and is only a container for graphics you must use a script to actually draw the graphics

~ Any text inside the <canvas> element will be displayed in browser with javascript disabled and in browser that do not support <canvas>

### 2. SVG:

~ The svg tag defines a container for SVG graphics

~ SVG has several methods for drawing path, boxes, circle, text, and graphic images to learn more about SVG.