

# **Assignment – 1**

## ***Web Designing [Module – HTML]***

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

**Ans.**

HTML tags and elements are not the same thing, but they are related.

HTML tags are the base blocks of an html page whereas Elements are the components that are used in html. Elements consists of Starting Tag, Content in between the tags and Closing tag.

HTML tags and Elements are usually in pairs consisting a Starting Tag and a Closing Tag. Some Tags do not need a closing tag, they are called '**Self-Closing Tags**'.

Examples of Tags - <Title> </Title>, <html></html>, <br> {Self-Closing Tag}

Examples of Elements - <title>Title 1</title>, <h1>Heading</h1>

**Q-2. What are Tags and Attributes in HTML?**

**Ans.**

HTML Tags are like building blocks of HTML. It defines where an element starts and where it ends.

Example - <title></title>, <p></p>, <br>, <hr>

Attributes are special words that provide additional information about a tag. It defines the behaviour and modifications of a tag.

Attribute Example - <starting\_tag attribute = "value"></closing tag>

<table border="5px"></table>

### **Q-3. What are void elements in HTML?**

**Ans.**

HTML elements that do not have any content are called Void elements.

Example - `<br>`, `<hr>`

### **Q-4. What are HTML Entities?**

**Ans.**

HTML entities are special reserved characters that have a special meaning when used in HTML Document. They start with '&'.

Examples of HTML Entities –

- (i)     `&nbsp;` – Non breaking space
- (ii)    `<` – less than (`<`)
- (iii)   `>` – greater than (`>`)

### **Q-5. What are different types of lists in HTML?**

**Ans.**

HTML Lists allow to place data in forms of lists.

Tag for List - `<li></li>`

There are mainly 3 types of Lists in HTML:

- (i)     Ordered List
- (ii)    Unordered List
- (iii)   Description List

#### **(i)     Ordered List**

Ordered List start with the tag `<ol>`.

List items start with `<li>`

The list items are listed using numbers by default. There are also other types such as a,A,i,I.

Example –

```
<ol type="I">
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
  <li>Item 3</li>
  <li>Item 4</li>
</ol>
```

## (ii) Unordered List

Unordered List starts with `<ul>` tag.

The list items use `<li>` tag.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default.

There are also other types such as desc, square.

Example –

```
<ul type="circle">
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
  <li>Item 3</li>
  <li>Item 4</li>
</ul>
```

## (iii) Description List

A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.

The `<dl>` tag defines the description list, the `<dt>` tag defines the term (name), and the `<dd>` tag describes each term.

Example –

```
<dl>
  <dt>Title 1</dt>
  <dd>Item 1</dd>
  <dd>Item 2</dd>
  <dd>Item 3</dd>
  <dd>Item 4</dd>
  <br>
  <dt>Title 2</dt>
  <dd>Item 1</dd>
```

```
<dd>Item 2</dd>
<dd>Item 3</dd>
<dd>Item 4</dd>
</dl>
```

## Q-6. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

**Ans.**

The HTML classes are used to select or highlight a specific element.

Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

A same element can have multiple classes.

Classes are used to select specific elements while using CSS and JavaScript and also while using stylesheet.

Class name starts with a dot '.' Example - .classname

Example –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Class</title>
  <style>
    .header1{
      background-color: bisque;
      font-size: large;
      text-align: center;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 class="header1">
    Examples of Class and Id
  </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

**Q-7. What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?**

**Ans.**

The main difference between ‘id’ and ‘class’ attributes of HTML elements is that a class name can be used by multiple html elements, while an id name must only be used by one html element.

Also, one element can have multiple classes but one element can only have one id.

The class name starts with a ‘.’ (.classname) whereas an id name starts with ‘#’ (#idname)

Example –

```
<style>
    .header1{
        background-color: bisque;
        font-size: large;
        text-align: center;
    }

    #header2{
        background-color: cadetblue;
        font-family: 'Gill Sans', 'Gill Sans MT', Calibri, 'Trebuchet MS',
sans-serif;
        text-align: justify;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1 class="header1">
        Examples of Class and Id
    </h1>
    <h2 id="header2">
        Class and Id
    </h2>
```

## Q-8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

**Ans.**

Various HTML formatting tags are:

`<b>` - Defines bold text

`<em>` - Defines emphasized text/ similar to italic

`<i>` - Defines a part of text in italics

`<strong>` - Defines important text/ similar to bold

`<sub>` - Defines subscripted text

`<sup>` - Defines superscripted text

`<ins>` - Defines inserted text

`<del>` - Defines deleted text

Example –

```
<b>
  Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Ducimus quam
  <i>assumenda repellendus</i>, labore laudantium veritatis unde,
  voluptatum expedita accusamus in <u>doloremque similique</u> culpa
  reprehenderit quaerat tenetur itaque? Qui, vitae ipsam!
</b>

<!-- Semantic Tags -->
<strong>Bold</strong>
<em>Italic</em>
<ins>Underline</ins>
<br>

<!-- Subscript and Superscript -->
H<sub>2</sub>O
<br>
x<sup>2</sup> + y<sup>2</sup>
```

### **Q-9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

**Ans.**

Cell Padding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it whereas Cell Spacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

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

**Ans.**

We can club two or more rows in an HTML table by using 'rowspan' and two or more columns using 'colspan'.

Example – rowspan=3, colspan=2

### **Q-11. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?**

**Ans.**

**Block Elements** cover entire space from left to right as far as it can go. Always starts from a new line.

Example - <h1>

**InLine Elements** never start from a new line. Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

Example - <span>

### **Q-12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

**Ans.**

We can create a hyperlink in HTML using its 'anchor' tag. It is denoted as <a>.

It contains the following attributes - <a href="link.com" target="\_blank"></a>

Href defines the destination link which need to be open when we click on a hyperlink.

Target defines the destination where the link should be open. [Types – blank, self, parent, top]

### **Q-13. What is the use of an iframe tag?**

**Ans.**

HTML iframe is used to display a document within a web page.

The document can be another web page, video, etc.

The syntax for iframe –

```
<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>
```

### **Q-14. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?**

**Ans.**

Span tag is an inline tag used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

```
<p>I have a <span style="color:red">red</span> bag.</p>
```

### **Q-15. How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?**

**Ans.**

We can use the background attribute in the body tag to set an image as the background of the webpage. We will need to specify the URL or the location of the image which we want to set to the background attribute of the body tag.

Example -

```
<body background = "URL or Path of Image">Body of the Webpage</body>
```

### **Q-16. How are active links different from normal links?**

**Ans.**

**Normal Link** can be defined as any hyperlink whether it is working or not working or broken.



**Active Links** can be defined as the hyperlinks that are actively working and lead to the destination page on clicking.

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

**Ans.**

Various tags can be used to separate sections of text. Some of them are :

(i)     <br>

Break Line is used to start a separate line.

(ii)    <p>

Paragraph tag is used to start and end paragraphs.

(iii)   <section>

Section tag defines a section in a document.

**Q-18. What is SVG?**

**Ans.**

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.

**Q-19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

**Ans.**

HTML	XHTML
HTML stands for Hypertext markup Language	XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language
The format is a document file format.	The format is a markup language.

All tags and attributes are not necessarily to be in lower or upper case.	Every tag and attribute should be in lower case.
Doc type is not necessary to be written.	Doc type is necessary to be written.
It is not necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened.	It is necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened.
Filename extension used are .html, .htm.	Filename extension are .xhtml, .xht, .xml.

**Q-20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**Ans.**

Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the examples of Logical tags in HTML - <em>, <strong>

Physical tags are used to indicate exactly how specific characters are to be formatted.

Examples of Physical tags - <b>, <i>, <sub>, <sup>