Web Designing

**MODULE:1(HTML)**

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

**HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element**. HTML element holds the content. HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail. Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

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

**HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.** **HTML element holds the content.** **HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail**. HTML tag starts with < and ends with > Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

**3.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.

**4.What are HTML Entities?**

An 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).

**5.What are difference types of lists in HTML?**

There are three types of lists in HTML: **Unordered list or Bulleted list (ul)** **Ordered list or Numbered list (ol)** **Description list or Definition list (dl).**

**6.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.

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

Output: 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**.

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

**HTML Formatting Elements**

* <b> - Bold text.
* <strong> - Important text.
* <i> - Italic text.
* <em> - Emphasized text.
* <mark> - Marked text.
* <small> - Smaller text.
* <del> - Deleted text.
* <ins> - Inserted text.

**9.How is cell Padding difference 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?**

It can be done by **using the rowspan and colspan attribute in HTML**. The rowspan is used to merge or combine the number of cells in a row whereas the colspan is used to merge column cells in a table.

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

Difference Between Inline and Block Elements in HTML

**Inline elements never start from a new line**. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go. Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element. Block elements have top and bottom margins.

**12.How to create a Hyper link in HTML?**

To make 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. Tip: Use CSS to style the <iframe> (see example below). Tip: It is a good practice to always include a title attribute for the <iframe> .

**14.What is the use of 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> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

**15.How Is insert 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.

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

Normal links are links which are there on the page and have not been clicked yet. **Active links are those links, which have just been clicked at that instant**.

**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.

**20.what are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

Physical and Logical tags are **used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page**. However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names. Logical Tags : Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles.

**MODULE:2(CSS and CSS 3)**

**1.What are the benefits of using CSS?**

**There are a number of benefits of CSS, including:**

* 1) Faster Page Speed. More code means slower page speed. ...
* 2) Better User Experience. CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting. ...
* 3) Quicker Development Time. ...
* 4) Easy Formatting Changes. ...
* 5) Compatibility Across Devices.

**2.What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

**Disadvantages of CSS**

* Confusion due to many CSS levels. Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue. ...
* Cross-Browser Issues. Different browsers work differently. ...
* Security Issues. Security is important in today's world driven by technology and data. ...
* Extra Work for Developers.

**3.What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

The biggest difference between CSS2 and CSS3 is that **CSS3 is now split into different modules**. Since each module makes its way through the W3C individually, there's a wider range of browser support. Make sure you test your CSS3 pages in as many browsers and operating systems as possible to ensure compatibility.

**4.Name a few CSS style components**

The components of css style are: 1)Selecter:HTML element name, id name, class name. 2)Property:It's like an attribute such as background color,font-size,position,text-align,color,border etc. 3)Values:which defines property or values allocate for properties.

**5.What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

The opacity CSS property sets the opacity of an element. Opacity is **the degree to which content behind an element is hidden, and is the opposite of transparency**.

**6.How the background color of an element be changed?**

To add background color in HTML, **use the CSS background-color property**. Set it to the color name or code you want and place it inside a style attribute. Then add this style attribute to an HTML element, like a table, heading, div, or span tag.

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

To control the repetition of an image in the background, **use the background-repeat property**. You can use no-repeat value for the background-repeat property if you do not want to repeat an image, in this case, the image will display only once.

**8.What is the use of the background-position property?**

The background-position property **sets the starting position of a background image**. Tip: By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

**9.Which property controls the image scroll in the background?**

The **background-attachment** property sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.

**10.Why should background and color be used as separate properties?**

Why background and color are the separate properties if they should always be set together? There are two reasons behind this: **It enhances the legibility of style sheets**. The background property is a complex property in CSS, and if it is combined with color, the complexity will further increase.

**11.How to center block elements using CSS1?**

In CSS-conformant browsers, the complete width of any **element** (including tables) defaults to the full width of its parent **element's** content area.

**12.How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is **a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML** (including XML dialects such as SVG, MathML or XHTML). CSS describes how elements should be rendered on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media.

**13.What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?**

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways: **Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements**. Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section. External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

**14.What is embedded style sheets?**

Embedded Stylesheet: **It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place**. This is done by embedding the <style></style> tags containing the CSS properties in the head of your document.

**15.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 webpages can use the same link to access the stylesheet. The link to an external style sheet is placed within the head section of the page.

**16.What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?**

With the help of External Style Sheets, **the styles of numerous documents can be organized from one single file**. In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site. In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.

**17.What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS Rule. It is **a pattern of elements and other terms that tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the CSS property values inside the rule applied to them**.

**18.What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

**CSS 2.1 defines the following media groups:**

* continuous or paged.
* visual, audio, speech, or tactile.
* grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.
* interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).
* all (includes all media types)

**19.What is the rule set?**

**A collection of rules or signatures that network traffic or system activity is compared against to determine an action to take**—such as forwarding or rejecting a packet, creating an alert, or allowing a system event.

**20.Create Layouts**

**1.**In [Layout mode](https://fmhelp.filemaker.com/help/16/fmp/en/FMP_Help/glossary.html#ww1057655), click **New Layout/Report** in the [status toolbar](https://fmhelp.filemaker.com/help/16/fmp/en/FMP_Help/glossary.html#ww1028139).

Or, in [Browse mode](https://fmhelp.filemaker.com/help/16/fmp/en/FMP_Help/glossary.html#ww1027555), choose **File** menu > **Manage** > **Layouts**, and click **New**.

You see the New Layout/Report assistant, which helps you create the type of layout you want. As you make your choices, additional options are presented to you. For some types of layouts, such as labels, envelopes, and reports, you see additional panels.

To see an onscreen Help topic that explains the choices in the current panel, press F1 (Windows) or Command-? (macOS).

**2.**For layouts designed for computers or touch devices, add fields to the layout.

See [Defining and changing fields](https://fmhelp.filemaker.com/help/16/fmp/en/FMP_Help/database-fields.html#wwconnect_header).

**3.**If you intend to print a report in landscape orientation or on a special paper size, choose **File** menu > **Print Setup** (Windows) or **File** menu > **Page Setup** (macOS), confirm the orientation and paper settings, then click **OK**.

In [Preview mode](https://fmhelp.filemaker.com/help/16/fmp/en/FMP_Help/glossary.html#ww1028006), you can also click **Print Setup** (Windows) or **Page Setup** (macOS) in the status toolbar.

Modified Print Setup and Page Setup settings affect all other layouts in the current file, so you may need to change these settings later to print other layouts properly.

**MODULE:3(HTML 5)**

**1.What are the new tags added in HTML5?**

* (MOVED) article.
* (MOVED) aside.
* audio.
* canvas.
* command.
* datalist.
* details.
* embed.

**2.How to embed audio and video in a webpage?**

The HTML5 <audio> and <video> tags make it simple to add media to a website. You need to **set src attribute to identify the media source and include a controls attribute so the user can play and pause the media**.

**3.Semantic element in HTML5?**

Semantic HTML elements are **those that clearly describe their meaning in a human- and machine-readable way**. Elements such as <header> , <footer> and <article> are all considered semantic because they accurately describe the purpose of the element and the type of content that is inside them.

**4.Canvas and SVG tags**

SVG is a language for describing 2D graphics in XML.

Canvas draws 2D graphics, on the fly (with a JavaScript).

SVG is XML based, which means that every element is available within the SVG DOM. You can attach JavaScript event handlers for an element.

In SVG, each drawn shape is remembered as an object. If attributes of an SVG object are changed, the browser can automatically re-render the shape.

Canvas is rendered pixel by pixel. In canvas, once the graphic is drawn, it is forgotten by the browser. If its position should be changed, the entire scene needs to be redrawn, including any objects that might have been covered by the graphic.