Web Designing Assignment

Term-1 Module

(HTML) -1

1. No, HTML tags and elements are not exactly the same but the related concepts.

HTML tags they are come in pairs a start tag and end tag.

HTML elements are the combination of start and end tag like paragraph image and more.

1. In HTML tags and attributes are both crucial for building the structure and the look and behaviour of your web page.

Tags define the type of content in HTML like heading, images.

Attributes provide additional detail about those element like size, colour or links.

1. Void element in html are special tag that act like self contained units. They need only a starting tag. And don’t require any closing tag or content inside them.

No closing tag - <br> for line break.

No content - <img> for image.

Example of void element - <br>,<hr>,<img>, <input>.

1. HTML entities are a way to represent characters that can’t be easily typed or have special meaning in html. They are like codes that translate into the desired symbol.

Look like: &# ( numeric entity)

&name (name entity)

~ Used for

Reserved character < or & that would otherwise messup html code eg. &1t for <

* Special symbol © (copyright) € (Euro)

Example: To display a greater then sign (>) use &gt.

1. HTML offers three main types of lists to present information in an orgazined way.
2. Unordered list (ul). It is used for item with no specific order represented by bullet point()
3. Ordered list (ol) Used for items with specific order typically numbered (1,2,3)
4. Definition list (dl) Used for presenting terms and their definitions includes <dt> (term) and <dd> (definition) tags.
5. The class attribute in html is like a tab of your element. You can use it to group similer elements together and style them all at once with CSS or even target them with javascript.
6. The main difference between ID and CLASS in html is that an ‘id’ must be unique on a page, like a special name tag, while a ‘class’ can be applied to many elements, like a regular tag. Imagine ‘id’ for a specific items and ‘class’ for categories.
7. HTML offers various tags to format text, like

* bold<b> or <strong> important
* italic <i> or <em> emphasized
* underline <u>
* deleted <del>
* superscript <sup>
* subscript <sub>
* Highlight <mark>

1. Both cellpadding and cellspacing are used for tables in html, but they target different spaces.

* Cellpadding: Create spaces between the cell’s content and its border.
* Cellspacing; Create space between the border of neighboring cells.

1. HTML itself doesn’t directly combine rows or column into one. However you can achive this visually using the following attribute:

* ‘rowspan’ merge cells vertically across multiple rows (combining rows)
* ‘colspan’ merge cells horizontally across multiple coloumns (combining coloumns)

1. Block level and inline elements are the building blocks of webpages.

* Block level elements
* Start on a new line.
* Example:- <h1>,<p>,<div>
* Inline elements
* Don’t start on a new line (flow within a line of text)
* Example:- <b>,<i>,<a>

1. Hyperlinks in html are created using the achore tag<a>. here’s a quick rundown :

* Anchor tag:- <a> defines the hyperlink element.
* href Attribute:- This is essential and specifies the destination URL of the link.
* Link Text:- The text you place between the opening and closing <a> tags becomes the clickable part of the link.

1. An Iframe tag in html acts like a mini window within your webpage . It lets you embed content from source, essentially displaying another webpage within your current one.

* Purpose: Embed external content like Youtube videos, social media feeds, maps or even entire webpages.
* Benefits:-
* Separates content and layout.
* Reuses existing content from other sources.
* Adds dynamic elements to your page.

Example:- Imagine embedding a youtube video. You’d use the <iframe> tag with the video’s.

1. The ‘span’ tag in html acts like a generic inline container for a section of text, Its useful for applying styles or adding attributes to specific parts of your text without affecting thte overall structure:

* Purpose: Groups inline elements for styling with css (like font color, background) with javascript.
* Not for Structure: Doesn’t have a built in meaning on its won, unlike heading<h1> pr paragraph <p> tags.

1. While there isn’t a direct way to insert a picture on top of a background image in HTML, you can achieve this effect using layers with CSS. Here’s a simplified approach.

* Html Structure:-
* Create a container element e.g.<div> for the foreground image.
* Place the foreground image within the container using the <img>tag.

1. Active links are like normal links. But they are caught “in an act” of being interacted with.

* Normal link:-Regular text that acts as a clickable link, usually underlined and often blue.
* Active link:- Briefly changes appearance   
  (often color) when you hover your mouse over it (shows its clickable) or click and hold on it (indicates its being activated).

1. HTML offers several tags to structure and separate sections of text, each with its own purpose.

* Block level element.
* Semantic elements.

1. SVG stands for “Scalable Vector Graphics”. It’s a special kind of image format used on the web that creates using vector graphics instead of pixels.

* Sharp on any Size: SVG can be resized without losing quality, unlike pixel-based images (like
* JPEG or PNG) that get blurry when enlarged.
* Text and shapes:- Made from methematical formulas describing shapes, lines, and text, making them ideal for sharp logos, icons, and illustrations.

1. HTML and XHTML are both languages for building webpages, but XHTML is a stricter version of HTML.

* HTML:- More forgiving and flexible, allowing some looseness in code structure( like missing closing tags).
* XHTML Stricter and follows stricter rules based on XML. It requires proper closing tags, lowercase attribute, and well-formed structer.
* Think of HTML as casual conversation and XHTML as a formal written document.

1. HTML tags come in two flavors for describing content.

* Logical Tags (Semantic Tags):
* Describe the meaning and purpose of the conent.
* Help search engines and assistive technologies understand the content.
* Example:<Strong> (important text), <em> (emphasized text), <article> (self-contained content).
* Physical Tags (Presentation Tag):
* Focus on the visual presentation of the content.
* Less informative for search engines and accessibility.
* Not recommended anymore: Use CSS for styling instead.
* Examples (deprecated):<b> (bold), <i>  
  (italic), <font>(font style).

Modern HTML encourages using logical tag for better structure and meaning, and CSS for styling the presentation.