**Web Designing Assignment**

**Term-1**

**Module (HTML) -1**

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

**Ans.** No, HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page. HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page.

**Q-2 What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

**Ans.** An element is an object on a page (such as a heading, paragraph, or image), and attributes are qualities that describe that element (such as width and height).

**Ex:**

<img src="img\_girl.jpg">

//img defines tag

//src defines attribute

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

**Ans.** A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances.

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

**Ans.** An HTML entity is used to display invisible characters and reserved characters that would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code. It is a piece of text, or string, that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; ).

**Ex:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Description** | **Entity Name** |
|  | non-breaking space | &nbsp; |
| < | less than | &lt; |
| > | greater than | &gt; |
| & | ampersand | &amp; |

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

**Ans. There are three list types in HTML:**

* unordered list — used to group a set of related items in no particular order.
* ordered list — used to group a set of related items in a specific order.
* description list — used to display name/value pairs such as terms and definitions.

**Example:**

<ol type="i">

        <li>one</li>

        <li>two</li>

        <li>three</li>

    </ol>

    <ul type="square">

        <li>one</li>

        <li>two</li>

        <li>three</li>

    </ul>

    <dl>

        <dt>Tea</dt>

        <dd>cold</dd>

        <dd>hot</dd>

    </dl>

**Q-6 What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

**Ans.** 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.

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

**Ans.** The difference between Class and ID: A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

**Ex:**

<style>

/\* Style the element with the id "myHeader" \*/

#myHeader {

background-color: lightblue;

color: black;

padding: 40px;

text-align: center;

}

/\* Style all elements with the class name "city" \*/

.city {

background-color: tomato;

color: white;

padding: 10px;

}

</style>

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

## Ans. HTML Formatting Elements

* <b> - Bold text

<b>This text is bold</b>

* <strong> - Important text

<strong>This text is important!</strong>

* <i> - Italic text
* <i>This text is bold</i>
* <em> - Emphasized text

<em>This text is emphasized</em>

* <mark> - Marked text

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

* <small> - Smaller text
* <small>This is some smaller text.</small>
* <del> - Deleted text

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>

* <ins> - Inserted text
* <p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>
* <sub> - Subscript text

<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>

* <sup> - Superscript text

<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

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

**Ans.** Cell padding is used to set extra space which is used to separate cell walls from their contents. But in contrast cell spacing is used to set space between cells.

**Ex:**

**<table cellpadding="value" >.....</table>**

where, value determines the padding

(space between the border of a table and its content)

**<table cellspacing="value" >.....</table>**

where, value determines the padding

(space between 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.** You can merge two or more table cells in a column using the colspan attribute in a <td> HTML tag (table data). To merge two or more row cells, use the rowspan attribute.

**Ex:**

<td rowspan="*2*">

<td colspan="*2*">

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

**Ans.** A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available. An inline element does not start on a new line and it only takes up as much width as necessary.

**Block-level:**  
<div>Hello World</div>

**Inline:**

<span>Hello World</span>

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

**Ans.** The a href=" " tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the a href=" " element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

**Ex:**

<a href="*url*">*link text*</a>

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

**Ans.** An inline frame (iframe) is a HTML element that loads another HTML page within the document.

**Ex:**

<iframe src="/default.asp" width="100%" height="300" style="border:1px solid black;">  
</iframe>

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

**Ans.** 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.

**Ex:**

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>

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

**Ans.** To add background image is using the background image attribute inside the <body> tag.

**Example:**

<!**DOCTYPE** html>

<**html**>

<**head**>

<**style**>

body {

  background-image: url("bg1.jpg");

  background-color: #cccccc;

}

</**style**>

</**head**>

<**body**>

    <**p**>Document Body</**p**>

</**body**>

</**html**>

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

**Ans.**

* **Active links:** If you left or right-click any one of the links Visited or Unvisited, it will turn into Red and Underline.
* **Normal links:** The default color is blue color and underlined.

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

**Ans. We separate a section of texts in HTML using the below tags:**

* <br> tag – It is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.

**Ex:**

<p>To force<br> line breaks<br> in a text,<br> use the br<br> element.</p>

* <p> tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.

**Ex:**

<p>This is some text in a paragraph.</p>

**Q-18 What is SVG?**

**Ans.** SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG is used to define graphics for the Web.

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

**Ans.** HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML.

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

**Ans.**

* Physical tag: These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text. The example of the logical tag is <strong> </strong> tag.
* Logical tag: These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.  Some of the examples of physical tags are <b>, <big>, <i>.