Frontend Assignment

Part 1: Web Designing Part

Web Designing

MODULE: 1 (HTML)

• *Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?*

HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page. They tell the browser how it should display content to the user.

HTML Element includes a start tag, content, and an end tag. HTML Elements are components of the web page.

• *What are tags and attributes in HTML?*

HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page. They tell the browser how it should display content to the user.

HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

• *What are void elements in HTML?*

There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements. A void element doesn't have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content. These elements can have backslash before ending of start tag but that is completely optional. Examples of such elements are <br>, <hr>, <img> etc.

• *What are HTML Entities?*

Reserved characters in HTML must be replaced with character entities.

To display a less than sign (<) we must write: < or <

• *What are different types of lists in HTML?*

Unordered list, ordered list, description list

• *What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?*

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element.

Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

• **What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?**

The HTML id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.

You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.

Write a hash character (#), followed by an id name.

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element.

Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

Write a period (.) character, followed by a class name.

• **What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

<b> - Bold text

<strong> - Important text

<i> - Italic text

<em> - Emphasized text

<mark> - Marked text

<small> - Smaller text

<del> - Deleted text

<ins> - Inserted text

<sub> - Subscript text

<sup> - Superscript text

• **How is Cell padding different from Cell Spacing?**

Cellpadding specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the cell edge and the content of the cell.

Cellspacing specifies the space between cells (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the edges of the adjacent cells.

• **How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?**

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.

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

Block elements always start from a new line. 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.

• **How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the <a> and tags, which are the tags used to define the links.

The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the tag indicates where it ends.

• **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.

• **What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?**

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

Example:

<p>Hi my name is

SiddharthVekariya.

</p>

• **How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?**

<body background="https://www.xyz.com/image.png">

<h2>Background Image</h2>

</body>

• **How are active links different from normal links?**

By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):

An unvisited link is underlined and blue

A visited link is underlined and purple

An active link is underlined and red

• **What are the different tags to separate sections of text?**

The <br> tag is one way to separate the lines of text.

There are other tags like the <p> tag and <blockquote> tag that are also used to separate sections of text.

• **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

• **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.

• **What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

Logical Tags :
Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML.

<abbr> Defines an abbreviation

<acronym> Defines an acronym

Physical Tags

Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text. Following are the Physical tags commonly used in HTML.

<b> Defines bold text

<big> Defines big text

<i> Defines italic text

MODULE: 3 (HTML 5)

• *What are the new tags added in HTML5?*

Tags (Elements)	Description
<article>	Represents an independent piece of content of a document, such as a blog entry or newspaper article
<aside >	Represents a piece of content that is only slightly related to the rest of the page.
<audio>	Defines an audio file.
<canvas>	This is used for rendering dynamic bitmap graphics on the fly, such as graphs or games.
<datalist>	Together with the a new list attribute for input can be used to make comboboxes
<details>	Represents additional information or controls which the user can obtain on demand
<embed>	Defines external interactive content or plugin.
<figure>	Represents a piece of self-contained flow content, typically referenced as a single unit from the main flow of the document.
<footer>	Represents a footer for a section and can contain information about the author, copyright information, et cetera.
<header>	Represents a group of introductory or navigational aids.
<meter>	Represents a measurement, such as disk usage.
<nav>	Represents a section of the document intended for navigation.
<output>	Represents some type of output, such as from a calculation done through scripting.
<progress>	Represents a completion of a task, such as downloading or when performing a series of expensive operations.
<section>	Represents a generic document or application section
<time>	Represents a date and/or time.
<video>	Defines a video file.

• **_How to embed audio and video in a webpage?_**

<audio>

 <source src="file_name" type="audio_file_type">

</audio>

<video>

 <source src="file_name" type="video_file_type">

</video>

• **_Semantic element in HTML5?_**

Semantic elements = elements with a meaning.

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of non-semantic elements: <div> and <span> - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of semantic elements: <form>, <table>, and <article> - Clearly defines its content.

• **_Canvas and SVG tags._**

Canvas : The HTML <canvas> element is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via JavaScript.

The <canvas> element is only a container for graphics. You must use JavaScript to actually draw the graphics.

Canvas has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and adding images.

SVG : SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics

 The HTML <svg> element is a container for SVG graphics.

SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.