

Module 1) - Foundation

1. Do search for web-site, http, URL etc given topics in lecture.

A. HTTP :- stands for Hyper Text Transfer protocol. It is HTTP protocol

Can be used to access the data on the world wide web (www)

The HTTP protocol can be used to transfer the data in the form of plain text, hypertext, Audio, video, and so on.

URL :- A URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is a unique identifier used

To locate a resource on the Internet. It is also referred to as a web Address.

Module 2) - Fundamentals of IT

1. Do search for domain, hosting, SEO etc.

A. Domain :- A domain name is a website's address on the internet. Domain names are used in URLs to identify which server a specific webpage belongs to. The domain name consists of a hierarchical sequence

Name(labels)Separated by periods (dots) and ending with an extension.

Hosting :- In a nutshell, web hosting is the process of renting or buying space to house a website on the world wide Web Website content such as HTML,CSS, and images has to be a server to be viewable online.

SEO :- SEO (Search Engine Optimization) is the process of making a website more visible in search results, also

Termed improving search rankings. Search engines crawl the web, following links from page, and index the Content found. When you search engine displays the indexed content.

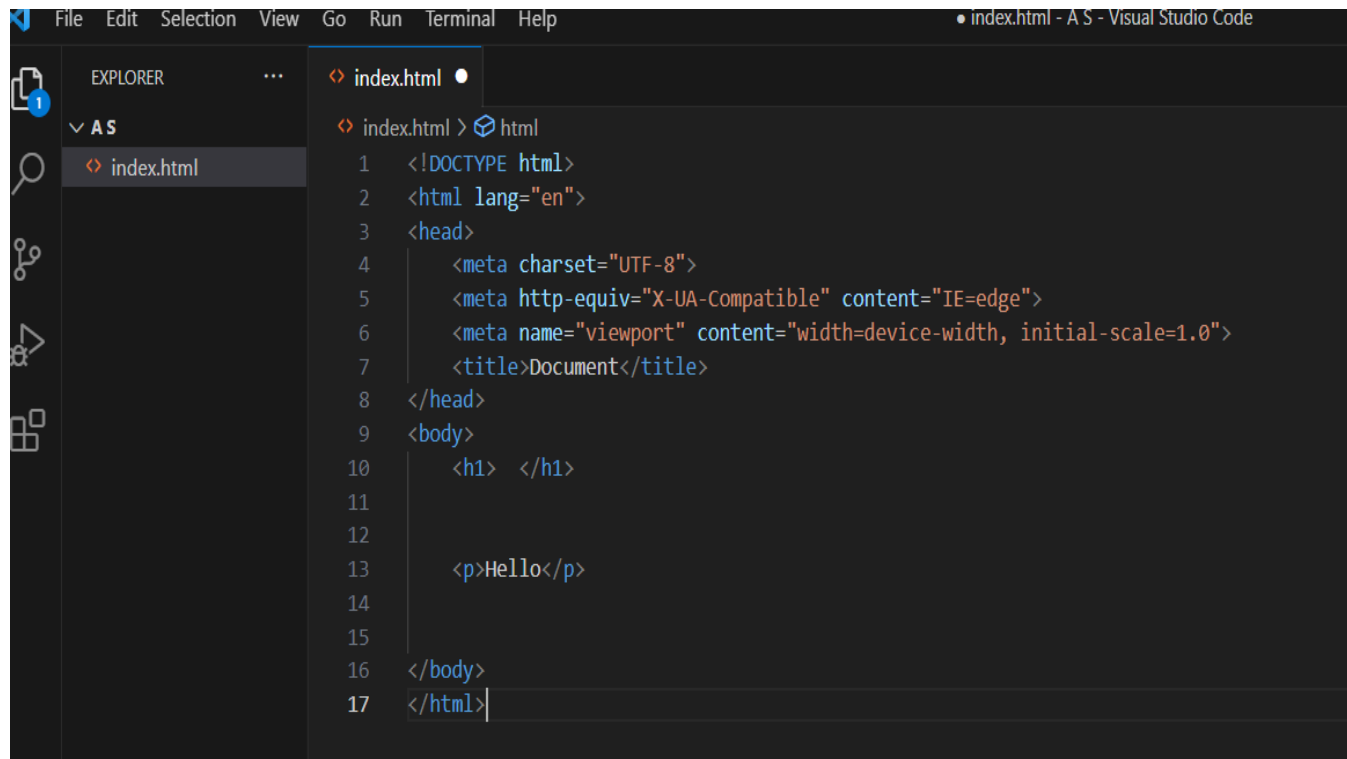
Module 3) HTML

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

A. No Tags and elements not same thing HTML.

Tags are building blocks of HTML Page.

HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page.



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
index.html - A S - Visual Studio Code

EXPLORER
AS
index.html

index.html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10   <h1> </h1>
11
12
13   <p>Hello</p>
14
15
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

A. HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser

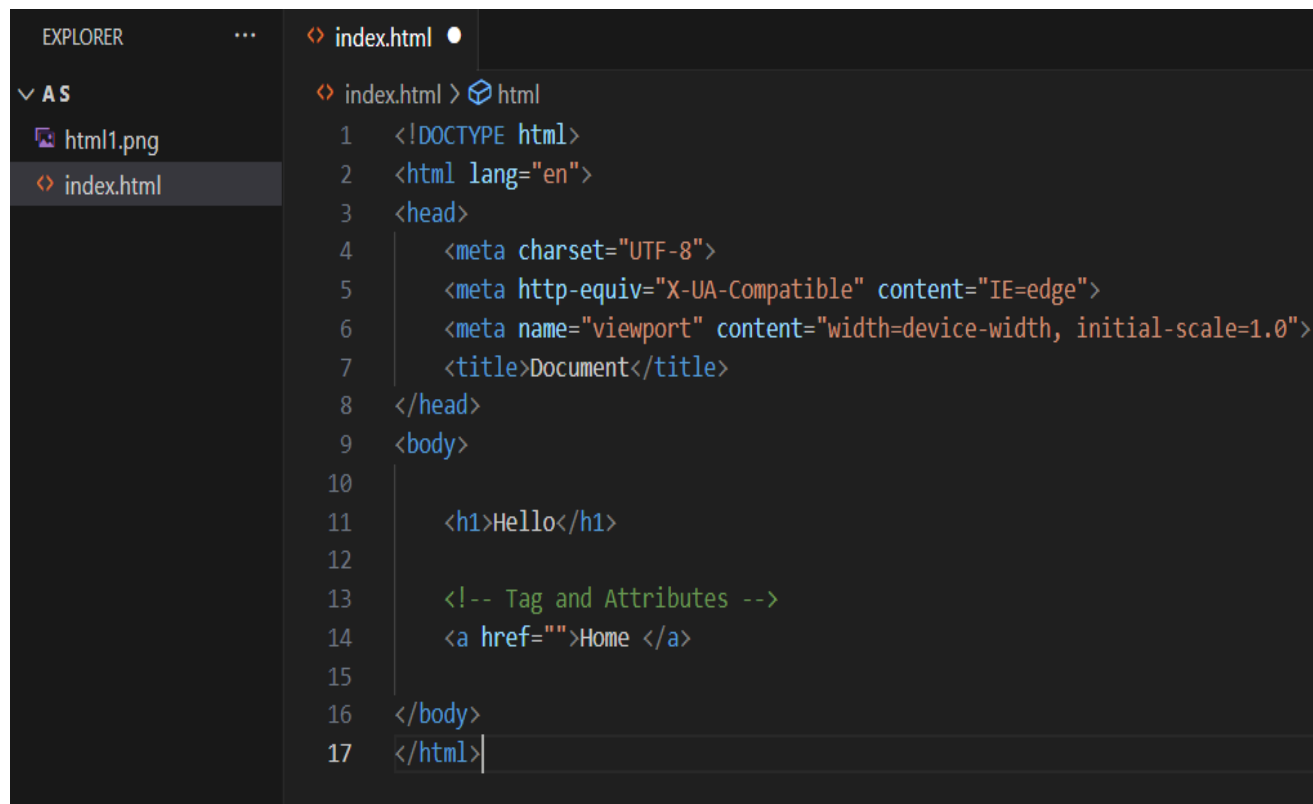
Will format and display the content.

All HTML elements can have attributes. Attributes provide

Additional information about elements. Attributes are always

Specified in the start tag.

EXAMPLE :-



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10
11   <h1>Hello</h1>
12
13   <!-- Tag and Attributes -->
14   <a href="">Home </a>
15
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

3. What are void elements in HTML? With Example.

A. A void element is an element in HTML that cannot have any child nodes.

Void elements only have a start tag; end tags must not be specified for void elements. In HTML, a void element must not have an end tag

EXAMPLE :-

```
..  <> index.html ●
    <> index.html > html
    1  <!DOCTYPE html>
    2  <html lang="en">
    3  <head>
    4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
    5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    7      <title>Document</title>
    8  </head>
    9  <body>
   10
   11      <p>Hello</p>
   12      <!-- void elements in html -->
   13      <br>
   14      <hr>
   15      <p>This is peragraph</p>
   16
   17  </body>
   18  </html>|
```

4. What are HTML Entities? With Example.

A. HTML character entities are used as a replacement of reserved characters

In HTML.

EXAMPLE :-

```
<> index.html X
<> index.html > html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Document</title>
8  </head>
9  <body>
10     <h1>HTML Entity Example</h1>
11
12     <h2>The greater-than sign: &gt;</h2>
13     <h2>The euro sign: &euro;</h2>
14 </body>
15 </html>
```

5. What are different types of lists in HTML? With Example

A. HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information. All lists contain one

Or more list elements. There are three different types of HTML lists.

1. Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
2. Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
3. Description List or Definition List (dl)

```
<> index.html •
<> index.html > html > body > ol > li
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8      <title>Document</title>
9  </head>
10
11 <body>
12     <ul>
13         <li>One</li>
14         <li>Two</li>
15         <li>Three</li>
16     </ul>
17
18     <ol>
19         <li>1</li>
20         <li>2</li>
21         <li>3</li>
22     </ol>
23
24     <dl>
25         <dt>Coffee</dt>
26         <dd>- Hot</dd>
27         <dt>Milk</dt>
28         <dd>- Cold</dd>
29     </dl>
30
31 </body>
32
33 </html>
```

6. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML? With Example.

A. The class attribute specifies one or more class names 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.

EXAMPLE :-

```
<> index.html > html > body > div.city > h2
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5    <meta charset="UTF-8">
6    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8    <title>Document</title>
9    <style>
10     .city {
11       background-color: tomato;
12       color: white;
13       border: 2px solid black;
14       margin: 20px;
15       padding: 20px;
16     }
17   </style>
18 </head>
19
20 <body>
21
22   <div class="city">
23     <h2>London</h2>
24     <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
25   </div>
26
27   <div class="city">
28     <h2>Paris</h2>
29     <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
30   </div>
31
32 </body>
33 </html>
```

7. What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements? With Example.

A. A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name only be used by one HTML element Within the page.

The class attributes is mostly used to point to a class In a style sheet.

The ID attributes is mostly used to # to a ID in a style sheet.

EXAMPLE :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>

  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <!-- class example -->

  <div class="city">
    <h1>This is Class</h1>
  </div>
  <div class="city">
    <p>This is Class</p>
  </div>
  <!-- id example -->

  <div id="One">
    <p>This is id</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```


8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

A. The formatting can be used to set the text styles (like- bold, italic, underline etc.

EXAMPLE :-

```
<> index.html > html > body
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8      <title>Document</title>
9      <style>
10
11      </style>
12 </head>
13
14 <body>
15     <!-- formatting tags example -->
16
17     <b>This is bold</b>
18     <i> This is italic</i>
19     <u>This is Underline</u>
20 </body>
21
22 </html>
```

9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.

- A. Cell padding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cell spacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells. One can create it using The tag of HTML <table>, but it sets the type attribute to cellpadding.

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Document</title>
8      <style>
9      </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12     <!-- cellpadding and cellspacing Example -->
13     <table border="1" cellspacing="10" cellpadding="10">
14         <tr>
15             <td>1</td>
16             <td>2</td>
17             <td>3</td>
18         </tr>
19         <tr>
20             <td>4</td>
21             <td>5</td>
22             <td>6</td>
23         </tr>
24         <tr>
25             <td>7</td>
26             <td>8</td>
27             <td>9</td>
28         </tr>
29     </table>
30 </body>
31 </html>

```

10. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table? With Example.

A. We use the colspan and rowspan attribute, to merge cells in HTML. The rowspan attribute is for the number Of rows a cell should merge, whereas the colspan attribute is for the number of columns a cell should merge. The attribute should be placed inside the <td> tag.

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Document</title>
8      <style>
9      </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12     <!-- colspan and rowspan Example -->
13     <table border="1" cellspacing="10" cellpadding="10">
14         <tr>
15             <td colspan="2">1</td>
16             <td rowspan="3">3</td>
17         </tr>
18         <tr>
19             <td>4</td>
20             <td>5</td>
21         </tr>
22         <tr>
23             <td>7</td>
24             <td>8</td>
25         </tr>
26     </table>
27 </body>
28 </html>

```

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

A. 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.

EXAMPLE :-

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Document</title>
8      <style>
9      </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12     <!-- Block level element and inline level element example -->
13     <h1>This is Block level element</h1>
14
15     <span> This is inline level element</span>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.

A. Use the <a> element to define a link. Use the href attribute to define the link address. Use the target attribute to Define where to open the linked document.

EXAMPLE :-

```
<> index.html > html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Document</title>
8      <style>
9      </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12     <!-- hyperlink example -->
13     <nav>
14         <ul>
15             <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
16             <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
17             <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
18         </ul>
19     </nav>
20 </body>
21 </html>
```

13. What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example.

A. The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Document</title>
8  </head>
9  <body>
10     <h2>Photo</h2>
11     
12 </body>
13 </html>

```

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>

<body>
    <iframe src="gallery.html" frameborder="0" height="300px"></iframe>
</body>

</html>

```

14. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

A. The `` tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. The `` tag is Easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute. The `` tag is much like `<div>` is a block-level element and `` is an inline element.

EXAMPLE :-

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8      <title>Document</title>
9  </head>
10
11 <body>
12     <!-- span tag example -->
13     <span class="one">
14         This is Span tag
15         <span class="two">
16             inline level element
17         </span>
18     </span>
19 </body>
20
21 </html>
```


15. How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example.

A. 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.

EXAMPLE :-

```
<> index.html > html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8      <title>Document</title>
9      <style>
10         body{
11             background-image: url(iframeimg.webp);
12         }
13     </style>
14 </head>
15
16 <body>
17     <!-- insert background image example -->
18     <h1>This is Background image</h1>
19 </body>
20
21 </html>
```

16. How are active links different from normal links?

A. Normal links are unvisited links generally shown in blue color in most of the website. A link becomes active when you Click on it. However the color of the links may vary as they can be customized.

EXAMPLE :-


```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8      <title>Document</title>
9
10 </head>
11 <body alink="green">
12     <!-- Active link and normal link example -->
13     <p>This is link</p>
14     <a href="https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=google">google</a>
15     <br>
16
17     <a href="https://www.youtube.com">youtube</a>
18 </body>
19 </html>
```

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

A. The
 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.

EXAMPLE :-

```
<> index.html >  html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8      <title>Document</title>
9
10 </head>
11 <body alink="green">
12
13     <h1>Hello world</h1>
14     <br>
15     <br>
16     <p>cricket score</p>
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

18. What is SVG?

A. The <svg> tag defines a container for SVG graphics. SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, text

And graphic images.

EXAMPLE :-

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8      <title>Document</title>
9
10 </head>
11 <body>
12
13     <svg width="100" height="100">
14         <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />
15     </svg>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

A. 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?

A. The example of the logical tag is ` ` tag. When we enclose the text in the strong tag, it tells the Browser that enclosed text is more important than other texts. Physical tags are used to tell the browser how To display the text enclosed in the physical tag.

EXAMPLE :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <!-- logical tag -->
  <strong>This is Strong tag</strong>

  <!-- physical tag -->
  <b>This is Bold tag</b>
</body>
</html>
```

Create below example using only HTML tags without CSS.

```
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8 <title>Document</title>
9 </head>
10
11 <body>
12 <form action="">
13
14 <table border="1" cellpadding="3" cellspacing="5">
15 <tr align="center">
16 <td rowspan="2"><a href="">Home</a></td>
17 <td rowspan="2"><a href="">About</a></td>
18 <td rowspan="2"><a href="">Contact</a></td>
19 <td rowspan="2"><a href="">Help</a></td>
20 <td rowspan="2"><a href="">Store</a></td>
21 <td colspan="5" style="background-color: red;"> <a href="">Download </a> </td>
22 </tr>
23
24 <tr style="background-color: red;">
25 <td colspan="5" align="center">App</td>
26 </tr>
27
28 <tr>
29 <td colspan="6">
30 
31 </td>
32 </tr>
33 <tr align="center" style="background-color: rgb(237, 43, 198);" >
34 <td colspan="6">Contact-us-page</td>
35 </tr>
36 <tr align="center">
37 <td colspan="6"> 
38
39
40
41 </td>
42 </tr>
```

```
<tr align="center" style="background-color: aqua;">
<td colspan="3">
First name<input type="text" name="" id="" placeholder="Enter Your Name">
</td>
<td colspan="3">
Last name<input type="text" name="" id="" placeholder="Enter Your Name">
</td>
</tr>
<tr align="center" style="background-color: aqua;">
<td colspan="3">
Email-Id<input type="email" name="" id="" placeholder="Enter Your Email id">
</td>
<td colspan="3">
Phone-no<input type="text" name="" id="" placeholder="Enter Your Phone no">
</td>
</tr>
<tr align="center" style="background-color: aqua;">
<td colspan="3">
City<select name="" id="">
<option value="">Ahemdabad</option>
<option value="">Surat</option>
<option value="">Gandhinagar</option>
</select>
</td>
<td colspan="3">
Gander MALE<input type="radio" name="male" id="">
FEMALE<input type="radio" name="male" id="">
OTHER<input type="radio" name="male" id="">
</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td colspan="3">
<iframe src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3!1d3672.7236044389" t
</td>
<td colspan="3">
<iframe width="942" height="530" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/XIHaf4IuleQ" t
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

