Assignment

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 different types of lists in HTML?

➢ 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.

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

➢ The HTML class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element. Classes are used by CSS and JavaScript to select and access specific elements. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element. The class name is case sensitive. Different HTML elements can point to the same class name.

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

➢ In Html for an element ID name starts with the "#" symbol followed by a unique name assigned to it. On the other hand class assigned to an element has its name starts with "." followed by class name. Only one ID selector can be attached to an element. Multiple class selectors can be attached to an element.
➢ 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?

➢ <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

9.How is Cell Padding different 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?

➤ 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.

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

➤ Block Elements occupy the full width irrespective of their sufficiency. Inline elements don't start in a new line. Block elements always start in a line. Inline elements allow other inline elements to sit behind

➤ List of "inline" elements
  • <a> - Create an anchor.
  • <abbr> - Create an acronym or abbreviation.
  • <acronym> - Create an acronym.
  • <audio> - Embed sound files.
  • <b> - Bold text.
  • <bdi> - Confine differently formatted text.
  • <bdo> - Force text to go one way or another.
  • <big> - Make text bigger.
  • <blink> - Make text blink.
  •
 - Create a line break.
  • <button> - Create a form button.
  • <cite> - Mention any creative work.
  • <code> - Designate text as code.
  • <del> - Delete or strikethrough text.
  • <dfn> - Represent the defining instance of a term.

- <em> - Give emphasis to text.
- <font> - Change the font.
- <i> - Italicizes text.
- <img> - Show an image file.
- <input> - Create an input box on a form.
- <ins> - Insert text.
- <kbd> - Indicate text was inserted using a keyboard.
- <mark> - Highlight text.
- <meter> - Create a meter.
- <output> - Show result of a user's action or a calculation.
- <progress> - Display the progress of a task.
- <q> - Designate text as a short quotation.
- <rp> - Designate parenthesis for browsers without Ruby annotations.
- <rt> - Designate the pronunciation of an East Asian word.
- <ruby> - Designate a ruby annotation on a web page.
- <s> - Strikethrough text.
- <samp> - Designate sample output from a computer
- <select> - Drop-down menu for form field
- <small> - Make text smaller.
- <span> - Container for grouping or phrasing content.
- <strike> - Strikethrough text.
- <strong> - Mark text with a strong importance.
- <sub> - Create subscript text.
- <sup> - Make text superscript.
- <strong> - Give strong importance to text.
- <textarea> - Create text area for form.
- <time> - Designate a date and time that are readable by humans.
- <tt> - Make text teletype text.
- <u> - Underline text.
- <var> - Define text as a variable.
- <video> - Show a video file.
- <wbr> - Break a line of text.

- ➢ List of "Block-level"
  - <address> - Shows contact information.
  - <applet> - Embed a Java applet.
  - <article> - Contains the article's content.
  - <aside> - Describe a section of content.

- <blockquote> - Denote a section that is quoted.
- <canvas> - Draw graphics using JavaScript.
- <caption> - Add caption to table.
- <center> - Center text.
- <details> - Create an interactive widget to hide text.
- <dir> - Designate a collection of file names.
- <div> - Creates a document division.
- <dl> - Contain a list of definitions and their descriptions.
- <dt> - Designate a term within a description list.
- <embed> - Designate an area for interactive content.
- <figure> - Designate an area of self-contained content
- <form> - Creates an input form to capture data.
- <frame> - Create a frame window of another page.
- <h1> to <h6> - Creates a heading.
- <header> - Create a header section.
- <hr> - Create a horizontal line.
- <iframe> - Create a window frame of a page.
- - Used to denote a list item.
- <main> - Contains the content specific to a certain page.
- <marquee> - Create scrolling text.
- <nav> - Contains a page's navigations links.
- <noscript> - Contains the content to use in browsers that don't support scripting.
- <object> - Designate an object embedded into a web page
- - Contains an ordered list.
- <p> - Used to denote a paragraph.
- <pre> - Contains preformatted text.
- <section> - Group thematically similar content together.
- <table> - Contains a table.
- - Contains an unordered list.

12.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. Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as a hyperlink. Add the URL for the link in the <a href=" ">

- Ex.link text

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.

14.What is the use of a 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.

- Example-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Span Tag</title>
<style>
    span.ingredient {
        color: #f00;
    }
</style>
 </head>
<body>
  <p>Add the <span class="ingredient">basil</span>, <span
class="ingredient">pine nuts</span> and <span
class="ingredient">garlic</span> to a blender and blend into a
paste.</p>
```

```
<p>Gradually add the <span class="ingredient">olive oil</span> while running
the blender slowly.</p>
```

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

➤ In <u>body</u> tag, specify a background image in the background attribute
by passing the url of the image or lacation path.
➤ Adding <u>CSS</u> styling propertise.
➤ Example of Image

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Background Image of Body </title>
<style>
body{
    background-image:
url('https://source.unsplash.com/random/1920*1080/?wallpaper,landsc
ape');
}
</style>
 </head>
<body>
<p style="text-align="center"; margin-top: 300px;>Hello World
</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

16.How are active links different from normal links?

➤ Those that don't have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal
link. Some browser recognize active links when the mouse cursor is placed

over that link. Others recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that do not have mouse cursor over the link is said to be normal link.

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

>
 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.

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	XHTML
Introduction	HTML or HyperText Markup Language is the main markup language for creating web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser.	XHTML (Extensible HyperText Markup Language) is a family of XML markup languages that mirror or extend versions of the widely used Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), the language in which web pages are written.
Filename extension	.html, .htm	.xhtml, .xht, .xml, .html, .htm
Internet media type	text/html	application/xhtml+xml
Developed by	W3C & WHATWG	World Wide Web Consortium

Type of format	Document file format	Markup language
Extended from	SGML	XML, HTML
Stands for	HyperText Markup Language	Extensible HyperText Markup Language
Application	Application of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML).	Application of XML
Function	Web pages are written in HTML.	Extended version of HTML that is stricter and XML-based.
Nature	Flexible framework requiring lenient HTML-specific parser.	Restrictive subset of XML and needs to be parsed with standard XML parsers.
Origin	Proposed by Tim Berners-Lee in 1987.	World Wide Web Consortium Recommendation in 2000
Versions	HTML 2, HTML 3.2, HTML 4.0, HTML 5.	XHTML 1, XHTML 1.1, XHTML 2, XHTML 5.

20.What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

> Logical tags

- <abbr> Defines an abbreviation
- <acronym> Defines an acronym
- <address> Defines an address element
- <cite> Defines citation
- <code> Defines computer code text
- <blockquote> Defines a long quotation
- <del> Defines text
- <dfn> Defines a definition term
- <ins> Defines inserted text
- <kbd> Defines keyboard text
- <pre> Defines preformatted text
- <q> Defines short quotation

- <samp> Defines sample computer code
- <strong> Defines strong text
- <var> Defines a variable

➢ Physical tags

- <b>Defines bold text
- <big>Defines big text
- <i>Defines italic text
- <small>Defines small text
- <sup>Defines superscripted text
- <sub>Defines subscripted text
- <tt>Defines teletype text
- <u>Deprecated. Use styles instead