**Web Designing Assignment**

**Term-1**

**Module (HTML) -1**

* Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?
* No, HTML tags and HTML elements are not the same thing.
* - HTML tags are the parts of the code enclosed in angle brackets, like `<p>`, `<a>`, or `</div>`.
* - HTML elements include the tags and everything inside them. An element usually consists of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag, like this: `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`.
* Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?
* In HTML, tags are used to mark up or define different parts of content on a web page. They consist of angled brackets enclosing a keyword (like `<tagname>`). Tags usually come in pairs: an opening tag `<tagname>` and a closing tag `</tagname>`, with content nested between them. Attributes, on the other hand, provide additional information about an element and are placed within the opening tag. They're written as name-value pairs, like `attribute="value"`, and can modify the behavior or appearance of the tagged content.
  + What are void elements in HTML?
* Void elements in HTML are elements that do not have a closing tag. They are self-closing and typically used to insert something into a document without needing any additional content. Examples include `<img>`, `<br>`, and `<input>`.
  + What are HTML Entities?
* Void elements in HTML are elements that do not have a closing tag. They are self-closing and typically used to insert something into a document without needing any additional content. Examples include `<img>`, `<br>`, and `<input>`.
  + What are different types of lists in HTML?
* In HTML, there are mainly three types of lists:
* **Ordered List (<ol>)**: Uses numbers or letters to indicate the sequence of list items.

<ol>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ol>

* **List (<ul>)**: Represents a list of items with bullets or other markers (like squares or circles).

<ul>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ul>

* **Definition List (<dl>)**: Consists of a set of terms and their definitions.

<dl>

<dt>Term 1</dt>

<dd>Definition 1</dd>

<dt>Term 2</dt>

<dd>Definition 2</dd>

</dl>

* These lists provide a way to organize and structure content on web pages.
* What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?
* In HTML, the class attribute is used to specify one or more CSS classes to apply to an element. It allows you to style multiple elements using the same CSS rules.
* What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?
  + The id attribute is used to uniquely identify a single element on a page. No two elements should have the same id.
  + The class attribute is used to identify a group of elements that share the same style or behavior. Multiple elements can share the same class.
* What are the various formatting tags in HTML?
* HTML (HyperText Markup Language) uses a variety of tags to format and structure web content. Here are some of the main formatting tags:

1. **Headings**:
   * <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>
2. **Paragraph**:
   * <p>
3. **Bold**:
   * <b>, <strong>
4. **Italic**:
   * <i>, <em>
5. **Underline**:
   * <u>
6. **Line Break**:
   * <br>
7. **Horizontal Rule**:
   * <hr>
8. **Links**:
   * <a href="URL">
9. **Images**:
   * <img src="URL" alt="description">
10. **Lists**:
    * Ordered: <ol>, <li>
    * Unordered: <ul>, <li>
11. **Tables**:
    * <table>, <tr>, <td>, <th>
12. **Divisions and Spans**:
    * <div>, <span>
13. **Blockquotes**:
    * <blockquote>
14. **Code**:
    * <code>, <pre>

These tags help structure the content and apply basic formatting in HTML documents.

* How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?
* Cell padding and cell spacing are both used in HTML tables, but they serve different purposes:
* **Cell Padding**: This is the space between the cell content and the cell border. It makes the content inside the cell less cramped.
* **Cell Spacing**: This is the space between the cells themselves. It creates a gap between the cells in the table.
* How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML
* To combine two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table, you can use the rowspan and colspan attributes in the <td> or <th> elements.
* **Combine columns (colspan)**: Use the colspan attribute to make a cell span multiple columns.
* What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?
* A block-level element takes up the full width available and starts on a new line (e.g., <div>, <p>, <h1>), while an inline element only takes up as much width as necessary and does not start on a new line (e.g., <span>, <a>, <strong>).
* How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?
* create a hyperlink in HTML, use the <a> (anchor) tag with the href attribute.
* What is the use of an iframe tag?
* An <iframe> tag is used in HTML to embed another webpage within the current webpage.
* What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?
* The <span> tag is an inline container used to group and style a part of the text or other inline elements without affecting the layout of the document. It doesn't inherently apply any styles or behavior but can be styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.
* Suppose you want to highlight a specific word within a paragraph:

<p>This is a <span style="color: red;">highlighted</span> word in a sentence.</p>

* How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?
* To insert a picture into a background image of a web page, you can use CSS. Here is a simple example:

<div class="background">

<img src="path-to-your-image.jpg" alt="Foreground Image">

</div>

* How are active links different from normal links?
* Active links are clickable and usually take you to a different webpage or section, while normal links might not be clickable and won't take you anywhere.
* What are the different tags to separate sections of text?
* In text formatting or markup languages like HTML or Markdown, you typically use tags to separate sections of text. Here are some common ones:

1. HTML Tags:

- `<div>`: Defines a division or section in an HTML document.

- `<p>`: Defines a paragraph.

- `<h1>` to `<h6>`: Define headings of different levels.

- `<section>`: Defines a section in a document.

2. Markdown:

- `#` for headers: `# Header 1`, `## Header 2`, etc.

- `---` or `` for horizontal rules.

- `>` for blockquotes.

- `---` or ` for horizontal rules.

These tags help organize content and apply styling or structure to different parts of a document or webpage.

* What is SVG?
* SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It's a format used to define vector-based graphics for the web in a way that's scalable without losing quality. Essentially, it allows you to create images that can scale to different sizes without becoming blurry or pixelated, making it ideal for logos, icons, and other graphical elements on websites.
* What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) and XHTML (eXtensible HyperText Markup Language) are both markup languages used to structure and present content on the web. The main difference is in their syntax and rules:

1. Syntax:

- HTML has a more forgiving syntax and allows for shortcuts, like omitting closing tags for some elements.

- XHTML follows stricter XML rules, requiring all tags to be properly nested and closed.

2. Parsing:

- HTML parsers are more lenient and can handle errors more gracefully.

- XHTML parsers are strict and will produce errors if the markup is not well-formed.

3. Compatibility:

- HTML is widely supported by browsers and web servers.

- XHTML was designed to be more compatible with other XML-based tools and platforms.

In essence, XHTML is a stricter and more XML-compliant version of HTML, enforcing cleaner coding practices, while HTML is more forgiving and has been historically more widely adopted on the web.

* What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

- Logical tags: These describe the meaning or purpose of content, like `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<article>`, `<section>`. They define the structure and semantics of the content.

- Physical tags: These control the appearance or presentation of content, like `<b>` for bold, `<i>` for italic, `<font>` for font styles. They directly affect how content looks on the page.