

FRONTEND ASSIGNMENT

MODULE:1 HTML

ANS.1

No, that's Different

HTML Tags: Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with < symbol and end with > symbol. Whatever written inside < and > are called tags.

HTML elements: Elements enclose the contents in between the tags. They consist of some kind of structure or expression. It generally consists of a start tag, content and an end tag.

ANS.2

What Are HTML Tags?

Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets. An example of a tag is: <h1>.

Most tags must be opened <h1> and closed </h1> in order to function.

What are HTML Attributes?

Attributes contain additional pieces of information. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is placed inside.

ANS.3

Most of the HTML elements are surrounded by start and end tags to specify the starting and end of the element.

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. Void elements 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. Example of such elements are
, <hr>, , <input>, <link>, <base>, <meta>, <param>, <area>, <embed>, <col>, <track>, <source> etc.

ANS.4

HTML Entities

Some characters are reserved in HTML.

If you use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, the browser might mix them with tags.

Character entities are used to display reserved characters in HTML.

ANS.5

Unordered HTML List

Ordered HTML List

HTML Description Lists

ANS.6

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.

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:

ANS.7

HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- - Bold text
- - Important text
- <i> - Italic text
- - Emphasized text
- <mark> - Marked text
- <small> - Smaller text
- - Deleted text
- <ins> - Inserted text
- <sub> - Subscript text
- <sup> - Superscript text

ANS.8

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.

ANS.9

Using by Colspan and Rowspan Attributes.

ANS.10

Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available

Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

ANS.11

Using Anchor tag

ANS.12

The ifrem tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

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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 the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and is an inline element.

ANS.14

In the body tag, specify a background image in the background attribute by passing the URL of the image or location path.

ANS.15

Normal links are links which are there on the page and have not been clicked yet. Active links are those links, which have just been clicked at that instant.

ANS.16

Br tag use for separate section of text

ANS.17

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

ANS.18

HTML

1. Hypertext mark-up language - - > HTML
2. Tim Berners created in 1991
3. It stored in a document file format
4. It is not case sensitive as there is no mandatory rule to write the entire mark up in uppercase or lower case. It can also be a combination of both.
5. It is not mandatory to add document label < DOCTYPE > at the top of every page. We can even skip it.

XHTML

1. Extensible Hypertext Mark-up Language - - > XHTML.
2. World wide web consortium or W3C created in 2000
3. It is a combination of extensible markup language XML and hypertext markup language HTML
4. It is a combination of extensible markup language XML and hypertext markup language HTML
5. It is mandatory to add a document label < DOCTYPE > at the beginning of the page

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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
<address>	Defines an address element
<cite>	Defines citation
<code>	Defines computer code text
<blockquote>	Defines a long quotation
	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
	Defines strong text
<var>	Defines a variable

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.

	Defines bold text
<big>	Defines big text
<i>	Defines <i>italic</i> text
<small>	Defines small text
<sup>	Defines ^{superscripted} text
<sub>	Defines _{subscripted} text
<tt>	Defines teletype text
<u>	Deprecated. Use styles instead