

Module- 1 HTML Assignment

(1) Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

Ans.

In HTML, tags and elements are related but not the same thing.

HTML Tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content.

HTML Elements is a collection of start tag, attributes, end tag and content between them.

(2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans.

Tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content.

HTML attributes are special words which provide additional information about the elements or attributes are the modifier of the HTML element. Attributes should always be applied with start tag. The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.

(3) What are void elements in HTML?

Ans.

All the elements in HTML that don't require to have start tag and end tag are void elements. some elements does not have content and end tag such elements are known as Void elements or empty elements. These elements are also called as unpaired tag.

Ex.
,<hr>

(4) What are HTML Entities?

Ans.

HTML character entities are used as a replacement of reserved characters in HTML. You can also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard by entities. For example: if you use less than (<) symbols in your text, the browser can mix them with tags that's why character entities are used in HTML to display reserved characters.

Ex. < less than- **<**

> greater than- **>**

Result	Description	Entity Name
	non-breaking space	
<	less than	<
>	greater than	>
&	ampersand	&
¢	cent	¢
£	pound	£
¥	yen	¥
€	euro	€
©	copyright	©
®	registered trademark	®

(5) What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans.

There are 3 types of Lists.

- Unordered List:- `__`
- Ordered List:-`__`
- Description List:-`<dl>__</dl>`

Ex.

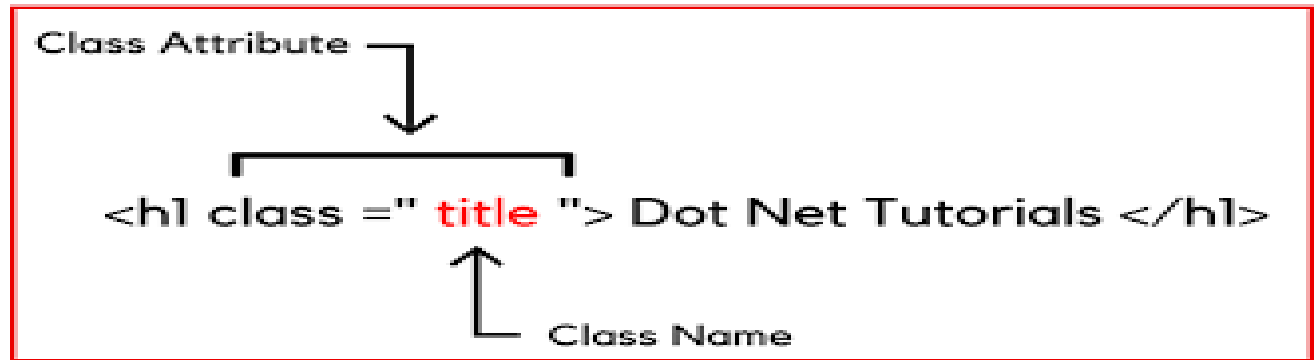
Lists in HTML

Ordered List	Unordered List	Description List
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Information Gathering2. Planning3. Design4. Development5. Testing & Deployment6. Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ HTML▪ CSS◦ SQL◦ PHP• JavaScript• Python	<p>HTML HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages. HTML describes the structure of a Web page.</p> <p>CSS CSS is the acronym of "Cascading Style Sheets". CSS is the language use to style an HTML document. CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.</p> <p>PHP PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor". PHP is a server scripting language, and a powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive Web pages.</p>

(6) What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

Ans.

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a single or multiple class names for an HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to do some tasks for HTML elements. You can use this class in CSS with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class for selecting elements.



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

Ans.

	`id` Attribute	`class` Attribute
Purpose	Uniquely identifies an element on a page.	Groups elements with the same styles or functionality.
Syntax	<code>`id`="element_id"</code>	<code>`class`="class_name"</code>
Number of Uses	An <code>`id`</code> can only be used once per page.	A <code>`class`</code> can be used multiple times per page.
Selector	<code>`#element_id`</code>	<code>` .class_name`</code>
Style Application	Styles can be applied to an element using its <code>`id`</code> selector.	Styles can be applied to multiple elements using a <code>`class`</code> selector.

(8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans.

There are several formatting tags to structure and style content.

(1)Text Formatting:-

- :for **bold** text
- <i> :for *italic* text
- <sup> : x^2+y^2 for superscript text
- <sub> :H₂O for subscript text...etc

(2)Heading and Paragraph:-

- <h1> to <h6> for Headings
- <p> for Paragraphs

(3) Quotations:-

- <blockquote> : Defines a block quotation.

(4) Lists:-

- : Defines an unordered list.
- : Defines an ordered list.
- : Defines a list item.

(5) Code and Preformatted Text:-

- <code>: Defines a piece of computer code.
- <pre>: Defines preformatted text, preserving spaces and line breaks.

(6) Inline Formatting:-

- <abbr>: Defines an abbreviation or acronym.
- <time>: Defines a specific time or a duration.

(7) Others:-

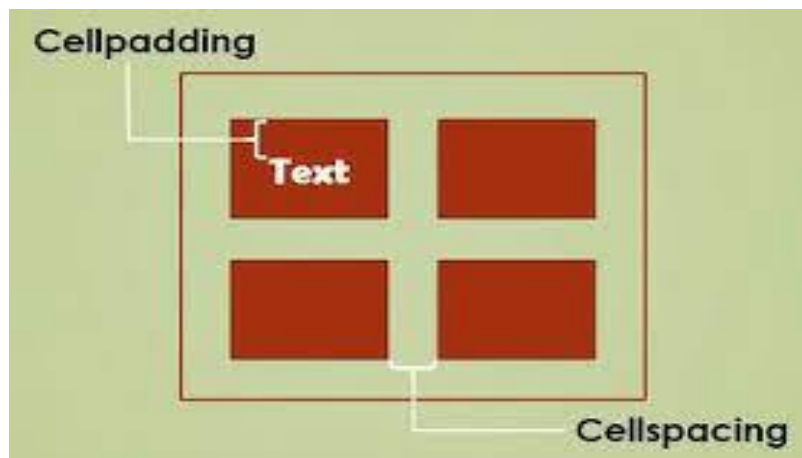
-
: Defines a line break.
- <hr>: Defines a thematic break or horizontal rule.
- <div>: Defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- : Defines a generic inline container.

(9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans.

Cell padding refers to the space between the content of a table cell and its border.

While Cell spacing refers to the space between two cells in a table.



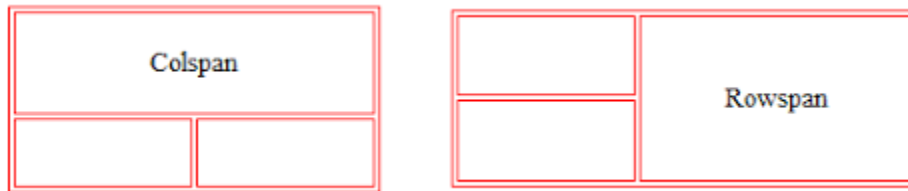
(10) How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?

Ans.

We can merge multiple rows or columns into a single row or column in a table using the `rowspan` and `colspan` attributes.

For clubbing two row `<td rowspan="2">content</td>`

For clubbing two column `<td colspan="2">content</td>`



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

Ans.

Block Element vs Inline Element

Block Level Element	Inline Level Element
Begins a new line of text.	Does not begin a new line of text. Text is placed on the same line.
Its width extends beyond the inner content.	Its width only extends as far as the inner content.
You can set the width and height values.	You can't set width and height values.
Can container text, data, inline elements, or other block level element.	Can contain text, data, or other inline elements.

Form,table,div,p,h1 are Block Elements while span,img,b,i,u,br,label are Inline Elements.

(12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans.

We can create hyperlink in HTML using '' (anchor) element along with 'href' attribute.

Ex.

< a href = " <https://www.instagram.com/> " > Instagram

(13) What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans.

HTML Iframe is used to display a nested webpage (a webpage within a webpage). Used to embed Webpage or a YouTube video.

Syntax: < iframe src = " URL " > < /iframe >

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

Ans.

The `` tag in HTML is an inline-level element used to apply styles or scripting to a specific section of text within a larger block of content.

Example of span tag

I have choosen only red, blue, and green colors for my painting.

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

Ans.

In HTML document, you can insert an image element `` to display the picture you want to layer on top of the background image.

Ex.

```
<div >  
      
</div>
```

(16) How are active links different from normal links?

Ans.

In HTML, active links and normal links refer to different states of hyperlink elements (`<a>` tags) based on user interaction.

1. Normal Links:-

- Normal links, also known as default links, represent the default state of hyperlink elements (`<a>` tags) before any user interaction.

2. Active Links:-

- Active links represent the state of hyperlink elements (`<a>` tags) when they are being clicked or activated by the user.

In summary, the main difference between active links and normal links lies in their appearance and behavior during user interaction. Normal links represent the default state of hyperlink elements, while active links represent the state when the hyperlink is being clicked or activated by the user.

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

Ans.

There are several tags to separate sections of text.

- Paragraph tag <p>
- Division tag <div>
- Article tag <article>
- Header tag <hrader>
- Footer tag <footer>
- Aside tag <aside>
- Blockquote tag <blockquote>
- Preformatted tag <pre>
- Heading tag <h1> to <h6>

(18) What is SVG?

Ans.

The HTML SVG is an acronym which stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. HTML SVG is a modularized language which is used to describe graphics in XML. It describe two-dimensional vector and mixed vector/raster graphics in XML. SVG is mostly used for vector type diagrams like pie charts, 2-Dimensional graphs in an X,Y coordinate system etc.

(19) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans.

HTML	XHTML
HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language	XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language
It is an SGML application	It is an XML application
Tim Berners-Lee proposed it in 1987	The World Wide Web Consortium recommended it in 2000
HTML is not case sensitive	XHTML is case sensitive
HTML uses a format that is similar to document formats	XHTML uses markup language
HTML can use open tags, such as 	All unclosed tags must be closed in XHTML
HTML is less expressive	XHTML is more expressive as compared to HTML
HTML is not mandatory for a single root element	XHTML documents must contain at least one root element
All content can be included in the body element	All contents must be put in blocks
Attribute values are not significant in HTML	Attribute values are important in XHTML
There is no hard rule on the structure of the elements	The structure of the elements should be followed

(20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans.

"logical tags" and "physical tags" are terms often used to describe two different approaches to markup.

They refer to different ways of structuring and styling content within HTML documents.

(1) Logical Tags:-

- Logical tags represent the structural meaning or semantics of the content, rather than specifying its appearance.

- Examples of logical tags include <h1> to <h6> for headings, <p> for paragraphs, and for lists, for emphasis, for strong emphasis, <blockquote> for block quotations, etc.

(2) Physical Tags:-

- Physical tags, also known as presentational tags, are used to specify the visual appearance or formatting of the content.

- Examples of physical tags include , , <i>, <u>, <center>, <strike>, etc.