**Web Designing Assignment**

**Term-1**

Module-1

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

* no element and tag are different and Elements are used for creating web pages and they also defines the content in the web page.

Html element have a opening tag , content and closing tag.

1. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

* While the elements tell the browser what to display, the attributes define how they will behave. The tags mark the beginning and the end of an element. They may not be necessary for some elements, especially the closing tags. Equally important, the attributes are only within the opening tags.

1. 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.
* Ex.
* <br>
* <hr>

1. 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).
* Ex: &copy; &reg; &#128517

1. What are different types of lists in HTML?

* Ordered list or numbered list (OL)
* Unordered List or Bulleted List (UL)
* Description List or Definition List (DL)

1. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

* 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.

1. What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?

* **While an ID is specific to a single element, classes can be assigned to multiple elements on a page or throughout the website**.

1. 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.

1. 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. One can create it using the tag of HTML <table>, but it sets the type attribute to cellpadding.
* < table cellpadding=”10”>
* < table cellspacing=’’5’’>
* Ex: <table cellspacing= “3” cellpadding=“3”> </table>

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

* 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.
* Ex: <tr rowspan= “2”> <td></td></tr>
* <tr><td></td></tr>
* <tr>
* <td colspan= “2”></td>
* <td></td>
* </tr>

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

* 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.
* Ex: Block level : <div>
* Inline level : <a>

1. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

* 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.
* Ex: <a href= “link path”>

1. 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. Tip: Use CSS to style the <iframe> (see example below). Tip: It is a good practice to always include a title attribute for the <iframe>.

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.

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

* <!doctype html>

<html lang=’’en’’>

<head>

<tittle> Website</tittle>

<style>

<body>

{

background-image:url(

“https:media.greeksforgreeks.org/wp-connect/cdn-upload/2019710102234/download3.jpg’’);

Backgroung-repeat:no repeat;

}

</body>

</style>

* </head>
* </html
* Ex: <body bgcolor= “Green”> </body>

1. How are active links different from normal links?

* 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.

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

* <br> tag- Usually <br> tag is used to separate the line or text.

It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.

* <p> tag-Tis contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.
* <blockquote> tag-It is used to define a large quoted section.

1. What is SVG?

* SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the web.
* The SVG file format is a popular tool for **displaying two-dimensional graphics, charts, and illustrations on websites**. Plus, as a vector file, it can be scaled up or down without losing any of its resolution. Learn more about the key features of SVG images, their pros and cons, and how the SVG format has evolved.

1. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

* XHTML was developed to make HTML more extensible and flexible to work with other data formats (such as XML). In addition, browsers ignore errors in HTML pages, and try to display the website even if it has some errors in the markup. So XHTML comes with a much stricter error handling.

1. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

* Logical tags **allow the browser to render that information in the manner most appropriate for that browser**. Text that should be emphasized ( <EM> ) may be best emphasized in Windows with italics, and bold in Unix.
* Physical and Logical tags are **used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page**. However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names. Logical Tags : Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles.
* Ex : <sup> logical
* <b> Physical