

# SPPU-TE-COMP-CONTENT – KSKA Git

Q 1 What is difference between frame and iframe.

→ Aspect	Frame	iframe
Tag	<frame>	<iframe>
HTML Version	Deprecated in HTML 5.	Supported in HTML5 and widely used
purpose	To display multiple independent HTML document in different section	To embed an external HTML document or resource in specific section
Usage	Previously used for multi window layouts	Commonly used to embed external content
Usability	Issue in navigation, accessibility	Easy to embed and isolate content
Support	No longer support in HTML5	fully supported across all modern browser
flexibility	limited (frames are static)	highly flexible
Security	Security risks due to navigation and context issue	More secure, especially when embedding external source.



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Q 2 Describe any five HTML tags

→

i) `<a>` (Anchor Tag)

The `<a>` tag is used to create hyperlink that allow user to navigate to other pages, website  
Ex :- `<a href = " https://www.ex.com > Example </a>`

ii) `<img>` (image tag)

The `<img>` tag is used to embed images in a webpage.

Attributes :- `src`, `alt`

Ex :- ``

iii) `<p>` (paragraph Tag)

The `<p>` tag is used to define paragraph of text

Ex :- `<p> This is paragraph of text. </p>`

ix) `<div>` (division Tag)

The `<div>` tag is block-level container used to group content or section of webpage for styling.

Ex :- `<div class = " content - container" >`

`<h1> Title </h1>`

`</div>`

x) `<ul>` (unordered list)

The `<ul>` is used to define unordered list of items.

Ex: `<ul>`

`<li> Item 1 </li>`

`</ul>`



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Q 3 What are ways of creating style sheet?

→ 1) Inline CSS :-

It involves directly applying CSS style to individual HTML element using style attribute. It is useful for quick, one-off styling but not ideal for large scale styling.

SYNTAX :-

```
<p style = " color : red ; font - size : 16px ; > This is red </p>
```

2) Internal CSS :-

Internal CSS is written the <style> tag in <head> section of HTML document

SYNTAX :- <head>

```
<style>
```

```
  P { color : blue ;
```

```
  }
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <p> This is blue paragraph. </p>
```

```
</body>
```

3) External CSS :-

Involve linking external .css file to HTML document.

Also most efficient way of managing style for large website

SYNTAX :-

HTML file :

```
<link rel = "stylesheet" type = "text / css" href = "styles. css" >
```



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CSS file

```
p {  
  color: green;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

Q 4 What is use of CSS Selector, describe CSS Selector Categories.

→ CSS Selectors are patterns used to select HTML elements for styling purposes. Selector define which element in document are affected by particular style rule.

CSS Categories :-

i) Basic Selectors

- Universal selector (\*) : Target all element on page
- Type Selector : Target by tag name
- Class Selector (.) : Target by class attribute
- ID Selector (#) : Target by unique ID attribute.

ii) Grouping Selector :-

Allow to apply same style rules to multiple elements at once.

- Group Selector :- `h1, h2, h3 {  
 color: green;  
}`

iii) Combinator Selector :-

It targets elements based on their relationship to other element in HTML structure



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- Descendant Selector : Select element nested inside another element

```
div p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

- Child Selector : Select element that are directly children of specified element.

```
div > p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

- Adjacent Sibling Selector (+): Select element that is immediately after specified element
- General Sibling Selector (~): Select all sibling element that follow specified element.

iv) Attribute Selector :- Target element based on presence.

- presence of Attribute : element have certain attribute
- Attribute Value : element based on exact value

v) pseudo-classes :- Target element in specific state

- hover
- first-child
- nth-child
- focus

vi) Pseudo element Selector :

- ::before
- ::after