

MODULE:1(HTML)

- **Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

Answer: The HTML tags and elements are not the same thing. The HTML tags define the elements and it is denoted within the angular brackets. The text or content written between the HTML tags is called elements.

For Example:

`<p> This is a Web Page <p>`

In the above example `<p>` is a HTML tag and This is a Web Page is HTML an element.

- **What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

Answer: The tag defines the elements. It is denoted within the angular brackets. There are different types of tags in html. The attribute defines the property of the html element. It is denoted using double quotes. It is written in the start tag.

For example:

`My file`

In the above example `<a>` is a tag and href is an attribute.

- **What are void elements in HTML?**

Answer: The void elements are the elements that do not have end tags and there is no content inside it. They are self closing tags. These elements have attributes.

For example:

,<hr>,

The above are the examples of void elements in html.

- **What are HTML Entities?**

Answer: The html entities are used to display reserved characters and invisible characters in html. It starts with ampersand(&) and ends with a semicolon(;). These are the special characters in html.

For example:

©,®,£

The above are the examples of entities in html.

- **What are the different types of lists in HTML?**

Answer: The different types of lists in html are as shown below:

1.Ordered lists:

It is denoted as . This list starts with tag which means list. There are various types of ordered lists like 1,a,A,etc. If we write the type 1 the list will start with 1 and then 2 and continue.

2.Unordered lists:

It is denoted as . This list starts with tag. There are various types of unordered lists like square,disc,circle,etc. If we write the type square it will show square shape before every element.

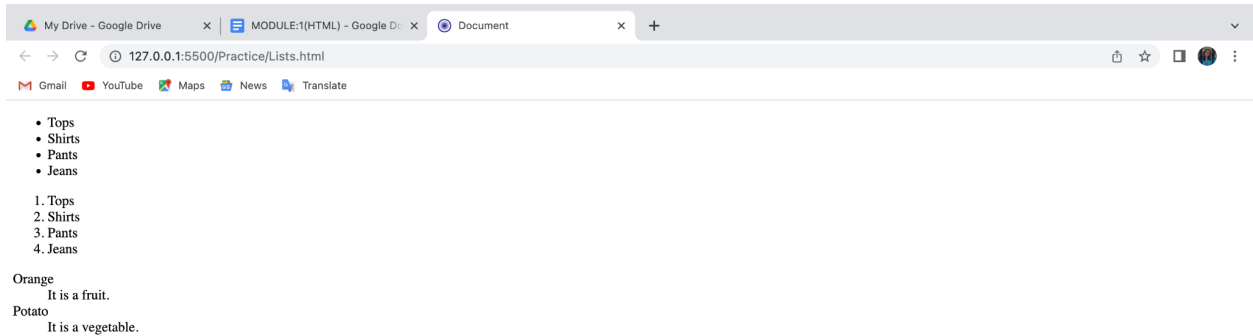
3.Description lists:

It describes the list with a description of each list element. In this data term <dt> is given and its data definition <dd> description about the element is described.

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <!-- Unordered lists -->
  <ul>
    <li>Tops</li>
    <li>Shirts</li>
    <li>Pants</li>
    <li>Jeans</li>
  </ul>
  <!-- Ordered lists -->
  <ol>
    <li>Tops</li>
    <li>Shirts</li>
    <li>Pants</li>
    <li>Jeans</li>
  </ol>
  <!-- Description lists -->
  <dl>
    <dt>Orange</dt>
    <dd>It is a fruit.</dd>
    <dt>Potato</dt>
    <dd>It is a vegetable.</dd>
  </dl>
</body>
</html>
```



- **What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

Answer: It defines the class of an element. It specifies the names of the elements. From that particular class name we can style that element easily. It can define one or more class names for an element.

For example:

```
<p class="paragraph">This a paragraph</p>
```

In the above example `class=""` is a class attribute and inside double quotes is class name.

- **What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?**

Answer:

Id attribute	Class attribute
1. Only one id can be given to an element.	1. Multiple classes can be given to an element.
2. The syntax for id is #id.	2. The syntax for class is .class.
3. It is not case sensitive.	3. It is case sensitive.
4. Id is unique.	4. Class is not unique.

- **What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

Answer: The various formatting tags in HTML are as follows:

1. : It is used to bold any text.
2. <i>: It is used to give italic style to text.
3. <mark>: It is used to highlight any text.
4. <u>: It is used to underline any text.
5. <small>: It is used for showing text in smaller sizes.

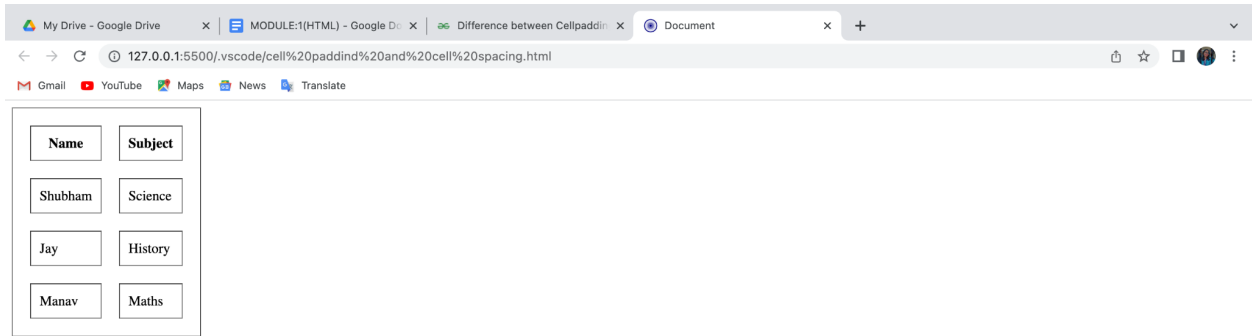
- **How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

Answer: Basically, cell padding defines the space present between the contents of each cell and its border. While cell spacing is the distance between each cell. Both the attributes can be used for table formatting. Cell spacing is used for fixing the space present between the contents of each cell and the border. Cell padding is used for fixing the space between individual cells.

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <!-- table tag start -->
  <table border="1" cellpadding="10" cellspacing="20">
    <!-- head section of table -->
    <thead>
      <th>Name</th>
      <th>Subject</th>
    </thead>
    <!-- body section of table -->
    <tbody>
      <!-- table row -->
      <tr>
        <!-- table column -->
        <td>Shubham</td>
        <td>Science</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Jay</td>
        <td>History</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Manav</td>
        <td>Maths</td>
      </tr>
    </tbody>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```



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

Answer: To club two or more rows and columns into a single row or column in an HTML table we use rowspan and colspan attributes.

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Table</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <table border="1">
      <tr>
        <td colspan="7" align="center">Time table</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
```

```
<td rowspan="6" align="center">Hours</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>Thu</td>
<td>Fri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Math</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Math</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="5" align="center">Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Math</td>
<td colspan="2" rowspan="2" align="center">Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Math</td>
</tr>
</body>
</table>
</html>
```


Time table					
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
Hours	Math	Science	Math	Science	Arts
	Math	Science	Math	Science	Arts
	Lunch				
	Math	Science	Math		
	Math	Science	Math	Project	

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

Answer:

Block-level element	Inline element
1. It always starts on a new line.	1. It does not start on a new line.
2. This element takes full width available to the left and right.	2. This element only takes the necessary width.
3. <p>,<div>,etc. are the	3. ,,<a>,etc. are

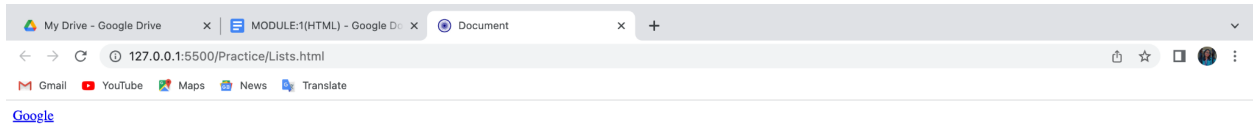
block-level elements.	the inline elements.
-----------------------	----------------------

- **How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

Answer: To create a hyperlink in html we use <a> tag to define any link. In <a> tag we use href attribute to define the link address.

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <a href="www.google.com">Google</a>
</body>
</html>
```

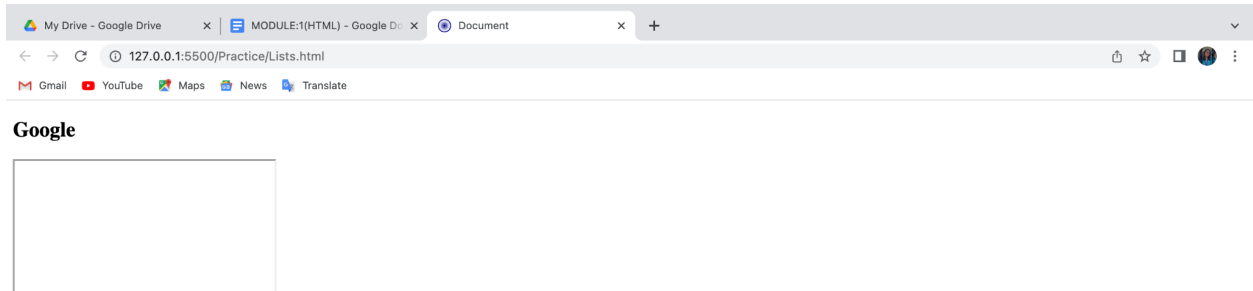


- **What is the use of an iframe tag?**

Answer: An iframe is an inline frame and it is used to load another document within the current html document.

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Google</h2>
  <iframe src="">
  </iframe>
</body>
```

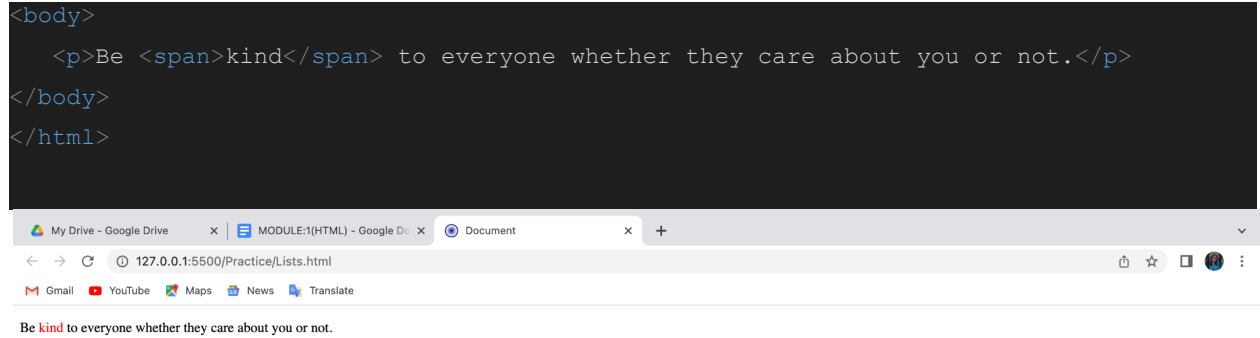


- **What is the use of a span tag? Explain with an example.**

Answer: The span tag is used to style a word in a line of text. The span tag is an inline element.

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<style>
  span{
    color: red;
  }
</style>
```



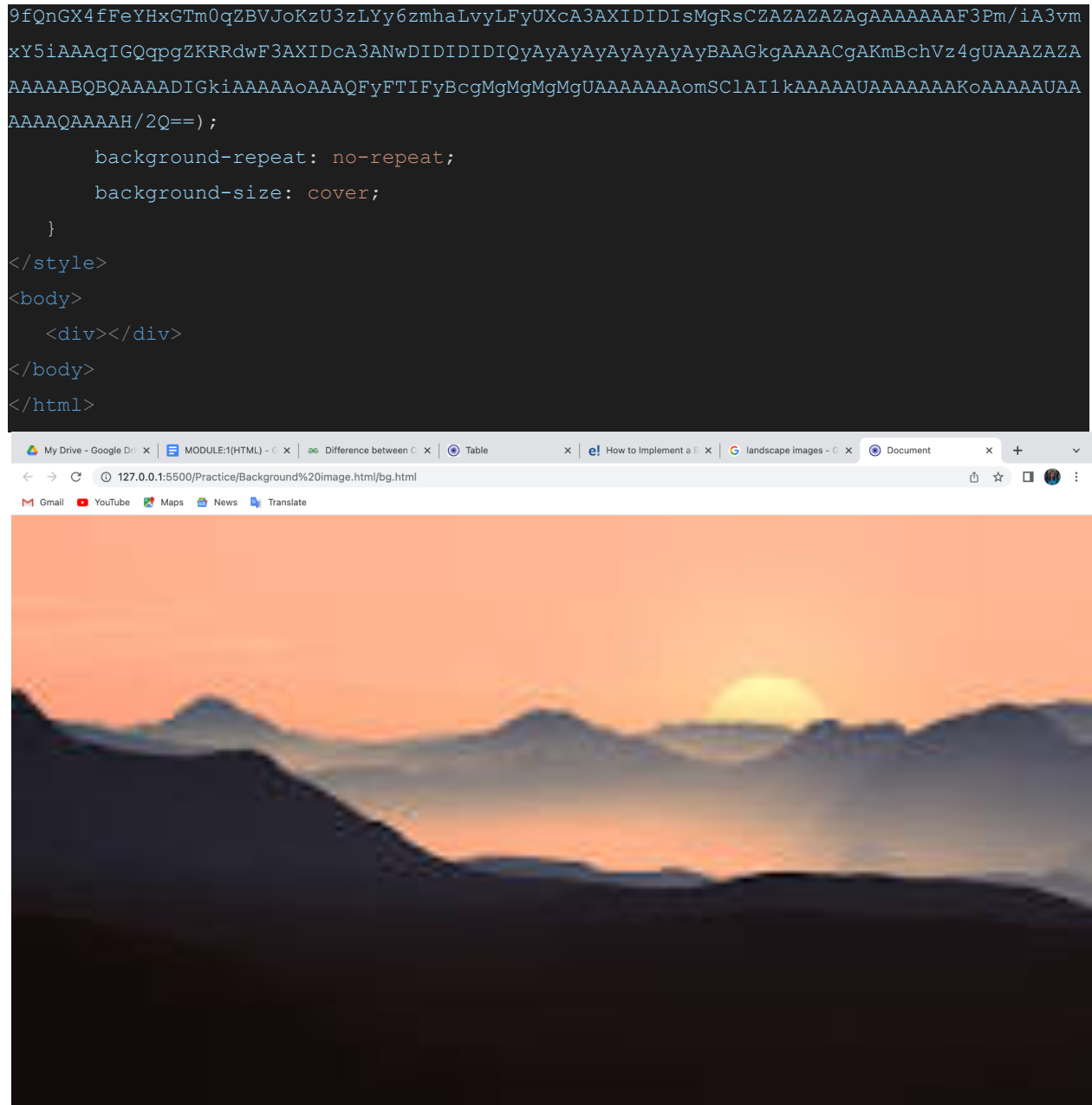
- **How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?**

Answer: To insert a picture into a background image we use style attribute in which we use background-image property.

For example:



[illegible]



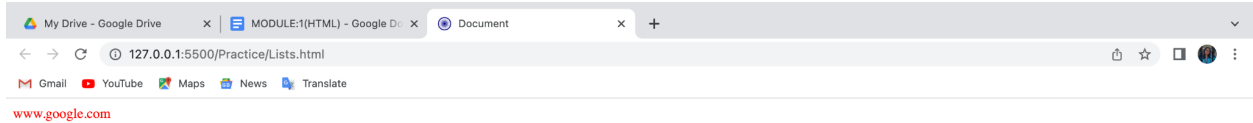
- **How are active links different from normal links?**

Answer: The difference between active links and normal links is that active links show that the browser is in the process to load a new source and it will turn into red and underline if you click on a link. While normal links are the unvisited links and the color of the

link will be by default blue and underline. You can change the color of active links and normal links as per your choice colors using CSS.

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<style>
  a:link{
    color: pink;
    text-decoration: solid;
  }
  a:visited{
    color: red;
    text-decoration: underline;
  }
  a:hover{
    color: blue;
    text-decoration: dashed;
  }
  a:active{
    color: aqua;
    text-decoration: dotted;
  }
</style>
<body>
<a href="">www.google.com</a>
</body>
</html>
```

- **What are the different tags to separate sections of text?**

Answer: The different tags to separate sections of text are as follows:

1. `
`: It is used to separate the line of text.
2. `<hr>`: It is used to separate the content and displays a horizontal rule.
3. `<p>`: It is used to separate the sections of text.

- **What is SVG?**

Answer: The full form of SVG is Scalable Vector Graphics. It is used to define graphics of the web. It is a language for describing 2D graphics in XML.

- **What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?**

Answer:

HTML	XHTML
1. It is a standard markup language for creating web pages.	1. It is a stricter and more standardized version of html.
2. HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.	2.XHTML stands for Extensible Markup Language.
3. We can use different technologies like CSS and Javascript to give a new look to the pages developed by html.	3.It have features of XML and HTML both.
4. The extension used is .html.	4.The extension used is .xhtml,.xht,.xml.

- **What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

Answer: Logical tags: The logical tags are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text.

For example: The logical tag tells the browser that enclosed text is more important than the other texts.

Physical tags: The physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag.

For example: , <i>, etc.

