**Web Designing**

**MODULE: 1 (HTML)**

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

Ans. The HTML element is contained by HTML tags. Content is stored in an HTML element. HTML attributes are used to fully describe an HTML element's characteristics. HTML elements are everything that is written within an HTML tag.

1. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans. The HTML element is contained by HTML tags. Content is stored in an HTML element. HTML attributes are used to fully describe an HTML element's characteristics. Whatever is typed inside an HTML tag which begins with < and ends with >are HTML elements.

1. What are void elements in HTML?

Ans. An element with a void content model is one that is never permitted to have any contents, regardless of the situation. A void element may have characteristics. The full list of HTML's void elements is as follows: br, hr, img etc.

1. What are HTML Entities?

Ans. In HTML, a few characters are reserved. The browser may confuse tags with less than () or larger than (>) indications if you use them in your content. In HTML, reserved characters are shown using character entities.

1. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans. Unordered List or Bullet List, Ordered List or Numbered List, Description List or Definition List.

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

Ans. One or more class names are specified for an element using the class attribute. In a style sheet, the class attribute is typically used to identify a class.

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

Ans. The main distinction between them is that "id" selectors can apply to many items whereas "class" selectors can only apply to one element at a time and are unique inside a page.

1. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

* Ans. <b> - Bold text
* <strong> - Important text
* <i> - Italic text
* <em> - Emphasized text
* <mark> - Marked text
* <small> - Smaller text
* <del> - Deleted text
* <ins> - Inserted text
* <sub> - Subscript text
* <sup> - Superscript text

1. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans. Cellpadding is the term used to describe the area between a table cell's border and its content. The space between each individual adjacent cell is what is generally referred to as "cellspacing."

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

Ans. HTML's rowspan and colspan attributes can be used to accomplish this. In contrast to the colspan, which is used to combine the cells in a table's columns, the rowspan is used to combine or merge the number of cells in a row.

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

Ans. Only the area defined by the tags in the HTML element is covered by inline elements. There are top and bottom margins for block components. Margins at the top and bottom are absent from inline elements.

1. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans. In HTML, we specify a link using the <a> tag. Explanation: <a></a>: This is the anchor tag that creates a hyperlink. Anything between this tag becomes part of the link.

1. What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans. An inline frame is defined by the <iframe> element. An inline frame is used to incorporate another content into the current HTML document.

1. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

Ans. A section of text or a section of a document can be marked up using the inline container known as the "span" element. The class or id attribute of the span> element allows for simple styling using CSS or manipulation with JavaScript. The div> element and the span> tag are very similar, 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?

Ans. The most common & simple way to add background image is using the background image attribute inside the <body> tag.

1. How are active links different from normal links?

Ans. 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.

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

Ans. <br> tag – Usually <br> tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.

<p> tag – This 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?

Ans. The <svg> tag defines a container for SVG graphics. SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

1. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans. The markup language used to create web pages is called HTML, and the more standardised form of HTML is called XHTML. Numerous capabilities, including as support for multimedia, style, and scripting, are present in both HTML and XHTML.

1. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans. The behaviour and character of the content for the contained text are described by logical tags, which are sometimes referred to as structural tags. They outline the purposes of text on the page. Physical tags, on the other hand, specify how a text should be displayed in the browser and regulate its physical attributes.

**MODULE: 3 (HTML 5)**

1. What are the new tags added in HTML5?

Ans. Audio, Video, Canvas, Mark, Embed, Header, Footer, SVG etc.

1. How to embed audio and video in a webpage?

Ans. To embed video in HTML, we use the <video> tag. It contains one or more video sources at a time using <source> tag. To embed audio in HTML, we use the <audio> tag. It contains one or more video sources at a time using <source> tag.

1. Semantic element in HTML5?

Ans. A semantic element is one that the developer and browser can both understand exactly what it means. Non-semantic elements include <div> and <span>, which reveal nothing about their contents. <form>, <table>, and <article> are a few examples of semantic elements. Each one clearly defines its content.

1. Canvas and SVG tags

Ans. A container for graphics is the canvas element. SVG performs better when there are fewer items or a larger surface. With a smaller surface area or more objects, canvas performs better. Shapes make up SVG, which is a vector-based format.